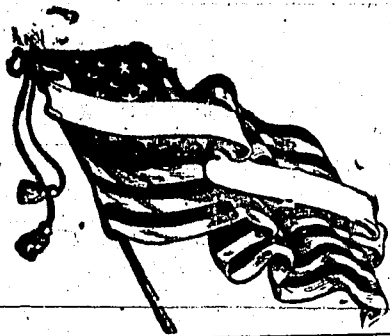


South-Jersey

Orville E. Hoyt, Publisher.



Republican

Terms--\$1.25 Per Year.

Vol. XX, No. 40.

Hammonton, N. J., Saturday, October 7, 1882.

Five Cents per Copy.

SWAYNE'S



THE GREAT CURE FOR ITCHING PILES

Symptoms are moisture, itching, burning, soreness, and pain. Swayne's Ointment is the only cure for these troubles. It is sold by druggists, or sent by mail for 50 cents. In 30-day trial, 50 cents. Address, Dr. Swayne & Son, Philadelphia, Pa.

The

"Household"

Sewing

Machine

IS NOW

Best in

the Market

For all kinds of work.

I have sold "a heap" of them in and around this county, and will now sell them at the following prices:

- No. 1, for \$20.
- No. 2, for \$30.
- No. 3, for \$32.
- No. 4, for \$33.
- No. 5, for \$35.

The above prices for CASH.

Or I will sell on easy installments, to good parties.

Call and see them, at

E. Stockwell's.

Hammonton, N. J.

UNIVERSITY

PAKES

Handwritten and printed. Also, in the school shop, Egg Harbor, N. J.

CUT THIS OUT!

AGENTS \$15 TO \$40 PER WEEK. We have stores in 15 leading cities. From which our agents obtain their supplies quickly. Our factories are at Philadelphia, Pa. Send for our New Catalogue and terms to agents. Address: M. N. LOVELL, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE BULLDOZER'S STORY.

Listen, me boy! Yer want to know how Southern elections are carried now? Red shirts, an' night rides, an' bullets, an' knifes! Make the d-d nigger afraid of his life! Ballots of "issue" and boxes that "stray." White man's the boss—the niggers obey!

Listen, me boy! Whilist I tell yer how "Things" are "managed" in Jaw-Jaw now: Colquitt an' Stephens tell the white trash: "The white man's supreme!" The chain gang an' lash Are needed by nigs who cannot yet see The old South ain't vanquished, an' think them-selves free!

Listen, me boy! an' I'll tell yer how Old Mississippi is carried now: Night rides, with rifles and knives on the hip, I've "played-out" plan in Mississippi! Now we stuff ballots; if caught, yer see, We pay up all fines at a jumberee!

This land's the white man's! I'll tell yer how We "romedy" things in Arkansas now: Boxes of ballots all gone to hell! We'll done, Pelahki, Monroe, an' Tell! "Adequate remedies"—concluding—pelahki! We know how to "romedy" in Arkansas!

The nigger ain't ruled! I'll tell yer how South Carolina is "managed" now: Ballots of blame, bullets of lead, Midnight visits to niggers abed; Editors "jugged," State soldiers paraded; Radical South Carolina dismayed!

Listen, me boy! an' I'll tell yer how Old Alabama is "fixed up" now: "Nigger's place" found! They're the white man's foes. Lash their black backs! Siring 'em up by the toes. Make 'em suffer—'tis our only hope! Hang their "Jack, Turners" with plenty of rope!

Hold on, me boy, to me sides while I laugh! Ya! ha! ha! ha! Sir, I can't tell yer half!

Prof. E. E. Barnard, of Nashville, Tenn., on the 14th inst., discovered a new comet located near the star Lambda, in the constellation of the Twins. His discovery was announced by telegraph to Mr. H. H. Warner, at the Warner Observatory, Rochester, N. Y., and almost at the same moment Prof. Lewis Swift, Director of the Warner Observatory, received intelligence that a naked eye comet had been discovered in Rio Janeiro, South America. Prof. Barnard is the first person the present year to receive the Warner prize of \$200. The fact that these two comets came into view at the same time is exceedingly significant.

"Ultra Republicans," according to the Bourbons, are those who insist upon it that "every man entitled to a vote shall be allowed to vote just as he pleases, and shall have it counted just as he cast it." And it is this insistence, they say, that has made the South solid!

Says the Charleston News and Courier, in an article on South Carolina politics: "The Democracy are the white people, and the white people are the Democracy. Democratic rule is white rule, and white rule is as necessary for the welfare of the colored people as for the well being of the whites. The superior race, the whites, must prevail."

One of the triumphs of Republican finance is in the reduction of the interest account on the public debt. The three-and-a-half per cents are being rapidly exchanged for three per cents at par, something that no other nation has ever done. About \$150,000,000 have been so exchanged since the first of August, and the probabilities are that the National Banks will raise the amount to \$180,000,000. The fault with the three-and-a-half per cents is that they are a call loan, while the three per cents are a definite and permanent investment, with a fixed time to run. There is no compulsion about it. The bondholder can take par in gold if he prefers it.

It is worth remembering that up to the present time but one argument has been presented to the Tariff Commission favoring free trade in commodities produced in this country—namely garden seeds and fruit trees. The Free Traders are painfully backward in coming forward.

There is a handsome prize awaiting the genius who can tell why it is that a year of bountiful crops is invariably attended by a resurrection of the Greenback party. The man who guesses this will get a philopona.

