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From the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1882.

To the Editor of the South Jersey Republican:

I read a story, not long ago, of a poll parrot that was enjoying itself, on the outside of its cage, in the back yard, when a stray dog made its appearance. The parrot cried, "sic 'im! sic 'im!" and the obedient dog, seeing nothing else to "sic," went for Polly,—making the yard look as though a feather-bed had been emptied into it. As soon as the bird had recovered sufficiently from her astonishment, she yelled, "git out! git out!" and the s. d. trotted off. The parrot, after many painful efforts, regained its former position, and looking down very gravely for a moment, said: "Polly, you talk too much." Congre'sman Whitthorne, of Tennessee, after fooling around Hon. Geo. M. Robeson for several weeks, succeeded in getting the Jerseyman to "sic 'im," the other day. When Robeson got through, I've no doubt that Whitthorne, like Polly, felt that he had talked too much.

Moral.—Parrots outside of cages, in back yards, should not fool with stray dogs; and Tennesseans in Congress should beware of live men from New Jersey, unless they are absolutely certain that the Jerseyman is not loaded.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

OF course the members of the REPUBLICAN are not ignorant of the fact that, following the custom of the past few years, the Republican Congressional Committee have sent to each male government employe a circular, calling for a contribution of two per cent on the amount of salary received, for political purposes. I enclose for your perusal the circular received by me. [If any reader desires to see this, he can do so by calling at the office.—EDITOR.] Shortly after the Committee sent out their circulars, one was issued by George William Curtis, on behalf of the National Civil Service Reform Association, warning us against making the desired contributions on the ground that such contributions are contrary to law. This called forth a letter from Chairman Jay A. Hubbell showing, I think conclusively, that sums for campaign purposes may be lawfully paid by government employes to Mr. H. or any other Member of Congress.

This matter has been discussed at some length in the Senate, and has been mentioned occasionally in the House, but has not been fully and fairly discussed anywhere. The Curtis party oppose political assessments on the ground that they are oppressive to poorly paid employes, because they profess to think them illegal, and because the civil service reformers think a public servant should be denied any part in politics, either as a contributor to campaign funds or as an active worker. They have not got so far as to deny him the right to vote. I suppose that will come next.

All that has been said by members of Congress, by outsiders, and in the news-papers, has been said by partisans, of partisans. Democrats oppose assessments because Republicans are making them,—forgetting that from Jackson's administration they have done the same thing, and are doing so to-day wherever they have the opportunity. Republicans uphold them because, being in power, the benefits accrue to them.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think George William Curtis and Jay A. Hubbell are both wrong; and for the very same reason, viz: they both regard a government employe as different from another citizen. The former would not allow him to contribute, and the latter would compel him to do so, because he earns his daily bread by working for a great corporation known as the Government of the United States, instead of some other corporation, for an individual or for himself.

As a citizen of the United States which I spent some years in helping to make united States—I protest against interference by Mr. Curtis or any other man or body of men, Congress included, with my right to give as much as I please, and to whom I please, to help the party I love; or to abridge my right

to work for it when not on public duty. I also deny the right of the Congressional, or any other committee, to say how much I ought to contribute, and to whom, or to send me any circular that may not with equal propriety be sent to any other citizen.

Very respectfully,

BIANCA.

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Hundreds of men, women and children rescued in every community from beds of sickness and almost death, and made strong by Parker's Ginger Tonic, are the best evidences in the world of its sterling worth.—Post.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.—For years the people of this country have struggled to solve the puzzling question as to who struck Billy Patterson, but they were not long in finding out the efficacy of Swaynes' Ointment for itching piles. This goes to show what old mother necessity will do. Thousands had suffered unbearable itching, scratching, and soreness from piles, but a final determination to find a cure put them on the right track, and to day those self-same people rejoice in a renewal of health through Swaynes' Ointment.

A man can make more profit attending to his own business for one day than he can acquire attending to his neighbor's affairs for a month.

A New Jersey man has invented a new railroad switch, but for common family use, those improvised from the orchard will answer every purpose.

Mr. Barnum has just received a confidential communication from President Arthur. It is supposed that he wants Jumbo to sit on the tariff commission.

The dispute between Judge Woodruff and Sheriff Cox, of Passaic county, in which the latter was declared to be in contempt of Court for refusal to summon a constable the Judge had selected, has been carried to the Supreme Court.

The New York Steam Company is building two chimneys which will be 232 feet high when finished and make a landmark as prominent as any in the city. They are in Greenway street and will furnish fuel for an immense number of furnaces for steam generators.

"Yes, Judge," said the prisoner, "I admit that the back of my trousers was tangled in the dog's teeth, and that I dragged the animal away, but if you call that stealing a dog no man on earth is safe from committing crime."

A man and woman were recently arrested in Hudson county for passing counterfeit trade dollars. While in jail awaiting trial they were married. Thursday they plead guilty, and were both sentenced to two and a half years State Prison and fined \$1,000.

Angus McDonald, whose head was shot off the battle of Waterloo—or whose cap was shot off his Waterloo at the head of his cap—or whose cap—Well, he's dead, anyhow, at the age of one hundred and six years.

Bergen county has a peculiar case. Nearly two years ago a bridge was painted. The Board of Freeholders ordered the payment of the claim more than twenty months ago, and the County Collector drew his check on the Bank of Bergen County for the amount. Freeholder Feitner took the check and has it yet. He stated to the Board that because Bryer was "on a drunk" he could not be found when effort was made to deliver the check. Meantime the bank suspended, and Mr. Bryer would not accept worthless paper. The check is in Mr. Feitner's wallet, and the county has a lawsuit. The question will be as to who shall lose the money—the county, the Freeholder or Bryer.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Dr. E. C. Wood's Nerve and Brain Treatment—A specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Premature Old Age, caused by over-excitation or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay, and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantee issued by CHAS. HOLBROOK, Wholesale and Retail Agent, corner of Broad and Market Streets, Newark, N. J. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

32-17.

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And almost everything needed in that line.

Ladies', Gent's, and Children's Underwear.

Ginghams, Prints, Muslins

Silicias, Cambrics,

Russian Crash, Silk Veiling,

Gossamers, Overalls,

Over-gackets,

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Dr. Warner's New

Coraline & Health Corset

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Hammocks, Bird Cages,

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Black Chanvilly Lace,

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BROWN'S IRON BITTERS acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.

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See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, and have crossed red lines and trademark on wrapper.

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Fare from Hammonton to Waterford, on the C. & A., or to Cedar Brook on the Narrow Gauge, is fifteen cents.

Educational.

The official semi-annual statement concerning the German universities furnishes some interesting facts. It shows that the entire teaching staff in the twenty-one universities within the limits of the Empire numbers 1945 persons. In all the universities there are 40 faculties, of divinity, law, medicine and philosophy, including literature. There is also a faculty of social and political sciences at Wurzburg and Munich, of economic science at Munich and Tubingen, of natural science also at Tubingen, and a faculty of mathematical and physical sciences at Strasburg. It is also to be noted that there is a faculty of Protestant divinity at seventeen universities and of Catholic divinity at eleven. The total number of divinity students is 192, of whom 141 belong to the Protestant faculties and 51 to the Catholic. In the strength of the several faculties Berlin stands pre-eminent, except in law, where Munich has the largest body of professors.

The Nashville *Banner* takes a cheerful view of the educational system in Tennessee. It says that the Vanderbilt University is fast assuming its proper place at the head of Southern educational institutions, and that it is destined to be a tremendous power in the South and Southwest, and to extend its area of influence throughout Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Southern Illinois and Indiana. Respecting the educational system throughout the State, it says that the men who are engaged in it are doing the work well, and that it is becoming "a compact, solid system from the bottom to the top." Before the war Tennessee was the foremost of the Southern States in educational matters, and it is an encouraging sign of the times to see her devoting her attention to this vital interest with renewed vigor.

Worlds Illumined by two Suns.

Astronomy has shown that many of the double stars which stud the heavens are really systems of worlds lit up with two suns emitting differently colored rays of light, and revolving around their common centre of gravity. Referring to the planets which must be connected with such a system, Mr. W. Dawkins remarks in *Nature*: "When we reflect upon the complicated nature of the orbits which the planets and comets describe round our sun, we get some idea of how remarkable must be the nature of those curves that planets describe around double suns. Perhaps the same comets that disappear to our gaze, leaving the sphere of attraction of the sun, are attracted, and for a time become members of those wonderful systems. Our mathematics do not suffice for solving the problems that are suggested, but it is not unlikely that unless situated very close to one or other of the suns—so close that the other appears not much larger than a star, though comparable in brightness to the nearest sun—the planets are whirled out in the cold space by the gravitational influence of the other sun, so very likely may a minor planet be ejected from the solar system under the influence of Jupiter.

What must be the nature of these worlds illuminated by two different suns, one yellow and another purple? Now rises the one, and all is clothed in yellow; now the other, and illumined from complementary sources, every object appears in its natural color. Then sets the yellow sun, and what must be the diversity of the effects as it approaches the horizon? And behold nature puts on a purple mantle. Then also the sun sets, and in the darkness of night, though there is seldom night where there are two suns, the starry heavens are seen much the same there as here, except perhaps for moons reflecting light from the differently colored suns. Not only the play of color must there be more varied than here, but phenomena of which we have not the faintest idea, must be produced also through the action of heat, electricity, and magnetism. Indeed, upon subjects like these science gives no information, and we may therefore give our fancy free rein.

A fashion writer of the female sex says: "Her dress is everything but monkey." The writer may be an exception, but who ever saw a monkey attired in a corset, twenty dollar hat, seventeen button gloves, a lot of false hair and several hundred dollars' worth of dry goods?

