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Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1882.

Your readers must not take too bad a view of Washington and its people from the frequency of homicides of late. The regular population of the city is orderly and hospitable, but, as at other great capitals, tramps and cranks congregate here from every section, and it is to these that Washington's undeserved evil fame is due. The whole world knows that Guiteau was not of Washington people, and the two men who on Thursday evening attempted to murder the editor of the *National Republican* were not only not Washingtonians, but not Americans. With almost twenty years' knowledge of the city, I can truthfully say that nearly every homicide committed during that time has been by people strangers to our own citizens.

The bill introduced in the House by Mr. Hewitt, of New York, to provide for the count of the electoral vote, throws upon the State courts the duty of determining the title of any elector in the time between the day of the election and the day fixed for the final count of the votes, which is to be done by a joint meeting of the two houses of Congress. The vote of every State to which no objection is made shall be counted, but if one member each from the Senate and House shall object to the vote of any State in writing, it shall not be counted, except upon the affirmative vote of both houses in separate session. It is further provided that the two houses shall not separate until the count is completed and the result declared. The title of any person so declared elected may be tried and determined in any circuit court of the United States, with the right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

The House Committee on the Judiciary, at their meeting Friday, further considered Representative Shellenbarger's bill to prohibit polygamists from holding offices of trust in the United States. The general features of the bill were agreed to, and the matter was referred to a subcommittee with instructions to prepare a substitute bill and report it to the full committee.

General Sherman, before the House Committee on Military affairs yesterday, favored the compulsory retirement of all officers who were sixty-two years of age.

To-day is the seventieth birthday anniversary of Hon. Alexander H. Stephens, the distinguished Georgian statesman and scholar. As is his custom on these occasions, he dines in his rooms at the National Hotel with his colleagues in the House of Representatives from Georgia.

The outcry against the act to pay the arrears of pensions due to Union soldiers in the great civil war does not appear to have disturbed the Senate. That body will be found nearly unanimous in opposition to the repudiation of a dollar of these most sacred of all the debts contracted by the Nation.

A guano island has been discovered in the Gulf of California, twenty-eight miles southwest of Port Lobos. The deposit is very large. The island contains about sixteen square miles.

The painting of Mrs. R. B. Hayes, presented to the President by the temperance ladies of the United States, has been returned to the White House from Paris, where it was sent to be engraved. An elegant oak frame, elaborately carved in emblematic designs by the Cincinnati School of Design, has also arrived at the White House, and was unboxed Thursday. The portrait will be hung in the Green Parlor.

Though many despatches are sent from this city to the effect that Secretary Sherman's three per cent bond bill will not probably pass the House, I may say with certainty that nearly every member of Congress expects it to pass. There will be amendments, besides those placed on the measure in the Senate, but the desire for a legal recognition of three per cent, as the government rate in future is so strong that amendments likely to imperil the passage of the bill will not be insisted on. It is a fact upon

on which the United States may well be congratulated, that, while our debt is twenty times greater than in 1860, our three per cent bonds will now be eagerly taken all over the world. Our six per cents were then below par in New York, and not known abroad at all.

From Mr. Passmore.

Mr. Passmore claims that both "Lex" and "Justice" are unjust to him in their late communications, and sends us a reply, too long for publication; but we give the points. He says: "Let me show 'Lex' what I consider fair play. When a man buys 80 acres of land and holds it for twenty years, after having spent many hundreds of dollars clearing and making streets, and offered 20 acres of the 80 to the public in streets, and has lost interest and paid taxes for 22 years; and then has what would amount to ten or a dozen lots in eligible situations, and that would bring a good price if they could be sold at all, it is right that when a lot can be sold at its farm value, it should bring it. Especially so, when it is considered what a losing business it is to keep a large body of land idle, in order to supply an occasional applicant for a lot, at a moment's notice."

He claims that "Justice" wrongs him, saying: "The assessors are praised by 'Justice' for assessing all of my wild land at over \$60 per acre, because some three acres only, near the station, ought to bring a good price, if it should come to bring that any person who can appreciate the value of that situation should come along and see fit to buy them. But does not look to me like 'justice.'" "And then both 'Law' and 'Justice' wrong me, and injure the Town when they state, or imply, that I am 'holding my land for a raise.' That is not true, and if it is published as true, it would prevent people from applying to me for lots, and might keep some people who might wish to purchase and settle on my lands, from doing so. In that way the Town would be injured."

He denies holding lots "for a raise," claiming that when they were laid out, and since, he has offered them for less money than similar lots were sold for on Bellevue. He also states that

"Law requires that every tract of land, whether large or small, shall be assessed as one lot, either as improved land, or as unimproved, or as part one and part the other; and what would be the market value of the whole tract if offered together in one lot, should be the basis of the assessment. But the assessors did not do that. On the contrary, they undertook to assess it—not in the bulk—but as town lots, or building lots, thereby putting a fictitious value upon the whole tract. * * * It was taking an unfair advantage of my generosity in opening streets sixty-six feet wide, and offering them, without any cost, to the town, to assess my wild land double, or more than double, what the improved farm lands of my neighbors all around me were assessed at, though their lands being clear, and inviting, were much more likely to attract buyers than my wild lands could be. In fact I feel that not only 'Lex' and 'Justice,' but the assessors also have wronged me, and injured the town, by the rates they have put upon my land; as a consequence, I hereby withdraw the offer that I made at the town meeting four years ago, to let the town take any of my streets, which has not been accepted by the town, while my offer has been improperly used against me, to assess my whole tract as town lots."