After eating each meal take a dose of Brown's Iron Bitters. It helps digestion, relieves the full feeling about the stomach.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

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

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

Miss Frances Willard says: "The grog shop is like a two edged sword and cuts both ways at once. It is a rotating machine for the snaring of souls. It catches young men and boys before they reach the church and Sabbath school—while they are on the way—and they never reach the door; or else it catches them as they return, and neutralizes the lessons there imparted. There are twelve saloons for every church, and twelve bar keepers for every minister. The church opens wide her doors only two or three times during the week, while the licensed saloons and hotels grind on with their mills of destruction all the days of the week and months of the year. The weeping mother or heart broken wife cares but little whether her wayward son or drunken husband has been ruined at a licensed or unlicensed house—whether he has been poisoned and robbed at a costly mansion on State street or at a filthy hovel on the flats. John Wesley said: 'The traffic in liquors drives men to hell like sheep.'"

HOIST THE BANNER. — Corrugated Haxall Flour is knocking for admission at every door in the land, and the mistress of each household is crying out: "Eureka! Eureka!" as the palatable loaves (together with a few small fishes) come smoking from the oven. Pshaw! Swayne's Ointment beats everything for the cure of piles and all skin diseases. Millions of people are being made glad through its use. No "quack" there; it does all that is claimed for it. Try it, ye who suffer. All the leading druggists keep it.

GO TO PACKER'S Old Stand, The Hammonton Bakery.

Where the usual variety of choice bread, rolls, cakes, pies, and crullers, so well attested to, in quantity and quality, by a critical and discriminating New England public. Also for this special occasion may be found a full, complete and varied assortment of choice confections, comprising mixtures, caramels, chocolate creams, bon bons, lozenges, etc. Also a great variety of penny goods for the little folks.

Also apples, oranges, figs—golden and common, dates, raisins, nuts, lemons, coconuts, etc., etc. Thanking the public for the liberal share of patronage so generously bestowed, we hope, by strict attention to business and fair dealing to merit a future continuance of the same. W. D. PACKER.

WANTED, Agents.—Now ready for Subscribers

The leading book of the century.

LIVE DAUGHTERS.

or, "Common Sense for Man, Wife and Mother." By Marion Harland, Author of "Common Sense in the Household," etc. A book which the best judges predict will outlive all others and create a greater sensation than any work published since Uncle Tom's Cabin. This volume will be eagerly sought for by hundreds of thousands who are familiar with her other popular works.

"A standard and indispensable book for all women who seek health and happiness."—New England Journal of Education.

"We commend this earnest book to her wide circle of American sisters, to whom it is dedicated."—Express and Mail.

"We trust mothers and teachers will give it the thoughtful reading it deserves."—Christian Intelligencer.

I can heartily endorse every word uttered by others in commendation of it.—Boston E. Evening.

No home should lack a copy where daughters are being reared. Mrs. M. A. Livermore. Bright, varied, and attractive in style, true and solid in matter. Rev. John Hall, D.D. A book no mother or daughter can afford to be without. Success assured from the start. No experimenting.

10,000 copies ordered by agents in advance of publication. Royal 12 mo. "Daughters" bound in new cloth, 25 cents. Same, full gilt, \$2.00. By subscription only. For liberal terms and choice territory, apply at once to J. B. ANDERSON & S. S. ALLEN, 55 Chambers St., New York City.

PLAIN TRUTHS

The blood is the foundation of life, it circulates through every part of the body, and unless it is pure and rich, good health is impossible. If disease has entered the system the only sure and quick way to drive it out is to purify and enrich the blood.

These simple facts are well known, and the highest medical authorities agree that nothing but iron will restore the blood to its natural condition; and also that all the iron preparations hitherto made blacken the teeth, cause headache, and are otherwise injurious. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will thoroughly and quickly assimilate with the blood, purifying and strengthening it, and thus drive disease from any part of the system, and it will not blacken the teeth, cause headache or constipation, and is positively not injurious.

Saved his Child.

17 N. Eutaw St., Baltimore, Md. Feb. 12, 1882. Gents:—Upon the recommendation of a friend I tried Brown's Iron Bitters as a tonic and restorative for my daughter, whom I was thoroughly convinced was wasting away with Consumption. Having lost three daughters by the terrible disease, under the care of eminent physicians, I was loath to believe that anything could arrest the progress of the disease, but, to my great surprise, before my daughter had taken one bottle of Brown's Iron Bitters, she began to mend and now is quite restored to former health. A fifth daughter began to show signs of Consumption, and when the physician was consulted he quickly said "Tonics were required," and when informed that the older sister was taking Brown's Iron Bitters, responded "that is a good tonic, take it." ADORAM PHILIPS.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS effectually cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion and Weakness, and renders the greatest relief and benefit to persons suffering from such wasting diseases as Consumption, Kidney Complaints, etc.

Flour, Grain, & Feed

Go where you can get the best goods for the least money.

When others are below the market, you will find us with them.

When they are above the market, you will find us below them.

S. ANDERSON.

Flour, Grain, Feed,

Bale Hay, etc.

Hammonton, N. J.

MOUNT HOLLY

FAIR!

October 10, 11, 12, and 13.

\$11,000 IN PREMIUMS.

Literary Awards and Unprecedented Attractions in all Departments.

For Premium Lists, send postal to HENRY I. BUDD, Corresponding Secretary, Mount-Holly, N. J.

New Jersey State Normal and Model Schools. TRENTON.

Fall Term commences Monday, Sept. 18.

