

# South-Jersey Republican

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## Too Much Ado.

MR. EDITOR—Much severe and unjust criticism has been published by the newspapers of this country on the passage of the "River and Harbor bill." Few of these papers would not have eulogized the measure in unqualified terms, if they had been kindly remembered in the shape of greenbacks or government bonds. But they were not. They have written their pens to stubs, and slung ink most recklessly at the heads of Congressmen who saw the justice of claims made, and investigated for months the nature of the work, and know why it was wanted and the benefits to be derived by those who petitioned their members for it. Time nor your space will permit me to elaborate, but so far as our own representatives are concerned, I desire to say a few words, as the motives by which they were actuated have been misrepresented, and Gen. Robeson, particularly, soundly berated. If the critics and growlers will take the pains to make some investigation, and "go slow," as you lately advised, until they know something about the matter, they would find that our Congressmen had a good cause. The improvements in our own South Jersey were really such as to commend themselves to those who were appealed to in the case, and for the benefit of farmers who reside along the waterways they wanted improved. As it is, they are dependent upon a great railroad monopoly to get their products to market; and the managers of this monopoly don't like this new move, for it will take money from their coffers. In this little shell lies the meat and the milk of the cocoanut. When this thing is understood thoroughly, it will be seen that Congressmen have been working for the interest of their constituents who have been bled by such monopolies until patience has ceased to be a virtue. Gen. Robeson did a good thing in the interest of his constituents when he aided in securing the passage of the "River and Harbor Bill," and they should stand by him. What is said of him can be said of many members of Congress who voted for the bill, including our own Brewer, and they should not have one vote the less for it. Those who are to be benefitted by the improvements provided for in that bill should stand by their members, and return them with increased majorities.

VOTER.

## News Items.

Mr. Leigh Smith and the crew of his Arctic exploring yacht Eira have been rescued by the steamer Hope and landed at Peterhead, England.

Mr. Lowe, the recently seated Congressman of the Eighth Alabama district, says Bourbonian is dying out in the South, and that with a fair election and fair count would be whipped in Alabama by 20,000 Independent majority to day.

But for the house flies, the Science Monthly thinks, a householder would have to use fifty cents' worth of disinfectant every day. Small worms have lately been discovered in their proboscis. So flies are good for something, too—a consolation.

Fish Commissioner Baird, in his circular explaining how exhibits may be sent to London show of next year under the appropriation of \$50,000 made by Congress, points out that shipments of American canned, dried, pickled and smoked fish to Great Britain last year exceeded in value \$2,000,000. The advantage of the coming display for still further making known American fish food is apparent.

General Hancock accompanied President Arthur to Newport, Tuesday.

In the Star route trial at Washington Tuesday, Mr. Totten concluded his argument and Mr. McSwenny addressed the jury on behalf of the defendants.

The Independent Republicans of Maine nominated candidates for the State offices in opposition to the regular Republican ticket.

At Albany there was a clean sweep for Anti-Cornell delegates to the Republican State Convention.

At a meeting of the council of the Knights of Labor on Tuesday it was decided to declare the strike in the Cumberland coal region at an end on Thursday.

A correspondent at Lima writes that the Chilians are getting more and more savage as the failure of their policy grows clearer. France has stopped their sales of guano. The Peruvians are in undisputed possession of the interior. The representatives of the Provisional Government at Lima and a former Peruvian Minister to this country have been arrested.

MONDAY.—The Egyptians were driven from their intrenchments at Chalouf, near Suez, by the Highlanders and marines. The English lost two men drowned and the Egyptians about 100. The British also occupy Nefch, near Ismailia. All is quiet at Alexandria. It is reported that Arabi Bey will concentrate his forces at Damanhour. The Khedive has announced his intention of controlling the discussions of his Ministry. The French Government has cautioned M. de Lesseps to be more prudent in his language. Lord Dufferin has insisted upon the English draft of a military convention. The Turkish Government denies the reports of serious troubles in Syria.

TUESDAY.—The British troops continued landing at Ismailia while transports arrived at Suez and Alexandria. M. de Lesseps has made an agreement with the English by which the Suez Canal will be opened to traffic. The Khedive has again ordered all Egyptians to obey General Wolseley. The Sheikh-ul-Islam and the Turkish Minister of Finance made a visit to Lord Dufferin in Constantinople, which caused a sensation. An Arab tribe in Tripoli is preparing to assist Arabi Bey. The leader of the national movement in Tripoli is said to favor assisting Arabi. The French papers condemn very strongly the English seizure of the Suez Canal. The British drove out the Egyptians at Serapeum on Monday.

Nihilists have killed the white horses that were to be used during the Czar's coronation.

The striking employees of the Erie road met Monday, and advised the abandonment of the union.

Mr. Herbert Spencer has arrived in New York, having come to America for recreation.

An enormous wheat crop is being threshed in Kansas and Nebraska and the growing corn is favored with fine weather.

The one hundred miners who were to resume work in the Cumberland Coal Mines Monday were prevented from doing so by nearly 1,000 strikers.

Thirty-five new cases, of yellow-fever and two deaths at Brownsville, Texas, Monday, and seven deaths at Matamoros are reported.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs received a telegram from Pine Ridge announcing that Red Cloud had been arrested and the threatened outbreak crushed.

It is announced that the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise are about to make a tour of the West from Detroit to San Francisco.

Small-pox spreading in South Africa.

A red fox has been playing havoc among the poultry of farmers a short distance from Merchantville. We hear of one party who lost seventy turkeys, and of others whose losses are small. Reynard has been seen several times but as yet eluded his watchers.

The game of base ball played at Reading, Pa., Tuesday, between the Actives of that place, and the Merritts, of Camden, lays way over the deck of anything yet recorded this season. Nineteen innings were played when the game was announced a draw, on a score of 3 to 3.

Correspondents in the West and South-west report that an enormous wheat crop is being threshed and that the weather has been favorable for growing corn. Cotton has been slightly injured by rain.

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## MALARIA

Malaria is an almost indescribable malady which not even the most talented physicians are able to fathom. Its cause is most frequently ascribed to local surroundings, and there is very little question, but this opinion is substantiated by facts. Malaria does not necessarily mean chills and fever while these troubles usually accompany it. It often affects the sufferer with general lassitude, accompanied by loss of appetite, sleeplessness, a tired feeling and a high fever, the person afflicted growing weaker and weaker, loses flesh day after day, until he becomes a mere skeleton, a shadow of his former self.

Malaria once having laid its hold upon the human frame, the door of the system is thrown open to nervous diseases. The body weak and enfeebled absorbs no nourishment, but subsisting upon itself, the digestive organs no longer perform their functions; the liver becomes torpid, and other organs failing to do their routine work, speedily become disordered, and dissolution and death are apt to ensue.

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## Science.

Phosphor bronze has an electric conductivity two and a half times that of iron or steel and one-third that of copper.

Certain physicians say that crying should not be repressed in children, as the consequences may be Saint Vitus' dance or epileptic fits.

The longest span of wire in the world is used for a telegraph in India, over the River Kistnah, between Brozrah and Setaanagum. It is more than 6000 feet long, and is stretched between two hills, each of which is 1200 feet high.

In Switzerland small coins are now made from pure metallic nickel rolled by the Flettman process. These coins are said to be much superior to the alloy of 25 per cent. of nickel and 75 per cent. of copper heretofore used there.

By the adoption of preventive measures to guard against expected epidemics in certain English towns Mr. Edwin Chadwick estimates that three-fourths of a million lives and three million cases of sickness have been saved. This seems a somewhat startling statement, but the figures are the result of statistical comparisons, and are probably correct.

Dr. Samuel W. Francis, Newport, R. I., reports the successful treatment of an acute case of pneumonia by the inhalation of sulphuric ether. He says that "if seen early during the first stage, by inhaling ether for thirty minutes, every six hours, many severe and protracted cases of sickness would be arrested." Dr. Francis recommended inhalation of sulphuric ether for bronchitis in 1868.

A milk-pick maker advises that in grinding picks the pressure be not too great, and that sufficient water be used so that heating, which always injures the temper, be prevented. It should be borne in mind that cracking picks should not be used for furrowing, and are worn too blunt. When picks are blunt grind them to a straight line, one-eighth or three-eighths long.

Professor Whitney does not lay any weight on the removal of forests as a cause for the dryness and desolation of former fertile and populous regions of the earth. He admits that the greater proportion of land to water in late geological eras may have a little to do with the decreased rainfall; but he attributes the diminished precipitation mainly to a lowering of the intensity of solar radiation during geological time.

All know that air has weight, but one is apt to have vague ideas as to the weight of comparatively limited quantities of it. A cubic foot of air weighs 1.301 grains, or something over one ounce; 13.06 cubic feet weigh one pound. About 65 cubic feet of air furnish one pound of oxygen. An apartment 8 feet high, 12 feet wide and 13 feet long contains about 100 pounds of air, and a room 40 feet square and 18 feet high contains about a ton.

