

SWAYNE'S

AN UNFAILING REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES. TETTER, ITCH, SORES, PINPLES, ERYSIPELAS, BLITCHES, RING WORM, &c.

OINTMENT

THE GREAT CURE FOR ITCHING PILES

Symptoms are moisture, stinging, itching, worse at night; seems as if pin-worms were crawling about the rectum; the private parts are often affected. As a pleasant, economical and positive cure, Swayne's Ointment is superior to any article in the market. Sold by druggists, or send 50 cts. in 3-ct. stamps. 3 Boxes, \$1.25. Address, Dr. Swayne & Son, Phila., Pa.

upon it one moment's notice. We are all willing to listen to the report of a respectable, "reliable and competent" surveyor, but we will not accept Mr. Whitney's statements in any degree whatever.

If Mr. Felton (whom Mr. W. employed to run over his own line, not to survey E. H. R.) has anything to say, we shall be most pleased to learn it; then we can judge of his reliability. If he is honest, he will tell Mr. W. that his line is an imposition and that he ought to be ashamed of himself for attempting to so deceive the confidence of the people. The beauty of Mr. W.'s arguments is illustrated when he says our lines at the County line are 14.3 feet apart when they should be 24.6 feet apart, hence Brown and King's line crooked. Or, in other words, Jackson sells beans at 10 cts. per qt., how long will it take an elephant to climb a tree? The fact is that Mr. W.'s first line on which he reported to the council is only about 5 1/2 feet east of our line in 15th street. His review placed it at least 2 feet nearer our line, and now he reports Mr. Felton's line as 14.3 feet east of ours a few rods beyond at the county line; showing that Mr. Felton ran about 10 feet east of Whitney's last line. This convicts Mr. W. by his own statement of an error of at least 10 feet of the 12 feet which he claimed he had wandered from the line on which he started. Thanks Mr. Felton for so closely verifying our claim as to the proper point of termination of Mr. W.'s line. But as Mr. Felton was not employed to run the line of the road, but to straighten Mr. W.'s line, it is perfectly natural that he should not be in the road within 14.3 feet as Mr. W. admits.

Mr. W. stated that the line we started on was only continued to Fairview Avenue. To those who are acquainted with Mr. W.'s statements nothing need be said. To others it is only necessary to say that the assertion is absolutely false. He says the distance between the lines on the house is 9.77 feet when in reality there is no point on the south side of the house indicating the position of our line for him to measure from, because we sighted to a flag on the other side of the house. He has taken points and figures to suit himself, with the sole object of misrepresenting and falsifying our line in every possible way.

We have proved the absolute correctness of our entire line by sighting through its whole length from a single station, and nothing that Mr. Whitney can say or do will ever change it one inch from its proper place. Our investigations of E. H. R. are completed. We thank all who have taken an interest in the work for the purpose of seeing justice done and preserving the base line of our town. But whenever it shall be necessary to oppose fraud or imposition we are always ready to do our duty.

Respectfully,
CHARLES S. KING.

Egg Harbor Road.

On the 3d of January 1883, I addressed the following note to P. H. Brown:

My Dear Sir: Do me the favor to answer the following questions, and truly oblige yours, CHARLES WHITNEY.

1st, did you, in delimiting the centre line of E. H. R., lay off the distance from the mark (as found) on the corner of Tilton's store, twenty-four feet and nine inches (24 ft. 9 in.) to the centre of the road? (Answer yes.)

2d, when you started your line did it extend from the boat, between Mr. Frost and Mr. Pressy's, in the E. H. R., and through the point you fixed and just referred to, 24 ft. 9 in., and so on to the stake at what is known as 15th street? (Answer yes.)

3d, were the three points considered in the same straight line? (Answer yes.)

The above answers were made on the same note (as above), and returned to me on the 5th or 6th; and on the following day Mr. Brown called on me at my house, at which time I told him of these errors.

Now the object of this communication is that I will show to the people of this town that this line so definitely determined, conflicts with his last liap with the glittering tin pails, that it throws all his

monuments into confusion. It is by his own work that I shall demonstrate the fact that his whole work is wrong and this I intend to do by a careful retracing of his own lines, by one of the most competent engineers in this state. And I shall give notice to Mr. Brown when it is to be done, that he may see his lines are accurately traced; and within a week from this time.

If I don't do this most conclusively and effectually to the entire satisfaction of all parties interested I will receipt my bill for the sum of \$111.50.

CHARLES WHITNEY.

MR. EDITOR:—

The public is invited to shut its eye on the following—it is for Mr. Whitney, and is made necessary by his address in your last, to Council, lest he should say I have shown the white feather. His proposition assumes an air of originality, when in fact it is substantially the same as I made in the *Herald*, more than a month ago; and I do not go back on it. Mr. Whitney appealed to Judge Clement as an eminent surveyor of New Jersey, and as an authority on E. H. road, his letter was read by Mr. Whitney before council. To the Judge, therefore, we will go. Whenever Mr. Whitney is ready, we will ask Mr. Clement to send us a competent surveyor to review our work, with the understanding that whoever is most in error on the middle point at Tilton's (or anywhere else) shall pay the bill. It will, however, be interesting to know beforehand, which of the three lines he proposes to stand by, namely, the one which he reported to council as terminating in Fifteenth street, so called; the one he afterwards ran, two feet farther to the west at the same point; or the one which Mr. Felton ran for him on his turn off bearing. The first is five and a half feet east of our line; the second, three and a half feet; the last, Mr. Whitney reports in the *Herald* as fourteen and three-tenths feet east, at county line, which is not far from where I demonstrated before council Mr. Whitney's bearing should have carried him in the first place. If the public had not shut its eye on this article, it would have perceived there is some difference in these lines. After all, what is the use of fooling away any more time trying to find out whether this line of Mr. Whitney's (which he says he detected from the middle at Pressy's corner) is again in the middle at Tilton's. His problem was solved by its destruction, and that happened when the records at Woodbury were found to declare E. H. road a straight line. P. H. BROWN.

THAT'S SO!—Ordinarily he who buys second-hand goods realizes, when it is too late, that he has made a bad mistake—but he who invests fifty cents in Swayne's Ointment—does a wise thing, and the people of the world, (who ought to know everything) will say of him: "Ah! that man has a level head—next winter we will place him in Congress." Itching Piles, Barber's Itch, Prairie Itch, Tetter, Pimples and Blotches, Ring-worms, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas and other eruptions all flee its path. Ask your druggist for it.

A lecturer is telling "How we Hear." It is easy told. Somebody tells a friend of ours, and tells him not to tell; but it's the way we hear.

Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla in the spring of the year to purify the blood, invigorate the system, excite the liver to action, restore the healthy tone and vigor of the whole physical mechanism.

At Simons' Gap, Georgia, there is a man of eighty years who is now living with his ninth wife. He has fifty three children and at a recent reunion of his family more than 300 of his descendants were present.

It is the clean tablecloth that catches the early grease spot.

A gentleman entered a Portsmouth, N. H., drug store and asked for the "dark possibility of bright ideas." The clerk looked non-plussed and said he hadn't it in stock. The customer then explained that he wanted—a bottle of ink.

Two Boston girls paid their way through college by doing washing and ironing during their evenings.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs; none so trifled with by the majority of sufferers. The ordinary cough or cold, resulting perhaps from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often but the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.
"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed nights after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 62 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me from ever being a cripple."
HORACE FAIRBROTHER,
Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Crop.—A Mother's Tribute.
"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup; it seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was always kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight, less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours,
MRS. EMMA GEDNEY,
159 West 125th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effectual remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried."
A. J. CRANE,
Lake Crystal, Minn., March 13, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL."
JOSEPH WALDEN,
Byhalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles."
E. BRADDOCK,
Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will always cure when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

MALARIA

Malaria is an almost indescribable malady which not even the most talented physicians are able to fathom. Its cause is most frequently ascribed to local surroundings, and there is very little question, but this opinion is substantiated by facts. Malaria does not necessarily mean chills and fever while these troubles usually accompany it. It often affects the sufferer with general lassitude, accompanied by loss of appetite, sleeplessness, a tired feeling and a high fever, the person affected growing weaker and weaker, loses flesh day after day, until he becomes a mere skeleton, a shadow of his former self.

Malaria once having laid its hold upon the human frame, the door of the system is thrown open to nervous diseases. The body weak and enfeebled absorbs no nourishment, but subsisting upon itself, the digestive organs no longer perform their functions; the liver becomes torpid, and other organs failing to do their routine work, speedily become disordered, and dissolution and death are apt to ensue.

In addition to being a certain cure for malaria and chills and fever, BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is highly recommended for all diseases requiring a certain and efficient tonic; especially indigestion, dyspepsia, intermittent fevers, want of appetite, loss of strength, lack of energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs. It is for sale by all respectable dealers in medicines, price, \$1 per bottle.

Be sure and get the genuine **BROWN'S IRON BITTERS.** Take no other.

Dr. Geo. R. SHIDLE, SURGEON 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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THE LADIES' STORE OF HAMMONTON.
TOMLIN & SMITH'S,
Corner of Bellevue & Horton St.

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

Mrs. J. Sibley
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.

Send free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything. This business is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many have worked wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make good pay. No one who is willing to work fails to make more money every day than can be made in a week of any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will gain a short cut to fortune. Address, H. HALL & Co., Portland, Maine.

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Improved Farms and Village lots with good buildings pleasantly located, in and near the center of the town.
For Sale from \$300 to \$3,000
in easy installments.
TO RENT FROM \$5 to \$10 A MONTH.
Address,
T. J. SMITH & SON,
Hammonton, N. J.