It's often easier for an actor to bring down the house than raise the wind.

Agricultural.

India has nearly 3,000,000 acres of land sown to wheat.

Hop-growers are happy over the prospects of a heavy hop crop.

The prospects for good crops in France, Germany and Holland are favorable.

Glover will be a short crop in Michigan this season, owing to winter killing and drought.

An apple tree in Bucks county, Pa., is said to be dying from the effects of last year's drought.

In Georgia insects of all kinds are abundant, and all kinds of crops are receiving their attentions.

Cattle valued at \$18,500,000 are actually grazing in what was six years ago absolutely an Indian country.

A total of \$5,169,898 fleeces were shorn in the United States in 1890, with an average weight of 4.49 pounds.

The army worms, which are abundant in Lyons county, Ky., are being destroyed by myriads of small red ants.

A fruit-grower in California says that should the Chinese go the fruit interest in that State would suffer seriously.

California takes the lead for heavy heads of wheat. Some stalks have been shown six feet high, with heads six inches long.

Two hundred thousand head of sheep were driven from New Mexico recently to Texas, and 50,000 weathers to Nebraska.

The silk trade of Switzerland gives employment to 70,000 hands. The yearly products of this industry amount to 13,000,000 francs.

There are over 150,000 orange trees in Florida, and the number is rapidly increasing annually. The product this year is put at 50,000,000 oranges.

The large bean-raising districts of New York are afflicted by a worm called the bean weevil, which is doing great damage to the newly-planted crops.

The oleomargarine factories of New York have a producing capacity of 116,000,000 pounds annually, while the production of dairy butter in the State is only 111,000,000 pounds.

Keep the Stables Clear of Flies.

One of the greatest hindrances to thrift during hot weather is the annoyance caused by flies. This is true both in field and stable. In the former we cannot, in any considerable degree, control them, but in the latter we can. The better class of stables should be provided with screens. By this mode, fumigation being practised to drive the flies out, the stock may be quite well protected. The placing of small vessels of kerosene or kerosene oil on the ceiling will sometimes answer the purpose of keeping them out of the building. If a decoction of *lycopodium* (sometimes called wolf's claw), which is the largest of the European mosses, be placed in a bladder, the neck being supplied with a quilt nozzle, by means of which the liquid can be sprinkled where the flies accumulate, early in the morning, the effect upon the flies will soon be seen, as it quite promptly destroys them. This article is also used to destroy vermin.

Raising Hens.

It is desirable to straighten a horn you may frequently scrape with a piece of glass, or a knife, the hollow side, which will cause it to grow faster on that side; but in that case it must not be scraped deeply, for then it becomes weaker on that side, and will be turned toward the weaker side. Some scrape the side toward which they wish to turn the horn quite thin, and then scrape the opposite side just enough to make it grow faster, and that will turn it toward the thinnest side. If you wish to turn a horn up, scrape on the under side just enough to make it grow faster on that side. A very barbarous way to turn a horn is sometimes practised, by searing with a hot iron on the side toward which the horn is to be turned. This prevents the growth of the horn on that side and the growth upon the other side turns the horn. The horns may be polished by rubbing them with fine sandpaper, and then with pumice-stone, and oiling them. But this artificial manipulation of horns is seldom necessary. The horns of well-fed cattle will generally grow in comely shape if let alone. The hair is sometimes clipped to give it a glossy appearance, but the best gloss is put upon the hair by rich and appropriate feeding. Nature, under proper conditions, does this work best.

Shallow Cultivation for Fruits.

Full growers must be reminded that their hoes, cultivators and ploughs may do more damage to plants than good if not used with discretion. The small fruits—berries, currants, grapes, and dwarf pears, quinces, etc., root near the surface. Here are found the best roots, those that provide the most nourishment. Nature designed these to be mulched by the dead leaves, and in our fields mulching would be the best treatment if it were possible. As it is, the best we can do is to give frequent but shallow cultivation. I have seen intelligent men ploughing deep furrows alongside of their raspberries, currants and grapes, well satisfied that they were doing thorough work that would secure an abundant harvest. Let such men dig up one plant before this ploughing and one after and see what butchery they have committed. There are no lap-ropes stretching far down into the subsoil, but simply a few laterals branching out, say, from two to four inches below the surface, and more than half of these have been sacrificed by the ploughshare. When we see green hands hoeing strawberries and newly set raspberries we know what they will do if not watched. They will destroy half their roots and loosen the hold for life that the struggling plants have secured by chopping close about them.

There has lately been exhibited in the Botanical Garden of Berlin the biggest flower in the world—the great flower of Sumatra, known in science as the *Rafflesia Arnoldi*, and peculiar to Java and Sumatra. It measures nearly ten feet in circumference, and more than three feet in diameter. Sir Stamford Raffles and Dr. Joseph Arnold were exploring in company when they discovered this champion plant.

Washington Territory is now setting up its claims to distinction as a State. Two years ago the census of that Territory showed a population of 75,116. The people now claim a population of quite 150,000. Owing to the remoteness of the Territory from the East this increase is quite remarkable, and the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad will result in the rapid filling up of that country.

Morino sheep yield from ten to twenty pounds of wool per head, and the Cotswold even more, while scrub sheep will only give from three to six pounds. The fine sheep eat no more than scrub and produce more flesh, to say nothing of the superior quality of both wool and flesh. Therefore keep only good sheep.

The Incandescent Lewis Light.

Some weeks ago *The Tribune* gave a description of the new lamp by Dr. B. Langley, which kerosene vapor was substituted for the incandescent platinum wire cage. A modified form of this—known as the Lewis burner—in which common coal-gas is substituted for petroleum vapor, has been successfully tried in London. The apparatus is an application of what is known to scientists as Herapath's blow-pipe. An air-pipe which ends in a tapered cone enters a small space or chamber of the gas supply near the burner, and a little below it is a short arm which supplies a supplementary air current. Through this tapered cone air is forced under a pressure of 6 in. or 7 in. of water. The mixture of gas and air thus produced is carried into the burner, which is a cage of platinum wire, about three times as long as it is wide. When the gas is first lighted it is a roaring, flickering flame, with no appreciable illuminating power; but soon the platinum gauze becomes hot, and in a few seconds the burner presents the appearance of a glowing pillar of solid light possessing intense brilliancy. The combustion of the gas itself in this case yields no illuminating power worth speaking of, the brilliancy of the new light being due to the high temperature of the platinum gauze, which becomes incandescent just as the carbon threads in the electric lamp glow with the heat engendered in them by the current. An ordinary Lewis burner of this kind gives a light of over 70 candles for every ten feet of gas per hour; but by increasing the pressure and the consumption of gas a much higher economy can be attained—so much as 180 candles for twenty feet of gas, it is said.

Possibly the feature of greatest importance in connection with this new system is that illuminating gas is not required, for heating gas answers as well, if not better. In ordinary gas, it is well known that only about one percent of the volume contains the real illuminating materials, but to obtain that the coal has to be wastefully distilled. If heating gas, as it is called, will produce so brilliant a light, 15,000 feet can be obtained from every ton of ordinary coal instead of only 10,000 feet. The gas, it is said, is completely burned—there is no waste in smoke—and the surface of the gauze being so much larger than is possible with the electric lamp, there is greater quantity and less intensity; in other words, the light is better distributed and is more penetrating, while less trying to the eye.

In the Treasury Department there are over 8,000 employees, divided as follows: Divisions of the Secretary's office, 676; bureau of the Mint, 12; Supervising Surgeon-General's office, 17; office of Inspector-General of Steamboats, 5; bureau of Statistics, 37; Life Saving Service, 17; Chief of Light House Board, 36; bureau of Engraving and Printing, 1,068; Supervising Arch-

itect's office, 90; First Comptroller's office, 53; Second Comptroller, 63; Comptroller of Currency, 59; office of Commissioner of Customs, 93; First Auditor's office, 30; Second Auditor's office, 30; Third Auditor's office, 137; Fourth Auditor's office, 173; United States Treasurer's office, 231; Registrar, 192; office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 222; United States Coast Survey, 106. In the State Department there are but 86 clerks. In the War Department there are 1,970 clerks, as follows: Secretary's office, 48; Assistant General's office, 44; Quartermaster-General's department, 170; Paymaster-General's department, 55; Engineer department, 215; Ordnance department, 18; Signal office, 123; Bureau of Military Justice, 8; Colonel Casey's Bureau for Building the State, War and Navy departments, 14; office of the publication of official records of the rebellion, 43. The Interior Department clerks number 1,990, as follows: Secretary's office, 261; Pension office, 445; Land office, 291; Pension office, 267; Indian office, 68; Geological Survey, 50; Education bureau, 34; Railroad bureau, 9. The Census office, which is really a branch of the Interior Department, numbered last year, 680, and these should be added to the number in the Interior Department, making 2,346. In the Post Office Department (proper) the employees number 488. In the Department of Justice 59; in the Department of Agriculture, 13; Government Printing Office, 1,843. So that really the number employed on duty in Washington is about 10,000. This exclusive of the Capitol, city Post Office and District Government clerks.

The remuneration of the employees in the departments varies somewhat, but generally the salaries range from \$800 to \$2,000 for clerical work, the latter being given to those who occupy responsible or particularly important positions, and the first generally to clerks; a great many of whom are ladies.

Scarcity of Healthy Women.

Dr. Adalina S. Whitney has recently delivered a lecture before the young lady students at Vassar College, which contained much wholesome advice and many valuable suggestions for her sex. She assigned many very good reasons for the want of healthy women, and avowed at the beginning that the lack of strong, healthy women among American people is strikingly noticeable. She alleged that much of constitutional weakness is inherited, but declared it is in the power of the majority of young girls to make themselves, physically, what they will. Give to the muscles as scientific and through a training as mathematics give to the brain, and there will be a corresponding increase in physical capacity.