WILLIAM PASSMORE.

Fruit Growers' Union.

MR. EDITOR:—As an officer of the Union, I deem it my duty to correct the very grave errors contained in a communication in the last issue of your paper signed "A Member." Whether a member of the Union, or of some other organization—or a member of Congress, the writer does not inform us. If, however, he be a member of the Union it is evident that he was not present at the Annual meeting recently held, and he has therefore taken the risk of appearing before the public in the character of a critic who bases his argument upon information wholly erroneous. It is perhaps a sufficient answer to his criticism to say that no such amendment as the one he alludes to was passed. On the contrary, the law which governs the members is Art. 9, Sec 7, of the By-Laws, as follows:

"The members of the Fruit Growers' Union of Hammonton pledge themselves to ship no fruit or product to any merchant who fails to comply with our conditions, and any member who shall knowingly do so shall forfeit all privileges as a member of this Union and his name shall be stricken from the books, subject, however to the approval of the Board of Directors."

That is the law. What then becomes of the argument of "A Member" on liberality? It is like a structure without a base; and having no foundation, falls to the ground. But more than this; at the last meeting of the Union—one of the members present, desirous of having this law freely discussed and thoroughly understood by every member, and for no other reason, proposed the following amendment to the above section: strike out all after the words "shall forfeit all privileges as a member of the Union," and add: "and all claim to any portion of the dividend next succeeding such shipment." Had this amendment prevailed, the offending member would have forfeited all his claims on the Union, but would not have been expelled, in fact, would have been a suspended member, and might in the future have been restored if agreeable to the members. When, however, this proposition had been fully discussed the proposer himself moved to lay it on the table, and the vote in favor of so doing was unanimous! The members are therefore solid for the law as written above, which is very gratifying to the officers, as I trust it will be to "A Member."

Under the new dispensation, the Union has been a magnificent success; far exceeding the most sanguine hopes of its members. A community of interest binds its members firmly together, and insures its future usefulness, not alone to its members, but to the Town of Hammonton. E. R. SPROUL, President F. G. U.

An enricher of the blood and purifier of the system; cures lassitude and lack of energy; such is Brown's Iron Bitters.

It seems to satisfy a family want, and I wonder how we ever got along without Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cured me of nervous prostration, and I have used it since for all sorts of complaints in our family.—Mrs. Jings, Albany.

If, as alleged, Solteldo was shot by his own brother, he might well have exclaimed "Heaven save me from my friends!" The affair, however, teaches a lesson. When you call on a journalist for satisfaction, go alone.

The London tailor who makes clothes for the prince of Wales widely advertises that fact; but the tailor who makes clothes for David Davis is not so personal. He merely displays a set of surveyor's instruments in his shop window.

Colonel Ingersoll has instructed his shorthand secretary to take down accurately what he says on his deathbed. This is all right; but if he could only have his first exclamations, after awakening up in the other world, accurately transmitted it would be of far more value.

The custom of selecting Friday for executions originated at a time when hangings were public, and was intended, to give the women folks a chance to be present. Monday was wash day, Tuesday ironing day, Wednesday sweeping day, Thursday baking day and Saturday market day, but on Friday everybody could go.

"The Reading Times" thus "speaks right out in meati": "If the coal miners and laborers unite to seek a better wage, it is called a conspiracy and the men are conspirators against the public welfare. If the coal producers and carriers combine to raise the price, they never think of reducing it, that is merely regulating the coal market."

HOW TO SECURE HEALTH. It is strange any one will suffer from derangements brought on by impure blood, when SCOVILL'S SARSAPARILLA AND STILLINGIA, or BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP will restore health to the physical organization. It is a strengthening syrup, pleasant to take, and the BEST BLOOD PURIFIER ever discovered, curing Scrofula, Syphilitic disorders, Weakness of the Kidneys, Erysipelas, Malaria; Nervous disorders, Debility, Bilious complaints and Diseases of the Blood, Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Skin, etc.

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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.

Letter from England.

Turner's Pictures, London Fogs, "The Messiah" at Albert Hall.

To my utter amazement I find myself still "lost in the fog," which I can learn to admire though it was the customary atmosphere of Shakespeare, Newton and Bacon, who though not able to remove the natural fog which "accents" their climate, were however able to do so much towards clearing the mental fogs of their countrymen.

This afternoon I have had the pleasure of inspecting nearly two hundred water-colors and crayon and pencil sketches of J. M. W. Turner. These are all kept in the basement of the National Gallery, Charing Cross, being bequeathed by Turner to the nation. They are of many degrees of beauty, some being the most ordinary pencil sketches, true to nature, but with none of the peculiarities of Turner's style.

Others are wonderful examples of his art of idealizing nature—etherealized atmosphere and glowing light giving romance to an otherwise commonplace scene. There are a few, of course, of a somewhat blurred and indefinite character. Two of these are only designated by an interrogation point, though a title has been affixed to each of the remainder.

Some of the drawings of cooking utensils, etc., exhibit a jovial undercurrent in his nature. Last evening I attended G. W. Snaulley's lecture, and there met two of the younger sons of Thomas Hughes. They have been attending Halsey College, their father not being satisfied, Miss S. said, with the present regime at Rugby.

To-day I witnessed the densest fog of even my London experience. It was impossible to see across the street, and the policemen were beset by fifty-five persons, including your humble servant, desiring to find their abodes. In this connection Miss S. stated that on one occasion the gas had to be left burning unintermittently for forty-eight hours.