A. J. SMITH,
NOTARY PUBLIC
AND
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, and other papers executed in a neat, careful and correct manner.
Hammonton, N. J.

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ATTORNEY AT-LAW,
AND
Master and Solicitor in Chancery;
MAY'S LANDING, N. J.

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

COAL!
We are now prepared to receive orders for coal to be delivered at any time through the Fall and Winter, at lowest prices. We deliver coal when desired. Our coals are the best qualities of coal constantly on hand, and we Railroad Avenue, on the railroad shed shed. Coal furnished direct from cars, monthly. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Give us your orders early.
C. F. SAXTON,
HAMMONTON, N. J.

Choice BALED HAY
90 cents and \$1.00 pr cwt.

At Anderson's
Flour, Grain, and Feed Store.

Gerry Valentini,
UNDERTAKER,
Is prepared to furnish Coffins, Caskets (with handles and plates), Shrouds, Robes of any quality wanted. Funerals promptly attended to. Chaises resect-d, and Furniture rep-ired and renovated.
SHOP on Egg Harbor Road, next to Aiken's Carriage Factory, Hammonton.

T. Hartshorn,
Painter and Paper Hanger,
Hammonton, N. J.
Orders left in P. O. Box 24 will receive prompt attention.

MR. EDITOR:—
Permit me to relieve your readers who are interested, in the Egg Harbor road question, of the false impressions which Mr. Whitney's effort in the *Herald* of last week, may have produced. It was clearly intended to deceive and mislead all who are not acquainted with the palpable absurdities of his entire (so called) survey; otherwise I should not bestow

OLD LOVE

I met her, she was thin and cold. She looked at me with tottering feet. The hair was gray that once was gold. Her hands were wrinkled, and her eyes, Robbed of the bright light of joy. Were dim. I felt a sad surprise. That I had loved her when a boy.

"I NEED NOT HEAR."

I need not hear each night-wind loud Go moaning down the world. I need not lift each bleacher loud From bodies white and cold.

The Girl Detective.

A Police Story.

The door of Rufus Markham's counting-room was scarcely closed, and the proprietor of the large, flourishing cotton factory talked earnestly with a gentlemanly-looking man of middle age, whose face was as impressive as a wax mask.

of roguery, ingratitude and theft. His manner toward his uncle was the perfection of respectful affection, and before he had been an hour in the counting-room Mr. Markham's fears were entirely gone.

They were talking of a certain dark-eyed little maiden who was soon to be Mrs. Tryon, and when Fred left his uncle it was with a promise that he would call in the evening upon Miss Clarkson to arrange for the wedding-day.

The young man, a favorite of fortune, apparently spent the afternoon with his betrothed, received his uncle in the evening beside her, and accompanied the old gentleman to his boarding-house, receiving an affectionate farewell when he took his way to his room in another house.

It was just when summer twilight was fading that, returning home from a drive with Maud Clarkson, Fred met his uncle's confidential clerk waiting for him at Maud's house.

"I have a note for you, Mr. Fred," he said, "and as you were not at home I thought I would wait for you here."

"Something in the young man's face struck a sudden chill to Maud's heart. 'You have bad news,' she cried.

"Perhaps Mr. Fred had better read the note," was the evasive answer. But Maud's terror was only increased when Fred, after reading the note broke into a furious exclamation of rage.

"Who dares to say that I am a midnight burglar?" he shouted. "O, Fred, what is it?" asked Maud, turning very white.

"My uncle has been robbed of five thousand dollars, and he pays me the compliment of supposing me to be the thief because I have a duplicate key to his private desk. I—great heavens!" he cried, with a sudden change in his voice, "he cannot mean it. I rob my uncle—"

"Mr. Fred," said the clerk, respectfully, "I only waited to see how you took the note to speak a few words of advice. Mr. Fred, I was with your father when he was killed on a railway train; I was with your uncle when he brought you from your mother's funeral to his home. I took you to boarding-school, and brought you home for the holidays; and I've loved you, boy and man, since you were ten years old—and that's twelve long years. I know you never, never took the money; but things look very ugly for you."

"But," said Fred, grasping hard the hand of the old clerk held out to him, "I cannot understand it. Listen." And he read aloud the note from his uncle:

"MR. FREDERICK TRYON.—I could not believe, without proof—undeniable, positive proof—that you could rob me of five thousand dollars, taken as you know from my private desk on Wednesday last. You are my sister's son, and I'll never be the one to imprison or punish you. But you are to have a nephew of mine. Willingly, I will never look you in the face again. Your ill-gotten gains I freely give you to start in some business, trusting that you will endeavor to live honestly in the future. Do not try to see me; I will not listen to any explanations I know of or will not write, for I will not open your letters."

"Maud Clarkson grew white as death as she heard the stern edict. 'O, Fred,' she cried, 'what can you do?' 'Starve, I supposed,' was the bitter answer, 'as I do not happen to possess the ill-gotten gains he so generously presents me. But I will not ask you to starve with me, Maud. You were betrothed to the millionaire's nephew and heir; the disinherited beggar frees you from your promise.'

his report. The old man's face at first, and when your uncle remembered I was in the room I had heard about all Vogdes knew. You remember there was a note coming due last Wednesday?"

"Yes; well, I thought at the time it was curious that your uncle gave him a check, when I knew the money was drawn out of the bank the day before to meet that very note. But I never knew until this morning that the money was stolen from Mr. Markham's private desk by means of false keys. Mr. Fred," said the old man, earnestly, "it was all in five hundred dollar notes, and your uncle had the numbers."

"Well?" "This morning Vogdes brought back one of the notes which you gave to T. yesterday in payment for a pearl lock-etc."

"Stop! Potter, let me think. Where did I get that note? I have it. Arnold gave it to me to take out a hundred dollars that I lent him some time ago. And Arnold—Potter—Arnold borrowed my keys last Wednesday night to open his trunk. Potter, huzza! we know the thief?"

"Not so fast, Mr. Fred; not so fast. It will not be an easy matter to prove this. Were there any witnesses present when Arnold borrowed the keys?"

"No; I was alone in my room, half undressed, when he knocked at my door and said he had lost the key of his trunk. I lent him my bunch of keys, which he returned before I was out of bed the next day."

"And you were also alone when he paid you the money?" "Yes; I thought he was very flush, for you know as well as I do, Potter, that note for five hundred dollars is not a daily visitor in Arnold's pocket."

"He is a cunning scoundrel. He wants to ascertain if the notes can be identified before he tries to get rid of them himself. Mr. Fred, will you leave it to me a few days—only a few days—and if I don't catch the thief you may try."

"But my uncle?" "Wait till you can prove your innocence before you see him. Only a week—give me only a week to catch Arnold. And, by the way, you will give me an additional chance if you will leave the city. Throw him off his guard by letting him suppose you are banished for crime."

"Run away like a coward!" flashed Fred. "Only for a week. You see, the probability is that Arnold has the money in his possession yet. He will wait to see the fate of what he has given you before putting any more into circulation; but he has probably hidden it very securely. He will watch, but if you are willing I will take your room while you are gone, and do a little detective business on my part."

It was not easy to persuade Fred to consent to Potter's plan, but Maud's persuasion being added to the old man's, he finally consented to leave the city for a week and return in that time to vindicate his own innocence, in case of Potter's failure.

Before night Fred was on his way to visit another city, and his landlady had agreed to allow Mr. Potter to occupy his place during his absence.

Fred had been gone two days when the old clerk called upon Miss Clarkson to report on his progress.

"I am completely baffled," he said, in answer to her inquiries. "You see, Arnold knows me and evidently suspects me. He is so affectionately desirous of keeping me in sight that I cannot get a peep into his room; and whenever he is out, he locks the door and gives the key to the landlady. I cannot force the door yet, and by the time Fred returns I am afraid the money will be smuggled away. I am sure the money is in his possession now, he is so careful about his room. Nobody gets in there but the landlady. I did think of bribing the chambermaid to let me in when she was at work there, but unfortunately she left to-day."

A flash of light seemed to pass across Maud's face; but she only said, demurely: "Your landlady is German, is she not?" "Yes; her English is very imperfect. Have you ever seen her?" "No; I have heard Fred speak of her. My mother, you know, was German."

"You! What can you do?" "Come to-morrow and, I will tell you."

Punctual to the appointed time Potter made his appearance. With dancing eyes and flushed cheeks Maud met him. "Well?" he asked, certain from her looks that she had good tidings.

"I told you I would succeed." "And you did? Huzza! I feel as young as Fred himself."

"To whom I have telegraphed to return. He will be here this evening, and you must bring Mr. Markham, Mr. Vogdes and the proper police authorities to meet in his room. Then, Mr. Potter, go to Mr. Arnold's room and remove the pipe of the stove at elbow. In the joint you will find Mr. Markham's memorandum book and the missing notes."

"You are sure?" "Listen. This morning, in a calico dress, sun bonnet and coarse shoes for disguise, I applied for the place of chamber-maid at the boarding house where Mr. Arnold has a room. I braided my hair in two long plaits, and concealed my landlady that I was recent importation from Germany, unable to speak a word of English. She agreed to take me for one week on trial, and before I had been two hours in the house I was sent to tidy Mr. Arnold's room. Never was a room tidied so quickly, and seeing my mistress on her way to market I shot the bolt and took a survey of the premises. The trunk was locked, the bureau drawers wide open, the closet ajar. I felt a reluctance to overhaul his private depositories, though I should have done it," she added resolutely, "if I had been driven to it. I rummaged a little, when on the closet-door I espied a shirt, apparently scarcely soiled except one sleeve, and that was black with soot. I wondered what he would be doing at the fireplace in summer, and went to examine. A few minutes sufficed to convince me that the stove had been moved out and the elbow of the pipe removed. I repeated the process—to find a roll of five hundred-dollar notes and a small note book, with the name of Rufus Markham on the first page. I carefully replaced everything and came home. Now, Mr. Potter, he may say Fred put the notes there."

