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From the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1882.
The Congress to assemble next Monday meets under circumstances which attract more than the usual public interest. After this session the Republican majority will yield the gavel to its Democratic opponents, and the public curiosity is excited to see how the Republicans will deal with the important question of revenue, which more deeply interests the people now than any other. Both parties agree that the income of the government far exceeds its necessities, and that there ought to be a reduction of taxation; but the difference of opinion as to how this reduction had best be made is the exciting question of public interest. There can be no doubt that the Republicans will endeavor to utilize their remaining days of legislative control in meeting the demand of the country for tax reduction, and as this is a question which more or less affects all citizens, and which may be so disposed of as to materially affect politics, the coming session has the public eye upon it. Besides the revenue question there are others, not of such general importance, but which possess some share of public attention for Congress to deal with. Among these may be mentioned the Fitz John Porter case, which is to be taken up early in the session. Another is the nomination of Gen. Pope to be a major general, it being understood that, too, his confirmation will be stoutly opposed, not alone by Democrats, but by army officers who have been "jumped" over in making this promotion. Of course there remains a large quantity of business left over from the last session, but very little of this will receive any attention. As the approaching session is limited to the 4th of March, only such matters as are of public importance will be considered. The appropriation bills will consume a large share of the time, and the revenue questions will be given precedence over all other. It is a subject which will make slow progress, and the chances are that of the hundreds of bills coming over from last session, not one out of twenty will ever get beyond the present stage.

The public debt statement issued today shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of November to be \$5,534,142.89; cash in the Treasury, \$287,897,173.93; gold certificates outstanding, \$35,408,540; silver certificates, \$73,095,660; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$9,845,000; refunding certificates outstanding, \$113,650; legal tenders outstanding, \$347,041,016; fractional currency outstanding, \$7,002,613.17; cash balance available, \$167,887,476.28; total debt, less cash in the Treasury December 1, \$1,622,956,899.69.

General Rosecrans, who has just arrived in this city, says that he will not be a candidate for the Speakership of the next House, but thinks that in the organization of that body he may reasonably expect the chairmanship of an important committee. In regard to the statements which have appeared in print naming him for the second place on the Democratic Presidential ticket for 1884, he says that he does not aspire to that distinction for many years, the chief of which is that under a set of circumstances he would not feel able to undertake the arduous labors incident to a national campaign. He feels much highly complimented by his unanimous reelection to the next Congress, and regards it as an unqualified endorsement by his constituents of his course in the House.

The Indian appropriation bill, which will be reported to the House on Monday, makes a reduction of more than a million dollars from the amount asked for in the estimates, and cuts down the expense of the government on account of the Indians to the extent of \$670,000 below the amount appropriated last year.

The receipts from the internal revenue on Friday were \$879,815, and from customs \$56,274.00. (HOWARD.)

Diphtheria.

Dr. D. B. Ingersoll, of May's Landing County Physician, whose professional ability is unquestioned, writes as follows, concerning that dread disease, diphtheria:

It is a fact that diphtheria is raging on all sides of us; and as this is the case it would be well for us that we should be on our guard, and prevent its inception as much as possible. Will you then permit me to give a few additional suggestions to your readers. It is true that the poison of this disease is portable, that is, it may produce itself outside of the human body. Numerous instances are on record where it has been carried for long distances in clothing, and that it has for weeks retained its virulence, in crosspools, heaps of decaying vegetable matter, damp walls, etc. And it is well known that when one member of a family is attacked, generally every child that comes in contact with it suffers also. Hence diphtheria is ranked as both an infectious and a contagious disease.

I will not attempt in this article to give all the symptoms of diphtheria, but only say, when the child has a sore throat attended with fever particularly if its breath has a bad odor, no matter whether you can see ulcers or not in the throat, that child should be immediately separated, and kept secluded from all other persons, except its necessary attendants, until it is determined whether or not it is diphtheria. Every person suffering with diphtheria, should be immediately isolated from the public, and only those persons who are actually necessary, should have charge of or visit it and these persons should be restricted in their intercourse with others. Children residing in a house where there is a case of diphtheria should not be permitted to attend school. When a case of diphtheria is fully developed, the same great precaution should be taken in regard to free ventilation, disposal of discharges, the care for the bed or body linen—or the management of the corpse if death should unfortunately occur as if it were a case of small-pox. It is true that children under ten years of age are more susceptible to the disease than are those who are older, yet adults may take it, and mild cases in them may cause whole series of fatal attacks among children. The nurse, generally the mother, then should avoid taking the breath of the child, of using the same spoon, or drinking vessel that is used for the child. When two or more persons have the disease, though taking the same medicine, each should have separate vessel to take it from. In regard to the treatment, each case generally demands its own peculiar course. The different temperament of the patient, the different stage of the disease, as well as its different character, all call for the most skillful and prompt treatment possible. Hoping that these suggestions may be of service to our people in preventing the inception and spread of this dreaded disease.

