South-Jersey Republican

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LOCAL MATTER.

☞ Mr. D. Berry had twenty-eight watermelons, yesterday, which weighed over nine hundred pounds. One of them—a fifty pound Black Spanish—he left at our residence. Once more we say, thank you.

Special Notices.

Photographic.

My health demanding it, I have quit photography—this time "for good," and have let my gallery to Mr. W. D. Fry, an Artist in the best sense of the word. His styles and finish will, I have no doubt, be equal to Philadelphia's *best*. Remember, the place,—at my old rooms, on the popular side of Bellevue Avenue, Hammonton, N. J.

WM. RUTHERFORD.

Dentist's Notice.

My health not permitting me to resume my practice as I anticipated, I have disposed of the practice, good will, etc., to Dr. George R. Shidle, of 1106 Arch Street, Philadelphia, who will occupy the office Thursday, Friday and Saturday of each week, commencing Sept. 28th, 1882. I take pleasure in recommending Dr. Shidle to the people of Hammonton and vicinity, having known him personally for years. Hoping you will give him your patronage, I am, Respectfully,

DR. W. E. DAVIE.

We copy the following from the National *Republican*, to show how highly our candidate is esteemed as a man and a member of Congress:

"A FAITHFUL YOUNG MEMBER.—The renomination, by acclamation, of the Hon. J. Hart Brewer, in the Second New Jersey District, as the Republican candidate for Congress not only shows how highly that gentleman is appreciated by the Republicans of his home and district, but it is a fitting tribute and a just and substantial compliment acknowledging his faithful and honest service. As a member of the house he has been studious, untiring, and business like. He commands attention, respect, and is very popular. No young member gives brighter promise for the future. He should be returned to Congress by an increased majority. More men like Mr. Brewer are needed in the Legislative Councils of the Nation."

"They say" the issues of the war are closed—that the subject should be dropped. Alexander H. Stevens, Vice President of the "Southern Confederacy," Democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia, in a speech a few days since, revived his course during the war, expressed pride in the record, and urged that as the chief reason why he should be elected. And must Northern men forget the price they paid for a united country?

It is a favorite claim among a certain class of amateur statesmen, that "there is no issue between the Republican and Democratic parties." Well, perhaps, if you read the Democratic platforms as they are written by Northern men, there is one small item of difference that will not appear. It will require a retrospective view,—a look behind the scenes. Several years ago, there were introduced into Congress certain claims from the South, for property destroyed during the war, for cotton captured, for slaves set free, and for carrying the mails about the time certain states "seceded." These were not paid, because a Republican majority opposed it. Do you want proof? Mr. Conger, a Republican from Michigan, proposed a joint resolution, to be submitted as a constitutional amendment, providing that none of the claims should ever be paid. The vote upon this resolution was 145 yeas, to 61 nays—*every one voting nay being a Democrat!* Every Republican voted *yea*. Of the 61 nays, 52 were Southern men. Now, suppose we permit the election of a Democratic Congress, upon one pretext or another, how long would it take them to pass these same old claims, in some form or other, and pass them? Do you think it an unimportant matter? There are now on file claims of this kind amounting to $2,985,554,827. And there are more awaiting the turn of events.

Please put a pin here. We shall point out a few other "issues" before we have finished.

HOW THE ANCIENTS SPENT THEIR MONEY.—People may say what they please but some facts of history are, metaphorically speaking, difficult to swallow. For instance, we are told, that Cleopatra drank a glass of wine, in which was dissolved a pearl worth $40,000; that Ptolemus Philadelphus of Egypt had a fortune of $900,000,000; that Aesop, the poet, paid $400,000 for a single supper, and that Heliogabalous reposed in a bedstead of solid gold. All this may be true; but it seems more probable to say, that Swayne's Pills cure dropsy, billious headache, indigestion, for there is more truth than poetry in it.

Brewer and Victory.

The political pot is boiling, and the ebulition is developing considerably as the time approaches for the many caucuses and conventions; and politicians wax warm. But with the nomination of Mr. Brewer, it is the hope of Republicans, of course, that the Second District of New Jersey will more than hold her own. There is no longer a doubt as to what Republicans have to do. Hon. J. Hart Brewer has received the nomination by acclamation. We must go to work with victory in view.—Our district is strongly Republican, and we ought to carry it by a large majority. Principles, as well as men, must be considered; and in both we have the advantage. The principles of the Republican party have preserved us a nation. The principles of Democracy would have divided the nation. Neither that party nor its principles have undergone any change for the better; no matter how much their advocates may prate and hypothecate. Every reform, every progressive step taken in this country for forty years, has been been inaugurated under the auspices of the Republican party. While the Democrats had control of Congress, the wheels of progress were blocked; and during the last Congress they did everything possible to prevent such legislation as would be for the best interes of the people. Hence no effort must be spared to not only hold control of Congress, but to increase the Republican majority. Every Republican in the Second District is therefore expected to do his duty,—not only to vote for Mr. Brewer and the whole ticket, but to secure one vote beside his own. Let your motto be—BREWER AND VICTORY!

DICK.

Sanitary and Scientific.

A little extract of ginger mixed with hot water and sugar will counteract the bad effects of a wetting.

Since the introduction of the electric light, the matter of its effect on the eye has been much discussed. The result of a recent investigation by Parisian scientists was that it was not hurtful.

An eminent Arabian naturalist and physician of the tenth century, named Temini, states that in ancient times the bitumen of Judea was used to perserve the vine from the ravages of parasites.

To produce light and dark shades of gold leaf the metal is alloyed with silver and copper. The addition of the baser metals lessens the malleability, and as the leaf is sold by superficial measure, and not by weight, adulteration is kept at the minimum.

A reliable pill for dyspepsia: Diastase, 10 grains; pepsine, 50 grains; extract of gentian, 50 grains; tartaric acid, 50 grains; powdered rhubarb, 50 grains, and gentian, q. s. Divide into three-grain pills, and silver, if desired. Dose, two or three pills, shortly before meals.

In 1880 the value of sugar of milk imported into this country exceeded $25,000. The Boston *Journal of Chemistry* asks if it is not about time that some of our large cheese factories undertook the manufacture of a gar from the whey, which yields about 5 per cent. of this substance.

Sewer gas is disinfected in the Hospital de la Pitie, at Paris, by nitrous oxide. The gas passes into an earthen cylinder four feet high, filled with charcoal and sprinkled with nitrosulphuric acid, the moisture in the gas condenser setting free the nitrous oxide contained in the acid, which destroys the sulphuretted hydrogen and all harmful matter.

The Italian Government is organizing for the navvies who are employed in the Tunnel, and still suffering from anæmia and other ailments arising from the bad air and high temperature in which they are compelled to work, a sanitarium for their reception high up on the St. Gothard—pure mountain air being the most efficient remedy for diseases of this class.

In hardening small tools, says the *American Machinist*, or any article of steel that is thin or light and heats quickly, it is advisable to remove, on a grindstone or emery wheel, the scale formed in forging before heating. The scale being of unequal density, if it is not removed it is generly impossible to heat evenly; besides the degree of heat can be better observed if it is removed.

The *American Chemical Journal* says crystallized anhydrous glucose has hitherto only been obtained from alcoholic solutions. Arno Behr has recently found that glucose can, under certain conditions, be obtained as the anhydride in crystallized form from solutions in water. This result may be accomplished by putting some crystallized anhydrous glucose in a concentrated aqueous solution of glucose.

Surgeons know the value of the expansive power of peas and other grain in making anatomical preparations. No one has any idea of the force exerted until a test of it is made. An Italian vessel, laden with rice, put into East London some time ago leaking badly. A strenuous effort was made to pump out the water and unload the cargo. But the rice continued to swell, and finally the vessel was violently burst asunder.

A Connecticut mechanic has made a trial of rotary files for finishing planed surfaces. He is of the opinion that quicker and truer work can be done with these than with hand files, and that the surface is in better shape for trueing with the scraper. His experiments have been confined to the planer; but he believes that his device may be properly and economically adapted to the lathe and milling machine.

Starch is much more readily converted into sugar when under pressure than otherwise. Not only, says a contemporary, is the diastatic action of the soluble albuminoids increased but when the pressure is great the small percentage of free acid which is found in all cereals is sufficient to convert rapidly the starch into sugar. It is a matter of surprise, therefore, that brewers do not mash under pressure.

The St. Gothard Line not only has the longest tunnel in the world but twenty-four miles, or more than one-fifth of the whole line, consists of tunnels. Many of these have had to be constructed in spiral or corkscrew fashion, whereby, while making the necessary rapid ascent from the valleys to a higher elevation, the line is perfectly protected against the avalanches which are frequent at these spots.

Libraries have their enemies in the shape of worms, mites and beetles, which destroy the bindings and bore through the leaves of books. A case is on record in which a small woodboring beetle (anobium pertinax), which operated in a neglected library, was found to have perforated twenty-seven folio volumes in a straight line, making a round hole through which a string could be passed and the whole number of volumes lifted at once.

How the Bey of Tunis Lives.

The palaces of the Bey are splendid and incongruous; the Bardo, an hour from the capital, is a fine sample of Oriental architecture and decoration spoiled by Parisian upholstery and vulgar European carpets. Dar-el-Bey, his only town residence, is magnificent and neglected; his real abode is in a separate building walled, and standing in a garden, near the Bardo. He goes to the Bardo once a week, to sit in judgment on his subjects, and receive the Ambassadors and Consuls of the Great Powers; and then there is a brief stir, and the Court presents a stately picture. "It is, however, only an external brilliancy, and it cannot deceive the visitor as to the misery reigning within the Moorish Empire." Mahomed Es Sadock Pacha Bey is an amiable enough prince, from all accounts, fond of children, but childless, and very simple in his habits. He has only one wife, and though he pays her a formal visit of an hour's duration at her castle every day, he rarely sees her, as the hour of his visit is generally one appointed for devotion, and on his arrival he goes to a small room in the palace to pray.

He is supposed to know nothing of the management of his possessions; before him all is splendor, behind his back all is desolate ruin. Whichever of his palaces he shall die in will be dismantled and left to decay, for a Bey must not live in a palace in which a predecessor has died. "None of them has had himself transported into the street on death approaching, and there are more than a dozen palaces in Tunis to-day which cannot be used by the Beys. A melancholy example of this absurd custom is Mahomedia, once the magnificent residence of Achmet Bey, who had it built thirty-five years ago at a cost of 10,000,000 francs. This palace with its secondary buildings and villas for ministers and dignitaries, was situated two miles out of town; and when Achmet Bey died, the furniture was moved, the floors, glazed tiles, doors and windows, were broken out and dragged to another palace. The heavy marble columns, statues, the curbs of the wells, etc., remained behind with the walls, and he who passes those imposing ruins to-day might think thousands of years had passed over them. The hand of the Arab destroys thus in our day in the midst of peace, as his ancestors, the Vandals, did centuries ago, only in time of war. So much for Oriental culture!

"Witness My Hand and Seal."

A thousand years ago the masses, the nobility, the poor and the rich, were wholly unacquainted with the mysteries of the alphabet and the pen. A few men, known as clerks, who generally belonged to the priesthood, monopolized them as a special class of artists. They taught their business only to their seminarists, apprentices; and beyond themselves and their few pupils, no one knew how to read and write, nor was it expected of the generality, any more than it would be now-a-days that everybody should be a shoemaker or a lawyer. Kings did not even know how to sign their names, so that when they wanted to subscribe to a written contract, law or treaty, which some clerk had drawn up for them, they would smear their right hand with ink, and slap it down upon the parchment, saying, "Witness my hand and seal." At a later date, some genius devised the substitute of a seal, which was impressed instead of the hand, but oftener beside the hand. Every gentleman had a seal with a peculiar device thereon. Hence the sacramental words now in use, "Witness my hand and seal," affixed to modern deeds, serves at least the purpose of reminding us of the Middle Ages.

The first sanitary commission under the auspices of the Ontario Board of Health met at St. Thomas, in that Province. Judge Hughes read a paper on the adulteration of food, in which he recommends the public flogging of certain classes of adulterators.

A Frog's Digestive Powers.

