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NO. 40.

THE WALMER HOUSE,

Central Avenue, Hammonton, N. J.

Open at all seasons, for permanent and transient boarders. Large airy rooms. First-class table. Verandas and balconies to every room. Plenty of Shade. Pure Water. Stabling for horses. Special Rates for Families for the Season. For terms, address--
WALMER HOUSE,
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Watches!

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THE VERY BEST.

Gold, silver, silverine, nickel cases

Your Choice at Fair Prices.

CARL. M. COOK.

Repairing of all kinds done, and guaranteed.

Wagons

AND

Buggies.

On and after Jan. 1, 1886, I will sell

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| One-horse wagon, with fine body and Columbia springs complete, 1 1/2 inch tire, 1 1/2 axle, for CASH. | \$60 00 |
| One-horse wagon, complete, 1 1/2 tire 1 1/2 axle, for..... | 62 50 |
| Two-horse wagon, with 2-inch tire..... | 65 00 |
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These wagons are all made of the best White Oak and Hickory, and are thoroughly seasoned, and ironed in a workmanlike manner. Please call, and be convinced. Factory at the C. & A. Depot, Hammonton.

ALEX. AITKEN, Proprietor.

Twenty-fifth Annual

Fair

OF THE

Egg Harbor City
Agricultural Soc'y.

Sept. 23rd, 24th, 25th, 26th, '86

At the Fair Grounds,

St. Louis Ave. and Agassiz Street,
Egg Harbor City.

For space, premium lists, etc., apply to

V. P. HOFMANN, Sec'y.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, issued out of the New Jersey court of Chancery, will be sold at public vendue, on Saturday, the

16th day of October, 1886,

at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Veal and Norcross, in Mays Landing, New Jersey. All that certain tract or piece of land situate in the township of Mullica, in the county of Atlantic and state of New Jersey, described as follows, viz:

Beginning at a stone corner to lands of Stephen Horn, thence by same, 1st, south eight degrees and forty-five minutes east twenty-eight chains and sixty-seven links to a stone corner to said Horn's land in the line of lands of Thomas Wescoat; thence, 2d, south eighty-one degrees and fifteen minutes west twenty chains and seventy links to a stone; thence, 3rd, north eight degrees and forty-five minutes west twenty-eight chains and sixty-seven links to a stone; thence, 4th, north eighty-one degrees and fifteen minutes east twenty chains and seventy links to the place of beginning. Containing fifty-nine acres and thirty-four hundredths of an acre of land, be the same more or less.

Seized as the property of Anna F. Horn, et als, and taken in execution at the suit of John Horn et als and to be sold by CHAS. R. LACY, Sheriff.

Dated August 13th, 1886.

EDWARD DUDLEY, Solicitor.

24601 pr. fees \$25.

TUTT'S PILLS

TORPID BOWELS,
DISORDERED LIVER,
and MALARIA.

From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate their existence: Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, Fatigue after eating, aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Disinclination, Flattering at the colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

HE FEELS LIKE A NEW MAN.
"I have had Dyspepsia, with Constipation, two years, and have tried ten different kinds of pills, and TUTT'S are the first that have done me any good. They have cleaned me out nicely. My appetite is splendid, food digests readily, and I now have natural passages. I feel like a new man."
W. D. EDWARDS, Fairbury, O.
Sold everywhere, 25c. Office, 44 Murray St., N.Y.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR OR WHISKERS changed instantly to a GLOSSY BLACK by a single application of this DYE. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1.
Office, 44 Murray Street, New York.
TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

THE ATTENTION of the citizens of Hammonton is called to the fact that

GERRY VALENTINE

Is the only RESIDENT

FURNISHING

Undertaker.

Having recently purchased a

New and Modern Hearse,

And all necessary paraphernalia,

I am prepared to satisfy ALL who may call.

Mr. Wm. A. Hood

Will attend personally to all calls, whether day or night. A competent woman ready to assist, also, when desired.

Mr. Hood's residence, on Second St., opposite A. J. Smith's.

Orders may be left at Chas. Simons' Livery.

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can learn the exact cost of any proposed line of advertising in American papers by addressing Geo. P. Rowell & Co.,

Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce St., New York.

Send 10cts for 100-Page Pamphlet.

Menhaden fishermen of Bridgeport, saw what they thought was a ripple from a big school of menhaden. They surrounded the school with nets, and captured what proved to be five thousand pounds of bluefish, one of the largest hauls of the kind on record.