Ex-Governor Joel Parker is out again. The New Jersey State Sanitary Convention will meet at Trenton on December 14 and 15.

A bid of \$2,000 between two politicians of Camden on the late election has been compromised for \$1,600, and paid.

Ex-Governor George B. McClellan and family have removed from their home on the Mountain ridge, and will spend the winter in Washington.

The King of Italy has sent 500 francs, about \$100, to the Italian Beneficial Society in Vineland. The money will be used in fitting up a school building for the use of Italian children.

Postmaster Pope, of Plainfield, has sued the publishers of the Times of that place for \$10,000 damages for libel in charging him with being an embezzler and packing grand juries.

Mrs. S. T. Semp, 264 Clay St., Trenton, N. J., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and found it an excellent tonic."

REVIVING AN ANCIENT MAXIM.—"Till the earth grows old, and the stars grow cold and the leaves of the Judgment Book unfold, forever in this world will man suffer from his untold." The truth of these lines cannot be impeached, yet much of human misery and physical suffering could be obviated if the people would only accept practical advice. Probably no complaints are more frequent than indigestion, headache, languor and liver and kidney complaint, especially at this season of the year, yet mankind will suffer or be dosed without relief, when a box of Swayne's Pills would effect a thorough cure.

THE LADIES' STORE OF HAMMONTON.

TOULIN & SMITH'S,
Corner of Bellevue & Horton St.

Hamburg Embroideries, Laces, White Goods, Fancy Articles, Toys, and MILLINERY GOODS.
Ladies' Furnishing Goods a Specialty.
Domestic Spring Fashions have been received.

Mrs. J. Sibbald

Begs to inform the Ladies of HAMMONTON and VICINITY,

That she is making Ladies' Dresses, and Wraps of all kinds. Also Children's Suits at the LOWEST

CASH PRICES.

She asks the favor of your patronage, and will be pleased to see Ladies at her residence, on Main Road, opposite Oak, Hammonton, N. J.

Prices as low as the best work can be done for.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment—A specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion or over-indulgence, which leads to infirmity, decay, and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment—five dollars a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes for cure any case. With each bottle is enclosed a full and complete, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Treatments issued by Chas. H. H. Smith, Wholesale and Retail Agent, corner of Front and Market Streets, New York, N. Y. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

New Life

is given by using BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.

In no way can disease be so surely prevented as by keeping the system in perfect condition. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS ensures perfect health through the changing seasons, it disarms the danger from impure water and miasmatic air, and it prevents Consumption, Kidney and Liver Disease, &c.

H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881:

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for malaria and nervous troubles, caused by overwork, with excellent results.

Beware of imitations. Ask for BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and insist on having it. Don't be imposed on with something recommended as "just as good." The genuine is made only by the Brown Chemical Co. Baltimore, Md.

Dr. Geo. R. SHIDLE, SURG. ON Dentist.

Dentistry in all its branches skillfully and carefully executed. Anesthetics administered when desired. All work guaranteed. Office days, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of each week.

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Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will include you everything. Sit a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work will not make money every day. Thousands made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address, H. H. LATTY & Co., Portland Maine.

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TRENTON.

Fall Term commences Monday, Sept. 18

TOTAL COST for Board, Tuition, Books, etc., at the Normal School, \$54 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: Mathematical, Classical, Commercial, Musical, Drawing, and Belles Lettres. For Circulars containing full particulars, address W. HASBROUCK, Principal, Trenton, New Jersey.

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In easy instalments.

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AND

Master and Solicitor in Chancery.

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PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,

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Vine St. and Central Avenue.

Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M., 5 to 6 P. M.

Charles Hunt, SHOEMAKER,

Solicits orders for Repairing or 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.

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G. F. SEXTON.

HAMMONTON, N. J.

designs or silk

ward painted by hand and representing some very important of the preparations for the event. Upon one the book

[illegible]

When we hear parties are vested interests of machine per hour, we usually, I imagine, think of the 100,000 men in the United States who are paid, very, very, very low wages, and doing about nothing at all, the best of it, making actual measurements of the value of their work, 60 minutes a day. What I think of the English people is that they are paid 10 p. per hour, and that they are doing a great deal of work, and that they are doing it in a very different way from the way in which the English people are doing it.

These plates are made of copper and placed in the ground, though they are of any metal. They are made of copper and placed in the ground, though they are of any metal. They are made of copper and placed in the ground, though they are of any metal.

