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

Thanking the public for the liberal share of patronage so generously bestowed, we hope, by strict attention to business and fair dealing to merit a future continuance of the same.

W. D. PACKER.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17, 1882. Mr. Vorhees addressed the Senate at considerable length upon the resolution recently introduced by him, declaring that the conduct of the State Department in relation to the arrest and imprisonment by the British authorities of Daniel McSweeney and other American citizens, is in violation of American law, inconsistent with the value of American citizenship and derogatory to the honor of the United States.

Mr. Lapham presented the Senate with a remonstrance transmitted to him by the Chamber of Commerce of New York from business men of that city engaged in the China dry goods, iron and cotton trade, and embracing signatures of banks, bankers and insurance companies, against the passage of any law prohibiting Chinese immigration. It sets forth that such legislation is contrary to national policy; an unnecessary obstacle to a friendly nation's jurisdiction over the commercial interests of the country in reducing, if not destroying, our growing commerce with China, which promises to be of vast importance.

Capt. H. W. Howgate, who has been confined in jail for some time on a charge of desertion while acting as disbursing officer of the signal corps, was the object of a granted permission, on an order issued by Judge Wylie, to visit his home on 13th street, near G, for the purpose of examining some papers. He was accompanied by Deputy Marshall Dewing, who went into the house with

him and sat in the dining-room while Capt. Howgate and his daughter were conversing. The time of the leave of absence was two hours, expiring at five p. m., and this period passed pleasantly, the captain showing no wish to be left alone by the officer. Just before the time to leave, Howgate, in company with his daughter, passed out of the room to the veranda, where they remained talking. The deputy sat in the room for a little time, and then, not hearing the sound of voices, stepped to the window, and looking out on the veranda, found that the captain was not there. He questioned the daughter, but she gave an evasive answer. The officer at once hurried out of the house and gave the alarm. The captain left no trace of his escape, and the theory is that it was all arranged. The house stands facing 13th street to the west, a veranda runs along the south side of the house, and an alley from the rear of the lot leads to G street. It is supposed that he made his escape by the alley, and that a carriage was waiting on G street to convey the fugitive away. As yet no track can be got of the runaway, and as Howgate is a very shrewd man the chances are slim for his capture.

Guiteau, the assassin, thinking probably that he had passed out of the public mind, has incubated another address, which he handed his counsel, Mr. Charles Reed, and which has been given out by him for publication. It is a waste of valuable space, which might be filled with good news, to publish Guiteau's stuff, but as all other correspondents include his addresses in their letters, we must keep pace with the crowd. The screed is dated at the United States jail, 13th April, 1882, and is as follows: Nearly every day I notice something in the newspapers from the Scovilles' cracked brains, and in self-defense I hereby notify the public that they have nothing whatever to do with me. I never employed Scoville, and never intended he should have anything to do with my case, as he is not my kind of a man, and he has been a nuisance ever since he crawled on to the case in October, on the ground of being my brother-in-law. Once on the case, he has managed to stick. At the beginning of the trial I sent out an appeal to the legal profession of America, and received many responses; but Scoville intercepted my letters, and thereby elbowed competent counsel off the case. Without means, character, or experience, he assumed to manage the most important case ever before the American people; and the result is I am now locked up here and in danger of my life at a not distant date. Guiteau goes on in this strain at some length, but it is only a rebash of former utterances.

Mr. John Curran, a Land League delegate from Mobile, Ala., accompanied by a party of delegates from other States, including a representative from New Jersey, visited the jail for the purpose of seeing the assassin lately. The party were shown into Guiteau's reception room by Deputy Warden Russ, and the following episode occurred:

Mr. Curran—"Good morning, Mr. Guiteau, how are you?" Guiteau (hesitatingly) "Oh! I'm all right. Where are you men from?" Curran—"From all over the country; we are Land Leaguers." Guiteau (springing up)—"Oh!" Curran—"Yes, I'm from Alabama. This gentleman (pointing to a herculean Celtic delegate) is from New Jersey, and..." Guiteau (frantically) "Land Leaguers! New Jersey! Great Heavens! Let me get out of here!" and away he sped down the corridor, leaving the cell to the party of delegates and Warden Russ.

No argument could prevail upon the assassin to return to his cell while New Jersey and the Land League were represented in it. He afterwards said: "The cranky Land is bad enough, but when they seek to impose a New Jersey crank upon me, I can't stand it. I'm afraid of them." A committee representing the National Land League Association waited

upon the President and submitted the resolution offered by Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly and adopted by the convention, pertaining to American citizenship, and asking the recall of Minister Lowell. General Collins was chairman of the committee and he, as well as other members, was presented by Mr. Thomas Murphy, of New York. The President received them cordially and said he would give the matter his early attention.

Secretary Chandler will probably enter upon his new duties at the Navy Department to day. Secretary Hunt will, however, remain until it suits the convenience of his successor to take charge. He has decided to accept the Russian mission, and expects to leave for St. Petersburg about the last of May.

It would be hard lines on Washington correspondents if there were no Cabinet appointments to juggle with. The changes actual and prospective, have been a perfect mine of resource when short on news. And the way in which first one candidate and then another is made to appear in the lead, while a dark horse wins the race, must be very entertaining to the general public.

JOHN.

The world goes up, and the world goes down, And the sunshine follows the rain; And yesterday's sinner and yesterday's frown Can never come over again. —Charles Kingsley.

Canada Wood Ashes.

From the Vineland Independent. Many doubts have been expressed by our farming population, concerning the value and profitableness of the above-named ashes as a fertilizer, and to satisfy myself and submit evidence to our readers regarding the same, we sent a letter of inquiry to a number of parties, that we had reason to believe knew something about the ashes from actual experience. The following is the letter sent by us:

Office WEEKLY INDEPENDENT, Vineland, N. J., April 4, 1882.

