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NO. 24

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If you want this Spring goods, this

Spring styles, just spring your eyes and

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OXFORD TIES

about one thousand pairs, in black and

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and will place them on sale to-day and

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Dry Goods, Men's, Youths' and Boys'

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P. S. Our 85 ct. Shirt Waists are the

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stock of Summer Millinery now open.

Call and see.

At Win & Son's New Store,

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Some people can't even catch a cold

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DON'T go to town

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CLOTHING

When you can get it just as cheap here.

Brown Suits, all wool, \$5.50, worth \$8

All wool Black Suits, \$8 to \$12.50

Knee Pants, all wool, 50 cents,

reduced from 75 cents,—

finer goods, 75 c., reduced from \$1.25

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The best Macaroni made in the

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Sold Wholesale and Retail.

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GROCERIES.

Just received a new lot of Im-

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STEAM

Manufacturer of the Finest

MACCARONI,

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And Fancy Paste,

And dealer in

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WRIGHT'S

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PILLS

Cleanse the Bowels and Purify the Blood!

Cure Diarrhoea, Dysentery and Dyspepsia,

and give healthy action to the entire system.

Pressed Ham—boiled
and pressed—first
class for Sandwiches.

Ox Tongue—2 lb. cans.

Quaker City Hams—
half, whole, or sliced.

Chipped Beef—1 lb. cans.

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Potted Ham.

Sardines—in oil or mustard.

Frank E. Roberts,

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HARNESS.

A full assortment of hand and machin
made,—for work or driving.

Trunks, Whises, Whips,
Riding Saddles, Nets, etc.

L. W. COGLEY,

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GEO. W. PRESSEY,

Hammonton, N. J.,

Justice of the Peace.

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GO TO

Wm. Bernshouse's

Lumb'r Yard

For all kinds o

Lumber, Mill-work,

Window-glass,

Brick, Lime, Cement,

Plaster, Hair, Lath, etc.

Light Fire Woods

For Summer use.

We manufacture

Berry Crates & Chests

Of all kinds. Also,

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We have just received our Spring

stock of goods.

Can furnish very nice

Pennsylvania Hemlock

At Bottom Prices. Manufacture our

own Flooring. Satisfaction

Guaranteed.

Our specialty, this Spring, will

be full frame orders.

Your patronages solicited.

Patriotism is generally defined as love of country, and as "Charity should begin at home," the man who does not love his native town, or the town of his adoption, cannot be counted a patriot. And so the man who does not feel a love for home folks, and a patriotic desire to see them prosper, has not the first principles of patriotism in his heart.

Protection follows (to my mind) as naturally after patriotism as the tail after the cow. If we love our country we want to see her people prosper; if we love our country we want to see her industries thrive; and instead of sending our money out of the country, we want to keep it at home. Now, if this is true of the country, so is it true of the town we inhabit. If we love our town, we want to see our "townies" get on; we want to see her factories at work and her stores and industries thrive, and we want the money to stay at home and not emigrate. We want to see our town prosper, as the prosperity of our town will raise the value of our own property and keep our children from emigrating to some far away place where the people have enough horse sense to see on which side of their bread the butter is. We want to see the money spent at home, and then in its circulation among our "townies" some of it may naturally drift into our own pocket. This means prosperity to ourselves.

Every one of us in this town is related one to another, and wedded in an harmonious interest. If we run off to New York or Philadelphia and spend money that could have been just as well left here with some townsman, we must not grumble if he is not able to pay us our account as promptly as we wished, or patronize us in our business. Simple Simon learned that he could not have both his "penny and his ginger cake," and many of us are not as wise as he. Stand by the folks, patronize home industry and talent when possible, if we want prosperity.

Plenty comes when the balance of trade is in our favor; but if we spend more money out of town than we do in it, then we at least have, as far as our influence and power extends, created a balance of trade against our town. Now this is not politics, free-trade, or protection, as we have no local custom house, and are in full free trade with all the rest of the U.S.; but it is simply local patriotism, local self government, and local common sense. If you were abroad in Africa and met two Americans, one from California or New Orleans, and the other from Hammonton, which would you feel the most like aiding, supposing they both needed it? Or in case it were in London, Eng., and both in the same business, which of the two would you feel the most like patronizing? There is no doubt which. Well then, why should you not feel the same here at home? So that if we want to see our town prosper and see plenty here, we must keep things in the Hammonton family and stand by our own folks.