The Whal-y Br-ther-s recently placed in their aquarium a large edible frog as a curiosity. That the monster might not be lonesome among the golden carp and little turtles, a small frog was placed in to keep him company. The sequel proved not only that no love is lost among frogs, but also that a frog's digestive power is equal to that of an ostrich, which distills fat and plumage from a diet of rusty nails. One fine night the companion frog disappeared and then the turtles began to be missed. Five were sold from 15 in the tank, but the stock stead ly dwindled till only five remained. The turtles' shells measured on the average about 2 by 2½ inches. As the turtles disappeared the frog increased his rotundity, and his aldermanic proportions at last excited suspicion that the batrachian was swallowing his neighbors. A conference was held and it was decided that the frog should be opened for the good of the community in which he dwelt. The frog sat innocently blinking, but moved for no say of proceedings while the knife was being whetted for his dissection. He died without even squealing, and when his stomach was explored one turtle was found as lively as Jonah in the whale, waiting for something to turn up. He had spent a night in solitary confinement, and was well drugged. There were remnants of several turtles in the frog's stomach, which showed that he was not wrongfully executed. The one saved had been long enough in the frog for the digestive acids to work upon his shell, which was soft and sloughing off along the edges. He was replaced in the tank, and now is known as the "Jonah" of the lot. He measures 2½ by 3 inches across the shell and is as lively as a cricket. This investigation showed that a frog can digest turtle shell as well as meat. No more frogs will be favored with such feeding grounds.

Statistical.

The taxable property of Boston is estimated at $672,490,100.

An ordinary freight-car costs about $700, and an ordinary mail and baggage-car about $3,500. An ordinary passenger coach costs about $7,500. An ordinary palace-car costs from $12,000 to $14,000, and may be turned out at Pullman in about two weeks. The capacity of the Pullman Works admits of the building at one time of 125 cars of various patterns.

The wheat yield of Minnesota, for 1882, is placed at 38,000,000 bushels, and of that State and Dakota combined at 55,000,000 bushels, though one authority places the yield of Dakota at 22,000,000 bushels. It is conceded in all hands that unless bad weather injures the harvest that it will be the greatest ever reaped in that country.

During the latest fiscal year closing July 31st, the United States government sold 13,000,000 acres of the public domain. It is estimated that during the same period the various states holding public lands, and the railroads, disposed of about 7,000,000 acres. The great bulk of the whole amount has been sold in moderately small tracts to actual settlers.

The growth of the wool interest on the Pacific Slope is something marvelous. California is now the foremost sheep-breeding State in the union. The census statistics for 1880 show a grand total of 42,331,389 sheep in all the States and Territores, California's share being 4,152,319, or nearly one-tenth. The next highest State is Ohio, with 3,902,000. New Mexico had 2,-(83,631, and Michigan 2,189,389. The Pacific States and Territories stand credited as follows: California, 4,152,-349; Oregon, 1,083,162; Washington, 222,883; Nevada, 133,685; Idaho, 27,-326; Colorado, 746,442; Arizona, 76,-523; total, 6,312,380. That is over 15 per cent of all the sheep in the union; and the production of them has been the work of less that twenty-five years.

A British syndicate, headed by the Duke of Manchester, has purchased from the Canadian Pacific Railroad Company 5,000,000 acres of land, a portion of the government grant to that road. The purchase money paid over to the company amounted to over $15,-000,000. The land is not in one or several large bodies, but comprises every fifth section throughout the entire land grant. Immediate steps will be taken to colonize English and Scotch farmers upon the agricultural lands. There must be a very large amount of timber land included in the purchase. The exact contract price per acre has not been given to the public. It would be gratifying to know how much over $15,000,000 was paid, and also if the payment made was in full. Who will gratify public curiosity in this respect?

A method in practice among the best butter-makers in England for rendering butter firm and solid during the hot weather is as follows: Carbonate of soda and alum are used for the purpose, made into powder. For twenty pounds of butter one teaspoonful of soda and alum are mingled together at the time of churning and put into the cream. The effect of this powder is to make the butter come firm and solid, and to give it a clean, sweet flavor. It does not enter into the butter, but its action is upon the cream, and it passes off with the buttermilk. The ingredients of the powder should not be mingled together until required to be used, or at the time the cream is in the churn ready for churning.

Itemical.

A cheap paint is made for brick wall by simply mixing up good hydraulic cement in water. The natural tint is neutral and pleasing, but can be readily varied. This paint cannot be washed off by storms, nor peeled off by the sun.

A Paris company is trying the distribution of power for small workshops by means of vacuum. It has already built the service for 700 yards and operates successfully. A powerful engine with air pumps makes a vacuum of about three-quarters of an atmosphere, with which motors are connected.

MM. Mace de Lepinay and Nesti were some time since on a mountain excursion and spent some five hours among the snow. When they returned they found all artificial light in the town to appear distinctly green, and this effect of temporary daltonism induced by fatigue lasted about three hours.

In the rivers rolling to the sea, says the *American Contract Journal* are millions of horsepower daily running to waste. We do not appreciate the brook and river because they are so near and have been there so long. Had they commenced flowing but today we would have hastened to harness them.

A German paper says that cheese is made in Thuringia and Saxony from the pulp of boiled potatoes mixed with sour milk. These cheeses have their advantage over other kinds, that they do not engender worms and keep freshfor a number of years, provided they are placed in a dry situation and in well-closed vessels.

Iron to go out of fashion? A young man at Pittsburg proposes to make nails from Bessemer steel to weigh but half as much as the iron article, and yet be so stiff that they can be driven into the hardest wood and tough enough to clinch, and has invented a machine which is said to cut them three times as fast as the old kind are made.

Compound armor plates, iron faced with steel, will probably be used by the French Government in building men-of-war. Iron backing gives the required tenacity and the steel resists penetration. When steel alone is struck it fractures and falls to pieces, and heavy shot easily passes through a considerable thickness of iron.

False Hair.

Statistics on the subject of false hair are novel enough to be interesting. The *English Journal of Applied Science* publishes an analysis of the contents of a false tress containing 3,640 hairs. Of these 12 hairs were contributed by a Russian woman; 2 only by a Swede; 68 by three different English girls; 126 by two Italian girls; 19 by a Tunisian girl; 82 by two German women—529 hairs, in short, for foreigners not French. The French hairs subjected to this analysis resulted in giving the following account of themselves: 317 were aristocratic—from the tresses of fashionable ladies; 927 were contributed by the middle classes; 518 by servants, workinggirls, etc., 1,338 by the demi-monde; 16 by a male vagabond, perhaps a gypsy whose hair had grown so long that he could sell it—all of which makes: 529 miscellaneous hairs, 3,111 French hairs, 3,640 total. The numerical preponderance of French hairs is largely due, of course, to the fact that Paris is the centre of the capillary trade.

The steamer Danville, 1850 tons register, built for the Baltimore, Chesapeake and Richmond Steamboat Company was launched at Baltimore. She will take the place of the West Point, destroyed by fire; and her cost, when completed, will be $125,000.

A So-Called Constant Battery.

Mechanical agitation has been adopted sometimes to render the current from certain voltaic batteries constant by disengaging the gases which collect on the negative plate. Heating has been recently applied by an Italian engineer, Signor Gaudini, with the like effect in the case of a cell consisting of a cast iron pot or vessel containing a porous clay vase in which was placed a plate of carbon, while a zinc cylinder surrounded the vase as a positive electrode. The exciting liquid was a saturated solution of chloride of sodium, and the depolarizer a supersaturated solution of bichromate of potash and sulphuric acid. When in a cool state this cell gives a strong but rapidly falling current on being worked continuously. If, however, it is placed over a small gas heater so as to raise its temperature to about 100° C., the current keeps very constant and is very powerful. Crystals of bichromate of potash dropped into the depolarizing solution from time to time serve to keep up the strength of current. When cool such a cell gave an electro-motive force of 2.10 volts and an internal resistance of 0.83 ohms. When hot the electro-motive force rose to 2.44 volts; with a resistance of 0.71 ohms. Heating, therefore, increases the electro-motive force of the cell and the conductivity of its solutions, while at the same time it lessens the polarization of the electrodes.

Animals Not Necessarily Mortal.

According to *The Journal of Science* all animal life is not, of necessity, subject to death. Let us suppose, says *The Journal*, that we are watching through a microscope one of these minute single cell creatures known as a protozoan. We see it expanding into an ellipsoidal figure, which becomes for a time longer and longer. It then begins to contract about what we may, for the sake of popular intelligibility, call its equator. It assumes the form of two nearly globular bodies, connected, dumb-bell like, by a narrow neck. This neck becomes narrower, and at last the two globes are set free, and appear as two individuals in place of one! What are the relations of these two new beings to the antecedent form and to each other? We examine them with care; they are equal in size, alike in complexity, or rather simplicity, of structure. We cannot say that either of them is more mature or more rudimentary than the other. We can find in their separation from each other no analogy to the separation of the young animal or the egg from its mother, or to the liberation from a seed from a plant. Neither of them is parent, and neither offspring. Neither of them is older or younger than the other.

The process of reproduction, or rather of multiplication, must, so far as we can see, be repeated in the same manner forever. Accidents excepted, they are immortal; and frequent as such accidents must be, the individuals which they strike might, or rather would, like the rest of their community, have gone on living and splitting themselves up forever. It is strange, when examining certain infusoria under the microscope, to consider that these frail and tiny beings were living not potentially in their ancestors, but really in their own persons, perhaps in the Laurentian epoch.

Flies and the Castor-Oil Plant.

Observations made by M. Rafford, a member of the Societe d' Horticulture at Limoges, show that a castor-oil plant (*Ricinus communis*) having been placed in a room infested with flies, they disappeared as by enchantment. Wishing to ascertain the cause, he soon found under the castor-oil plant a number of dead flies, while a large number of bodies remained clinging to the under surface of the leaves, it would, therefore, appear that the leaves of the castor-oil plant give out an essential oil or some toxic principle which possesses strong insecticide qualities. Castor-oil plants are in France very much used as ornamental plants in rooms, and they resist well variations of atmosphere and temperatures. As the castor-oil plant is much grown and cultivated in all gardens, the *Journal d' Agriculture* points out that it would be worth while to try decoctions of the leaves to destroy the green flies and other insects which in summer are so destructive to plants and fruit trees. The plant is also common enough in this country, and readers can therefore readily test the accuracy of these French reports.

INDIFFERENCE.

Would I could learn indifference
From all I hear and see;
Nor seek to care for others more
Than others care for me!
For why should I with vain regret
Uphold a broken claim?
If others should so soon forget,
Should I not do the same?
Would I could learn indifference
From all I hear and see,
Nor seek to care for others more
Than others care for me!

There is no blight that winter throws,
No frost however stern,
Like that which child'd affection knows
Of hearts forsaken learn!
What solace can the world impart
When love's reliance ends,
For there's no chill can touch the heart,
Like that unkindness sends,
Would I could learn indifference
From all I hear and see,
Nor seek to care for others more
Than others care for me!

ELIZA L. LEVETT.

The East River Suspension Bridge.

The following statistics of this remarkable structure will give an idea of its magnitude. Its entire cost, and the date of its completion, are items which will be forthcoming in due time:

Construction began January 20, 1870.

First rope thrown across the river, August 14th, 1876.

Depth of the New York foundation below high water mark, 78 feet 6 inches.

Depth of the Brooklyn foundation below high water mark, 45 feet.

The New York tower contains 46,-945 cubic yards of masonry, the Brooklyn tower 38,214.

Weight of the Brooklyn tower about 93,079 tons.

Weight of the New York tower, about a third more.

Size of the towers at high water line 140x59 feet; a roof course, 136x53 feet.

Height of the towers above high water mark, 276 feet 6 inches.

Height of roadway in the clear in the middle of the East River, 135 feet.

Grade of the roadway, 3 feet 3 inches to 100 feet.

Width of promenade in center of bridge, 15 feet 7 inches.

Width for railway on one side of the promenade, 12 feet 10 inches.

Width of carriage way on the other side of the promenade, 18 feet 9 inches.

Length of main span, 1,595 feet 6 inches.

Length of each land span, 939 feet.

Length of the Brooklyn approach, 1,600 feet.

Length of each of the four great cables, 3,578 feet 6 inches; diameter, 15¾ inches; number of steel galvanized wires in each cable, 5,434; weight of each cable, about 800 tons.

Weight of steel in the suspended superstructure, 10,000 tons.

Useful and Instructive.

Dr. John Rae does not hold the common opinion that the Esquimaux are a diminutive race. He is inclined to think that they are fully as tall as the average native of London, and much heavier. The women, when young, he says, are very pleasant-looking—almost pretty—extremely solid and compact, with small feet and hands and well-formed limbs. As to strength, he found that the Esquimaux could lift 400 or 500 pounds with ease.

M. Giey, a French physiologist, has attempted to answer by experiments made upon himself, the question: What are the effects of intellectual work upon the cerebral circulation. When he applied himself to a subject which he had a difficulty in understanding thoroughly, and had therefore to concentrate all his energies upon it, the rhythm of the heart was far more accelerated than when he took up some matter with which he was well acquainted.

Some engineers of Dundee, Scotland, have tried with success a new gun for throwing a line to a wrecked vessel. The gun is about two feet long, and has a bore of two and a half inches in diameter, and the cord is coiled in the form of a cop and put inside a steel canister, which is fired out of the gun, leaving the line streaming behind it. Two ounces of gunpowder carried the end of the line at least 400 yards, and would have taken it further if the line had been longer.

