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Five Cents per Copy

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and ACUE Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the safe, certain, speedy and permanent cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear his testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure, if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if its use is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

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Where the usual variety of choice bread, rolls, cakes, pies and puddings, so well attested for in quantity and quality, by a critical and discriminating New England public. Also for this season, special attention may be given to the following:—Complete and varied assortment of choice breads, cakes, pies, puddings, etc. Also a great variety of choice goods for the household.

Also for the household, complete and varied assortment of choice goods for the household. Also a great variety of choice goods for the household.

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TUTT'S MANUAL OF USEFUL RECEIPTS FREE.

MR. EDITOR:—The Republicans of our State never had a better opportunity for success than the present, and unless there is blundering on their part, we certainly ought to elect our Governor. When we consider the difference in the character of the two candidates, it should not take honest and just men long to decide that the Democratic candidate is not such a man as they would want to sit in the Chair of State, to execute laws for them. His record as an unscrupulous politician is warrant sufficient for his defeat,—the advocate of anything that would benefit Abbott, regardless of the wants of the people. Now let every Republican, every voter who favors what is right in politics, as in everything else, vote for Judge Dixon, the man who stands before the people with character unblemished; whose position as a judge he held so long by appointment from Democratic Governors, and upon whose reputation not even a suggestion of wrong has ever existed. He is a man whose every voter can cast a vote for and feel that he is voting for one who will not stoop to conquer, and who will give the place an added dignity. Let it not be said of the people of New Jersey that they placed in the Governor's chair a tricky, unscrupulous, designing "pot-house" politician.

MR. EDITOR:—I notice, in your issue of the 15th, some one signing himself "H," says "The wisest of pro-slavery men advised their followers to agitate as little as possible." He supposed they feared (and it was doubtless a fact) the people would see the evil of the institution, and demand its removal, believing it to be a wrong, an injustice to humanity, notwithstanding it was by some considered a divine institution. Even some divines upheld it, quoting from the Good Book in its support. I agree with H, and would agitate the Sunday question, and keep it open for discussion, and if it be a just institution it must stand on its merits—if not, but a wrong, it will share the fate of slavery. It does seem as if there was some injustice in it, since there is a class who get their bread and butter by working on that day, yet claim that others should not, because the day is holy. I read, some time since, that there were, in the city of Boston, twenty-one of that class who receive ten thousand dollars each per annum for their services on Sunday. Well, a late writer, "Law," (by the way, his article was good) said—"Now call your halt!" I propose to close with a little quotation. H. refers us to the book of Exodus. I will call his attention to Isaiah i. 11-17, including See what God said through his prophet. I should not wonder if he prove to be a true proclaimer of what is a fact in some degree now. I would refer him also to St. John v. 17, and vii. 22-24. His quotation from Matthew seems to me very indefinite.

The Government of Austria offers 6d. per dozen for English sparrows' heads, and 2s. 6d. a hundred for their eggs.
The first fraud under the postal-note system has appeared. A young man in Ohio has stolen a book of blank notes and a date-stamp from the Junction City post office, and is cashing notes for \$1.99 all over the United States.
One-fifth of the citizens of Utah are said to oppose Mormonism.
Some land in the City of London was lately sold at the rate of \$3,309,000 an acre.
A Baltimore judge has decided that the Maryland law cannot restrain a woman's use of her favorite weapon—her tongue.

John Kelly thinks that the Tammany party is the "regular" Democratic Party in New York City, and assigns therefore the very good reasons that it has the majority of the Democratic voters.
Yellow fever still exists to a limited extent in Pensacola, Fla.
There are various reports of conflicts between the Mexicans and the Apache Indians on the border, but no definite information has been received.

No matter what your ailment is, Brown's Iron Bitters will surely benefit you.

A Watch Hill young lady wishes to know what is a proper fancy dress ball custom for a girl with very auburn—in fact, red—hair, and is thus advised by the *Christian at Work*: Wear a green dress and put seeds in your hair and go as a watermelon.