"DEAR SIR; Mr. J. Stroup, representing the firm of Munroe, Judson & Stroup of Oswego, N. Y., importers of Canada wood ashes, is in town selling the article as a fertilizer. Our people are somewhat skeptical in regard to the ashes, and it is my desire to help the sale of the same if they are as represented, as our farmers need a reliable fertilizer. Having heard that you know something about these ashes, and Mr. Stroup their salesman, I submit to you the following queries, and ask you to be so kind as to be so kind as to answer by return mail touching the points about which you possess any knowledge:

1. Have you ever used the ashes named, either leached or unleached, as a fertilizer? and if so, what are their merits, and what is the value of the leached as compared with the unleached ashes?
2. How long have you used them?
3. Judging from your experience, do you consider the unleached as a profitable fertilizer at 34 cents a bushel?
4. Have you had dealings with Mr. Stroup, or the firm he represents, and is he reliable? In short, do the ashes answer the claims made for them?
5. Have you handled these ashes as an agent, and if so, to what extent have they been used in your vicinity, and with what satisfaction?
6. Do you consider Canada wood ashes as valuable as the home article, or more so?
7. What is the effect of these ashes upon lawns, grass, corn, potatoes, wheat and general farm crops, and have you used the ashes to fertilize fruit trees and vines with good results?

Any information relating to the ashes or the firm will be thankfully received. Hoping you will favor me with a speedy reply, in the interest of the Vineland farmers, I am

Very Respectfully Yours,

HENRY W. WILBUR.

From the numerous answers received to the above queries, we condense such replies as will afford the widest information to our readers, regarding the experience of those who have handled or used the ashes. We hold the original letters from which the extracts were made in our possession, and any interested farmer is at liberty to examine the documents, or he may write direct to the parties and get his information first hand if he prefers, or is not satisfied with the opinion here given.

Perkins & Bradstreet, of Danvers, Mass., soap manufacturers, have tested the strength of the ashes for soap-making purposes, and found them best they have ever seen. Their dealings with Mr. Stroup have been very satisfactory. Bought ten car loads of the ashes last year, and results were satisfactory.

Mr. H. W. Swēzey, Taphank, N. Y., keeper of the Suffolk County almshouse has used the Canada ashes five years, and believes them pure. Considers the unleached the most profitable. The firm sustains an excellent reputation in Suffolk County. Has had most excellent results accrue from application of ashes to grass, wheat, corn, and vegetables. Believes them to be the cheapest manure to be had at the present day.

W. C. Young, of Marlborough, N. Y., has never used the unleached ashes. The leached ashes seemed very well for young trees. The ashes do not seem to do any more than is claimed for them, if they are as good. Leached ashes are not popular in his vicinity.

Samuel Dally, of Woodbridge, N. J., has used ashes for twenty years, and knows nothing better for vines, trees, grass and grain. Mr. Stroup has always treated him as a gentleman in all his dealings.

Lewis C. Theis, of Westfield, N. J., has used ashes a number of years, and considers leached ashes only one-third as valuable as the unleached. Considers them the cheapest fertilizer he can buy for grass, corn or potatoes. Thinks Canada ashes much superior to the home article.

Elisha Shepherd, of Bound Brook, N. J., thinks the unleached ashes a very profitable fertilizer at 34 cents per bushel. Ashes are a very lasting fertilizer, lasting much longer than barn yard manure. They are an excellent fertilizer for trees and all kinds of shrubbery. He used them six or seven years.

D. H. Merritt, of Newburgh, N. Y., has used the Canada ashes on peach trees, corn, wheat, potatoes and meadow land, and knows they are a first class fertilizer. Has never acted as agent or received a commission, but has induced his neighbors to buy.

Chas. Pomeroy, Northfield, Mass., has used several car loads of the ashes with good satisfaction, and considers them profitable at price named.

Wm. Bailey, of Newport, R. I., has used the ashes six or seven years, and from experience pronounces them a profitable fertilizer. Many thousand bushels are used in his neighborhood yearly, and he uses 1000 bushels per year. The Canada ashes give good results on all farm crops. Should be spread after ground is plowed, and harrowed in, but they should not be buried too deep in the ground.

H. H. Hallock, of Milton, N. Y., considers the ashes as especially good for fruit trees, but it is not prepared to say what is their cash value.

Caleb Hallock, of Aquebogue, Long Island, has used the Canada ashes, for 12 or 15 years. Thinks the unleached twice as valuable as the leached. Considers the ashes the best and cheapest fertilizer for grass. Says, if your lands have not been treated with ashes, apply about 100 bushels to the acre three or four times in the course of ten years.

F. Herzog, of Hicksville, N. Y., has sold the ash's as an agent, and noted their results for some twelve years. Has sold as many as \$4,000 in a single year in his vicinity. For lawns, grass, fruit trees and potatoes, they have no superior.

Henry C. Anthony, of Portsmouth, R. J., has never used the Canada ashes himself, but his neighbors have, and appear to be satisfied with their results. Thinks the unleached ashes at 34 cents a bushel are rather a costly manure. If your soil is not too sandy I think the ashes will work well with you.

Thomas W. Smith, of St. Johnland, Long Island, has used and handled the ashes for a number of years with the very best results. Speaks in the highest terms of Mr. Stroup.

JOHN SCULLIN, AGENT for the Canada Ashes, Hammonton, N. J.

Oh, My Back!

That's a common expression and has a world of meaning. How much suffering is summed up in it.

The singular thing about it is, that pain in the back is occasioned by so many things. May be caused by kidney disease, liver complaint, consumption, cold, rheumatism, dyspepsia, overwork, nervous debility, &c.

Whatever the cause, don't neglect it. Something is wrong and needs prompt attention. No medicine has yet been discovered that will so quickly and surely cure such diseases as BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and it does this by commencing at the foundation, and making the blood pure and rich.