I attended to-day a lecture at the Royal Institute of Science, Albemarle street, delivered by Mr. Ball, "L. L. D., F. R. S., professor of astronomy in Dublin university, and royal astronomer in Ireland," on the subject of the sun, and the lecture was well delivered and well gotten up, with experiments, etc., but as the course is especially intended for children the speaker did not go very deeply into anything.

London, December 28th, 1881. As to celebrating Christmas, nothing is fully enjoyable or satisfactory in comparison with the good old style of keeping it at home. I went in the morning to hear Cardinal Manning of the Catholic "Pro-Cathedral," Kensington. Manning is quite infirm, but his dark eye is bright and glowing with earnestness. There was much pomp, the cardinal being assisted by a bishop and five or six priests. In the afternoon I heard Canon Liddon at St. Paul's. Through I got there three-quarters of an hour beforehand, the best seats were already filled. Dr. Liddon is the most eloquent of the high-church party. In the evening I went to nine o'clock supper at Mrs. S.'s.

Last night I heard the Oratorio of "The Messiah" at Albert Hall, an immense sound building at Kensington. The chorus of over three hundred voices, is one of the best in England, and Mr. Rose, Mme. Patey (not Patti) and Santley, the tenor, did justice to the solos. W. C. C.

Among the Marris.

Among the Marris of India, if a young man wants to marry, his father takes with him some friends, and they set out towards the village or house indicated by the yash. If they hear a bird chirping on the way, they return dismayed—it is a bad omen. If they meet a hare or a squirrel, a wild boar or a mountain cat, it is likewise an evil omen. But if they meet a stag or a bullock, a buffalo or a young maiden, it is a good omen, and they go on their way rejoicing. The chirping of the bird, a cat or hare, wild boar or quail, may make two fond hearts disconsolate; for, once abandoned, a search in that direction again for a wife would be profanity.

If you wish to make yourself a favorite with your neighbor, buy a dog and tie him in the garden at night. They won't sleep all that night for thinking of you. A man's curiosity never reaches the female standard until some one tells him that his name was in yesterday's paper.

LOVER'S QUESTION.

Does thou love me for my beauty, say? Then don't love me, don't love me, pray. Love the moon, her dazzling beauty view, See her gold curls shining in the blue. My curls all soon will turn to gray. Don't love me for my beauty, pray.

Does thou love me for my youth, oh say? Then don't love me, don't love me, pray. Love the spring, she'll give thee roses true, When long have faded all of mine. I shall grow old and plain some day, Don't love me for my youth then, pray.

Does thou love me for my wealth, oh say? Then don't love me, don't love me, pray. Some sea-nymph love, who pearls will bring, And treasures rich, when misadventure wing. Have all my gold in one minute ray, But for my gold don't take me, pray. Does thou love me for my love's sake, say? Then do love me, do love me, pray. All thy heart's love, beauty, gold, In thy love's lap ever hold; Let me live and love away, In thy love's blue heaven, I pray. Though I lose all, all I own, 'Tis my queen of thy heart's throne. LYDIA M. MILLARD.

When so cold and dark thine eye Looks around—looks around, Do like a pale sky Vell around—vell around. When thine eye so warm and bright Looks around—looks around, All the earth around with light Vell around—smiles around. L. M.

Fashion Economy.

Plain WAISTS FROM OLD ONES.—Plain chemise bodices that did service last year can be again made fashionable by opening the back, and inserting a button to match either the bodice itself or the trimming on the back. Another way is to have a large bow and drooping ends placed on the back to give the "bustle" look which is now quite imperative.

Make new polonaises out of the long coats of last winter by adding a bow drapery at the back, and by bunching up, or turning up the fronts to the middle of the back, where they are held in the back box which forms the drapery. A cloth coating may have the fronts turned back and faced with plush under a bow of the latter, and the rest of the trimmings to match, or of any other material which happens to be in the house, such as a skirt of silk, satin, brocade or plaid, of which the bodices is worn out. With the mild weather this winter heavy wraps are oppressive, and many ladies wear under their polonaises a thin knitted silk or worsted body, and on the shoulders a cape of the material which composes the trimming.

BODICES FROM NEW MATERIALS.—Evening pointed bodices are made with two points or one point, and are usually edged round with frills of lace, or hand of the dress trimming, or have puffed tunics attached to them when a narrow ribbon edges the body over the gathering of the tunic. Full bodices with a round waist, belt have also hip puffs, and polonaises have also the hip puffs; and all bodices (when separate bodices are worn with heavy dresses) are made tight as a corset and with very long points front and back, and the hip puffs are gathered round the edge of the body; these are very becoming to very slight figures. A few light bodices are buttoned slantwise from the left shoulder to the right hip. A new sleeve has been introduced. It is cut in one piece and on the straight; there is only one seam, and that on the inside of the arm and puffed all the way down. Its novelty lies in the way it is shaped into a point at the top, and is high enough to reach the neck. It is then gathered down to the shape of the shoulders and fitted into the body between the back and front shoulder seam. Another word about sleeves: All chevrot and woollen dresses that are made with puffed sleeves from shoulder to elbow have the lower part from elbow to wrist covered with a long tight cuff of plush, in which case the long point or stomacher of the bodice must be of the same plush, as also must be the collar whatever the shape.

The favorite throat ornament for the street is now, in Paris, a necklace of amber or coral; both are in demand and an increased price is therefore what purchasers have to pay; they may also be worn in the evening and with nearly every color.

