

# South-Jersey Republican

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### The Size of the Temperance Question.

It does no good for men to sneer at the agitation in regard to the liquor traffic. The subject is too important to be laughed down. It may be that prohibition is not the right way to settle it, or that license is not, or that taxation is; these are fair questions upon which a difference of opinion between sincere and candid men is possible. But the subject has become altogether too important to be ignored, or passed over without any serious attempt to settle it. Aside from the law-defying spirit which it has elicited, aside from all its moral and religious aspects, the question considered purely as one of dollars and cents, in its effect upon the National prosperity and wealth, is one of the most important that can be named.

Directly and indirectly, this country spends in the liquor traffic every year a sum exceeding half the National debt. The cost of that traffic to the country, direct and indirect, is greater than the profits of all its capital not invested in real estate. It costs every year more than our whole Civil Service, our Army, our Navy, our Congress, including the River and Harbor and the Pension bills, our wasteful local governments, and all National, State, County and local debts, besides all the schools in the country. In fact, this Nation pays more for liquor than for every function of every kind of government. How is a question of that size to be put aside with a sneer?

As these statements may seem surprising to those who have not looked into the matter, a few figures may be of service. A glass of beer costs the consumer five cents, and there are at least twenty in the nation, and 640 in the barrel, so that beer retails at about \$32 a barrel, while all costs still more. The consumption of beer and ale last year was about 15,000,000 barrels; cost to consumers about \$480,000,000. The cheapest kind of liquor used, common whiskey, is rarely sold at five cents, and averages at least seven cents a drink; at half a gill to the "horn" this makes \$1.45 per gallon. The consumption last year was about 70,000,000 gallons; cost to consumers about \$313,000,000. Adding wines, there is certainly spent for drink more than \$800,000,000, and the entire sum raised by taxes of all kinds, National, State, County, City, town and school district, is set at authority of the Census Bureau to be not more than about \$700,000,000.

But the cost of the liquor drunk is not by any means the whole cost of the liquor traffic. An official report, prepared with much labor by the Bureau of Statistics of Massachusetts, under authority from the Legislature, states that 84 per cent of all the crime and criminal expenses in that State come directly from the abuse of liquor. There are at least one in twenty of the able-bodied men in this country who are rendered idle by their habits, or incapacitated for work, and these persons, at the ordinary wages of workmen, would earn, if industrious and fairly employed, over \$200,000,000 yearly. The proportion of persons in hospitals who reach there because of excess in drink is very large, but cannot be definitely ascertained.

A traffic that costs in actual payment and in loss of productive labor more than half the national debt every year, is not to be ignored by the economist. It may be assumed that the entire wealth of the country has risen from \$30,000,000,000 in '70 to \$50,000,000,000 in 1880, about one-half being in real estate. Probably it does not average in profits exceeding four per cent yearly, taking bad investments with good, but at that rate the yearly interest on all personal property of all kinds is only \$1,000,000,000, and the direct or indirect cost of the liquor traffic must be much greater.

These comparisons do not constitute reasons for doing any unjust or unwise thing. What ought to be done about this liquor traffic is not to be decided hastily or without due regard for the rights of all classes of citizens. But the time has gone by in this country when a serious discussion of a question that involves such a vast expense to the Nation can be prevented by bullying, intolerance, insolence or ridicule. This very practical people, having begun to think about the matter in earnest, perceives that it is much too important to be put aside at the dictation of saloon-keepers. It is certain that the entire savings of the people and all additions to their wealth are not twice as much as the sum expended for liquor and because of the abuse of liquor. If any just and reasonable proposition can be made that will add one-half to the savings and the prosperity of the Nation, it will not be put down with a sneer nor defeated by a law-breaking mob. —N. Y. Tribune.

### HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE.

Is the BEST SALVE for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Tetter, Chapped hands, Chilblains, Corns and all kinds of Skin Eruptions, Freckles and Pimples. Get HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE, as all others are counterfeits. Price 25 cents.

Edey's CARBOLIC TROCHES cures Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat and is a preventive of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria.

DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF cures all affections of the mucous membrane, of the head and throat.

DR. MOTT'S LIVER PILLS are the best Cathartic Regulators.

A little girl was asked by her mother on her return from Church how she liked the preacher. "Didn't like him at all," was the reply. "Why?" asked her mother. "Cause he preached till he made me sleepy, and then hollered so loud that he wouldn't let me go to sleep."

A Connecticut cow drank a keg of beer and became beastly drunk. The owner of the animal offers for sale a prime article of milk punch.

LABOR AND MONEY—Have been for many years spent in trying to compound a medicine that would cure the sickness of this country. Swaynes Pills are the result. The necessity of the generation is now furnished, and clerks, ministers, lawyers, merchants and mechanics have an unfailing assistant. They make the mind clear, quicken perception, invigorate the body, fit you for business. They awake the torpid liver to healthy action, and expel by the bowels and kidneys the matter that poisons the foundation of life. They are carefully and accurately made and compounded with one aim—to cure.

A little girl who saw a balloon for the first time on the Fourth of July was much astonished to find that it remained in the air, and plied her nurse with all kinds of questions. None of the answers, however seemed to satisfy her, and the statement that it floated because it was filled with gas she treated with the utmost infantile disdain. "No, Anna," she said with a very sedate expression on her young brows, "it is kept up there by poveration."

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

Also apples, oranges, figs golden and common, dates, raisins, nuts, lemons, coconuts, etc., etc.

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

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of the universal success of Brown's Iron Bitters is simply this: It is the best Iron preparation ever made; is compounded on thoroughly scientific, chemical and medicinal principles, and does just what is claimed for it—no more and no less.

By thorough and rapid assimilation with the blood, it reaches every part of the system, healing, purifying and strengthening. Commencing at the foundation it builds up and restores lost health—in no other way can lasting benefit be obtained.

79 Dearborn Ave., Chicago, Nov. 7. I have been a great sufferer from a very weak stomach, heartburn, and dyspepsia in its worst form. Nearly everything I ate gave me distress, and I could eat but little. I have tried everything recommended, have taken the prescriptions of a dozen physicians, but got no relief until I took Brown's Iron Bitters. I feel none of the old troubles, and am a new man. I am getting much stronger, and feel first-rate. I am a railroad engineer, and now make my trips regularly. I can not say too much in praise of your wonderful medicine. D. C. Mack.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS does not contain whiskey or alcohol, and will not blacken the teeth, or cause headache and constipation. It will cure dyspepsia, indigestion, heartburn, sleeplessness, dizziness, nervous debility, weakness, &c.

Use only Brown's Iron Bitters made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore. Crossed red lines and trade-mark on wrapper.

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When you want goods for the least money.

Go where you can get the best goods for the least money.

When others are below the market you will find us with them.

When they are above the market you will find us below them.

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Dr. Geo. B. SHIDLE, SURGEON Dentist.



Dentistry in all its branches skillfully and carefully executed. Anesthetics administered when desired. All work guaranteed. Office days, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday of each week. No. 6 Central Ave., Hammonton, N. J.

Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything \$15 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home or over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are taking fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much in week, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work falls to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address, H. HALETT & Co., Portland Maine.

## New Jersey State Normal and Model Schools.

TRENTON. Fall Term commences Monday, Sept. 18. TOTAL COST for Board, Tuition, Books, etc., at the Normal School, \$154 for Ladies, and \$160 for Gentlemen; at the Model School, \$200 per year. Building thoroughly heated by steam. The Model School offers to both young Ladies and Gentlemen superior advantages in all departments, viz: Eclectic, Classical, Commercial, Musical, Drawing, and Belle Lettres. For Circulars containing full particulars, address W. HASEROUCK, Principal, Trenton, New Jersey.