Logansport, Ind. Dec. 1, 1881. For a long time I have been a sufferer from stomach and kidney disease. My appetite was very poor and the very small amount I did eat disagreed with me. I was annoyed very much from non-retention of urine. I tried many remedies with no success, until I used Brown's Iron Bitters. Since I used that my stomach does not bother me any. My appetite is simply immense. My kidney trouble is no more, and my general health is such, that I feel like a new man. After the use of Brown's Iron Bitters for one month, I have gained twenty pounds in weight. O. B. CARGENT.

Leading physicians and clergymen use and recommend BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. It has cured others suffering as you are, and it will cure you.

THE INVALUABLE DOMESTIC REMEDY! PHENOL SODIQUE.

Proprietors: HANCOCK BROTHERS & WHITE, Philadelphia. Is an invaluable remedy in DISEASES and INJURIES of ANIMALS and POULTRY; destroying Lice and other PARASITES. Applied by washing the feet, their roosts and nests with a solution of the strength of one part Phenol Sodique to about fifteen or twenty parts water. A solution of the same strength is also recommended, given internally, for the gapes and other DISEASES OF CHICKENS. For all kinds of HURDS, GALLS, and other DISEASES OF ANIMALS, such as Ulcers, Erysipelas, Crack, Quilted, Itch, Mange, Cattle-Typhus, Foot-Rot, and Foot and Mouth Diseases, Scabies, etc. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE DEALERS.

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They are now preferred above all others by the extensive pea-growers of New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, and Tennessee— invariably taking First Premiums whenever put in competition. They are dwarf in growth, exceedingly productive, entirely distinct in character, and all market-enthusiasts pronounce them "THE BEST EVER PLANTED." If you want the Best Extra Early Pea, plant

BUIST'S PREMIER buy it only in a sealed bag bearing our name, or in a garden sent, or direct from **ROBERT BUIST, Jr. SEED GROWER, (Chest Box 62) 999 - 994 Market St. Phila.**

Ancient Uses of Skins and Leather.

In these days of steel pens and Note paper but little thought is given to the fact that our trade was among the first to provide man with an article whereon he could inscribe the history of his times, and hand it down intact and well preserved for the enlightenment of future generations. Many have forgotten, or, perhaps, never knew, that the skin of animals and leather in its manufactured state, with awls and thorns for pens, comprised about the entire stock in trade of the ancient stationary store.

The skins most generally used for this purpose were those of the sheep, the goat and the ass. The Persians of old employed them for writing their records, as did also the ancient Egyptians. Buhsehn has a copy of a law written on a roll of leather fifteen feet long, and many smaller rolls are known to exist, some extending to the extraordinary length of 100 feet. Even fish skins were not despised. The Mexicans employed them also. Pergament, or parchment, as we now call it, takes its name from King Pergamus, about 300 years before the Christian era.

It is said that the immediate cause of the introduction of parchment was a decision on the part of Ptolemy, King of Egypt, to prohibit the exportation of parchment from that country. This caused Eumenes to incite his subjects to discover a substitute. Many writers hold that Eumenes was the cause of the origination of parchment, but of this the improvement of the old parchment, or parchment of the interior kind. At any rate, it is from the introduction of parchment or vellum that we date the first step toward the modern form of books.

Membrana, an inferior kind of parchment, was also used. In order to prepare this, the skin was separated between the hide and the flesh, and by working and rubbing with quicklime was formed into leaves fit for the purposes of the writer. This form of writing material was extensively employed by the Hebrews and Greeks.—*Ebbs and Leather Reporter.*

Magnetic Storms.

Remembering the influence which the sun has been found to exercise upon the magnetic needle, the question will naturally arise, has the sun anything to do with magnetic storms? We have clear evidence that he has. On the 1st of September, 1869, Messrs. Carrington and Hodgson were observing the sun, one at Oxford and the other in London. Their scrutiny was directed to certain large spots which at that time marked the sun's face. Suddenly a bright light was seen by each observer to break out on the sun's surface and to travel slowly in appearance, but in reality at the rate of about 7,000 miles in a minute, across a part of the solar disk. Now it was found afterward that the self-registering magnetic instruments at Kew had made at that instant a strongly marked jerk. It was learned at that moment a magnetic storm prevailed at the West Indies, in South America, and in Australia. The electrical stations in the telegraph stations at Washington and Philadelphia received strong electric shocks; the pen of Balm's telegraph was followed by a flame of fire; and in Norway the telegraphic machinery was set on fire. At night great auroras were seen in both hemispheres. It is impossible not to connect these startling magnetic indications with the remarkable appearance observed on the sun's disk.—*Prof. Proctor.*

Gems.

The best throw with dice is to throw them away. Prefer truth before the maintaining of an opinion. He who depends on another dines ill and supes worse. Examine not the pedigree nor patrimony of a good man. The greatest gift we can bestow on others is a good example. He who can plant courage in a human soul is the best physician. School houses are the republican line of fortifications. He who swells in prosperity is sure to shrink in adversity. The sale of the Troy (N. Y.) Telegram to Senator Mearns and his son, of the Troy Budget, was effected.

Queen Louise's Cap.

A promise of the recent celebrations at Berlin in honor of the birthday anniversary of the late Queen Louise, Kaiser Wilhelm's mother, our sporting contemporary, *The Era*, publishes the following interesting anecdote, delightfully illustrative of the amiability and readiness of wit for which that illustrious lady, one of the most beautiful and accomplished women of her time, was so justly celebrated. One day Frederic Wilhelm III, upon entering his consort's boudoir at the breakfast hours was his wont, caught sight of a fine new cap upon the Queen's work table, and laughingly inquired how much she had paid for it. "Very little," was the reply; "I chose one of the cheapest in the shop." "It only cost four thalers?" "Only four thalers!" rejoined the king; "a great deal too much money, I should say, for such a thing as that." So saying he walked across the room to a window overlooking the Schloss Platz, and, happening to perceive an old pensioned guardman passing by, called him up into the room, and, pointing to the Queen, exclaimed: "That lady sitting on the sofa has more money than she knows what to do with. Now tell me, my old comrade, how much do you think she gave for that cap lying there on the table?" After taking a good look at the cap, the puzzled veteran shrugged his shoulders and replied: "I dare say it cost a few groschen!" "Groschen, indeed!" cried the King, casting a triumphant glance at his smiling consort. "I tell you she paid four thalers for it. Go to her; I'll answer for it, she'll give you just as much as the cap cost." Taking out her purse, the Queen counted out four brand-new thalers, and dropped them one by one into the old soldier's outstretched hand, saying: "You see that tall gentleman standing by the window? He has much more money than I; indeed, everything I possess comes to me from him. Now, go to him; I feel certain that he will give you just twice as much as you have had from me." Frederic Wilhelm caught in his own trap, produced eight thalers with an affected reluctance that elicited a burst of happy laughter from the Queen, and handed them to the stout old pensioner, who went on his way rejoicing. This man, Christian Brandes, lived to a great age, and the King, whose memory for faces and names was as remarkable as that of his great uncle, Frederic II., met him accidentally several years later, a short time after the death of the Queen. Recognizing him once, he held out his hand, and ejaculated, in a voice broken by emotion, "Brandes, do you remember?"