Feather sash-ribbons to be worn with evening dresses are a wonderful novelty, and are going to create an excitement in the youthful feminine mind, particularly when made of peacock's feathers, the eyes of which are glued on the ribbon and then edged round with gold thread. Other sashes are made of plush, plush and silk, or striped plush. Quite little children wear with white dresses watered-silk sashes in garnet, blue or myrtle green.

The Dog-Star.

What has been found out concerning the World that Sirius Bred Him. During the winter months one star can be seen to the right of the glorious Orion, but lower down, which shines more splendidly than any other star in the heavens, though not quite equal in brightness to either of the two planets, Jupiter and Venus. It is Sirius, the dog star, and has in all ages excited the admiration of all observers.

It is supposed by some that this splendid star has changed in color during the last 2,000 years, for ancient Greek and Roman writers speak of it as a red star, and Seneca even said that Sirius was redder than Mars. But most probably the red light referred to by those older writers was simply that occasional flashing of red light from the star which you see whenever Sirius is close to the horizon, when, as Tennyson writes:

And bickers into red and emerald, When you have learned what Sirius really is, you will see how unlikely it is that he can have changed in color within 2,000 years—a period which seems long to us, but is really as nothing in the lifetime of a star.

But what is Sirius? Does the telescope, which seems to bring far objects near, tell us anything about him as it does about J. piter, Saturn and the other planets? The telescope scarcely tells us anything. The largest yet made by man only shows Sirius as a very bright star. Sir William Herschel tells us that when his great telescope with its four-foot mirror was turned towards Sirius, the approach of the star to the field of view reminded him of the approach of daybreak. But when the star was fairly in view it showed a globe like that of the sun. It was a mere star, though, of course, very much brighter than any star in the sky. And it is pretty certain that men will never be able to make a telescope which will show the real body of this splendid star.

Yet, for all this, we know quite well what Sirius is. He is a sun like ours only very much larger. He lies about 60,000 times farther from us than the sun; and we know that if the sun were set 800 times farther away than he is, he would only look like a star, and not a very bright star either. In fact, he would only just be fairly visible on a dark clear night. He would be very faint indeed compared with Sirius, shining only with about one two-hundredth part of that star's light. Now, this does not exactly tell us how large Sirius is, because his great brightness may be partly due to the greater splendor of his surface. A square-inch of iron at white heat gives out much more light than a square inch of iron at a red heat, and yet is not larger. So it may be that, though the surface of Sirius gives out so much more light than the sun, it may be still much more than larger.

Still it seems reasonable to suppose that a sun which is so much more refulgent than our own has a much greater surface. I do not think we shall be very far wrong if we suppose that the surface of Sirius is not more than twice as large as that of our sun. Now, in order that you may see how large Sirius is compared with the great earth on which we live, I may mention that the planet Jupiter is the giant of the solar system, exceeding our earth in size even more, but not much more than the sun exceeds Jupiter. Suppose that Jupiter is represented by a ball one inch in diameter, then the earth on which we live would be represented by a ball rather less than a tenth of an inch in diameter, the sun by a ball some ten inches in diameter, and Sirius by a globe nearly three yards in diameter, according to the small size I have given him, but more than five and one-half yards in diameter, according to Sir John Herschel's estimate.

There is yet another way of forming an idea of the vast size of that globe which, owing to its enormous distance, looks like a bright point in our skies. The mean length at a distance from the earth of nearly 240,000 miles, so that the entire span of the moon's orbit is about 450,000 miles. Now the diameter of the sun is about 840,000 miles, so that if the earth were set at the centre of the sun, and the moon traveling at its present distance from her, the whole of the moon's orbit would lie far within the globe of the sun.

It may seem surprising, but it is true, that although astronomers have not been able to see, still less to measure the globe of Sirius, they have yet learned what it is made of—at any

rate, they know some of its materials.

For instance, they know quite certainly that there is iron in it (in the form of gas), and sodium and magnesium, and there are also enormous quantities of the gas called hydrogen. How this has been learned I shall not very well explain here. I shall only say that the study of the light of Sirius has been shown that part of the light given out by his glowing orb is cut off by certain vapor—much as part of the sun's light is cut off by vapor in our own air when the sun is rising or setting, and just as the ruddy color of the sun at that time shows him to be shining through the vapor of water in the air, so do certain peculiarities in the light of Sirius show that light has passed through the vapor of iron, sodium-magnesium and hydrogen.

It has been learned also that Sirius is rushing through space at the rate of from twenty to thirty miles in every second of time. He carries along with him, no doubt, all the worlds which travel round his globe. But it must not be supposed that this rapid motion is the same as the planet among the stars in a way we can easily recognize. On the contrary, so enormous is this sun's distance that his change of place can only be detected by the means of very powerful telescopes, or else after long periods of time.

And this leads me to consider a singular discovery which has been made about this glorious sun. Of course it is to be supposed that Sirius, like our sun, has a family of worlds traveling round him. This act observers looking for any companion body which might travel round Sirius. For they saw that any such body to explain the movements of Sirius, must be very large, though of course they expected only to find it much fainter than Sirius himself. However, for a long time they could find no such companion. At last a fine telescope with a glass eighteen and one-half inches in diameter, made by the celebrated optician, Alvin Clark, of Cambridge, Mass., showed a faint star close by Sirius—that is, seemingly close, for in reality it was found to be, at the very least, 2,000 millions of miles from him. Later, the French astronomer Goldschmidt, with a much smaller telescope, claimed to have detected five other companions, and I was recently told by Prof. Pritchett of Glasgow, Mo., that, with a fine twelve-inch telescope by Alvin Clark, he had seen two of these. He could not understand, however, how Goldschmidt could have seen them with a smaller telescope, as they were among the faintest stars he had been able to detect with his powerful instrument. If these companion stars are really worlds attending Sirius and shining only by reflected light, they must be enormous bodies. The system of Sirius must in that case far surpass in size and magnificence the system traveling around our sun as the sun himself is surpassed in glory and in might by the splendid sun we call the dog-star.