## For Sale and to Rent.

Improved Farms and Village lots with good buildings pleasantly located in and near the center of the town. For Sale from \$600 to \$3,000. In easy installments. TO RENT FROM \$5 to \$10 A MONTH. Address T. J. SMITH & SON, Hammonton, N. J.

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## Charles Hunt, SHOEMAKER.

Solicits orders for Repairing or New Work. Express orders at Carpenter's store, or at my residence, Thirteenth Street, near First Road, Hammonton.

## B. Albrici, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Horses, Cattle, Sheep, & Pigs

Any person desiring to pasture Horses or Cattle will do well to put them in my charge, as I have the best pastures in South Jersey. My charges are reasonable. Call on or address B. ALBRICI, Waterford, N. J. Fare from Hammonton to Waterford, on the C. & A., or to Cedar Brook on the Narrow Gauge, is fifteen cents.

## COAL!

We are now prepared to receive orders for coal, to be delivered at any time through the Fall and Winter, at lowest prices. We deliver coal when desired. The various sizes and best qualities of coal constantly on hand at our yard, on Railroad Avenue, opposite the railroad shed shed. Coal furnished direct from cars, monthly. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Give us your orders early.

G. F. SAXTON, HAMMONTON, N. J.

## The "Household" Sewing Machine

IS NOW Best in the Market

For all kinds of work.

I have sold "a heap" of them in and around this county, and will now sell them at the following prices:

No. 1, for \$29.  
No. 2, for \$30.  
No. 3, for \$32.  
No. 4, for \$33  
No. 5, for \$35.

The above prices for CASH.

Or I will sell on easy instalments, to good parties.

Call and see them, at

### E. Stockwell's.

Hammonton, N. J.

## VINE VINE, UNDERTAKER.

Is prepared to furnish COFFINS, WITH HANDS & PLATES in every variety, at the lowest cash prices. Services promptly attended to. Also re-seats Chairs and repairs and renovates Furniture. Shop up-stairs over the wheelwright shop, Egg St. near rock, Hammonton, N. J.

## CUT THIS OUT!

AGENTS MAKE \$15 TO \$40 PER WEEK.

We have stores in 15 leading cities, from which our agents obtain quantities of CIGARETTES, and Principal Offices are at Erie, Pa. Send for our New Catalogue and terms to agents. Address M. N. LOVELL, 613 Spring Garden St., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The sting of a bee is only one-thirty-second of an inch long. It is only your imagination that makes it seem as long as a bee handle.

Neatness in the Highway.

The country highway is the connecting link of the American farmers. It binds the farms together instead of separating them, and furnishes the means by which a neighborhood is a unit in the nation.

If a highway was for travel and nothing more, and travel was simply getting from one place to another, then a good roadbed of the shortest length between connected points would meet the full demands of a country road.

The writer knows of two equally good roads, so far as the roadbed is concerned, at equal distances from a village. One is kept clean, but not extensively so, the grass is cut, and it will pay the owners of the land for their work.

The other common road has half-finished ditches along the side, which bristle with Canada thistles and other vile weeds. The fences are heterogeneous of fill and propagation beds for noxious plants that are scattered in the whole neighborhood with expensive pains.

The farmers along the well-kept roadway have no better farms than their all-shod neighbors on the other side of the village; they perhaps do not make any more money. But there are some things in which they are vastly superior. They live on a higher plane, and their life is a comparison is difficult to make, and not at all necessary.

The value of the farms, though the same at the outset, are widely different now. Though the fertility of the acres may be not far from the same, the well-kept land is always salable at a good price, while the shabby farmer must seek a buyer for his land.

The rows of maple and elm trees that were planted along the good road fifteen years ago cost but a trifle at the time, but are now so valuable that it is not to be counted on to see them. They pay a good interest in the shade and beauty which they afford, while at the same time the work of wood-making is going on.

The Princess Louise has returned to Victoria, and the Marquis of Lorne has gone further into the interior of British Columbia.

Roman Cruelty.

A National Conscription of Inhumanity.

That at an advanced period of material civilization spectacles were held in the one grand interest consisted in the elaborate and wholesale torture and carnage of men and animals should not only have been tolerated with scarcely a protest for centuries, but should have formed the chief and indispensable amusement of both sexes and all classes of the population, including the highest—this appears almost incredible in its atrocity.

And so firm, moreover, was their hold on popular sympathy that they lasted long after the conversion of the empire to Christianity. Constantine, to be sure, issued an edict suppressing the gladiatorial shows, but it was suffered to remain a dead letter, and it was not till nearly a century later, when the Asiatic monk Telemachus leaped into the arena and separated the combatants at the cost of his own life—he was stoned to death by the indignant spectators—that these games were finally abolished.

Still these explanations do not carry us very far. Theatrical entertainments, such as the Greeks delighted in, would have answered the latter purpose quite as well, but for appreciating such refined amusements these ghastly orgies of blood were unfitted for the Roman populace. And it is curious, not noted by a distinguished modern writer, that as different kinds of vice, which might appear to have no mutual connection, do yet set and react on one another, so here the intense craving after excitement engendered and gratified by gladiatorial combats served to stimulate the taste for such orgies of sensuality as described by historians like Tacitus and Seneca.

It routes but in the stage, not in the city but in the person of a condemned criminal, but the deeds of gods and heroes were represented, as Juvenal says, to the life. Nor can it be questioned—and it is chiefly in order to illustrate that terrible lesson that we have referred to the subject here—that the gladiator shows betrayed not merely indifference to human suffering, but that capacity for real and keen pleasure in the contemplation of suffering—as such, which many are loath, for the credit of human nature, to admit.

Such a scene, for instance, tells us that it was the special delight of Claudius to watch the faces of the expiring gladiators, as he had come to take a kind of artistic pleasure in observing the variation in their agony. Herodotus and Galienus used to regale themselves while at the table with the spectacle of animals devoured by wild beasts; and Lactantius says of Galienus "he never supported without human blood."

It shocks us to find among a highly civilized people this national conscription of cruelty, it is perhaps more startling that with a few exceptions the novelists and philosophers of the day had not a word to say against it. The refined and gentle hearted Cicero calmly observes that some men think these spectacles cruel and inhuman, but to make this use of criminals is really to present to the eye an excellent discipline against suffering and death. Juvenal's aristocratic feelings were outraged at the Roman nobility condescending to act as gladiators, but there is nothing to show that the spectacle in itself offended him. Seneca and Plutarch, as we pointed out before, adopt a very different tone, and Mar-

Who Owns Money.

This appears to be such a simple question that even a little child might be expected to answer it correctly. Nine out of ten people will reply: "Money of course belongs to the person who earns it," and the nine people in ten who make this reply will be in the wrong.

Rightfully, money cannot be earned. But if I agree to do a certain piece of work for five dollars, and am paid five dollars, have I not earned five dollars? No. Then what have I earned? You have earned the right to use five dollars.

No one, do what he may, can make money; if he attempts to do so, the result will be fine and imprisonment. He may make a watch, a spade, a house, and many other things, all of which, because made by private or individual enterprise, can become the property of the makers or of those whom the makers give and sell them. But money no one dares to make, unless he is willing to incur the consequent penalties. The nation alone through its government can create money; therefore, money is national property, and whatever national property cannot also be private property; and money remains national property so long as it is money.