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Emerson's Stories About Lowell and Carlyle.

Emerson seemed to be on the lookout for whatever indicated genius and the best aspects of the inner life. In all this conversation his voice softened and played with a lingering charm over traits and promise that make youth lovely. One felt the grace of his large, rich, amiable, childlike nature, utterly free from dogmatism and conceit. He carried this sympathy with youth to his grave.

By some natural association he referred to his life in the Adirondacks, where in company with Lowell, Agassiz, Holmes and others, he had spent a portion of the summer a few years before. Each member of the party followed the bent of his own inclinations as to the use of his time while in camp, and a good deal of admirable thinking, and some valuable contributions to science were a result of this withdrawal into the wilderness. I suppose that it was because we had been speaking of the brave and resolute spirit of youth, that Emerson told the following story about Lowell, which so happily illustrates it.

"As several of us," said Emerson, were returning to camp toward evening, after our various pursuits of the day, a crow's nest was discovered on an upper limb of a lofty pine, and the question was immediately broached whether or not it could be reached and secured by the most expert climber. Lowell declared that the feat could be accomplished, and, on being challenged to attempt it, immediately made the trial. He did some wonderful climbing, and showed a venturesomeness that was scarcely alarming, but, with his most strenuous efforts, failed to reach the nest. Of course he was made the butt of some lively jokes, and it was the conclusion of the rest of the party that the nest was entirely safe from the grasp of human hands. After our amusement at his discomfort was over, Lowell said: "Well, gentlemen, you've had your laugh, but perhaps a little too soon. I shall get that nest." Some derisive smiles followed, and the subject was dropped; but the next morning, as we assembled for breakfast, there, in the middle of the table, stood the veritable crow's nest, whose lofty perch we had supposed was unassailable.

It seems that Lowell had risen early, while we were asleep, climbed the tree in the inspiration of his morning vigor, and secured the trophy. Those who are acquainted with the character of our accomplished Minister to the Court of St. James will not wonder at this illustration of his pluck and resolution.

It was easy for Mr. Emerson to speak of Carlyle, whose character and genius he so well understood; but it was on the blunt and cynical features of the philosopher that he dwelt, as if he enjoyed their huge naturalness. His own intimacy with Carlyle was but just touched upon, modestly and as if of little interest, but he fairly laughed aloud as he related some of the great Scotchman's obstreperous idiosyncrasies. He told me several stories of his brusqueness and ill manners, some of which have since found their way into print; but the one which impressed me most was of a prominent railroad official and capitalist of Central New York, who had taken great pains to get an interview with him.

He was full of enthusiasm for the Seer, whom he deeply and sincerely revered, and, on being admitted to his presence, said to him, "Mr. Carlyle, I have come from a long distance, and am beyond expression happy to meet you. Your writings have been a great joy to me, and I wish to tell you that I am under infinite obligations to you."

"I do not believe a word of it," growled the cynic. "I don't believe that you care for me or for what I've written."

"Imagine the effect of such a reception," said Emerson. "The gentleman seemed stunned, and retreated as soon as he could recover from his bewilderment."

It is doubtful whether his hero worship continued after such a cruel rebuff. It is only fair to remark that Mr. Emerson did not recognize that Carlyle's bearishness, but it had its comical aspects, which amused him exceedingly, and he told his stories with a charming naïveté which made them doubly agreeable to me.

The Jamestown.

The survivors of the crew of the United States ship of war Jamestown celebrated at Philadelphia the twentieth anniversary of the Jamestown's departure from Philadelphia for the China and Japan station.

The United States ship of war Jamestown left Philadelphia on Sunday, October 12th, 1862, at two o'clock P. M., for the China, Japan and East India stations, with a crew on board of 210, officers and men.

On November 30th the Jamestown arrived at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, after a journey of 73 days, the distance being 5100 miles from Philadelphia.

The Jamestown then visited Montevideo, Uruguay; then Cape Town, south coast of Africa; then Angler Point, Straits of Sunda; Batavia, Island of Java; Macao, China; Yokohama, Japan; Amoy, China; Yokohama, Japan; Manila, Island of Luzon, and Yeddo, now called Tokio, Japan. At Cape Town some Englishmen enlisted on board the Jamestown, to make up for some vacancies caused by desertion. The commander of the English forces at that place demanded of Captain Price, of the Jamestown, their discharge, stating that if the order was not complied with the forts would open fire upon his vessel. Captain Price sent word back that the men were now under the protection of the United States, and if fire was opened upon him he would return it—whom engagement never took place.