They tell in Brattleboro, Vt., of a clergyman who refused to take meat of his butcher because it had been killed on Sunday. A few days later the preacher told the butcher that he wanted some meat. "I have n't any to sell you," said that conscientious man; "I have stopped receiving money that is earned on Sunday."

Silks, satins, velvets, etc., some ten large lots in all, have been seized by Inspectors from the New York Custom House at places in Brooklyn, Staten Island and elsewhere, on proof that the goods have been raised by wreckers from the wrecked steamer Oregon and sold to the persons in whose possession they were found by smugglers.

Little Miss Edith Perry, of Leominster, Mass., has a better baby than a mere doll. It is a kitten, which permits itself to be dressed, even to the bonnet, and rides for hours in a doll carriage. It is also superior to a doll in that it has learned to take nourishment from a bottle quite after the manner of a real baby. Edith is envied by all the other little girls in Leominster.

James Tucker, colored, of Sandyston, Sussex county, has the distinction of being the most extensive producer of eggs in New Jersey. His poultry yards contain 500 hens of the white Leghorn breed, and from these he obtains thirty dozen eggs a day. Mr. Tucker has been so successful in poultry raising that his methods are being widely adopted, and he is quoted as authority on questions relating to the business. "The colored man," Mr. Tucker facetiously remarks, "has long been credited with a great knowledge of raising chickens, but always other people's. I raise my own."

At an Omaha show a mother of scant sense refused to have anything to do with her baby because it failed to take the prize. An astonished father hurried to the rescue.

It is the vociferous Mr. Sam Jones, preacher, who says: "I despise theology and botany, but I love religion and flowers."

Queer mishaps are noted. In a fine field of yellow grain near Merced, Cal., the driving-wheel of a harvester struck a spark from a stone, the spark set fire to the wheat and there was an uproarious race of billows of flame.

It is like "carrying coals to Newcastle" for a man to go from America to Switzerland to set up as a watchmaker. Yet that is just what young Mr. Ward, son of the Michigan lumber millionaire, has done--established a big watch factory at Geneva.

Thrashing wheat with a streak of lightning is something new. Yet on the Hatfield farm of the Marquis of Salisbury the thrashing machine was run by electricity this autumn.

The prediction made by John P. St. John that the Republican party won't carry ten states in 1888 is timely valuable. It shows that people who have sized St. John up as a goose are pretty near the mark.

Physicians declare that Secretary Manning's illness was due to the bad drainage of the Treasury Department. It must be admitted, however, that the Democrats are doing their level best to drain that concern.

Printer Benedict is turning Republican type-stickers out of the Government Printing Office at a rate which stamps him as a man after Jackson's own heart.

Those who are suffering from rheumatism will find in Vinegar Bitters a remedy that will bring relief, and eventually eradicate the disease from the system. Thousands who owe their present good health to its marvelous qualities, have given their testimony to that effect.

DYSPEPSIA

Is a dangerous as well as distressing complaint. If neglected, it tends, by impairing nutrition, and depressing the tone of the system, to prepare the way for Rapid Decline.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS
THE BEST TONIC
Physicians and Druggists recommend it.

Quickly and completely cures Dyspepsia in all its forms, Heartburn, Belching, Trailing the Food, etc. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and aids the assimilation of food. Dr. J. T. BOWEN, the honored pastor of the First Reformed Church, Baltimore, Md., says: "Having used Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia and Indigestion I take great pleasure in recommending it highly. Also consider it a splendid tonic and invigorant, and very strengthening." Dr. J. T. BOWEN, Judge of Circuit Court, Clinton Co., Ind., says: "I bear most cheerful testimony to the efficacy of Brown's Iron Bitters for dyspepsia, and as a tonic. Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by S. W. & J. W. BROWN, BALTIMORE, MD."

THE RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE

DOES THE BUSINESS.

Thousands have tried it and found relief. There is abundant testimony to this point, positive and un-solicited, which should convince the most skeptical. If you suffer with Rheumatism, send for a pamphlet which tells what has been done for others. It is sent free. To be cured costs only \$2.50, for one box is sufficient for the worst case.

IT HAS NEVER FAILED

J. C. McALLISTER, for many years with Hood, Bonbright & Co., now with Wood, Brown & Co., Phila., says: "I suffered from Rheumatism so terribly that I could hardly walk, was at times unable to turn my head. I tried the Russian Rheumatism Cure. Inside of two weeks I was completely cured." Descriptive pamphlet, with testimonials, free. Price \$2.50. If mailed, 10c. additional.

One box does the business. None Genuine without this Trade-Mark.