The nation alone has power to create money, and what is created belongs exclusively to the creator of it. The nation alone has power to withdraw all or part of the money; could the nation do this if money were private property? The nation alone has the power to restore the destroyed tokens which represent money; could the nation do this if money were private property? Only the nation can prosecute those who mutilate or counterfeit the tokens which represent money; could the nation do this if money were private property? In short, from the date of the appearance of the currency until its final withdrawal, the nation exercises over it all those rights and privileges which belong only to its exclusive ownership.

Money is as much national property as a national highway, or national bridge. Everyone who has earned the right to use the highway or bridge, may do so freely to the full extent of his power, for business or for pleasure, and no one may legally interfere with his doing so, or dispossess him of the part of the highway or bridge he may be actually upon; but this liberty to freely use the highway or bridge, gives him no right of private ownership to either of them, in whole or in part.

Likewise, every one who has earned the right to use the national property called money, may do so freely to the full extent of his ability, either for business or for pleasure, and no one may legally interfere with him or rob him of the money he holds. But this liberty to thus freely use money, and this protection accorded to him in that use, give him over the money no right of private ownership.

Now, money being national and not private property, it follows, that no person or association can justly levy a toll or tax upon others for the use of money. Suppose a traveler who has earned the right to use a national highway, should insist that the part upon which he stands belongs to him exclusively, and make that an excuse for charging other travelers toll for the privilege of using the highway or more feet of highway be thus controls. It is likely such impudence and dishonesty would receive the least toleration? Nevertheless, as regards that national property called money, this impudence and dishonesty are daily and hourly tolerated under the sanction of law by hundreds of thousands of people. Every one who has earned the right to use money assumes that the money he happens to hold is his private property, and acting upon this assumption, straightway charges his neighbors all he can for the privilege of using it.

I have said that this pernicious practice is sanctioned by law; the Government, the Nation sanctions it by fixing the maximum toll or interest which individuals and corporations shall charge for the privilege of using the money they hold. But how could Government fix the rate of tax or toll to be charged for the use of money, if money were private property? Does not this fact without further evidence prove that money is public, is national property? Why does not government fix the rate to be charged for houses and lands, or the hire of horses, carriages, etc? Simply because these are private and not public property. Government establishes the maximum

rate of interest for money because money is national property; and, because it belongs to the nation, only the nation has a right to say what shall be charged for its use.

But since the nation as the exclusive owner of money, has a right to fix the rate of interest which shall be charged for the use of its property, why makes a law when it does so, which allows individuals to pocket that tax or interest? Have not I, as the owner of a house, the right to let another appropriate to his own use, the rent paid for the use of my house? Assuredly I have; but it must be remembered that when discussing a question like this, we are governed by the rule of practice and not by the exception to that rule. It is the rule for the owner of a house to let it for the owner of a house to revenue derived from the rent or revenue derived from that property should be devoted to the use of the nation.

Statistical.

The Potato Crop.

The potato crop is said to be almost a total failure this year in western New York. Last year, New York produced last year 25,000,000 bushels and the rest of the country 30,000,000—in all 55,000,000, or fully 20,000,000 less than the average for the past ten years. If, as is reported, the New York crop is only 22,000,000, or less than last year, the high price of potatoes is likely to last for another twelve months, to the very serious loss of the community. In the last fiscal year over \$1,500,000 of potatoes were imported, against \$574,019 in 1881, \$274,230 in 1880 and \$1,345,919 in 1879, another bad potato year. In spite of cheap breadstuffs, a poor potato crop is likely to continue this large import of an article of food.

Canal Enterprise.

The Kraw Canal is the third great international water-way in which French capital is interesting itself. The other two—one completed and one begun—being the Suez and Panama canals. The Kraw Canal, which is intended to cut, is the narrow neck of land to which the Malaysian Peninsula shrinks midway between Rangoon and Singapore. Two rivers, both navigable, leave only six or eight miles of sand and soil veins of sandstone to be cut in order to furnish a water-way from the Bay of Bengal to the Gulf of Siam. Such a canal can be easily dug at a cost of not over \$20,000,000, and it would open a way for at least 1,500,000 tons of goods from China. It would change the current of the trade which now goes through the Straits of Malacca and shorten by a week the voyage to China. A French company is organized to build it, but England is sure finally to control it.

Ocean Freights.

The engagements of room to do for grain during the week have been light, and amount to only 25,000 bushels of what taken at 3d. for the Leyland line. The asking rate for grain to Liverpool is 3d. 3/4, and for London shippers are offering 4d. There is, however, next to no call for room or for vessels to take grain. In New York business has also declined, and only a few charters and engagements are being made during the grain-raising days. The Liverpool grain-raising rate is 4 1/2; London, 5 1/2; Glasgow, 5 3/4; Hull, 6d.; Antwerp, 7d. A steamer has been taken from New York to Cork for orders, 11,000 qrs. at 5 1/2, 1/4d. ex-Dunkirk. The movement in provisions here has been light, and to Liverpool the rate has been 15s., and to London 22s. 6d. The tobacco engagements have been light; and to Liverpool the rate is 20s., and to London 25s. There has been very little doing in cotton, although a few inquiries have been made for September. In sack flour there has been a moderate demand, and the rate to Liverpool is 12s. 6d., to London 12s. 9d., with not much demand. The exports of wheat from New York last week have been a little larger than for the previous week, amounting to 1,825,488 bushels, against 1,764,773 the previous week, and 1,169,054 for the corresponding week last year. The decrease in the exports of corn is most marked. For the month of July the total exports of corn from the country were 843,893 bushels, and for the same month last year the exports were 1,074,921 bushels. For the seven months of this year the total exports have been 5,633,791 bushels, against 6,329,326 same time last year.

DUAL LIFE.

Soft and sound he sleeps, my dear, Dark fringed lids o'er tired eyes rest; Strong hands, thrown in utter rest, Qu'e on the quiet breast.

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War Reminiscences.

North Carolina was believed to be loyal. President Lincoln had not shaken faith in her old-while record, and her few still living statesmen. To hold her back from active co-operation with the rebellion, would erect a barrier between Virginia and South Carolina, and loyal East Tennessee, and give to Kentucky—now vauntingly between the new-born Confederacy and the Union—timely support. She was being "dragged into the rebellion," and stifled cries for help came from sea-board and northward.

Her accessible coast and harbors, skirted by navigable sounds, offered easy approach by sea, to an armed fleet. The expedition was quietly planned by Genl. A. E. Burnside, of Rhode Island, who afterwards took entire command.

New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jersey and New York furnished the principal troops, which were distributed between the commands of Major Generals Foster, Parke and Reno, each with their favorite staff, and together constituting for experience and ability, a magnificent division of the Union army. From New York the Hawkins Zouaves, so named for the gallant colonel who organized the regiment, gave service. They went down with the expedition; while another, called the "D'Espessh Zouaves," lagged behind, quarrelled time in exhibiting their Frenchified uniforms on Broadway, and finally embarked in a ship on a pleasure cruise along the Southern coast, showing themselves in the offing only, but never landing. They were ordered back and disbanded.