At the bottom of this tunnel—the soil giving out there—was a rift in the rock two or three feet in width by four or five in length, which seemed to open into the very bowels of the earth. Through this aperture came up from the depths below a terrible roaring, as of a leaping cataract, a mighty rush of waters, tumbling over rocks. The ground trembled and the subterranean noise continued uninterrupted. Mete remained some time and the longer he listened the more convinced he became that what he heard was running water, but how far down to the stream he could not even conjecture—might have been a few feet or half way to China. And as the fissure was large enough to take him in should his foot slip his observation was not an extended one. The principal thing he did while there was to listen long and strong and think loud—at a safe distance from the brink of the hole.—*Ez.*

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April Flowers.

Lovers of spring flowers, says *The Wanderer*, will find this month most of our species of violets in bloom. The most natural division of the genus is into two parts or sub-genera, one including the stemless or caulescent species, the other the leafy stemmed or caulescent species. The common blue violet, *Viola cucullata*, illustrates the former, and the pansy, *Viola tricolor*, the latter. In the one case the flowers proceed from the axils of the leaves, but the leaf-stems are so crowded that the most flowers and leaves seen, to have their origin at or below the surface of the soil, while in the other case there is a conspicuous leafy stem also producing the flowers in the axils and frequently having internodes over one inch in length. The bird's-foot violet, *V. pedicularis*, grows on serpentine barrens and elsewhere in fertile ground. It is caulescent, has deeply cleft leaves and large showy flowers, usually some shade of blue, but occasionally white. Much more common, but often with the last occurs the arrow-leaved violet, *V. sagittata*, the flowers of which are commonly of a rich purple. The round-leaved violet, *V. rotundifolia*, is caulescent, has small shining, pale-green leaves when in flower, which afterwards increase in size or fourfold in size. The flowers are small, on short scapes, the petals yellow, marked with brown lines. Bryan's beautiful little poem, "The Yellow Violet" has reference to this species, and not to *V. pubescens*, as many suppose.

The marsh marigold, *Caltha palustris*, is one of the showy early flowers, on account of its large yellow sepals. It may be found growing in moist grounds, or often in shallow, sluggish streams. The spring beauty, *Claytonia virginica*, furnishes some interesting points for observation, such as time of opening, the relative positions of the stamens then and later, the number of times it reopens, and its mode of fertilization. Some other flowers of this month are the wild ginger, *Asarum canadense*; penny-wort, *Oxalis virginica*; wind-flower, *Thalictrum anemoneifolium*; several of the genus *Ranunculus*; mouse-ear, *Antennaria plantaginifolia*; dog-tooth violet, *Erythronium americanum*, and many more.

The Church Temporal, General and Personal.

Dr. Jackson, the Episcopal Bishop of London, has just completed his seventy-first year.

Professor M. E. Gates has been unanimously elected President of Rutgers College, New Brunswick.

The Rev. Mr. Ashenforfer, of Jersey City, has accepted a call to the Universalist Church of Towanda, N. Y.

Dr. Beresford, the Archbishop of Armagh and Primate of Ireland, entered upon his eighty-first year, two weeks ago.

The Rev. J. W. Bain, of Cincinnati, has accepted a call to the Alexander Church, Philadelphia.

Norw a Glaciers and Folk-ore.

A correspondent of *Nature* gives some curious particulars of the advance of a Norwegian glacier known as Buerturn near Odde, on the Forthof. "I visited the place," he says, "in 1874, and the recent ploughing up of a considerable bit of the valley by the vast irascible ice-plough was very striking, while the glacier itself was very beautiful. My object, however, is to repeat a strange piece of folk-lore, which tends to show that in this particular spot the advance of the glacier must have been long-continued. The legend was told me by Asbjorn Olsen, an intelligent guide at Odde, who speaks good English. The tale was that long ago the Buer valley extended far into the mountains, and was full of farms and cultivation. It had also a village and a church, and a pastor. One winter night when a fearful storm was threatened, three Fjoms (i. e. Lapps) entered the valley and begged shelter in vain of the inhabitants. At last they asked the priest and he to be refused. Then the wrath of the heathen-wizards was raised and they solemnly cursed the valley and doomed it to destruction by the crawling power of the ice, until the glacier reached the lake below. The Lapps were seen no more, but on their disappearing the snow began to fall. The winter was terrible. The glacier approached by awful steps, and by degrees engulfed the cursed valley and farms. Nor is the curse yet exhausted, for the glaciers creep down the valley each year, and has yet a mile to go before it reaches its destination in the lake above Odde. I am no judge of folklore, but this weird tale seemed to me a genuine piece of it, and not invented for the occasion, as Olsen gave it half jokingly as the tradition of the district. The farmer who owns the remnant of the doomed valley wanted them to sell it, as he saw his acres swallowed up each year, and he would not buy. If this tale be genuine, it points to a prolonged advance of the Fjoms, which has led to the tale of the Lapps' curse."