The art of making glass is of high antiquity, but it belonged to modern ingenuity to develop the value of the invention, and to apply it to a multitude of important and in some cases indispensable uses. Not many centuries ago window-glass was only found in the houses of the very rich. Its use began in palaces. For a long time it was so scarce that at Ainswick Castle in 1567 the glass was ordered to be taken out of the windows and laid up in safety when the lord was absent.

Instead of the usual solid case of the Bell telephone, Herr Konigslied, of Hamburg, provides a case in which the space between the membrane and the magnet is enlarged into a thin-sided sounding case, and under this is a resonance case, which surrounds the other at a certain interval. The resonance case is perforated at certain places. The inventor claims that he thus obtains a considerable strengthening of the sound; also a purer and more distinct transmission.

## Home Economics.

**BLACKBERRY JELLY.**—Bruise the fruit, put in a thin cloth, and allow to strain over night. Next morning add half a pound of sugar to each pint of juice; boil twenty minutes.

**ANOTHER WAY.**—Gather the fruit when perfectly ripe and in very dry weather. Put the berries in a jar and set the jar in hot water, keeping it boiling until the juice is extracted from the fruit. Pass it through a fine sieve or jelly bag without much pres-

sure. For every pint of juice add fourteen ounces of sugar, and boil in a clean preserving pan five and twenty minutes, carefully taking off the scum as it rises to the surface. Place it hot in small jars and cover it down with thin tissue paper, dipped in brandy, and brown paper over it. Keep it in a cool, dry place.

**BLACKBERRY JAM.**—To each pound of ripe fruit (very ripe), stewed in a porcelain kettle, add one pound of best loaf sugar, and mash the contents fine with a strong iron or wooden spoon, while still upon the fire. When well mixed and boiled fifteen minutes longer, stirring well the meanwhile, fill small jars or glasses, and set away. In any of the preceding recipes raspberries may be substituted for blackberries, as may also strawberries. The jelly made of blackberries is, however, particularly useful in dysentery and other similar complaints, and the following recipe is also useful in the same complaint:

**BLACKBERRY DRINK.**—To twelve quarts of the berries put two quarts of clear water, with five ounces of tartaric acid dissolved in it. Let this stand forty-eight hours; then let the juice drip through a flannel cloth or sieve without pressure. To a pint of this juice put a pound of sugar and bottle forthwith. Tie over the mouth of each bottle a piece of cloth, and let stand about ten days. Then cork the bottles and use when desired, remembering the acid is never used alone, but always diluted with two-thirds of its quantity of ice water. The juice of strawberries, raspberries, currants or Morilla cherries may be prepared in the same way.

**BLACKBERRY VINEGAR.**—One quart of blackberries of one of sharp vinegar. Let them stand a day, squeeze out the juice; add to this, two days in succession, as much fruit as the vinegar will hold. To each quart of the vinegar thus prepared put two pounds of sugar, and boil from five to ten minutes. When cool, bottle and seal. This will be found a pleasant and cooling beverage in hot weather, when mixed in the proportions of two-thirds water to one of the vinegar.

**CAPILLAIRE.**—Mix six eggs, well beaten up, with fourteen pounds of loaf sugar and three pounds of coarse sugar; put them into three quarts of water, boil it twice, skim it well and add a quart of a plant of orange-flower water; strain it through a jelly-bag and put it into bottles for use. A spoonful or two of this syrup, put into a draught of either cold or warm water makes a very pleasant drink.

**MILK LEMONADE.**—Take the juice of six fine lemons, and the peel of three, pared very thin, two wine-glasses of syrup, half a pint of Madeira or sherry, one ounce of tartar, one ounce of ginger and the juice and grated rind of one lemon. Put these all together in a jar, and pour over it all four quarts of boiling water; let it stand until it is lukewarm; then add one tablespoonful of fresh yeast, and nearly one tablespoonful of wintergreen, or of sassafras; let this stand for twenty-four hours, then put in bottles, cork tightly and seal. It will be ready for use in a few days.

**NECTAR.**—Take a pound of best raisins, seeded and chopped; four lemons, sliced thin, and the yellow rind pared off from two other lemons, and two pounds of powdered loaf sugar. Put in a porcelain preserving kettle two gallons of water. Set it over the fire and boil it half an hour; then, while the water is boiling hard, put in the raisins, lemons and sugar, and continue the boiling for ten minutes. Pour the mixture into a vessel with a close cover, and let it stand four days, straining it twice a day. Then strain through a linen bag and bottle it. It will be fit to use in a fortnight. Drink it with wine glasses, with a small piece of ice in each.

## Census Reports on Wages.

One of the assertions which the advocates of the existing high tariff in the United States are never weary of affirming and reiterating is that the laborers in the protected industries have been thereby greatly benefited through the permanency of employment (the stagnation of industry from 1873 to 1878 and the strikes and lock-outs of 1880 to the contrary notwithstanding), and through the receipt of extremely high wages, by reason of which the ironworkers of Pennsylvania, according to the Hon. W. D. Kelley, are enabled and accustomed to adorn the walls of their residences "with chronos and fine engravings," and otherwise to fare sumptuously. Heretofore, in the absence of any collection of statistics which interested as authoritative, the discussion has taken place between the advocates of "tariff reductions" and "high protection" in respect to labor, wages, prices and profits, have been in a great degree unsatisfactory, those on either side who did not want to be convinced being generally strengthened in their preconceived opinions, while others, fairly open to conviction, found themselves utterly confused by a conflict of assertion and inference which did not admit of any complete refutation or verification.

The recent publication of the results of the census of 1880 have, however, at last, in many departments of domestic industry, placed matters upon a new and different footing, and given to the public a revelation of positive facts which cannot be hereafter either ignored or denied. Thus, in a series of articles on our "Iron and Steel Industries," published some weeks since in our columns, it was conclusively demonstrated from an analysis of the census returns that in place of the receipt of exceptionally high wages by the laborers employed in these highly protected industries, the average wage paid them was only about \$1.16 per diem, or \$345 per annum, a rate about the average paid to the commonest and least skilled labor in most parts of the country; and, also, that the laborers in the industries in the United States derive no benefit whatever from the greatly enhanced prices which the existing tariff permits the owners of coal and iron lands and of the iron and steel furnaces and rolling mills in this country to charge to the general public as consumers.

Similar striking and interesting conclusions are now deducible from the statistics of the manufactures of twenty of the principal cities of the United States, set forth in one of the most recent of the bulletins of the Census Bureau. In these manufactures, which include all the more especially protected industries, the number of employees is returned at 948,494, comprising 663,827 men, 224,100 women and 60,667 children. The aggregate annual wages paid to the same were \$379,384,931, which, assuming 300 working days in the year, would show a disbursement of \$1,261,282 for each day, and an average of \$1.33 per day for each person employed. Selecting Philadelphia from the list of the twenty cities as the one which may be fairly regarded as having done the most to impose the high protective tariff system upon the country, the analysis of the census returns affords the following results:

Number of employees	173,642
Annual aggregate wages	\$20,606,257
Daily disbursement for 300 days	\$68,687
Average wage per hand per day	\$1.33

It will thus be seen that in this centre of protection the average wages paid to labor are 17 cents per day less than the general average paid in the twenty selected cities located all over the continent; or, leaving Philadelphia out of the list, the average paid to manufacturing labor rises from \$1.33 to \$1.87 per day.

These figures are hard nuts to crack for that class of people who have been assuring the workmen and women of the country that high protection inevitably assures them higher wages. With the prices of commodities at normal rates, \$9 per week is little enough to enable the laborer in the manufacturing of our large cities to provide himself with food, fuel, clothing and shelter—more especially if he has others dependent on him—and every advance in commodity prices means reduction of wages through diminished purchasing power. Since 1879 the advance in the prices of commodities has been at least 20 per cent., and there has been no general increase of wages in consequence. Hence the reasonable discontent of labor everywhere. Hence the continual strikes and local disturbances. Now, in what way is the laborer to look for relief,

with from seven hundred thousand to a million recruits to the labor market piling in annually? Not by denouncing employers, who, in all but exceptional instances, pay the average market price of labor, but rather by denouncing all men and measures which are instrumental in unnecessarily augmenting the cost of living by excessive taxation, wasteful expenditures, and the continuance of a policy which prevents the expansion of the markets for the products of our various industries. Let those desirous of relief and a better state of things ask themselves: Why should this land, so productive of abundance that we are able to contribute largely to the food supply of almost all nations, be at the same time the most costly of all lands to live in? And when they have once fully comprehended what is involved in this asking they will have made some progress in determining a solution of the problem.—*New York Times.*

## Russian View of the Egyptian Question.

In the name of civilization and order the English bombarded Alexandria, and they did it successfully. The light shore forts were destroyed, and the city itself was made the prey of the flames. In order to plant there a higher civilization they resorted to a senseless and merciless destruction. The English Government applies this theory, which is known to the Nile valley, to Egypt, while the Government of the rest of Europe partly approve English action, and partly in silence let these ugly practices go on. It is said that Europe is about to aid England; in other words, to erect in Egypt a monument of her weakness—but we don't believe it. Some ten years ago Lord Beaconsfield made a good deal of noise, because that England could stand not only one but several campaigns on one, yet even Lord Beaconsfield did not dare to invade Egypt. He was satisfied with buying for his Government the Suez Canal shares and sending a commission to investigate the financial condition of Egypt. At that time Europe looked closely after English operations in the East, and would not allow any invasion of Egypt. But now the English Government does not need any support from other European nations in order to counteract Russian influence on the Balkan peninsula, for Russian policy is now passive. England tramples down the rights of the late allies by attempting to appropriate the most important international commercial way in the East—that is, the Suez Canal. While England was going on with her warlike preparations there was heard no protest from any part of Europe, and now Europe must deal with an accomplished fact—the English occupation of Egypt.