That Canning Factory.

MR. EDITOR.—"Berries brought four cents a quart, yesterday, the 11th, in New York City, with a downward tendency." This was official, and I heard it from those who know.

This occurs every year; and the berries might just about as well be dumped into New York or Boston Harbor respectfully, or into the Delaware. But this keeps on year after year. Why? Merely for custom's sake; that's all.

One canning factory established here would, inside of three years, bring a dozen. And all would flourish, too. Who will be the first to help organize such a factory? It would give work to hundreds of our people, and not at from \$1.80 to \$3 a week, but at living wages. It would add an impulse to the town second to none in its history.

If no one better qualified will call a meeting to at least talk it up, why then I will call one myself. We can't do worse than fall. There's money in it for all.

WM. RUTHERFORD.

Mapes' Complete Manures for all crops always on hand. You know their value.

Taylor's Fertilizers are making quite a stir this season. They come highly recommended. Special grades for Corn and Potatoes.

We can do you good in the way of Agricultural Implements. See if it is not so.

Have just received an assortment of Scotch Lawns and Light Calicoes in neat patterns. Also a few very pretty dress patterns in Gingham.

We are selling Muslins at a very low figure.

If you are so unfortunate as to be troubled with flies or mosquitoes, we can furnish you with Netting in either wire or cotton. Or we can give you adjustable frames ready for use. Our prices are always right.

GEORGE ELVINS,
Bellevue Ave. & Main Road.

Full Line of Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Feed, Hay, &c.

—AT—
P. S. TILTON & Co's
Hammonton.

Orders called for, Carefully filled, and Promptly delivered. We solicit your patronage.

Henry Kramer,
Manufacturer and Dealer in
FANCY SHINGLES
Posts, Pickets, etc.
BERRY CRATES.
Folsom, N. J.

Lumber sawed to order. Orders received by mail promptly filled. Prices Low.

Frank C. Hartshorn,
PRACTICAL
HOUSE PAINTER,
Hammonton, N. J.
Satisfaction guaranteed on all work. Orders by mail attended to.

MEN AS PACK ANIMALS

THE CARAGARDOS OF MEXICO COME WITH HORSES AND MULES. Carrying Enormous Loads for Incredible Distances—Working Cheaper Than the Horses of Burden.

ONE of the most interesting statistics in the Mexican Republic is the caragador. This caragador is a hardy and powerfully built man who earns a living by carrying upon his back heavy loads of goods, such as sugar, coffee, etc., a cargo being a measure of weight of 300 pounds which such a person is supposed to be able to carry, hence the name caragador.

The peculiar individual is not the product of a single section of the country; on the contrary, his sphere is general. In the cities he is one of the first persons whom a stranger meets as he alights from the platform of the cars or the stage coach. The caragador rushes up to the arrival and offers to carry his baggage, from his hand satchel up to his heaviest trunk, regardless of its weight, size, or the distance to be covered. In the city he also enters into successful competition with the pack mules and delivery wagons, carrying heavy loads of merchandise to and from the new houses and in such places where corn and fodder have become uncommonly dear through prevailing drought, or where the streets are most uneven, the caragador is most generally employed to carry such mules and delivery wagon.

While such are his chief occupations he does not draw the line at anything, and can be frequently seen carrying out of the mines, water through the town, and even corpse and coffin to the grave.

Out of the city the occupation of the caragador is equally general. All things that a pack man, the mule, horse, or ass is a pack animal, and he enters into active competition with them in the matter of carrying freight into and out of towns where railroads have not yet made their advent, or where the topography of the country precludes the use of the heavy freight wagon. In places where he has the least advantage over the animals these he chooses to employ. The mountain caragador, who scales the steep slopes of the Sierra Madre, is by far the hardest and most interesting type of his class. Five feet six inches in his usual height, and 140 pounds the average weight. He clings to the steeply ascending slopes by the better class of people called "finqueros."