The Dispensary.

A SIMPLE CURE FOR SMALL POX.—As the prevention or cure of this disease is a question that concerns every person, we ask the perusal of the following which is taken from the *New York Journal of Commerce*, one of the most conservative and reliable dailies published in this country: "A lady, 'the mother of six children, had often sought relief for a pain in the back by taking saltpetre and brandy. She was exposed to the small pox and contracted the disease. The preliminary symptoms were violent, fever very high, severe pain in the head and excruciating pain in the region of the kidney. A physician was called during the night, but in doubt as to the nature of the disease, though suspecting it to be a case of small pox, he made no prescription, promising to return early next morning. The fever and pain increasing, she begged her husband to prepare for her the old prescription of saltpetre and brandy. The brandy was not to be had, but he crushed a piece of saltpetre as large as a common white bean. This she took in a teaspoonful of cold water. The fever repeated. Pain soon subsided and she slept well the remainder of the night, and awakened feeling perfectly well. She had sixty well defined pustules in her face, but they were slightly inflamed and hot at all painful. The development of small pox on her entire person was in number and appearance in keeping with those on her face. In due time all her children and her husband were affected, as she had been by fever and pain in the head and back. They received the same treatment with the same favorable result. Several families caught the disease, and the remedy was favorable. These facts came to us at first hand, and the reader may rely upon them as exact statements without exaggeration. Here were from ten to twelve cases all relieved from pain and fever less than an hour. The pustules were speedily developed, but were more like the disease in its convalescent stages than at any other period. As to the quantity given it was not at all defined, but the first patient, within an hour, must have taken of saltpetre the bulk of three ordinary white navy beans. The jury in the United States District Court at Charleston, S. C., is out on the Aton election cases.

Witty and Jocose.

When an Austin schoolmaster entered his temple of learning a few mornings ago he read on the black-board the following legend. Our teacher is a donkey." The pupils expected there would be a combination of cyclones and earthquakes, but the philosophic pedagogue contented himself with adding the word "lives" to the legend, and opened the school as usual.

A party of vegetarians who were boarding at a water-cure establishment, while taking a walk in the fields, were attacked by a bull which chased them furiously out of his pasture. "That's your gratitude," exclaimed one of the ladies, panting with fright and fatigue. "After this I'll eat beef three times a day!"

An acquaintance from the country, having visited some friends and being about to depart, presented a little boy—one of the family—with half a dollar in the presence of his mother. "Please, is it a good thing," asked the little fellow. "Of course it is," replied the gentleman, surprised. "Why do you ask?" "Because, I'd rather have a bad one, and then they'll let me keep it. If I get any good money it goes into the bank, and I never get it again."

Arist to patient—"We'll see directly what your difficulty of hearing arises from. Can you hear this tick?" holding out his watch. Lady—"No." Arist, holding it nearer—"Now, possibly?" Lady—"No." Arist, placing the watch closer to her patient's ear—"Well now, at all events?" Lady—"Not a sound." Arist—"Why, you must be all but stone deaf! You surely can't understand what I'm saying to you?" Lady—"Indeed, I can, I assure you!" Arist—"But, upon my word—" He looks at his watch, then puts it to his ear. "Oh, I beg ten thousand pardons. The watch has not been wound up."

A Gentleman.

Socially, the term "gentleman" has become almost vulgar. It is certainly less employed by gentlemen than by inferior persons. The one speaks of "a man I know," the other of "a gentleman."

In the one case the gentleman is taken for granted, in the other it seems to need specification. Again, as regards the term "lady," it is quite in accordance with the usages of society to speak of your acquaintance the Duchess as "a very nice person." People who would say "very nice lady," are not generally of a social class which has much to do with Duchesses; and if you speak of one of these as a "person" you will soon be made to feel your mistake.—*All the Year Round.*

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WITTY.

The least across the attic
With her eyes golden amble,
And her honey brown eyes glancing
Through the green leaves with the white.
And she who loved her so
Waived from the path below:
But she tossed her head so daintily,
And laughed and bade him go.
Maybe! Maybe! We cannot know:
Maybe! Maybe! 'Twas better so.

When the winds of March were loud,
And the skies were dark with cloud,
He had won her love forever,
And she trusted all to his vow,
But she wept against his heart:
"Oh, my darling, we must part,
For a barrier lies between us."
Forever more, sweetheart!
Maybe! Maybe! We cannot know:
Maybe! Maybe! 'Twas better so.

And the years have passed away
And they are both old and gray,
But the same sweet dream lies in their hearts
Forever and for aye.
Oh, sweet and sad the pain
Of the love that will not wane:
So sweet and sad in vain.
Maybe! Maybe! We cannot know:
Maybe! Maybe! 'Twas better so.
—New Orleans Democrat.

The Origin of the Jumping Jack.

Come with me to the park this fair day,
For I wish to show you a certain carriage and its occupant, and tell you a story.

In pleasant weather, the scene is gay and grand, with multitudes lying either for recreation amid country sights, odors and surroundings. The rich and the poor of all ages and classes, amuse themselves in various ways, make a lively panorama of the shaded walks and graded drives.

But here comes the "turn-out" for which we have been waiting; a magnificent specimen of dapple-gray, by far the most powerful team we have seen; a carriage to match, rosy and costly, but not gaudy; a driver not in livery, as many are, but looking just the man for his work; and such a load as are making merry within—every one of them a hunchback! Yes, from the crooked gentleman on the back of the little fellow up to the driver, all are hunchbacks. Well dressed, happy-seeming, but with a wistful look, and, as they roll by, you see in them the introduction to my little story.

Something like twenty years ago, a miserable brick house, in a back alley, was the home of Archibald Ramsey a Scotch carpenter. He worked down town in a shop, making cornices, moldings, mantles, and a variety of the more elaborate parts employed in finishing houses. Every evening he took home pocketfuls, and often handfuls also, of bits and ends from the shop.