"You are a brave girl!" cried the old man, looking with admiration at the beautiful, animated face, "and Fred will owe you more than his life."

"He can repay me by coming to tell me the good news when he is clear."

Eight was struck by the city clocks when Mr. Graham Arnold, dressed in the latest fashion, and with a fragrant Havana between his lips strolled leisurely into his own room.

He had been in the parlor of his boarding-house for an hour, watching Mr. Potter with some anxiety, but wholly unaware of the little party of four who, in Mr. Potter's temporary apartment, awaited his return to his own room.

Once inside the door the nonchalant look left the handsome face of the young man and he muttered fiercely: "I must get out of this. Potter suspects me, and may yet communicate his suspicions to Mr. Markham. I will be off to-night as soon as the house is quiet."

He opened a small traveling satchel as he spoke, and was rapidly filling it with necessities for a journey, when he was interrupted by a knock at the door.

"Tossing the satchel into the closet, he cried, 'Come in.' But his face turned livid as his call was obeyed, and a party of five entered the room.

Two policemen stationed themselves on his right and left, while Mr. Markham, Mr. Potter and Fred Tryon followed them.

"Now, Mr. Potter," said one of the policemen, with the face and voice of the detective Vogdes, "will you tell us where to find those missing notes?" "What notes?" cried Arnold. "What does this outrage mean?" "It means," said Mr. Potter, "that your plan to throw the robbery of Mr. Markham's private desk upon his nephew has failed. It means that the five thousand dollars stolen from the gentleman are now in your possession, except only one note given to Mr. Tryon in payment of debt."

"It's a lie!" cried the prisoner; but this white face, faltering voice and shaking limbs were no proof of innocence. "Search my trunks; search everything I have!" "No, gentlemen," said Mr. Potter.

"Draw out the stove, if you please, and look in the elbow of the pipe." "With a cry Graham Arnold fell senseless to the floor as Vogdes put his hand upon the stove. Mr. Markham turned to Fred. There was no word spoken. Hand clasped hand, and each read forgiveness in the other's eyes.

Mr. Graham Arnold spent some weeks in jail ere his trial and conviction; but before his sentence was pronounced Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Tryon were crossing the ocean on a wedding tour to Europe.

Martin's Way of Ruling Fero-cious Beasts.

A curious history, and one that sheds many gleams of light upon the character of beasts in the menagerie, is that of Henri Martin, the lion tamer, who died, 90 years old, quietly at his home, among his collections of butterflies and his books of botany."

Martin, according to his own letters, began to cultivate his gift of control over animals in the days when he was connected with a circus, by acquiring an extraordinary power over horses, which he taught every trick known to the profession, and some of which have hardly been exactly paralleled. From this he went to taming wild beasts, and soon after he had started business as proprietor of a menagerie he had labored eight months in training a royal tiger and had taught a spotted hyena to pick up his gloves. He was never seen with a whip in his hand; but he crossed his arms and gave his animals the word of command to leap on and off his shoulders, and he considered his method infinitely superior to that of the trainers who go through their business chiefly by the terrorism of a heavy whip and revolver. Their beasts obey them, but he said "they are not tamed as mine were, and when one of them rebels you can judge the tragic result from the tragic end of Lucas."

One day Martin told his wife that he anticipated trouble with his lion Cobourg, who was then in a dangerous state of excitement. She begged him to put off the performance, but he said: "No, for if I should do it once I should have to do it every time the animals have caprices." The next night his forebodings were fulfilled. Instead of performing his part properly, Cobourg crouched low and dug his talons into the stage, and his eyes flashed. Martin had no weapon at command except a dagger in his belt—"I have said never a whip." Instead of obeying orders the lion leaped at Martin, and a combat occurred in the course of which the lion took Martin up in his mouth and shook him in the air.

Martin struck the animal over the nose for a second time, and then, feeling his strength exhausted, gave himself up for lost, and turned his back to the beast, so that at the next spring it might attack the back of his neck, and so make an end of the business."

But two seconds passed—two seconds that seemed to me an eternity. I turned around. The lion's mood had changed. He looked at the audience; he looked at me. I gave the sign to go. He went away as if nothing had happened."

It was fourteen weeks before Martin could perform again; but then the lion worked as well as usual, and continued to do so for four years without any more caprices. In taming one of his tigers Martin began by taking the brute's attention off the door of the cage, and then, armed with a dagger, went rapidly into the cage and stood looking at the tiger, which for some minutes lay motionless, staring at him. Then, feeling a shiver, and knowing that if the tiger saw it all would be over with him, he went again into the cage, and this time stayed there half an hour. A third time he played the tiger a visit of three-quarters of an hour.

"The fourth time the tiger, trembling at first, lay down before the pigmy who braved it." To tame a hyena, Martin wrapped his legs and arms with cords and protected his head with a handkerchief, and then, walking into the cage, went straight to the animal and offered it his forearm. The hyena bit it, and the tamer looking steadily in its eyes, stood motionless. The next day he repeated the experiment, substituting a leg for an arm, "all the time Martin's black pupils were flashing into the gray eyes of the hyena. The beast gave up crying and smelled the feet of the master." Martin tamed his subjects by his personal influence alone, and Charles Nodler once said of him: "At the head of an army Martin might have been a Bonaparte. Chance has made a man of genius a director of a menagerie."

ONLY THE SUNNY HOURS.

Only the sunny hours, Are numbered here, Not winter time the lower, No summer days above, But from a golden sky, Where sunbeams fall, Though the bright moments fly, They're counted all.

My heart in transient woe Remembers not, The bliss of love's first glow, But childhood's round of bliss, You're tender thrill, Hope's whisper, love's first kiss— They haunt me still.

Sorrows are everywhere, Joys—all too few! Have we not had our share Of pleasure, too? No past the glad heart covers, No memories dark, Only the sunny hours, The dial mark.

Mr. Chaloner's Housekeeper.

Midwinter, and bright seasonable weather. Snow lying, shining, well-packed on all the roads, and a sharp, frosty air and a sparkling blue sky—a morning to make one feel their blood flow joyously in their veins, and their eyes glow with exercise in the open air.

Juliet Elton, in a warm sacque and a dainty blue zephyr fascinator tied over her golden hair, her little blue-mittened hands thrust in her sacque pockets, ran down the steps of the grand entrance at Chaloner Hall—off for a twenty-minute constitutional before setting down to the duties of the day, for pretty little Juliet was resident governess to the three little Chaloners, at a salary of five hundred dollars a year.

And, standing at his library window, overcoated and hatted, in readiness for the sleigh to take him to the 8:18 train-city bound, Mr. Hubert Chaloner looked at the rapidly retreating figure, so slender and petite and graceful.

Mr. Hubert Chaloner—thirty-eight, owner of Chaloner Hall, the father of three little tormentors who had been entrusted to Miss Elton's care—was a graceful, gentlemanly man, dressed in perfect taste, and decidedly good-looking, with his close-cut brown hair, his clear, pale skin, and lustrous blue eyes—a face a woman would instinctively trust to a thousand faces.

Now he looked after pretty, golden-haired Juliet, as he stood thoughtfully drawing on his gloves, thinking how fortunate he had been in finding a governess with whom Maud, and Madge, and Clyde were so satisfied—a woman who was pleasant to look at, who knew how to dress, who was lady-like, efficient, and never transcended her position.

Then Peter drove up with the big, two-seated sleigh—a marvel of luxury and elegance, with its velvet-cushioned seats and Brussels-carpeted floor, its warm fur robes, prancing bay horses, and solemn coachman in quiet livery.

And Mr. Chaloner jumped in, and went flying over the frozen snow, passing Juliet with a bow and a smile, just at the big bronze gates at the entrance to the grounds.

And, as he took the train, and consulted his memorandum for the day, Mr. Chaloner wished that, in the accomplishment of his special business to the city, he might be as successful as he had been the day he found Juliet Elton.

A cheery room into which the morning sun shone brightly through the wide shelf full of luxuriant plants that were the chief ornaments of the plain, pleasant place.

There were no signs of actual poverty in the pretty, well-worn Persian carpet, and the cozy room yet faded dainties, easy-chairs and couch, nor in the tiny little cooking stove, on which the kettle was singing contentedly.

There were cheery curtains at the windows, a few pictures—cheer and unpretending—on the wall; there were some books, that looked as though they had been well and often read; there was a red-covered pine table between the windows, and a canary, in its cage, singing its very heart away.

Together a cheerful home-room, which, though it bore no traces of want, yet was unmistakably the abode of people who had gathered these few things together—some remnants of a previous wreck, and some new, cheap necessities—and gone on again, cheerily and bravely.

to Chaloner Hall. You shall have your plants, mamma, and your books, and lie on the sofa and be comfortable as you can, dear"—so sympathetically—"and I will—what is that Mrs. Whitney's Rosamond could never quite decide, whether they dined in the kitchen, or 'kitched in the dining-room?' Anyhow, we'll make just the very best of it, won't we?"