Civilization and order have nothing to do with the Egyptian question. Good order can only suffer by armed interference by the European States with Egyptian affairs. England tramples on the independence and liberty of Egypt, things which are indispensable for the successful advancement of any country. There is yet time to stop the English Government from further devastation and depredation in Egypt. The bombardment of Alexandria has given so far only negative results. The city is ruined partly by English cannon, and partly by incendiarism. Hundreds of Europeans have fallen victims of the infuriated Egyptian mob. This was a cruel revenge on a great civilized power for its invasion of peaceful Egypt. But the Egyptian army, though it has retreated, is yet far from throwing down its arms. The British Government is responsible for this bloodshed. In view of the bad results so far gained, it is fast losing confidence in itself, and is now beseeching the other Powers for co-operation, or at least for sanction of its deeds. We hope the French Government will refuse to take any part in the barbarous English treatment of Egypt.

Mr. Gladstone has been forced to take a dangerous step as a means of preserving his Cabinet. Recently he suffered a defeat in Parliament, which, under other circumstances, would have forced him to resign. In order to restore the credit of his Cabinet he decided upon this adventurous Egyptian campaign. But he may be sure that Europe will not suffer the Suez Canal to fall under the exclusive control of the English.

**BLACKBERRY SYRUP.**—Make a simple syrup of a pound of sugar to each pint of water; boil until it is rich and thick, then add to it as many pints of the expressed juice of the blackberries as there are pounds of sugar; put half a nutmeg grated to each quart of the syrup; set aside until cold, then bottle for use. A teaspoonful for a child, and a wineglassful for an adult is the dose.

## The Iron Workers.

### A Sketch of a Powerful Organization.

The Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States is one of the strongest labor bodies in the world. Previous to 1874 there were two organizations among the iron and steel workers: the Heaters, Rollers and Roughers' Association. The Sons of Vulcan were the strongest. It originated during the great strike of 1850; it was then only a local organization, and gradually spread until it had considerable of a national footing, yet without any apparent strength. These unions did not accomplish the ends for which it was organized. In several strikes they were defeated because of a misunderstanding between themselves. When the puddlers struck the roughers and catchers continued to work on much iron from the outside furnaces, and consequently defeated the puddlers. In 1874, at a meeting of the puddlers in Philadelphia, a committee was appointed to confer with the Heaters, Rollers and Roughers' Association to effect an amalgamation. A plan was agreed upon at this conference and submitted to the annual convention of each organization, which met in 1875, and ratified the amalgamation under the title of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers of the United States, and which includes nearly all the skilled iron and steel workers.

The Association has divided the United States and Canada into eight districts. The first is located in the vicinity of Pittsburgh, including McKeesport and Homestead, Pa. It has two subdivisions. The first contains thirty-one lodges; John M. Kelly, of McKeesport, is Chairman. The second division contains thirty-eight lodges, with R. H. Jones, of Pittsburgh, Chairman, and a total membership of 30,000. The second division contains nineteen lodges, with Edwin Rodgers, of Wheeling, Chairman. The third district is subdivided into two divisions, and is the second largest in the United States. The first division contains eleven lodges, Charles Avery, of Covington, Kentucky, being Chairman. The second division has four lodges, with W. White, of St. Clair, Ill., is Chairman. In the fourth district there are twenty-three lodges; P. G. Sumner, of Joliet, Ill., is Chairman. The fifth district is no longer in existence. The sixth district contains thirty-seven lodges. John I. Davis, of Sharon, Pa., being Chairman. The seventh district, which takes in Harrisburg, has died out, and the iron and steel workers in that city bring non-union men. The eighth district takes in Philadelphia, Allentown, Pa., and Rensselaer, N. Y.; Andrew L. Jones, Chairman. It contains fifteen lodges. In sections not strong enough to be called districts there exist what is called "lodges." There are thirteen of this kind under the immediate jurisdiction of the National President and Board of Trustees. These lodges are scattered over the whole United States from Portland, Maine, to Omaha. The total membership is 50,000, and the actions of this body govern the affairs of over 700,000 employees in the various iron industries. Each district is governed by its district conference which meets annually. The amendments of by-laws and revisions are made by the national convention which meets every year.

The officers of the National Association are a President, eight Vice Presidents, a Secretary, a Treasurer, and three Trustees. The President and Treasurer are the only salaried officers. The Trustees are compelled to file a bond for \$100,000 each, and the Treasurer for \$50,000. The President, John J. Jarret, was formerly a Pittsburgh puddler. He is about fifty-five years of age, and generally regarded as a "square" man. He was elected in 1880 by the eight Vice Presidents to fill the unexpired term of Joseph Bishop, and subsequently re-elected at the Pittsburgh National Convention in 1881. William Martin, General Secretary, is also a Pittsburgh man. The Trustees are William White, Samuel Witkoff, of Pittsburgh, and C. D. Thompson, of West Virginia. Each district is governed by a Vice President and two deputies. There is also an Executive Committee, composed of the Vice President, the two deputies and four Presidents of sub-divisions.

If the riches of the Indies, or the crowns of all the kingdoms of Europe were laid at my feet, in exchange for my love of reading, I would spurn them all.

## Food for the Soul.

To deny one's self is commonly understood to mean that one refuses one's self something; but what Jesus says is, let a man 'show himself, renounce himself, die as regards his old self, and so love. And never was the joy which in self-renunciation underlies the pain so brought out as when Jesus boldly called the suppression of our first impulses and current thoughts life, real life, eternal life.

### Always One Vacant Chair.

There is no flock, however watched and tended, But one dead lamb is there; There is no fireless hearth or defended, But has one vacant chair. The air is full of farewells to the dying, And murmurings for the dead; The heart of Christ, for he can't cry, Will not be comforted.

Let us be patient, these severe afflictions Not from the ground arise, But often are celestial benedictions Assumed for dark designs. We see but dimly through the mists and vapors, Amid these earthly damps; What seems to us but sad and cruel tears, May be heaven's distant lamps. There is no death! What seems so is transition; This life of mortal breath Is but a suburb of the life Elysian Whose portals we call death.

Where Christ brings His cross, He brings His presence; and where He is, none are desolate, and there's no room for despair. As knows His own, so He knows how to comfort them, using sometimes the very grief itself, and straining it to a sweetness of peace unattainable by those ignorant of sorrow.

## Sanitary.

### A CURE FOR NEURALGIA. A Testimony to Physician's Experience with Ether Spray.

In the spring of 1869 we had the most severe attack of facial neuralgia which it has been our lot to witness in more than eighteen years of practice; for two weeks we had to confine ourselves to darkness and sleep, and rarely falls in his subject so long as he is able to get to the bottom of the burrow—which is not always the case, however, as the animal is generally astute enough to choose ground well intersected with large rocks and holes. It is a very singular animal to look at, and more resembles the hermit crab out of his shell than any other species, having, like the hermit, an exceedingly tender and vulnerable abdomen, rather up like a bag underneath his carapace. It is armed with a formidable set of pincers, of immense size and strength, by the aid of which he can carry off a cocoon, husk it, and break up the shell with the greatest ease. To any one who has noticed the great weight and size, and the extreme toughness and compactness of the cocoon husk, it must be a matter of amazement that a creature so apparently insignificant as this crab should be thus able to tear open to crack the nut afterward. He manages the latter operation by commencing at the soft hole—the one out of which the young freely issues, and out of which we are accustomed to drink the juice—into this he manages to insert the point of his pincers, and working on this, is enabled to break the nut to pieces. In favor they are as would be expected from the nature of their food, very much richer and more delicate than our lobster, which has to content himself with more homely fare; and those it was able to procure were either split open and fried in their own fat, or else baked in a native oven, which latter expedient generally answered best. I once heard of a native who, having found a very large burrow, incautiously put in his hand to pull out the occupant, when the wary crab caught him by the wrist in his terrible pincers, and in spite of his frantic efforts got fast held in his claws for a whole day, until at last his friends, attracted by his cries, came to his rescue and effected his liberation by digging down on to the crab, and attacking his abdomen with a pointed stick, when he at once let go his hold of his captive, who never afterward fully recovered the use of his hand.