Life in the open air is of great importance. Vigorous and absorbing games, too, should be encouraged among girls. Mental and physical culture should be as inseparable as mind and body.

The principal causes which destroy health are neglect of proper physical exercise and recreation during youth; woman's incomplete, one-sided methods of education; a want of steady employment, and petty fears of the doctor. A great many of the men once belonged to families of wealth, but reversed came, and they are glad to be able to work for a living. In the Treasury Department there are over 500 women clerks, and in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing as many more. In the Treasury and Interior Departments changes are most frequent, and it is in these mostly that women are employed, and every now and then there are rumors of pending changes which set their hearts fluttering with dread until the danger is over. A position in the State Department is considered a permanent thing. It is run on a plan similar to our Army and Navy. When some one dies or is promoted, there is a chance for an appointment. In the War and Navy Departments also changes do not often occur, and many a clerk whose hair is now white entered the service when a young man. Employees perform their labors in a remarkably satisfactory manner. In fact, it is apparent that the Government clerk, taken on the average, has greatly improved in many respects within the past dozen years. The Government and its employees bear a relation to our city somewhat similar to that of a college and its students to the little New England village where it is located. There are enough office-holders who are residents of Washington to make a good sized city of themselves. In the various departments the work goes on the same from one year to another, and one would scarcely realize how great the number of employees in the various departments is.

Look to Your Books.

No matter how obscure the position in life of an individual, if he can read, he may as well put himself in the best society that the world has ever seen. He may converse with the greatest heroes of the past; with all the writers in prose and poetry. He may learn how to live, how to avoid the errors of his predecessors, and to secure blessings, present and future, to himself. He may reside in a desert far away from the habitations of man; in solitude, where no human eye looks upon him with affection or interest, where no human voice cheers him with its animating tones; if he has books to read, he can never be alone. He may choose his company, and the subjects of conversation, and thus become contented and happy, intelligent, wise and good. He thus elevates his rank in the world, and becomes independent, in the best sense, of all debasing associations and influences.

Interesting Statistics.

Venice and Amsterdam are the cities of bridges. The first has 450, the last 300. London has 15, Vienna 10, and Berlin will soon have 50.

Altogether the most beautiful and striking bridge in Europe is that over the Moldau at Prague.

The resident population of Great Britain in the middle of 1882 is estimated by the Registrar General at 55,230,290 persons; that of England and Wales at 28,406,820; of Scotland at 3,785,400, and of Ireland at 5,038,079.

It is not generally known that Forterra Monroe is the largest single fortification in the world. It has already cost over \$3,000,000. The water battery is considered to be one of the finest pieces of military construction ever built.

In consequence of the defective water supply there has been an increase of 25 per cent. in the price of fire insurance risks in the city of Galveston. The average under the old rates was 1 1/2 per cent. The new schedule of fire rates will make it 1 1/4 per cent. There is about \$20,000,000 regularly covered by insurance in Galveston. S. says the *Veget.*

There has lately been exhibited in the Botanical Garden of Berlin the biggest flower in the world—the great flower of Sumatra, known in science as the *Rafflesia Arnoldi*, and peculiar to Java and Sumatra. It measures nearly ten feet in circumference, and more than three feet in diameter. Sir Stamford Raffles and Dr. Joseph Arnold were exploring in company when they discovered this champion plant.

Washington Territory is now setting up its claims to distinction as a State. Two years ago the census of that Territory showed a population of 75,116. The people now claim a population of quite 150,000. Owing to the remoteness of the Territory from the East this increase is quite remarkable, and the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad will result in the rapid filling up of that country.

Morino sheep yield from ten to twenty pounds of wool per head, and the Cotswold even more, while scrub sheep will only give from three to six pounds. The fine sheep eat no more than scrub and produce more flesh, to say nothing of the superior quality of both wool and flesh. Therefore keep only good sheep.

The Incandescent Lewis Light.

Some weeks ago *The Tribune* gave a description of the new lamp by Dr. B. Langley, which kerosene vapor was substituted for the incandescent platinum wire cage. A modified form of this—known as the Lewis burner—in which common coal-gas is substituted for petroleum vapor, has been successfully tried in London. The apparatus is an application of what is known to scientists as Herapath's blow-pipe. An air-pipe which ends in a tapered cone enters a small space or chamber of the gas supply near the burner, and a little below it is a short arm which supplies a supplementary air current. Through this tapered cone air is forced under a pressure of 6 in. or 7 in. of water. The mixture of gas and air thus produced is carried into the burner, which is a cage of platinum wire, about three times as long as it is wide. When the gas is first lighted it is a roaring, flickering flame, with no appreciable illuminating power; but soon the platinum gauze becomes hot, and in a few seconds the burner presents the appearance of a glowing pillar of solid light possessing intense brilliancy. The combustion of the gas itself in this case yields no illuminating power worth speaking of, the brilliancy of the new light being due to the high temperature of the platinum gauze, which becomes incandescent just as the carbon threads in the electric lamp glow with the heat engendered in them by the current. An ordinary Lewis burner of this kind gives a light of over 70 candles for every ten feet of gas per hour; but by increasing the pressure and the consumption of gas a much higher economy can be attained—so much as 180 candles for twenty feet of gas, it is said.

Possibly the feature of greatest importance in connection with this new system is that illuminating gas is not required, for heating gas answers as well, if not better. In ordinary gas, it is well known that only about one percent of the volume contains the real illuminating materials, but to obtain that the coal has to be wastefully distilled. If heating gas, as it is called, will produce so brilliant a light, 15,000 feet can be obtained from every ton of ordinary coal instead of only 10,000 feet. The gas, it is said, is completely burned—there is no waste in smoke—and the surface of the gauze being so much larger than is possible with the electric lamp, there is greater quantity and less intensity; in other words, the light is better distributed and is more penetrating, while less trying to the eye.

In the Treasury Department there are over 8,000 employees, divided as follows: Divisions of the Secretary's office, 676; bureau of the Mint, 12; Supervising Surgeon-General's office, 17; office of Inspector-General of Steamboats, 5; bureau of Statistics, 37; Life Saving Service, 17; Chief of Light House Board, 36; bureau of Engraving and Printing, 1,068; Supervising Arch-

itect's office, 90; First Comptroller's office, 53; Second Comptroller, 63; Comptroller of Currency, 59; office of Commissioner of Customs, 93; First Auditor's office, 30; Second Auditor's office, 30; Third Auditor's office, 137; Fourth Auditor's office, 173; United States Treasurer's office, 231; Registrar, 192; office of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, 222; United States Coast Survey, 106. In the State Department there are but 86 clerks. In the War Department there are 1,970 clerks, as follows: Secretary's office, 48; Assistant General's office, 44; Quartermaster-General's department, 170; Paymaster-General's department, 55; Engineer department, 215; Ordnance department, 18; Signal office, 123; Bureau of Military Justice, 8; Colonel Casey's Bureau for Building the State, War and Navy departments, 14; office of the publication of official records of the rebellion, 43. The Interior Department clerks number 1,990, as follows: Secretary's office, 261; Pension office, 445; Land office, 291; Pension office, 267; Indian office, 68; Geological Survey, 50; Education bureau, 34; Railroad bureau, 9. The Census office, which is really a branch of the Interior Department, numbered last year, 680, and these should be added to the number in the Interior Department, making 2,346. In the Post Office Department (proper) the employees number 488. In the Department of Justice 59; in the Department of Agriculture, 13; Government Printing Office, 1,843. So that really the number employed on duty in Washington is about 10,000. This exclusive of the Capitol, city Post Office and District Government clerks.

The remuneration of the employees in the departments varies somewhat, but generally the salaries range from \$800 to \$2,000 for clerical work, the latter being given to those who occupy responsible or particularly important positions, and the first generally to clerks; a great many of whom are ladies.

Scarcity of Healthy Women.

Dr. Adalina S. Whitney has recently delivered a lecture before the young lady students at Vassar College, which contained much wholesome advice and many valuable suggestions for her sex. She assigned many very good reasons for the want of healthy women, and avowed at the beginning that the lack of strong, healthy women among American people is strikingly noticeable. She alleged that much of constitutional weakness is inherited, but declared it is in the power of the majority of young girls to make themselves, physically, what they will. Give to the muscles as scientific and through a training as mathematics give to the brain, and there will be a corresponding increase in physical capacity.

Life in the open air is of great importance. Vigorous and absorbing games, too, should be encouraged among girls. Mental and physical culture should be as inseparable as mind and body.

The principal causes which destroy health are neglect of proper physical exercise and recreation during youth; woman's incomplete, one-sided methods of education; a want of steady employment, and petty fears of the doctor. A great many of the men once belonged to families of wealth, but reversed came, and they are glad to be able to work for a living. In the Treasury Department there are over 500 women clerks, and in the Bureau of Engraving and Printing as many more. In the Treasury and Interior Departments changes are most frequent, and it is in these mostly that women are employed, and every now and then there are rumors of pending changes which set their hearts fluttering with dread until the danger is over. A position in the State Department is considered a permanent thing. It is run on a plan similar to our Army and Navy. When some one dies or is promoted, there is a chance for an appointment. In the War and Navy Departments also changes do not often occur, and many a clerk whose hair is now white entered the service when a young man. Employees perform their labors in a remarkably satisfactory manner. In fact, it is apparent that the Government clerk, taken on the average, has greatly improved in many respects within the past dozen years. The Government and its employees bear a relation to our city somewhat similar to that of a college and its students to the little New England village where it is located. There are enough office-holders who are residents of Washington to make a good sized city of themselves. In the various departments the work goes on the same from one year to another, and one would scarcely realize how great the number of employees in the various departments is.