As yet it is not to be found at the stores, but can only be had by enclosing the amount as above, and addressing the American Proprietors, PFAELZER BROS. & CO. 810-821 Market Street, Philadelphia.

A.H. Simons & Co

HAMMONTON

BAKERY.

Bread, Delivered
Cakes, at your door
Pies, every morning,
Etc. (Sundays excepted.)

Canned and Green Fruits,
Fine Confectionery, etc.

AN ELEGANT ICE CREAM PARLOR

COAL. COAL

All wanting the best quality of Lehigh Coal can find it at Scullin's coal yard on Egg Harbor road, near Bernshouse's steam mill. Coal will all be dumped from the cars into the yard, and will be sold in five ton lots at the same rate as car load lots from other yards. Having a good plank floor to shovel from, instead of the inconvenience of shovelling from the cars, is really worth ten cents a ton to every purchaser.

All coal will be sold strictly for cash on delivery.

Office at Anderson's feed store.

JOHN SCULLIN,

Hammonton, N. J.

This paper is kept on file at the office of

AYER & SON ADVERTISING AGENTS

Times Building, 6th St., PHILADELPHIA.

ESTIMATES FOR NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING FREE

at lowest cash rates

Send 10c in stamps for AYER & SON'S MANUAL



We call the attention of our customers to our new goods, just received.

Satteens,

Crinkled

Seersuckers,

Batistes:

Also, a large variety of

Trimming

Lace & Velvet

Of different colors.

Buttons to

Match Goods.

Boys' Percale

Shirt Waists

Now on hand.

Call and See.

E. STOCKWELL.

DON'T GO HUNGRY!

But go to

Packer's Bakery,

Where you can get

The Best

Wheat, Bran, and Rye

BREAD,

At the old price of ten years' standing.

FIVE CENTS per LOAF

Breakfast and Tea Rolls,

Cinnamon Buns,

Pies, Crullers,

A great variety of Cakes.

Baker's Yeast

constantly on hand.

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts and

Confections, as usual.

Meals and Lunches furnished to

order, and a limited number of

lodgers accommodated.

The REPUBLICAN con-

tains more than twenty-five

columns of entertaining reading

each week. Thus, in a year

we furnish you 1300 columns

of fresh news items, stories,

etc., all for \$1.25.

90 CHOICE BUILDING

LOTS FOR SALE.

Close to SCHOOLS, CHURCHES,

POST-OFFICES, and R. R. DEPOTS,

in the CENTRE of the Town of Ham-

monton.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

Call on, or address,

A. J. SMITH, Hammonton, N. J.

P. O. Box 299.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

The chains of habit are generally too long to be broken. It is too strong to be broken.

He who, with good health, has a true friend may laugh adversity to scorn and defy the world.

Adhere so firmly to the truth, that you shall be true, and your soul shall be saved.

Individuality is everywhere to be spared and respected, as the root of everything good.

Happiness can be built on virtue alone, and must of necessity have truth for its foundation.

The voice of parents is the voice of gods, for to their children they are heaven's lieutenants.

One active tongue can keep two ears full all the time and feel that it is taking healthy exercise.

Women who read profanes and notes are of some significance; with men, at most, the opposite were true.

Genuine benevolence is like a turkey on a spit before the fire; it keeps going round and round and doing good.

The man who gets his living by his wits alone generally works with too small a capital. He only succeeds in failing.

Every man's roof covers a little corner of Paradise, unless he has a scolding wife, in which case the climate changes.

Believe, and if thy faith is right, that insight which gradually transmutes faith into knowledge will be the reward of thy belief.

I repeat one and another head of the Revolution, particularly that political monster of oneness, Mirabeau, although I cannot like him.

There are three lights. First, the sun; second, the moon, and the third, ourselves; and the greatest of these, in our judgment, is ourselves.

It is easier for a titmouse to go by a dream shop when he is thirsty than for a Christian to go out in the rain without taking some one's umbrella.

One half of the misery of human life comes from the imagination, and half from the other half may be overcome by a strong will, and the whole of it by faith.

The best recipe for going through life in an exquisite way with beautiful manners, is to feel that everybody, no matter how rich or how poor, need all the kindness they can get from others in the world.

It is a very consoling fact that about one people were to seriously suspect the work of the collector, and that they would have a merely nominal task. It would not be necessary to search either long or far.

The real difference between men is not in their intellect, but in their purpose and invincible determination can accomplish almost anything; and on this lies the distinction between great men and little men.

The Lord of Life should not be worshipped with fastidiousness, but with a growl in his own garden as far better than any other. With the flowers that are gathered there must be reverence—like a flower.