The purchase and outfit of vessels, and charter of steam and sailing transports, were conducted with great secrecy. North River freight barges of the largest class, coal-whees' propelled out of service, and even small boats were brought into use; all selected for their light draft, while several side-wheel steamers of large size were secured for transports and to tow the lame ducks of the fleet. Eight or ten of the largest were converted into gun boats, armed with nine inch Dahlgren smooth-bores, or Parrot guns of larger caliber; others with 32 pounders of the old style, and

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**Itemical.**  
There are fifteen Bessmer steel works in this country, the annual product of which is 2,000,000 tons.  
Bread made with sea-water has been recommended as likely to be of use in the treatment of scrofula.  
A leather belt has been made in Hartford, Conn., which is an inch thick, 38 inches wide and 125 feet long, and weighs 1824 pounds.  
Bacon that used to sell for the South from five to eight cents per pound is now worth from ten to fifteen cents per pound. It does not pay to raise cotton to buy pork with. The southern farmers are beginning to find this out.  
The northernmost place in the world where rye and oats mature is at Kangle, in the Swedish province of Norrbotten, forty-nine miles to the north of the Polar Circle, whereas the northernmost spot where corn is grown is at Monrovia, ninety-eight miles to the north of the circle.  
Mr. J. Parmelee, of Perry, Ohio, on the south shore of Lake Erie, grows twenty-three acres of onions this year, from which he expects a yield of from 12,000 to 15,000 bushels. The land was formerly a muck swamp and entirely worthless for agricultural purposes.  
A federal court at Little Rock, Arkansas, has supplied the lawyers throughout the country by awarding \$4,500 damages to a passenger who was put off the train because the term of his excursion ticket had expired. The court held that a ticket was good until used, and cannot be limited to a certain day on its face.  
**The Judge and the Reporter.**  
At the Liverpool Assizes recently Mr. Justice North, sitting in the Crown Court, ordered a reporter of the Manchester Press out of Court. The gentleman in question, innocent of all evil intention, was reading an evening newspaper in an interval of his surprise to all in Court, and adds that, by an order more general than personal, His Lordship might have cleared the Court and unsettled its business, for at the moment in question Mr. Shuttleworth, Clerk of Arraigns, was one of the persons who were reading an evening journal.  
**Health Item.**  
About a year ago the small-pox prevailed to some extent in Austin, and there were great apprehensions at the time of the dreadful disease becoming epidemic. It was during this excitement that a sad-eyed colored man engaged a pawnbroker arena on Austin avenue with a blanket under his arm, which he offered as collateral security for a temporary loan of a dollar. The contracting parties disagreed on financial issues, the pawnbroker asserting, with considerable positiveness, that he was inviting financial ruin to take possession of him if he advanced more than a sick quarter on the blanket, while the negro stated if the times were not so panicky \$5 would be no inducement for him to part with his blanket. "Why, you see you are my mind," said the pawnbroker, running his arm through a hole in the blanket. "I was not worth \$3 when it was new." "I know that, boss, but I hate to part with that blanket on account of a tender reocclusion connected with it." "Oh!" exclaimed the alarmed pawnbroker. A pearly drop ran down the dusty nose, and as he tried to swallow a big lump the colored man said: "Dat blanket belonged to my wife's mother, who died yesterday and de smallpox was in her skin hab it for a quarter." People wondered why the colored man with a blanket came out of the shop in haste, as if fired out of a cannon, but he knew why. He wanted to get a good start, so as to beat a load of bushshot, with which the pawnbroker was preparing to vaccinate him.  
It is enough to make a Gorgon smile to hear the youth with nineteen hairs on his upper lip tell of the beneficial advantage of wearing a moustache, which strains the air of dust and impurities before it enters the lungs.

**The Guatemalan Boundary Settled.**  
The boundary dispute between the two Republics of Mexico and Guatemala has been finally settled by the signing of a treaty confirming Mexican rights, in conformity to the terms of the report of the joint boundary commission which was organized five years ago. The territory in dispute was the province of Soconusco, in the State of Chiapas; and there seems to have been no real ground for the claims of Guatemala, which were so adroitly put forward last year by Senator Montufar and Minister Logan for no other apparent purpose than to induce the United States to seize the disputed territory as a foothold for schemes of general annexation in the future.  
There has never been any question as to the incorporation of Chiapas with the Mexican republic. When the independence of Spain in 1821 Chiapas joined the movement of General Iturbide and formally declared her separation from Guatemala. In 1822 Guatemala united with Mexico, but the union was dissolved the next year, and in May, 1824, Chiapas, by a vote of her people, again declared her adherence to Mexico, and the decision was confirmed by a vote of the people in September, Soconusco in both instances approving by the vote of her representatives and her people. Guatemala twice attempted to occupy the vast territory by force, claiming Soconusco as a State independent of Chiapas, and in 1842 unsuccessfully appealed to England to interfere in her interest. Soconusco is of no particular importance, having a population of only fifteen thousand, but Guatemala persisted in her claims until 1877, when a commission of engineers from the two rival governments was created by treaty to fix the boundary. When it became apparent that the rights of Mexico would be sustained, Senator Montufar, at that time Minister of Foreign Affairs and steward of Guatemala, threatened intervention at Washington, threatened war with Mexico and intervened, through Dr. Logan, to induce Secretary Blaine to commit the United States to a policy of interference, just as the attempt had been made, forty years before, to induce England to interfere.  
It was even suggested that Guatemala would cede her interest in the disputed territory to the United States, provided our government would consent to occupy it. Secretary Blaine first favored friendly intervention, but the exigencies of occupation by our government and the certainty that such a move would provoke war with Mexico dissolved the reckless nature of the Guatemalan intrigue and the negotiations were dropped. Within five months of the failure of Senator Montufar's scheme in Washington the joint commission agreed upon the boundary report which has now been ratified by treaty. The report sustains the title of Mexico to the disputed territory, and as there has never been any valid argument against the justice of Mexico's claim during the sixty years in which the dispute has been pending it is fortunate that the United States Government avoided an intervention which would have been totally unwarranted.  
**King George and Queen Olga.**  
George I., "King of the Hellenes," who, with his Queen, is now staying at Wiesbaden, whence he has paid more than one visit to his brother-in-law, the Prince of Wales, at Homburg—is the third child of their Majesties the King and Queen of Denmark. He is about five feet ten and a half inches in height, straight and well built; with light complexion, light hair and eyes, regular features, and an upper lip fringed by a long, slender, blonde moustache. The general expression of his countenance is that of easy, good-natured indulgence, and the face is a fine indication of his character. He reads little; walks a good deal; rides frequently, and rides well; and in driving out is nearly always accompanied by the Queen. In spring and autumn, when the royal family are in Athens, the Sunday afternoons are always devoted to an excursion to Piræum, a bathing-place near the Piræum, and separated from it only by a headland which juts out into the bay. When the Sundays are fine, the Queen and her five children always accompany his Majesty in an excursion on the royal steam yacht, a long, sharp and handsome vessel of high speed and elaborate fittings.