A Detroit milkman sometime since secured a customer whom he soon discovered meant to pay in promises, but he realized that if he quit serving her he stood no chance of collecting the debt already contracted. He therefore planned to oblige her to dismiss him, and began by adding one fourth water to the milk. No fault being found he put in fifty per cent of water. Three days passed without complaint, and the amount of water rose to seventy-five per cent. In three or four days he served her with two quarts of water colored by a gill of milk. Next morning he expected to hear from it, but as the servant girl made no complaint, he asked: "How does the family like the milk?" "Pretty well, I guess."
"No complaints?"
"Not as I've heard. Missus is a widow you know, and doesn't drink tea nor coffee, on account of dyspepsia, and the boarders have all they can do to complain of the butter."
The man gave it up for a bad job.

A bridge 16 feet wide and 1,120 feet long is to be built before November 1st next across Barnegat bay, connecting Mantoloking with the mainland. Its location is just south of the entrance to Metedeconk river into the bay. Ocean county pays half the cost.

A colored man Wednesday drove to the meadows, at Elizabethport, for a load of hay, and, having occasion to go away for a short time, discovered, on returning, that his horse had disappeared in the mud. It was impossible to extricate the animal, and he slowly sank until he was hidden from sight, and perished.

Some fear having been entertained that the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company intended increasing the rates of commutation along the line of the Central New Jersey division, and in other ways interfering with the privileges as at present possessed by commuters, the company has replied that "there is no idea of making any changes in our ticket system which will interfere in any way with the commuters' privileges. The mileage books are only used on through travel between New York and Phillipsburg.

In Savannah an income of over eight hundred dollars per annum is subject to a city tax.

A distinguished Paris physician says that apple sauce is as nourishing as oatmeal or potatoes.

The four-legged negro child of Abbeville, S. C., is now nine months old, and crawls around the floor with ease.

Backhannon, W. Va., Drs. Newlon and Blair report that Brown's Iron Bitters are giving general satisfaction.

An English syndicate, worth about \$40,000,000, has bought 2000 acres north of Omaha, which they propose to lay out as a suburban city, much like Pullman, near Chicago. The new city will be called New Edinburgh, and immense stock-yards and canning establishments are to be its chief industry.

Sam Carey, of Ohio, is all that is left of the Greenback party in the state.

Springer, of Illinois, declares that things in Ohio look very doubtful for the Democrats.

A Local Option bill, which will probably pass the Georgia legislature, provides for special town elections upon the liquor question, entirely separate from any other election.

For Sale or Rent.

The snug Cottage by the Lake. House recently put into perfect repair, painted inside and out and newly repaired; good closets, large cellar with cemented floor; entirely new kitchen with large sink; four porches; excellent water; three and one half acres of land; good barn; large hennery, with four large yards leading to the lake; a nice boat, 15 ft. tuck-up, sail or row-boat all complete. The house is situated in a beautiful pine grove, abundance of shade. Price, \$1500. Rent, \$12.50 per month, in advance. For particulars, apply on premises, or to J. DAVISON, Box 136, Hammonton, N. J.

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Grape Baskets

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TRENTON.
Fall Term will commence
Monday, Sept. 17th, 1883.

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W. HASBROUCK,
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Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chance for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. All one can do is work properly from the first start. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. Expensive outfit furnished free. No one who engages fails to make money rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address T. S. & Co., Portland, Maine.

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will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

enriches the blood and purifies the system; cures weakness, lack of energy, etc. Try a bottle.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Ladies and all sufferers from neuralgia, hysteria, and kindred complaints, will find it without an equal.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

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Increased Facilities for the Study of French and German, with a view to practical use.