Every permanent state of mind is largely the effect of habit. Just as we can perform an action so continually that it comes to be habitual, so we can encourage conditions of mind till they become habits of thinking and even of feeling.

The Father is ready to accept us; the Son to intercede for us; the Spirit to sanctify us; the promises are ready as well as of water for supply. Is this preparation made for us, and shall we be unthankful.

The weak man is he who forms many purposes and drops one after another in the face of difficulties. The strong is he who forms a few, and sticks to them, in face of all opposition carries each one through to successful issues.

A man must have either great man of great objects before him, otherwise his powers degenerate, as the magnet's when it has no iron to attract, or, in face of all opposition carries each one through to successful issues.

We too often speak of the ravages of intemperance as confined to the ignorant and degraded classes. But its havoc is just as frightful among the rich and the cultured. A gentleman who lately left one of our inebriate asylums, says that he met there as fellow-patients twelve lawyers, fifteen physicians and five ministers of the deeper.

Every event in life has meaning to those who, in the simple trust of a child-like faith, give themselves up to the leadings and guidings of God's providence. No wind can blow wrong; no event be mistimed; no result be disastrous. If in all things God is caring for our inward and eternal life, nothing can occur which is not for our good.

High-churchmen makes rapid progress in England. In London alone, two hundred and twenty-four churches, of which forty-two hold the communion service daily, thirty have eucharistic vestments, fourteen burn incense, fifty-eight have altar lights, and nearly two hundred take the eastward position in prayer.

It has been philanthropically suggested that every right-minded man should have his wife insured in order to give his successor in the affections of his wife a fair start in life. This is certainly a cheerful view of the subject, but the better method is that of the Irishman who determined to live long enough after his death to spend the money himself.

WATERMELONS IN MISSOURI

Selling Them to Dealers Along the Road—A Quicker Sale.

Probably there is no place in the United States to-day where better watermelons are raised, or where they are grown with less labor and expense, than in certain counties of central Missouri. One of the stations from which much of this fruit is shipped is Bertrand, which is on the Cairo branch. It is not an uncommon sight to see as many as fifteen or eighteen cars on the siding, waiting to be filled with melons. The country around Bertrand is a rich, sandy bottom, and melons flourish there to half the size of men. All the farmers of that locality raise more or less melons, and all of them invariably do well with the crop. All the melons shipped from that station go out in cars. A car usually holds 1,300 melons, and the growers sell them to middlemen, or dealers, at from \$30 to \$35 per car load. The first fruit that is put in the market sells at about \$125, or a little less than 10 cents each, while later in the season it drops, until sometimes they even sell as low as \$40 per car, or 3 cents each. The freight on a car load of melons between Bertrand and St. Louis is upward of \$30, or in the neighborhood of 3 cents each. Dealers from all parts of the country flock around the locality where melons are sold at this season. Speculators do a job of try to make a few dollars out of the crop by buying up a car in car loads and selling it along the road. From Bertrand the melon crop is shipped by local freight. The speculator, for instance, starts out of Bertrand with two cars of melons on route to St. Louis via Poplar Bluff. The train stops every station from five minutes to half an hour to load and unload freight. This is the melon man's opportunity. Dealers at all the small stations understand the kind and are at the depot as the "local" comes in. Perhaps the melon car backs a quarter of a mile from the station. But they rush back and are not long in finding the man in charge. If a deal is made at all it is made mighty quick. This is about as the conversation between a buyer and seller would read were it reported verbatim:

"What you got?"

"Peelless and Mountain Sweet."

"How much?"

"Sixteen an' quarter."

"Good."

"Second car load. Best—all ripe."

"Twenty-five of each. Quick—bell ringing."

And out the watermelons fly. Perhaps by the time the fifty melons are all out the train has started, and within five minutes from the time the train pulled in fifty melons changed hands, the cash is paid and away the train speeds, while the melons are picked up and taken to the stores where they are retailed at from 20 to 25 cents each. Many car loads that are shipped in this wise are dealt out along the line at small stations to local dealers, the fruit never reaching the city where destined.

The Use of Cosmetics.