Good work from human beings, just as from machinery, requires good treatment, and the finer the quality and the greater the quantity of the work the larger must be the outlay. Build factories that supply pure air, and the employes will produce more; but they will ask for more pay, because they will consume more food and cannot live on low wages. A donkey can exist on thistles, of course, and give a donkey return; but a race horse cannot be placed on the same fare with profit to any one.

There have lately been made a series of interesting experiments upon the artificial propagation of the sponge by Prof. Ray Lankester. From these it has been proved that a sponge, cut into small pieces, will form independent masses of growth. Each piece was sunk in a suitable locality in salt water, when it was found that it grew into a well-formed sponge in about seven years. One condition of success was that the pieces must be left in open, unprotected beds where the natural food of the sponge was not withheld.

Letters recently received from some of the Chinamen who were students at Northampton say that two are learning to become mining engineers, two are studying medicine and others are at the Naval Torpedo School. The boys are not looked upon with favor by the Chinese officials, who think they cannot be trusted because they have become Americanized. They all look with longing eyes to America, anxious to come back. Apparently they do not take kindly to the manners and customs of their native country after their experience here.

An Emperor Cornered.

The Duchess of Chevreuze of the time of Napoleon I. was immensely wealthy, and like the other aristocrats of her day declined to appear at the usurper's court.

The Emperor, who had made up his mind that the representatives of the old nobility should grace it, dropped a hint one evening to one of the friends of the family of Luynes that unless the Duchess appeared at the next reception at the Tuileries he would allow the decision of the courts in the Concini case (to which the Luynes owed much of their immense fortune) to be revised.

"But, sire, protested the person addressed, "the case could not be revived—the time prescribed by law has expired."

"There is no prescription where I am concerned."

After this, there was nothing for the Duchess but to make her appearance, and accordingly she was present at the next reception.

She had suffered from an attack of smallpox, which had left its traces on her face.

"Ah, it is you, Madame?" said Napoleon, with his brutal frankness; "but I say, you're all pock-pitted."

"I know it, sire," replied the Duchess, with a bow, "but a Frenchman would not have reminded me of it!"

The Duchess' retort was in the same style—though neater—as that of the lady who when one evening the Emperor called her up and remarked loudly:

"Are you as fond of men as ever?" replied, as she turned on her heel and walked off:

"Yes, sire, so long as they have good manners!"

Cloth Tracings.

A correspondent of the *Moniteur Industriel* refers to the difficulties encountered in tracing upon cloth or calico, especially the difficulty of making it take the ink. In the first place the tracing should be made in a warm room, in which it will expand and become flabby. The excess of glaze may be removed by rubbing the surface with a chamois leather, on which a little powdered chalk has been strewn; but this practice possesses the disadvantage of thickening the ink, besides it might be added, of making scratches which detract from the effect of the tracing. The use of ox-gall which makes the ink "take," has also the disadvantage of frequently making it "run," while it also changes the tint of the colors. The following is the process recommended: Ox-gall is filtered through a filter paper arranged over a funnel, boiled and strained through fine linen, which arrests the scum and other impurities. It is then placed again on the fire, and powdered chalk is added. When the effervescence ceases the mixture is again filtered, affording a bright, colorless liquid, if the operation has been carefully performed. A drop or two must be mixed with the Indian ink; and it also has the property of effacing lead-pencil marks. When the cloth tracings have to heliographed raw sienna is also added to the ink, as this color unites with it the most intimately of any, besides intercepting the greatest amount of light.

Pious Thoughts.

Unbelief.

There is no unbelief;
Whoeve plants the seed beneath the sod,
And waits to see it push away the clod,
Trusts he in God.

Whoever says when clouds are in the sky,
"Be patient, heart! Light breaketh by and by,"
Trusts the Most High.

Whoever sees, 'neath winter's field of snow,
The silent harvest of the future grow,
God's power must know.

Whoever lies down in his couch to sleep,
Content to look each sense in slumber deep,
Knows God will keep.

Whoever says: "To-morrow," "the Unknown,"
"The Future," trusts that Power alone
He dared disown.

The heart that looks on when the eyelids close,
And dares to live when life has only woes,
God's comfort knows.

There is no unbelief;
And day by day, and night, unconsciously,
The heart lives by that faith the lips deny,
God knoweth why.

A Speck of Pollution.

We read last week of a gentleman who was bitten by a fly. He was sitting in a chair when the fly lighted on his arm. Feeling the sting he brushed the fly away and thought no more about the matter. Shortly the arm became painful and swelled, and the man became seriously ill. The only explanation that the physician could give was that the fly had probably been at some tainted meat, and at the moment of biting the arm left a little of the pollution in the flesh.

The human body is very intolerant of any pollution within the system. Boils or the symptoms of blood poisoning speedily follow its introduction, and health is not restored till it be expelled. A physician of this State a year ago allowed a knife which had been used in the examination of a corpse to slip and cut his finger; he is hardly well yet from the blood poisoning which resulted.

It may well be that God has designed this sensitiveness of the body to the presence of anything that savors of decay, to teach us the necessity of purity of the soul. The injury done to the soul by the slightest pollution may not be so evident, but is it not as real? The taint may be communicated to the soul as easily, as unsuspectedly as in the bite of a fly. Let us be on our guard.—*Christian Observer.*

Christ at the Feast.

Thomas Toller, of Kettering, was remarkable for a happy dealing with texts in, at once, a wise and simple accommodation to circumstances. For instance, at Kettering occurred a great annual festivity; for several days it kept the neighborhood in a state of exciting relaxation from the duties of life. He usually preached a sermon an admonitory character to the young, guarding against the dangers, and showing, how yet the occasion might be made honorable to the Author of all blessings. On one occasion he took for his text, "What think ye, that he will not come to the feast?" and he divided his subject in this way.

I. *He may be here.* There is nothin such a feast in itself inconsistent with Christ's practice.

II. *Suppose he should be here*, how different this feast from all former feasts. (1) If Christ should come, no good man need be ashamed to be seen here. (2) If Christ should come, what a damp it will be to many people's pleasures. (3) If Christ should come, would not some be ashamed to behave as there is too much reason to believe they will? (4) If Christ should come, a welcome guest, how gratefully and happily will everybody go away.

III. *Suppose Christ should not come to the feast*, then it will not be worth coming to. (1) If he is not here, then you know who will be—the devil will. (2) If he is not there, no good man has any business there. (3) If he is not there, it will be because he is not invited. (4) If he is not there, then you had better also have remained home.

SADDLE OF LAMB.—A saddle of lamb is a dainty joint for a small dinner party. Sprinkle a little salt over it and set it in the dripping-pan, with a few small pieces of suet on the meat; baste it occasionally with tried-out lamb fat; dredge a little flour over it a few minute before taking from the oven. Serve with the best of currant jelly and send to table with a few choice early vegetables.

Squash Fritters.—A pint of cooked squash, or less, one egg, two spoonsful of flour. Fry in a spider or on the griddle for breakfast.

Instructive.

Last year Great Britain made nearly 2,700,000 tons of puddled iron and imported 90,000 tons besides.

It is said that plaster of Paris of hardness sufficient to be employed as mold for metal may be made by using 10 per cent. of alum in the water which is intended to be mixed up with the plaster.

Electricity is now applied to pile-driving. A water-wheel furnishes the power, which is transmitted by two dynamo-electric machines and connecting wires to pile-drivers at a considerable distance.

The French physiologists Perrier and Poirier have found that, properly speaking, starfishes have no blood circulation at all, as what has hitherto been supposed to be the heart of these animals is simply a glaud.

The longest three-quarter inch rod ever made was rolled at the Albany iron-works recently. It is 268 feet long, plumb from end to end and free from flaws. The next longest rod ever made was forty feet shorter.

The question of the existence of earth tides, or oscillations of the earth's crust corresponding to those produced in the sea by the attraction of the moon, is being investigated by a British commission. A pendulum is so suspended that its slightest motion turns a mirror and causes the point of light reflected by it upon a distant screen to move very perceptibly. The pendulum is proved to be in continual change of position, for the motion of the reflected light is incessant, and so irregular that it is hardly possible to determine its mean position on the screen within five or six inches.

Six million pounds of graphite of plumbago are annually imported into the United States, and it is estimated that the home production in New York, Pennsylvania, Canada and elsewhere equals this amount. This valuable material is used principally in the manufacture of lead pencils, stove polish and crucibles. Its market price varies, according to quality, from $25 to $75 per ton.

Valuable.

THE BLOOD.—Never under any circumstances rub the limbs downward The blood in circulation which can be reached by rubbing is all venous or blue blood. It is charged with waste and poisonous materials, and is struggling to get to the heart and lungs for purification. Always rub upward. But few invalids, especially with female difficulties, who will not feel a new life imparted to them when this is tried for the first time. Valves are placed in the veins purposely to resist downward movement, while the stiff arteries, near the bone, are without them. Clasp the wrist tightly and see what multiple currents of poison start out on the hand, while none appear on the arm back of the ligature. A life could be destroyed in a short time by simply rubbing the limbs downward, while you can almost draw the dead out of the grave by rapid, persistent and general rubbing of the limbs upward, if no lesion of the vital parts has occurred. In view of this, why has it not been so stated in the hundreds of "directions" for restoration of the dead from asphyxia and syncope—as in drowning and heart disease? Rubbing to and fro simply affects the capillaries, doing little if any good. Artificial respiration is beneficial, but only when it has given impulse to the heart. The best results will be obtained by having as many as four or six persons rubbing the limbs synchronously (all alike—in rhythm), while another manipulates the chest and abdomen.

HUMAN BRAINS, SKIN AND HAIR.—The average weight of the brain of the adult is three pounds and eight ounces—of a female two pounds and four ounces. The nerves are all connected with it, directly or through the spinal marrow. These nerves, together with their branches and minute ramifications, probably exceed 10,000,000 in number, forming a "body guard" outnumbering by far the mightiest army ever marshaled. The skin is composed of three layers, and varies from one-fourth to one-eighth of an inch in thickness. Its average area in an adult is estimated at 2,000 square inches. It performs various important functions. It is the seat of common sensations, and is furnished with numerous pores or openings, which give passage to the sweat and other exhalations. It is in this way the great regulator of the heat of the body.

Walnut Trees and Gum Trees.

There is now a great scarcity of walnut logs in this country, and it is said that it will be difficult to obtain a million feet of walnut lumber next year, as, owing to the demand for this wood in Europe, the supply was greatly reduced by last year's cutting. The use of walnut in the manufacture of sewing machines and lead-pencils has almost cleaned this tree out of our Western forests. Some farmers have begun raising walnut trees for the timber.

An important question for builders and manufacturers is, what other wood can be used in the place of walnut? There is a widespread belief that no other native wood is equal to walnut in certain qualities. It has a fine grain and it cures evenly, does not readily split or crack, and holds its color and shape under trying conditions which would warp, shrink and discolor other woods. It takes a better polish than other woods of native growth, and more nearly resembles mahogany and rosewood than any other timber grown on our soil.

The substitute of cherry dyed to resemble ebony has partially succeeded in the making of light frame work; but a broad surface of dyed cherry is not so easily obtained. Recently some experiments have been made with the wood of the black gum tree, one of the largest trees grown in the Southern States. Its small blue fruit fattens the opossum, and bees make honey in the hollow trunks. It is a peculiarity of the growth of these trees that they become hollow as they grow old; but there is much sound wood in the branches, which has been largely used for railroad ties. It has been discovered that the wood of this tree can be dyed through and through. After it has been dyed it is susceptible of a fine polish. Its durability, however, seems to depend, as does its color, upon some artificial process, and this renders its availability as a substitute for walnut questionable. There is a great supply of gumwood in this country, and if it can be utilized for a few years the farming of walnut trees may make up what is now a serious deficiency in the supply of timber for manufacturing purposes.

One significant fact showing the scarcity of walnut is the presence in the West of men who are pulling up old walnut stumps and roots to be sawed into veneer.

Measuring the Perspiration.

By means of apparatus constructed especially for the purpose it has been found practicable to measure the amount of perspiration in different portions of the human body. It is also found that the most important element in reference to the atmosphere, in this connection, is its relative humidity—an increase of this relative humidity, corresponding to a decided diminution in the quantity of perspiration. Of less importance is the influence of temperature, an increase of this acting not so much directly by increasing the capacity of the air for moisture as it does indirectly, by first of all bringing about some changes in the skin, increasing the supply of water at the surface whence the evaporation takes place. The clothed arm is found to be subject to variations in the amount of perspiration, which are dependent upon the exterior influences of the air as is the case with the naked arm; clothing, in fact, does not diminish, but rather favors, the evaporation of water from the surface of the body.