**The King of Greece speaks English, French, German, Greek and Danish.** Their Majesties in conversing together use the German language; in speaking to their children they employ English, and they speak Greek to the general household in the various royal residences. Like all Oriental people, the Greeks are fickle in their likes and dislikes; a trifle is sufficient to arouse a popular demonstration of effusive loyalty, while another trifle may cause an icy coldness to supervene. When King George returned to Athens from his tour around Europe two years ago, his popularity was unbounded; the populace fondly believed his Majesty had brought back Thessaly and Epirus in the royal waistcoat-pocket, and they were ready to acclaim him as the regenerator and restorer of the Hellenic Kingdom. As time rolled on, however, and it became apparent that their expectations regarding the results of the royal pilgrimage to the courts of Europe had been vastly exaggerated, a reverse current set in, and the unreasonable population became disposed to lay all the blame of the delays and disappointments in the frontier questions upon the shoulders of his Majesty.  
Her Majesty Queen Olga, is, in almost every respect the opposite of her husband. She is above the middle height, with a full, rounded figure, dark hair and eyes, with a kindly though very serious expression in her intelligent countenance, which, although not beautiful, entitles her Majesty to be classed among the "good-looking" ladies of Europe. Queen Olga is very easy and self-possessed in her bearing when in public, although her manner clearly shows a desire to please all who come near her; in private she is most charming in her kindly interest in everything brought to her notice; she is an early riser, very devoted to her religious and family duties, and exceedingly charitable in her general disposition. Her Majesty is so devotedly conscientious in her religious observances that she almost merits the title of devotee, and is so attached to her native Orthodox Church as to be in danger of becoming a bigot, were it not for the fact that she is of a disposition which prevents her ever falling into the state of uncharitableness preceding the condition of "bigotry." Her intimate companions have often found her in tears, and upon respectfully demanding the cause, have received the reply "that she felt overwhelmed with the fear that she was not doing her full duty in every respect, and faithfully discharging all her heavy responsibilities as a Christian Queen."  
Her Hellenic Majesty is very fond of reading, and English literature is her favorite. She is very well informed in the historical and poetical productions of Anglo-Saxon pen. Queen Olga speaks and reads the English, French, German, Greek and Russian languages, the former with special fluency, and she paints very well in oils. The *entourage* of her Majesty is Greek in nationality, with the exception of her secretary, who is a Russian. She has distinguished herself for acts of charity, and, among other good deeds, has established a hospital school for the training of nurses. Their Hellenic Majesties have five children—Constantine, George, Alex and Nicholas and Marie. The Crown Prince is a very quiet, thoughtful, studious child; and, in fact, is so devoted to his books that he has to be watched and made to take the usual rest and exercise necessary to preserve his health in proper condition. His parents frequently reprimand him with him for being so completely absorbed in his studies; and he is very often detected with books secreted in his jacket, which he proposes to peruse while out in the palace grounds ostentatiously at play.  
**Vacation Summed Up.**  
During the past six weeks of sun-burn I have blistered and peeled four times, and come on deck this morning in my fifth set of new skin. During that time I have covered the Atlantic coast pretty thoroughly, and have made frequent incursions to the interior for a change of fare. I have sought everywhere from Spanish mackerel to malarial fever; killed everything, from time to time; eaten everything, from omelette to truffles; seen everything, from a pretty girl in the surf to an ugly one, which covers the whole visual range; heard everything, from the song of a moorcock to the roar of an ocean storm; closed my vacation with three days of fever, and exhausted and droopy, have come to seek rest in my work. After all there's no place like home and no play like work if your work is to your mind.

**The Bursting of the Monsoon.**  
The expression, "The monsoon has burst" has a meaning in it which only those who have lived in India can fully understand. On the regular "bursting" of the monsoon, the very existence of the people of India may be said to depend. But for the monsoon, the whole country would perish under its glaring sun; and, during the early days of June, Anglo-Indians look anxiously for the brief announcement of its coming. The southwest monsoon sets in generally towards the end of April, the steady wind sweeping up from the Indian ocean, and carrying with it dense volumes of vapor, which slowly collect in dark masses of clouds as they approach the continent. From Adam's peak, in the Isle of Spices, right along the eastern and western Ghats and the Nilgiris, every hill-top is gradually shrouded in mist, instead of standing out clear and sharp against the sky. Darker and denser become the cloud masses; the horizon assumes a heavy, leaden appearance, sometimes kindling into a lurid glare, answering to these signs of oppression, both mental and physical, which accompanies it. The atmosphere becomes "close" and oppressive like to man and beast; but the heat is borne with patience, for relief is at hand. Flashes of lightning play from cloud to cloud, and a heavy thunder rumbles suddenly springs up in a tempest, and along the shore the white waves are tossed in foam against the rocks or over the burning sand. Then a few great heavy drops of rain fall, like balls of lead from the apparently leaden sky, the forked lightning is changed to sheets of light, and suddenly the flood-gates of heaven are opened, and not rain, but sheets of water are poured forth, refreshing the parched earth, carrying fertility over the surface of the country, filling the wells and natural reservoirs with a fresh store, and replenishing the dwindling rivers and streams. The whole earth seems suddenly re-created. Vegetation may almost be seen to grow, and from the baked mud of the river banks emerge countless fishes, which for weeks or months before have lain there in torpor. The phenomena of the bursting of the monsoon are repeated from hill-top to hill-top, till the whole country, from Cape Comorin to Bombay and the great plains beyond, is similarly visited. Then follows a period of comparative repose, during which the whole scene continues to fall, with but a few intervals, for three or four months, invigorating and refreshing all things.

**The Dispensary.**  
Although the making of a new nose for a person deprived of his natural organ of smelling has been repeatedly undertaken with success, it is a nice and difficult operation; and an attempt just made in Vienna by Prof. Billroth, one of the most distinguished surgeons of Austria, to supply a soldier, who had been frightfully mutilated in Bosnia, with an artificial nose, has attracted much attention. The material for the new organ was taken from the skin of the forehead. The operation is reported to have been entirely successful, and with supplementary shaping process is expected to result in a nose that cannot be distinguished from a natural one.  
**LONG HOURS IN SCHOOL AND STUDIES AT HOME.**—Another eminent physician of Germany, Professor Neubau, has just added his voice to the now frequent protests of his colleagues against the "superstition," as he calls it, "that long sitting on school benches is any pledge for much learning." Dr. Neubau is the editor of the popular domestic hand book of medicine, *Die kleine Hausapothek*, and in the last edition he emphatically warns parents and teachers against the misconception that the amount of learning acquired by a child is to be measured by the number of hours daily spent in the process. "Long hours in school," he says, "and evening lessons at home to prepare for the next day's schooling, are an overstraining of the physical and mental powers of the greater number of children." He is especially strong in his condemnation of the system of home lessons. "It is an error to suppose," he adds, "that an ordinary child really acquires much more knowledge in eight hours than in four hours." "When the powers are fresh, active, and unstrained, the process of learning goes on successfully, but when they are worn, limp, and overtaxed, next to nothing can be satisfactorily acquired and assimilated by the learner."  
**NICOTINE POISONING.**—There is a warning in the following statement made in the *New York Times*: "As the professor of microscopy in one of our medical colleges dropped into an optician's store a gentleman of evidently large wealth and finished in intellectual culture was just leaving the office with a cigar between his lips. He was a wealthy amateur, and had selected a valuable pair of eyeglasses, using a drop of blood from his own finger as a test object. The instrument was still adjusted, and the slide still beneath the lens. The professor glanced at it; then moved the slide to and fro, so as to study one field after another; then counted a few fields, and made a rapid computation. The optician looked on in astonishment. 'That gentleman is one of our best customers,' he said; 'buys more heavily than a half dozen professors.' And this is a drop of his blood, which I inquire of the man of lenses assented. 'Very well,' replied the professor, 'tell your best customer, if you can without impertinence, that unless he stops smoking at once he has not many months to live.' But he did not stop. A few weeks later he went to Europe, thinking a sea voyage might recruit his wasted energies. In a few weeks more his death was announced by telegrams from Paris, where the doctors say his disease a general blood-poisoning."  
**Time.**  
Human ingenuity cannot make time. It can only invent methods of measuring the hours and minutes as they pass. When the early morning shadows cast long and ominous notes the passing hours. From these sprang the sundial, which answered while the sun shone, but failed when the sky was cloudy. Then the water-clocks, or clepsydræ, as they are technically known, came into use. By these, Athenian orators were wont to time their speeches 2,000 years ago. After the water clock came the hour-glass of running sand, and for 300 years this was the common method of measuring time. Even fifty years ago it was employed in churches to inform the "clerk" when he had preached enough.  
Meanwhile various rude forms of clocks had been constructed, but not of much use. Not until the invention of the pendulum in the middle of the seventeenth century, and its application to the clocks, did they become reliable. The clocks and watches of to-day are so numerous and cheap that nearly every school-boy can afford to carry a "time-piece."  
Yet all the clocks and watches in the world cannot tell the time of day unless regulated with the sun. They merely show the amount of passing time. The sun shows what time it is, whether morning, noon, or night. Strange mistakes are often made by relying solely on clock-time. A party of travelers, not long ago, were on their way west through Arizona. Arriving at Yuma at 8 o'clock, railroad time, they were surprised to find the dining-room clock indicating an hour earlier. Still more were they surprised, after having leisurely eaten their dinner, to learn, on starting again, that it was but six o'clock. Strange, they thought; arrive at eight; breakfast at seven, and leave at six! Two hours gain! But the clocks were right. The first kept Jefferson City (Mo.) time; the second was Yuma time, and the last was San Francisco time.  
Places east and west of each other cannot have the same time. Only those directly north and south are thus favored. Could a man continually travel around the earth, keeping with the sun, he might live his allotted space of "three score years and ten" within a single day, for the sun would never rise or set to him. It would always be day.  
Yet even then he could not make time. He could not prolong his life, nor give to the world more hours. The only way to make time is to make use of it, every moment as it comes. Time once gone is gone forever, whether the clock says so or not.  
In seeking for a substance which would destroy the microscopic animals that travel without injuring it for drinking purposes, Dr. Langfeldt found that citric acid (one-half gramme to every litre of the water) killed all the living organisms, except cyclops and those with thick epidermis within two minutes.  
"Adolphus, let us leave the avenue and stroll along the margin of the river." "Not any, dear Evangeline. No more margins for me."