The use of any kind of cosmetics, even if not habitually indulged in, is attended with danger. There are very few if any that do not contain white lead. This poison is used in the manufacture of face powders, face washes and hair dyes. Minute particles enter the pores and are taken up by the blood and communicated to the system. There is more breathing done through the pores of a healthy person than through the lungs, and the color and surface of the skin cannot be changed by any application which does not close the pores. The pores, which are so fine that there are millions of them to the square inch, must be kept open if a healthy and cleanly body is to be preserved. The "bloom of youth," the "rejuvenator," the "destroyer of wrinkles," the "restorer of skin," and with which the drug stores abound, are detestable and injurious compounds. They not only destroy the skin and render it in appearance, like a piece of shrunken parchment, but often produce paralysis or prostration of the nervous system. A temporary beauty can only be attained at the cost of future health, so that a year or two of looking like paint is followed by years of looking like dilapidation.

He Might Have Washed.

Reference to the Vanderbilt pictures recalls a good story told of the dead millionaire, who was more famous for good nature than caustic wit. One day when his gallery was open for visitors, along came a man with a glib tongue, lots of enthusiasm, and dirty hands. He posed critically before picture after picture, and his soiled hands again and again came in contact with the rich frames and even the canvases. Mr. Vanderbilt looked on askance; he did not like to say anything harsh, but he felt that he must say something. Finally the visitor turned to Mr. Vanderbilt, who was by conversing with personal friends, while he looked at the spotted hands and draped finger nails.

"You have a wonderful gallery," the man ejaculated, "a wonderful gallery, sir; why, when I stood before that picture, sir, I was so touched that the tears came rushing into my eyes like a flood—like a flood, sir. I wept so freely that I could have washed my hands in my tears, sir; wash—"

"Why didn't you?" said the millionaire calmly.

The talkative man glanced at himself as a spot, and subsided and fled.

The butter supply can be increased by frequent stirring of the cream.

THE BARBER'S POLE

A Craft Which Requires Skill, Courtesy and Intelligence.

It used to be the fashion to laugh at barbers, because the barber's shop was the center of the village gossip. The barber heard every body's business and imparted it to every body else, or got it from them, and he was a gossip.

But I regard the barber as a practical philanthropist and view his calling with respect. When the head is feverish and aching after a sleepless night, he can relieve the dullness of the brain and aid spirits by shampooing which has always been a part of his profession.

He shaves the head by skillful and gentle manipulation with tonic or bay rum. The man who sat down in the barber's chair seedy and feverish gets out of it refreshed and ready, is an ambrosial recruit, with an eye like Mars and the front of Jove himself, for the business or pleasure of the hour.

None but the shaved can woo the fair sex acceptably. To have a beard and a short, bristly beard are distasteful to the sight of woman, and avert her sympathies. They lower the social position of the man, and in our fellow-men. There is perhaps, no more humiliating remark which one man can make to another than to say, "You are a bearded fellow."

It is equivalent to hinting that he has not washed. The greatest reproach that can adhere to a man is that he is unshaven and slovenly. When poor Harley once shaved the Orford fellow he was welcomed and admired for his brilliant talents by all his associates until he disgusted them by appearing often with a beard and a week's stubble on his chin. So it is, as Homer said in the Iliad, that "death or life starts at a razor's edge."

It is the barber's rather than nature's touch that makes the whole world kin. Shaving was sometimes the emblem of mourning among the ancients; at other times it was a mark of back-quarter grief. Plutarch tells us in his lives that when the Macedonians invaded Greece it was found that the soldiers shaved their heads, and hence, perhaps, the "clean shave" which afterward became the fashion at Athens. St. Paul "shaved his head at Cenchrea, for he had a vow."

In oriental countries, as in China, the shaving of the whole or part of the head is the function of the barber; but in China the hair is shaved except the monks. In recent years the clergy—those of the Episcopal denomination particularly—seem to have adopted the fashion of shaving the head.

The decorum of a beard is clergymen. Quite a number of the English, American and Canadian Episcopal clergy have beards. In England, up to thirty years ago, a clergyman who shaved his head unless he was a missionary in foreign countries, would have been stared at in the streets, and still more in the pulpit. But about the year 1840, the Rev. Dr. Rogers, of Rochester, N. Y., foolishly delivered a charge to his clergy against the wearing of beards. The result, of course, was contrary to what the bishop intended. Every clergyman began cultivating his beard, if only to show his independence of episcopal importunity.

The barber's pole is a sign of humanity and cleanliness, quite as hopeful as the spire of orthodoxy. To succeed as a barber requires patience, courtesy and skill. The broad stripes and blue color, like a fisherman, the barber waits for hours without business. Then, when he wants to get his dinner or other affairs of the world, he will be a rush of tonsorial candidates that will be a rush of business.