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UNDERTAKER.
Is prepared to furnish Coffins, Caskets (with handles and plates), Shrouds, Bows of any quality wanted. Funerals promptly attended to. Coaches received, and Furniture repaired and renovated.
SHOP on Egg Harbor Road, next to Alken's Carriage Factory, Hammonton, N. J.

Jocose Clips.

Care in our coffin drives the nails, no doubt. But with merry fingers plucks them out. "Poisoned on account of the weather," as the timid city man said when he did not go through a sheep pasture with a belligerent ram holding the fort. "Please pass the goat," said a boarder to his hostess. "Why do you call my butter the goat?" asked the lady. "Because," replied the unfeeling wretch, "it's very strong butter."

LOVE'S QUESTION.

A wifely light lay in her eyes. As the gaze of the best maid in Newport. And her slender hands were tightly clasped. Around one bent-up knee. Intense the glance the moonbeam showed. As a hood till her breath came fast. She asked, in a voice of music low. Are patches cheap at last? Boston Advertiser.

"If you don't give me a penny," said a young hopeful to his mamma, "I know a boy that's got the measles, and I'll go and catch 'em."

"If you can get one towel out one yard of cloth, how many towels can you get out of two yards? That depends altogether on how many there are on the clothes line."

"I have been married now," boasted a proey old fellow, "more than thirty years, and have never given my wife a cross word." "That's because you never dared live with her," said a little nephew who dined with them; "if you had, auntie would have made you jump."

An exchange says that chickens can be bought for four cents apiece. It doesn't say how big the pieces are.

"Champagne is said to be going out of fashion," says an exchange. Yes, its disappearance has been frequently noticed.

"Is it wrong to cheat a lawyer?" was recently very ably discussed by the members of a debating society. The conclusion arrived at was that it was not wrong, but impossible.

A Chicago wholesale house sent out three female drummers by way of experiment. One of them wore all her samples to a picnic and got lemonade, pie, and grass stains all over them; another got mashed on a brakeman and followed him off, and the third reported three new dresses, a lawn-tennis suit, a garden hat, and a Langtry bang in her expense account. The house is so well satisfied with the result of the experiment that it will not repeat it.

Domestic Animals.

CHICKEN, RAT, CAT, DOG AND BOY.

A very, very tough story, in which a chicken, a rat, a cat, a dog, and a boy figured, was going the rounds in the East End, says the Louisville Courier-Journal. The story is vouched for on good authority, and on this account is all the more remarkable. It is related that Mr. Sam McCurdy was sitting 'neath the shade of a tree in the backyard of his residence on Clay street, near Franklin street, talking to some friends, when his attention was called to a hen with a brood of young chickens, and a large rat that had just emerged from its hole and was quietly regarding the young chickens with the prospects of a meal in view. As the rat came from his hole, the house cat awoke from her afternoon nap and caught sight of the rat. Crouching low, she awaited developments, and stood prepared to spring upon his ratship. At the appearance of his ancient enemy, the cat, a Scotch terrier, which had been sunning itself in the woodshed, pricked up its ears and quietly made for the place where the cat stood. At this moment a boy named Andy Quaid came upon the scene. The chickens were not cognizant of being watched by the rat, nor did the rat see the cat, nor the faline dog, who had not noticed the coming of the boy. A little chick wandered too nigh, and he was seized by the rat, which was in turn pounced upon by the cat, and the cat was caught in the mouth of the dog. The rat would not cease his hold on the chicken, and the cat, in spite of the shaking she was getting from the dog, did not let go of the rat. It was fun for the boy, and in high glee he

Dio Lewis on Fresh-Air.

DiO LEWIS ON FRESH-AIR.—"The cure of night air." This is the title of a recent issue of the "Fresh-Air" journal. The author, Dio Lewis, writes: "The sun goes down. This is another. The other night when she was drawing out the first of these favorite sayings, I said to her: 'My dear aunt, what can a man breathe at night if he don't breathe fresh air? He can't breathe day air, can he? Do you mean he should get a house full of day air, shut it up tight, and breathe it over and over all night? My dear auntie did you ever get into a bedroom where two persons had slept with closed windows? Now, auntie you have a sharp nose; what do you think of that sort of air to feed the blood and brain. A great many people suck in that poison all night, and next morning suffer from dullness and headache. Auntie, did you ever sleep out of doors?'"