TOTAL COST for Board, Tuition, Books, etc., at the Normal School, \$154 for Ladies, and \$160 for Gentlemen; at the Model School, \$200 per year. Building thoroughly heated by steam. The Model School offers to both young Ladies and Gentlemen superior advantages in all departments, viz: Mathematics, German, Commercial, Musical, Drawing, and Belles Lettres. For Circulars containing full particulars, address W. HASEBROUCK, Principal, Trenton, New Jersey.

For Sale and to Rent.

Improved Farms and Village lots with good buildings pleasantly located, in and near the center of the town. For Sale from \$600 to \$8,000 in easy instalments.

TO RENT FROM \$5 TO \$10 A MONTH.

Address, T. J. SMITH & SON, Hammonton, N. J.

A. J. SMITH, NOTARY-PUBLIC AND

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, and other papers executed in a neat, careful and correct manner. Hammonton, N. J.

ALLEN B. ENDICOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Master and Solicitor in Chancery, MAY'S LANDING, N. J.

C. F. Jahneke, M. D. PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

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

Charles Hunt, SHOEMAKER.

Solicits orders for Repairing and New Work.

Leave orders at Carpenter's store, or at my residence, Thirteenth Street, near First Road, Hammonton.

B. Albrici,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, & Pigs

Any person desiring to pasture Horses or Cattle will do well to put them in my charge, as I have the best pastures in South Jersey. My charges are reasonable. Call on or address

B. ALBRICI, Waterford, N. J. Fare from Hammonton to Waterford, on the C. & A., or to Cedar Brook on the Narrow Gauge, is fifteen cents.

COAL!

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

G. F. SAXTON.

HAMMONTON, N. J.

The Republican.

(Entered as second class matter.)

HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC CO., N. J.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1882.

Second Congressional District.

For Representative in Congress,

HON. J. HART BREWER,

Of Mercer County.

Republican County

Convention at Egg Harbor City,

this (Saturday) afternoon, at

two o'clock, to nominate candi-

dates for Assembly, Surrogate,

and Coroner.

Special Notices.

Demistry.

Having bought the good-will and dental

practice of Dr. W. E. Davis, I would give

notice to the people of Hammonton and

vicinity that I will be found in the office, No. 6,

Central Avenue, formerly occupied by Dr.

Davis, on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of

each week. All work guaranteed. Prices

the same as heretofore. Trusting for a share

of your patronage, I am,

Respectfully, GEO. R. SHEDDEN, D. D. S.,

Philadelphian office, 1100 Arch St.

To Tax Payers.

The tax bills for 1882 are now generally

distributed, and I am ready to receive taxes,

as usual, on or before the 1st of October. In

each year, the Board of Assessors of the

county, in compliance with the provisions of

the act, have the honor to inform the

taxpayers of the county, that the time for

paying the taxes, is from the 1st of

October to the 1st of January. It is

the duty of every taxpayer to pay his

taxes on or before the 1st of January.

It is the duty of every taxpayer to

pay his taxes on or before the 1st of

January. It is the duty of every

taxpayer to pay his taxes on or before

the 1st of January. It is the duty of

every taxpayer to pay his taxes on or

before the 1st of January. It is the

duty of every taxpayer to pay his

taxes on or before the 1st of January.

It is the duty of every taxpayer to

pay his taxes on or before the 1st of

January. It is the duty of every

taxpayer to pay his taxes on or before

the 1st of January. It is the duty of

every taxpayer to pay his taxes on or

before the 1st of January. It is the

duty of every taxpayer to pay his

taxes on or before the 1st of January.

It is the duty of every taxpayer to

pay his taxes on or before the 1st of

January. It is the duty of every

taxpayer to pay his taxes on or before

the 1st of January. It is the duty of

every taxpayer to pay his taxes on or

before the 1st of January. It is the

duty of every taxpayer to pay his

taxes on or before the 1st of January.

It is the duty of every taxpayer to

pay his taxes on or before the 1st of

January. It is the duty of every

taxpayer to pay his taxes on or before

the 1st of January. It is the duty of

every taxpayer to pay his taxes on or

before the 1st of January. It is the

duty of every taxpayer to pay his

taxes on or before the 1st of January.

It is the duty of every taxpayer to

pay his taxes on or before the 1st of

January. It is the duty of every

taxpayer to pay his taxes on or before

the 1st of January. It is the duty of

every taxpayer to pay his taxes on or

before the 1st of January. It is the

duty of every taxpayer to pay his

taxes on or before the 1st of January.

It is the duty of every taxpayer to

pay his taxes on or before the 1st of

January. It is the duty of every

taxpayer to pay his taxes on or before

the 1st of January. It is the duty of

every taxpayer to pay his taxes on or

before the 1st of January. It is the

duty of every taxpayer to pay his

taxes on or before the 1st of January.

It is the duty of every taxpayer to

pay his taxes on or before the 1st of

January. It is the duty of every

taxpayer to pay his taxes on or before

the 1st of January. It is the duty of

every taxpayer to pay his taxes on or

before the 1st of January. It is the

duty of every taxpayer to pay his

taxes on or before the 1st of January.

T. Hartshorn,

Painter and Paper Hanger,

Hammonton, N. J.

Orders left in P. O. Box 24 will receive

prompt attention.

Jos. H. Shinn,

INSURANCE AGENT

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

References: Policy holders

in the Atlantic City

fires.

Notice.

NOTICE OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

THE ATTENTION OF THE BOARD OF

INVITATION.