A Rotary Steam Motor.

A new kind of steam engine has been recently patented in Austria by Prof. Wellner, of Brunn. The so-called "steam wheel" (according to the account in the *Polytechnischer Journal*) consists of a simple water wheel, mostly immersed in hot water in a closed vessel. Steam is admitted at the lower part, and forces the cells of the wheels upward, producing rotation. The steam fills more and more of the cells on the rising side, and at length begins to escape into the steam space above the water. Steam may either be produced directly at the lower part, or conducted to the vessel from elsewhere. The upper tube for outlet of steam may lead either into the open air or into a condenser. The mechanical work consists in the ascent of the specifically lighter steam in the heavier liquid. These steam wheels may either be used as independent motors or in connection with ordinary steam engines; in the latter case the escape steam of one kind of machine is utilized for the other.

The Republican.
[Entered as second class matter.]
HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC Co., N. J.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

Second Congressional District.

For Representative in Congress,
HON. J. HART BREWER,
Of Mercer County.

County Convention.

The Republicans of Atlantic County are hereby notified to meet on Saturday, October 7th, 1882, at L. Ertell's Hall, in Egg Harbor City, at two o'clock sharp, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Assembly, Surrogate and Coroner to be supported at the coming election. The several cities, towns and townships are entitled to the following representation:

Absecon	1	Delegate.
Atlantic City	18	"
Buena Vista Tp	3	"
Egg Harbor City	4	"
Egg Harbor Tp	12	"
Galloway Tp	9	"
Hamilton Tp	4	"
Hammonton	9	"
Mullica Tp	3	"
Weymouth Tp	1	"

J. E. P. ABBOTT,
Chairman last convention.

Congressional Convention.

As anticipated, the Second Congressional District Convention, held at Atlantic City on Tuesday last, was entirely harmonious in its action. Not one word was uttered to mar its perfect unanimity. The renomination of Hon. J. Hart Brewer was acknowledged by all to have been well earned.

The delegates were called to order by Hon. John J. Gardner, with a few well chosen sentences, in which he paid a merited tribute to the man who two years ago was chosen to represent this district, and who has since done what scarcely one man in a thousand ever did during his first term in the national legislature, - made a strong and favorable impression upon the minds of his fellow members, and upon the country, by his eminent business capacity, his knowledge of public affairs, and his ability to put into practical use the knowledge he possesses.

Hon. Mahlon Hutchinson, of Bordentown, was elected temporary Chairman; Mr. J. C. Olds, of Mercer, Secretary.

The usual committees, consisting of one delegate from each county, were then appointed.

The Committee on Credentials reported all delegations full, no contests.

Committee on Permanent Organization reported, recommending Hon. Mr. Hutchinson for Chairman; J. C. Olds for Secretary; Vice-Presidents, Capt. Hudson, Dr. Wilson, J. — Deacon. The report was adopted. The Chairman made a short speech.

Committee on Rules recommended the adoption of the rules which governed the last Convention, with a slight modification. Adopted.

Committee on Resolutions reported, and their report was adopted. We shall publish this platform entire. It contains the following:

Resolved, That we are in favor of such reform of the civil service as will prevent the use of the spoils of office as a means for controlling the people in their political affairs; of a sound and honest currency; of the American policy of protection to home industry; of a liberal and judicious policy of public improvements; of a wise, honest, and economical expenditure of public moneys; of putting down that foul and loathsome "twin barbarism," polygamy; of a large reduction of taxation; of the purity of the ballot box and its protection against fraud, intimidation and bribery; of the restoration to Southern Republicans of the seats stolen from them by high-handed fraud; of the protection by the strong arm of government of the rights and liberties of every American citizen, native or foreign born, at home or abroad; of the generous support of our Life-Saving Service, and the liberal compensation of the heroic men engaged therein; of the passage by Congress of an act to protect the New Jersey seashore fishing interests against the destructive raids of the menhaden fleets; and we urge upon Congress the adoption of such a policy toward the shipping interests as will enable this nation to resume its former leading position among the maritime nations of the world.

On motion, Counties were called, for the nomination of candidates for Congressman. Atlantic being first on the list, its Chairman—Mr. Slape—said: "Atlantic County takes pride in being first to place in nomination the people's candidate — Hon. J. Hart Brewer." Burlington had no name to present. Mercer, through Hon. James Buchanan, in a short but eulogistic speech, named Hon. J. Hart Brewer. Ocean, by Senator Havens, expressed pleasure in nominating Hon. J. Hart Brewer.

Hon. J. J. Gardner moved that the rules be suspended, and Mr. Brewer be nominated by acclamation. This was seconded by Burlington's Chairman, and carried with a shout.

A committee was appointed to notify Mr. Brewer, and introduce him to the convention. During the absence of the committee, Judge Buchanan was called upon, and made a very able address upon the "mission of the Republican party." He was followed by Mr. Bryant of Atlantic City.

Mr. Brewer's appearance in the hall was then greeted with loud and prolonged applause, followed by three rousing cheers. After an introduction by the Chairman, Mr. Brewer thanked the Convention for the confidence manifested by this renomination, and in a few words pledged himself to a conscientious discharge of the duties imposed upon him, if again elected to represent the Second District.

On motion, the Chairman, Secretary, Messrs. Gardner, of Atlantic City; Withington, of Mercer; Dix, of Burlington; Havens, of Ocean, were chosen District Executive Committee.

Voted, to hold next Convention at Tom's River.

Adjourned.

Notice.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY,
Trenton, September 8th, 1882.

THE ATTENTION OF COUNTY AND LOCAL authorities is called to chapter one hundred and eighteen of the laws of 1881, which requires that statements shall be made and transmitted to this department on or before THE FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER in each year, of the financial condition of the respective counties, townships, cities, towns or boroughs in this State, *at the close of their respective fiscal years* at time of making such statement.

The necessary blanks will be furnished upon application to this office.

E. J. ANDERSON, Comptroller.

The Republican.
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1882.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

Caucus.

The Republican voters of Hammonton are requested to meet at Union Hall, on **Friday Evening, Oct. 6th, 1882,** at half-past seven o'clock, for the purpose of electing nine delegates to represent them at the County Convention which is called to meet at Egg Harbor City on the following day. By order of Executive Committee.
ORVILLE E. HOYT, Sec'y.

☞ Council meeting this evening.

☞ Republican County Convention at Egg Harbor City next week Saturday.

☞ Mr. Paul Wooton and family returned to Atlantic City, this week, for the winter.

☞ Did you read Mr. Carpenter's new advertisement, last week? Read it again. The season for boots is near.

☞ Covenant and business meeting of the Baptist Church this afternoon. Communion services to-morrow morning.

☞ Mr. P. H. Brown left at our house a large and delicious watermelon, of the Cuban Queen variety, one day this week. Thank you.

☞ J. G. Ramsdell, 1113 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, will mail any of our lady readers a copy of the latest "Metropolitan Fashions," gratis, on receipt of address.

☞ Mr. and Mrs. St. John left on Monday for Lockport, N. Y., to attend a family re-union to be held there this week. They will also visit Niagara Falls—returning early next week.

☞ On Wednesday morning the high tide carried away several bath houses and portions of the board walk at Atlantic City. The up-mail was delayed several hours by the high water on the meadows.

☞ The next meeting of the Hammonton Temperance Alliance will be held in Pressey's Hall, Saturday evening Oct. 7th, instead of Wednesday evening Oct. 4th, as announced.
M. DEPUY, Pres.
Z. U. MATTHEWS, Sec'y.

☞ St. Mark's Church, Hammonton, Holy Communion, 2d Sunday in every month at 10:30, all other Sundays at 7:30 a. m. Morning Prayer and Litany at 10:30 a. m., on the 2d and 4th Sundays of the month. Evening Prayer and Sermon every Sunday, at 4 p.m.

☞ We received a letter from one of our Philadelphia subscribers, last Monday, which concluded as follows:

> Lives there a man with soul so dead,
> Who never to himself hath said,
> I will for myself and family's sake
> The South Jersey REPUBLICAN take?
> And in order to pass a quiet winter
> I in advance will pay the printer.

☞ A change in time-card of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad took effect on Tuesday last. The up-accommodation now leaves Hammonton at 8 a. m., mail at 5:28 p. m. Down mail at 9:25 a. m., accommodation at 5:12 p. m. The Hammonton accommodation leaves at 6:10 a. m., arriving at 7:30 p. m.

☞ The Republican caucus was held on Saturday evening last. Dr. Edward North was chosen Chairman, Orville E. Hoyt Secretary. Three delegates were elected to represent Hammonton at the Congressional Convention, as follows: Dr. Edward North, Orville E. Hoyt, Merrill Parkhurst. The delegates were given power to fill vacancies in their numbers. On motion adjourned.

Mr. Parkhurst being ill on Wednesday, Hon. George Elvins was chosen to fill vacancy.

☞ The question having been asked whether property owned by the church, occupied by them as a parsonage, could be legally assessed, we are referred to the General Tax Law, Revision of 1877, page 1151, where we read, among other exemptions—"* * * buildings erected and used for religious worship, and the land whereon the same are situate, necessary to the fair use and enjoyment thereof, not exceeding five acres for each one, the furniture thereof, and the personal property used therein." In a foot note, a decision is quoted, as follows: "*Held*, that the parsonage belonging to a church, although purchased by the voluntary contributions of the members of the congregation, was liable to taxation as real estate."

☞ The mass temperance meeting, Tuesday evening, was not as largely attended as was desired—the prolonged stormy weather and its prospective continuance, doubtless kept many at home. The choir sang a temperance song. Rev. Mr. Rogers made a very appropriate prayer; the choir sang again; Rev. Mr. Cline made a few remarks,—but was apparently in sympathy with the gloomy weather, and it needed the grand voice and earnest words of Rev. Dr. Graw, who followed him, to awaken the interest and sympathy of the audience. Though to the average listener the Presiding Elder's language seemed "without charity" toward any one who disagreed with him in the most minute particular, still his sharp-cut sentences and really eloquent lecture ought to disgust any man of brains with the whole liquor question — drinking or selling. We heartily enjoyed the lecture, in spite of his denunciations of the Republican party, which sounded very much like those of the average political speaker—Greenback or Democrat—and were taken *cum grano salis*—just as theirs always are. Of the Democratic party, he had little to say—yet that was enough. He placed it very, very low in the moral scale. Dr. Graw is a born orator, a radical by nature, and puts his whole soul into whatever he undertakes. After a hymn had been sung, and a collection taken, the *Temperance Gazette* presented for subscriptions at club rates for the campaign, the President introduced Rev. Mr. Hector, pastor of the African M. E. Church at Atlantic City, who entertained the audience for about half-an-hour. He was born of slave parents, had no education, but is gifted with uncommon eloquence and an excellent flow of language. The audience was dismissed with the benediction by Rev. Mr. Provost.

☞ See last page for correct time-cards of both railroads.

☞ Our reporter saw a man cutting corn with a hand-saw, a few days since.

☞ John Saxton has lately purchased an American Star bicycle — fifty-one inch wheel, full nickel plated.

☞ Mr. Newton and family welcomed, on Wednesday, visiting friends from New York State.

☞ Rev. Mr. Bishop, of this place, married a young couple from Winslow, on Saturday last.

☞ Use Dr. Mayo's Electric Body Battery, for the prevention and cure of diseases. Read advertisement.

☞ Mr. Cochran, the only exclusive pharmaceutist in town, gives our readers some facts for consideration, in another column.

☞ Republican Town Caucus on Friday evening next. The delegates chosen that evening will also constitute the Executive Committee of the town for the ensuing year.

☞ The First Society of Progressive Spiritualists, of Hammonton, hold meetings in Union Hall every Sunday morning at half-past ten o'clock. Everybody invited to attend.

☞ The fair at Egg Harbor City opens to-day, to continue four days. The Camden & Atlantic Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from Hammonton for forty-five cents—including admission to the fair.

☞ The union quarterly review at the M. E. Church, last Sunday evening, was very largely attended. Public interest in these reviews does not seem to abate. A change in the programme is talked of for the next meeting.

☞ Mr. W. D. Fry, lately of Iowa, has purchased the photograph gallery of Wm. Ruthrford, and will shortly refit and reopen the same for business. He is reported to be an artistic workman. That he may succeed well, is our wish.

☞ The unusually heavy rains of the past two weeks have done great damage to railroad and bridge property in this and other states. Both of our local roads have suffered but slightly—trains being delayed several times.

☞ Mr. P. J. Fitting of this place, picked ripe strawberries in the open air, last week,—several of them on Friday; and says there are yet green ones in process of ripening. Rather unusual. Those picked were as perfect as any grown this season.