The So-called Weaker Vessels.

A prize of seventy-five dollars is given annually to the best male Greek scholar in the high school at Newport. This year the best examination was passed by the daughter of George Rice, the colored steward on the steamer Pittman; but as she could not be given the prize, a wealthy New York gentleman sent her seventy-five dollars in gold.

It would be odd if woman suffrage should become the custom in Great Britain sooner than in the United States. That this is possible is indicated by the vote in the house of commons of 114 ayes to 130 nays on Mr. Mason's motion to give the suffrage to those women whose property qualification allows them the municipal franchise. So small a hostile majority must be a hopeful sign for the friends of woman suffrage.

The Graphic says it was a woman who stumbled and fell that caused the first fatal block at the Brooklyn theatre fire in 1877; it was a woman who stumbled and fell that caused the block at the fatal panic in the Sixteenth Street Catholic Church a few years ago; and it was a stumbling woman, so far as it can be known, that started the panic on the Brooklyn bridge. The Graphic might have added that it was a stumbling woman who induced Adam to "bring death into the world, and all our woe."

Miss Ada Ward, an English actress of intelligence and experience, now in New York, has very little hopes of the stage in England. She says that the faculty offered to handsome and incompetent amateurs to obtain licentiate positions and to work as an immense amount of mischief among painters and comedians had been made of late years by women who had nothing to recommend them but their beauty, and they put this into the market against experience, skill and good taste, and walked away with the laurels.

WHAT A WOMAN LIKES.—A husband who is not always "a little short."

Who gets home at a reasonable time of night and in reasonable physical condition. Who always let her know beforehand when he brings a friend to dinner. Who doesn't want, to sleep till noon every Sunday morning. Who takes pleasure in buying his wife a new spring bonnet. Who compliments her occasionally and calls her pretty whether she is or not. Who, when he comes home late at night, will come in like a man, and not like a thief. Who can lie in bed while his wife walks with the baby without swearing like a trooper. Who isn't always telling her the times are hard and business is poor. Who will give her credit for working as hard as he does and sometimes harder. Who is willing to put up with a poor dinner on Monday. Who won't keep the dinner waiting, and then growl because the roast is overdone. Who won't labor under the impression that cigar ashes on the carpet tend to keep the moths out. Who knows when it is time to get up, and does not rely on his wife to arouse him. Who takes his wife along occasionally when he "runs down" to New York on "business." Who, when he takes his wife to the theatre, will not go out between the acts "to see a man." Who won't sharpen his lead pencil on the carpet. Who, when he builds an "addition" to the house will allow his wife to arrange for closet room. Who admires his wife and has the common sense to tell of it. Who will not insist upon having the pillow with the most feathers in it. Who will be as polite to his wife as to any other woman, and will lift his hat to her on the street. Who is willing to share the evening paper.

Indian Tea.