It takes from seven to ten shaves to make a dollar, according as the change is ten or fifteen cents. It is a good thing that the barber has to be an economist, choose a growing or established neighborhood, mind he has enough hands to help him, but he must be patient and be thoughtful as to his rent.

One of the chief sources of income in this business used to be the curling and straightening of the hair. The hair is now generally too short to curl, and the curling iron, and there is a growing idea that dyeing the hair is apt to give skin disease or brain trouble. A good hair dresser is a valuable asset on Fulton street is said to have lost his sight through having his hair dyed. Certainly there have been indelible cases in former times in which cosmetics applied to the skin have caused disease and at length mortification and death.

There is no greater mistake than to suppose that the trade of barber is one of indolence and non-employment of intelligence. A barber, like any body else, must be stupid, but shaving and hair dressing will not make a man a Barber. A barber has better opportunities than most men for observing and remembering faces. Their evidence has often been given in the courts of law.

There is a barber at St. Louis the other day who put the identity of the body found in the trunk with that of Mr. Freiler, a man who had been murdered for his money, beyond a possibility of doubt.

Pottery.

Throughout the whole of Germany various kinds of pottery have been discovered, the earliest kind being that of the Neolithic age, and a later kind during the Roman period. It was found in all over Germany, along with the remains of the Neolithic age. They are assignable to an age antecedent to the Roman period, and the Roman Empire.

But—"Why, Henry, that is the matter!"

"Lemon peel, yes; and what were the other ingredients?"

FASHION NOTES.

A new foulard in dark blue shows lovely border in Persian colors, and red foulard has a border of pink design in a cream ground.

Plaid and checked, plush or corduroy will have bodies made in position fashion and long, sweeping draperies of woolen material.

Alpaca is worn this fall, and is much improved in texture. New colorings are a feature and the goods drape much better than formerly.

This coming season is to be no exception; combinations will remain in vogue; but brocaded goods, especially silks, seem to be laid upon the shelf.

The styles for fall are of course still in abeyance. Through the kindness of some of our leading merchants we can give an inkling of the "to come."

Parasols worn with foulard costumes are made of plaid foulard silk, and the color of the ground of the costume, and trimmed with bands of figured foulard.

Some—yes, many of these silks were so very rich and elegant it will be difficult to select a single one, waiting for the return to favor, which will surely come; experience at least has taught us this.

Ullsters for the coming season are made of Scotch tweed with high collars and long sleeves, and the hat corresponds to the ulster. These garments are considered more stylish when they are made without velvet accents.

Rifle rifles are to be revived, and several very narrow ones will be used as a support for heavy materials, the ruffles to be of plain silk matching the darkest color in the fancy goods, and the skirt lining under the heavy goods.

It is hardly necessary to inform you that tailor goods will continue in vogue. What could we think of doing without a good tailor? The "clean shave" which afterward became the fashion at Athens. St. Paul "shaved his head at Cenchrea, for he had a vow."

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The decorum of a beard is clergymen. Quite a number of the English, American and Canadian Episcopal clergy have beards. In England, up to thirty years ago, a clergyman who shaved his head unless he was a missionary in foreign countries, would have been stared at in the streets, and still more in the pulpit. But about the year 1840, the Rev. Dr. Rogers, of Rochester, N. Y., foolishly delivered a charge to his clergy against the wearing of beards. The result, of course, was contrary to what the bishop intended. Every clergyman began cultivating his beard, if only to show his independence of episcopal importunity.

The barber's pole is a sign of humanity and cleanliness, quite as hopeful as the spire of orthodoxy. To succeed as a barber requires patience, courtesy and skill. The broad stripes and blue color, like a fisherman, the barber waits for hours without business. Then, when he wants to get his dinner or other affairs of the world, he will be a rush of tonsorial candidates that will be a rush of business.

It takes from seven to ten shaves to make a dollar, according as the change is ten or fifteen cents. It is a good thing that the barber has to be an economist, choose a growing or established neighborhood, mind he has enough hands to help him, but he must be patient and be thoughtful as to his rent.

One of the chief sources of income in this business used to be the curling and straightening of the hair. The hair is now generally too short to curl, and the curling iron, and there is a growing idea that dyeing the hair is apt to give skin disease or brain trouble. A good hair dresser is a valuable asset on Fulton street is said to have lost his sight through having his hair dyed. Certainly there have been indelible cases in former times in which cosmetics applied to the skin have caused disease and at length mortification and death.

There is no greater mistake than to suppose that the trade of barber is one of indolence and non-employment of intelligence. A barber, like any body else, must be stupid, but shaving and hair dressing will not make a man a Barber. A barber has better opportunities than most men for observing and remembering faces. Their evidence has often been given in the courts of law.