☞ A strong protest is uttered by many law-abiding citizens of this county, against the proposed desecration of the Lord's Day in the name of Atlantic County. Both law and gospel forbid it; and no good citizen should consent to so flagrant a violation of existing laws as to open a fair or give an entertainment on the first day of the week.

☞ Our neighbor, Frank Cale, has the agency in Atlantic and part of Burlington County, for that handsome work—"The Treasury of Song," and is securing the subscription of most of our best singers and citizens. The book contains about three hundred of the choicest gems—words and music—old and new—religious, sentimental, and comic. They are all good in their class. As one well known Hammontonian said, after examining the sample pages,—"If there are only a half-dozen pieces there that I want, it is worth the price." The half-dozen are there, and many more.

Married.

SUPER—SORDEN. On Thursday, Sept. 21st, 1882, by Rev. George Kempton, D. D., Mr. John Super, of Winslow Township, N. J. and Miss Georgiana Sorden, of Iron Mills, N. J.

COBB—RHUBART.—At the residence of the officiating minister, on Thursday, Sept. 28, 1882, by Rev. Trueman Bishop, Mr. William C. Cobb, and Miss Rosella Rhubart, both of Winslow, N. J.

Died.

SPENCER.—At Arkadelphia, Ark., Sept. 12th, 1882, of congestive fever, Robert Spencer, formerly of Hammonton, N. J., in the 73d year of his age.

The deceased was born at Coldbrook, Conn., Sept. 7th 1810; was one of the pioneers to the wilderness wilds of Pennsylvania, where he settled in Wayne County, in 1830.

The woodman's axe had opened here and there a clearing, here he purchased a farm in what is now known as Berlin Township. Not liking the business of farming, in the then sparsely settled state of the country, when a man was obliged to make tedious journeys on horseback to provide a family with the necessities of life, he in a few years removed his family to Prompton, and entered into partnership with Levi Bronson, in the manufacture of shovel handles, for which the Delaware and Hudson furnished them with large contracts. In this business he continued until 1859, when he again turned his attention to farming. In the politics of the country he took an active part, being a staunch supporter of Pope Bushnell and the celebrated Wilmot Proviso. Through his long and eventful life, he ever maintained steady and industrious habits, doing whatever his hand found to do with all of his might. In 1879 he removed with his daughter and her family to Hammonton, N. J., where the citizens knew him only as a quiet, unobtrusive old gentleman. Those who knew him best, saw him becoming more feeble, though he would not acknowledge the inroads of disease. A little over two months ago he removed with his daughter, Mrs. A. V. Munger, to Arkadelphia, Ark., where he took a special interest in helping arrange with them a new home. His step became less elastic, but never a word of complaint escaped his lips. His manner was cheerful, none guessed that death was so near at hand. Sept. 8th he fell into a stupor from which none could awaken him, and seemingly without suffering passed quietly away on the evening of Sept. 12th.

> Father, thou hast borne the burden
> And fatigue of many a day;
> But thy work on earth is finished,
> And thy spirit has flown away.

A. V. M.

☞ The regular quarterly meeting of the Atlantic County Temperance Alliance was called to order by the President in the M. E. Church, Hammonton, at 10 a. m., Tuesday, Sept. 26th. Opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Watson. Minutes read and approved.

Rev. P. Provost and S. E. Brown made committee on enrollment.

A committee of three, Rev. M. DePuy, J. Wootton, Jr., and Rev. Z. T. Dugan was appointed on nominations of officers for ensuing year, to include ten delegates to represent this Alliance at the meeting of the State Alliance and at the convention called at Asbury Park in October.

Rev. E. E. Rogers, Thomas McGuire, Rev. Dugan, S. E. Brown and Rev. M. DePuy made committee on resolutions.

Committee on enrollment reported present fifteen delegates, viz: Atlantic City, 1st Ward, J. Wootton, Jr., Thos. McGuire, Rev. Wm. M. Watson. 2d ward, Rev. J. H. Hector, E. E. Havelow. St. Paul's M. E. C., Rev. Z. T. Dugan, H. G. Mullen. Smith's Landing—Rev. J. R. Thompson, P. B. Risley, D. C. Potter. Hammonton Local Alliance—M. D. DePuy, Z. U. Matthews, A. J. Smith, Thomas Rogers, Geo. F. Saxton.

All present were invited to participate in the proceedings.

Committee on Constitution reported, the report was adopted after several amendments—the only one of importance being that Art. V—membership—was made Art. III, and read as follows:

"For the promotion of the cause and for uniting all parties officially with the Alliance there shall be the following membership, viz: Life Directors, $50; Life Patrons, $25; Life Members, $10; Honorary Members, $5; and annual members 50 cents each. Any person over fifteen years of age shall be eligible to membership upon signing the constitution and thereby pledging themselves to assist in prosecuting the temperance work as laid out herein. Any church, Sunday school, or Temperance society may become a Life Director, Life Patron, Life Member, or annual member upon payment of sum affixed to each class."

In the afternoon those present were invited to sign the Constitution and become members. Twenty-four names were received. Township Vice Presidents were then called on for reports, who reported organizations as follows:

Atlantic City, 1st ward, Thos. McGuire reported organization with 28 names. 2d ward —Rev. Z. T. Dugan, reported organization.

Egg Harbor Township—N. Disbrow — Rev. J. R. Thompson reported no organization, but expected to be able to report one at next meeting.

Hammonton—H. T. Pressey, reported strong organization.

Galloway—D. L. Blackman, organized 18 members.

Executive Committee instructed to use all means in their power to further the local organizations.

Treasurer reported as receipts $10.

Committee on nominations reported the renomination of present officers, and as delegates to State convention at Asbury Park, and meeting of State Alliance, Rev. P. Cline, Rev. J. R. Thompson, N. Disbrow, Rev. J. H. Hector, H. T. Pressey, J. B. Wright, John Godfrey, Rev. P. Provost, Rev. E. E. Rogers. Upon motion delegates were elected as nominated.

Upon motion officers were elected viz: Rev. P. Cline, Pres.; Rev. J. R. Thompson, County Vice Pres. Township vice presidents—Atlantic City, Thos. McGuire and Z. T. Dugan; Absecon, Rev. J. A. Dilks; Buena Vista, J. N. Kipp; Egg Harbor, N. Disbrow; Egg Harbor City, Rev. P. Provost; Hammonton, H. T. Pressey; Hamilton, Rev. W. W. Christine; Galloway, D. L. Blackman; Mullica, J. B. Wright; Weymouth, John Godfrey; Secretary, W. R. Tilton; Assistant Secretary, S. E. Brown; Treas. P. B. Risley; Executive Committee, J. Wootton, Jr., N. Disbrow, M. DePuy, W. B. Matthews, and Rev. P. Provost.

Committee on resolutions reported:

WHEREAS, The curse of Intemperance is so great in our country, and the measures now used for its suppression appear to us so inadequate, therefore,

Resolved, First, that we urge upon townships the necessity for a great united effort to secure the enactment of prohibitory laws and that the effort may be intelligent and united we urge a hearty co-operation on the part of Town Alliances with the County and State Alliances. Adopted.

Second, That in order to obtain united effort we earnestly recommend the organization of Town Alliances where there are none. Adopted.

Third, That we earnestly request the Town Alliances to make a vigorous, thorough canvass of their town before the coming election and that every legitimate means be employed to increase the temperance sentiment, and to secure the expression of that sentiment at the polls on the coming election. Adopted.

Fourth, That we appoint a committee of three of this Alliance to call a convention of delegates of the Township Alliances, to provide a temperance ticket by endorsement, or otherwise. Adopted.

Z. U. Matthews, J. Wootton, Jr., and P. B. Risley made a committee in accordance with above resolution.

It was decided to hold the delegate convention at Atlantic City.

Committee's report on local constitution received and adopted.

Of the committee on literature, Rev. Thompson reported that in his view the circulation of the *Temperance Gazette* as a campaign document would be the best at present. Upon motion it was decided to set aside $10 of the Alliance funds for investment in *Temperance Gazettes* for campaign purposes.

Upon motion Rev. Thompson, S. E. Brown and H. T. Pressey were appointed a committee to confer with similar committees in the other counties of this district, upon the calling of a convention to nominate a Prohibition candidate for Congress.

Bill for printing local constitutions presented and ordered paid.

It was decided to pay the speakers for the evening from the funds of the Alliance, and that the collection of the evening should go into the same.

While talking of the *Temperance Gazette* a club of twelve yearly subscribers was obtained.

Committee on speakers reported having obtained Dr. J. B. Graw, Rev. B. D. Harris and Rev. Mr. Hector.

Absecon was decided upon as the place for the next regular meeting, the date being left for the Executive Committee to decide upon.

Upon motion it was decided to forward the minutes to the county papers and *Temperance Gazette* for publication. Adjourned.

Banish ill health, nervousness, vexation, fretfulness, etc., by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

Now that our candidate for Congress is named, let organization follow close. There is to be no "walk-over," this year. Work! is the watchword.

A Linen Bag and Eighteen Great Seals.

Of all forms of Russian post office circumlocution the palm, for tediousness, incongruity, loss of time and money, is carried off by the formulas and processes invoked during the despatch of a registered letter to the United Kingdom. You may send bank-notes and even coin in ordinary envelopes to other Continental countries. Your registered letter to France, Germany or Italy may be dispatched without preliminary *schreiberei*—shining only with five official seals, each about the size of a two shilling piece. But for money sent to Her Britannic Majesty's dominions special precautions must be taken. In the first place three printed forms must be filled up. In one you furnish a general statement of your intentions, with special reference to your address and that of the person who is to receive the money. In each of the other two are twelve columns to be filled up. This task accomplished, you hand the papers to the clerk, insert your bank-notes in a linen envelope, and having addressed the latter, present it for registration. Alas! you have reckoned without the post-office authorities. The envelope, you are told, must be discarded for something more substantial. A bell is rung, a *chinovnik* comes, disappears, but finally returns, bringing with him a stout linen bag and two rough pieces of board. The clerk takes your bank-notes, places them between the boards, and squeezes the boards into the linen bag. Thus prepared for him, the package is handed to the *chinovnik*, who spends exactly a quarter of an hour in stitching it up. The bell then rings again, and a second *chinovnik* appears. He carries an official seal in one hand and a stick of sealing-wax in the other. Sealing wax is the divinity of the Russian post-office. You will have to pay for it, and there is consequently no reason why it should be stinted. It is not stinted. With slow and cautious movements, manipulating the stick in the gas flame as deftly as a Manchester fancy glass-blower making a vacuum tube, the *chinovnik* deposits one after another, all over the back, partly on the front, at the corners, and at thesides of the package, eighteen preposterous seals. There is just room enough for the address, and when you have written that with a careful hand (for ink spreads rapidly on linen), you think your troubles are at an end. Not quite! You first pay for the sealing wax. Then the clerk, having made some mysterious marks on the package with red chalk, weighs it and informs you that there is 2s. 6d. to pay. You hand the money over the counter and immediately rush from the office, glad to escape after a detention of between two and three hours over a process which, absurdly formal as it was, need not have occupied more than twenty minutes. But you are pursued, and it is only after you have paid the *chinovnik* 5d more for the linen bag and the strong boards that you are allowed to depart.

I give this scene precisely as I have witnessed it myself. I give it not only in the interests of English residents in Russia, but because of the singular statement which I have heard made in its justification. Questioning the post-office authorites here on the subject, I was informed that most of the circumlocution and sealing wax I complained of was English, not Russian at all—that, in fact, Her Britannic Majesty's Postmaster-General refuses absolutely to receive any consignments of money from Russia unless they are placed between boards, thrust into linen bags, and made glorious with the wax of eighteen seals! Now, I am not going to argue against a practice which needs no little arguing against as this. At the same time I should like to ask to what special dangers money packages coming to the United Kingdom are exposed. Is it to be understood that there is less honesty in England among post officials than on the Continent?

TIP TOP PUDDING.—One pint of bread crumbs, quart of milk, one cupful of sugar, the grated peel of a lemon, yolks of four eggs, a piece of butter the size of an egg. Bake. When done spread fresh strawberries over the top (or if not in season for strawberries use a cupful of preserved raspberries); put over that a meringue made with the whites of the eggs, a cupful of sugar and the juice of the lemon. Return it to the oven to color. Let it partly cool and serve it with rich cream.

Wherever there is power, there is age. Don't be deceived by dimples and curls. I tell you that babe is a thousand years old.

The Rising of the Nile.

The Cause and Effect of an Egyptian Phenomena.