The recent passage of the Tea Adulteration Act by Congress has commenced to show its effect to some purpose upon the importation of poisonous teas from Japan and China, and for the health of the people of this country its introduction has come none too soon. Dr. Lewis' magazine for August, quotes an article from the Sanitary Engineer, which contains facts almost incredible, were it not for the authority. It states that 7,000 packages of tea from China were burned as poisonous by order of the British Government. These show upon analysis 65 per cent. of poisonous adulterants, some being deadly. That is in every 100 pounds of tea (7) 65 pounds of adulterants were detected. Some of these adulterants were found to be opium, and some were found to be arsenic. A large percentage of the stomach pain and indigestion among American women may be due to the use of tea. In the year 1881, 70,000 packages of tea from China and Japan were refused permission to be landed in Great Britain as adulterated; every pound of this 80,000 packages was sent on to America and has been, and is being consumed. This explains the increasing of "Gait" Tea Companies, who offer premiums of China-sets, Waltham watches, pianos, sewing machines, &c., as inducements. Leslie's Popular Monthly, for September, contains statements from a Mr. Oscar Riggs, who is evidently well posted on the subject, and these are worthy of note. The cargo of the "Fruitshire" is mentioned as being inspected at New York. The results being that 310 chests of China tea were condemned as impure, while 542 chests from Japan were also rejected for the same cause. The value of this tea was stated to be \$30,000, and the writer concludes as follows: "It is expected that at least 10,000,000 pounds will be refused a market in this country. The condemned tea being mainly green and inferior Japan. Recent quotations for Japan teas show as follows: "Fines" 25 cents; "Fines" 22 cents; "Good medium," 20 cents; "Medicine," 18 cents, and yet no one appears to ask why do our grocers charge us the fabulous prices they do for such doubtful trash? Little is known in this country about Indian Tea, or upon what scale they are grown, and an idea exists that they are something cropped up recently quite new. Tea was commenced to be grown in India in 1835, or 48 years ago. During the ten years between 1835 and 1876 the exports had increased from 2,500,000 lbs. to 28,126,000 lbs., or eleven times as much. The total deliveries for year ending May last was 66,000,000 lbs., or 10 millions of pounds increase upon last year. In British India there are over 2000 plantations with an acreage under tea of more than 138,000 acres, while nearly 500,000 acres are taken up for tea planting. About 1200 Europeans and men of education are retained as managers and assistants, and over 300,000 natives are employed in the factories and maximum estimated yield is 70 millions of pounds. Of the purity and excellence of Indian Teas, little need be said, for their increased consumption in Europe and Great Britain speaks volumes, and is opposed to all the seizures and condemnations one reads of Japan and China Teas, one solitary statement need be alone made. Not a single package of Indian tea, shipped direct from the factory to the consumer, has ever been known to be either faced, colored, painted, or adulterated, and every analysis ever made has proved Indian Teas to be innocent of adulterations of any kind. The reason is simple; no Indian planter can afford to use adulterants, and even if he so wished, and to attempt any such tricks would doubly damn a valuable reputation no planter would risk while he has large crops of pure tea to sell upon his own established merits in an open prejudiced market, flooded with adulterants only too ready to seize on the first chance to deny its merits.—Newfield (N. J.) Item.

A Great Emigration Scheme.

An Ottawa (Can.) despatch to the New York Sunday Times says: The British Government has decided to officially undertake to aid Irish emigration into Canada on a colossal scale. The proposition made by President Stephen, of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, on behalf of a syndicate of Canadian interests, has been practically abandoned. Stephen offered to settle 50,000 of Irish poor in families of five each upon stocked and equipped farms in the neighborhood of Winnipeg, paying all the expenses of moving and settling them providing the Government loaned the syndicate £1,000,000 without interest for ten years, the syndicate in turn to take a mortgage of \$500 upon each farm, without interest for the three first years, and at 3 per cent. after that, the settlers to have the option of securing their holdings in fee simple at any time upon the payment of \$500. The British Government at first favored the proposal, but Catholic priests in Ireland opposed it so strongly that the Cabinet finally refused to entertain the matter unless the Dominion Government guaranteed the repayment of the loan. Sir Alexander T. Galt, ex-High Commissioner to London, and Sir Charles Tupper, his successor, both endeavored to secure this guarantee, but failed, owing, it is said, to the opposition of Lord Dufferin, who has strong faith in the future of Canada, and who bent his energies to secure direct action on the part of the Government in favor of the largest possible emigration to Canada. The Canadian Government having finally decided to lend no official endorsement to any railway schemes of immigration, the British Government took up Lord Dufferin's ideas, and decided on undertaking to carry them out. A special conference was held at the Mansion House, and after a long discussion on elaborate scheme of assisted emigration was resolved upon, based on the principles of the United States homestead laws. The details of the scheme are not yet ready to be placed before the public, but it has been decided to remove from Ireland and settle in Canada 200,000 of poor Irish people in families. Lands will be divided into sections of 100 acres, each section to be provided with all buildings, equipments, animals, seed and food necessary for the beginning of farming on unbroken land. Each settler will be given the use of his homestead free for the first three years, and after that will be required to pay at any time acquire absolute title upon payment of the latter sum.