The mountain caragador, who scales the steep slopes of the Sierra Madre, is by far the hardest and most interesting type of his class. Five feet six inches in his usual height, and 140 pounds the average weight. He clings to the steeply ascending slopes by the better class of people called "finqueros."

He stands before you, so short, slightly stooped, with thin, long face and apparent lack of chest, one would scarcely think him capable of walking the smoothest level with such staggering loads as he daily packs through some mountain passes. His sinews are prestressed he must be seen stripped of his shirt and with his cotton trousers rolled up, ready to pick up his load. Then the powerful development of his muscular system, the mountain caragador is observed at his best. His neck is one mass of hard muscles. His shoulders are broad and magnificently strong, while the actions of the large and small muscles, sinews, can be traced at every motion that he makes. His feet, protected only by sandals, or "guaraches," as is called the hard leather shoe tightly strapped between the toes, over the edge of the instep and around the ankle, have acquired a hardness that makes them impervious to the sharp and pointed rocks among which he picks his way.

Such is his physical makeup. In all other respects he is not unlike the thousands of Mexicans of the lower class—filthy and treacherous. Like people of his kind the world over, he wastes his life between the making and the spending of a penny. Food costs him but a few cents and lodging not a farthing. He rises from his out-door couch in the early morning hour and walks many miles before he stops for breakfast. A cup of coffee and a few hot tortillas, which are a pastry of mashed corn and water, and serve as a substitute for bread, form his morning meal. For dinner he feasts on tortillas, a plate of beans and a cup of black coffee. At supper follow more beans, more tortillas and another cup of coffee. If he is somewhat of an epicure and plays in exceptionally good luck he gets a piece of dried beef now and then or gloats over a nice fried egg. His three meals, if particularly luxurious, cost him about four cents apiece, though he often manages to live on six cents a day.

HUGE PENAL SETTLEMENT.

The Andaman Islands, Where 8,000 "Lifers" Alone are Imprisoned.

THIRTEEN thousand convicts are living on Port Blair, the largest island, which is probably the largest penal settlement in the world, says the New York Sun. The Andaman Islands are in the Bay of Bengal, and to Port Blair is sent the largest number of British India and Burma, if the 10,000 long sentences of imprisonment are sent to Port Blair, over 8,000 of them are serving life sentences. The attack upon the chief of the island is all the more noteworthy because, since the settlement of Port Blair was started in 1857, with the numerous Sepoys as the first colonists, there have been only two murderous assaults on Europeans by convicts; and yet to guard this army of offenders only one company of British infantry and several hundred Punjab police are employed, a very small force when it is considered that there are 100,000 men and that the convict attack scattered all over the settlement, which is several miles square. The hundred or more boats and canoes require a great deal of attention, and the convict are more carefully guarded than the prisoners themselves. There is no chance to escape, except by capturing these boats. Even then the convict is not allowed to land, and the authorities are far from land and lie in a region of tempests. The only refuge is the forest, where run-aways are sure to die of starvation if they are not shot by the natives. The authorities, therefore, have a little fear of any attempt to escape that as many as 600 of the convicts are often sent ten miles away with their guards except their own wives.

Even in this isolated place a remarkable incident occurs now and then. The most recent of these is that of a convict who, after having been in the island for several years, was found to have a small child with him. The child was a girl, and was named after the convict's wife. The authorities, therefore, have a little fear of any attempt to escape that as many as 600 of the convicts are often sent ten miles away with their guards except their own wives.

Perhaps the most dangerous of all the domestic animals when it is sick is the dog. The greatest fear of the most likely and the quickest to bite, and a veterinary surgeon would think of performing no operation in which an anesthetic is not used without first anesthetizing the patient.

In ordinary cases the cow is perhaps the best subject and can stand more than any of the other domestic animals. The others display more or less ability to stand the knife, but in them all there is more or less danger.