These oddly-shaped fragments of soft, sweet-smelling pine, furnished amusement for poor little Alec, Mr. Ramsey's hunchback boy; and when they had served this purpose, they were used as kindlings in the kitchen stove.

There was a household of little Ramseys, of whom Alec was the oldest, and when he was amused, so were the others, thus giving the well-worked mother time for other duties.

Alec was sixteen years old, and not taller than an average boy of ten. He was very much deformed, and had his legs in a single line, and his arms were as straight as a string. He was a good boy, and his father was a good man.

One day Alec did "make a fornicum" with his knife.

To school he went; in a better house, all their own, the family moved; easier circumstances, better health, less want, and ample means for doing good came to the Ramseys.

But the best point in my story is that a fine asylum and school for hunchbacks, free to the poor, is one of the noble enterprises to which Alec has been chief contributor.

That was Alec's carriage, and that "crooked gentleman on the back seat" was Alec himself. Every fair afternoon he is out in this way, taking a load of "his boy," as he calls them, and thus as often as once a fortnight, he gives every inmate of the asylum a turn in the park.—*St. Nicholas.*

There is no better "t" of purity and goodness than reluctance to think evil of one's neighbor, and absolute incapacity to believe an evil report about good men.

How that little piece of

Important Supreme Court Decisions.

INSURANCE, RENTERS, PRACTICE.

INSURANCE LAW.

The Supreme Court has decided the case of the Western Assurance Company of Toronto, Canada, vs. David Ackerman and Betty Ackerman, his wife, in the right of the wife—error to the Common Pleas of Lackawanna county—and affirmed the judgment of the Court below. This was an action of debt brought in the right of Betty Ackerman against the insurance company to recover upon a policy of fire insurance for her actual loss of stock and machinery. The property destroyed was valued at \$10,000 concurrently insured in this and three other companies. At the trial, on behalf of Mrs. Ackerman, it was shown that the goods described in the policies were in her possession at the time they were insured, and that they were destroyed by fire; that proof of loss had been made to the insurance company, and upon objection being made by her, further proof was made to meet their objections. That the insurance company declined to adjust the loss. The defendants contended that it was an attempt to defraud them; that the goods described in the policy had not been destroyed; that the goods were over-valued; that Mrs. Ackerman was not the sole and unconditional owner of the property, and that she had not submitted herself to an examination under oath by the agents of the company, nor furnished them certified copies of accounts of proof or loss vouchers; and that, therefore, the verdict should be for the defendant. It was shown in answer to this by Mrs. Ackerman, that she gave the agents of the company all the books and accounts she had, and referred him to New York firms for evidence which she could not possess.

The Court held that as against the defendant, possession by Mrs. Ackerman was prima facie proof of ownership, and that she had not submitted herself to an examination under oath by the agents of the company, nor furnished them certified copies of accounts of proof or loss vouchers; and that, therefore, the verdict should be for the plaintiff. It was shown in answer to this by Mrs. Ackerman, that she gave the agents of the company all the books and accounts she had, and referred him to New York firms for evidence which she could not possess.

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Gems of Sentiment.

"The peaches ripen on the wall,
Hiding in hollow cells of green,
I have plucked leaves hanging thick about,
And scarce permit them to be seen,
And so, in truth, good deeds should be,
Concealed in sweet humility."

Ought.

O soul-compelling word, of Conscience born,
Worthy art thou of highest 'Ives to regard!
And, if thy witness win some earthly stain,
Yet, weighed to right, thou biddest souls to scorn.

All seeming ill and loss, and only mourn
The noble purpose which by sin is slain.
Ah! thou dost deem a whole world poor and gain
If for its sake one soul should be forewarn.

And much I doubt that in this mortal life
One ear may rise to heights beyond thy need,
Or fall so low that thou wilt be unheard.
Then not till Grace and Nature cease their strife

To be the souls from earthly conflict freed
Can we thy use forego, O noble word!
—GEO. S. WELLS.

For thinking, one; for converse,
two, no more; three for an argument;
for walking, four; for social pleasure,
five; for fun, a score.

"Heaven is not reached by a single bound,
But we build the ladder by which we rise
From the lowly earth to the vaulted sky
And we mount to the summit round by
stair."

The Blue-bird.

A dreary haze of sunlit snow
Across the shining fields of snow,
And ripples in the glory, now
A few delicious, liquid notes.

It is the first warm day of spring,
When tender breezes wander by;
And, bluer than the soft blue sky,
I see the Blue-bird's radiant wing.

This message, gentle bird, I know:
Immortal hope thou bringest me
Of love and beauty yet to be,
Of summers rare beyond the snow.

—HARRIET PAINE.

"Thou shalt not get found out!
Not one of the commandments, and no
man can be saved by trying to keep
it."—*Leonard Bacon.*

Harvest Home in Siam.

Rev. J. Wilson, of Siam, writes to the *Foreign Missionary*:

"The rice crop this year is a beautiful one, and the people are rejoicing over it. The second king came from the country on Sabbath morning. He had been out on his fields threshing his rice. Returning he arranged for the yearly procession that is made at the close of the harvest. The first gong had rung for our religious service just as the procession reached the lower compound. The noise of bells on the elephants, and the chanting of the riders, together with the music made by the king's band, made it necessary for us to delay the ringing of the second gong until after the procession had passed. I had not supposed it was to be so great an affair. A large number of elephants had passed before I began to count; but I counted one hundred and ten as they passed along one by one. I was told that there were one hundred and seventy in all in the procession. One of the largest wore trappings of the brightest silver. The howdah contained the king. All these were decorated with green branches. The procession was in honor of the guardian spirits that preside over the rice crop. Those that could see the procession in its whole length considered it the most imposing one that has passed for years."

Swiss Emigration.