Novel Treatment of Drunkards.

A Chinaman, when anxious to have a wife of his own nation, sends a letter to an agent in Hong Kong. A reporter has one of these letters, but it is practically impossible to translate it into English. The following, however is a condensed translation:

"I want a wife. She must be a maiden under twenty years of age, and must not have left her father's house. She must never have read a book, and her eyes must be half an inch in length. Her teeth must be as sparkling as the pearls of Ceylon. Her breath must be like unto the scents of the magnificent odoriferous groves of Java and her attire must be from the silken weavers of Ka-Li-Ching, which are on the banks of the greatest river in the world—the ever-flowing Yang-tse-Kiang."

The price of a Chinese woman, delivered in Sydney, is £38, but two Chinese women only cost £52, therefore the heathen Chinese import the women in couples. The importer never sees his women before they arrive, and then he generally selects the best looking one. The other is shown around to a number of white-to Chinese, and after they have inspected her she is submitted to what may be called a public auction.

The writer happened to be present at one of these sales. A young girl about nineteen was offered, and after some spirited bidding she was purchased by a wealthy Chinese store-keeper, whose place of business is in one of the leading towns of New South Wales, for £120. The melancholy aspect of the celestial girl as she went away in company with the man who purchased her, was deplorable to the last degree.

How Chinamen Obtain Their Spouses.

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A Prayer Instantaneously Answered.

A friend describes to us a remarkable scene witnessed by a religious man on Whidby Island, W. T. A member of the church, while praying, called upon God to strike him dead if a certain statement made by him in the strongest and most unequivocal manner was not literally and exactly true. He had barely uttered the last word when he fell dead. Coming as this did in the church and upon a leading member the effect upon the congregation can only be imagined.

A link-boy asked Dr. Burgess, the preacher, if he would have a light. "No, child," says the doctor, "I am one of the lights of the world." "I wish, then," replied the boy, "you were hung up at the end of our alley, for it is a very dark one."

Work and Play.

And then remember, my son, you have to work. Whether you handle a pick or a pen, a wheelbarrow or a set of books, digging ditches or editing a newspaper, finding an auction bell or writing funny things, you must work. If you look around you, you will see that the men who are the most able are the men who work the hardest. Don't be afraid of killing yourself with over-work. Men cannot work so hard as that on the sunny side of thirty. They do sometimes but it's because they quit work at 6 p. m. and don't go home until 2 a. m. It's the interval that kills, my son. The work gives you an appetite for your meals, it lends solidity to your slumber, it gives you a perfect and graceful appreciation of a holiday.

There are young men who do not work, my son; young men who can make a living by sucking the end of a cane, whose entire mental development is sufficient to tell them which side of a postage stamp to lick; young men who can tie a necktie in eleven different knots and never lay a wrinkle in it; who can spend more money in a day than you can earn in a month, but who will go to the sheriff's office to buy a postal card, and apply at the office of the street commissioner for a marriage license. But the world is not proud of them, son. It does not know their name even. Nobody likes them, nobody hates them; the great busy world doesn't even know they are there. Things will go on just as well without them. So find out what you want to be, and do this: Take off your coat and make a dust in the world. The busier you are, the less mischief you will be apt to get into; and sweeter will be your sleep, brighter and happier your holidays, and the better satisfied will the world be with you.

The Demand for Locomotives and their Cost.

It is well known that the demand in this country for locomotives was never before so great, and that the pressure upon the works is greater than they can meet. Locomotive builders in England are likewise exceedingly busy—busier, perhaps, than ever before. And the same state of affairs exists in France, to such an extent that the railway companies are obliged to send orders out of the country. The iron horse is becoming more popular every year. He is a steed that never gets tired, never needs feed when he is idle, and never gets the "Pinkeye" or Epizooty.

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Our Young Folks.

The Story of a Little Dog's Tail. BY HELEN MARVIN. Flash was the name of the little dog whose tail I am going to you about. Flash's master was a great artist, whose name was David Garrick. Flash and his master lived more than a hundred years ago. One evening the family and a number of their friends were at a theatre in the great city of London. Flash's master was on the stage, playing his part, while Flash was in the audience, lying on his mistress's lap. The play was almost over, when a big countryman, whom nobody knew, came out on the stage, and spoke a piece called the epilogue. Everybody asked: "Who is he?" "I don't know," said Sir Joshua Reynolds, who was a great artist, and painted beautiful portraits, to Miss Angelica Kauffman, a lovely young lady, who was also very famous as an artist. "I don't know," said Dr. Burney to his daughter, Miss Fanny, who had written a charming story book. "I don't know," said Dr. Samuel Johnson to his friend Mr. Boswell, who had taken the liberty to nudge the great man's elbow. "You tell me who that actor is?" asked Mrs. Thrale, the wife of a very wealthy brewer. "No, I cannot tell who he is," replied Mrs. Garrick. At this the little dog in Mrs. Garrick's lap jumped to his feet, pricked up his ears, looked towards the stage at the big countryman, and began to wag his tail. Wig-wag, wig-wag, wig-wag went Flash's tail, and Mrs. Garrick said: "Why, it is my husband; Flash knows his master better than his wife does." "Sure enough it is Mr. Garrick!" they all exclaimed. "We might have known it," said Miss Kauffman. "Yes, yes; yes, yes," replied Sir Joshua Reynolds. "You see, my dear young lady, the little dog knew more than all of us put together." "This is how Flash Garrick recognized his master, and told everybody in the theatre by the wagging of his little tail.