**The Dispensary.**  
Dark Rooms.—While absolute darkness destroys the eyes—as in the case of the eyes of the Mammot Cave—dark and dismal rooms must impair their sight—hence, those occupying such rooms, and have special occasion to use the eyes much, should be careful to keep the light to fall on the face from the fact that light stimulates the sight—its absence tending to develop the power—and partly from the additional effect to see, of course lacking and weakening the sight. The sunlight in the room, indeed, may fade the carpet and effect some other trifling results, but all of them are more easily remedied than deficient sight or the utter loss of it, so likely to follow the foolish fashion of excluding God's glorious sunlight. And while we remember that this same light is one of the best purifiers, absolutely necessary to health—animal as well as vegetable—to attempt to exclude it from the rooms most occupied, or to shut its healing influences, is unwise in the extreme. The absence of it is too well known in its results on vegetable life, to demand even a reference, and yet animal life, if possible, is still more unfavorably affected. This light is as free as the air, while as a remedial agent it is of the utmost importance.  
The food of the eye is light, as is air for the lungs, bread for the stomach, and as the fins of the fish pre-suppose water. To shut ourselves up in dark rooms, with or without weak light, is simply suicidal. Weak eyes indeed are the accompaniment of dark rooms, stained glass and gas.  
Eating Meat and Nervousness.—The London *Lancet* says: "Nervous diseases and weakness increase in a country as the population comes to live on the flesh of the warm-blooded animals. Meat, (using the term in its popular sense) is highly stimulating, and supplies proportionally more exciting than actually nourishing pabulum to the nervous system. The most alert lives at high pressure and is, or ought to be, a pecuniary active organism; like a predatory animal, always on the alert, walking rapidly and consuming large quantities of oxygen. In practice, we do not live up to the level of his food; and as a consequence he cannot or does not take in enough of oxygen to satisfy the exigencies of his mode of life. Thereupon follow many, if not most, of the ills which highly civilized and luxurious meat-eating classes are liable to."  
**Scientific and Instructive.**  
To render thick paper quite translucent, saturate it with warm water in Canada balsam or castor oil.  
The greatest pressure in a steam boiler is at the bottom. The water adds 1 pound pressure for each 27 inches depth.  
Soapstone ground fine can be moulded into different shapes by mixing with water glass, and when dried closely resembles the natural stone.  
It is stated by Dr. Billings, U. S. A., that 100,000 people die annually in the United States from preventable diseases and avoidable accidents.  
It is said that felt made from mineral-tanned leather is cheaper and a good deal stronger than belts made from leather tanned in the usual way.  
The total production of zinc in Europe in 1880 was 203,330 tons. Germany produced 99,465 tons; Belgium, 65,010; England, 22,060; France, 13,715; and Austro-Hungary, 3200.  
The influence of atmospheric electricity on grapes has been tried by Dr. J. Macagno. Vines were found to be richer in grape sugar and poorer in acid than those produced under natural conditions.  
Recently at Berna medical student out of his finger while dissecting a dead body; precautions were immediately taken to prevent blood-poisoning, but the young fellow expired after much suffering.  
A colossal oak tree was recently felled near Olon, in the Canton of Vaud, the circumference of which measured some ten inches above the roots, was no less than twenty feet, while its weight was considerably over three tons.  
A large canoe in excellent condition has been found near Bear, 4000 feet above the sea level and nearly 3000 feet above the valley of the Rhone. No Lacustrine relics have ever before been found in Switzerland at such an elevation.  
For a number of years a German paper maker has been utilizing the waste water from his engine, and duct-

ing it by ditches to add upon the meadows adjoining his mill. He asserts that his profits from his grass crop have been trebled.  
**Le Monteur Scientifique** says that the Central Society of Chemical and Commercial Industries has nominated a commission for the revision of the analytical process used in determining the value or the purity of commercial products.  
According to Byasson the tendency which liquid chloral has to pass into the solid form can be overcome by shaking it with a little caustic baryta. The presence of a trace of sulphuric acid is the cause of its disagreeable polymerization.  
To produce light and dark shades of gold leaf the metal is alloyed with silver and copper. The addition of the base metals lessens the malleability, and as the leaf is sold by superficial measure and not by weight, adulteration is kept at the minimum.  
**Cold Winters.**  
The following statistics of the good old winters are curious: In 401, the Black Sea was entirely frozen over. In 763, not only the Black Sea, but the Straits of the Bosphorus, were frozen over; the snow in some places rose fifty feet high. In 823, the great rivers of Europe—the Danube, the Elbe, etc.—were so hard frozen in the cold, that it was found to bear heavy loads. In 901, every thing was frozen; the crops totally failed, and famine and pestilence closed the year. In 1067, the most of the travelers in Germany were frozen to death on the roads. In 1133, the Po was frozen from Cremona to the sea; the wine casks were burst, and even the trees split by the action of the frost with immense noise. In 1238, the Danube was frozen to the bottom, and remained long in that state. In 1316, the crops wholly failed in Germany; wheat, which some years before sold in England at six shillings the quarter, rose to two pounds. In 1339, the crops failed in Scotland, and such a famine ensued that the poor were reduced to feed on grass, and many perished miserably in the fields.  
The successive winters of 1332-33-34 were uncommonly severe. It once snowed forty days without interruption. In 1468, the water distributed to the soldiers in Flanders was cut with hatchets. In 1684, the winter was extremely cold. Coaches drove along the Thames, the ice of which was eleven inches thick. In 1769 occurred the cold winter. The frost penetrated three yards into the ground. In 1716, booths were erected and fairs held on the Thames. In 1744 and 1745 the strongest ale in England, exposed to the air, was covered in less than fifteen minutes with ice an eighth of an inch thick. In 1819, and again in 1812, the winters were remarkably cold. In 1814 there was a fair on the frozen Thames.  
**Savage Clicks.**  
The "click" which some writers have noted as a curiosity in the speech of Osetawa and his suite is not peculiar to the Zulu tongue. It is a characteristic of many barbarous languages, though the clicking of the Hottentots seems to be the most elaborate, or at all events the best known. Mr. Cust, in a paper published by the Society of Arts, says: "The great feature of the Hottentot language is the existence of four clicks, formed by the different position of the tongue; the dental click is almost identical with the sound of indignation not unfrequently uttered by Europeans; the lateral click is the sound with which horses are stimulated to action; the guttural click is not unlike the popping of a champagne cork; and the palatal click is compared to the cracking of a whip." He adds that the four clicks, in addition to the four bushes of the Hottentot language, has a fifth, sixth and sometimes a seventh and an eighth click.  
It is interesting to note that philological authorities declare that the Hottentot is entirely distinct from other languages spoken by black races, and is of kin to the Hamitic languages of white races of North Africa. For instance, the Kabyles, or Barbary, of Algeria click: Mr. Barclay (in his "Mountain life in Algeria") says, we believe, the first to remark this eloquent syllable among them. He understood their "click." The expression assented, and when several "clicks" assented together, he says it "like so many pistols being cocked."