The Illustrated Railway World, referring to the production of steel rails in the United States, says that in 1874 we produced 88,250 tons of steel rails and imported 50,701 tons. In 1880 we produced 96,700 tons and imported 375,000 tons. Since the first steel rails were produced here in 1870 we have used 4,000,000 tons of them, at a cost of \$184,000,000.

## Food for the Soul.

Steamboat and was suffering with that disease when Captain Harlan informed him that he was cured by some sort of a freezing process, and advised him to try it. When the boat reached Louisville, he called on two or three dentists and three of the most distinguished surgeons of the city, and they told him they knew of no such remedy for neuralgia, and advised him not to have anything of the kind done. On leaving this story we looked over our old volumes of medical journals and found not a single allusion to local anesthesia as a remedy for neuralgia. Now we must confess that all this sounds very much like the story of the superannuated clergyman who accidentally, while in the West Indies, discovered a cure for consumption, else, only we don't want any one to send a stamp for particulars. Any physician can purchase a hand-bellows for \$1.50, and try it for themselves. They may use either rhinology or ether, and it will only be necessary to let the spray play upon the part until the skin turns white. We promised to offer no theory for its action, but we will venture this opinion: That the intense cold, by its revulsive effect, causes a complete change in the nutrition of the nerve; what this change is we will not at present venture to assert, only hoping that others who have better opportunities will give the matter a trial and fully test its merits.

## South Sea Island Crabs.

On many of the South Sea Islands there also exists a species of crab or lobster of most uncanny aspect, but delicious eating, and being both scarce and difficult to procure is proportionally esteemed by the whites as well as by the natives. I refer to the *Burgus*, or robber crab, as he is called by the naturalists. He lives in a burrow of his own making, at the foot of a tree or among rocks, and daintily lines his dwelling with an immense quantity of the cocoanut fibre, which he prepares himself from the husk. So well is this latter habit of his known that any native in want of fibre for canoe calling, or what not, at once repairs to a crab burrow to procure it, and rarely fails in his object so long as he is able to get to the bottom of the burrow—which is not always the case, however, as the animal is generally astute enough to choose ground well intersected with large rocks and holes. It is a very singular animal to look at, and more resembles the hermit crab out of his shell than any other species, having, like the hermit, an exceedingly tender and vulnerable abdomen, rather up like a bag underneath his carapace. It is armed with a formidable set of pincers, of immense size and strength, by the aid of which he can carry off a cocoon, husk it, and break up the shell with the greatest ease. To any one who has noticed the great weight and size, and the extreme toughness and compactness of the cocoon husk, it must be a matter of amazement that a creature so apparently insignificant as this crab should be thus able to tear open to crack the nut afterward. He manages the latter operation by commencing at the soft hole—the one out of which the young freely issues, and out of which we are accustomed to drink the juice—into this he manages to insert the point of his pincers, and working on this, is enabled to break the nut to pieces. In favor they are as would be expected from the nature of their food, very much richer and more delicate than our lobster, which has to content himself with more homely fare; and those it was able to procure were either split open and fried in their own fat, or else baked in a native oven, which latter expedient generally answered best. I once heard of a native who, having found a very large burrow, incautiously put in his hand to pull out the occupant, when the wary crab caught him by the wrist in his terrible pincers, and in spite of his frantic efforts got fast held in his claws for a whole day, until at last his friends, attracted by his cries, came to his rescue and effected his liberation by digging down on to the crab, and attacking his abdomen with a pointed stick, when he at once let go his hold of his captive, who never afterward fully recovered the use of his hand.

Household fires, once synonyms of health and cheerfulness, are now the gloomy and noxious evidences of our heedlessness of things sanitary. Those domestic conveniences which should minister to our comfort and well-being poison us insidiously but not the less surely. Our vaulted ceilings blacken our paint, kill our window plants and destroy our shade trees. Our sewers and drains are confounded in name and function, and both of them are poisonous. Our chimneys breathe forth smoke, which is unconsumed fuel, and hence wasteful. Our steam-bolters with partly consumed fuel, supply our engines with wet steam, and the engines (whose cylinders have to be supplied with oil through faulty design and workmanship) waste part of the remainder. Our horses, shod with no reg-rod for humanity or for traction effect, draw wagons or cars which rattle our teeth out, on roads or rails which rattle the vehicles to pieces. The explosives, which long ago were constrained to throw hurtful missiles for miles, have only in one instance—blasting—been employed in peaceful work. If we may except the gunpowder pipe-driver, the precursor, perhaps, of a long line of explosive motors yet to come, we have no more.

There is yet no ice-machine which will satisfactorily and economically compete with nature in supplying a commodity that has now become a necessity. The science of aerionautics, to which the veteran Wise gave his life, and others nearly as well known have devoted so much time and skill, have not yet been developed from fiction to guidance, still less to propulsion. A spark of fire has terrors greater far than the avalanche of other glaciers.

For these and hundreds of other evils, inventive genius must provide the remedy, and as new and artificial wants arise and develop into necessities, upon the inventor, ever in the vanguard, devolves the duty of exploring the land of the possible and providing for the regions of the actual. It might be said that as science after science falls into the ranks of knowledge, and art after art is added to the forces of man, the field of true invention would narrow, and that of improvement, combination and application correspondingly widen. And this distinction may not perhaps be improper to draw or inappropriate to apply. Certain it is that as observation and experience lay down the facts, and reason deduces therefrom the theories, and evolves from those again the laws which govern things, the field of true invention narrows, the plane of the inventor will rise higher. It is to him that races unborn, nations unborn and countries unborn, looked for their betterment and the achievement of their substantial welfare. Through him the antagonism between man and man—the foul distinctions of caste and class—will be swept away, and better men of better lives, and higher pleasures and comforts, achieve the destiny written for them in the days when the rocky ribs of the earth were formed.

**Tastes and Smells in Water.** Dr. William Ripley Nichols, in a paper on "The Tastes and Odors of Surface Waters," calls attention to the desirability of competent persons trained to scientific observation undertaking systematic daily examinations of the water in reservoirs for long periods of time—say for five years—to watch the changes that take place in its condition and the causes of them. He also notices that the mean by which water may be made better for use is numerous and complicated, and are not always animal in their origin. The worst smell that he ever obtained was from allowing the seed pars of a species of *Potamogeton* to decay in water. Professor Brewer has obtained a fishy odor from the decay in water of the leaf-stalks of a picker-weed. Sometimes the odors and tastes from various plants differing from each other seem to blend into a more or less harshy or pondy flavor. The water of ponds and lakes that are surrounded by woods acquires more of a bitter or astringent taste, that may be referred to the dead leaves. When a recently felled tree is exposed to the action of water, or when bushes or grass and weeds are killed by being flooded, the sap and more soluble matters are leached out and putrefy or undergo other forms of decomposition. If the matter is alternately flooded and left bare, decay takes place fast. As the level is lowered those aquatic plants which grow in shallow water die, and if the water rises after a short interval it becomes impregnated with the products of their decay. If a considerable interval elapses land-plants grow upon the exposed surface, and, being drowned by the rising waters, tend to its contamination in the same manner.

The substances which form the most offensive part of the soluble vegetable matter are albuminous in character, and the chemical effect on the water is to increase the amount of what is called "albuminoid ammonia." No doubt dead fishes and animalcules and their excrement add to the nitrogenous organic matter in surface waters, but their presence is not necessary to account for bad odors. As a rule, in waters not contaminated with sewage, the animal matter forms only a trifling proportion of the entire organic matter; but the recent investigation of Professor Renssen shows that in some instances the animal matter, as from sponges, may be appreciable and of practical importance.

Regarding explosions in flour mills Thomas J. Richards, of the British Board of Trade, says that the elements of danger exist in all corn mills, the difference being in degree merely, and not in kind. Although disasters of the explosive sort are rare, they are ever liable to occur in all corn mills and cause accidents more or less disastrous.

## A Vile Conspiracy.

Jehiel Jasper strolled into the grocery store and post office of one of our back country villages Saturday, and after standing around with his back at the fire until he was permeated with caloric, said:

"Well, I guess I'll read the news and get along towards home. Squire Perkins paper come yet?" and he stepped behind the post-office boxes, as was his custom, to take it out and read it.

"Can't let you see it, Jehiel," said the postmaster; government has ordered that any postmaster who allows a non-subscriber to read subscribers' papers will lose his position."

"No! You don't tell me? Well, if that ain't a good idea! It's a put-up job; a gold-darned conspiracy between these newspapers and the government to keep the multitude in ignorance, so that they can dominate it over the community. And they talk about this 'free-press' free country. It's drifting right into despotism just as fast as it can. Haven't I thundered a man's head what's going on if he don't read; ain't now the government's settlin' down on all ideas of education, and takin' away that privilege?"

"Oh, not so bad as that, Jehiel," said the postmaster. "The government doesn't say anything about your subscribing for the paper yourself, you know."