Look to Your Books.

No matter how obscure the position in life of an individual, if he can read, he may as well put himself in the best society that the world has ever seen. He may converse with the greatest heroes of the past; with all the writers in prose and poetry. He may learn how to live, how to avoid the errors of his predecessors, and to secure blessings, present and future, to himself. He may reside in a desert far away from the habitations of man; in solitude, where no human eye looks upon him with affection or interest, where no human voice cheers him with its animating tones; if he has books to read, he can never be alone. He may choose his company, and the subjects of conversation, and thus become contented and happy, intelligent, wise and good. He thus elevates his rank in the world, and becomes independent, in the best sense, of all debasing associations and influences.

OUR ANGELS.

Oh! not with any sound they come, or sigh—Which flashly ear or eye can recognize; No curiously can compass or surmise The secret of that music which we prize—Which God permits, ordains, across the line—The changes like which looms Our earth from other stars.

But they do come and go continually. Our blessed angels, no less ours than His—The blessed angels whom we think we meet, Whose empty graves we weep to name or see, And vainly water, as one in doubt—Our weeping, watched in vain—Where her lost Christ had lain.

Whenever in some bitter grief we find, All unawares, a deep, mysterious sense Of sudden comfort come, we know not whence; When suddenly we see, where we were wretched; Where we had struggled, are content, resigned; Are strong where there were weak—And no more strive or seek—

Then we may know that from the far, glad skies, To note our need, the watchful God has sent; And for our instant help has called and sent.

Of all our loving angels, the most wise And truest one, to point us to "where lies The path that will be best—The path of peace and rest."

Haunted by a Horse.

It seems an odd thing to say—and very likely you will not believe it—but there was a time in my life when I was haunted by a horse. Just as truly and irresistibly as ever a wretched sinner was haunted by remorse; and that, to my mind, means a good deal more than if I said "I believe in ghosts, and I do believe in remorse, for I have felt it" and been haunted by it myself, and that, not for any very great sins either.

My father was a merchant in one of our great western cities—a good, honorable man, but, withal, stern and harsh to his children in his endeavors to guide them aright.

The result of this unwise rule was such as might have been anticipated; one of my brothers ran off to sea, and was drowned on his first voyage; and another enlisted in the army; and I, after a violent quarrel with my father, turned my back on my home, as I believed, forever.

I was the youngest son, and, after our mother's death, had met with no more indulgence than my brothers; but there were times when the flint in my father's disposition and the steel in mine came into violent contact.

And so it came about that I—a hot-headed youth of twenty, just home from college, the proud possessor of a horse and prize—went out into the world to seek my fortune.

I chanced to have \$50 in my pocket, and this sum sufficed to carry me the greater part of the way to the point I had fixed upon as "the scene of my first act in the drama of my future fortunes."

There were no railroads in those days across the great western prairies; they had to be crossed on horseback or in wagons, and to do either required money—more money than I possessed, by a fat margin.

And so my march came to a sudden halt on the verge of the great plains, and I was forced to look on, while caravan after caravan of eager seekers after gold rolled out of the little town, where my last dollar had stranded me.

Gold-seekers—for the California fever was at its height, and hundreds and thousands of men, reckless and desperate as I was myself, were rushing to the gold-fields with all possible speed.

Wary and heartsick, with aching head and dragging limbs, I wandered out beyond the town. It was a cloudy day, with a cold wind, blustering wind that told of snowflakes near at hand; but I paid no heed to the weather—the inner storm eclipsed the outer.

"Hello!" I thought, "here comes some one in a tearing hurry. Clear the road, my boy, or look out for a knock-down argument!"

I stepped to one side, as a horse at full speed came dashing by. I had only time for a brief glance at rider and steed, but that one glance was enough.

Such a horse and such a rider!

Coal-black, with a shining coat, arched neck, flowing mane and tall and slender limbs, with a long, gentle spring that would scarcely have stirred a child in the saddle. I had always been fond of horses and had prided myself on owning fine animals, but never before had I seen a horse that so took my heart by storm.

And its rider, too—a beautiful girl of not more than eighteen summers, with flowing ringlets, rosy cheeks and

Garibaldi's Kindness.

One day Menotti and Achilles Pazzani sat on the island of Maddalena an unfortunate youth of eighteen years almost naked, dirty, hungry and trembling with cold. They had pity on him and brought him to Caprea, where the General gave him food, warmed him and offered him a home in his house. Lucca, delighted, remained in the house and set to work to wash the plates and tend the sheep and goats. Lucca became very fond of the goats, who stood on their hind legs to him and licked his hands, and in winter lay around him as if to keep him warm; he was as it were one with them. Garibaldi was rather at a loss how to dress him, for he had nothing but trousers and a shirt on his back. Garibaldi, however, had kept his military costume as a souvenir of the glory of his campaign of 1860. He gave it to the poor ideo, not because he did not care for it, but because in his great kindness he preferred rather to dress a poor outcast with what was of real value to himself than to keep the clothes as an object of interest. Thus Lucca washed plates and kept the goats in the costume of a general in the Italian army. Though Lucca was a Cretin, or more properly a coarse and obstinate idiot, Garibaldi wished to educate him, feeling sure that with patience and perseverance he could accomplish what was supposed to be impossible; and in fact, it became possible. At 11 o'clock Lucca came to Garibaldi's room, where the General gave him a lesson. No day passed without a lesson, but every lesson was torture to Lucca. When the time to begin the lesson Lucca showed bad temper, kissed his goats and took leave of them as if he were going to the guillotine; caressed the geese, and pale and trembling, approached the room of his teacher. Garibaldi taught him reading and writing for half an hour, and arithmetic for another half hour, but poor Lucca understood nothing of the latter. "General," said the unfortunate fellow often, "if you do not open my head and put that book into it, I shall never understand these figures."

The war of 1866 was approaching, and the General was preparing to go on board his ship, when suddenly his eyes fell upon the weeping face of Lucca. "What are you crying for, Lucca?" said the General. "I want to go with you," he answered. "Very well, but if you are killed what then?" "All the better, General, for in Paradise, at all events, I shall not have to learn those blessed figures," Garibaldi smiled and said, "Very well, come along." So Lucca became a soldier. They were now in the terrible mountains of the Tyrol, where a few men might keep at bay a whole army. Garibaldi was advancing through the gorges; it was the eve of the day before the battle of Monte Suelto, after a bloody conflict, that Lucca Spano did not answer to the roll-call. The next day Menotti and Achilles, traversing the battle-field, saw two men lying dead, a Garibaldian and Tyrolean, who seemed to have attacked each other and fallen in deadly combat. The Garibaldian was Lucca Spano; his face had retained the blissful smile so well known to those who saw him leave the General's room, his lessons being over. When Menotti related these facts to the General, Garibaldi hung his head and remained silent for a few moments, as Napoleon I. did when he saw Marshal Desaix lying dead on the field of Marengo. When the Government of the list of rewards to be distributed to the army, he wrote at the head of the list, without saying a word, "Luca Spano." The medal awarded to Lucca for bravery was sent to his sister, a poor servant, and she has kept it till now. She asks herself now and then, wonderingly, "Was it my own brother, Luca Spano, who died fighting so bravely for his country?"

"Is there anything I can do to satisfy you that the affection I have confessed for you is real—any further proof that I can give of my sincerity and devotion?" exclaimed the youth passionately. The face of the marble-hearted maiden lighted up with a Mediterranean smile as she answered: "Yes, there is, Gilbert; join the next Arctic expedition."

In Cueshire, England, extraordinary results have been attained in the application of half-inch bones to poor upland pastures.

"The hours of hutch," said a gambler of 15, as he dealt himself all the four aces in the pack.

Algerian wheat planted in Bohemia and Austria is said to give very satisfactory results, yielding more largely than other varieties. It is hard and yields almost twenty-five bushels per acre.

Breeders of Herefords claim for their favorites that they are among the most hardy of all breeds of cattle, and thus are particularly adapted for countries where it is impossible to take special care of cattle through the winter.

In selecting points for out-door work, the lighter colors should be preferred in point of durability, though at present fashion dictates the darker tints. The dark colors absorb the sun's rays and occasion earlier decay of the material painted.

To make a cement for stoves take iron filings and mix to about the consistency of putty for glazing with white lead and linseed oil. Fill in the joints as securely as possible when the stove is cold, and let it stand a day or two before using.

By growing deeply-rooted crops as part of a rotation the subsoil is made to contribute to the general fertility. Shallow-rooted crops, on the other hand, have generally a special faculty for appropriating food accumulated at the surface.

The blacksmith often injures the woodwork of a carriage by fitting his irons when too hot. If the wood burns ever so little it weakens it, and if a joint is near the latter it is sure to open. A blacksmith who cannot fit an iron without depending upon its burning its way down should never be allowed to work at the forge.

The average of German observations show that the annual yield of milk rises gradually from the birth of the first calf (till the fifth), reaches its maximum after the sixth, sinks gradually till after the tenth calf, when it is about the same as at the first calving, and after the thirteenth or fourteenth calf is only one-fourth or one-fifth of the maximum yield.

The War in Egypt.

What is the trouble in Egypt all about? What is the cause of it? What are the relations of Arabi Pacha to the Khedive (pronounced Khe-ee), of the Khedive to the Sultan of Turkey, of all of them to England, France, and the rest of the European Powers? What is Arabi fighting for, and who is he? What is England fighting for, and by what right? Where is the war, and how, and what then? These are some of the questions people are asking constantly, now that Alexandria's destruction and massacres have brought the fact home that this is a serious business. We will try to give our readers an answer such as will make the present position intelligible.