**Some Remarks on the Barber.**  
The barber, children, is of an extinct species, and is a relic of a bygone age, and is supposed, however, to be descendants of the barber in direct line.  
The barber is a treacherous creature. He is never to be depended upon. He has been known to cut his best friend.  
He is remarkably sharp in a business transaction, and he will shave you if you give him a chance. In fact, shaving may be said to be his business. The barber is a strapping fellow, and is ever ready to razor row. I have frequently seen him take a man by the nose without the least provocation.  
He always wants his boye way, and is all ready for a brush.  
He has his short-cut (blings) to be sure and is apt to stir up your danger, but he has a very smooth tongue, and knows how to talk to the latter.  
Can't say that he was ever charged with murder, but thousands of people dye in his shop yearly.  
Formerly the barber was a surgeon also, and used to be paid for bleeding his customers. Nowadays he draws blood without extra charge.  
The barber sees a great many affecting scenes. There is a great deal of parting going on daily in his shop.  
I suspect children are afraid of the barber; at all events they never call at his shop when their mothers send them for shavings.  
The barber is a true homeopath. He believes in the doctrine of like cures like. When he would remove some bristles from a man's face he always rubs bristles on to it.  
The barber is a very secret fellow. You will find locks everywhere about his shop.  
He has little recreation. Curling is his chief amusement.  
He always stands well in his profession. You will generally find him at the head.  
He never makes game of his work, unless hair dressing may be considered a rare bit of pleasure.  
The barber has to stand a great deal from his customers. He does not care, however, how much cheek they display in his establishment, and the more chin they give him the better he likes it.  
The barber's wife goes shopping just like other women, though she ought to be able to get her suit at her husband's establishment. She probably prefers to whisker round elsewhere.  
Through the barber may have no children to receive his inheritance, there are always many hairs apparent at his shop.  
The barber's motto is soap and open.  
There are many more things I might tell you of the barber, children; but he is a great conversationalist and amply able to speak for himself.  
**Sanitary.**  
**How to Eradicate Soars.**  
Sometimes the soars and clearings left by disease can be almost entirely obliterated by the use of a simple lotion for which we give the formula, and which is obviously perfectly free from any injurious element: Borax, half an ounce; salicylic acid, twelve grains; glycerine, three drachms; rose-water, six ounces. It is to be applied to the sores in the lotion and bathed the sores frequently.  
To Purify Rooms after Sickness.  
Wash the furniture, woodwork, floor and walls (scrubbing off the paper) with the carbolic solution and soap. Then shut up tightly, and burn in it a pound of sulphur for every hundred cubic feet of space it contains, and allow the fumes to remain in the closed room for twenty-four hours. Lastly, open doors and windows so as to ventilate freely for a week, at the end of which time disinfection may generally be considered complete.  
**The Best Way to Disinfect.**  
Bolling is the surest way of disinfecting contaminated clothing, or it may be baked in an oven heated to about two hundred and forty degrees, Fahrenheit. After the disease is over, the patient should be kept isolated for about ten days after all the sores fall off in small-pox, or after desquamation that is "peeling" of the skin is complete in scarlet-fever; for the last week of his seclusion, daily baths, each containing one ounce of strong carbolic acid, should be given, and every square inch of the body must be thus carefully disinfected, especially the scalp, as the disease-poison is apt to linger among the dandruff at the roots of the hair.  
**Dangerous Anesthetics.**  
Under the name of *Baandiger* or "Tamer," an Austrian chemist, some

time ago offered to sell to his government the secret of an anesthetic which he had discovered. This compound had, he claimed, the property of rendering a human being utterly unconscious and defenseless in the space of a few seconds. The Austrian government not only refused to deal with the matter, but forbade the inventor, under pain of criminal proceedings, to divulge the secret to any one, or to continue his experiments in the same direction. Writers of sensational romance have thus lost a most useful auxiliary in carrying out their plots; they must therefore still continue to credit chloroform with the same attributes, in spite of the well-known fact that chloroform is far from instantaneous in its effects.  
**Hygienic Clothing.**  
The very latest suggestion in the matter of hygienic clothing comes from Germany, some genius there having recently invented and patented a line of underwear manufactured from the porous substance. It is well claimed that it can be more easily cleaned than woolen goods, and being much more flexible, does not chafe the skin so much. It is a bad conductor and tends to keep the temperature uniform. One who wears this underwear is not liable to take cold, for it absorbs the perspiration without checking it. After the mineral and vegetable impurities in the sponges have been sufficiently beaten by a heavy lamina to admit of being easily cleaned, the sponges are dried and pared with a sharp knife. These parings are then sewn together. The fabric is prepared with the same structure as the eyes which, as incorporated in cloth underclothing, sometimes prove very deleterious to the system.  
**"Tompin" and Chic.**  
A word used by some of the ultra-delicates of the end of the Second Empire, the word "tompin," is beginning to come into vogue again. One of the smart young men of a leading boulevard journal has written two columns on the subject. I heard the word used in the divan of the *Cirque d'Été* on Saturday. It is being adopted in the clubs. In short it is a word coming into fashion. What does "tompin" mean? In general terms "tompin" is to be "chic" and "sham." "Chic" is to be loud, patronizing, and to be discreet, natural, distinguished, but unobtrusive; "tompin" is a "chic" that betrays effort, preoccupation, excess of accentuation; a "chic" where the task is not irreproachable and the initiative is not discreet. The smart young man of the boulevard journal spoils the study of "tompin" by his instances. The word "tompin" applies to shades, to nuances of elegance, and elegance is never absolute; it is always relative to the person who displays it. The question is at bottom one of sentiment, of tact, of feeling. The truly "chic" person will give in his manner and exterior, an interpretation of the sentiment of "chic" that is conceived within him—with certitude, but which he could not, perhaps, explain. The man who is "tompin" will be so from the want of this sentiment or from the uncertainty of it. The man who is "tompin" in his eternal war against Philistinism. The Prince of Wales is never "tompin."  
**Matrimonial Happiness.**  
In the first solitary hour after the ceremony, take the bridegroom and demand a review of him and give him one in return. Promise each other sacredly never, not even in jest to wrangle with each other—never to bandy words or indulge in the least ill humor. Never—I say never—Wrangling in jest, and putting on an air of ill-humor merely to tease, becomes earnest by practice. Mark that! Next, promise each other sincerely and solemnly, never to keep a secret from each other, under whatever pretext or whatever excuse it may be. You must constantly and every moment see clearly into each other's bosom. Even when one of you has committed a fault, wait not an instant but confess it freely—let it cost tears, but confess it. And as you keep nothing from each other, so, on the contrary, preserve the privacies of your house, marriage state, and heart, from father, mother, sister, brother, aunt, and the world. You two, with God's help, build up your own quiet world; every third or fourth one whom you draw into it with you will form a part and stand between you two. That should never be, promise this to each other. Remember the yow at each interview. In your souls will grow, as it were, in each other, and at last will become as one. Ah! if many a pair had, on their wedding-day known this secret, how many a marriage were happier than, alas, they are!