The most dangerous and critical condition the Jamestown was placed during the entire cruise was off Montevideo, Uruguay, on the night of December 24th, 1862, at which time the ship was struck aboard, nearly going down stern foremost, but fortunately, with the aid of some old and experienced sailors, the ship was righted and proceeded on her course, arriving at Montevideo the next day, on Christmas morning.

The stormiest voyage we had during the cruise was from Yokohama, Japan, to Amoy, China, which took twenty-six days, the usual time being sixteen days. At Amoy it was reported that the Confederate steamer Alabama was looking for the Jamestown in those waters. On one occasion at night, a steamer came slowly into the harbor; preparations were made by us for an engagement, and a boat was sent to learn who the stranger was, which proved to be an English mail steamer from Shanghai, China. At Yokohama, we were laid for fourteen months in two different visits to that place, we relieved the U. S. ship Wyoming, which departed homeward bound. The Wyoming had prior to our arrival at Yokohama, Japan, where she had been in an engagement with rebel Japanese batteries erected at that place for the purpose of obstructing foreign commerce. The Wyoming's engagement lasted an hour and ten minutes, during which time she lost seven men killed and six wounded.

Not long after this engagement the English, French and German fleet, together with the U. S. Steamer Takung, the latter with seventeen men, the Jamestown (the latter could not go, being a sailing vessel), under the command of Lieutenant Pearson, left Yokohama for the Straits of Siam, and after a two days engagement silenced their batteries and dealt them destruction on every hand, returning to Yokohama with seventy guns as trophies of the event. The English fleet suffered the most, having lost many killed and wounded.

At Yokohama a regatta took place at which all the men-of-war had boats competing for the prizes, and no less than three of the Jamestown's boats were successful in this respect.

The Jamestown sailed from Yokohama for Yeddo, the capital of Japan, taking the American Minister, Gen. Robert E. Pruyn, who had official business to transact with the Teyoon of Japan. Fifty-eight of the crew of the Jamestown acted as his escort and guard of honor, and were quartered in the heart of the city for twenty-three days, the landing day of the escort being the twentieth anniversary of the landing of Commodore Perry.

The Jamestown visited thirteen ports in all during the cruise, and sailed about 50,000 miles; number of days in port, 670; number of days at sea, 813; deaths in port and at sea, 12; four of whom died of smallpox (out of 80 cases) at Yokohama.

The number of court martials during the cruise was 129 cases, the most

of which were for the most trifling offences.

Longest voyage from port to port was from Macao, China, to San Francisco, a distance of 7483 miles, which took 53 days, losing on this voyage a man overboard, the only one during the cruise. The Jamestown arrived at San Francisco, Cal., on Tuesday, Aug. 8th, 1865, at 11:45 A. M., where she was left at the Mare Island Navy Yard, the crew returning home as passengers on the Pacific Mail Steamship Colorado, which left San Francisco on Sept. 18th. On Oct. 11th, the Jamestown crew arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, New York, where they were transferred on board the Receiving Ship Vermont until a court of inquiry was held over some of their officers, for misconduct during the voyage. On Oct. 24th, 1865, the Jamestown crew were paid off and discharged from the U. S. Navy.

The above is a synopsis of one of the most successful cruises on record, furnished us by Mr. James, of the Bryn Mawr Home News.—National Union, Philadelphia.

Our Monied Circulation.

The advanced sheets of the annual reports of the Comptroller of Currency and Director of the Mint, do not fall in interest below those of other Departmental papers, as they bear upon a subject in which every person is concerned—the circulation of money. Since January 1st, 1875, there has been an increase of the coin and currency in the country amounting, in round numbers, to \$432,000,000. As the volume of legal tender has remained stationary, the increase is composed of national bank notes, \$39,000,000; gold coin, \$289,000,000 and silver coin, \$104,000,000. Of standard silver dollars coined up to November 1st, the total is \$128,829,580, of which 192,414,977 remained in the Treasury, though \$65,620,450 of that amount was held in secure silver certificates which had been issued. The actual amount of silver dollars in circulation is a trifle less than \$36,000,000.

The present volume of the currency stands far higher, in proportion to population, than any former period, but at no previous period has so large a portion of it been permitted to accumulate in artificial and unwholesome hoards. For the last three years there has been a steady increase of idle cash in the Treasury. Such an immense accumulation of idle money as we now have on hand is a monstrous thing, and it is a different view to that all, in two different visits to that place, we relieved the U. S. ship Wyoming, which departed homeward bound. The Wyoming had prior to our arrival at Yokohama, Japan, where she had been in an engagement with rebel Japanese batteries erected at that place for the purpose of obstructing foreign commerce. The Wyoming's engagement lasted an hour and ten minutes, during which time she lost seven men killed and six wounded.