And brave sweet Viva had made more than the best of it, all that dreary year that her mother was an invalid, and there was no money coming in except what Juliet sent them out of her generous salary.

"We shall have to do something, mamma," Viva had said that morning, "Juliet Elton, it's not fair for us—we—to be getting married, some day, and she ought to have her salary, and besides—Mamma, now don't look reproachful, if you can help it; but it just galls me a little to be beholden. Therefore, Mrs. Laurence Elton, by your royal permission, I shall look for a position where I can earn my own money, and help to take care of my blessed little mother."

Mrs. Elton smiled in Viva's saucy face, a grave, loving little smile. "No mother ever had such dear children as I," she said, her pale lips trembling, "if you feel that way, dear, it must be right."

"Of course it's right," she returned, gaily, "and I am all ready to start on a tour of discovery this morning. While you were dozing, I ran out and bought a Herald, and I've cut out this advertisement that suits me, and that I really give you charge of everything, and mamma's housekeeper taught me many things, if I only might try."

He smiled so kindly. "Could you go with me to-day?" "Yes, very, I am ready."

"Very well, then. As to the salary, it will be forty dollars a month. Does that suit you?" "The tears rushed to her eyes. "Suit me? Oh, sir, I feel rich already! What will mamma say?"

"I am afraid she will say her daughter has undertaken a great responsibility," he said, frankly. "Well, I will intrust Simon to send the rest of the applicant's home and will you be back here at three o'clock this afternoon? I wish to take the 3:20 train out."

"I will be here, sure," she said, eagerly. "And, sir, I am so thankful you have consented to try me!"

Her little gray-lisle-thread-gloved hand was on the door-handle, and Mr. Chaloner had arisen courteously, when she saw him smiling broadly, showing the very handsomest teeth and a dimple in his chin.

"Has it occurred to you that neither of us knows the name of the other? Allow me to introduce myself—Hubert Chaloner, of Chaloner Hall, a hundred miles or so up the Hudson. And you?"

"You—a housekeeper! My daughter—'Why, sir, is it possible! Chaloner Hall! My sister Juliet lives there as governess! I am—Viva—Viva Elton, and I have often read about you in her letters.'"

Then she blushed again, and Mr. Chaloner laughed a low, musical, little laugh.

"It is his rather a coincidence," he said, and in his own heart, thought how very unlike the sisters were.

One, haughty as a duchess, with her cold, fair beauty—the other, like some little tropical flower, with the dew fresh on its petals.

At home, Viva related her wonderful news, while she hastily made her preparations for departure.

turn; and then, with delicious rose flushes surging in and out on her cheeks, her lovely, dusky eyes full of mingled apprehension and eagerness, she went in, bowing to the tall, aristocratic gentleman, who looked attentively and completely surprised at such girlish loveliness and girlish dignity.

"I am come in answer to your advertisement, sir," she said, quietly, her voice quivering just the least.

He motioned her to a chair, a little, kindly smile in his handsome brown eyes.

"Can it be possible you want a situation as housekeeper? Why you are a child yourself."

"I am not so very young, sir. I am over eighteen; and I thoroughly understand the duties required of a housekeeper, and—and, indeed, I do very much want the position, for we are poor, and mamma is an invalid. And I am used to work, indeed, sir."

"Used to work!" Mr. Chaloner's eyes wandered over the graceful little figure, the pure, girlish face, so dignified yet so entreating.

"But, my dear child, it does not seem possible that you could order a large household. True, there would be no menial labor, but, with a family of ten servants, the resident governess for three children, myself, and almost constant company, you will understand that the position is no sinecure."

"I know it, sir," and the brave, dark eyes lifted to his; "but I think I could manage. We used to be rich, sir, and mamma was always delicate, and my sister was very gay, so that I really was given charge of everything, and mamma's housekeeper taught me many things, if I only might try."

He smiled so kindly. "Could you go with me to-day?" "Yes, very, I am ready."

"Very well, then. As to the salary, it will be forty dollars a month. Does that suit you?" "The tears rushed to her eyes. "Suit me? Oh, sir, I feel rich already! What will mamma say?"

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Juliet Elton sat, in a low, gray damask chair, before the glowing grate, holding a screen before her fair face, charmingly dressed in unobtrusive black silk, and dainty, creamy lace frills at neck and wrist—such a sweet, gracious vision to behold the widowed father of her three charges; and Juliet Elton had made up her mind that Hubert Chaloner should never miss that welcome until the time came when both the welcome and the welcome should be indispensable to him for the rest of his life.

"Madge, dear, you are straining your eyes, so far from the light. Clyde, turn up the gas, will you?"

And, just as the bright flame was turned brilliantly on, Mr. Chaloner entered the room.

"I have brought my new housekeeper to see you, Miss Elton," he said.

For one little instant, Juliet's heart throbbled at what the thought was pecuniary suggestive on Mr. Chaloner's part. Her lips parted in a condescending yet gracious smile, as she half arose as some duchess might do.

And Viva removed her blue veil, and smiled as she extended her hand.

"You are surprised, sister Juliet?" "While such a change swept over Juliet's face—such shame and bewilderment, and consternation, and fury—"

"Why, Viva Elton!" And Mr. Chaloner, deeply engrossed, to all appearances, in the children's sweetness and Juliet's pleading rage, sweetly and Juliet's well-bred rage.

"I dare say you will want to see each other," he said, kindly. "Miss Juliet, if you will show your sister to her room in the housekeeper's room—please."

And once inside of the "housekeeper's room"—such a cosy, bonny suite of three rooms, sitting-room, bed-room and bath-room—Juliet poured all the joys of her rage on Viva's head.

"You have disgraced me—you have ruined everything, everything!" she said, fiercely. "You shall not stay here another night! How dare you so insult me? Coming here—here, where I am—as a housekeeper!"

In vain Viva explained and protested, and it was only when Juliet had expended all her rage, and left Viva to cry herself to sleep, that she left her.

Ten o'clock in the morning, of a lovely winter day, bright and clear; and Mr. Chaloner, standing beside his study-table, looking at Viva Elton's beautiful, rippling golden hair, as she stood, with drooped head, before him, in obedience to his summons to his library to receive her orders.

"You really mean you have offended your sister so deeply?" "She is very much hurt, and—and ashamed," Viva said sorrowfully.

"She says I had better not remain. If I do, she will leave; and, sir, it will be easier for you to get another housekeeper than a governess for the children. Juliet is used to them, and they love her."

He looked eagerly at her. "But so far as you are personally concerned, Miss Viva—have you no choice? Do you wish to go?"

And although it was very sudden, and almost unheeded in the annual, of every-day life making, it was never,theless a blessed thing for them, both and haughty Juliet had the satisfaction of knowing that her sister was not such a menial, after all, in the household at Chaloner Hall.

And dear little Mrs. Elton has a home there—a beautiful, happy home, and her son-in-law loves her as well almost as he does Viva.

While Viva, so bright, and happy, and thankful, declares he married the whole family to get a housekeeper.

Material Apparitions.

Envelopes were first used in 1839. Anesthesia was discovered in 1844. The first steel pen was made in 1830. The first air-pump was made in 1654. The first lucifer match was made in 1798.

Mohammed was born at Mecca about 570. The first iron steamship was built in 1830. The first balloon ascent was made in 1783.

Coaches were first used in England in 1669. The first steel-plate was discovered in 1820. The first horse-railroad was built in 1825-27.

The Franciscans arrived in England in 1524. The first steamboat plied the Hudson in 1807. The entire Hebrew Bible was printed in 1488.

Ships were first "copper-bottomed" in 1783. Gold was first discovered in California in 1848. The first telescope was used in England in 1608.

Christianity was introduced into Japan in 1549. The first watches were made at Nuremberg in 1477. The first saw-maker's anvil brought to America in 1819.

First almanac printed by George Von Furbach in 1400. The first newspaper advertisement appeared in 1722. Percussion arms were used in the United States Army in 1830.

The first use of a locomotive in this country was in 1820. Omnibuses were first introduced in New York in 1830. Kerosene was first used for lighting purposes in 1826.

The first copper cent was coined in New Haven in 1857. The first glass factory in the United States was built in 1780.

The first printing press in the United States was worked in 1620. Glass windows were first introduced into England in the eighteenth century. The first steam engine on this continent was brought from England in 1783.

The first complete sewing machine was patented by Elias Howe, Jr., in 1846. The first Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge was organized in 1698.

The first attempt to manufacture pins in this country was made soon after the war of 1812. The first prayer book of Edward VI. came into use by authority of Parliament on Whit-Sunday, 1549. The first temperance society in this country was organized in Saratoga county, N. Y., in March, 1808.

The first coach in Scotland was brought thither in 1561, when Queen Mary came from France. It belonged to Alexander Lord Seaton.

The first daily newspaper appeared in 1702. The first newspaper printed in the United States was published in Boston on September 25, 1766.

The manufacture of porcelain was introduced into the province of Hezin, Japan, in China, in 1513, and Hezin ware still bears Chinese marks.

The first telegraphic instrument was successfully operated by S. F. B. Morse, the inventor, in 1835, though its utility was not demonstrated to the world until 1842.

Entered as second class matter. HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC CO., N. J. SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1888.

RATHER HARD ON THE OLD MAN. A young lad residing in a brick town...

Social Notices.

Use Dr. May's Electric Body Battery... A Farm for Sale... For Rent...

For Rent. A good mill, saw mill, and blacksmith shop...

A Card. To all who are suffering from errors in the functions of youth...

CANADA WOOD ASHES. This substance is now prepared to order...