While surgery is by far the most important element in veterinary work it by no means is the only one. Medicine is extensively practiced and applied not so much as in surgery the lines of the medical practitioner are followed. Improvements are constantly being made in all directions. New appliances are being invented and used in the most difficult operations undertaken. It is a field where the main consideration is to save money to the owners of animals. The purpose is essentially that of utility and economy, and not many lines are possible. In that way progress is more rapid, for where there is everything to gain and very little to lose the surgeon is ready to take more risks.

Death keeps no calendar. Death is deaf and hears no denial. Debt is the worst kind of poverty. Earth's noisiest thing, a woman per-fected. A satisfied young person is most apt to be looking good. Many very good-looking people are deformed on the inside. It is easy to understand why another man would not marry an obese woman. Friendship between women is merely a suspension of hostilities. It is easier to take two steps toward wrong than one away from it. Women, more than all, are the element and kingdom of illusion. Disguise our bondage as we will, the woman, woman rules us still. It is a consolation to remember that boasting seldom accompanies a sense of real power. The world will take a long step toward the light when we learn how to properly ventilate our churches. When a man has more than two dogs, it will be noticed that some of the windows lights in his house are out, and the places filled with old bedding.

Recreation is intended to the mind as whetting is to the scythe, to sharpen the edge of it, which otherwise would grow dull and blunt. He, therefore, that spends his whole time in recreation is ever whetting, never moving; his grass may grow and his steed starve. As, contrary, he that always sits and never recreates is ever moving, never whetting; laboring much to little purpose; as good no scythe as no edge. "I nearly died of ennu while I was out with Hicks," said the mind-reader. "What was the matter?" "There was not much to do and nothing to read."—Harper's Bazar.

HOUSEHOLD AFFAIRS.

TAPIOCA PUDDING. Three ounces of tapioca, one quart of milk, two ounces of butter, quarter of a pound of sugar, four eggs, liquor of vanilla or bitter almonds. Wash the tapioca and let it stew gently in the milk by the side of the stove for a quarter of an hour, occasionally stirring it; then let it cool; mix with it the butter, sugar and eggs, which should be well beaten, and flavor with either of the above ingredients. Butter for a pie dish and line the edges with putty; put in the pudding and bake in a moderate oven. If a quart of fresh apple sauce is added before baking this will be the queen of desserts.—New York World.

MACARONI CROQUETTES. Break into small pieces six ounces of macaroni; throw these into boiling water and boil rapidly twenty minutes. I say rapidly, because the motion of the water prevents the macaroni from sticking together. When done, drain and scatter all over the settlement, which is several miles square. The hundred or more boats and canoes require a great deal of attention, and the convict are more carefully guarded than the prisoners themselves. There is no chance to escape, except by capturing these boats. Even then the convict is not allowed to land, and the authorities are far from land and lie in a region of tempests. The only refuge is the forest, where run-aways are sure to die of starvation if they are not shot by the natives. The authorities, therefore, have a little fear of any attempt to escape that as many as 600 of the convicts are often sent ten miles away with their guards except their own wives.

Plump and rattle one and one-half pints of smallysters, by stirring them over a hot fire for five minutes in a fry-pan that has been previously heated. Season with salt, white pepper, one tablespoonful of oil, one of vinegar and two of lemon juice, and place them on the ice two hours. Cut enough of white, crisp celery in small pieces to equal the quantity of smallysters. Season with salt, white pepper, one tablespoonful of oil, one of vinegar, and two of lemon juice, and place them on the ice two hours. Cut enough of white, crisp celery in small pieces to equal the quantity of smallysters. Season with salt, white pepper, one tablespoonful of oil, one of vinegar, and two of lemon juice, and place them on the ice two hours.

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HUMOR OF THE DAY.

The general run of men—After the latest street car.—Philadelphia Record. The man who falls in love very often dilutes his common sense.—Puck. To make bills inhuman is to pay them—these days—is divine.—Fittsburg Bulletin.