Measuring from the cataracts of Syene, where the Nile enters Upper Egypt from Nubia, to the most northerly points of the Delta, or Lower Egypt, there are about 600 miles of country, the settled population of which is peculiarly dependent upon the great river for very existence, and every year swayed by hopes or by fears as the waters of the stream are sufficient or scarce or too abundant. The welfare of the Egyptian is, in truth, intimately bound up with the annual recurrence of a natural phenomenon known as the "Rising of the Nile," which has to be taken into account in all matters affecting them, and more especially to be considered in view of any military operations to be carried on within the limits of the land of the Pharaohs. The Delta, or Lower Egypt, is that part of the country most likely to be affected by the events of an immediate future, and therefore any description of what is termed "the Valley of the Nile," may be dispensed with. The river, issuing from the valley a few miles north of Cairo, enters the low, wide plain, which from its resemblance of the fourth letter of the Greek alphabet, received from that people the name of the Delta. The stream divides itself into two branches, that of Rosetta or Canopic, and that of Damiat or Phatnitic. Between these two are numerous canals, large and small, intersecting the country in every direction.

The Salt Lakes.

Along the sea coast are the salt lakes or marshes, called burlos, communicating with the sea by an outlet, which is probably the same as the Sebennytic mouth of the ancient geographers and Menzaleh. Proceeding westward the Rosetta or Bolbitine mouth is reached, which, with that of Damiat, are now the only two entrances from the sea into the Nile—accessible only to small vessels. The river at Rosetta is about 1,800 feet wide, and at Damiat nearly 800 feet. West of Rosetta a salt marsh, called Lake Etko, has been formed, which communicates on one side with the Nile and on the other with the sea, or Aboukir bay, by an outlet which corresponds to the old Canopic mouth. West of Lake Etko is the Lake of Aboukir, which likewise communicates with the sea, and is divided from Lake Mareotis, to the south-west of it, by an isthmus, along which passes the canal of Alexandria, known as the Mahmoudieh Canal. This was used for the conveyance of passengers by the overland route to India. From its mouth at Afteh travelers proceeded along the Nile to Boulak, the port of Cairo, in steamboats constructed for the service, and thence across the desert in caravans to Suez. The greatest breadth of the Delta or cultivated plain of Lower Egypt is about eighty miles from east to west; its length from the bifurcation of the river to the sea is estimated at ninety miles. The interior of the country is covered with fields, orchards and plantations chiefly of cotton.

The Rise of the River.

The rise of the Nile, occasioned by the periodical rains of Central Africa, begins in June, about the summer solstice, and continues to increase until September, overflowing the lowlands along its course. The Delta then looks like an immense marsh, interspersed with numerous islands, with villages, towns and trees just above the water. Should the Nile rise a few feet above its customary elevation, the inundation sweeps away the mud-built cottages of the fellaheen, drowns the cattle, and involves the whole population in ruin. Again should it fall short of the ordinary height, bad crops and dearth are the consequences. The inundations having remained stationary for a few days begin to subside, and about the end of November most of the fields are left dry and covered with a fresh layer of rich, brown slime; this is the time the lands are put under cultivation. During the winter in England which is the spring in Egypt, the delta, as well as the valley of the Nile, looks like a delightful garden smiling with verdure and blossom. Later in the year the soil becomes parched and dusty, and in May the suffocating khamsin begins to blow frequently from the south, sweeping along the fine sand and causing various diseases until the rising of the river comes again to refresh the land. Showers are very rare in Egypt except on the sea-coast; it rains occasionally at Cairo, and sometimes in Upper Egypt. The nights, however, are cool, and the dews heavy. Strong winds blow from the north during the summer, at the period of inundation; and are useful in propelling vessels up the Nile against the current.

Baneful Effect of Low Water.

An extremely low Nile is apt to produce diseases, both in man and beast. The humidity of the atmosphere is principally controlled by the rise and fall of the stream. Fogs prevail during the first two months of the receding of the waters. During May and June the Nile remains at its lowest. In the middle of September, at its height, all the canals are filled, and the water is admitted into the fields. Such a surface materially alters the temperature, and light dews occur about sunset all through the lower country. As the river falls, leaving the land wet and exposed to the action of the sun, exhalations arise which render the Delta somewhat unhealthy, the prevailing diseases then being opthalmai, dysentery, diarrhœa and ague. By the middle of November the river has retired within its banks. The Nilometer, used for the purpose of measuring the height of the Nile, is situated on the Island of Roda, opposite old Cairo. It consists of a square well or chamber, in the center of which is a graduated pillar divided into 17 cubits, each about 21 7-16 inches long. Owing to the elevation of the bed of the Nile, the relative proportion of the rise of water has been altered, and it now passes about one cubit and two-thirds above the highest part of the column. The state of the stream is proclaimed in the streets of Cairo during the inundation, every day, by several criers, to each of whom a particular district is allotted. From 24 feet to 26 feet may be taken as the ordinary maximum of the rise at Cairo.

The Invention of Quarantine.

Quarantine was invented in Venice in the year 1127, all merchants and others from the Levantor eastern ports being obliged to remain in the house of St. Lazarus or the Lazaretto 40 days before they were allowed to enter the city. Various other southern states copied the example of Venice; the habit was soon spread in every European country, and was introduced by the Venetians into Syria and Egypt. At Gaza or Beyrout the guardian who formerly with a long pole, freely exorcised, kept one Denizen of the Lazaretto from communication with another was a Venetian, while the sick were attended by an idiot of a medico hailing from the same part of Italy, who looked at them from a safe distance through assafœtida smoke.

A Weather Compass.

For many years we have had the "weather-glass" as a foreteller of the weather that is approaching, but the ordinary barometer of itself only gives the atmospheric pressure, and it is well known that this factor, unless taken into account with the degree of moisture in the atmosphere and the direction of the wind, is not a trustworthy guide. The quantity of water in the air which can be condensed into rain, and whether the wind is a cold and dry northerly wind or a warm and moist southerly wind, are also important factors in the problem. A good weather indicator ought therefore to combine all three observations, and this has been very ingeniously done by Professor Klinkefues, of Gottingen, in his newly invented "weather compass," which takes its name from its external likeness to a mariner's magnetic compass. The weather compass gives in a very simple manner a prognostication of the weather to be expected within the next twelve or twenty four hours, and as its warnings are said to prove true in a majority of cases, it is likely to be a useful adjunct to the farmer and a convenience to almost everybody. It consists of an aneroid barometer, which indicates the pressure of the atmosphere by means of a pointer on a dial; but the pointer is also connected to a hair hygrometer for indicating the humidity of the atmosphere, and the connection is so made that a rise of barometer attended by a decrease of humidity, both of which imply fair weather, combine to move needle or pointer in the same direction—namely, that of fair we ther. On the other hand, if the rise of barometer is attended by increase of moisture, the pointer is subject to the opposing forces of the aneroid and hair hygrometer. The direction of the wind is also made to have a bearing on the position of the pointer and the indication of the dial, but this bearing of course depends to some extent on the locality.

Home Economies.

ARNE RITTER.—Beat two yolks of eggs in half a pint of milk, cut one and a half slices of stale bread, pour over the slices the mixture, and let them steep one hour; fry in butter a light brown. Eat with jelly or lemon froth sauce.

CALEDONIA CREAM.—Two ounces of raspberry jam, two ounces red current jam, sifted loaf sugar, the whites of two eggs. Put all into a bowl, and beat with a spoon for three quarters of an hour. This is a mixture that is much used in Scotland as a delicacy.

TIP TOP CAKE.—One pound of sugar, one cupful of butter, four eggs, one cupful of milk, one pound of chopped raisins, half a pound of chopped figs, half a grated nutmeg, one small teaspoonful of soda, one teaspoonful of cream of tartar; flour to make it of a proper consistency

LEMON FROTH.—The yolks of four eggs, slowly beaten up with half a pint of hock over the fire, juice and rind of a lemon, sugar to taste. Do not let it boil, or it will curdle. Beat the whites of the eggs to a solid froth, add them to the sauce directly it is taken off the fire, and beat all together for five minutes. Half the quantity sufficient for a small number.

BROILED MACKEREL.—Split down the back and clean. Be careful to scrape all the thin black skin from the inside. Wipe dry and lay on the gridiron. Broil on one side a nice brown, then turn and brown the other side; it will not take so long to brown the side on which the skin is. All fish should have the side on which the skin is turned to the fire last.

VERMICELLI SOUP.—The stock for vermicelli soup is better made of chicken or veal than of beef; both chicken and veal may be used together. Add anything to the stock you may prefer, and boil the vermicelli in the strained soup until tender, which should be in about twenty minutes.

DUCK CROQUETTES.—Stuff a tender duck with Dutch stuffing, and roast it, basting it well. When cold, mince the duck and dressing very fine separately and mix them well together. Season highly with cayenne pepper and salt. Moisten the mixture with tomato catsup and stiffen it slightly with bread or cracker-crumbs. Add a well beaten egg. Make the croquettes pear-shaped (they may be moulded in a wineglass), and serve with a sprig of parsley in the end of each.

CRAB SALAD.—Take the picked meat of twelve boiled crabs, or one well-drained can of crab-meat. Set this away to become cold, then arrange it upon a bed of crisp, tender lettuce. Work quarter of a pound of butter to a cream, then add the well-beaten yolks of four eggs, a dessert spoonful of mustard powder, cayenne pepper and salt to taste. Mix these ingredients well together, then stir the mixture over the fire, and add vinegar until it is as acid as you wish it. Continue to stir it until it thickens like boiled custard, then remove it from the fire and set it away to become thoroughly cold. The dressing must not be poured over the salad until the time of serving it.

TO CAN CORN.—For every eight quarts of corn cut from the cob take an ounce of tartaric acid; cook together and can. Last year we put up thirty-five cans for family use and all kept well. We have used this recipe for years.

COUGH TROCHES.—One ounce Spanish licorice, two ounces refined sugar, two ounces of finely-powdered gum arabic, and extract of opium one scruple. Beat the whole together, make into small troches; to be dissolved in the mouth when the cough is troublesome.

PEPPERMINT DROPS.—Mix half a pound of sifted sugar into sufficient lemon-juice to make it a proper thickness. Dry it over a fire, gently stirring in, at the same time, 120 drops of the oil of peppermint; after which drop the mixture upon white paper, well greased.

LITTLE CAKES FOR LUNCH.—Two quarts of flour, two cupfuls of butter, three cupfuls of sugar, the yolks of six eggs and one dessert spoonful of soda dissolved in a tablespoonful of salt. To be flavored with mace, cinnamon or nutmeg and cut into little shapes. Bake on flat tins.

MUSHROOM CATSUP.—Throw salt on them and set them by a slow fire; then strain the liquor; add garlic, shalots, pepper, mace, ginger and cloves to taste; boil slowly, skim well; bottle and cork tightly; in two months boil again, adding a little spice and stick of horseradish.

MEAT that has gathered moisture in the refrigerator should be dried in the oven before being sent to the table, even if it is to be eaten cold. Meat is often wasted just from a lack of this care.

KEEP a cup of powdered borax on your washstand; it will do wonders in the way of softening the skin. If you have been working in the garden; or doing things about the house which have tended to make your hands rough, when you wash them dip your fingers in the borax and rub your hands well with it.

A GOOD WAY to bake apples or pears is to first put them in a small jar, cover them with water, and bake slowly for at least two hours. If you choose, scatter sugar over each layer of fruit before putting the water on. The juice will then be ready to serve with them, but you can add the sugar afterward and let it come to a boil.

QUEEN'S DROPS.—Take a quarter of a pound of butter, a quarter of a pound of sifted sugar, two or three eggs, according to their size, six ounces of flour and a quarter of a pound of currants. Proceed as for pound cakes: drop them out on paper placed on a baking sheet a little larger than nutmegs, and bake in a hot oven.

SQUASH CAKES.—Boil the squash thoroughly in salted water, and, with a smasher, after the squash is strained, make as smooth as possible; half a pint of sifted flour, a pint of milk and two eggs, four tablespoonfuls of white sugar and a teaspoonful of salt; mix these all together, having first beaten up the eggs; add to this last two cupfuls of the squash; if not thick enough add a little more squash, and beat it all up until it is smooth; half a teaspoonful of cream of tartar makes it lighter, but if the mixture is well fried in small, thin cakes it is light enough as it is. Eat with powdered sugar.

SPICED GRAPES.—The Catawba grapes are especially nice in this way: Take fifteen pounds of grapes, three-quarters of a cup of vinegar, two ounces of ginger root, three teaspoonful each of cloves, cinnamon and allspice; take the pulp out of the skins and put by themselves, then let the pulp boil until the seeds separate easily, strain through a colander, rubbing the grapes, if necessary, to free them from the seeds; when this is accomplished add the skins and boil an hour and a half; when nearly done add six pounds of sugar; seal in glass cans or bottles. An excellent substitute for jelly.