Strangers passing through

the city are cordially invited

to visit the store, and make

free use of its conveniences;

leaving their luggage under

check at any of the doors, or

in the Luggage Room in the

Department of Public Com-

fort.

Really we meant to have

this important department in

full operation before every-

body got back from sea and

mountain. It is made for

strangers; and they seem

to enjoy it, so far as it has

got. It consists of a free

Reading Room for gentle-

men, a free Resting Room

for ladies, free writing-facili-

ties in both closets, and other

little conveniences; a soda

and mineral-water fountain

that isn't free; and a lunch-

room to be added.

We make the great public

welcome there, beyond the

wont of any other house, so

far as we know. We think

it will pay us to look after

Public Comfort a little, as a

means of advertising.

There's nothing sly or crook-

ed about it. We want visit-

ors to Philadelphia to have

a good time, and to connect

our store with it.

New things are coming,

and fall trade is already

beginning. New things do not

come all together. They

come in a steady stream from

now till Christmas. And

they go in the same way.

They have to. You may

casily believe it, when you

see our house full all the

time, of goods and of peo-

ple taking them away. It

would be hardly worth speak-

ing of so obvious a fact, but

for the moral; which is:

Buy when you find what you

want; for tomorrow some-

body else will be after it.

New things will crowd

upon us now for mention

every day. Only a few can

get into the papers, except

in the most general way.

It will be fair to come for

whatever you want, and

expect to find it.

New foreign wraps have

come. There are jersey

coats, jersey ulsterettes,

pelisses, and others. The

writer of this hasn't even

seen them. He has only

heard of the flutter they

are going to make.

Wonderful silks have

come. But we must say

more about the least of

them than we have time for

today.

We have neither time

Important Decisions.

Master and Servant—Contributory Negligence.

Miller vs. Union Pacific Railroad Company. United States Circuit Court, District of Colorado, June, 1883.

Where a master or other servant standing, toward the servant injured, in the relation of superior or inferior principal, orders the latter into a situation of danger, and he obeys and is thereby injured, the law will not charge him with contributory negligence, unless the danger was so glaring that no prudent man would have entered into it, even under orders from one having authority over him.

Master and Servant—Negligence of a Railway Company Relating to Bridge Defects—Endorse.

Voobey vs. the Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad Company. Supreme Court of New York (Fourth Department), General Term, April, 1883.

Plaintiff was a brakeman in the employ of the defendant company and was injured by the falling of the Ash-tabula bridge, December 29th, 1876, while the train on which he was employed was passing over the bridge. No negligence was imputed to plaintiff. It was claimed that the bridge "was faulty in its construction in many respects," and that a competent engineer could have discovered the imperfections by an examination at any time after it was constructed. On motion for a new trial on exceptions after verdict for plaintiff, *Held:* That if the structure was insufficient at the time of the injuries, and was known to be so, or might have been known so to be by the defendant company if it had exercised due care, then the defendant was negligent of its duty; and that negligence established, plaintiff's right of recovery follows. 100 U. S., 220; 83 N. Y., 7.

The court charged the jury as follows: "In this case the issue is on the question whether the bridge was in a safe and secure condition. Plaintiff alleges that it was not, and it is for him to prove. . . . that it was insecure and unsafe, as a matter of fact, at the time of the injury. . . . If you find that it was not in a safe and secure condition, arising from defects which could not be detected by engineers or bridge builders who have a reasonable degree of skill and experience in their profession; by the use of the usual and ordinary tests, appliances, inspection, and examination which it is customary to apply to structures of this nature with a view to ascertain their adequacy for the use to which they are devoted, then the plaintiff has no case at all. If it was defective in that manner," *Held:* That such instructions were as favorable to defendant as it was entitled to.

One B. was called as a witness, and testified that he was a civil engineer, and that he had experience in his profession in the construction of bridges; that he examined the debris of the Ash-tabula bridge in January, 1877. After describing the condition in which he found the bridge and its original construction, he was asked: "All the causes which produced the falling of the bridge in your opinion?" The witness was allowed to answer under objections: "There are many causes which might lead to the failure of the bridge. The first is, as I understand it, the bad design of the work as built, and also the defective manner of constructing the work." *Held:* No error. The witness was asked for his opinion on facts known and ascertained by him, and not on facts revealed by other witnesses. See 16 N. Y., 173; 23 N. Y., 28; 83 N. Y., 443; *Gutierrez vs. Liverpool S. Co.*, 83 N. Y., 338, distinguished. Motion denied.

Station Agents—Authority to Make Contracts for Transportation.

Wood vs. Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad Company. Supreme Court of Iowa, July 18th, 1883.

Whether station agents alone have the authority to make contracts for transportation of property at a particular station at a given time, is a question of fact and not of law. Courts cannot say as matter of law, that station agents must possess the power to bind the company by such contracts, nor can the courts take judicial notice that such agents possess such power, or are held out to the world as possessing it.

The quantity of butter is influenced by the character of the food, and the quality also, as some food produces a hard and others a soft butter.

Early Notions About Electricity.

Dr. Lieberkühn, of Berlin, describes the startling results which he obtained, or imagined, "when a nail or a piece of brass wire is put into a small apothecary's vial and electrified."

"If, while it is electrifying, I put my finger on a piece of gold which I hold in my hand to the nail, I receive a shock which stuns my arms and shoulders." At about the same date (the middle of the last century), Muschenbroek stated, in a letter to Reaumur, that, on taking a shock from a thin glass bowl, "he felt himself struck in his arms, shoulders and breast, so that he lost his breath, and was two days before he recovered from the effects of the blow and the terror." and that he "would not take a second shock for the Kingdom of France." From the description of the apparatus it is evident that this dreadful shock was no stronger than many of us have taken scores of times for fun, and have given to our school-fellows when we became the proud possessors of our first electrical machine.