Don't forget that the oldest, best and cheapest Insurance Company is the North American...



Fine Ready-made Clothing. It is no longer necessary for you to depend upon the small tailor...

Write for Samples. We will refund the money on all goods returned not found satisfactory.

A. C. YATES & Co. Ledger Building, Chestnut and Sixth Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

MANHOOD

HOW TO RESTORE MANHOOD. A new publication, a new edition of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills...

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

Where the usual variety of choice breads, cakes, pies, and crackers...

OHARLES WHITNEY, CIVIL ENGINEER, AND LAND SURVEYOR.

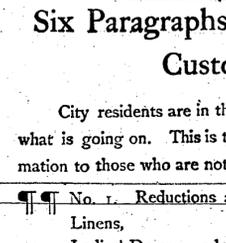
Residence, Hammonton, N. J. REFERENCES: Judge R. J. Byrnes, Hammonton, August 1887...

For Rent. A good mill, saw mill, and blacksmith shop...

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FRANK P. CALE THE NEW BUTCHER.

DEALS IN ALL KINDS OF MEAT. His wagon will be found on the streets near the station every day except Tuesday...

Thompson & Hoffman, Attorneys-at-Law, Masters in Chancery, Notaries Public, Commissioners of Deeds, Supreme Court Commissioners.

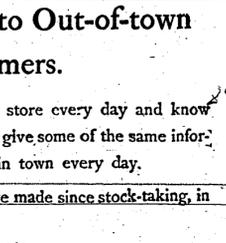
Charles Hunt, SEORMAKER. Sole agent for repairing of New Work...

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Sale of Taxes of 1888. Town of Hammonton.

Return of taxes left on unimproved, and unenclosed land, and land tenanted by persons not the lawful proprietors...

Thompson & Hoffman, Attorneys-at-Law, Masters in Chancery, Notaries Public, Commissioners of Deeds, Supreme Court Commissioners.

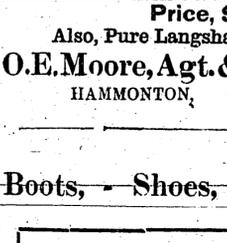
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LADIES' TONIC. The Great Female Remedy.

The Favorite Prescription of the Women's Medical Institute, BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

GARDNER & SHINN, INSURANCE AGENTS, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

FOUND A LAST. PRESSEY'S IMPROVED Common-Sense Incubator.

Hatches seventy-five to ninety percent in the hands of an amateur.

O.E. Moore, Agt. & Poultry Dealer, HAMMONTON, NEW JERSEY.

Boots, - Shoes, - and - Rubbers

BOOTS AND SHOES WHICH FIT AND WEAR LI.

E. H. Carpenter's, HAMMONTON, N. J.

Boots, - Shoes, - and - Rubbers

Land's Rural Register and Almanac. The only publication of its kind...

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1888. LOCAL MISCELLANY.

Caucus this evening, at Union Hall. Town meeting commences at ten o'clock next Wednesday morning.

Elmer Packard has resigned his school at Weaverville, and will join his brother Fremont, in Missouri.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the May's Landing and Egg Harbor Railroad Company...

A fire occurred at the factory on Wednesday afternoon, caused by the upsetting of a lamp.

The annual session of the New Jersey Conference of the M. E. Church will begin at St. Luke's M. E. Church...

Wiggins prophecy of a great storm this month has struck terror to the fishermen along the Atlantic coast.

The C. & A. is now running a parlor car. Jaos. Wanamaker's family is at the Waverly.

Atlantic is the champion county for ager societies. A religious revival is in progress at the town.

There's a new heir to the terrapin farm. Senator Gardner received the following telegram in Trenton, on Tuesday.

It may be taken for granted that the narrow gauge vessel has not been asleep during the battle of the broad gauge ferrets.

Our death rate is so small that the Atlantic City Cemetery Association may be obliged to kill somebody in order to start its graveyard.

Mr. French has started to build his paint shop, near Walter's Blacksmith shop. He intends using it for small work.

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AYER'S Sarsaparilla

It is spring. A restoration of the pure's latent forces is taking place. Like the world around you, renew your complexion, invigorate your powers, cleanse the channels of life.

It is said that the teachers of Atlantic City consider it the "proper" thing for the scholars to sit with the left side to the desk when writing.

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Only three prisoners in the jail at present. Jas. North, M. D., who recently graduated from the Philadelphia Dental College...

THE TRENTON TIMES. PUBLISHED EVERY AFTER-NOON IN THE YEAR.

THE CAPITAL OF NEW JERSEY. FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR-FIFTY CENTS A MONTH.

THE ONLY PERFECTLY INDEPENDENT NEWS-PAPER IN THE STATE.

THE C. C. C. C. ON Trenton Business College. A Practical Training-School for Business.

Agricultural.

A ton of London sewage contains only three pounds of solid matter. It appears from Piny's description, that the rhododendron of the mountains so poisonous to animal life, was what we call clamper.

An Ohio farmer sows the Mammoth Pearl as the potato to take the place of the Peach-blow, against which charges of deterioration are made.

The drought has so seriously affected the wheat crop of Australia that farmers of this country need not fear Australian competition the coming year.

Salt is used to destroy the onion maggot with partial success. About the 1st of July, sow two bushels to the acre; the salt also hastens the maturity of the crop.

Everything points to another period in England of live stock contagion. Both foot and mouth disease and pleuropneumonia are appearing in unexpected places.

There are almost a score of incubators in operation at Hammon, N. J., and there will be more chickens hatched there this season than ever before, the climate and soil, as well as location, being specially adapted to the raising of poultry.

A good guide for feeding grain to cattle is one pound to each hundred of their weight. Most animals eat in proportion to their weight, and an animal weighing 1000 pounds may receive ten pounds of grain per day.

Martindale-Catkins, a discouraged fruit-grower in Western New York, is digging out a fifty acre apple orchard, planted twenty years ago. It has never borne but one full crop, and then the price was too low to pay for picking.

Arthur S. Core, of Mount Vernon, N. Y., grew two crops of potatoes last year on the same land. The second crop was shortened by drought; but in a good season he thinks two crops may be made profitable where land is scarce.

Professor J. L. Budd says the scions of Russian apples sent to the Iowa Agricultural College were judiciously selected from varieties grown in the latitude of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and he prophesies their future success in this country.

Noor contains a small percentage of nitrogen. Used alone it makes an excellent top-dressing for spring grain and grass, being quick in its action without being too stimulating. It has also the property of destroying slugs on winter grain.

Many so-called cases of pear blight are due to other causes than blight. Quite often trees are said to be blighted from too much manure, when, in fact, the heavy doses of manure would have killed an oak or butternut as quickly as it killed the pear.

It is bad policy to wash harness with soap; as the potash injures leather. If the harness becomes rusty rub off the dirt as well as possible with a soft brush and supply a dressing of grain black, followed with oil or tallow, which will fasten the color and make the leather pliable.

In the Island of Jamaica splendid cattle are raised on Guinea grass, many weighing 2000 pounds or more after being dressed. Thousands of acres in Guinea grass can be seen in some parts of the island stretching for miles on the hillsides and plains, and stocked with the finest imported cattle from England.

Care should be taken in selecting the proper soil for each vegetable. The long varieties of beets, carrots and parsnips should never be grown in heavy soil that packs easily. There are kinds that grow partly out of the ground, but sandy or open light soils are best for the long varieties.

According to French authorities the production of beet-root sugar in Europe this year amounts to 1,920,000 tons, an increase of 137,500 tons over last year. Germany is still the greatest producer, heading the list with 675,000 tons; Austria Hungary ranks next, with 450,000 tons; France third, with 410,000 tons; Polish-Russia fourth, with 275,000 tons.

A young colt was recently sold for several thousand dollars, and the lesson is thus taught farmers that the reputation of the parents places a value on an animal before it is tried on its own merits. This little colt may in the future prove worthless, or it may be superior to its parents, but the fact of its being well bred gave it a high value. Farmers improve your stock.

Bullock's blood is used on a large scale as a manure, but chiefly for mixing with other fertilizers. In its natural state blood contains about three per cent. of nitrogen; when dried it contains twelve per cent. It takes an excellent manure for turnips when mixed with bone-dust or phosphatic guano. Mixed with peat or mold it may be applied as a top-dressing to wheat, crops and to grass land.

A notable event in connection with the Chicago show was the sale of an Angus (polled) cow for \$1300. It is quite safe to predict, knowing of what stuff these black polled cattle are made, that one day, when they are sufficiently numerous to afford it and their beef will be on exhibition, it will come into successful competition, too, with the Short-horn beef and rub the white-faced Herefords very closely.—Farmers' Magazine.

The finest plantation in Alabama—the Oswichee Bend place—of 4000 acres, was sold the other day to Mr. Hatcher, of Columbus, for \$30,200. This is less than \$8 an acre, and Mr. Hatcher was offered \$10,000 advance on his purchase the week after he made it. In North Georgia lands command readily from \$15 to \$30 an acre along the railroads.

The average value of lands in Georgia, as returned for taxes, is \$3.12 an acre. The demand for good horses increases despite the enlarged use of steam machinery in all kinds of business. There are probably more horses now used to cart produce to and from railroad stations than were ever required for the stage routes that the railroads superseded. Yet, when the steam engine came into general use for transportation, many believed that the days of horse-breeding were over.