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The Yellowstone Park.

The magnificent Yellowstone Park is in danger of being rapidly destroyed, and its natural beauties defaced by wantonness and vandalism, unless the Government steps in to protect it. It is said that the first thing the Englishman does after registering at the Brevoort House is to start for the Yellowstone Park and needless to say, he does not return. In many cases these logs have stuck in the water apertures and have completely stopped the apertures. In Wyoming the people are taking steps to put a stop to such vandalism and the wholesale slaughter of buffaloes and other game by English tourists.

At the same time, it might not al-

ways be desirable to convert smells into noises and noises into smells. We can fancy the hideous and discordant uproar that would follow were the bones of the dead to be made audible to the ear, and the nausea which most of us would feel could we either smell or taste the opera bouffe melodies of Offenbach.

Accidents would probably occur to scientific persons from the careless handling of smells, for no man can foresee what deafening and perhaps fatal consequences might follow the conversion of garlic into sound, but it would not be long before we should learn by experiment what would and would not be safe.

In one respect the able Scotchman reminds one of that other eminently able scientific person, Sir Isaac Newton, who, as every one knows, made a large hole in his door for the passage of his large cat and a small one for the kitten. The weak point of this great engineering work was the fact that the small kitten could go through the large hole as well as the large cat, and hence the small hole was superfluous. If our ears were made for the use of loud noises and our noses for the use of small noises, would it not have been much better to have made the small nose perceptible to the ear, and thus done away with the superfluous nose?—Ex.

Sound and Smell.

An able Scotchman, who is, of course, a metaphysician and various other kinds of a scientific person, has recently made a grand discovery. He has found that smelling and hearing are essentially the same acts. A loud sound, or rather a sound of a certain degree of intensity, is heard by the ear, and is called a noise. A sound of a certain degree of faintness is perceived not by the ear, but by the nose, and is called a smell. Noise and smell differ only in degree, and the senses which perceive them are in reality the same. Their discovery at once justifies the popular phrase—"a loud smell"—and removes it from the category of slang to that of scientific nomenclature. Smells must, according to the new discovery, differ in loudness. The odor of the violet is a soft, low perfume, but the smell of the onion is loud and strong. The loud smells are not pleasant to us, because they are so close to the point when a smell becomes a noise that they jar upon our noses. They seem to us to be discordant. It is only the low and delicate perfume which pleases us, and the reason undoubtedly is that it is so far removed from noise that we instinctively recognize it as a scientifically pure smell.

An illustration of the difference between smell and noise is afforded by the different states of matter. Carbonic acid gas and soil carbonic acid are precisely the same substance, although to the unscientific mind they appear totally unlike in every respect. We may imagine that smell is, so to speak, a solid substance, and that it becomes noise when it assumes the gaseous state. This would fully explain the discovery of the able Scotchman, and would enable us to understand how things so apparently different as smell and noise can be really one and the same thing.

It is quite possible that the Scotchman may, on further examination, discover that taste is identical with smell and noise. Every person must have noticed that there is a subtle connection between taste and smell. We often say of some article of food that its flavor reminds us of this or that perfume. Persons who have never dreamed of tasting a rose petal will instinctively recognize what they call the flavor of the rose but what is really a reminiscence of its perfume in the so-called rose confection of the apothecary. Vanilla is a perfume, but it is also a flavor.

If it will not do to say that the vanilla bean is a substance which will impart a peculiar flavor to ice cream and that it also has a smell of its own but that the two are entirely separate things. What we really taste in ice cream is the perfume of the vanilla; and what we smell when brought in contact with vanilla perfume is the taste of the vanilla bean. Taste and smell are undeniably closely related—far more closely, indeed, in the opinion of unscientific people, than are smell and noise. If smell is a substance in the solid state and noise the same substance in a gaseous state, may we not assume that taste is only the liquid state of the same remarkable substance? There is little doubt that were we, in accordance with the Scottish practice, to clear out our intellects with oat meal and strengthen them with logic and logarithms we would easily be able to perceive the substantial identity of taste and smell.

The practical value of the able Scotchman's discovery may prove to be very great. Science has already succeeded in converting nearly every gas into a solid and nearly every solid into a liquid. We may, therefore, fairly hope that it will in time succeed in converting taste, smell and hearing from one state into another at pleasure. Let us suppose, for example, that the music of "Lohengrin" could be converted into the solid or semisolid state—fr new facts in science, require new words to express them. We could then enjoy Wagner's music through the senses of smell, and could have it put up in small and dainty vials like those in which ladies carry smelling salts. Or we might have the taste of any favorite article of food converted in the noxious state and so enjoy the pleasure of listening to venison or partridge solos, or to an entire dinner arranged as an orchestral piece. We could be lulled to sleep by the sound of violets and could celebrate Fourth of July with the roar of onions and asafetida. In fact, the uses which can be made of the able Scotchman's discovery are so numerous that the imagination would fall in the attempt to describe them.