It has long been known that the screw is an extremely wasteful propeller. It may be that further investigations will show that the screw is not so much to blame as the combination of screw and engines. At any rate the system of electrical propulsion opens up a new field of inquiry, because it renders possible the use of screws of extremely fine pitch revolving at a great speed. The dynamo in Mr. Yarrow's boat makes about 680 revolutions per minute. The propeller is of steel, two bladed, 19-in. in diameter and 13-inch pitch. There is absolutely no vibration, and very little disturbance of the water in the wake of the boat.—London Field.

Successful Trial of a New Electroal.

A launch propelled by electricity was shown on the Thames on several occasions last year, and attracted a good deal of attention. It was propelled by a screw driven by a Siemens motor and Sellon-Volckmar accumulators. To a certain extent the experiment was successful. Recently Messrs. Yarrow & Co., of the Isle of Dogs, took the matter up, and working with the Electrical Power and Storage Company, a very handsome launch has been fitted up, intended for the Vienna Exhibition, with which many experiments have been made. This little boat made a run from the Temple Pier to Greenwich in thirty-seven minutes, with a moderate tide. Some delay was, moreover, caused by the propeller fouling a basket—an event well-known to every one who has had any experience with steam launches on the Thames. The distance is six miles, so that, making allowance for the tide, it may be said that a speed of over seven miles an hour was attained, and full power was not employed, save for a portion of the time. On the measured mile an average speed of over eight miles an hour has been attained. The boat is forty feet long and of good beam. She had twenty-one persons on board, including the steersman and a man to look after the machinery, if such it may be called. The boat is completely unincumbered from end to end, no trace of the propelling mechanism being visible. This consists of eighty cells of Sellon-Volckmar accumulators, of which fourteen are disposed under the seat, seven at each side and the remainder in the bottom of the boat, under the floor. The screw is turned by an A. Siemens dynamo commutated as a motor. No gearing is used, the spindle of the armature being coupled direct on to the end of the screw shaft. The thrust block is just aft of the dynamo, which is placed under the floor in the stern sheath. It lies flat, and occupies very little space. There are four brushes, two for going ahead, two for going astern and two small lines going to a bracket beside the steersman enable him at a moment's notice, by pulling one or the other, to go ahead or astern; a cylindrical switch beside him enables him to stop or go on pleasure. This switch is graduated so that the current, from forty, starts at eighty cells, can be used at pleasure. The dynamo is about two tons, or as nearly as possible that of engine, boiler with water, and coal for a steam engine's complement to propel her at the same speed. This pretty launch is the very perfection of a pleasure boat; no heat, no smoke, no dust, no steam, no smell of oil, no splashing of pumps. There is no noise of any kind to be heard save the bubbling of the water from the propeller, and the faint hiss caused by the commutator rubbing against the brushes. There is no smell, and no "blacks," and the boat will run for six hours continuously, or about forty-five miles.

LOVE'S POWER.

"I shall not!" I said firmly to myself. At the tea-table that evening, we discussed a variety of topics, but he did not avoid, as if by common consent, the one subject nearest our hearts. When the meal was over, however, and we sat together near our little one's cradle, Robert commended: "Well, Esther, have you found any name this afternoon that pleased you? I've been thinking, the matter over, and I've come to the conclusion that Laura and Evelyn suit me very well. I like both names well enough," I answered, coldly, "but there is only one name for our daughter, and that I have told you. It is my mother's name, as you know, Robert, and I have always said that my first daughter should be my mother's name, and I never dreamed that you would go so about it." I continued ready to cry, yet keeping the tears back by a great effort. "If your mother was not living, Esther, these would be some reason for your feeling so, but as it is—"

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Home Economies.