"But 'ribbin' for it! What d'ye take me for? I've suppose that I've taken to subscribe or a paper I've read fourteen years 'ight here by the stove without costin' me a cent? No, sir; I ain't a-going to help 'em to oppress me by keepin' me in ignorance. No, sire."

And having got a supply of cheap plug tobacco "put on the slate," he jogged home—a thoroughly oppressed citizen.

**Pleanty of Room for Inventors.** Our wants have become artificial. With successive generations, what once was luxuries develop into customary grants and eventually become necessities. Our condition is ameliorated, and hence our appreciation sharpened, while certain faculties have become dulled, and inventors must supply the places of their deficiencies.

When invention has produced an effect, it is for invention to extend and perfect it. Thus in every walk in life, it is for cunning brain and deft fingers to effect combinations or perfect the old, fearless of thwart or limit.

In proof that with improvements criticism becomes more keen and demand more imperative, we have only to look about us for promising fields to engage the inventor. While the harvest of golden grain no longer falls before the classic sickle, and the haymaker has ceased to be a picturesque inspiration for the poet, the root crops still demand laborious delving and grubbing, and the ripened fruits still call for human pickers to pluck them one by one. For the inventor who would devise a mode of removing half the blossoms from a peach tree without injuring the buds which form the next year's bearing stones there awaits a magnificent prize. Rans and other fibers which defy the textile art, and the gorgeous aniline dyes fade with a Summer's sun.

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## It Is Said.

That the leaves of parsley eaten with a little vinegar after partaking of onions, will prevent the offensive breath that the latter impart;

That carbonic acid, diluted with ten parts of water and thrown into the cracks and crevices where either cockroaches abound, will drive them away;

That flannel has become yellow from being badly washed may be nicely whitened by soaking it two or three hours in a rather made of one-quarter of a pound of curd soap, two tablespoonfuls of powdered borax, and two tablespoonfuls of carbonate of ammonia, dissolved in five or six gallons of water;

That the yellow stain made by sewing machine oil, can be removed if, before washing in soap suds, the spots be carefully rubbed with a bit of cloth wet with ammonia;

That a little water mixed in with butter will prevent its burning when used for frying;

That a teaspoonful of salt to a quart of the soil in plant boxes will kill the white worms;

That flour dusted on cabbages when the dew is on, will kill off cabbage worms. Probably by closing the pores of the worms;

That tar may be instantaneously removed from the hand or fingers by rubbing with the outside of a fresh lemon or orange peel.

## Raking Oysters by Steam.

**The Method of Dredging in Use in New Haven.**

Mr. Rowe, of East Haven, Conn., the owner of extensive oyster beds, recently took a number of gentlemen connected with the newspaper press to witness the many of steam dredging for oysters. Mr. Rowe took the party down to the government breakwater, at the junction of the harbor with Long Island Sound. Here, within the breakwater, and a mile or two outside were three steam dredges raking up oysters from the too thickly settled beds, and placing them upon other more sparsely populated beds in the vicinity. At this time they were fishing in forty feet of water, but Mr. Rowe said he had oyster beds further out in the Sound that were 70 feet under water, and he could fish them up about as easily as he could in 40 feet—the difference being in the length of haul. The dredge, attached to a chain about an inch in diameter, which is worked by steam, is cast off from the side of the steamer. The chain rests on a roller, and there are rollers at the sides of the opening. This dredge is slowly drawn over the oyster beds, and at each haul two or three more bushels of oysters are taken. It takes quires from five to ten minutes to make a haul. The little steam propellers of forty tons are capable of carrying 800 bushels from one bed to the other. The sixty-ton steamer on which the party were is capable of carrying 1,800 bushels. Some of the small oyster takers at this time were opened and they were of good flavor. A schooner is employed by Mr. Rowe to carry oyster shells and place them upon the oyster beds that were raked over last season. It is found that a bed of shells is much better than branches of trees for breeding purposes. A thin layer of live oysters is spread over the shells, to which the spaw adheres, and in about two years good size oysters are fished out. In this way the oyster beds are made and cultivated, and the process has made oyster shells worth eight cents a bushel, whereas they were formerly worthless. Steam dredging has brought about this result. Mr. Rowe says the oyster beds can be well sustained by steam dredging and by the reproduction on oyster shells. Otherwise he would not use steam dredges on his own beds. He finds that he cannot only sustain but increase his supply, by using modern improvements—equalizing his beds and cultivating new ones—all of which he can do readily and with profit by the use of smaller steam vessels.

## An Ornamental Grass.

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Tobacco Tns. Malicious Root Eges. Agricultural Implements in great vari-  
Horticultural Tools in great variety. Requisite for garden and green-house.  
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And S. W. corner Delaware Avenue and Arch St., **Philadelphia.**

### Wesley's Tact.

The following anecdote of the founder of Methodism may, we believe, never be published. It reaches us from a trustworthy source, and it illustrates in a remarkable manner the mingled tact and piety of that eminent man.

Although Wesley, like the Apostles, found that his preaching did not greatly affect the mighty or the noble, still he numbered some families of good position among his followers. It was at the house of one of these that the incident here recorded took place. Wesley had been preaching; and a daughter of a neighboring gentleman, a girl remarkable for her beauty, had been profoundly impressed by his exhortations. After the sermon Wesley was invited to this gentleman's house to luncheon, and with himself one of his preachers was entertained. This preacher, like many of the class at that time, was a man of plain manners, and not conscious of the restraints of good society. The fair young Methodist sat beside him at the table, and he noticed that she wore a number of rings. During a pause in the meal the preacher took hold of the young lady's hand, and raising it in the air, called Wesley's attention to the sparkling jewels. "What do you think of this, sir," he said, "for a Methodist's hand?"

The girl turned crimson. For Wesley, with his known and expressed aversion to finery, the question was a peculiarly awkward one. But the aged evangelist showed a tact which Chesterfield might have envied. He looked up with a quiet, benevolent smile, and simply said, "The hand is very beautiful."

The blushing beauty had expected something far different from a reproval wrapped up with such felicity in a compliment. She had the good sense to say nothing; but when, a few hours later, she again appeared in Wesley's presence, the beautiful hand was stripped of every ornament except those which nature had given.

### Statistical.

The Suez Canal is one of the most valuable pieces of property in the world. The net profits last year were over \$5,000,000. This was an increase of over 28 per cent. over the profits of the previous year. Each ship that passes through the canal pays a little over 20 cents a ton.

It is stated that for every ten hog-heads of sugar extracted from the sugar cane, eleven hog-heads are lost because no adequate machinery has yet been devised for crushing the cane and extracting the rich juices thereof. The assertion comes from the very highest authority on matters appertaining to the sugar culture that our planters lose 300,000 hog-heads a year by this waste, an amount representing \$20,000,000 per annum.

The importation of potatoes from Great Britain and Ireland to the United States and Canada is increasing. For the first quarter of 1882 the receipts at New York were 509,927 sacks, or 749,843 barrels. An average of 70 cents a bushel was obtained at New York. Deducting duty and freight a profit of nearly \$1,000,000 was the result. Potatoes are about \$10 per ton in Europe. This profit is encouraging shippers, and the Canadians are expecting to see a decrease in the cost of native potatoes in consequence of these importations.

St. Isaac's, the great cathedral at St. Petersburg, which was finished in 1859 and cost \$25,000,000, is slowly sinking into the ground, and the authorities do not know how to stop it. The Russian capital is built upon a marsh, and the site of St. Isaac's is one of its softest parts. Over \$1,000,000 was originally spent in driving piles; but the building has never been firm, and now threatens to topple over on one corner, a recent examination showed that on one side the columns had separated from the architrave, leaving a space of three inches between. The roof was at once lightened by removing large stones, but new assurances appeared that the work went on, the workmen left in fear and the engineers gave up the job as a bad one. Since then nothing has been done except to hold consultations and reject impractical plans for saving the building.

Experiments have shown that firing with a nine-inch twelve-gun gun at armor plating three and four inches thick, representing a deck of a vessel, resulted between ten degrees and fifteen degrees, in no instance caused penetration, although full charges were used.

### Rare Thoughts.

#### Saturday Afternoon.

Through flickering leaves the sunlight shone,  
Falls warmly across the tiny floor.  
The distant voices of gleeful children  
Come faintly in the quiet air.  
The clock's low rhythm tides the stillness;  
The house is resting from work well done.  
The weary housewife, with patient fingers,  
Kneels 'mid the quiet so hardly won.  
She pinches the day's completed labor,  
Finishes bedtime, ere the Sabbath rest;  
The dainties stored in the well-filled pantry,  
The mantled garments, the welcomed guest.  
The toll-bell summons move slow and slower,  
Her head droops forward, her eyes full close  
Close in a quiet and childlike slumber,  
And she dreams in the Saturday afternoon.

She wanders with thirteen feet of childhood  
Through meadows she knew so well of yore,  
And laughs as she sits her tiny arched  
With blossoms fragrant, to boundless store.  
From long vanished steps in the doorway  
Sweet voices sing a forgotten tune.  
Angels ascend and descend before her,  
And she rests in the Saturday afternoon.