The Great Salt Lake.

Four barrels of water of the Great Salt Lake will leave, after evaporation, nearly a barrel of salt. The lake was discovered in the year 1820, and no outlet from it has yet been ascertained. Four or five large streams empty themselves into it, and the fact of its still retaining its saline properties seem to point to the conclusion that there exists some secret bed of saline deposit over which its waters flow, and that thus they continue salt; for though the lake may be but the residue of an immense sea, which once covered the whole of this region, yet, by its continuing so salty, with the amount of fresh water poured into it daily, the idea of the existence of some such deposit from which it receives its supply seems to be only too probable. For the past fifteen years, until last year—the lake has been gradually rising; but in 1879 it receded some three feet—a most unusual occurrence, owing to the exceptionally warm summer. There are no fish in the lake, but myriads of small flies cover its surface. The buoyancy of the water is so great that it is not at all an easy matter to drown in it. The entire length of the Salt Lake is eighty-five miles, and its breadth is fifty-five miles. Compared with the Dead Sea, the Great Salt Lake is longer by thirty-three miles and broader by thirty-five.

Electric lighting is said to be successfully employed on more than sixty Mississippi steamers. Glycerine to which a few drops of alcohol have been added is an excellent application for oilstones on which fine instruments are to be sharpened.

Sunday Reading.

One of the most beautiful allegories ever written, is that in Lord Beaconsfield's legendary novel of "Alroy," where a congregation of rabbis and pupils in Jerusalem. Rabbi Simlai asks: "It is written that God took a rib from Adam while asleep and created a woman. Is God then a robber, to steal a rib from a sleeping man?" The whole congregation became perplexed at this singular question, when a muffled man at the door answered the question thus: "I never broke into my house last night; they stole an earthen pipkin and left me a silver vase instead."

GERRING OLD.—How many of the sisters have yet experienced the first conviction that they are getting old—have crossed the summit and are going down the other side? I never fully realized it until to-day, my forty-sixth anniversary. As I stood before the mirror to comb my hair I could plainly see the silver in it, and the freshness and fulness of face and form are gone. Only four years till I am fifty! The thought is startling. How the years fly now. Twenty years ago I could not wait for the "good time to come," it came so slowly. Now I want to put on the brakes. Life is short and death is certain to come. Let us all be prepared for it.

REVERENCE FOR THE AGED.—Cultivate a spirit of reverence for the aged. It is a great blot upon the character where it is lacking. To reverse the aged is to reverse a thing that is almost sacred. In them are stored up many rich experiences of joy or suffering good and evil that may be of great benefit to us if we only contemplate them rightly. They are monuments, as it were, upon which are inscribed the lesson for us to learn, teaching us what to cherish and what to avoid, what to love and what to hate. While their virtues should demand our love and veneration, their woes should excite only feelings of pity, for these, too, are useful to us—and the unsightly scars that they have left upon the body should act as signs pointing to the rocks upon which they have been wrecked.

It is always easy to have plenty of money; spend less than you earn. It is always easy to have all the money you want; want less than you have. The cases of actual suffering from cold, nakedness or hunger are in this country very rare. In all other cases Paul's prescription for wealth is the best that was ever devised: Having food and raiment, let us be therewith content." The reason he learned in prison in Rome is worth all the lessons taught in college—business or otherwise—since the world taught: "I have learned, in whatsoever state I am, therewith to be content."—Christian Union.

Novel Treatment of Drunkards.

Dr. Jurie, a prominent physician of Vienna, tells of two complete cases of dipsomania effected by him in an extraordinary manner. One of the cases was that of an habitual drunkard, who was picked up out of the gutter by the police, and was handed over to the doctor's treatment in the correction hospital for a period of fourteen days. The doctor at once ordered that every article of food or drink given him should receive a liberal addition of whiskey, of not over refined quality. Water, milk, soup, meat and vegetables were all treated in this way, and whiskey was even infused into the air he breathed, through saturation of the walls, floors and bedding.

At first the man proclaimed himself highly satisfied with his treatment, and said he would always like to have such a sensible physician. The second day, however, he began to feel nausea, the third day he vomited immediately after eating, and thereafter not a meal was taken that was not followed by vomiting. From day to day he experienced increasing torment, and finally begged piteously for relief. The result was that at the end of two weeks, though much reduced in flesh, he was filled with such a repugnance for strong drink that he was never afterward able to indulge in it again. The other case mentioned by Dr. Jurie was of a similar character, and was treated by him in the same way with equal success.

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Agricultural.

Strawberries are much more prolific when four or five different varieties are planted together, although each variety may be a perfect one, but one perfect variety were planted alone.

The opinion has generally prevailed that a little bran mixed with meal would produce more pork than clear meal, but in some experiments lately tried it was found that clear meal made more pork than a mixture of bran and meal.

Professor Brewer, of the Sheffield scientific school, New Haven, says: "On account of the value of our straw and of the stalks of our corn for feeding, it is found that an acre of corn, wheat or other grain pays as large a profit here as at the West, and that the labor of each man is as well or better paid."