There is a barber at St. Louis the other day who put the identity of the body found in the trunk with that of Mr. Freiler, a man who had been murdered for his money, beyond a possibility of doubt.

Pottery.

Throughout the whole of Germany various kinds of pottery have been discovered, the earliest kind being that of the Neolithic age, and a later kind during the Roman period. It was found in all over Germany, along with the remains of the Neolithic age. They are assignable to an age antecedent to the Roman period, and the Roman Empire.

But—"Why, Henry, that is the matter!"

"Lemon peel, yes; and what were the other ingredients?"

SCIENTIFIC.

A number of London gentlemen interested in mechanical engineering recently met to examine a novel and ingenious invention, the work of a German gentleman, which, from its portability and ease of use, is destined to become exceedingly popular.

The invention takes the form of a locksmith's sewing machine, working with the same rapidity as the ordinary treadle machine, and turning out well-finished work. The peculiar features of this little wonder are its weight, size and simplicity. The machine is totally unlike any sewing machine hitherto invented, and strange to say, does not contain a single wheel or cog in its composition. In form it somewhat resembles a mechanical handstamp; it measures eight inches long by two inches wide, and weighs but 10 ounces. To work it is only necessary to fix the clamp attachment to the edge of an ordinary table, and having placed the material to be worked in position, to press the handle of the sliding bar at regular intervals. Apart from the exceeding ingenuity of the invention, which comprises the entire working principle of a full-sized machine, the multifunctional sewing machine has a little short of a revolution in the production of domestic machinery, and serves as an instance of what can be done in this way at a price which would be a little short of a revolution, the retail cost of the machine being only half a guinea.

The use of dynamite in building is said to be largely increasing, principally as a prevention against damp cellar walls and underground mason work, coating for chimneys, etc.—The usual method of applying it is to reduce the semi-liquid state in a large iron pot, over a good fire, sufficient asphalt to about two-thirds full, care being taken to stir the mixture carefully with a long pole and ignite the asphalt. The wall is made as nearly dry as possible, and the joints somewhat rough, to admit of the asphalt penetrating the pores and securing a bond; the wall is then covered with asphalt, applied with a long-handled brush, while the material is hot and brushed in well—a coating one-half inch thick being a perfect protective as a thicker one. A barrel of asphalt as found in the market, heated and applied to vertical walls of brick, will ordinarily cover about 250 square feet of surface, and produce most lasting results.

A proposed method of making window glass by rolling instead of blowing has been described recently in the Pittsburg papers and commented upon at some length. Though the description of the process is not very clear, it would seem as if the intention of the inventor is to run the molten glass as it comes from the pot, between two hollow reversible rolls, which would naturally give pipes full of perforations placed on the inside of the rolls. As the rolled glass passes through the rolls it is received on a horizontal iron plate, and is then heated, from which it is passed into the annealing furnace. It is claimed that by this process a glass of uniform thickness and polished ready for the market can be made.

An Englishman has introduced abroad a small power gas engine and dynamo, made of a tough metal, which has been designed to meet the needs of the small business where it will drive light machinery during the daytime and light up the premises by electricity at night. The engine is a vertical one of five-horse power, and is so attached by a pivot as small steam-dynamo capable of running about eight hundred revolutions per minute. The dynamo carries a leather friction pulley, which works against a fly-wheel on the engine, and there is also a high-speed fly-wheel to insure regularity of running. The engine has no belt, and is so constructed by a spring, and can be thrown in or out of gear as the engine is required for electric driving or for other use. The whole plant is very compactly arranged occupying a space of not more than four feet square by four feet eight inches in height.

A method by which the immense deposits of iron sand which abound on the coast of New Zealand can be successfully utilized has lately been discovered by an Auckland man. The feature of the new process consists in using a quantity of scoria with the sand when put in the blast. This has the effect of preventing the iron from oxidizing, an obstacle that hitherto has never been successfully overcome in smelting iron sand.

By recent soundings the London Geographical Society has ascertained that the ocean-bottom in the North Atlantic is formed of two great valleys. One reaches in width from the tenth degree north to the fortieth, and has a depth of not less than 13,000 feet; and the other lies between the fortieth and fiftieth degrees north, and has a depth of not less than 10,000 feet, extending to the equator, at a maximum breadth of 600 miles, extends northward towards Iceland and southward to the Cape of Good Hope, and is of volcanic character at the ends.