Couriers, mountebanks, itinerant quacks and other adventurers opened throughout Europe, and were found at every country fair and fête displaying the wonders of the invisible agent by giving shocks and proceeding to cure all imaginable ailments. Then came the discoveries of Galvani and Volta, followed by the demonstrations of Galvani's nephew, Aldini, whereby dead animals were made to display the movements of life, not only by the electricity of the voltaic pile but, as Aldini especially showed, by a transfer of the mysterious agency from one animal to another. According to his experiments (that seem to be forgotten by modern electricians) with the galvanometer of the period, a prepared frog could be made to kick by connecting its nerve and muscle with muscle and nerve of a recently killed ox, with or without metallic intervention.

Thus arose the dogma which still survives in the advertisements of electrical quacks, that "electricity is life," and the possibility of reviving the dead was believed by many. Executed criminals were in active demand; their bodies were expeditiously transferred from the gallows or scaffold to the operating table, and their dead limbs were made to struggle and plunge, their eyeballs to roll and their features to perpetrate the most horrible contortions by connecting nerves with one pole and muscles with the opposite pole of a battery.

The heart was made to beat, and many men of eminence were transfused with artificial respiration, and kept up for awhile the victim of the hangman might be restored, provided the neck was not broken. Curious tales were loudly whispered concerning gentle hangings and strange doings at Dr. Brooke's, in Leicester Square, and at the Hunterian Museum, in Windmill street, now flourishing as "The Cafe de l'Etoile."

When a child I lived about midway between these celebrated schools of practical anatomy, and well remember the tales of horror that were recounted concerning them. When Bishop and his colleagues (no relation to the writer) were hanged for burking, i. e. murdering people in order to provide "subjects" for dissection; their bodies were sent to Windmill street, and the popular notion was that, being old and faithful servants of the doctors, they were galvanized to life, and again set up in their old business.

Important to Tugmen.

The following, taken from the Chicago *Inter Ocean*, will prove interesting to owners of tug-boats on the Sound: In the case of Captain Carter of the tug Parker, who was fined \$300 for taking his wife and a party of friends out to the water works crib and back, and who had his fine remitted by the Secretary of the Treasury, on the recommendation of Collector Spaulding that Captain Carter violated the law through ignorance of its provisions, the Supervising Inspector recommends that notice be given to the masters and owners of tug boats "that towing boats cannot lawfully carry persons other than the crew under any circumstances without complying with the terms and conditions imposed on ordinary passenger vessels; also that the character of such steamers can be changed without extra cost for inspection." This notice has been approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, and it will be well for captains and owners of tugs to see that they have the necessary permits to carry persons other than the crew, and thus save themselves a \$300 fine, and one which will not again be remitted.

WE SHALL KNOW.

When the mists have rolled in splendor from the beauty of the hills, And the sunbeams, warm and tender, Fall in kisses on the dewy grass, We may read the shining letter, In the rainbow of the day.

We shall know each other better When the mists have cleared away, We shall know as we are known, Nevermore to walk alone, In the dawning of the morning, When the mists have cleared away. If we are in human bonds, And forget that we are dust, If we miss the law of kindness, When we struggle to be just, Snowy wings of peace shall cover All the path that clouds our day. When the weary water is over And the mists have cleared away, We shall know as we are known, Nevermore to walk alone, In the dawning of the morning, When the mists have cleared away. When the silver mists have veiled us From the face of our own, On we deem their love has failed us, And we tread our path alone; We should trust them day by day, Neither love nor shame unduly, If the mists were cleared away, We should walk alone no more, Nevermore to walk alone, In the dawning of the morning, When the mists have cleared away.

Sentiment.

He that has no charity melts no mercy.

Every man is occasionally what he ought to be perpetually.

Men need not try where women fail.

Every part of the soul, if it comes to any largeness or any strength, goes through discipline.

People are to be taken in very small doses. If told to be proud, so is society vulgar.

Everywhere endeavor to be useful, and everywhere you will be at home.

The rock not moved by a lever of iron will be opened by the root of a green tree.

A hundred men make an encampment, and one woman makes a home.

Good style is good sense, good health, good energy, and good will.

To live long, it is necessary to live slowly; to live happily, to live wisely.

Order helps the memory so much as order and classification. Classes are always few, individuals many; to know the class is to know what is essential in the character of an individual and what least burdens the memory to retain.

Where woman is held in honor there the gods are well pleased; where she receives no honor, all holy acts are void and fruitless.

A Haven.

There's a haven, safely locked By two arms outstretching wide, Where for many an age have flicked sweetest joys and ships from every side.

Deep enough it has to float Every vessel, great or small; Statelike build, or simplest boat, And there's room enough for all.

Ever on its swelling breast, From the western, safe and bliss, It is God's unfathomed love, And the arms, its sure defense.

By the radiant shores untried, Are our God's Omnipotent arms, And His never-failing word.

Anchor here, O storm-tossed soul, Here try tears and doubts shall cease; Though without the billows roll, Here is safety, rest and peace.

Opposition is what we want and must have to be good for anything. Hardship is the native soil of manhood and self-reliance.

One watch set right will do to set many by; but, on the other hand, one that goes wrong may be the means of misleading a whole neighborhood; and the same may be said of the example we each set to those around us.