To prevent store show windows from sweating when the gas is lit to the evening, apply to the glass evenly a slight film of pure glycerine and you will not be troubled by the "sweating" complained of. Glycerine used in this way will also prevent the formation of frost on the glass in cold weather.

The value of cheese as a food is not properly understood to-day in America. Beestack free from bone is very similar in composition to cheese; beef, or mutton, produces more than double the water which cheese contains, and besides the latter requires no cooking.

Firebrick should be laid in a thin mortar made of fire-clay, rather than the lesson for us to learn, teaching us what to cherish and what to avoid, what to love and what to hate. While their virtues should demand our love and veneration, their woes should excite only feelings of pity, for these, too, are useful to us—and the unsightly scars that they have left upon the body should act as signs pointing to the rocks upon which they have been wrecked.

The Flemish farmer scrupulously collects every atom of sewage from his tows: he gets a roof over it to prevent rain and sunshine from spoiling it; he also gathers mud from rivers and canals, and the excretions of animals along the highways, for conversion into phosphates.

The value of all manufactured fertilizers depends upon their solubility and these manures should all be appreciated by the growing crops. To expect any such fertilizing matter to remain in the ground another year is to presume that the fertilizer are not properly manufactured. Bone dust, however, will remain in the soil several years.

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The farmers of Michigan have undertaken a fight against further royalty for the right to use a certain process for drive-wells claimed by one N. W. Greene as his exclusive property. Counsel has been employed to represent the farmers, who are determined to contest the claim to the last extremity. The outcome of the pending litigation will be eagerly watched by farmers throughout the country.

The uncommonly large number of insects injurious to vegetation, which

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M. L. JACKSON

IS SELLING



CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ALSO, VEGETABLES IN SEASON.

Our Wagon Runs through Town every Wednesday and Saturday

Special Announcement! Special Announcement!

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PHILADELPHIA.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

A Pure Family Medicine that Invigorates without Intoxicating.



Parker's Hair Balsam.

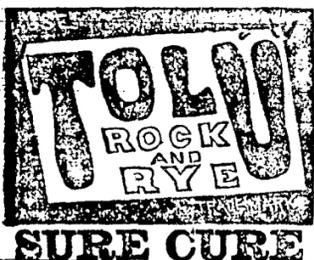
The Best, Cheapest, and Most Economical Hair Dressing. Never fails to restore the youthful color to gray hair.

FLORENTIN COLOGNE.

A new and correcting flower and living perfume. Price 25 and 50 cents.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties, try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. If you have Dyspepsia, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. There are hundreds of miserable sufferers daily dying from lung, kidney and nervous diseases who might be saved by using PARKER'S GINGER TONIC in time. If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours. Ask your neighbor or druggist about it, or send for a circular to HISCOX & CO., New York.

50c. and \$1 sizes. Great saving in buying dollar size.



TOLU ROCK AND RYE SURE CURE

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, and All Diseases of THROAT and LUNGS.

Put up in Quart-Size Bottles for Family Use.

Scientific Preparation of Balsam Tolu, Crystallized Rock Candy, Old Rye, and other tonics. The Formula known to our best physicians, is highly commended by them, and the analysis of our most prominent chemist, Prof. G. A. MANKIE, in Chicago, is on the label of every bottle. It is well known to the medical profession that TOLU ROCK AND RYE will afford the richest relief for Croup, Hoarse, Influenza, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Weak Lungs, also Consumption, in the most rapid and advanced stages.

Used as a BEVERAGE and APPETIZER, it makes a delightful tonic for the system. Is pleasant to take; it is not diluted, it gives tone, activity and strength to the whole human frame.

CAUTION. DON'T BE DECEIVED by unprincipled dealers who try to palm off upon you Rock and Rye in place of our TOLU ROCK AND RYE, which is the only medicated article made the genuine has a GOVERNMENT STAMP on each bottle. LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Proprietors, 111 Madison Street, Chicago.

Ask your Druggist for it! Ask your Grocer for it! Ask your Wine Merchant for it! Children, ask your Mamma for it!

Sold by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS everywhere.

AND BY LAWRENCE & MARTIN, No. 6 Barclay St. New York.



SICK HEADACHE POSITIVELY CURED BY CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

We Mean Cured, Not Merely Relieved

And Can Prove What we Claim.

There are no failures and no disappointments. If you are troubled with SICK HEADACHE you can be easily and quickly cured, as hundreds have been cured. We shall be pleased to mail a list of testimonials to any interested.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS cure all forms of Biliousness, prevent Constipation and Dyspepsia, promote Digestion, relieve distress from too hearty eating, correct Disorders of the Stomach, Stimulate the Liver, and Regulate the Bowels. They do all this by taking just one little pill at a dose. They are purely vegetable, do not purge or purge, and are as nearly perfect as it is possible for a pill to be. Price 25 cents, 5 for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere or sent by mail.

WATERBURY MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

Philadelphia & Atlantic City

Time-table of May 7, 1901.