FOR WASHING BLACK OR NAVY BLUE LINENS, FRINGES, ETC.—Take two potatoes grated into tepid soft water (first having peeled and washed them), into which put a teaspoonful of ammonia. Wash the goods in this and rinse in cold blue water. Starch will not be needed, and, if at all practicable, they should be dried and ironed on the wrong side. It is said that an infusion of hay will preserve the colors of buff linens; an infusion of bran will do the same for brown linens and prints. TO WASH PRINTED GOODS which have a black ground, with a white pattern: Dissolve two ounces of red chromate of potash, three ounces of common salt and two and a half ounces of soda in a wash-bottle of water heated to boiling point. Put the dress into this hot bath for five minutes, and frequently turn and stir it. Then wash it thoroughly in clean water. The black ground will not be dull and "foxed," and the white portion of the goods will appear perfectly bright and clear. Eatable and Poisonous Mushrooms.—The stem of a genuine mushroom is short, thick and white, marked under the head with a prominent ring. The head is white and regularly convex, the edges are bent inward, the flesh is white and firm, the under leaves are deep pink, and separated as they approach but do not touch the stem. When the mushroom grows old the nettle shape changes; it becomes brown, flat and scaly. The under leaves also turn brown. It is better when eaten young. Spurious mushrooms have their heads covered with warts and other membranous substances, which adhere to the upper surface—they are heavy and spring from species of bulb; they generally grow in bunches. When the mushrooms are doubtful sprinkle a little salt on the under or spongy part. If it turns yellow they are poisonous, if black they are good. TO HAVE NICE HARD BUTTER for the table in summer, without the use of ice, put a trivet, or any open flat thing with legs, in a sauce; put on this trivet the plate of butter, and fill the sauce with water; turn a common flower-pot so that its edges shall be within the sauce and under the water. Plug the hole in the flower-pot with a cork; then drench the flower-pot with water, set in a cool place until morning, or if done at breakfast the butter will be hard at supper time. A FEW DROPS OF OIL OF LAVENDER will save a library from mold. One drop will save a pint of ink. TO REMOVE TAN.—An excellent wash to remove tan is made of sliced cucumbers soaked in milk; and applied nightly to the face. It should not be wiped off, but left to dry on the face. In the morning wash in lukewarm water, and let it be rainwater, if possible. Scientific.—The whistle of a locomotive is heard 3500 yards, the noise of a train 2500 yards, the report of a gunshot and the bark of a dog 1800 yards, the roll of a drum 1100 yards, the croak of a frog 900 yards, and a cricket's chirp 800 yards. It is stated as a fact, and is a matter of study for scientists, that the corn and vegetable plants in the path of the cyclone of May 19 will not grow. Farmers along the line of its travels in Morgan county, declare the statement to be true; and say that corn and potatoes planted on "cyclone ground" will not even sprout. It is a curious fact that in the salt mines of Poland and Hungary the galleries are supported by wooden pillars, which are found to last unimpaired for ages, in consequence of being impregnated with salt; while pillars of brick and stone, used for the same purpose, crumble away in a short time by the decay of their mortar. It is also found that wooden piles driven into the mud of salt flats and marshes last for an unlimited time, and are used for the foundation of brick and stone edifices; and the practice of docking timber after it has been seasoned, by immersing it for some time in sea-water, is generally admitted to be promotive of its durability. To make a rubber lubricator for belts, five parts of india rubber are cut fine and melted together with five parts of turpentine in an iron, well-covered vessel; then add four parts of resin.

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