All praise wrongly directed, or suggested by selfish motives, is an injurious element of society. It perpetuates much that ought to be repressed, it fills silly minds with vanity and egotism, it panders to some of the worst features of human character, it insures a fidelity especially to the selfish.

Hydrophobia—The Possibility of Recovery.

The death on Tuesday of Mr. George A. Reeves, Speaker of the Texas House of Representatives, will tend to confirm the almost universal impression that recovery from hydrophobia is impossible.

Here was a patient whose position and circumstances enabled him to command all the available resources of medical science in the treatment of the awful disease to which he was a victim; and yet his life could not be saved.

The popular notion that there is no known remedy for rabies is correct. Most of the new drugs which have been tested of late years prove more injurious than beneficial to the patient. They produce paroxysms, and thus hasten death.

But the idea that nobody ever recovers from hydrophobia does not seem equally well founded. On the contrary, a few cases of well-authenticated spontaneous recovery are on record.

For the last eight years a committee of the Paris Academy of Medicine has been engaged in prosecuting careful researches concerning rabies in animals and man, and the President of this committee, M. Decroix, has recently reported, declares that he has obtained satisfactory evidence of recovery in nine cases, three of which were those of human beings.

In commenting upon the experiments made by the French Rabies Committee the *Lancet* says that, since the administration of medicines usually provokes convulsive seizures, "it seems desirable, according to our present knowledge, to leave persons affected with hydrophobia in the most perfect possible calm."

Absolute quiet and obscurity are pronounced to be the best conditions of recovery by M. Decroix, and that investigator makes the astounding statement that under such conditions he would rather suffer from hydrophobia than from many other diseases.

It is something to have learned that every case of hydrophobia is not necessarily fatal; that recovery may occur, though cure is yet appears to be impossible.

Testing Wine with Catgut.

The determination of the astringent matters contained in wine is considered a most delicate operation. These matters are various; the principal is a tannic compound called catechin, and there are several coloring matters closely related to it.

The ordinary methods of analysis are rather uncertain, especially when there is little astringent matter. M. Girard has lately devised a method of very simple nature, which has proved to be superior in precision to the others. It depends on the tendency of the matters in question to combine with animal tissues. Long ago Pelouse used skin to separate tannin from gallic acid; others have analyzed bark by a process based on absorption of tannin by skin.

Some chemists seem to have even tried the ordinary skin in the analysis of wines, but it is not well suited for this. M. Girard finds in catgut a pure animal tissue, of definite chemical species, a much better means of determination. He takes some of the fine white violin cords prepared by M. Thibouville-Lamy, the last process of polishing with oil having been omitted. Four or five of these are put together. A certain quantity is soaked in water for four or five hours (one grain having previously been weighed to ascertain the water in it); then these swollen portions are put in a known quantity of the wine to be analyzed. This is quickly altered in consequence; in twenty-four hours generally, or forty-eight at most, all color has disappeared. The tanned and dyed portions of cord are then dried, first in a flat dish, then in a closed vessel at higher temperature. A comparison then made of the original cord (free from water) with the same cord tanned, colored and dried, affords a correct estimate of the tannin and coloring matters of the wine.

Our Wheat Crop.

Current estimates of the wheat crop harvested vary from 490,000,000 bushels to 570,000,000 and 600,000,000. The first is the estimate of those who reduce slightly the estimate of the Agricultural Department, the last is the estimate of the New York Commercial Bulletin. In any crop this variation of one bushel in six would be a serious matter. In the one product on which trade balances turn and the financial outlook next fall pivots, doubt on this matter is vital. It is true that in one view of the case uncertainty is not to be wondered at. It

is barely ten years since the surplus wheat of the United States began to all the granaries of Europe, barely twenty since our exports began to be serious, and a little over a generation ago our surplus imported grain in bad years did not export an average of over 5,000,000 bushels a year; in the next few years our export was quadrupled, and in the next had risen twenty-fold.

In 1871 the wheat product of the country was 220,000,000 bushels and the acreage 19,948,988. The acreage is now unquestionably twice this, and if the larger figures are reached, the product has nearly trebled.

It is this rapid rise in the production of wheat, coupled with an enormous increase in the acreage itself, which makes an estimate of the crop difficult, if not impossible. Few early estimates of the crop in the last three or four years since our production began rising by leaps and bounds have been within 50,000,000 bushels of the mark, and they have often underestimates the crop by twice this. Last year *Bradstreet's* put the crop three months after harvest at 383,000,000 bushels. This was about 35,000,000 bushels short. In 1880 *Bradstreet's* put the yield, figuring in November, at 455,000,000 bushels, and this was 45,000,000 bushels short. In 1879, as late as July 28, a statistician of some remark, Alexander Drexler, put the crop that year at 390,000,000 bushels. It proved to be 38,000,000 bushels more.

These instances could be multiplied indefinitely. They prove the strong probability that the yield now is under rather than overestimated. It is true that the reasoning by which the *Commercial Bulletin* supports its largest estimate is weak. The acreage, as given by the Department of Agriculture, is about 40,800,000 acres. This is a guess; but it is the best guess obtainable, and the average per acre assumed by the Department, 18 bushels, the yield would be 595,000,000. Unfortunately, the acreage is as uncertain as the rest, and the best that can be said is, that with the largest acreage yet known, a strong probability of the largest yield per acre and a knowledge of the steady underestimates of past years, it is safe to say that the crop is not less than 600,000,000, which leaves a surplus of 260,000,000 bushels to be sold cheap abroad.