The cause is somewhat complicated. At its basis lies undoubtedly the financial yoke placed upon the neck of the Egyptian by the control established by England and France. The Egyptian ruler in opposition to the European element in the Government and to the longer continuance of Turkish rule. The Egyptian ruler in opposition to the European element in the Government and to the longer continuance of Turkish rule.

But we must go further back to make the position clear, and learn what precipitated the conflict. In 1875, when the Egyptian ruler in opposition to the European element in the Government and to the longer continuance of Turkish rule.

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Wanamaker's.

We'll try the experiment awhile of giving you a little more specific news about goods. We know well, if we can get such news to you promptly, that it will be acceptable. You can write or come.

White muslin dresses at about three-quarters value. A few are shown in the window of 1301 Chestnut, each one marked with its price. Very many more are within.

The materials are nainsooks, linons d'Inde, mullands and Swisses. Some are very plainly made with little or no trimming, but some deft handling of the material itself; and some are elaborate enough. The extreme prices are \$3.50 and \$60. An excellent plain dress is sold for \$5; neat and well made.

Low prices can almost always be put upon such goods a little late in the season. It's rather early now; but profitable making appears to be over already.

Just now you have the double advantage of many such dresses to choose from and low prices. 1291 and 1293 Chestnut street.

Ready-made dresses of a black-and-white striped fabric that looks like summer silk, but is silk-and-cotton. For general wear they will be found quite good enough; better indeed than summer-silk. Well made and substantial; but the chief virtue is in the price, \$10.

Black grenadines have been one of the most distinguished features of our trade for two months past. We have had the finest in the world, and all grades down to the poorest that we care to keep; and a wonderful variety of patterns.

D. C. HERBERT,

Dealer in all kinds of Boots Shoes and Gaiters. HAMMONTON, N. J.

A specialty made in keeping a GOOD ARTICLE for the LOWEST CASH PRICE. CUSTOMWORK and RE-PAIRING in all its branches, neatly EXECUTED.

GO TO PACKER'S AT THE Old Stand, The Hammonton Bakery. Where the usual variety of choice bread, rolls, cakes, pies, and puddings, 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, bonbons, lozenges, etc.

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The Republican.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

We hear but little of the "Home Telegraph Company." Regular meeting of Town Council this morning evening. By the way, what has become of the Hammonton liquor suit in the Supreme Court?

Mr. Arthur Prosser has been elected Principal of the Indiana Avenue School, Atlantic City. Arthur has had several years' experience in teaching, and no doubt he is successful. He is now principal of the school in Atlantic City.

The Junior base ball club of Winslow and Hammonton (the latter under Capt. Amos Burgess) played game here, Friday night last. Winslow, a score of 28 to 21, in favor of Winslow.

The opinion of the Court of Errors in the case of Ex-Sheriff Freeman, of Morris county to recover fees in criminal cases in which no indictments were found, sustains that of the Court below that the Sheriff was not entitled to any fees in such cases. The Sheriff's counsel argued that the law followed custom of paying fees fees the same as in cases of indictments made in law courts, and though the price received was unexpectedly small, yet when we think of what would have been the result if all these verdicts had been entered into New York, Philadelphia, we consider the experiment far from a failure. Tuesday's figures were decidedly better because of the relief thus afforded the market.

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How we figure Bargain Prices

Why we make Bargain Prices on Oak Hall Clothing.

Oak Hall holds no old stock. Our great sales leave some broken lots, and some slow selling goods get into our stock. Over 80,000 special orders per year leaves some custom clothing on hand.

Of these various sorts of clothing we have about \$50,000 worth, taking up valuable room. They appear worth 100 cents to the dollar to-day, but 70 cents to the dollar will count their value to us next March. Here are the figures:

Cost to carry them—labor, interest, insurance, 10 per cent. Contrast with new goods next spring will force the price down an average of 20 "

Making a loss in prospect of 30 per cent. Cash instead of goods is worth 5 per cent. Room for new goods is worth 5 "

Making a total of 40 per cent. Therefore 40 per cent. is the rate at which we are ready to lose money, to move this stock.

It is all grouped in Eight Bargain Sections.

Large Boys' Clothing, 500 Suits from \$2.00 to \$7.50. Young Men's " 322 " 7.50 to 12.50. Men's Old Pants and Vests, over 7,000 garments. Men's Old Clothing, 100,000 pieces. Men's and Young's Old Cloth Coats and Single Custom Suits. Men's and Young's Old Clothing.

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Making a total of 40 per cent. Therefore 40 per cent. is the rate at which we are ready to lose money, to move this stock.

It is all grouped in Eight Bargain Sections.

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A Just and Glowing Tribute to the Fair Sex.

Woman's Influence.
"Fratly thy name is woman."
Passed down to us through successive eras, caught from the parent to be lapped by the child, this saying has passed almost into an axiom. Like hundreds of others of similar character, it has survived the obscurity which should ever be the fate of falter; because of that tenderness to which humanity ever ends a willing ear, we are caught by the apparent simplicity of the maxim, and too often we do not stop to analyze its truthfulness until by constant repetition we finally accept it as correct. It is only when subjected to the severe test of reason that these axioms stand forth, stripped of their beauty of expression, in all the true hideousness of falsehood. Let us then see if woman is as frail as she is reputed.

We, who are Christians, take the Bible as a standard by which the good and fitness of all things are to be judged, and from its teachings we learn that all created things have certain uses to serve and ends to attain. Mankind being the highest order of the creation, there necessarily devolved upon him certain duties; these are numerous and intricate, and it is only here proposed to indicate the nature of the duties that influence which woman exercises over man. In the darkest ages of the world's history, woman was regarded more as a slave than as a companion; a willing servant to serve man's purposes; deficient in intellect as in bodily strength. Under such attending circumstances her influence must necessarily have been very limited; and yet here and there we find her bursting under the chains of prejudice, and influencing for good or ill the fate, not alone of individuals, but of nations. Of such, history, both inspired and profane, furnishes numerous instances. As each succeeding age brought with it a higher civilization, elevating nations from a state of barbarity, to a more and more enlightened society, substituting the deductions of reason and the truths of Christianity for the mere force which at first was almost solely the standard of right and wrong, so woman gradually emerged from the degrading position of a domestic servant, to assume that of man's companion. With her new dignity there came a new duty. Man had accorded her a new sphere of action—had given her the right to direct him in those things which by nature she was best fitted to guide, and it henceforth became incumbent upon her to so exercise that influence to which he so willingly yielded, as would best benefit them both.

Take her first as a child, when reason has not as yet had time to come to her aid in pointing out her little duties. Nature seems to rush to the rescue and she unconsciously yields her influence for the interest of society. Take her surrounded by a troop of wild, mischievous boys. Who can deny but that she, by her very presence, seems a great influence upon their rough sports and uncouth ways? She seems to impart to them a portion of that gentleness, that which makes her so lovable, by being to them an object to protect as well as love. She is their sister, and to every manly heart the word conveys a volume of meaning. In their very watchfulness over her, their solicitude for her pleasure and welfare, they learn many a true lesson of love, little thinking in after years how much of that true manliness they boast of, is due to the little frail being that their sister is.

Young as she may be she still possesses an influence, and she cannot be taught too soon the duty of its proper exercise. For boys are quick in forming their opinions and are prone to judge others by the standard of their own sisters. Should she lose their respect, she loses their affections, and with it all control over their young lives. As a woman just emerging from her teens, entering into all the temptations of youth, she becomes more and more dependent. She should begin to realize that the days of yielding to every childish impulse are past. That she owes society a duty, be it in the ball-room, the parlor or in every-day life; she should not forget that it is hers to refine, soften, and to elevate. This is not so difficult, for at her age men are apt to close their eyes to all the temptations of the world, and to the temptations of the flesh. How great, then, is the necessity that she should regard the temple she has erected, and the influence she has created, with the

bright eye of hope and the unclouded brow of cheerfulness. The unclouded brow of cheerfulness. The chamber of the sick, the pillow of the dying, the vigils of the dead, the altars of religion, never missed the presence or sympathies of woman. Think through the scenes of the day, and see that the "winds of heaven may not too roughly visit her," on such occasions she loses all sense of danger and assumes a preternatural courage which knows not fear nor the consequences. "Woman feels where man thinks, acts where he deliberates, hopes where he despairs, triumphs where he falls." As a wife her task probably becomes more difficult. Many of the duties of her youth will vanish, and she is brought face to face with the stern realities of life. At the first outset she should, and generally does, possess unbounded influence over him, whom she has promised to love, honor and obey. A good wife they say makes a good mother. It is here that she occupies the highest and proudest position of womanhood. The little charges entrusted to her care look up to her in all things; she forms their characters, moulds their idea of right and wrong. According to the training they receive from her in youth, so will be the course of their after-life. Deprived of any equal voice in the governments and councils of nations, and of the chances to reveal physical power and heroism on the battlefield, still woman's influence over the fate of mankind is very great, she is inferior to man only in physical power, in all else she is his equal, if not his superior. Viewed in whatever light you place her, woman yields a magic influence. Let her but confine it to the path which both God and nature has marked out for her; let her properly exercise it at the fireside, in her society or in every-day life, and she becomes the most glorious of all God's creatures—a noble woman. Nature has made time to temper man; she had been brutes without you; angels are painted fair to look like you. There is in you all that we believe of heaven; amazing brightness, purity and love, eternal joy and everlasting love.—[REDAUX, in Phila. National Union.]