A new safety cartridge for use in calico mills has been introduced by Herr Kosman, of Breslau. The idea is a novel one. Finely divided metallic zinc is placed in a glass tube divided into two parts, the lower part containing the other sulphuric acid. This cartridge is placed in the hole bored to receive it, and, being "clayed," the mineral oil is poured in, and the whole is broken by the contracted part of it. The sulphuric acid is thus brought into contact with the zinc, and if rapid evolution of hydrogen gas takes place.

THE SHAH'S DOCTOR.

A grocer cannot take his E's for granted. O K is a real word. He has to market the B's. Sleep B Z in his nest.

He has to watch with all his E's. When customers S A. To help themselves, or other Y's they steal his E's A K.

He makes his profit on his E's. With sugar mixes S & C. And grinds with coffee lots of E's. Or S B thing at hand.

Slowly he must not X Q's. Because in K C he trusts. With all the E's he may U's. Sure in the E he trusts.

When for a man he E's H's. Big P he will weigh. And wrap it in the E's H's. It's mostly with D K.

Most every one the grocer O's. But if he Y Z he will. Shut down on each B T he knows. And have no M T till.

I believe, although I am not altogether certain, that the facts of the story that I am about to relate occurred at the court of the Shah, of Persia. It appears to me that I can positively affirm, that it was some time during the year 1800.

Now, having so clearly stated, I shall tell you that the Shah was a widower and that he had an only son, who possessed an elegant address and whose manners were affable. He was but nineteen years of age.

This good Shah had also a Grand Vizier, quite an ambitious and arrogant personage, and a doctor, who was a plebeian but shrewd man. The doctor's wife was a very pretty woman, in fact the prettiest woman of the whole court, so it was said, and very coquettish. It is necessary for me to say that the doctor was exceedingly jealous of his charming wife.

At the time this recital begins the court was in a great state of agitation over two important events, both of opposite nature. One was the coming wedding of the Grand Vizier and the other the dangerous illness of the Shah's son.

The Grand Vizier, a man of forty, was about to wed a handsome Persian lady scarcely seventeen years of age. The young prince had been sick very sick indeed for nearly two months. He aroused the sympathy of everybody by his pale and haggard looks, his emaciated and weak appearance. He had no appetite, and his nights were sleepless. In short, all hearts ached to see him thus.

A most curious fact. The doctor looked at his tongue, and the result was, felt his pulse as usual, would make auscultations on every side, (auscultations in 1800) but I said I was not sure in discovering any organic disease whatever. His heart, liver, lungs, spleen, etc., were all in perfect order. Still the prince grew worse from day to day. His good father (then he was called) was almost beside himself with anxiety. He ordered the doctor to be called before him.

"Doctor," said the prince, "you have taken all my degrees at the faculty of Teheran; it is inadmissible that you do not know what ails my son. Perhaps you keep from me that knowledge not to grieve me, but I declare I wish to know the worst, and now order you to tell me the truth. Speak; I listen."

"Great Shah!" said the doctor, "I am happy to be able to satisfy your wishes. I know what ails your son."

"What is it?"

"Love."

"Not all, great Shah. The young prince has lost his appetite, lost his sleep, lost his wonted vigor, because he is desperately in love, and he will regret all his life that he has not married the woman he loves."

"And who is she?"

"I can tell you completely at a loss to tell you. The prince would never tell me her name."

"I shall ask him myself," resolutely said the Shah.

"I doubt if he will reveal his secret."

"What then?" mournfully added the Shah, "if he refuses to confide in me, what will become of my dear son? Not knowing who it is he loves I cannot give her in marriage to him, and if he wedd not his loved one, he will continue to decline, fade away and die. The thought makes me shudder in terror."

"Calm yourself, your majesty, doctors have means of their own to find out the truth. I will tell you the price from the end of this day, I assure you, I shall know who is the woman that has inspired your son with so absorbing a passion."

"And what will you do for that?" asked the Shah.

"A very simple thing," replied the doctor. "Your Great Vizier was married to-day, and there is to be a magnificent reception in your palace to-night. All the ladies of the court, without exception, will attend. All I ask of you is, please, to permit me, by one, before your Majesty's son, I shall place myself beside him, and, without show of intent, I shall take one of his hands, and with my finger lightly upon his pulse, I shall be assured, Grand Shah, that so soon as the loved one will pass, I shall be notified by the force and the frequency of the pulsation."

"This plan is admirable," joyfully exclaimed the Shah, "and as soon as the experiment is over you must come to me and tell me the name of the woman my son loves."

"Immediately, your Majesty."

THE GROGGER.

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