Electoral Vote for 1884.

The number of Presidential electors for 1884, based on the new apportionment, will be as follows:

Alabama	9	Mississippi	9
Arkansas	7	Minnesota	13
California	13	Montana	3
Colorado	5	Nebraska	7
Connecticut	7	Nevada	3
Delaware	3	New Hampshire	3
District of Columbia	3	New Jersey	13
Florida	9	New York	35
Georgia	11	North Carolina	11
Idaho	3	Ohio	21
Illinois	21	Pennsylvania	29
Indiana	13	Rhode Island	4
Iowa	11	South Carolina	7
Kansas	11	Tennessee	11
Kentucky	13	Texas	13
Louisiana	9	Vermont	3
Maine	7	Virginia	13
Maryland	11	West Virginia	5
Massachusetts	13	Wisconsin	11
Michigan	13	Wyoming	3
Minnesota	13		

There is a net increase of 33 in the total number of electoral votes since the last Presidential election. The gains are: Arkansas 1, California 2, Georgia 1, Illinois 1, Iowa 2, Kansas 2, Kentucky 1, Massachusetts 1, Michigan 2, Minnesota 2, Mississippi 1, Missouri 1, Nebraska 2, New York 1, North Carolina 1, Ohio 1, Pennsylvania 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1, Texas 1, Virginia 1, West Virginia 1, Wisconsin 1, Total 33. The States voting for Hancock have a net gain of 15, the States voting for Hayes a gain of 17.

A Poor Relation.

A poor relation is the most irrelevant thing in nature, a piece of impertinent correspondence; an odious approximation; a haunting conscience; a peepshow shadow, lengthening in the noontide of our prosperity; an unwelcome remembrance; a perpetually recurring mortification; a drain on your purse, a more intolerant drain on your pride; a drawback upon success; a rebuke to your rising; a stain in your blood; a blot on your escutcheon; a rent in your garment; a death's head at your banquet; Agathodes' pot; a Mordecai at your gate; a Lazarus at your door; a lion in your path; a frog in your chamber; a fly in your ointment; a mote in your eye; a triumph to your enemy; an apology to your friends; the one thing not needful; the hall in harvest; the ounce of sour in a pound of sweet.—*Charles Lamb.*

There are sixty corn canneries in the State of Maine, which pack annually 12,000,000 cans.

is barely ten years since the surplus wheat of the United States began to all the granaries of Europe, barely twenty since our exports began to be serious, and a little over a generation ago our surplus imported grain in bad years did not export an average of over 5,000,000 bushels a year; in the next few years our export was quadrupled, and in the next had risen twenty-fold.

In 1871 the wheat product of the country was 220,000,000 bushels and the acreage 19,948,988. The acreage is now unquestionably twice this, and if the larger figures are reached, the product has nearly trebled.

It is this rapid rise in the production of wheat, coupled with an enormous increase in the acreage itself, which makes an estimate of the crop difficult, if not impossible. Few early estimates of the crop in the last three or four years since our production began rising by leaps and bounds have been within 50,000,000 bushels of the mark, and they have often underestimates the crop by twice this. Last year *Bradstreet's* put the crop three months after harvest at 383,000,000 bushels. This was about 35,000,000 bushels short. In 1880 *Bradstreet's* put the yield, figuring in November, at 455,000,000 bushels, and this was 45,000,000 bushels short. In 1879, as late as July 28, a statistician of some remark, Alexander Drexler, put the crop that year at 390,000,000 bushels. It proved to be 38,000,000 bushels more.

These instances could be multiplied indefinitely. They prove the strong probability that the yield now is under rather than overestimated. It is true that the reasoning by which the *Commercial Bulletin* supports its largest estimate is weak. The acreage, as given by the Department of Agriculture, is about 40,800,000 acres. This is a guess; but it is the best guess obtainable, and the average per acre assumed by the Department, 18 bushels, the yield would be 595,000,000. Unfortunately, the acreage is as uncertain as the rest, and the best that can be said is, that with the largest acreage yet known, a strong probability of the largest yield per acre and a knowledge of the steady underestimates of past years, it is safe to say that the crop is not less than 600,000,000, which leaves a surplus of 260,000,000 bushels to be sold cheap abroad.

Electoral Vote for 1884.

The number of Presidential electors for 1884, based on the new apportionment, will be as follows:

Alabama	9	Mississippi	9
Arkansas	7	Minnesota	13
California	13	Montana	3
Colorado	5	Nebraska	7
Connecticut	7	Nevada	3
Delaware	3	New Hampshire	3
District of Columbia	3	New Jersey	13
Florida	9	New York	35
Georgia	11	North Carolina	11
Idaho	3	Ohio	21
Illinois	21	Pennsylvania	29
Indiana	13	Rhode Island	4
Iowa	11	South Carolina	7
Kansas	11	Tennessee	11
Kentucky	13	Texas	13
Louisiana	9	Vermont	3
Maine	7	Virginia	13
Maryland	11	West Virginia	5
Massachusetts	13	Wisconsin	11
Michigan	13	Wyoming	3
Minnesota	13		

There is a net increase of 33 in the total number of electoral votes since the last Presidential election. The gains are: Arkansas 1, California 2, Georgia 1, Illinois 1, Iowa 2, Kansas 2, Kentucky 1, Massachusetts 1, Michigan 2, Minnesota 2, Mississippi 1, Missouri 1, Nebraska 2, New York 1, North Carolina 1, Ohio 1, Pennsylvania 1, South Carolina 1, Tennessee 1, Texas 1, Virginia 1, West Virginia 1, Wisconsin 1, Total 33. The States voting for Hancock have a net gain of 15, the States voting for Hayes a gain of 17.