At the same time, it might not al-

ways be desirable to convert smells into noises and noises into smells. We can fancy the hideous and discordant uproar that would follow were the bones of the dead to be made audible to the ear, and the nausea which most of us would feel could we either smell or taste the opera bouffe melodies of Offenbach.

Accidents would probably occur to scientific persons from the careless handling of smells, for no man can foresee what deafening and perhaps fatal consequences might follow the conversion of garlic into sound, but it would not be long before we should learn by experiment what would and would not be safe.

In one respect the able Scotchman reminds one of that other eminently able scientific person, Sir Isaac Newton, who, as every one knows, made a large hole in his door for the passage of his large cat and a small one for the kitten. The weak point of this great engineering work was the fact that the small kitten could go through the large hole as well as the large cat, and hence the small hole was superfluous. If our ears were made for the use of loud noises and our noses for the use of small noises, would it not have been much better to have made the small nose perceptible to the ear, and thus done away with the superfluous nose?—Ex.

How Coal Came to be Used.

About the beginning of the thirteenth century much objection was raised against its introduction into London, on the plea that its smoke was an intolerable nuisance. This opposition was continued for nearly two hundred years in some quarters, but was at last obliged to give way before the growing scarcity of timber. Toward the beginning of the fourteenth century many shallow collieries were opened out in the neighborhood of Newcastle-on-Tyne; but little is known about the progress of our subject during the course of the fifteenth century. There is enough to show, however, that the demand for coal went on increasing. In a petition presented to the council by the company of brewers in 1578, we find that corporation offering to use wood only in the neighborhood of Westminster Palace, as they understood that the queen's findeth "her-self greatly grieved and annoyed with the taste and smoke of the collieries." Another author, writing in 1631, says that "within thirty years last the name of London would not come into any house or room when sea-coals were burned nor willingly eat of the meat that was either sod or roasted with sea coal fire."

Soon after the commencement of the seventeenth century the use of coal for domestic purposes, as well as for washing, dyeing, etc., was general and complete. The mines were still shallow, and they were drained by means of horizontal tunnels, called adits, water-gates, etc. Already attempts have been made to sink some of them under the water level and to raise the water by machinery. In the year 1489-97 the monks of Finchdale Priory expended a sum of money at one of their collieries on the Wear "on the new ordinance of the pump" and on the purchase of horses to work it. Underground fires and noxious gases began also to appear about this time. The miners' tools consisted of a pick, a hammer, a wedge and a wooden shovel. The coal was raised to the surface in some cases by means of a windlass; in others, as in the mines of the east of Scotland, it was carried up stairs on the backs of women, called coal-bearers. In the year 1615 the fleet of vessels, called the coal-fleet, which carried the produce of the northern collieries—one-half to London, the remainder to other destinations—numbered 400, especially French, carried away cargoes of coal to their respective countries. Twenty years later the coal-fleet had increased to 600 or 700 sail and was already regarded as "a great nursery of sea-men."

Experimental: "I see that your son is out of the penitentiary," said a man to an acquaintance. "Yes," we proved that insanity was the cause of his killing the fellow and they turned him out on probation." "How's that?" "They said they'd let him stay out a day or two and if he acted like a crazy man they'd let him stay out permanently. Well, he acted like he was insane and I reckon he'll stay out." "How did he act like he was insane?" "By killing another man."

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Washington.

THE NATION'S PROGRESS. Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Sum Up the National Advancement of the Past Year.

Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, addressed to Rev. Dr. Theodore S. Wynnkoop, pastor of the Western Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, the following letter, which is made public: "Yesterday you asked me to give you such statistical and other facts as might be of service to you in the preparation of your Thanksgiving sermon. In reply I cheerfully give you such data as I have somewhat hastily prepared.

The Department of Agriculture estimates the corn crop of this year at 1,887,000,000 bushels, as against 1,194, 518,000 bushels in 1881. The latest estimate of the wheat crop of the season of 1882 is 500,000,000 bushels, as against 389,120,000 bushels in 1881.