English experience shows that the quantity of farm-yard manure produced in feeding cattle may vary from one-half to three-fourths the amount of food consumed and the straw used as litter. A ton of dry food, such as grain, cake, hay or straw, yields when fed about two tons of dung. A ton of green food, however, such as clover, vetches, mangel, turnips or cabbage, does not afford, on an average, more than half a ton of dung.

A plan in use in South Australia for leading cattle, said to be very effective, is as follows: Tie the end of the rope around the base of the near horn; pass the line across the forehead, back behind the horns and under the back of the near ear, thence up between the ropes and the animal's forehead. When hauled taut a hitch is made which takes in the ear, the least pressure upon which by pulling the rope, it is said, prevents the most obstinate beast from hanging back.

Take good care of the breeding sows. They are about the most valuable of our farm stock just now. Let their feed be generous, and not exclusively of corn. Clover hay run through the cutting-box and then scalded, with a liberal mixing of equal quantities, by measure, of corn and wheat bran makes about as good a ration as can be given them at this time of the year, and will keep them in the best of health, and bring good, strong, vigorous pigs.—Epitomist.

An English writer suggests the possibility of compressing green fodder into small bales by means of a press something like a hay press, and filling these bales in any convenient building, filling up the crevices between the bales and the walls with chaff. This he thinks would be as well as to pack the fodder in an underground silo, and press it all at once with heavy weights, and at the same time could be stored away or fed out much more easily.

A writer makes the following good suggestion to the Husbandman: Save the buckwheat chaff and use it as an absorbent in the cow stable. Being fine and mild it makes one of the best absorbents for this purpose. He finds a corn basket full (one and a half bushels) will absorb all the urine from ten cows over night and keep them dry and clean. He has made a practice of saving all of his own and buying of his neighbors for \$1 per load of fifty baskets, and it pays well.

The war between the Shorthorn and the Hereford breeders continues in the West. The claim of Shorthorn breeders that the cows are better milkers is taken as indicating their inferiority as beef producers. Nature does not give superiority in both these respects to one animal. One advantageous result of the controversy is that good stock of one breed or the other will replace the inferior animals now grown in some lo-

calities. Scrub cattle cannot be profitably grown anywhere. Down to 1850, Mr. Mulhall says, the United States used at intervals to import wheat from Europe, whereas it produces at present one-half of the world's crop. Previously to 1850 Australia was led with Chilean flour, but some of the Australian colonies now annually export twenty bushels of grain per inhabitant. Facilities for transportation have so far improved that wheat grown on the Mississippi or in New Zealand is sold as cheaply in Europe as that raised on the Don or Danube.

A Fortunate Adventurer. The recent dispatch announcing the discovery of gold on the Yukon river in Alaska recalls one of the romantic experiences of Western mining life. The Alaska discoverer, whose name should have been given as Scheffelin, instead of Schellief—as was telegraphed—is the man who located the rich mines at Tombstone, Arizona, and founded and named the town. The story of the "find" is a remarkable one. "Ed" Scheffelin, with his brothers and one or two companions, was prospecting in Southern Arizona some four or five years ago, when the country contained comparatively few white men and was overrun by hostile Apaches. The party, in Western parlance, were "down on their luck." They had made no strikes, and their supplies were running low. It was a condition of affairs which Scheffelin was inured to, for he had been so reduced as to live on meat and beans given him in camp, as an act of charity. Finally they resolved, in desperation, to start across into what is now known as the Tombstone district. Other prospectors had kept away from the Indians. The country was dry and desolate, and contained but little game. The few intruders had never returned.

When Scheffelin's little party announced their determination it was generally predicted that they would meet death by Apache bullets or by starvation. "All you will find will be your tombstone," was the sarcastic farewell of a miner as the adventurous band started into the barren hills. They journeyed through cañons and mesquite, crossed arroyos and climbed hills, examining ledges and croppings, and scrutinizing every rock for signs of pay ore that might lead to the discovery of a vein. All the time they kept a keen lookout for Apaches. They slept rifles in hand, while a faithful watch kept throughout the night. But they kept on.

Footsore, weary and discouraged they camped on the site of the present town of Tombstone. Their provisions were nearly exhausted. It was impossible for them to find food at once or give up their attempt and turn backward. One of the party, taking his rifle, went out to hunt for a deer. In his absence the others almost hopelessly began examining the rocky ground near the camp, and at last Fortune proved kind. When the hunter returned he learned that he and his comrades were millionaires. They had found a rich out-cropping of ore that hinted at the wealth beneath their feet. They "loaded" their claims, and after a period of waiting partially developed them.

In May, 1850, "Ed" Scheffelin and his brothers sold their share in these mines for a round million to a Philadelphia syndicate. Now a town of some 5000 inhabitants stands on the ground where the penniless adventurers camped. When the news of the strike went out and prospectors rushed in, Scheffelin, as the "oldest inhabitant" and founder, was asked to name the town. He recalled the parting words of the miner when he started out, and said: "Call it Tombstone." The out-crop first discovered was supposed to be from a vein, but, on exploration has proved to indicate a rich deposit, in place of which there is now an immense yawning gulf. Several claims were laid out which have since been developed into mines, and some probably worked out, but they still bear the tuncful names of "Owl's Last Hook," "Lucky Cuss," "Tough Nut" and "Good Enough," while one is named the "Tribune." But Scheffelin was too thoroughly infected with the mining fever to be content with the suddenly acquired riches. Within the last year he fitted out a small steamer at San Francisco, gathered about him a party of adventurers and started to seek the golden fleece in the frozen wilds of Alaska. Now, if the report be true, it appears that Fortune has again proved his friend.—N. Y. Tribune.

Selected Humor.

"I am sorry to hear of your uncle having drowned himself at sea," said Gilhooly, to an influential citizen of Austin, who wore a sad look and draped on his hat. "Yes, it was very sad." "Did he have any grounds for it?" "How the mischief could he have any grounds for it out at sea, where the water is a mile and a half deep?"

When Brown failed to catch the young lady who slapped his hands at Copenhagen, Fogg remarked that it was quite a marine disaster. "A smack lost, you know," he exclaimed, in answer to the interrogating glances levelled at him from all sides.

Jones, through the latter: "Strange, I never can grow a good beard, and yet my grandfather had one three feet long." Hair-dresser: "Can't account for it, sir—unless you take after your grandmother."

"No," exclaimed Mr. Peanecker. "No, madam, I object most decidedly. Once and for all I say it—the girls shall not be taught foreign languages."

"And why not, pray?" said Mrs. P. "There is nobody up there to come down; but there—no; it is on the kitchen stairs. Somebody is coming up."

"Sneak, sneak! Well, if it is a robber you might as well face him. You can get the poker and stand with your back against the wall. Nobody comes up. Finally you decide that you are a goose. Put the poker down, get a magazine and try to read."

"What on earth makes you announce that you extract teeth without pain? Didn't I hear every patient you had here yell?" "You did, sir," replies the peripatetic dentist, "but those were shrieks of joy which they uttered, sir! They were so delighted, sir, at being painlessly relieved that they could not restrain their enthusiasm."

A lady taking tea at a small company, being very fond of hot rolls, was asked to have another "Really, I cannot," she modestly replied; "I don't know how many I have eaten already."

"I do," unexpectedly cried a juvenile up-start, whose mother had allowed him a seat at the table. "You've eaten eight. I've been a counting!"

Mrs. Matilda Snowball, who is blacker than the ace of spades, has been filling an appointment as "a cook lady" in the family of Colonel Yeger. "A few evenings ago Matilda came into the parlor, where Mrs. Yeger was sitting, sewing, by the fire. Matilda had a very sly expression on her face and something hid under her apron. "What have you got there?" asked Mrs. Yeger. "A young gemman belong" to one of de fast families ob Austin has been paying me 'tensions and I 'loved ter s'prise him wid my picture taken fur ter s'prise him wid." Mrs. Yeger looked at the picture and nearly fell out of her chair with amazement. "Why, this can't be you, Matilda. It is the picture of a white woman, with red hair and blue eyes."

"Dat's where de s'prise comes in. I paid de fotografic man two bits fur dat ar picture."

A gentleman having a little toddler with him the other day, stopped at a confectioner's, and purchased two balls of pop-corn. He gave one ball to the child, and the confectioner placed the other in a paper sack. Then the two wended their way homeward, meeting as they proceeded two ragged urchins, whom the man stopped and made a divy of the remaining popcorn ball. "Ain't he a good man?" was the exclamation that greeted him as he walked away. The little toddler then broke forth: "Papa, don't you know what they said that for?" "No; why?" "Cause they don't know you." The silence was only broken by the munching of the corn.

As an Eastern train was nearing Cheyenne a drummer made an insulting remark to a lady whose acquaintance he had made. The lady rose to her feet and called out, "Has any man in this car a revolver about him? If there is I wish he would lend it to me and I'll put an end to this scoundrel's insults!" The drummer rushed to the end of the car and jumped off, going into Cheyenne by the back door.

ONE GOOD WAY to utilize bits of cold venison is to chop them fine, then heat with some of the gravy left from dinner, or, if you have none, with a little water, in which you put a generous lump of butter; season with pepper and salt; let it remain on your hands for two or three minutes, and then wash off with a soft, dry towel. Luke-warm water is better than hot or cold if the skin is inclined to be tender or to chap.

Alone.

How the House Behaves When Left by Itself. When the house is alone by itself experienced persons may believe that it behaves quietly, as it does when there are people in it; but this is a delusion as you will discover if you ever left alone in it at midnight sitting up for the rest of the family: at this hour its true disposition will reveal itself.