**Statistical.**  
Consumption of Cotton South.  
The official report of the National Cotton Exchange shows that the consumption of raw cotton has greatly increased in the South. In the year 1881-1882 there were consumed 278,841 bales in that region, against 69,624 bales in the preceding year. These figures reveal a remarkable increase of the cotton manufacture in the South. The report says that a great many factories are in course of construction in the South, and that the next report will show a still greater increase of the consumption of cotton. The total cotton production of the South last year amounted to 6,460,018 bales, of which 3,582,623 were exported and 1,688,881 were consumed in the Northern States.  
The Forest Wealth of the United States.  
The *Manufacturer and Builder* says that the paper read before the Forestry Congress at Montreal by Superintendent Bickmore, of the New-York Museum of Natural History, will give to many their first knowledge of Mr. Morris-K. Jeup's generous collection of the funds necessary for a collection to illustrate the forest wealth of the United States. Of the 420 arborescent forms of vegetation growing spontaneously in this country, 316 have already been secured. It is proposed, also, to secure as many species as are adapted for this climate to be planted in the grounds surrounding the Museum and in Central Park, the whole being outgroomed, so that visitors may become familiar with each species by name. It is the opinion of the journal mentioned that the influence of the Jeup collection will vastly exceed that of the leaved papers prepared to awaken interest in the preservation of American forests.  
Arable Land in Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona.  
It is generally known that large level tracts of land in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona, of hundreds of thousands of acres in extent, are arable and ready for the farmer, only that there is no water. The rivers running much higher than these valleys, or table lands offer abundant water for irrigation, provided that ditches or channels be cut and dams constructed to divert the water to them. There are numerous enterprises of this kind already in operation upon a moderate scale, and the *Manufacturer and Builder* states that recently an Eccles company has undertaken the cutting of a channel in central Colorado which will render some 200,000 acres fertile and ready for the farmer's crops. The same journal says that another stupendous undertaking of a similar kind is on foot by the Colorado Coal and Iron Company. This channel will be opened from a point on the Arkansas river three and a half miles below Canon City, and be extended across the table land in a south-easterly direction to the St. Charles river. The ditch will be thirty feet wide and seventy-six miles long, carrying five feet of water. Such enterprises are the feature of the new development of this new country.  
**The Masher Washed.**  
There were plenty of seats in the car, but as he walked down the aisle he looked sharply to the right and left until he reached a pretty girl who was sitting alone.  
"Is your seat engaged, Miss?" he asked with a knowing wink.  
"No-no sir," stammered the girl looking around in dismay.  
Down he plunged and placed himself for the campaign. He was a regular passenger and had his communication ticket in his hand.  
"Shall I open?"  
"Tickets!" roared the conductor, who had watched him from afar.  
The regular passenger smiled sweetly on the pretty girl and put out his paste-board, out of which two sides were promptly nipped.  
"Shall I open?"  
"Tickets!" roared the conductor, who had watched him from afar.  
The regular passenger smiled sweetly on the pretty girl and put out his paste-board, out of which two sides were promptly nipped.  
"Hold on!" protested the regular passenger; "you punched this twice. This lady isn't with me!"  
"Sorry," replied the conductor; "but you walked in, sat down and went to work on the regular married style. Supposed, of course, it was your wife. Too late now. Take a vacant seat next time. Tickets!"  
"Do you know who the lady is?" asked an inquisitive man.  
"My wife, gentlemen," replied the conductor, and even the flask chuckled a merry "gug gug" as he spoke.

There are fifteen Bessmer steel works in this country, the annual product of which is 2,000,000 tons.  
Bread made with sea-water has been recommended as likely to be of use in the treatment of scrofula.  
A leather belt has been made in Hartford, Conn., which is an inch thick, 38 inches wide and 125 feet long, and weighs 1824 pounds.  
Bacon that used to sell for the South from five to eight cents per pound is now worth from ten to fifteen cents per pound. It does not pay to raise cotton to buy pork with. The southern farmers are beginning to find this out.  
The northernmost place in the world where rye and oats mature is at Kangle, in the Swedish province of Norrbotten, forty-nine miles to the north of the Polar Circle, whereas the northernmost spot where corn is grown is at Monrovia, ninety-eight miles to the north of the circle.  
Mr. J. Parmelee, of Perry, Ohio, on the south shore of Lake Erie, grows twenty-three acres of onions this year, from which he expects a yield of from 12,000 to 15,000 bushels. The land was formerly a muck swamp and entirely worthless for agricultural purposes.  
A federal court at Little Rock, Arkansas, has supplied the lawyers throughout the country by awarding \$4,500 damages to a passenger who was put off the train because the term of his excursion ticket had expired. The court held that a ticket was good until used, and cannot be limited to a certain day on its face.  
**The Judge and the Reporter.**  
At the Liverpool Assizes recently Mr. Justice North, sitting in the Crown Court, ordered a reporter of the Manchester Press out of Court. The gentleman in question, innocent of all evil intention, was reading an evening newspaper in an interval of his surprise to all in Court, and adds that, by an order more general than personal, His Lordship might have cleared the Court and unsettled its business, for at the moment in question Mr. Shuttleworth, Clerk of Arraigns, was one of the persons who were reading an evening journal.  
**Health Item.**  
About a year ago the small-pox prevailed to some extent in Austin, and there were great apprehensions at the time of the dreadful disease becoming epidemic. It was during this excitement that a sad-eyed colored man engaged a pawnbroker arena on Austin avenue with a blanket under his arm, which he offered as collateral security for a temporary loan of a dollar. The contracting parties disagreed on financial issues, the pawnbroker asserting, with considerable positiveness, that he was inviting financial ruin to take possession of him if he advanced more than a sick quarter on the blanket, while the negro stated if the times were not so panicky \$5 would be no inducement for him to part with his blanket. "Why, you see you are my mind," said the pawnbroker, running his arm through a hole in the blanket. "I was not worth \$3 when it was new." "I know that, boss, but I hate to part with that blanket on account of a tender reocclusion connected with it." "Oh!" exclaimed the alarmed pawnbroker. A pearly drop ran down the dusty nose, and as he tried to swallow a big lump the colored man said: "Dat blanket belonged to my wife's mother, who died yesterday and de smallpox was in her skin hab it for a quarter." People wondered why the colored man with a blanket came out of the shop in haste, as if fired out of a cannon, but he knew why. He wanted to get a good start, so as to beat a load of bushshot, with which the pawnbroker was preparing to vaccinate him.  
It is enough to make a Gorgon smile to hear the youth with nineteen hairs on his upper lip tell of the beneficial advantage of wearing a moustache, which strains the air of dust and impurities before it enters the lungs.

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