"The value of our domestic exports during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, was \$738,239,732, as against \$583, 925,947 during 1881, a falling off of \$150,888,216. This, however, was due almost entirely to the failure of the crops of the country during the season of 1881, a result attributable to the drought and other unfavorable meteorological influences which prevailed so extensively throughout the country during that season. In view of the fact that on the average about 80 per cent. of our exports abroad consist of products of agriculture, it is evident that an unfavorable season must very much diminish the value of our exports. But, notwithstanding the fact that the season of 1881 was one of the most unfavorable ever known, we still had bread enough and to spare, and besides a large quantity of oil for export. The value of our export of bread and bread-stuffs during the year ended June 30, 1882, the same being the product of the crop of 1881, amounted to \$132,670,528. The value of our exports of cotton was \$109,312,644. We also considerably increased the value of our exports of manufactured articles.

"The foregoing facts indicate the abundance of our soil and the vigor of our industrial enterprises. Our imports during the year ended June 30, 1882, amounted to \$724,630,574, being larger than during any previous year in the history of the country.

"Notwithstanding the decrease of our exports, owing to the cause above referred to, and the increase of our imports, the balance of trade in our favor was nearly \$38,000,000.

"But the foreign commerce of the country is of small value in comparison with the value of our internal commerce. Railroads are now the principal highways of transportation in our internal trade. The number of tons transported on fifteen leading trunk railroads of the United States during the last fiscal year, of which returns can be obtained, amounted to 96,663,160 tons against 84,190,341 tons during the present fiscal year, an increase of nearly 15 per cent. The railroad mileage of the United States on the 1st of January, 1882, was 104,813 miles. There were built in the United States during the year 1881, 9366 miles of main line, or nearly twenty-six miles of railroad per day.

"Already we have two completed lines of railroad stretching across the continent. Under date of October 17th, T. F. Oaks, Vice-President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, informed me that the line will be completed by the beginning of September, 1883, and Mr. C. P. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, informed me, under date of October 8, that the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, intermediate between the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads, would be completed in about twelve months from date. We shall then have four lines of railroad across the continent.

"The consumption of coal, the chief motive power of commerce and of industry, is one of the best indices of the condition of the country. The quantity of coal marketed during the year 1881, the latest year for which we have statistics, amounted to 79,905,000 tons as against 69,200,984 tons during the preceding year.

"The increase of the facilities for telegraphing constitutes another index of progress. The Western Union, the company which owns the principal part of the telegraph lines of the United States, increased its number of miles of wire from 222,534 in 1880 to

374,294 in 1882. The wires operated by that company would reach fifteen times around the world. The population of the United States was, in 1870, 38,568,371, and in 1880, 50,185,783; an increase of 11,617,412.

"Since the world began there has not been seen in any other country a material development so grandly commensurate with the Divine edict, 'Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth and subdue it.'

"In view of all the cheering evidences of development and of prosperity to which I have referred, every American whose heart swells with the spirit of thanksgiving may exclaim: 'I have a goodly heritage.'

"It strikes me, however, that the commercial view of our reasons for thanksgiving is, comparatively speaking, a low one. My friend, Professor John Eaton, Commissioner of Education, has, however, furnished me with something rather more elevated in character. He estimates that the number of pupils enrolled in public schools in 1880 was 9,781,521, constituting 63 per cent. of the total school population of the United States in 1880. The total number of pupils enrolled in colored public schools in the recent fiscal States in 1880 was 734,709, and constituted 44 per cent. of the total colored school population in those States.

"This is a pretty fair showing. I think, for a population which lately came out of slavery with its absolute illiteracy, into freedom. It is also creditable to the States of which the enfranchised race are now citizens. I think there are many cheering evidences of the fact that the colored people in the Southern States are advancing as citizens and as workers.

"I am unable to give you just now any further indications of our social progress or any facts as to how far our still higher questions as to how far our resources of soil and of mine, our industrial activities, our transportation facilities, and the advantages afforded by the agency of steam and electricity have tended to elevate the moral state of the people of this country and have fruited in character. You are better able to supply information of that sort."—Philadelphia Record.

Build on Hard-Pan.

The Rev. Robert Collyer delivered an address to the students at Exeter college, in the course of which he remarked that he had worked on a farm, carried a hod, shod horses, broke stone on a turnpike, reaped and cradled grain, dug a well, cut wood, and preached sermons that nobody wanted to hear. His wonderful success had been achieved by pers grit and honest industry. You must dig down to hard-pan, he said, to lay a foundation to fame and fortune.