The photograph of a boy never looks like him, because no one ever saw him so close as he is in a photograph.—Ashburn Globe. The clerk who attempts to live beyond his means will soon be obliged to live beyond the reach of his friends.—New Orleans Picayune. "What sort of a girl is she?" "Oh, she is a miss with a mission." "Ah?" "Her mission is seeking a man with a mansion."—Sketch. Occasionally you will meet a man who seems to think just as you do. What clever idea he has, and what pity he is so scarce. "Blizzard." "Jack the ripper has been arrested in New York." The girls whose tresses he cut will be present at his trial to uphold him.—Galveston News. Customer: "Do you suppose you can take a good picture of me?" Photographer: "I shall have to sweater you in the negative, sir."—Vogue. Unkind evils rarely occur. The fact that money has been tight is said to have resulted in a good deal of sober thought.—Baltimore American. It is no use that "every man" has his price, as they say. I know of one, an honest man, who gives himself away.—Vogue. A man never looks so helpless and insignificant as when standing around a dry goods store waiting for his wife to get through trading.—Lowell Courier. Every year had to explain the attractions of country life to a city man who has just investigated the village of a black-faced bumble-bee.—Baltimore American.

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ANIMAL SURGERY.

RAPID STRIDES MADE IN A NEW PROFESSION. Horses With Glass Eyes and Wooden Legs—Fiasco From An Animal's Body—The Use of Anesthetics.

FORMERLY the hostler of the medicine man of the stable, and not broken down, says the San Francisco Chronicle, were cured by a pistol bullet, but that time has passed. The veterinary surgeon of today is usually an educated man, carefully trained in a school of medicine and surgery. He is a man with the nerve of a surgeon and with the same delicacy of touch. He follows all the methods of his friends who know nothing about horses, and all about men. He makes lots of money and usually has a free clinic for the poor, at which he treats gratuitously all the horse flesh he is heir to. Very few people are the objects of operations of all sorts, similar to those performed on humanity where it isn't feeling well, are adopted and performed on the lower animals who contribute in no small way to man's comfort.

When a veterinary surgeon must perform a difficult and painful operation he is in no way handicapped by the want of appliances and instruments. These were provided long ago, and he has an operating table to which the most powerful and fractious horse may be strapped immovable. That table is quite an affair in itself, and its machinery, crabs and levers make it as easily manipulated as if it weighed pounds instead of thousands.

The surgeon's dealing with a brute, however, is as merciful as it can be with a man. It is possible to strap a dumb creature and make it writhe under the knife, but it is seldom done, and in every instance where a painful operation is performed anesthetics are administered. Members of the medical fraternity know the danger in the use of anesthetics, but they do not know them as the veterinary surgeon does. In their use "on brutes" the greatest care must be taken. It is sometimes a very serious matter to store a man under such circumstances as to breathe, but to do so with a horse is a physical impossibility. The bulk of the animal is too great. Still anesthetics are used and always with success. In many operations it is possible to use only a local anesthetic. It is not many years since the medical profession received a boon in the form of ether, which has been called into play for the relief of animals lower in the scale than man.

Horses, like men, frequently become nervous and despondent, and both are fractions when an operation is made to perform an operation under such conditions. In the horse a local anesthetic is used. Frequently it is a spray of ether, again excessively cold water or a hypodermic of morphia and sea water. In most cases the result is gratifying.

Sometimes a general anesthetic must be given. The sensibility of the animal must be completely destroyed, and chloroform and ether are the two of both is used. The animal in a few moments is utterly insensible to pain. On a dog it is impossible to use ether, as the animal's hair will not stand it. Chloroform, however, does not act in that way.

When the animal is under the influence of an anesthetic almost any operation known to medical science may be performed. Following the natural course of events and on the road to the greatest utility, surgery has attracted greatly more attention than medicine. There is, as in the medical profession, less of experiment in it. It is definite, and when the surgeon begins with his knives he knows just what he is about to do.