Station	M. & D. Acc.		Acc. Sunday	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Philadelphia	8:00	4:00	8:00	8:00
Camden	8:45	4:20	8:20	8:20
Jacksonville	9:30	4:35	8:35	8:35
Williamstown Junction	10:15	5:00	9:00	9:00
Cedar Brook	11:00	5:15	9:15	9:15
Winslow	11:45	5:30	9:30	9:30
Hammononton	12:30	5:45	9:45	9:45
Da Costa	1:15	6:00	10:00	10:00
Elwood	2:00	6:15	10:15	10:15
Egg Harbor	2:45	6:30	10:30	10:30
Pomona	3:30	6:45	10:45	10:45
Atlantic City	4:15	7:00	11:00	11:00

Camden & Atlantic City

Station	H. A. A. M.		S. A.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Philadelphia	6:00	3:00	8:00	8:00
Cooper's Point	6:15	3:15	8:15	8:15
Penn. R. R. June	6:30	3:30	8:30	8:30
Haddonfield	6:45	3:45	8:45	8:45
Ashtand	7:00	4:00	9:00	9:00
Kirkwood	7:15	4:15	9:15	9:15
Berlin	7:30	4:30	9:30	9:30
Atoe	7:45	4:45	9:45	9:45
Waterford	8:00	5:00	10:00	10:00
Ancoara	8:15	5:15	10:15	10:15
Winslow Junction	8:30	5:30	10:30	10:30
Hammononton	8:45	5:45	10:45	10:45
Da Costa	9:00	6:00	11:00	11:00
Elwood	9:15	6:15	11:15	11:15
Egg Harbor	9:30	6:30	11:30	11:30
Pomona	9:45	6:45	11:45	11:45
Absecon	10:00	7:00	12:00	12:00
Atlantic	10:15	7:15	12:15	12:15
May's Landing	10:30	7:30	12:30	12:30

UP TRAINS.

Station	H. A. A. M.		S. A.	
	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.
Philadelphia	7:35	9:20	5:50	8:20
Cooper's Point	7:50	9:35	6:05	8:35
Penn. R. R. June	8:05	9:50	6:20	8:50
Haddonfield	8:20	10:05	6:35	9:05
Ashtand	8:35	10:20	6:50	9:20
Kirkwood	8:50	10:35	7:05	9:35
Berlin	9:05	10:50	7:20	9:50
Atoe	9:20	11:05	7:35	10:05
Waterford	9:35	11:20	7:50	10:20
Ancoara	9:50	11:35	8:05	10:35
Winslow Junction	10:05	11:50	8:20	10:50
Hammononton	10:20	12:05	8:35	11:05
Da Costa	10:35	12:20	8:50	11:20
Elwood	10:50	12:35	9:05	11:35
Egg Harbor	11:05	12:50	9:20	11:50
Pomona	11:20	1:05	9:35	12:05
Absecon	11:35	1:20	9:50	12:20
Atlantic	11:50	1:35	10:05	12:35
May's Landing	12:05	1:50	10:20	12:50

Up express stops at Hammononton 8:48 A. M. Philadelphia 9:50. Down express leaves Philly at 3:30 p.m., Hammononton, 4:20, Atlantic 5:15

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The CENTURY Magazine,
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For the Coming Year.

With the November number began the new series under the title of "The Century Magazine," which will be, in fact, a new, enlarged and improved "Scribner." The pages are somewhat longer and wider, admitting pictures of a larger size, and increasing the reading matter about

Fourteen Additional Pages.

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

A new novel by Mrs. Burnett (Author of "That Girl of Lowly's," etc.) entitled "Through One Administration," a story of Washington life.

Studies of the Louisiana Creoles, By Geo. W. Cable, author of "The Grandissime," etc. A series of illustrated papers on the traditions and romance of Creole life in Louisiana.

A Novel by W. D. Howells, Author of "A Chance Acquaintance," etc., dealing with characteristic features of American life.

Ancient and Modern Sculpture.
"A History of Ancient Sculpture" by Mrs. Lucy M. Mitchell, to contain the finest series of engravings yet published of the masterpieces of sculpture. There will also be papers on "Living English Sculptors," and on the "Younger Sculptors of America," fully illustrated.

The Opera in New York.
By Richard Grant White. A popular and valuable review, to be illustrated with wonderful completeness and beauty.

Architecture and Decoration in America
Will be treated in a way to interest both possessor and housewife; with many practical as well as beautiful illustrations from recent designs.

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

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

The Reform of the Civil Service.
Arrangements have been made for a series of able papers on this pressing political question.

Poetry and Poets in America.
There will be studies of Longfellow, Whittier, Emerson, Lowell, and others, by E. C. Steadman.

Stories, Sketches, and Essays
May be expected from Charles Dudley Warner, W. D. Howells, "Mark Twain," Edward Eggleston, Henry James, Jr., John Vair, Miss Gordon Cumming, "H. H.," George W. Cable, Joel Chandler Harris, A. C. Rowland, F. D. Millet, Noah Brooks, Frank B. Stockton, Constance F. Woolson, H. H. Rogers, Albert Bigsby, Washington Gladden, John Burroughs, Parks Goodwin, Tommaso Salvadori, Henry Kino, Ernest Ingersoll, E. L. Godkin, E. D. Washburn, and many others.

One or two papers on "The Adventures of the Tit Club," and an original Life of Bowdler, the engraver, by Austin D. Leonard among other features to be later announced.

The Editorial Departments
Throughout will be unusually complete, and "The World's Work" will be considerably enlarged.

The price of "The Century Magazine" will remain at \$4 per year—25 cents a number. The portrait (size 2 1/2 x 3 1/2) of the late Dr. Hollis was illustrated just before his death, photographic from a life-sized drawing by W. H. Eaton, will possess a new interest to the readers of this magazine. It is offered at \$3 retail, or together with "The Century Magazine" for \$5.50. Subscriptions are taken by the publishers, and by book-sellers and newsdealers everywhere.

THE CENTURY COMPANY,
Union Square, New York City.

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Any information cheerfully given by the officers of the Company or its Agents.

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R. J. HOWELL, Sec'y.