Elephants All Cowards.
I once had a grand scrimmage with a tiger. She had maulled my own tusk badly, had crunched the mahout's foot into jelly, while she had come to be thrown off, and, after mauling two other elephants, not badly, she had forced us to retreat for the time, as it got dark, and not an animal would go near her; we had no howdahs. Next morning we found her dead and took her into camp. As an experiment, we had all the tuskers brought to the front. My own beast, which was badly maulled about the head and jaw, and had its back fearfully cut by the charub ropes, went up to her as once told, and struck the carcass with its trunk and stood by unconcernedly; but none of the other five tuskers would go near her. They were then jammed together and driven forward. They advanced with heads lowered until their tusks ploughed up the ground, uttering most pitiful cries. Within a yard or so of the dead tigress, they jerked up their heads, scattering earth upon the body, and, notwithstanding the punishment they received from their mahouts, broke away and ran for their lives. It was the most absurd sight I ever saw. They next day, although the place where we were encamped was a bare of vegetation, and level as a billiard table, not an elephant would advance alone to drink water or be bathed. The wheel was not 100 yards off; so the mahouts, holding on to a tip of the ear of an elephant, led them in a body down toward the water. Suddenly a young tusk, Jerry, which had been born in captivity and was of a most uncertain temper, trumpeted and bolted, followed by every animal in camp; and it gave us a great deal of trouble to recapture them; one tusk, who had wandered upward of fifty miles, not being recovered for a week. There was not the slightest cause for this stampede. It interfered with our sport considerably; but in a few days the elephants appeared to have got over their panic and allowed us to kill gaur, buffaloes and other game off them without any undue fear. I have always found elephants born in captivity the most uncertain in their temper. They lose all fear of man, while, from not being accustomed to wild beasts, they dread them, and are thus useless for sport.

The War in Egypt.

Admiral Seymour and Arabi Bey—Alexandria and the Suez Canal.
Sir Frederic Beauchamp Paget Seymour sprang from a collateral branch of the Marquis of Hertford's family, and both by tradition and profession is identified with the Royal Navy. His father was the late Colonel Sir Horace Beauchamp Seymour, K. C. B., M. P., and Sir Frederic, the present Vice Admiral, was born in 1821. After having been educated at Eton College he entered the Royal Navy in 1844 as a cadet. In two years time he passed as midshipman, and then having passed through the intermediate grades of mate, lieutenant and commander in 1847, obtained the rank of post captain in 1854. Meantime he had served with distinction in Burma, as well as in the New Zealand wars in 1853, and that of 1860-61, being severely wounded in the last while commanding a naval brigade, and invalided for a time. For his services he was created a Companion of the Bath in 1861. From 1860-2 he was Commander in command of the Australian station. He held the office of Naval Aide-de-Camp to her Majesty from 1867-70. From 1872 to 1874 he was Lord of the Admiralty under Mr. Gladstone's auspices, resigning the office on being appointed to the command of the Channel fleet. This important position he filled till 1877, when he was created a Knight Commander of the Bath. In 1880 he was appointed to the command of the Mediterranean squadron, in virtue of which he is now in command of the Alexandria. He was promoted to flag rank as Vice Admiral in 1870, becoming Vice Admiral in 1876.

Arabi Pacha, or Orabi Bey, as the Arabs call him, is the son of a prominent personage in the province of Charkirch, in Lower Egypt, and is about 45 years old. He received an excellent education in a military school. He early imbibed progressive ideas, which were never fully propagated among his countrymen. After leaving the military school he entered the army and remained for some time in the ranks. Although Ismail Pacha patronized him he did not advance above the rank of major under that ruler. On three different occasions he endeavored to obtain the rank of boy or colonel, but Ismail's cause to the person advocating his case. It was in 1871 that Ismail's case will create a revolt in the regiment "his command" in less than six months." The truth of Ismail's words was soon made apparent to his son and successor, Tewfik, who shortly after his accession gazetted Arabi a colonel. Prior to the 21 of February, 1881, the date of the military troubles which have resulted in the present conflict, he commanded the Fourth Regiment of the Infantry of the Giza. That Arabi is a man of great determination is evinced by the fact that he accomplished ever since the beginning of the year. Then he was considered to be the most important factor in Egypt, but not even his warmest partisans would have prophesied that in a few months he would venture to defy openly the whole of Europe and carry on his work of disorganization under the very guns of a hostile fleet, especially dispatched for the purpose of overawing him. Not a little of his power is due to his oratorical ability. He is a scholar and is learned in the arts of war. He is loved by his soldiers as a bold and fearless leader, and has the good will of the Moslem priesthood, which accounts for the Sultan's hesitancy to take active measures against him, even if he is inclined to do so.

The city of Alexandria was founded by Alexander the Great in 332 B. C. It was beautifully and regularly laid out and is the height of its prosperity comprehended a circumference of five miles and contained 300,000 free inhabitants and as many slaves. The city lies low, and the approach from the Mediterranean is the reverse of picturesque. But few remains of the ancient city, which stood on the western mainland shore, opposite the island of Pharos, since converted into a peninsula, are now extant; its extent from east to west seems to have been four miles, traversed by two grand streets, each 100 feet wide. The Catacombs, the public cisterns and column erected in honor of Diocletian, which is called Pompey's Pillar, with some portions of the Roman city wall, still remain to attest traditions of classical grandeur. Alexandria derived its wealth and prosperity to the construction of the sea-shore, with the shelter afforded by the small Pharos islet, providing a commodious harbor

called by the Greeks Eunostos, with good anchorage in deep water on the western side. The eastern harbor, though it is called the New Harbor, has been little used, being exposed to the north winds, much clogged with sand and having a foul and rocky bottom. These two harbors are separated from each other by a broad causeway or artificial isthmus, now joining Pharos to the mainland of Egypt. This tract of land, however, on the main, is of no great width, lying between Lake Maroutis, to the west, and the Bay of Aboukir eastward; while the Canopic mouth of the Nile is to the east fourteen miles distant. There is a connection with the Nile by the Mahmoudiah canal, which extends from Alexandria to Fouah, a distance of forty-eight miles. The distance to Cairo is about one hundred and thirty miles by railway, but it is a journey of five hours. The ancient Pharos lighthouse is at one extremity of the Isthmus and the modern lighthouse of Ras El Tin is situated on the island, next the modern lighthouse and fort. The arsenal is at the inner harbor; the catacombs, on the southern shore, marking the site of the ancient city. The interior of the town itself presents no features of interest. There are the quays, with old-fashioned, rather squalid houses on the shore of the Old Ports; the Arab quarters, to the south, consisting of mud hovels; the cotton market, the railway wharves, the railway station and barracks on the same side; to the east, facing the New Port, beyond Fort Napoleon, is the Grand Square, the Place des Consuls, or Frank Square, formerly called the Place Mahomet Ali, which has, with several adjacent streets, come to be chiefly inhabited by European residents. It was in the Rue des Fœres "Shiket el Binaa," in this quarter of the city, that the frightful riots of Sunday, June 11, began, and simultaneously in two other places, and along the marina. These parts of Alexandria seem to have been quite out of sight, as well as out of reach, of the British naval squadron lying in the harbor or in the outer roadstead.

The great waterway between the Mediterranean and the Red Sea, owing to the war in Egypt, has of late again been brought prominently before the public. A short sketch of its history, will, therefore, not be without interest at the present moment. In almost prehistoric times the eastern branch of the Nile and the Red Sea were united by a canal, made under Necho and Ptolemy Philadelphus. Traces of it are still visible, but it is not known when it ceased to be a navigable communication. In modern times Napoleon I., during his sojourn in Egypt, conceived the idea to re-open the canal between Cairo and Suez, and instructed the engineer Lepere to study the question. Lepere found a difference of 20 feet in the level of the two seas, and, although his measurement turned out wrong afterward, the plan was abandoned. In 1840, M. Linard de Bellefleur; in 1846, Ebnafatin; in 1847, M. Talabot and M. Barrault again proposed piercing the Isthmus, but could not find any one to listen to their projects. It was in December, 1859, when M. de Lesseps first explored the desert along the Isthmus, and found the establishment of a canal feasible. To his indomitable energy it is due that the works were commenced in 1859 and the new water-way opened for traffic nine years later. During this time the harbor of Port Said, on the Mediterranean end, was constructed between two jetties of two and three thousand yards in length respectively. At Suez the Red Sea was sufficiently protected from adverse winds to dispense with jetties and to enclose the canal between two quays. The tract of low-lying land connecting Africa with Asia extends about seventy-four miles from north to south, and is composed of shell limestone rocks, mixed with strata of siliceous limestone, and partly covered with sand or salt marshes. The deepest cuttings had to be made near El Gulsere, near Suez, and at Chindouf. Equidistant from Port Said and Suez a new town, Ismailia, was built on the shores of Lake Timah, to protect the outlet of a second canal, which carries the fresh water supply from the Nile, near Cairo, to the Isthmus, distributing the same in two branches to Suez and Port Said. This supply of fresh water was of the utmost importance when more than twenty thousand laborers were employed in the construction of the canal, and is still a necessity of life for the town of Port Said, Ismailia and Suez, as well as to the engineer-

ing staff which keeps the canal in repair, and for the convenience of the shipping, considering that a supply of drinking water from wells can be obtained at one or two places only. England, who at first opposed the construction of the canal, has since become fully alive to its political and commercial value as the shortest route to India, the distance between Bombay and London having been reduced—compared with the route round the Cape—by about 7000 miles. The number of vessels, the greater part English, rose from 1477 in 1870 to 2737 in 1881. It is, therefore, a matter of grave anxiety whether the safety of the passage can be depended upon in a crisis like the present one.