Broken limbs and bones now form subjects of almost daily treatment. There are splints of iron, bandages and lotions and ointments and apparatus to mend the fracture and prevent the animal from injuring itself. Squirrels, cats, dogs, cows, monkeys, horses and almost every animal which has a limb to break can have it put together again. The scenes in a veterinary hospital are often very curious. It frequently happens that a horse so fractures his leg that it is impossible to repair it. There is no course open but amputation. That plan is adopted, and a wooden leg takes the place of that of flesh and bone. Such an operation costs a great deal, and is only made when the animal is worth the cost. A horse which may have cost his owner thousands of dollars may be quite as valuable with three legs as with four, if a fourth limb of wood may be secured. The joint in the leg forms no serious impediment and can be provided for in the artificial limb. The animal may be a little the worse for wear, but with his wooden leg will still be in the field. The same operation has been performed on valuable cows. A monkey on crutches, however, is still an ideal for the veterinary artist.

WALKING SUIT WITH FELERINE SLEEVE.

WALKING SUIT WITH FELERINE SLEEVE. DRESS WITH LACE REVERS, ALSO HAT AND FELERINE OF PLEATS, WITH SAILOR'S HAT.

One of the most extraordinary operations performed by a veterinary surgeon is the removal of a horse's eye and the placing of an artificial one in its place. One hardly expects to hear of such an operation in connection with an animal, but it has been done in this city, and very successfully. During that operation no other than a local anesthetic was applied, strap attached to the head and secured around his forehead. Thus, his powerful neck is brought into play and made to carry the heavy load, which rests only lightly upon his back. In this manner this caparid podler carries his heavy burden into every village and town in the almost impassable heights of the Sierra Madre.—Chicago Times.

A Sea Bell of the War of 1812. Built in 1804, and every timber as sound as when she slid down the ways into the arms of Old Ocean for her first embrace! This is true of the schooner Polly now lying near the Harvard Bridge, Cambridge side, with a cargo of granite. And so far that she could lead all passers on Harvard bridge to gaze with awe and admiration on the Polly that she was a privateer in the war of 1812, when she carried twelve guns and was manned by a crew of sturdy sailors who made life a burden for all English vessels falling in their path. To old time shipwrights at Amesbury belongs the credit of putting together as staunch and sea worthy a craft as ever carried masts. She has one deck, is 61.4 feet long, ninety-eight feet wide, six feet deep, and has a gross tonnage of 48.27. Her two masts and boom give her a chance to fly mainsails, two jibs, and one top sail. The craft is now rigged with old sails, but has a new set at home to use when the brisk fall winds threaten the strength of the old ones. She has the square stern and short bowsprit characteristic of old merchant vessels, but, as a whole, has a modern appearance, and would look better than half the late date craft of her class that might line up for comparison. Rockland, Me., is the place where the Polly sails from. She is owned by L. A. Avery of Orlowhead, Me.—Boston Advertiser.

Colorado Gold. It appears that within seventy-five miles of Denver there are rich gold fields which only require a little more intelligently devoted men to be economically profitable. A single ounce of this belt now has a real output of \$5000 in gold. Though its area is less than 1000 square miles, it has ten or fifteen gold mines from 1000 to 2000 feet deep. The belt is about seventy-five miles long and two miles wide. Gold in large quantities has been found on the surface and a few feet below it. Tons of thousands of dollars' worth of gold has been placed from the great rocks in this belt of which no record has been made. Hundreds of claims are held by poor prospectors who do not know what to do with them or lack the capital to develop. There is said to be gold enough within a radius of eight miles of Lake City to pay the National debt. There is enough gold in the quartz veins of Rugged Bear and San Miguel gulches to supply the world's demand. But it needs more capital and better methods, and the profit will follow.—Boston Herald.

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THE SCIENCE OF SLEEPING.

The old-time superstitious belief that human beings should sleep with their heads toward the north is now believed to be based upon a scientific principle. Some French savants have made experiments upon the body of an animal who had suffered death, and these tests go to prove that each human body is in itself an electric battery, one electrode being represented by the head and the other by the feet. The body of the subject upon which the queer experiments mentioned above were made was taken immediately after death and placed upon a pivoted board, but upon being freed it almost immediately resumed the head pointed north. To prove that this was neither accident nor coincident upon muscular twitching, as some had suggested, the board was repeatedly turned half around and then freed, but always with similar results.—Chicago Herald.

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