VARNISHED MELONS.—A lady has discovered a plan to keep watermelons in their natural form and flavor for an indefinite length of time. She has successfully tried it in past seasons, and, as a consequence, has been able to treat her family to a watermelon supper at Christmas time. The plan is an inexpensive and simple one, and consists in giving the melon three or four coats of varnish to exclude the air. She says they not only keep from decay but that the flavor and sweetness are retained, and when eaten at Christmas or New Year's the fruit seems to be wonderfully improved in these particulars.

QUINCE MARMALADE.—Six pounds ripe yellow quinces; pare, core and cut in bits; to one pound cut quince one-half pound sugar; put parings and cores in kettle with water enough to cover; boil slowly to pieces and strain through a cloth; put in this water quinces; put in bit of cochineal, and boil all over quick fire till a quick, smooth paste, keeping covered, except when skimming—always after skimming; stir up from the bottom; you can, when cold, put this in glass jars or in deep plates covered with brandied paper; set in lukewarm water when you wish to use it, and the marmalade will turn out easily.

QUINCE PRESERVE.—After paring and extracting the cores, quarter and lay in scalding water closely covered for one hour or till tender; this will prevent them from hardening; put parings, seeds and cores into a preserving kettle, cover with water in which you coddle the quinces and boil one hour, keeping closely covered; to every pint of this liquor, one pound of sugar, which, having dissolved in it, put on fire; boil it up and skim; when scum has ceased rising put in quinces and boil till they are red, tender and clear all through, but not till they break; keep kettle closely covered if you wish your quinces to be bright colored; if you wish them to be red put tiny bit of cochineal in a muslin bag; when done take out and spread on a large dish to cool, then put in jars; give syrup another boil up and it will be like fine jelly; pour it hot over the fruit.

MY SORROW.

I saw Death's angel as it came from heaven
'Mid cloud and blast;
I said: "I pity those who mourn to-morrow
Much comfort from my own their hearts shall borrow
When it has passed
And taken from the mourning ones their cherished;
When they have seen
Their loved ones suffering, changing, dying!
Have looked their last
Upon them 'mid the roses in the coffin—
So like—so strange.
Yea, I will comfort them while saying,
With upraised finger,
Turning their eyes to the blue sky o'erhead,
Be hopeful; but a moment you shall linger,
Then join your dead
'Mid beauty fadeless and 'mid joy ecstatic,
To dwell for aye.

This and much more of faith and resignation
My lips shall say;
For all is well that is—the Father orders.
Go stricken one,
Mourn not the dead; they rest from toil and danger;
His will be done!

Death's angel nearer came. Lo! my poor cottage
He did not pass,
But took from out my arms my cherished darlings;
And now, alas!
Not one of all the words can remember
I would have said,
Had death left me my own loved ones and taken
My friend's instead.

Chinese Caution.

"I tell you what," I said, "I shan't come for the account any more. This makes six times I have called for that four hundred and seventy dollars, and I shall put it in my lawyer's hands."

"No, no; quite right ee you, sabbee. Pay dollar all soon. Call again."

I was reminded of all this by seeing the Chinese ambassadors the other day, and it carried me back to San Francisco, full five years ago, where I was dealing largely in various commodities which were much affected by the Heathen Chinee.

I found them a patient, civil, industrious class of people, ready to bargain and get things as cheaply as possible; but scrupulously honest and ready to pay with the greatest promptitude as long as I dealt with one man. When I had to do the work with a partnership concern, it was a terrible matter.

For instance, I had trusted one firm to the amount of five hundred dollars and no money was forthcoming.

I bullied my collector terribly, for he always came back with an excuse instead of money, and the same tale, that the firm was perfectly honest and trustworthy, and that the money would be paid.

"Then, why don't they pay, Johnson?" I exclaimed.

"I wish you would give them a call yourself, sir," said Johnson.

And I said I would, and did, going to the Honger mercantile company seven times, and always being put off.

It was always the same; they were perfectly willing to pay, and messengers were sent, but to return, sometimes with one, sometimes with two, or even three or four of the firm; but when these Chinese Spenlows proffered themselves as ready to pay, there was always an obstacle in the way, in the shape of the absence of that heathen Chinese.

At last I expressed myself as I have said at the beginning of this story, and was going out of the place when a smiling Chinaman came up to me, and, holding his head on one side, he exclaimed:

"Ingly Hong man, come again a morrow. Payee them all—payee ebbery dollar, oh, clss."

"Well, look here," I said, "I will come in here to morrow, at eleven o'clock, and shall expect to be—"

"Oh, clss, payee all dollar. Give long, big order, lot. Goodee thousand dollar."

"I'll talk about taking your order, my Chinese friend, when you pay for the last," I said gruffly, and I went away.

"The fellow looks honest," I said; "but there's no trusting these foreigners. They take delight in tricking an Englishman or Melican man, as they call it. Perhaps to-morrow when I go, they'll all have pulled up stakes and gone east."

It was with some satisfaction then, that reaching their great shed warehouse, the next morning, I found Mr. Pigtail, in his long blue gown and bland smile standing at the door, ready to salute me with a dose of pigeon English, which I could hardly understand.

"Well, Mr. Ah Ree," I said, as I followed him into the bale-crowded ware-house, which certainly looked as prosperous as the great iron safe in the corner was substantial—"well Mr. Ah Ree, I hope you are prepared to pay my little account this morning?"

"Clss, clss—readee payee," he said.

And placing a wicker chair for me, he went off and dispatched a couple of messengers, with urgent orders in his barbarian tongue, to each. This looked bad, for it was only a repetition of the tactics followed on former occasions—tactics which always resulted in a put-off. I looked terribly gruff; but Mr. Ah Ree, who was the senior partner, smiled and rubbed his hands as he beckoned me to follow him into the farther parts of the warehouse, and then showed me specimens of silks and sample teas, with coarse Chinese pottery.

"Well," I said to myself growing a little more easy in my mind, "there's plenty to seize, at all events."

The result was that after my bland friend had talked to me for about a quarter of an hour, I booked a thousand dollar order for what an Englishman would call sundries.

"There," said I, closing my book with a slap, "this order shall be executed as soon as your last account is settled."

"Clss, clss—payee allee dollee," he said, smiling and pointing to a seat.

Meanwhile, by slow degrees, five respectable-looking Chinamen had come into the warehouse or store; and they came round me, smiling and talking in a bland, smooth way.

"You mean mischief," I said to myself, and my hand went involuntarily to my pocket, where, in accordance with San Francisco customs, I carried a revolver. 'You mean to get rid of me and your debt together, my friends. Very good; but if you do I'll take one of you by way of receipt." I suppose my face did not betray what I felt, for they closed around me in the calmest manner, making excuses, and asking me to be patient a little longer, for their messengers were out, as I understood them, to collect the amount I needed. It seemed to me that they were getting me farther from the door into the gloomy obscurity of the warehouse, under the pretense of showing me fresh goods, till at last I felt that the time for action had come. In fact, one of the biggest of the party whispered something to his companions, and I seized my revolver and was about to draw it as a fresh Chinaman entered the building, and they hurried to meet him with a look of relief.

"Lucky for some of you, my friends," I said, drawing a breath of relief, and following them toward the door, meaning to take the first opportunity that offered to make a run for it. To my great surprise, though, Mr. Ah Ree came, and taking my arm, led me toward the great safe.

"Iron coffin, eh?" said I to myself. "Countee out de dollar," said Mr. Ah Ree.

And the last arrival of his six companions went up to the safe, placed a key in a hole and turned it. Then a second did so with another key in another hole, and so on, till six had unlocked six locks of the great safe, when Mr. Ah Ree took out a similar key to his companions and went up to the safe smiling, as he said to me:

"Great Hong Company—poor Chinamen. Big safee—big dollar. Seben partnee take seben key, open, get de dollar."

As he spoke he unlocked the safe, and turned the door on its massive hinges, and then, pulling out a drawer he drew forth a bag marked four hundred and seventy—the amount in dollars of my account—and handed the bag to me.

"No trustee no man," he said, smiling, as he shut and locked the door, his six partners looking it in turn. "No trustee once mans; all come at once, spen door—all right."

From which I understood that, as to our trading communities, two or three or even four partners have to sign a check to make it negotiable, my seven Chinese friends, all partners in their Hong or trading community, could make no payment without every man was present to help unlock the treasure safe. I laughed at the plan, for the heavy dollar bag made me feel in a very good temper. They laughed too, and shook hands very warmly, after the English fashion, as I took my departure.

"No one man run away all dollar," said Ah Ree, laughing.

"I see," I said, laughing. "You shall have your goods in soon."

I sent them; and for a long while after the Hong of Ah Ree and I did a good deal of business; but it always took seven keys afterward, when I wanted money, to open that safe.

Some people are always late, like the Duke of Newcastle, "who lost half an hour every morning, and ran after it all day without being able to overtake it."

The Dog.

The dog is a digitigrade carnivorous mammel. This will be news to most persons, who always supposed that a dog was simply a dog.

It has been bruited about that the dog is the best friend to man among the brute creation.

He pants after the thief, and when once he gets hold of the thief's pants he makes breeches.

The dog leaves off his own pants during cold weather.

A barking dog never bites; that is to say, when he begins to bite he stops barking. Conversely, a biting dog never barks, and for similar reasons.

The hair of a dog will cure his bite. This is a cure-less superstition among hare-brained young men who are fast going to the dogs.

Dogs are dentists by profession. They insert teeth without charge.

The dog never barks except when he is aware. He is always awake.

The dog has no other way to express his joy than to bark. He always feels joy when he sees a man. When there is no other man to see, he expresses his joy to the man in the moon.

As we remarked, the dog is always awake. This is no tale, though he carries a tale in his wake.

The sea dog loves his bark. Did you ever see dog that did not?

The head of a dog has a dog-head look.

The bark of a dog is unlike the bark of a tree. Even a dog-wood know this.

Dogs are not always kind, though there are many kinds of dogs.

Every dog has his day, although dog days last but a few weeks in the year.

There must be a Sirius error here.

The dog's star is the dog's planet. They planet so that their days come while the star is in the sky.

They do not fear it. It is not a Skye terrier.

When a dog enters a pitched battle he uses dog's fur.

Brutus said: "I had rather be a dog and bay the moon than such a Roman."

He had seen the dogs roamin' around on the bay.

They never get over the bay.

Sea?

The Jews considered the dog unclean.

And yet the dog will clean out a crowd, no matter how dirty.

But the dog Splits.

A living dog is said to be better than a dead lion. There's no lyin' about this, but a dead dog is dog gone bad.

Tray was a good dog, but trees is worse than the deuce when it is against you.

Dogs were the original Argonauts. They have never given up their search for the fleas.

The bulldog is a stubborn fellow. He is not easily cowed.

Of course the gentler sex is the more stubborn of the two. You have heard of the dogma.

A great many stories about the dog have obtained currency. The man who has left a part of his clothing with the dog has our rent. See?

Puppies are born blind. They are not see dogs then.

There are many types of dog, including the dogue or type.

The dog has four legs; two of them fore legs.

But perhaps we had better paws here.

Howl this do for the dog?

English Country Seats.

Contemporaneously with that revival of church architecture in England which grew out of the Oxford movement came the restoration, both there and in Scotland, of family seats. In the reign of George III. many of these were in a most dilapidated condition. The measures taken by the earlier Stuarts to drive away the gentry from London were of so radically vigorous a character that they could not fail to have the desired effect, but in the time of Charles II. a much more lenient rule prevailed, and the younger and gayer portion of the aristocracy flocked to town, and the habit continued to grow in force for a long period. In fact, from the time of Charles II. until the close of the reign of George III., although the gentry lived in the shires the nobility passed most of their time in London or at Bath and Harrogate, and spent little of their means on their country-seats, while many of the prelates—notably the Irish—absented themselves for years from their dioceses; indeed Archbishop Blackburne, of York, scarcely ever passed a month in the year within his province. All over the country were vast mansions dating from the twelfth century upward in a state of more or less decay. Drumlanrig Castle, now for many years autumnally the scene of the princely hospitality of the Duke of Buccleuch, where for weeks together as many as thirty guests at a time are entertained in the perfection of sumptuous comfort, was for years abandoned to caretakers, while scarce a stick of timber was left where now fine woods are waving. Bowood, the name of which has for forty years been suggestive of a concentration of refined hospitality and intellectual intercourse, experienced a like fate under the present Lord Lansdowne's disreputable great-uncle. Alnwick was a very poor affair compared with the ancestral castle of the Percys to-day. Brethy, from which it was observed that Lord Chesterfield dated but one letter in all his correspondence with his son, was utterly neglected, and indeed has only been completed of late years by the present Lady Casterfield. The palace which the first Earl of Salisbury reared at Hatfield was in sorry plight when the grandfather of the present Tory leader in the Lords rehabilitated it—and this though it was only twenty miles from London. Very few of these houses were allowed, however, to pass into decay beyond recovery. They were simply terribly out of repair, with their gardens unkempt, and their parks neglected.