Electric Lights in Sea-Fishing.

A French paper reports a trial by Government permission of an electric light for sea fish. It consists of an electric light in a glass globe with a voltaic battery attached to it—the desired depth. As soon as the light is turned on the sea in its vicinity is illuminated brilliantly, and the fish, over whom light is well known to exercise an irresistible influence at night, come eagerly, and sometimes in large schools, within the rays. They may be seen from above sporting themselves in the unaccustomed brightness, and little dreaming of the snare which is organized for them. It is then that their fishing boats, armed with nets, come up and set to work at the unconscious victims, which they surround as well as they can without interfering with the apparatus connected with the lighted globe. It may be supposed that this device is calculated to operate with much deadly effect whenever it is used; and there seems to be much doubt whether it will ever be allowed as a recognized kind of fishing within territorial waters. Indeed, the license granted by the Government is said to be merely provisional, and for the purpose of testing the new machine.

Bertha's Indignation.

"I should smile." As Bertha R.ington spoke these words she lay coquetically in a hammock in the window, with her two giant corks that reared their tall heads aloft in the lawn, at the edge of which stood her father's stately residence. A little foot enmeshed in a silken stocking, whose delicate texture displayed to advantage the trim ankle within, peeped out from beneath a fleecy white dress, while the laughing eyes and fair forehead of the girl were surmounted by a coronal of sunlit-golden tresses of which any hairdresser might have been proud.

"So you like the cream?" said Harold M. Tuttle, bending over the hammock and looking tenderly into Bertha's blue eyes.
"I should smile," said the girl again, getting ready to put on her slipper and start.
"You are right," said Harold. "Ice-cream is a good thing. Perhaps some day next week I will buy you some."
The look of happy expectancy faded from the girl's face. "What time is it?" she asked.
"Ten minutes to six," replied Harold.
"Then," said Bertha, "if you start right away you will get home in time for supper."

The New War Vessels.

The Senate bill reported to-day authorizing the construction of a number of vessels of war for the navy, appropriating \$10,000,000 for the purpose. The bill provides for the construction of six open hull steam cruisers, two of them to be not less than 5,000 nor more than 6,000 tons displacement, and to be armed with four breech-loading rifled cannon, of not less than eight-inch calibre, and twenty-one breech-loading cannon of not less than six-inch calibre; the remaining four to be of not less than 4,300 nor more than 4,700 tons displacement, and to be armed with four breech-loading rifled cannon, of not less than eight-inch calibre, and fifteen breech-loading rifled cannon of not less than six-inch calibre. The bill also authorizes the construction of one steel ram of not more than 2,000 tons displacement, four steam cruising boats and four steam harbor torpedo-boats. It further provides that the steel used in their construction shall be of domestic manufacture, and that one-half of the number of vessels, including the engines and boilers, shall be built in the navy yards of the United States, and that the others shall be built in whole or in part by contract.

Live Stock in the United States.
A census bulletin gives the statistics of live stock in each of the States and Territories, exclusive of rancho stock and the horses, mules, cows, and swine (la tierra or elsewhere), belonging to persons not owning or occupying farms. The totals are: horses, 10,857,981; mules and asses, 1,512,932; working oxen, 693,707; mitch oxen, 12,448,508; other cattle, 22,488,800; sheep, 35,195,656; swine, 47,683,961. The percentage of increase during the ten years from 1870 to 1880 was: horses, 45; mules and asses, 61; working oxen, (decrease), 25; cows, 30; other cattle, 60; sheep, 24; swine, 30. The State having the largest number of horses on farms is Illinois, 1,023,082. New York's number is 610,858. If the horses in our cities and employed on the canals were added the showing would be very different. The horses in the other leading States number as follows: Texas, 806,090; Iowa, 782,322; Ohio, 730,479; Missouri, 697,776; Indiana, 681,444; Pennsylvania, 533,578. Missouri leads in mules and asses, with 192,027; Tennessee has 173,488; Alabama, 132,581; Georgia, 132,078; Mississippi, 129,778; Illinois, 128,278; Alabama, 121,481; Kentucky, 116,556; Texas has the largest number of working oxen, 60,603; the other States having more than 40,000 each are: Alabama, 75,534; Mississippi, 61,706; Virginia, 54,769; North Carolina, 50,188; and Georgia, 50,029.

New York leads enormously in mitch cows, with 1,37,855; five other States, as well as the other States have over a million each: Iowa, 854,187; Pennsylvania, 854,166; Ohio, 767,043; Missouri, 661,493; Texas, 606,717; no other has half a million, though that number is approached by Indiana, 494,944, and by Wisconsin, 478,374. In "other cattle" Texas leads with 3,837,967, and five other States have over a million each: Iowa, 1,755,243; Illinois, 1,515,063; Missouri, 1,410,607; Ohio, 1,084,917; and Kansas, 1,015,935. Ohio leads in sheep, with 4,902,488; then come California, 4,152,349; Texas, 2,411,867; Michigan, 1,189,869; New Mexico, 2,068,581; Pennsylvania, 1,776,598; New York, 1,716,180; Missouri, 1,411,299; Wisconsin, 1,336,877; and Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, and Oregon, with over a million each. Iowa leads in swine, with 6,034,316; Illinois has 5,170,226; Missouri, 4,553,233; Indiana, 3,186,416; Ohio, 3,141,533; Tennessee, 2,168,169; Texas, 1,954,918; Arkansas, 1,565,093; Alabama, 1,255,462; Georgia, 1,471,093; Pennsylvania, 1,151,818; Nebraska, 1,241,914; Pennsylvania, 1,157,969; Wisconsin, 1,128,825. Michigan and Virginia approach the million, but no others do. There was an increase in the number of working oxen in fifteen States, all southern except Michigan.

A Remarkable Canary.

The power of imitation possessed by birds of the parrot tribe has long been familiarly known, and it would not be difficult to find numerous examples of even well educated members of the genus in this respect. The vocal powers of canaries are not usually regarded as being equal to the production of articulate sounds resembling those made by the human voice. One of these birds, however, has been so trained that it is now able to imitate the human voice with a surprising accuracy. It is now able to imitate the human voice with a surprising accuracy. It is now able to imitate the human voice with a surprising accuracy.

Where Pension Money Goes.

A Senate resolution calling for information about pensions has brought out some interesting facts. There were close upon 270,000 pensioners on the roll last September, when the annual statistics were made up. But about twelve thousand pensions had lapsed through not being called for during the three successive years, and five thousand were those of sailors whose residences were not known. The actual number paid was 252,851, the sum being \$51,221,204. New York State heads the list. To her 32,043 pensioners the annual sum of \$3,420,532 was given, but arrears brought the amount up to \$9,510,411. Pennsylvania's 28,292 pensioners received \$5,746,802, and Ohio's 24,983 had \$4,941,828. More than two million dollars are sent to Indiana, Iowa, Maine, Massachusetts and Michigan; more than one million each to Kansas, Kentucky, Missouri and New Jersey. The Third Congressional district of Maine surpassed all others in the amount it received. The next annual statistics reported will show about twice as great an outlay.

Woman—Her Influence.

Woman—Her Influence. So great is the influence of sweet-minded woman on those around her that it is almost boundless. It is to her that friends come in seasons of sorrow and sickness for help and comfort; one soothing touch of her hand works wonders in the feverish child; a few words let fall from her lips in the case of a sorrowing sister, do much to raise the load of grief that is bowing its victim down to the dust in anguish. The husband comes home worn out with the pressure of business, and feeling irritable with the world in general; but when he enters the cozy sitting-room and sees the bliss of the bright fire, and meets his wife's smiling face, he succumbs in a moment to the soothing influences which act as the balm of Gilead to his wounded spirits, that are wearied with combating with the stern realities of life. The rough schoolboy flies in a rage from the taunts of his companions to find solace in his mother's smile; the little one, full of grief with its own large trouble, finds a haven of rest on its mother's breast; and so one might go on with instance after instance of the influence that a sweet-minded woman has in the social life with which she is connected. Beauty is an insignificant power when compared with hers.

Jocose Scraps.

Drowning her kittens hurts the old cat's feelings.
Shocking disaster: An earthquake.
Sauges at wholesale price is dog cheap.
A book with a loose leaf should be bound over to keep the piece.
What is it we all like to possess, and yet always wish to leave behind us? A good character.
An Irishman, writing a sketch of his life, says he early ran away from his father because he discovered he was only his uncle.
A New York engraver recently made this mistake: "Mr. and Mrs. respectfully request your presents at the marriage of their daughter."
Severer—Fragrant lady of boarding house: "Coming home to dinner, Mr. Brown?" Hearty boarder—"Well, 'praps, if I don't feel hungry."
The Rochester Express sagely suggests that when one starts on a journey he should always carry two things—a pocket full of cash and a bundle.
"If Jones undertakes to pull my ears," said a loud-spoken young man, "he'll have his hands full." Those who heard him looked at his ears, and smiled.
Too Late.
The train departs at half-past eight; The traveler rushes at the gate— It closes in his face!
He sees the train as it down the track; He yet may reach the station gate— It closes in his face!
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Gen. Logan's Daughter.