Emigration from Switzerland has become so great in late years that predictions are made that unless it ceases certain districts will lose the greater part of their inhabitants, if they do not become literally depopulated. Returns are at hand for Bern which show that since 1821 the ratio has steadily increased, and in the past three years at a greatly accelerated pace. In 1877 only 850 persons left the canton; in 1878 the number was 477; in 1879 it was 941; in 1880 it was 1,638; and in 1881, 2,881; while for 1882 the number is expected to be larger still. Nearly all of them sailed for the United States. Only 150 went to other countries, and in the past 150 went either to South or Central America.

Raymann has been studying the phenomenon of passivity exhibited by iron when immersed in concentrated nitric acid, and finds that it is due to the formation of a layer of passivoxaldehyde of iron, which is quite insoluble in strong nitric acid. Iron in this condition may be used instead of carbon in Bunsen battery cells.

The Red Aristocracy.

Mr. William Black, in his "Sun-... has given us the portrait of a mild-mannered young English nobleman...

drove their ancestral kinsmen to put on the coarse dress of the Benedictine or to live on the spare meal of the Trappist...

Dislike of Dogs and other Squabs.

Alfred de Musset, a distinguished poet, had a dislike for dogs. One day he visited a member of the French Academy...

No Escape from Sewer-Gas.

The London Lancet admits that royalty cannot escape from sewer-gas. It is a fact before his marriage when as liberal as the incomes of Queen Victoria's children...

Horace Vernet originated the word "chic," used to describe things striking and agreeable, almost as much in English-speaking countries as in France...

CHAPTER XX.

An Act to authorize any city, town, or certain restrictions to pay the lower bidder for an article heretofore supplied under contract...

CHAPTER XXI.

An Act to enable trustees of religious societies in incorporated towns, boroughs and cities to remove the bodies buried in church yards...

CHAPTER XXII.

An Act to authorize cities to license and regulate the erection of bill boards...

CHAPTER XXIII.

An Act to amend an Act to authorize the incorporation of rural cemetery associations and to regulate the same...

CHAPTER XXIV.

A Supplement to an act entitled "A supplement to an act relating to the sale of land..."

alteration of boundaries, shown thereon, be filed in the office of the county in which the lands are situated...

CHAPTER XXV.

An Act to provide for the relief of the poor in an Act entitled "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey..."

CHAPTER XXVI.

A Supplement to an act entitled "A supplement to an act relating to the sale of land..."

CHAPTER XXVII.

A Further supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the Senate in the promotion of learning..."

CHAPTER XXVIII.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act relating to the sale of land..."

CHAPTER XXIX.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act relating to the sale of land..."

CHAPTER XXX.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act relating to the sale of land..."

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An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act relating to the sale of land..."

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and after hearing the parties, if the said company should not have amended or repaired the bridge or part of the road...

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An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act relating to the sale of land..."

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MAN'S MORTALITY.

The following poem is justly considered a poem of the highest order. The original was found in the Irish... "What could you do? See what a lot of them, and how they die?"

Like a damask rose you see, Or like a blossom on a tree, Or like a daisy flower in May...

Like a bubble in the brook, Or in a glass much like a look, Or like the shuttle in a weaver's hand...

Like an arrow from a bow, Or like a swift course of water flow, Or like the raven's tender web...

Like the lightning from the sky, Or like a quiver in a bow, Or like a journey three days long...

Like the lightning from the sky, Or like a quiver in a bow, Or like a journey three days long...

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Scientific Economy.

English steel castings are made by some firms from old files, in connection with other material, and are said to be sound and very strong...

Last year the German wire mills supplied England with 80,000 tons of wire, and Russia with 40,000 tons.

It has been found by Professor Exner, of Vienna, that galvanic elements formed of three elementary substances, one of which is bromine or iodine...

A watchmaker at Vouzvy, in Switzerland, claims to have made a watch which will run for years without winding up.

Two Austrian iron works have obtained the contracts for the delivery of 19,000 tons of Bessemer steel rails and 2000 tons of permanent way fittings...

Whale oil comes from the blubber of the Balena mysticetus, or great northern whale. Its consumption is largely governed by its cost.

Though petroleum was well known for many years and was employed for lighting purposes as far back as the year 1825, it was not until 1850 that its true value was discovered...

The first run of gasoline, a very volatile oil and the lightest product that is used in large quantities...

Next to the run of gasoline come three or four grades of naphtha or benzine. This is used largely as a cleansing agent...

A Historic Ship.

The Great Western, which sailed for Tacoma on Friday, and which, previous to her departure, was caulked and coppered at the old Ajax heaving-dunk at Second street wharf...

It is according to mariners, the average age of ships from eighteen to twenty years, then has the Great Western survived two nautical generations.

The so-called paraffine lubricating oils are formed during the distillation of the heavier portions of crude petroleum.

After taking from the still the different products of the petroleum there is a black, ill-smelling residue remaining. Large quantities of this are used by the manufacturers of the paraffine and lubricating oils...

Sperm oil has been called the "King of Lubricants," and it is doubtful if, as a lubricant, it will ever be entirely supplanted...

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Organization of the Nihilists.

A correspondent in the Baltic provinces writes to a German newspaper that he has succeeded in learning much about the organization of the nihilist party in Russia.

Russian social-revolutionary partisans are united into different groups, which are rarely loosely allied to one another...

There is a sort of general direction of the whole exercised by certain influential persons, who may be called the central group, since they send out commissaries or organizers to each of the two principal groups...

The Christian Register of Boston, says "The Episcopalian churches of Providence a Sunday or two ago, the preacher, a stranger, defined the soul as 'Aeon-atom's centre o' psychic force'..."

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M. L. JACKSON
IS SELLING



CONSTANTLY ON HAND.
ALSO, VEGETABLES IN SEASON.

Our Wagon Runs through Town every Wednesday and Saturday

Announcement! Special Announcement!

Samuel Lees,

Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, North Second St., ab Market, Philadelphia,
OFFERS GREAT INDUCEMENTS IN

Black Silks, Cashmeres, Dress Goods, Table Linens,
Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear,

NOTIONS, Etc.

STOREKEEPERS supplied at **LOWEST** Jobbing Rates

Samuel Lees,

Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, North Second Street, and
N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden Streets,
26-31-1y. PHILADELPHIA.

PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.
A Pure Family Medicine that Invigorates without Intoxicating.

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Philadelphia & Atlantic City
Time-table of May 7, local.

	M'd	Acc	Acc	Sandy
	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
Philadelphia	8:00	8:00	4:00	8:00
Camden	4:45	8:20	4:20	8:20
Oakland	4:57	8:27	4:27	8:27
Williamstown Junction	5:08	9:06	5:06	9:06
Cedar Brook	6:12	9:12	5:12	9:12
Winslow	6:31	9:20	5:25	9:24
Hammononton	7:25	9:28	5:32	9:31
Da Costa	7:29	9:33	5:38	9:37
Elwood	8:05	9:41	5:45	9:45
Egg Harbor	8:29	9:51	5:55	9:55
Pleasantville	9:05	10:16	6:02	10:21
Atlantic City, A.T.	9:25	10:30	6:35	10:25

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UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.	At Ac.	Mail	Su. Ac.	Ha. Ac.
	a.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.
Philadelphia	9:00	5:50	9:50	7:35
Camden	9:13	5:40	9:40	7:28
Penna. R. R. Junction	9:08	5:35	9:35	7:23
Haddonfield	8:58	5:23	9:21	7:07
Berlin	8:35	5:01	8:56	6:39
Atco	8:24	4:55	8:49	6:32
Waterford	8:10	4:47	8:41	6:24
Winslow	8:08	4:35	8:31	6:13
Hammononton	8:00	4:28	8:25	6:05
Da Costa	7:52	4:16	8:17	5:59
Elwood	7:42	4:02	8:05	5:51
Egg Harbor City	7:36	4:00	8:00	5:45
Absecon	7:16	3:45	7:45	5:30
Atlantic City	7:00	3:30	7:30	5:15

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.	At Ac.	Mail	Su. Ac.	Ha. Ac.
	p.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Philadelphia	4:30	8:00	4:30	6:00
Camden	4:40	8:10	4:40	6:10
Penna. R. R. Junction	4:45	8:15	4:45	6:15
Haddonfield	5:00	8:20	5:00	6:20
Berlin	5:20	8:48	5:20	6:35
Atco	5:27	8:54	5:27	6:42
Waterford	5:35	9:01	5:42	7:19
Winslow	5:48	9:15	5:58	7:25
Hammononton	5:57	9:22	6:05	7:32
Da Costa	6:02	9:27	6:15	7:35
Elwood	6:10	9:35	6:24	7:42
Egg Harbor City	6:18	9:45	6:31	7:49
Absecon	6:38	10:07	6:53	8:01
Atlantic City	6:50	10:20	7:05	8:15

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The conductors of the magazine hope not only to maintain its reputation, but to enhance and extend it by constant improvement in the same direction. Their arrangements for the coming year embrace a larger number than ever before of contributions of a popular character.

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Scribner's Monthly
For the Coming Year,

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

Fourteen Additional Pages.
The following is a summary of the leading features of the year—

- A new novel by Mrs. Burnett (Author of "That ass of Lowrie's," etc.) entitled "Through One Administration," a story of Washington life.
- Studies of the Louisiana Creoles. By Geo. W. Cable, author of "The Grandissimes," etc. A series of illustrated papers on the traditions and romance of Creole life in Louisiana.
- A Novel by W. D. Howells, Author of "A Chance Acquaintance," etc., dealing with characteristic features of American life.
- Ancient and Modern Sculpture. A "History of Ancient Sculpture," by Mrs. Lucy A. Mitchell, to contain the finest series of engravings yet published of the masterpieces of sculpture. There will also be papers on "Living English Sculptors," and on the "Younger Sculptors of America," fully illustrated.
- The Opera in New York. By Richard Grant White. A popular and valuable series, to be illustrated with wonderful completeness and beauty.
- Architecture and Decoration in America. Will be treated in a way to interest both householder and housewife; with many practical as well as beautiful illustrations from recent designs.
- Representative Men and Women of the Nineteenth Century. Biographical sketches, accompanied by portraits of George Eliot, Robert Browning, Rev. Frederick W. Robertson (by the late Dean Stanley), Matthew Arnold, Christina Rossetti, and Cardinal Newman, and of the younger American authors, William D. Howells, Henry James, Jr., and Geo. W. Cable.
- Scenes of Thackeray's, Hawthorne's and George Eliot's Novels. Succeding the illustrated series on the scenes of Dickens's novels.
- The Reform of the Civil Service. Arrangements have been made for a series of able papers on this pressing political question.
- Poetry and Poets in America. There will be studies of Longfellow, Whittier, Emerson, Lowell, and others, by E. C. Stebbins.
- Stories, Sketches, and Essays. May be expected from Charles Dudley Warner, W. D. Howells, "Mark Twain," Edward Eggleston, Henry James, Jr., John Muir, Miss Gordon Cumming, "H. H.," George W. Cable, Joel Chandler Harris, A. C. Newland, F. D. Millet, Noah Brooks, Frank R. Stockton, Constance F. Woodson, H. H. Boyesen, Albert Sickney, Washington Gladden, John Burroughs, Parkes Godwin, Tommaso Salvadori, Henry Kiss, Ernest Ingersoll, E. L. Godkin, E. B. Washburne, and many others.

One or two papers on "The Adventures of the Tea-Club," and an original Life of Bewick, the engraver, by Austin D. Sloan, are among other features to be later announced.

The Editorial Departments
Throughout will be unusually complete, and "The World's Work" will be considerably enlarged.
The price of *The Century Magazine* will remain at \$4 per year—35 cents a number. The portrait (size 21x27) of the late Dr. Holland, issued just before his death, photographed from a life-sized drawing by Wyatt Eaton, will possess a new interest to the readers of this magazine. It is offered at \$5.00, together with "The Century Magazine" for \$5.00. Subscriptions are taken by the publishers, and by book-sellers and newsdealers everywhere.

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