With the close of the war in 1815, and the macadamizing of roads, came a revival of country life among the grandees. The "swells" who had been fighting took to fox-hunting and found that the Tally-ho and Quicksilver would carry them up to town in what seemed then extraordinarily quick time should a frost set in. Then came the railroad, bringing Northumberland and Cornwall within a day's easy journey, and enabling people to fill their houses with London friends, and be no longer dependent on local "shooting rights." This probably did more than anything else to make the great landlords the country-life people they have been during the reign of Victoria. Never before has there been in England such a large number of fine places so regularly occupied for a portion of the year. In fact, when the bad time set in seven years ago they found the big houses in such perfect order that even if they are neglected for the next twenty years they can stand it. Probably the number of country-houses on a grand scale which will be built in the England of the future will be very few and far between. In fact, in the past twenty years they have not numbered more than five or six. Mr. Holford, the inheritor of a vast commercial fortune and owner of a mansion which taken altogether is the finest in London, has raised a vast edifice on his estate in Gloucestershire. Mr. Elwes, who enjoys some of the hoards of the celebrated miser of his name—a miser is a pleasant person to those who inherit his money bags, if to no one else—has created a stately mansion in the same country. Lord Ellesmere has built a very fine home on his mid-England estate, and Lord Bute is rearing a palace at Mount Stuart. These, with one or two fabrics raised by the iron princes of the North, are about all the *grand seigneur* creations of later days, but any number have been rehabilitated.

Many men are so obviously overhoused that they offer an awful example deterrent of would-be brick and mortar makers. Thus the Duke of Buckingham would probably almost sacrifice an arm if by so doing he could only see Stowe well off his hands and a big balance at his banker's instead. His Grace is not rich, he doesn't care a straw for show, Stowe was gutted of its treasures—almost its sole attraction—under a forced sale in the time of his father; it lies in an ugly country, it is enormous, it is absolutely unletable, and, lastly, he has another and very desirable home. Can anything, then, be more of a white elephant than Stowe? And there must, too, be times, we should fancy, when the Duke of Devonshire may have reflected that five country residences, four with deer parks, and a vast mansion in London, are almost more than are absolutely necessary for the happiness of a widowed septuagenarian, even though he can pay for them, while we can imagine that the Duke of Buccleuch would readily admit that fewer than his nine residences would suffice him. Fortunate is Lord Derby with nothing but Knowsley and a villa near London. Many of his noble brethren burdened with places to keep up must envy him, particularly in such times as these.

The Culture Market.

It is generally felt, however, even by the veriest Philistine, that culture is somehow a more intangible and subtle kind of thing than any ordinary article of merchandise. You can buy your picture off hand, and have done with it forever; it exists thenceforth as a permanent monument of your taste. You can hang it up in your dining-room and say to your admiring friends: "This is art; this is by Blank, R. A. I bought it at Sotheby-So's sale very cheap; little more than two thousand guineas." Nobody can deny that there you really have got high art—something to be acquired, not, like a picture, by paying down its money price at a single transaction, but like Green or Parisian accent, by taking lessons to which you yourself contribute a certain amount in personal exertion. Accordingly, large numbers of excellent people, most of them in the middle ranks of life, have set to work during the last ten years at a mature age to acquire culture; not because they feel the need of it, but because it is now being talked about so much in the papers. They have no doubt at all as to the ultimate practicability of their chosen method. You can buy books; you can buy Japanese fans, old china, Chippendale chairs, San Marano glass-work; you can buy grand pianos, Chopin, Schubert, the music of the future; and are not these things the component elements of culture? Therefore you can buy culture itself. Or if it comes to learning, you can read books on the Renaissance—the Renaissance is so very fashionable; and you can get little primers on lace, and pottery, and textile fabrics, and ivory carving; all stamped with the official approbation of the Department of Science and Art, South Kensington. If you shake your head dubiously, if you hint in passing that Bedford Park furniture and Oriental blue and subdued colors, and all the rest of it, are at best but the outward and visible signs of an inward and spiritual grace, without which all these good works avail nothing, the bewildered Philistine hears you with unfeigned distress; scarce knowing what thing he has left undone that he ought to have done. He wants, without any previous care or preparation, to take the kingdom of culture by storm. He wishes, like Simon Magus, to purchase an inner grace by a simple and unaffected offer of money.

What the individual middle-class Philistine is now doing in his own home and his own person, the collective middle-class Philistinism of the great manufacturing towns has long been doing in its corporate capacity. And now that they have done all, they turn and say: "What else would you have us do? We get pictures by Rossetti and Holman Hunt. We put up stained glass by Burne Jones in our church windows. We ask Professor Huxley to discourse evolution to us every autumn. We read Pater, and Symonds, and Matthew Arnold, and 'Iseult of Lyonesse.' We cover our chairs with velvet from William Morris, and paper our walls after designs by Dr. Dresser. We lay *The Portfolio*, *The Contemporary*, and *The Nineteenth Century* in conspicuous places on our drawing-room tables. We go to hear the Wagner cycle. We even know all about the Hittites and Matteo's poems, and Filippino Lippi, and the marks on Rouen faience. And if all this isn't culture, tell us what more we ought to do." To which the objector can only answer: "All these things are very well in their way, but they are only the externals of culture; they are not culture itself. If you send your children to the colleges you have built; if you bring them up in the houses you have had decorated for you by competent upholsterers and filled with pictures and sculpture by true artists; if you teach them betimes to read and digest the books that lie so obtrusively upon your drawing-room tables—you may in the end make some few among them, who have natures originally adapted for it, into people of real culture. You are doing the best you can; but you yourselves can never get more than the veneer, whereas what is needed is culture in the grain. Profit and enjoyment no doubt you may find in what you do; but it is no more culture than a cap and gown is erudition or than going to chapel twice on Sunday is religion.

A six-button kid: A little boy, proud of his new jacket, informed his sister that he was a six-button kid.

Use either snuff or ammonia to separate fighting dogs. A pail of cold water will do in most cases answer.

M. [illegible] SEASON

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Philadelphia & Atlantic City

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	M'x'd A.M.	Acc A.M.	Acc P.M.	Sund'y A.M.
Philadelphia		8 00	4 00	8 00
Camden	4 45	8 20	4 20	8 22
Oakland	4 57	8 27	4 [illegible]	8 29
Williamstown Junction	5 5[illegible]	9 00	5 00	9 06
Cedar Brook	6 [illegible]	9 12	5 [illegible]	9 14
Winslow	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 2[illegible]	9 24
Hammonton	7 05	9 28	5 3[illegible]	9 31
Da Costa	7 20	9 37	5 38	9 37
Elwood	8 03	9 41	5 4[illegible]	9 45
Egg Harbor	8 20	9 [illegible]1	5 5[illegible]	9 55
Pleasantville	9 05	10 16	6 2[illegible]	10 21
Atlantic City, Ar	9 2[illegible]	10 30	6 [illegible]	10 35

	Acc	M'x'd	Acc P. M.	Sund'y P. M.
Atlantic City	7 1[illegible]	10 45	4 [illegible]	4 00
Pleasantville	7 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	4 15
Egg Harbor	7 [illegible]	11 [illegible]	4 [illegible]	4 37
Elwood	8 0[illegible]	12 [illegible]	4 47	4 47
Da Costa	8 1[illegible]	12 [illegible]	4 55	4 55
Hammonton	8 1[illegible]	2 3[illegible]	5 04	5 04
Winslow	8 2[illegible]	12 [illegible]	5 12	5 12
Cedar Brook	8 3[illegible]	1 [illegible]	5 27	5 27
Williamstown Junction	8 41	1 2[illegible]	[illegible]33	5 33
Oakland	8 [illegible]	2 26	6 1	6 12
Camden	9 1[illegible]	2 10	6 [illegible]	6 18
Philadelphia	9 3[illegible]		6 35	6 35

Camden & Atlantic Railroad.

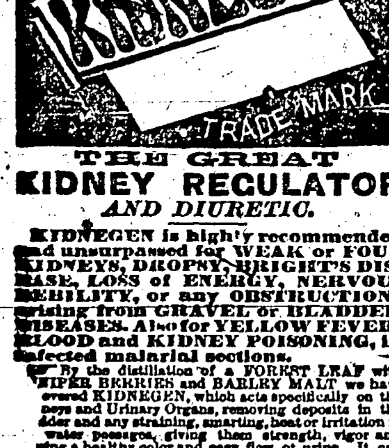
The Fall Arrangement 1882.

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.	At.Ac. a.m.	Mail p.m.	Su.Ac. a.m.	Ha Ac a.m.
Philadelphia	9 2[illegible]	5 [illegible]	9 5[illegible]	7 35
Camden	9 1[illegible]	5 4[illegible]	9 4[illegible]	7 28
Penna. R.R. Junction	9 05	5 35	9 3[illegible]	7 23
Haddonfield	8 5[illegible]	5 22	9 20	7 05
Berlin	8 3[illegible]	4 59	8 5[illegible]	6 41
Atco	8 26	[illegible]5	8 4[illegible]	6 35
Waterford	8 17	4 4[illegible]	8 30	6 27
Winslow	[illegible]07	4 [illegible]	8 21	6 17
Hammonton	8 0[illegible]	4 2[illegible]	8 1[illegible]	6 10
DaCosta	7 5[illegible]	4 [illegible]	8 13	......
Elwood	7 4[illegible]	4 [illegible]	8 [illegible]	......
Egg Harbor City	7 37	4 0[illegible]	7 5[illegible]	......
Absecon	7 [illegible]	3 [illegible]	7 3[illegible]	......
Atlantic City	7 [illegible]	[illegible]3[illegible]	7 2[illegible]	......

DOWN TRAINS

STATIONS.	At Ac. p.m.	Mail a.m.	Su.Ac. p.m.	Ha Ac p.m.
Philadelphia	4 30	8 00	4 30	6 00
Camden	4 40	8 10	4 40	6 10
Penna. R.R. Junction	4 [illegible]	8 15	4 [illegible]	6 15
Haddonfield	4 51	8 27	5 00	6 35
Berlin	—	8 52	5 2[illegible]	7 01
Atco	5 15	8 58	5 [illegible]	7 06
Waterford	5 23	9 0[illegible]	5 11	7 14
Winslow	5 33	9 1	5 52	7 24
Hammonton	5 4[illegible]	9 25	6 01	7 30
DaCosta	5 47	9 [illegible]	6 07	......
Elwood	5 56	9 37	6 17	......
Egg Harbor City	6 0[illegible]	9 47	6 31	......
Absecon	6 26	10.07	6 51	......
Atlantic City	6 40	10 20	7 05	......



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"See here!" yelled the farmer to the city chap who had just fired into a flock of ducks on the pond down back of the house; "those are not wild ducks; those are domestic ducks, sir." "Can't help it, sir, if they are," answered the city chap, calmly reloading. "They're just as good for my purpose, exactly."

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A lad who had been bathing was in the act of dressing himself, when one of his shoes rolled down the rock and disappeared in the water. In attempting to rescue it he lost the other one also; whereupon, contemplating his feet with the most melancholy expression, he apostrophized: "Well, you're a nice pair of orphans, ain't you?"

BICYCLES.—Every Jonathan in the land either owns or hires, and it is well to state right here that they have the right of way upon the sidewalks and the ladies should hereafter take to the gutters. But for purifying the blood, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, liver complaint, biliousness, sick headache, jaundice, dropsy, fevers, constipation, Epilepsy, etc., take Swayne's Pills entirely vegetable and the best in the market. 25 cents per box.

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The following is a summary of the leading features of the year:

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(Author of "That ass o' Lowrie's," etc.) entitled "Through One Administration," a story of Washington life.

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Biographical sketches, accompanied by portraits of George Eliot, Robert Browning, Rev. Frederick W. Robertson (by the late Dean Stanley), Matthew Arnold, Christina Rossetti, and Cardinal Newman, and of the younger American authors, William D. Howells, Henry James, Jr., and Geo. W. Cable.

Scenes of Thackeray's, Hawthorne's and George Eliot's Novels.
Succeeding the illustrated series on the scenes of Dickens's novels.

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. Stedman.

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

One or two papers on "The Adventures of the Tile Club," and an original Life of Bewick, 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 portrait (size 21x27) of the late Dr. Holland, issued just before his death, photographed from a life-sized drawing by Wyatt Eaton, will possess a new interest to the readers of this magazine. It is offered at $5 retail, or together with "The Century Magazine" for $6.50. Subscriptions are taken by the publishers, and by book-sellers and newsdealers everywhere.

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