A Poor Relation.

A poor relation is the most irrelevant thing in nature, a piece of impertinent correspondence; an odious approximation; a haunting conscience; a peepshow shadow, lengthening in the noontide of our prosperity; an unwelcome remembrance; a perpetually recurring mortification; a drain on your purse, a more intolerant drain on your pride; a drawback upon success; a rebuke to your rising; a stain in your blood; a blot on your escutcheon; a rent in your garment; a death's head at your banquet; Agathodes' pot; a Mordecai at your gate; a Lazarus at your door; a lion in your path; a frog in your chamber; a fly in your ointment; a mote in your eye; a triumph to your enemy; an apology to your friends; the one thing not needful; the hall in harvest; the ounce of sour in a pound of sweet.—*Charles Lamb.*

There are sixty corn canneries in the State of Maine, which pack annually 12,000,000 cans.

DEATH AND LIFE.

O Death! how sweet the thought That this world's strife is ended!

That all we feared and all we sought Are in one deep sleep ended.

No more the anguish of to-day To wait the darker morrow;

No more stern call to go or stay To brood o'er slain and sorrow.

O Death! how sweet the thought That this world's strife is ended!

That all we feared and all we sought Are in one deep sleep ended.

No more the anguish of to-day To wait the darker morrow;

No more stern call to go or stay To brood o'er slain and sorrow.

O Death! how sweet the thought That this world's strife is ended!

That all we feared and all we sought Are in one deep sleep ended.

No more the anguish of to-day To wait the darker morrow;

No more stern call to go or stay To brood o'er slain and sorrow.

O Death! how sweet the thought That this world's strife is ended!

That all we feared and all we sought Are in one deep sleep ended.

No more the anguish of to-day To wait the darker morrow;

No more stern call to go or stay To brood o'er slain and sorrow.

O Death! how sweet the thought That this world's strife is ended!

That all we feared and all we sought Are in one deep sleep ended.

No more the anguish of to-day To wait the darker morrow;

No more stern call to go or stay To brood o'er slain and sorrow.

O Death! how sweet the thought That this world's strife is ended!

That all we feared and all we sought Are in one deep sleep ended.

No more the anguish of to-day To wait the darker morrow;

No more stern call to go or stay To brood o'er slain and sorrow.

O Death! how sweet the thought That this world's strife is ended!

That all we feared and all we sought Are in one deep sleep ended.

No more the anguish of to-day To wait the darker morrow;

No more stern call to go or stay To brood o'er slain and sorrow.

tion, work the harder: I cannot run away as in other circumstances I might be tempted to do; my living lies in Brixley. But you can help me considerably in the struggle, if you will."

"I know?"

"With you see me running any risk of a tete-a-tete with Miss Gerrow, and you can possibly interfere, do so?"

"And make you hate me for it. I will not promise."

"I shall not hate you—I shall be very grateful. I must meet her frequently at the house of mutual friends. You will be able to make me your debtor in the way I say."

The route the pair had taken brought them at this point within the cordon of habitation again.

With a few more words of less special interest they parted for the night.

CHAPTER II.

As fate would have it, a week later was thrown into Kate Gerrow's company even more constantly and more intimately than before. Miss Gerrow was taken suddenly ill. Edgar had to attend him and to labor hard to ward off an attack of probably fatal apoplexy.

They were a lonely couple, the wealthy, eccentric owner of Brixley Lodge and the fair young girl who was reputed his heiress. Kate was an only child, an orphan. Neither she nor her uncle had any kinsfolk in the neighborhood. Cousins, Kate believed she had somewhere in the north; but there had been an estrangement in the family and these she had never seen.

"Is it anything dangerous, Mr. Arnton?" My uncle, will recover, will he not?" Kate asked, as after a careful examination of his patient Edgar told her of the state of the lungs.

"I sincerely trust so, Miss Gerrow," he replied; of course, I dare not disguise from you that there is risk—grave risk that is inseparable from such cases; but I see no reason to despair. Pray do not worry yourself unnecessarily."

"My uncle is the only relative I have living in the whole west of England," she said. "You will not condemn him to a real condition from me at any time. I beg, Mr. Arnton," she added.

"No, Miss Gerrow. I will be quite frank, although it is a medical privilege to be discreet, you know. But you will need a trained nurse, the work will be too delicate for ordinary servants and too wearying by far for you. May I send you one from the Holstead Infirmary?"

"If you think that will be the best course to take. But I shall certainly wait upon my uncle principally myself."

And so Kate did. And day by day in his visits Edgar Arnton met her and felt more deeply in love. Not that he abandoned in any degree his determination to refrain from becoming Kate's suitor. That resolve was as firm as ever. He simply elected to drift with the tide.

The patient gradually recovered, and bore grateful testimony to Edgar's professional skill.

The maid was not for long, though; a message in the dead of night, some few weeks after Kate hurriedly away to Brixley Lodge, to find that another seizure had proved fatal.

"Why, I mean that, had the disease gone further, I might have proved unable to overcome it, as I mean to do now."

"You astonish me more and more, Miss Gerrow is beautiful, of good birth, and well educated. She is an heiress into the bargain; and if she came for you, and her uncle consents, what possible obstacle can intervene?"

"You have said," returned Edgar, moodily, "she is