It is written that a few days ago Mrs. Paymaster Tucker rose Logan, was in the senatorial gallery in Washington, listening to the debates. Directly in front of her sat two ladies, one evidently a Washingtonian and the other a stranger. The native was taking unusual pains to make herself agreeable, and, as Mrs. Tucker was about to sit down, said to her friend: "There, you see that large man sitting in the centre of the chamber with the jet black hair and large moustache?" "Yes."
"Well, that is General Logan of Illinois. It isn't generally known, but he is half Indian."
At this point Mrs. Tucker could contain herself no longer. So gently tapping the lady on the shoulder, she said: "Excuse me, madam, but you are mistaken when you say that Senator Logan is half Indian."
"Well, I guess I ought to know," warmly responded the stranger, "I have lived in Washington all my life and the fact of his Indian blood has never been questioned before."
"I think I ought to know something about the matter, too," quietly answered Mrs. Tucker; "I am General Logan's daughter."
As Dundravy says, "The conversation is ended, and the stranger and her companion blundered out of the gallery."

Newspaper Enterprise.

The current number of Chambers' Journal applauds the enterprise exhibited by newspaper proprietors in this country in their thirst for new and trustworthy intelligence, and the audacity of special correspondents who penetrate far into any country to which the eyes of the world may be turned for the time directed, "bearing with them the keen faculty of observation which gives value to their work." To the names of note in this department the journal says must now be added that of Mr. O'Donovan, the Merv special correspondent of the London Daily News. Hilbert Merv has been looked upon as an important city upon which Russia has long cast a covetous eye because its possession would render easy an advance upon Herat otherwise known as "the gate of India." Mr. O'Donovan told the Royal Geographical Society the other night that there was no such city as Merv at present; Merv was merely a geographical expression, there were some wretched hovels, sheepskin clothed people and half-starved cattle feeding in a bog. This description is certainly very different from our usual ideas of an Eastern city, with its gilded domes and Yair-like minarets sparkling in the haze of a golden sunset, and Mr. O'Donovan is entitled to the credit of dispelling the popular illusion.

Feminities.

It is said that a woman, Miss Alice Hurlley, is at the bottom of the Hezegovinian rebellion against Austria. The Massachusetts legislature has enacted that women may practice as attorneys at law, subject to the ordinary rules of admission.
Miss Belle Braden has recently been elected for the second time treasurer of the Wagonway and Washington railroad, P. A. She also acts as paymaster, making the regular trips over the road in the pay-car.
The abundance of these deeds in England is explained by the fact that only of late years has the practice of recording deeds been much in vogue there. In earlier times the transfer of estates was often associated with family compacts, the nature of which it was not desirable to have paraded before the public gaze. It was, therefore, customary to have two copies of a document prepared on the same sheet, which was then divided by a zig-zag or wavy cut. In case of dispute the two copies are produced, and the edges placed in juxtaposition, and the genuineness testified which the edges fitted together.
An equally interesting substance used in connection with gold-beating is the gold-beater's skin of which the packages are composed. The article is manufactured in Paris from the entrails of the ox, and the coatings of the entrails were formerly separated from each other by the process of putrefactive fermentation. This process is about disgusting a thing to the average human olfactory as is known to the conception of man, and was pronounced by Mr. Parent Duchatelet to be the most loathsome one incidental to manufacture.
A party of three women and four men were out on the Portage River, near Houghton, Mich., when the boat overturned, resulting in the drowning of two women and one of the men—Mrs. Joseph Blanche and George LaCross and wife. Some Indians in the vicinity saved the others.
The moon-club discovered by John Jackson, of Hockessin, Del., on the mare claim on the night of May 19, was again observed by him.

Yellow Parchments.

Some of the Curiosities of the Goldbeater's Craft.
A pile of yellow parchment documents lying on the saleroom counter of a goldbeater in Baltimore attracted the attention of a News reporter a few days ago. The presence of the parchment in such profusion and in such a place awakened the curiosity of the reporter, and with the permission of the proprietor he proceeded to examine some of them.
The first one opened proved to be an apprentice's indenture, executed in the reign of James II. of England, almost two hundred years ago. Another, dated in the reign of Queen Anne, conveyed a leasehold interest for one hundred years in a cottage and certain lands near Whitless, England, from John Dow to Thomas Stone, in consideration of the sum of 90 pounds sterling and a yearly rent of "one pepper-corne," to be paid at the feast of St. Thomas, the Apostle.
"What are these for?" asked the reporter.
"We beat gold in them was the reply.
"But why do you go to the trouble and expense of sending to England for old deeds, when you can get parchments well in America?"
"We cannot get it as cheaply. We can import these documents from across the Atlantic, paying the London dealer a fair profit on the expense of collecting them and packing them for export and still get them cheaper than we could an equal amount of unused parchment in this country. The law documents in America are written on paper, and there are consequently no scores in this country upon which we can draw for a supply."
Further questions elicited the information that a large proportion of the goldbeater's supplies come from the London dealers, who employ traveling agents to gather up these old deeds from the conveyancers, offices, and other repositories of such instruments. These are sent to London and thence are sent to every quarter of the world. These once important documents have lost their value in the lapse of years, and the utilitarian spirit of the age has drawn them forth from the places where they have rested in the deepening dust of passing decades to play a new part in the busy world, where everything is turned to gold by the magic finger of Trade. These records of the transactions of dead and gone people, whose very names have been long forgotten by the world, are placed beneath the hammers of the artisan who beat out the flimsy leaf that adorns this gilded age with its pretensions splendor. From between the folds of these old deeds and indentures comes forth the gold that glitters on the spires of the churches, the walls of the palaces, the doors of the money-changers and the windows of saloons.
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Going Abroad.

The New York Shipping Gazette, discussing the present large passenger traffic from that city to Europe, says that in the season of 1881 the total number going abroad during the season of four months was 22,245. Of the thirteen lines engaged in the traffic the Cunard carried 2433 of this number, the White Star 2335, the North German Lloyd 2404, the Anchor 2144, the Inman 2210, the Hamburg 2182, the Gulon 1895, the National 1676, and the General Transatlantic 1246. The total number which went abroad in the season of 1880 was 19,496. The record of this year so far surpasses that of last year that the number will probably reach about 30,000 before the end of the season. Not only is this shown from the statements of passenger agents, but, besides the new lines established, there has been an increase in the number of vessels on the older lines, size and speed. Among the new steamers may be mentioned the Alaska, of the Gulon Line; the Servia, of the Cunard Line; the City of Rome, of the Inman Line; the Elbe, of the North German Lloyd. In spite of all this, urgent applications for berth-room have to be declined at times. It was only a few years ago that a steamship measuring 2000 tons was considered a mammoth, but some of those mentioned are of four times that capacity. In addition, there are approaching completion the Auraria, 5000 tons, of the Cunard Line; the Werra and Fulda, each 6000 tons, North German Lloyd; and the Normandie, 8000 tons, General Transatlantic Line.

Wholesome Advice.

So great is the influence of sweet-minded woman on those around her that it is almost boundless. It is to her that friends come in seasons of sorrow and sickness for help and comfort; one soothing touch of her hand works wonders in the feverish child; a few words let fall from her lips in the case of a sorrowing sister, do much to raise the load of grief that is bowing its victim down to the dust in anguish. The husband comes home worn out with the pressure of business, and feeling irritable with the world in general; but when he enters the cozy sitting-room and sees the bliss of the bright fire, and meets his wife's smiling face, he succumbs in a moment to the soothing influences which act as the balm of Gilead to his wounded spirits, that are wearied with combating with the stern realities of life. The rough schoolboy flies in a rage from the taunts of his companions to find solace in his mother's smile; the little one, full of grief with its own large trouble, finds a haven of rest on its mother's breast; and so one might go on with instance after instance of the influence that a sweet-minded woman has in the social life with which she is connected. Beauty is an insignificant power when compared with hers.

Education.

The report on the "Educational Condition of Seamen and Mariners" which has just been issued in London shows that the English seaman are, for their social standing, an exceptionally well educated body. It also illustrates the fact that gross ignorance and crime are sure to go hand in hand on the sea as well as on the shore. It appears that of the seamen about 74 per cent. read well and about 3 per cent. not at all, the latter percentage being largely made up of foreigners—Maltese, Chinese, Seelies and Kroenmen—entered abroad for temporary service; while a very high proportion of the 23 per cent. who read only indifferently are stokers, men who are entered comparatively late in life. But it appears also from the records of the navalision at Lowest that of the men sent there 10 per cent. cannot read at all, and fully 60 per cent. cannot read intelligently. "There is no doubt," writes the Inspector of Naval Schools, "that as a body it is the most ignorant men in the fleet that incur the punishment of imprisonment."

A New Gas-Lamp.

Another endeavor to raise the position of gas as a rival of electricity appears in an invention by M. Clamond, in which the gas is burned with air heated to 1,000° C., the combustion taking place within a cone or basket of magnetism wire, which, raised to incandescence, forms a light-colored remarkable softness, steadiness and brilliancy. This result is obtained as follows:—A gas or steam pump drives a blower, giving the required air under pressure (which air has a pipe system distinct from that of the gas). Before reaching the burner, the air traverses a tube of refractory matter

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PHENOL SODIQUE.

Prepared by HANCOCK BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia. Invaluable as an antiseptic and styptic application in HEMORRHOIDS, as well as EXTRACTS of TEETH, and to prevent suppuration in the gums; in a word, for the relief of cases of DYSBACTERIA, and ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE GUMS, and for the relief of ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE MOUTH, and for the relief of ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT, and for the relief of ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LUNGS, and for the relief of ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE STOMACH, and for the relief of ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE LIVER, and for the relief of ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE KIDNEYS, and for the relief of ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE BLADDER, and for the relief of ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE UTERUS, and for the relief of ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE VAGINA, and for the relief of ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE VULVA, and for the relief of ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE PERINEUM, and for the relief of ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE ANUS, and for the relief of ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE RECTUM, and for the relief of ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE COLON, and for the relief of ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE SMALL 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