To catch it at its best pretend to retire, put out the gas or lamp and go up stairs. Afterward come down softly, light no more than one lamp, go into the empty room and seat yourself at a table with something to read.

No sooner that you have done so than you will hear a little chip, chip, chip, chip along the top of the room—a small sound, but persistent. It is evidently the wall paper coming off, and you decide, after some tribulation, that if it does come off you can't help it, and go on with your book.

As you sit with your book in your hand you begin to be quite sure that some one is coming down stairs. Squawk, squawk, squawk! What folly! There is nobody up there to come down; but there—no; it is on the kitchen stairs. Somebody is coming up."

"Sneak, sneak! Well, if it is a robber you might as well face him. You can get the poker and stand with your back against the wall. Nobody comes up. Finally you decide that you are a goose. Put the poker down, get a magazine and try to read."

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NO MORE.

In life no more—the leaves fall fast, And all the heaven was weat; We looked into each other's eyes— We kissed one kiss between our sighs— It was the first kiss and the last.

No more—no more!—the leaves fall fast, In April airs or autumn blast, We mist—and every hawthorn's files; We kiss and all division dies; No more—the moment came, and passed— In life, no more!

Sanitary.

If the armica with which bruised limbs are bathed is heated its good effects are perceptible much earlier than if it is applied while cold. If armica is to be taken as a remedy, as so many physicians recommend in cases of severe sprains, it should be prepared with water in this proportion: A teaspoonful of armica in a goblet two-thirds full of water, and of this a teaspoonful will be taken once an hour or once in two hours, as the severity of the case determines.

When "doctors disagree"—and as the opinions of no two nurses agree as to whether it is safe or not to quiet the baby's colic with peppermint or for the mild and fragrant anis—it is cheering to be told that a little warm water, with nothing in it, will do the work as effectively and with no danger of injury to the stomach of the smallest child. A small bag containing some hops will, if heated and applied to the stomach, give relief. Do not wet the hops, for the dry heat is just as efficacious and much less inconvenient.

LOOK TO HEALTH.—The liver is the assistant of the stomach, and like that organ, that it may be in its best possible condition, it demands simple food, nutritious and easy of digestion, taken at proper times and in moderate quantities, thoroughly chewed, and as thoroughly insalivated, that the starches may be chemically changed. While the excessive use of fats and sweets tax and irritate, acids are in special demand in the warm weather as a means of purification and cooling, this being particularly true in the early hot weather.

In my own experience I find no acid so well-adapted to the wants of the stomach and liver as the acid phosphate, as an aid to digestion. Indeed, the pure fruit acids, in lesser far superior to vinegar, which, at best, is the product of putrefaction. To secure the best effects from citric acid—if acids cool and sweets heat—they should be used without sugar.

I commence the use of this acid in the spring as a table drink, adding just enough of it to water to make it agreeable, and continue it during the warm weather, at any time in the day when a drink is demanded, depending on it at any season when an acid to the stomach or liver seems to be needed. We are well satisfied with its use, and feel that it is of service to us in the matter of the sustenance of the brain and nerves.

The female drinker of tea, and the consequent victim of neuralgia—if the tea is strong—cannot do better than to discard her neuralgia-producer, and substitute this highly agreeable and valuable drink, since her nerves need nutrition far more than a fruitless attempt to quiet and restrain them by opiates! Let her heed the cry of the nerves for food, take an abundance of such, with a glass of this water on retiring, and the neuralgia will soon abate.

"How can I whiten and soften my hands?" is a question that is asked by a correspondent. Doubtless one way to do this is to avoid doing the rough work which has made your hands rough, and dark; but often that the hands will be done with such care that the hands will not be injured. If one is obliged to sweep her grate or stove, and to wash dishes with soapy hands, or to keep her hands as white as the hands are, or if she takes the precaution to put on a pair of old gloves or mittens when she sweeps and is doing dirty work one cause of rough skin will be removed. Then there are preparations which one may use; powdered borax is excellent to soften the skin. A mixture which is said to be a sure cure for undue perspiration of the hands is made of quarter of an ounce of powdered alum, the white of one egg and enough bran to make a thick paste; after washing your hands apply this; let it remain on your hands for two or three minutes, and then wash off with a soft, dry towel. Luke-warm water is better than hot or cold if the skin is inclined to be tender or to chap.

Commercial Law.

Brief Digests of Late Decisions, PROMISSORY NOTE AND TENDER.—An action was brought to recover the value of certain bonds which had been pledged with a banker for the payment of a note, and which the holder of the note had converted to his own use. The maker of the note-tendered the principal and interest on the note on the day when, by its express terms, it was payable, and demanded the bonds pledged. The holder refused to take the amount and give up the bonds because he claimed the right to hold the bonds as security for the payment of another note. The defense set up was that the tender of the principal and interest of the note could not be legally made before the note was due, and that as it was carried grace it did not fall due until three days after the tender was made. The court said: 1. The parties having treated the note as due on the day when by its terms it was payable, the rights of third persons not having intervened, the days of grace must be considered as waived. 2. A banker or broker has no lien upon securities pledged with him for the payment of a particular debt for a general balance due him, or for the payment of any other claim whatever. Wycroft vs. Anthony, New York Court of Appeals.

SUBSCRIPTION LIABILITY.—Certain persons subscribed to build a cheese factory and the subscriptions were made payable to the building committee, who were named in the subscription paper and who were also subscribers. One of the subscribers refusing to pay after some of the subscriptions had been paid in, the building committee sued him. The defendant pleaded that the committee had no authority to sue and also that, as the subscription was voluntary only, he was under no legal obligation to pay it. The court gave judgment against the defendant and said: The undertaking, while it was incomplete and not binding on the defendant, it was without a consideration. It was not a sufficient consideration that other persons, in the same promise, relying on his promise. The defendant might have withdrawn from the project, or he could continue in it until it was completed and subscriptions paid, as in this case, and then the promise would be binding. The building committee were competent parties to sue for the subscription. Under the agreement they were to be paid and, being subscribers themselves, they represented the association.—Carr vs. Bartlett, Supreme Court of Maine.

MARRIED WOMAN'S NOTE.—A married woman gave her husband an ordinary promissory note which he had discounted. When she was sued upon it by the bank she set up the defense shop. "Oh!" exclaims Mr. Patrick, "do let us be spending a half crown with the dear creature, that we may look at her conveniently and have a bit of chat with her." "You extravagant dog!" said Mr. George; "I'm sure half the money would do quite as well. But let us go in by all means; she is a charming girl." "Ah! wait a wee!" interposed Mr. Andrew, "dimma ye kee! I'll serve our purpose equally well; just see the bonnie lassie to give us two six-pences for a shilling, and inquire where's Mr. Thompson's house, and sic like? We're no hungry, and may as well save the siller."

An Old Servant Indeed. Those who have noticed the correspondence in your columns on the subject of long and faithful service will be interested in the following case which I think has rarely been paralleled: When C. E. was six years old (one year before he could legally be bound apprentice) he entered the employ of Farmer H. This was in the year 1796. From that time until the year 1876—for eighty years—he continued in the service of the same family, outliving two employers (father and son) and seeing a third (who is grandson of the first) well advanced in years. This faithful servant and his wife are now alive, though somewhat burdened with the infirmities of old age. I know this worthy old couple well and am able to say that they are tenderly cared for in their old age.

The tendency of modern practice in manuring with commercial fertilizers is to use readily soluble and quick-acting manures, but to use them sparingly at a time. Little and often is the rule.

The Dominical Letter.

As an explanation of the meaning and use of the Dominical letter is seldom found in any book or paper, perhaps an article respecting it may not be uninteresting to many readers. The writer heard it explained by one of his teachers some years since, but has never seen an explanation in print, though some old arithmetic is said to contain it.

The first seven letters of the alphabet are to be used for the purpose of determining the day of the week, or month, without referring to the calendar or almanac. Let us observe, in the first place, how these letters are applied to the days of the year. The first day of the year is designated by the letter A, the second B, the third C, and so on, repeating the letter for every seven days. Now, by continuing thus through the year and noting the letters which fall on the first day of the months we shall find that they occur in the following order, A, D, D, G, B, E, G, C, F, A, D, F. These twelve (seven different) letters constitute the basis of reckoning for any year. A always designating the first day of January, D the first of February, D the first of March, and so on. The following couplet will assist in remembering their order.

At Dover Dwells George, Brown, Esquire, Good Carlos Fynch And David Fryer. Let us now consider how the seven letters are applied to the day of the week. Since A always designates the first day of the year, it necessarily designates the day of the week on which it occurs; also, B the day following, and so on. If the first of January occurs on Friday, then A will designate Friday, B Saturday, &c.; if on Tuesday, then A will designate Tuesday, B Wednesday, &c. We see, then that the same letter designates different days of the week in different years, but the same day of the week throughout the same year.

By knowing the letter designating a particular day of the week, we know at once the letters for the other days of the week.—The letter designating Sunday is the one fixed on from which to reckon. It is generally given in the almanac, and is called (dies Dominici), Lord's day, or Sunday letter.

Since that day of the week on which the first of January occurs is designated by A, the day following is B, etc., we readily ascertain the Dominical letter as it is the one falling on Sunday. Thus, when the first of January occurs on Wednesday, the letter falling on Sunday is E, which is the Sunday or Dominical letter for the year. The first of January this year occurred on Saturday, and the Sunday or Dominical letter is B. Now, on what day of the week will the 4th of July occur? By the couplet, the first of July is G. Then the 4th is C, or Monday. On what day of the week will Christmas occur? The 1st of December is B, or then the 22d is F and the 25th B, or Sunday. Again, it is the second Wednesday of May, what day of the month is it? The 1st of May is B, or Sunday, and the third Friday is the 21st.