The fading sun sinks under the hill-tops,  
The shadows lengthen across the floor;  
The birds sing softly their good-night carol,  
The children pause at the darkening door;  
The tired sleeper no more they waken,  
Safe in the rays of the harvest moon.  
She waits the dawn of an endless Sabbath,  
Gone home in the Saturday afternoon.

What is excellent, as God lives is permanent.  
Blessed are the home-sick, for they shall come at last to their Father's house.

Give what you have; to some one it may be more than you dare to think.

### About Silvering.

Some Plain Directions for Working With and Without a Battery.

For silvering without a battery the object to be silvered, after being freed from adherent dust, dirt, etc., is immersed for two or three minutes in a saturated solution of gallic acid in distilled water. It is then dipped in a solution of 20 grains of crystallized nitrate of silver in 1000 grains of distilled water. This operation is to be repeated two or three times, moving the object alternately from one bath to the other until it has acquired a silvery appearance. It is now rinsed in distilled water and laid on clean bibulous paper to dry. In the meantime have prepared two solutions as follows:

Reducing Solution.—Grape sugar or honey, 5 parts; quinine (C<sub>20</sub>H<sub>21</sub>N<sub>3</sub>O<sub>6</sub>), 2 parts; tartaric acid, 2 parts; distilled water, 650 parts. Mix, dissolve and filter.

Silvering Solution.—Dissolve 20 parts of crystallized silver nitrate in 650 parts of distilled water. Add strongest water of ammonia, drop by drop, continuously stirring the solution with a glass rod until the brown precipitate is nearly but not quite redissolved. Filter and put in a glass stoppered bottle.

If more of the reducing solution be made up than is needed for immediate use it should be kept in a closely stoppered vial, filled to the top, so as to prevent atmospheric action.

Equal parts of these solutions are mixed together in a gutta-percha or japanned dish, and after thorough stirring, filtered. The object to be silvered is immersed in the mixture, care being taken that the fluid shall come in contact with every part. The deposition of silver commences in from twelve to fifteen minutes, and continues for two or three hours, until the fluid is exhausted or the object sufficiently plated. The rapidity of deposition depends on the temperature, intensity of light, etc. After the object is plated it should be washed in a solution of carbonate of lime, rinsed in distilled water, and dried.

All sorts of organic matter may thus be treated and hermetically inclosed in pure metal. I have thus coated leather, bone, wood, hair, horn, silk, flowers, leaves, insects and anatomical preparations. Glass, porcelain and earthenware may be coated without first using the preparatory bath. If the latter (earthenware) be porous it will be necessary to first coat it with water-glass or varnish, otherwise there is great waste of material.

I have before me a ring of arbutus, on which a dragon fly is affixed, silvered by this method more than six years ago. The coating is without a visible break, though it has been somewhat roughly handled.

### Processes With a Battery.

The success with these processes depends upon making the surfaces of the objects to be plated good conductors of electricity. The principles and *modus operandi* are nearly the same in all of them. The object to be plated is immersed in a solution of some easily reduced metallic salt, and kept there until its surface absorbs more or less of it. It is then so treated chemically that the absorbed salts are reduced to

a metallic state, and so intimately attached to and connected with the surface of the material to be plated that they will not peel off or separate under any ordinary circumstance. The subsequent treatment is the ordinary electrolytic or galvanoplastic one of plating with any desired metal. On account of their easy reducibility the salts of silver are those easily chosen for the preparatory manipulation.

**Cassner's Method.**  
Dissolve 40 parts of crystallized silver nitrate in 1000 parts of wood spirit. Macerate the object in this solution until sufficient absorption has taken place. The length of time needed for this will vary according to the material, the horny shields of beetles, for instance, requiring much longer time than the softer parts, or than a piece of leather. Removing the object from this bath, it is partially dried by draining off any surplus fluid attaching to it, and immersed in the strongest water of ammonia, by which the easily reducible, double nitrate of silver and ammonia is formed. The object is now dried and suspended in mercurial vapor. In a few minutes the surface is completely metallized, and can be electrolytically in the ordinary manner. This method gives excellent results, especially for hard, compact, organic substances.

**Oré's Method.**  
This process is that which has recently been much used in France for plating anatomical preparations, and when properly manipulated gives excellent results. The preparatory bath, like the foregoing, is silver nitrate dissolved in alcohol or wood spirit, six grammes of the salt to a liter of the fluid. In this the object is immersed for ten minutes, when it is taken out and carefully drained. It is then transferred to a close box, in which sulphuretted hydrogen is liberated, and left for fifteen to twenty minutes. When it is removed the surface will be covered with a dark deposit of silver sulphide. The object should be exposed for a few minutes to the air before transferring to the galvanoplastic cell where the operation is completed.

A human brain prepared by this process over a year ago is still a beautiful object, and bids fair to remain so for an indefinite period.

In using this method for the preservation of brains and such material the object should be kept in alcohol for at least one month to give it the requisite hardness and consistency. Pledgets of cotton should be introduced into the fissures so that the circulations are secured and the preserving fluid may permeate every part. The pledgets must be removed after plating.

Professor Christian's method seems to be a slight modification of Oré's (substituting phosphoretted hydrogen for the sulphuretted in the reduction of the silver nitrate).

**To Keep Silver-Plated Articles Bright.**  
Articles of silver and silver-plated ware rapidly tarnish when kept in rooms where gas is used for illumination purposes, and everywhere in cities like St. Louis, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, etc., where the air is constantly filled with sulphurous vapors. My cabinet of silver-plated specimens, instruments and water-pitchers used to give no evidence of trouble this way. This is all avoided now by dipping the articles occasionally in a solution of hypochlorite of soda. Large articles, like pitchers and salvers, should be wiped off with a rag dipped in the solution, and dried with a soft towel. A rub with a bit of chamois leather makes them as brilliant as new.

**Believe This Tale if You Can Swallow a Whale.**

A gentleman from Hartwell sent on to the Great Western Gun Works and purchased a small parlor rifle, with 1000 cartridges of the smallest size, the bullet being about the size of a duck shot. He went to the range and tried it, cured her of the bad habit of judicious use of the mild weapon which Solomon held in much esteem: "I tied the cow up by the head (not legs), procured a good switch (not club), and proceeded to milk, and for every kick I returned one good smart blow with the switch on the offending leg. A few kicks and blows sufficed for that time. At the next milking only three or four blows were required, and at the third milking one kick and one blow were sufficient, and ever after the cow was as gentle as a lamb. Three important points are to be observed in the above treatment: First, uniform kindness and gentleness; second, never strike a cow for kicking when loose in the yard, or she will learn to run from you; third, only one blow for each kick."

### Stacking Clover.

**Rural World.**—A correspondent in Kentucky writes: "In stacking clover the bottom of the stack should be covered with old hay or straw, about a foot deep, to keep the clover from gathering dampness from the ground. The top should be of old hay also, as

### Agricultural.

#### Boss and Currupt Worms.

A lady offers, in the *Rural New Yorker*, a remedy for curtail and rose worms: Take one pound of quassia; put it into twelve to fifteen gallons of water over night, and next day sprinkle the infested plants with the solution. It is safest, however, to join one's faith to white hellebore, which is a sure and certain destruction.

#### Setting Strawberry Plants.

A correspondent of the *German Town Telegraph* says that the main failure in raising strawberries is in setting poor plants. Old plants are good for nothing; new plants from an old bed are not worth setting. We should set plants that are grown from those that produce a crop of fruit that fruit to the extent, and its young plants will not have the constitution and vigor of those from plants that give all their energies to the young plants.

#### Putting up Sweet Corn.

Mrs. D. C. Jocelyn, Minneapolis, Kansas, recommends in *The Fruit Recorder* the following way to put up sweet corn for winter use as giving very much better results than canning or drying: "Take the corn when just in the milk; cut it off just enough to set in the milk; cut it off and pack it in a stone jar with a layer of corn and a layer of salt; one pint of salt to a gallon of corn in layers alternately; fill the jar and weight it down, and cover to keep out dirt, flies, etc., and when one wants to use it, freshen it and season to taste. I like butter and cream."

#### Full Feeding with Grass.

A New England farmer writes: "Many old fields are late in being rescued by turning over after haying, harrowing down and having some fertilizer, either barn-yard, compost or chemical, applied to their surface and worked in, and a liberal seeding of grass seed." Another New England farmer writes: "Many fields are neglected by merely harrowing the stubble over, doing the work very thoroughly with a sharp-toothed harrow and then sowing the seed for grass, harrowing lightly over the seed to cover it and following with a roller to make all smooth. A top dressing of manure will be a wonderful help."