The reverend gentleman seems to have drawn most of his inspiration from Poor Richard's Almanac. His aphorisms may be grouped as follows: "Work is good medicine. A man's best friends are his ten fingers. Society says one thing and nature says another. Any kind of an honest job is better than no job at all. Take a dollar a day for your work if you can get no more. Have a reserve force that will come out when you need it. The honest man who dies poor is rich if he only holds his own. Only those who make clean money and do clean things win success. A good day's work at what you can best do is the hard-pan to which all must come. When country boys come to the city, if they can built on the old sweet ways, they can defy the world. Sleep eight hours out of the twenty-four, eat three meals a day, and walk on the sunny side of the way. Keep your grip on the hard-pan of prudence and good conduct, and you will be men of good name and good fortune. When a boy fills a house with bugs he shall not right, provided he don't run after humbugs. He has the making in him of a great naturalist. A good farmer is better than a poor doctor, and a good horse-shoer is better than a bishop who preaches sermons that nobody wants to hear. When evil days come, as evil days will, no man deserves the title of gentleman if he does not take honest work to do regardless of social influences. She shipped him: A lawyer recently lost a bride in a peculiar way. He appeared at the wedding, but, on being called to the ceremony, from either force of habit protested, that he was not ready to proceed and demanded delay. And so the bride got mad and shipped him.

Slipshod Knowledge.

In a debate during the last agitation for reform Mr. John Bright compared a certain clique in the House of Commons to the occupants of the "Cave of Adullam." A reference to the newspapers of the time will show that many persons the allusion was supposed to be classical (doubtless from the appearance of the phrase), and the fact that it was scriptural dawned but slowly on the public mind. This is an example of many instances of the slipshod nature of public knowledge.

Many quotations which have become "old sayings" are attributed to the Bible or to Shakespeare, according to the likeliness they bear either to the expressions of Holy Writ, or to the writings of the great dramatist, and the supposed connection has been so generally accepted or taken for granted, few persons ever thinking of doubting the relationship, and few still troubling to inquire into the matter. "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" was long attributed to the "Psalms of David, until convinced people that the sentiment belongs to Maria, in Laurence Sterne's "Sentimental Journey." The epigram, "Spare the rod and spoil the child," I still often looked as one of the proverbs of Solomon, and is rarely attributed to its author, Butler (see Hudibras, Part II., canto 2, line 843).

The nearest approach to any such phrase to be found in the Bible is the text: "He who spareth the rod hateth his son" (Prov., xiii., 24). The reference to "pouring oil on troubled water" is often supposed to be Scriptural, though the Bible does not make any such allusion. "Man wants but little here below" is an expression no older than Goldsmith's "Hermist," though it is generally quoted either as Scriptural or as a line from an ancient hymn. "Mansions of the blest" are mentioned in the R. Revelations, not of St. John the Divine, but to the Monk of Evesham (A. D. 1490).

The critic who complained of "Hau-let" that it was "too full of quotations," did not generalize more erroneously in attributing to others what belongs to Shakespeare than those who attribute to Shakespeare what belongs to other writers. "Richard's himself again," and "Off with his head, so much for Buckingham," are as early to be found in "Richard III," but they are in Colley Cibber's play, not in Shakespeare's; while on the other hand, "A horse, a horse; my kingdom for a horse," so often quoted as Colley Cibber's, was actually written by Shakespeare. The instances of this inexactness are very numerous.

The Bible is credited with many things written by Pope; many of the utterances of Sanchez Panza are put down to Shakespeare; while a galaxy of epigrams in Stephen Girard's school of Abuse (A. D. 1873) are attributed to almost every one but the author of them.

Poetics are a fruitful source of error. The sound of a word often leads astray those who acquire knowledge in a slipshod fashion. People have long been familiar with the coconut or fruit of the palm-tree; but it is only within the last few years that they have become acquainted with the beverage obtained from the cocoa shrub. The result has been that the word "cocoa" is used for the product of both plants, and many people think that both the nut and the "nibs" have the same source; thus similarity of sound causes a complete misapprehension.

A more serious error is in regard to the etymology of the word "Boumbay." To those acquainted with the Romance languages, the word has certainly the appearance of meaning "good bay," or "good harbor." It can have been nothing but this appearance which led so careful a writer as Harriet Martineau, as well as Outram and many other writers, to gravely assert that the Portuguese, on discovering the place, and observing the fine haven in front of it, exclaimed: "Boum-Bahia" ("good bay"). This statement, however, is quite erroneous. The name dates from a Portuguese in India. By the natives the name is still written Manba, and very often Bambe. In the East the initials "B" and "M" are frequently used promiscuously, as in the Koran, Mecca is written as Mecca. In P. P. P.'s diary the word is written Bombah, and soon after P. P. P. is said to have been the first of his family who acquired the crown of England. This is the legal significance of the word purchase.

It is thus seen that in literature, in

the phrase "stiffing the Thames on fire."

The substitution of the name of a river for the correct word entirely deprives the expression of any meaning, and so general has the error become, that, foolish though the mistake is, it is perhaps useless to attempt to restore the