The Sunday or Dominical of 1857 was D. Then the first of July being G, the 4th was C, or Saturday. The 1st of May being B, was Friday. Then the first Wednesday was the 6th, and the second the 13th. There are two Dominical letters for leap year. The first letter is used for the first two months and the second, which is the letter preceding the first in order of the alphabet, is used for the remaining ten months and compensates for the additional day in February. The Dominical letter of any year is the letter preceding in the order of the alphabet, the Dominical letter of the preceding year.

Business Law in Daily Use. The following brief law points will not be bad for "the boys" to paste in their hats when they start out on their trips: A note by a minor is void. It is fraud to conceal a fraud. A note made on Sunday is void. Ignorance of the law excuses no one. A contract made with a lunatic is void. Notes bear interest only when so stated. The acts of one partner bind the rest. An agreement without consideration is void. Contracts made on Sunday cannot be enforced.

Signatures made with a lead pencil are good in law.

Principals are responsible for the acts of their agents. No consideration is sufficient in law if it be illegal in its nature. Checks or drafts must be presented for payment without unreasonable delay. A note obtained by fraud, or from a person in a state of intoxication, cannot be collected.

Notice of protest may be sent either to the place of business or residence of the party notified. An indorser has a right of action against all whose names were on the bill when he received it. An indorser may prevent his own liability to be sued by writing "without recourse" or similar words. If two or more persons as parties are jointly liable on a note or bill, due notice to one of them is sufficient. If the letter containing a protest of non-payment be put into the postoffice, any miscarriage does not affect the party giving notice.

Each individual in a partnership is responsible for the whole amount of the debts of the firm, except in cases of a special partnership. If a note is lost or stolen it does not release the maker; he must pay it if the consideration for which it was given and the amount can be proven. Part payment of debt which has passed the time of statutory limitation revives the whole debt, and the claim holds good for another period from the date of such partial payment.

A value received" is usually written in a note, and should be, but it is not necessary. If not written, it is presumed by the law, or may be supplied by proof. If when the debt is due the debtor is out of the State, the limitation does not begin to run until he returns. If he afterward leaves the State, the time forward counts the same as if he remained in the State.

The maker of an "accommodation" bill or note (one for which he had received no consideration), having left his name or credit for the benefit of the holder, is bound to all parties, precisely as if there was a good consideration. The holder of a note may give notice of protest either to all the previous indorsers, or only to one of them; in case of the latter, he must select the last indorser, and the last must give notice to the last before him, and so on. Each indorser must send notice the same day as the following day. Neither Sunday nor legal holidays are to be counted in reckoning the time in which notice is to be given.

When in a suit on a promissory note it is adjudged to be void because it had been altered in a material part, the holder of the note can recover on the original consideration paid for the note without returning or offering to return the note.

Woman's Hair in the Heart of Trees. The Tribune recently copied from the London Telegraph a paragraph about a lock of hair found in the centre of an oak, placed there, the writer thought, by a "tree-servicer's lover." A subscriber, Mrs. A. B. Tomlinson, of Knox, Pa., does not accept that explanation. "In olden times," she writes, "there was a superstitious belief (and some believe in it at the present time) that certain diseases could be cured by the following method: Place the patient with her back toward and close to an oak tree. Lay an auger on top of her head with the point toward the tree. Then bore a hole deep into the tree. Remove the auger, and cut the lock of hair directly beneath it. Wrap the lock of hair in a verse taken from the Bible. Then take a wooden plug, place the hair end verse at the end of it, and while muttering something akin to 'I do this in the name of the Father, Son and Holy Ghost,' drive it far into the heart of the tree. I have a girl who is quite positive at the present time who is cured in that way, and I suppose some time in the future her lock of hair, also red, will be discovered in the heart of an oak, and there will be another article in a paper about another tree-servicer, when, if they could only know that phthisis was the cause of it, being there how unromantic it would sound."

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Mr. Editor:—I am often asked to state my experiment with empirical manures on strawberries. If that invitation of yours, after visiting my berry field last season, has not outlived, I will do so once for all, in your paper. The field experimented on was one of three year old Crescents, fertilized with Wilson's, matted row system, and well mat- tered with sorrel. You remember the blue berries nestled all through that sorrel, and also that I did not think, notwith- standing the good crop of berries, that you had better go to recommending the culture of sorrel as a means of raising good berries. I applied Nitrate of Soda at the rate of six pounds to the row on ten rows of ten or eleven rods' each in length. Adjoining on one side, used the same in cost, of best Peruvian Guano. On the other, a mixture of five hundred and fifty pounds nitrate of soda, and four hundred pounds of muriate of potash, put on at the rate of a little over seven pounds to the row, aiming to make the cost per row the same. The sowing was done by hand, broad cast, and care was used to spread as evenly as possible. Time, early in April. The result was a heavy, dark colored growth of both vines and sorrel, and a fine crop of good sized berries. Not much, if any difference could be seen between the rows treated with soda alone, and those treated with the mixture. Between soda and guano the advantage was with the former—the Peruvian-treated first showing the effects of the severe drought. Half a row be- tween the soda and Peruvian was left without anything, and it made a sorry show—looking as though it had got dis- couraged in the race, and gone back into the ground out of sight. It gave three or four pickings of not very good berries, when the drought made an end of it, while the others carried out well. Occa- sionally, where not thinned spread, plants were scorched. I would not drop this mixture, or even the soda, on a hill, but spread around it. This experiment paid me well; but a single experiment should not be counted on to reproduce certainly the same results every time, as seasons differ. I once sowed guano on strawberries in spring, rather late; after sowing, there was hardly rain enough to wet the ground an inch until berries were picked, and I was not at all troubled for want of shipping crates. I have no Crescent plants to sell, but shall have to buy. So the following opinion, freely given, is no advertising dodge. I believe Crescents will stand more sun, rain, and drought, than Wilsons. Sun and drought, probably, because of their exceedingly long roots. When Wilsons are consid- erably scalded, Crescents will be plump and fair; but they need, ever, fourth or fifth row, a Wilson or Chas. Downing, for a fertilizer.

P. H. BROWN.

Camden & Atlantic Railroad

The Winter Arrangement, 1882.

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.	At. Ac.	Mail	Su. Ac.	Ha. Ac.
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Philadelphia	8 20	5 50	6 50	7 35
Camden	9 10	6 42	7 40	8 25
Peena, R. R. Junction	9 05	6 37	7 35	8 20
Madisonfield	8 55	6 28	7 20	8 05
Berlin	8 52	6 26	7 18	8 03
Atco	8 26	6 54	7 48	8 33
Waterford	8 17	6 46	7 40	8 24
DelCosta	8 10	6 38	7 32	8 18
Hammoncton	8 00	6 28	7 20	8 05
Elwood	7 45	6 15	7 05	7 50
DaCosta	7 40	6 10	7 00	7 45
Egg Harbor City	7 37	6 06	6 55	7 40
Abecon	7 16	5 44	6 35	7 20
Atlantic City	7 00	5 30	6 20	7 05

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.	At. Ac.	Mail	Su. Ac.	Ha. Ac.
	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Philadelphia	4 30	8 00	4 00	6 00
Camden	4 40	8 10	4 10	6 10
Peena, R. R. Junction	4 45	8 15	4 15	6 15
Madisonfield	4 50	8 20	4 20	6 20
Berlin	4 55	8 25	4 25	6 25
Atco	5 15	8 45	4 45	6 45
Waterford	5 23	8 53	4 53	6 53
DelCosta	5 35	9 05	5 05	7 05
Hammoncton	5 42	9 12	5 12	7 12
Elwood	5 47	9 17	5 17	7 17
DaCosta	5 50	9 20	5 20	7 20
Egg Harbor City	6 06	9 37	5 37	7 37
Abecon	6 26	10 07	5 57	7 57
Atlantic City	6 40	10 20	6 30	8 30

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Time-table on and after Nov. 9th, 1882.

STATIONS.	At. Ac.	Mail	Su. Ac.	Ha. Ac.
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Philadelphia	8 00	4 00	6 00	7 00
Camden	8 20	4 20	6 20	7 20
Oakland	8 27	4 27	6 27	7 27
Older Brown Junction	8 38	4 38	6 38	7 38
Madisonfield	8 51	4 51	6 51	7 51
Berlin	9 04	5 04	7 04	8 04
Atco	9 20	5 20	7 20	8 20
Waterford	9 28	5 28	7 28	8 28
DelCosta	9 35	5 35	7 35	8 35
Hammoncton	9 42	5 42	7 42	8 42
Elwood	9 50	5 50	7 50	8 50
DaCosta	9 57	5 57	7 57	8 57
Egg Harbor City	10 04	6 04	8 04	9 04
Abecon	10 12	6 12	8 12	9 12
Atlantic City	10 20	6 20	8 20	9 20

Perhaps the most judiciously edited magazine in the world.—THE NATION, N. Y., Sept. 1882.

THE CENTURY.

For 1882-83.

The twelfth year of this magazine—the first under the name, and the most successful in its history, closed with the October number. The circulation has shown a large gain over that of the preceding season, and THE CENTURY begins its thirteenth year with an edition of **140,000 Copies.**

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A Novelist of Mining Life,
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The Point of View, by Henry James, Jr.,
A series of eight letters from imaginary persons of various nationalities, criticizing America, its people, society, manners, etc.

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