#### Value of Ties.

N. Y. Tribune.—There is a savings bank for the surplus dollars of farmers that will give a better interest than 5 per cent. It is investment in drain tile. The Western people are finding it out, and the yield of wheat in the Ohio Valley is increasing in consequence. Agriculturists who have tried it say that they can plant their corn earlier; it is not so liable to rot in the hill; drought does much less injury; the crop is so far advanced before chinch bugs and other insects appear that it resists their destructive ravages. The yield is twenty, forty, sometimes sixty per cent. greater. Secretary W. L. Chamberlain, of the Ohio Board, says he has seen land, and improved by drainage to such an extent that the first subsequent crop was so much greater than the average that the surplus more than paid the whole cost of tile and putting it down.

#### To Cure a Kicking Cow.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* having a kicking cow on which moral suasion had been vainly tried, cured her of the bad habit by judicious use of the mild weapon which Solomon held in much esteem: "I tied the cow up by the head (not legs), procured a good switch (not club), and proceeded to milk, and for every kick I returned one good smart blow with the switch on the offending leg. A few kicks and blows sufficed for that time. At the next milking only three or four blows were required, and at the third milking one kick and one blow were sufficient, and ever after the cow was as gentle as a lamb. Three important points are to be observed in the above treatment: First, uniform kindness and gentleness; second, never strike a cow for kicking when loose in the yard, or she will learn to run from you; third, only one blow for each kick."

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clover does not turn rain, and the stack will be very much damaged if not well protected on the top. A stack should be egg shaped, whether bottom is of large or small size. The bulge in the stack should be about six feet from the bottom and tapered regularly to the top, and about sixteen feet high. If thus made, the lower part and bulk of the stack is protected by the bulge or wide part. After doubling rake down well; a stack, if properly put up, will keep good for two or three years. But it is best to have a barn to secure all crops. A cone-shaped stack is exposed from pit to dome to destruction, and often is nearly or quite ruined if long left to the elements."

#### The Children's Garden.

New York Tribune.—Probably most readers with boys and girls of thirteen or fourteen or less have allowed them some little plot of ground to be farmed or gardened after their own choice. They should be encouraged with advice, but with no insisting upon their taking it. They will make mistakes, as older people do, in untended paths, but they gain even in these if they see how to do better next time. The gradual tide upon the beach. Rise to full, and thunders brave, Wave after wave, wave after wave.

#### Burning the Cobs.

Cor. Country Gentleman: It is our custom to rake the cobs into neat rows about a foot high, and after the wind has swept through them an hour or so set fire to them. When charred, we rake them down and sprinkle water on the mass, stir them again, and sprinkle again to be sure they do not get on burning and go to ashes. If now a seasoning of salt be thrown over the pile there will be a lot of feed for the pigs and dogs that they will enjoy hugely.

#### France on the Congo.

The French Geographical Society is going to sets in a few days M. Savergnan de Brazza, who has rendered France the immense service of making Congo virtually a French river. Everybody has known the importance of the Congo since Stanley made his famous voyage. It is more than a river in breadth; it is a vast flowing lake, traversing the whole African Continent, and but for one accident would be the finest waterway in nature. Just before it reaches the sea it breaks into dangerous cataracts, which render all direct approach from the coast impossible. The Belgian Association, which fitted out Stanley's expedition, was formed especially to find a way of turning this difficulty. The river begins to be navigable only at Stanley Pool. How to reach Stanley Pool? Stanley could think of no better way than to cut a road from the seaboard by the cataract to the pool, and \$1,600,000 was subscribed for the purpose. Stanley set valiantly to work and cut his road, transported his steamer and at length came in sight of the pool, only to find some fifty vessels flying the French flag in quiet possession. The truth is, M. Savergnan de Brazza has found a shorter way to the pool. To the north of the mouth of the Congo lies the French possession of Gaboon, and in this direction M. Savergnan de Brazza began looking after effluents of the great river which might lead him all the way to the pool by water. He went up the river Ogoué, and found that this was separated only by eighty kilometres from another entirely unknown river, the Alima, which flows right into the pool. The Stanley roadway from the coast was 240 kilometres long; the roadway between Ogoué and the Alima was but 80. M. Savergnan de Brazza kept his own counsel, came back to France, obtained a vote in aid from Parliament, went out again, and made such good use of his time that long before Stanley arrived he had seized the pool in the name of France, concluded treaties with the natives and bought large possessions on the banks of the river. By this enterprise France taps the Congo route and secures the outlet and inlet of what may one day become one of the richest trades in the world. It is part of a plan which she has been steadily following in war, in travel or in diplomacy for nearly half a century. Africa is clearly her promised land of colonization and of empire.

### WAVE AFTER WAVE.

Out of the boom of the sea,  
From dim, rich coasta eye may not see,  
By vast and urging forces bent,  
United, uniting and unspent,  
The glad waves speed them one by one;  
And, goal attained and errand done,  
They lap the sands and softly leave—  
Wave after wave, wave after wave.

As stirred by longing for repose,  
Higher and higher each wave goes,  
Striving to clasp with foam-white hands  
The yielding and eluding sands;  
And still the seaward, silent, grim,  
Calls his wild troops back to him;  
Recalls the liberty he gave  
Wave after wave, wave after wave.

All and at heart and desolate  
They heed the call, they bow to fate;  
And outward swept, a battal'ion train,  
Each feels his effort was in vain;  
But yet by impulse lent by each  
The gradual tide upon the beach  
Rise to full, and thunders brave,  
Wave after wave, wave after wave.

Ah, third, discouraged heart and head,  
Look up, and be thou comforted!  
Thy duty thou mayest seem vain;  
Wasted thy toil and naught thy pain,  
Thy brethren's courage itself is shade,  
Thy worthiest strength be weakness made:  
Caught up in one great onward surge,  
Wave after wave, wave after wave.

Yet still, though baffled and denied,  
Thy spended strength has availed thee tide  
A feather's weight where ocean rolls—  
One atom in a mighty whole—  
God's hand uncounsed agencies  
Marsala and notes and counts as his;  
His threads to build, his sands to save,  
His tide to build, wave after wave.

### The Spirit of the Mist.

A wild, bleak place it seemed to strangers but as it was, Dame Brettman loved it. Her thatched cottage was placed in a niche far up the mountain side, and all around were cliffs and rocks, and snatches of lilly clearings, where her little flock of sheep browsed, except when the snow lay there in great drifts, as it did throughout every winter.

People wondered that the dame should have chosen such an isolated spot for her abode, while the valley lay beneath, with its green fields, its sparkling streams and varied woodland, which could not find footing in the shallow soil above.

The reason that the dame loved the place, with its summer gusts and sudden storms, its winter cold and driving snows, was that she was a native Swiss, and all these reminded her of the land she left years and years before.

Then she had been a hale young matron, with a strong, honest, tollsome, good man, and these little ones after her, clinging to her skirts, as she worked with willing heart and hands to add comfort to their home. Ah, but she had seen sorrow since, and her husband and babes all lay in the church-yard, with slabs of granite above their heads.

Now she was a withered, wrinkled old woman, with hair lying white and smooth beneath her muslin cap, and with rheumatic twinges that often kept her from bobbing down the mountain path on Sunday to the little church where she had gone for forty years.

Only Brettman, her grand-niece lived with her. A blithe, open, neat-headed lass was Brettman, but with a head as light as her heart, and some vain notions in it, which gave Dame Brettman many a qualm of misgiving, and called many a reproach down upon the young girl.

But Brettman was a willful mix, and the dame's precepts fell without impression on her mind. She would linger in the village where she went to sell the bunches of produce gathered from the garden, the great white-shelled eggs from the poultry yard, and the rolls of yellow butter which the dame gathered from the milk of her cow.

Never a Saturday but Brettman in her neat short gown and white starched sun bonnet with the heavy basket on her arm, trudged down the mountain path, out across the valley to the village houses; where her patrons lived. And never such an occasion but she returned with a yard or two of gaudy ribbon, a tinsel brooch, or some other bit of finery to adorn her person at the next day's meeting, where she would drop a penny into the mission-box instead of the shilling which the dame allowed her.

All this troubled the good dame sorely, and besides, she worried herself into a fever of anxiety every night when the girl went down to the mountain to drive the cow up the pastures. The dusk would creep down and the mist settle over the valley, before the bell about Crumple's neck could be heard tinkling as she came slowly up the path. It was no use to find fault with or to send her hours earlier, for she only loitered the more on the way. But Dame Brettman

need not have feared for her Brettman was fleet and sure of foot as a cat, and she knew every rock and crevice until she could tread them safely in the darkest night.

"Make haste, Brettman," the dame would say, every evening when the girl tied her bonnet over her glossy brown hair, "Get thee home before the twilight falls."

"Ay, granny," Brettman would respond, bounding away before other admonition could be given her.

And then she would sing snatches of song, and turn from the path into all sorts of out-of-the-way places, in search of gray lichens and red cup moss, or clamber up the precipices after glittering snails, which she was sure were precious jewels until she reached them, when they turned to pink or white pebbles in her hand. So when the valley was reached, the shadows would lie thick and dark in every nook, and the mountain top would be lost from sight by the mist which hung between them. Then Brettman, who knew of nothing but the path, would clump and start her along the path, while she lingered to chat with the lasses she might meet. So it was that she trudged homeward one night, later than was her wont, with Crumple's bell sounding far ahead.

Now, the broad path up the mountain wound in and out in great curves, avoiding the chasms, and choosing the most gradual ascent. There was another and more direct way which Brettman often followed, and which she chose now to accelerate her return. This was narrow and rough, and in some places so steep that cliffling up it from rock to rock was like ascending a great natural stairway.

This night the mist had settled down until it hung an impenetrable curtain, shutting out everything into a white haze. Brettman, who knew of nothing but the path, would clump and start her along the path, while she lingered to chat with the lasses she might meet. So it was that she trudged homeward one night, later than was her wont, with Crumple's bell sounding far ahead.

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"Let me do it, granny," she said, with more thoughtfulness than she often displayed. And taking the knitting from the aged hand, she knelt before the fire and proceeded to set it right.

Dame Brettman laid her quivering hand upon the girl's head, passing it down the long locks which had escaped from their fastenings, then uttered a reproving exclamation: "Brettman, child, thy hair is heavy with damp; where was thy bonnet?"

But Brettman was lost in her own thoughts, and it was easy to conjecture that she had carried her head covered instead of wearing it.

From that day the girl studied more carefully her grand-aunt's comfort. When she sewed, she picked up the scraps and lint she had scattered, instead of racing away, as heretofore, the moment her task was done. A little watchfulness on her part spared the good dame many a painful step. The latter wondered at the change and was thankful, but knew not the cause of it, for Brettman had never told her that she seen the Spirit of the Mist.

The girl thought the spectre she had seen was a special protecting power, and thinking that such was watching over her, taught her greater gentleness toward others who were not so favored.

For a time the dame had no cause for complaint. Then Brettman longed to see the spirit again, and lingered late upon the ledge. But night after night passed and it did not come.

Weeks passed. Brettman was gradually going back to her light ways. One night she lingered late in the valley, and speeding homeward, thought nothing of the spirit until she reached the ledge. She was half started to find it there again, pictured against the mist midway out over the precipice. She spoke, but it did not answer, and vanished as before when the mist rolled away in the moonlight.

A round floated up from the void of space which chilled her blood. But she was a brave girl, so she leaned far out over the precipice, striving to pierce the darkness beneath. Then the sound was repeated, and she knew it to be a mean of some one in pain.

She halted, and a faint voice answered her. It was many minutes before she made out the situation, which we shall in a few words.

A man had been hunting on the mountain. Returning he had lost his way, and the mist had closed down around him. Wandering hither and thither, he had missed his footing at last, and fallen over the precipice. Down, down, he had fallen, and the branches of a scraggy pine tree, which had found root in a crevice and grew horizontally from it, thus saving him from the certain death which would have met him below. He was clinging there still to the frail support, but he was chilled and numbed by the mist, and felt that he could not much longer retain his hold. This much Brettman learned, and calling out her assurances of speedy aid, fled up the mountain path to her home.

Soon she was back with ropes, which she securely fastened and threw down to him. With renewed hope he gained new strength and following Brettman's directions, climbed slowly, resting wherever he could find foothold, and ere long he stood, with her upon the ledge.

Her strong young arm aided him up the pathway, and the cottage reached, he sank down weak and trembling, all his over-taxed strength gone for the time. It was days before he was well enough to leave, and meantime he won Brettman's confidence until she told him of the Spirit of the Mist which had appeared to her.

He made her promise to take him to the place, and when he was well again they went there together. Only the mist hung in thick darkness about the spot; the spectral figure did not appear.

"It will not come," Brettman said, when they had waited. She was scarcely disappointed, after having looked for it so many times before.

"Ah," the gentleman replied, "it is what I think you will only see it when the moon is full."

Afterward, when he was gone, Brettman remembered his words and proved them true. Any night that she waited the ledge when the moon was full and mist gathered there, she would behold the spirit, but at no other time was it visible.

Time sped away, and Brettman no longer lived in the thatched cottage upon the mountain. Good Dame Brettman was laid beside her dear one in the churchyard, and the gentleman whom the mountain maid had rescued, and who had since kindly in-

terested himself in her welfare, took Brettman to his home, to be educated and provided for with his own daughters. But one thing which Brettman's studies might have taught her she would never believe. It was regarding an optical illusion produced by certain degrees of light and density of air, and which explained the figure she had seen as nothing more than her own shadow thrown against the mist. But Brettman went on believing in the spirit to the last.

### Discouraging French Military Swells.

The Marquis de Galliffet, who commands the Twelfth Corps d'Armée, is not satisfied with the coat he gained in political circles by his recent conversion to Republicanism, or by his friendship with M. Gambetta. He requires something more, and forgetful of those traditions he so highly cultivated when he was a young and brilliant officer, using every art and stratagem to win the heart of the handsome and wealthy daughter of Charles LaFitte, he has indulged in a long French service term "fantasia." He has leveled his pen against those who have attempted to embellish the uniform of the Republic, and in the circular he has recently issued he calls the attention of those who are under his orders to the regulations of the service and the patterns which have been deposited in the Army Clothing Department. General de Galliffet accuses some of his officers of wearing jackets with absurdly wide sleeves. He makes the same complaint about shirts, and taunts those who display a "clean boiled rag," as Artemus Ward has called it. The inexpressibles are, according to the Marquis, made too tight in the leg and too wide at the bottom, where they fall over the boots, which have been made so ridiculous that they resemble far more the shoes worn by the courtiers in the days of Henry II. than a useful article for a horseman who has to do with rough work. General de Galliffet has not limited his objections to costume alone; he evidently views the regimental barber in his heart and has a regard for the figures of the garbion towns. He says: "Officers now wear their hair in such a manner as to permit a parting back and front, and in many cases the hair is plastered down on the forehead, giving an offensively effeminate appearance." In fact, the General declares that he prescribes with the utmost regret an inclination on the part of his officers "to follow the fashions which have been introduced by a certain class of effeminate, who, though young, are neither conspicuous for their intelligence nor for their manly tastes."

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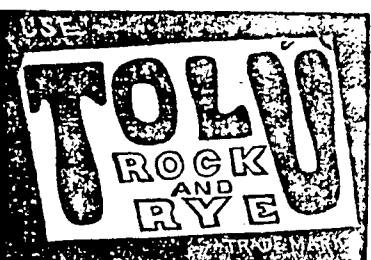
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One subscription with three hundred and forty-three new subscribers, in one residence, \$346.00. One subscription with three hundred and forty-four new subscribers, in one residence, \$347.00. One subscription with three hundred and forty-five new subscribers, in one residence, \$348.00. One subscription with three hundred and forty-six new subscribers, in one residence, \$349.00. One subscription with three hundred and forty-seven new subscribers, in one residence, \$350.00. One subscription with three hundred and forty-eight new subscribers, in one residence, \$351.00. One subscription with three hundred and forty-nine new subscribers, in one residence, \$352.00. One subscription with three hundred and fifty new subscribers, in one residence, \$353.00. One subscription with three hundred and fifty-one new subscribers, in one residence, \$354.00. One subscription with three hundred and fifty-two new subscribers, in one residence, \$355.00. One subscription with three hundred and fifty-three new subscribers, in one residence, \$356.00. One subscription with three hundred and fifty-four new subscribers, in one residence, \$357.00. One subscription with three hundred and fifty-five new subscribers, in one residence, \$358.00. One subscription with three hundred and fifty-six new subscribers, in one residence, \$359.00. One subscription with three hundred and fifty-seven new subscribers, in one residence, \$360.00. One subscription with three hundred and fifty-eight new subscribers, in one residence, \$361.00. One subscription with three hundred and fifty-nine new subscribers, in one residence, \$362.00. One subscription with three hundred and sixty new subscribers, in one residence, \$363.00. One subscription with three hundred and sixty-one new subscribers, in one residence, \$364.00. One subscription with three hundred and sixty-two new subscribers, in one residence, \$365.00. One subscription with three hundred and sixty-three new subscribers, in one residence, \$366.00. One subscription with three hundred and sixty-four new subscribers, in one residence, \$367.00. One subscription with three hundred and sixty-five new subscribers, in one residence, \$368.00. One subscription with three hundred and sixty-six new subscribers, in one residence, \$369.00. One subscription with three hundred and sixty-seven new subscribers, in one residence, \$370.00. One subscription with three hundred and sixty-eight new subscribers, in one residence, \$371.00. One subscription with three hundred and sixty-nine new subscribers, in one residence, \$372.00. One subscription with three hundred and seventy new subscribers, in one residence, \$373.00. One subscription with three hundred and seventy-one new subscribers, in one residence, \$374.00. One subscription with three hundred and seventy-two new subscribers, in one residence, \$375.00. One subscription with three hundred and seventy-three new subscribers, in one residence, \$376.00. One subscription with three hundred and seventy-four new subscribers, in one residence, \$377.00. One subscription with three hundred and seventy-five new subscribers