

# South-Jersey Republican

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Hammonton, N. J., Saturday, December 9, 1882.

Five Cents per Copy.

## Swaynes

TO LIVE TO A GOOD OLD AGE,  
FREE FROM ALL  
ACHES AND PAINS, USE  
THIS GREAT HEALTH RESTORER.

## PILLS

ACT AS A  
**HEART CORRECTOR**

And by cleansing, regulating, and strengthening the organs of digestion, secretion and absorption, cure Apoplexy, Fits, Paralysis, Nervousness, Dizziness, Deafness, Biliousness, Brind Brains, Jaundice, Liver and Kidney Complaint, Lack of Appetite, Low Spirits, Indigestion of Dyspepsia, Headache, Constipation, Fevers, Malaria and Contagion, Fever and Ague, Diarrhea, Dropsy, Colds, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Gout, Female Weakness, Urinary Disorders, and all irregularities of the Spleen, Stomach, Bladder and Bowels.

Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, Philadelphia, Pa.  
ASK YOUR DRUGGIST FOR THEM.  
Price, 25 Cts. Per Bottle. Sent by Mail to any Address.

## Stockwell

Takes pleasure in informing the citizens of Hammonton and vicinity that in addition to his stock of

## Dry Goods, Notions, And Groceries, Boots & Shoes, Flour & Feed

He has added

A FINE LINE OF

## HOLIDAY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

## Toilet Sets

## Vases,

## China Ware

## Lamps,

## Shades,

## And Fixtures

CALL AND SEE.

## GERRY VALENTINE, UNDERTAKER.

Is prepared to furnish  
COFFINS, COFFINS, WITH HANDS & PLATES  
In every variety, at the lowest cash prices.

Funerals promptly attended to  
Also repairs Chairs and repairs and renovates Furniture  
on the premises over the wheelwright shop Egg St.  
Hammon, N. J.

## T. Hartshorn, Painter and Paper Hanger, Hammonton, N. J.

Orders left in P. O. Box 24 will receive prompt attention.

## For Sale!

A Good RELIABLE horse.  
Apply to D. W. JACOB,  
Middle Road.

### From the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 2, 1882.

The Congress to assemble next Monday meets under circumstances which attract more than the usual public interest. After this session the Republican majority will yield the gavel to its Democratic opponents, and the public curiosity is excited to see how the Republicans will deal with the important question of revenue, which more deeply interests the people now than any other. Both parties agree that the income of the government far exceeds its necessities, and that there ought to be a reduction of taxation; but the difference of opinion as to how this reduction had best be made is the exciting question of public interest. There can be no doubt that the Republicans will endeavor to utilize their remaining days of legislative control in meeting the demand of the country for tax reduction, and as this is a question which more or less affects all citizens, and which may be so disposed of as to materially affect politics, the coming session has the public eye upon it. Beside the revenue question there are others, not of such general importance, but which possess some share of public attention for Congress to deal with. Among these may be mentioned the Fitz John Porter case, which is to be taken up early in the session. Another is the nomination of Gen. Pope to be a major general, it being understood that, too, his confirmation will be stoutly opposed, not alone by Democrats, but by army officers who have been "jumped" over in making this promotion. Of course there remains a large quantity of business left over from the last session, but very little of this will receive any attention. As the approaching session is limited to the 4th of March, only such matters as are of public importance will be considered. The appropriation bills will consume a large share of the time, and the revenue questions will be given precedence over all other. It is a subject which will make slow progress, and the chances are that of the hundreds of bills coming over from last session, not one out of twenty will ever get beyond the present stage.

The public debt statement issued today shows the decrease of the public debt during the month of November to be \$5,534,142.89; cash in the Treasury, \$287,867,173.93; gold certificates outstanding, \$35,408,540; silver certificates, \$73,095,660; certificates of deposit outstanding, \$9,845,000; refunding certificates outstanding, \$113,650; legal tenders outstanding, \$347,041,016; fractional currency outstanding, \$7,002,613.17; cash balance available, \$167,887,476.28; total debt, less cash in the Treasury December 1, \$1,622,956,899.69.

General Rosecrans, who has just arrived in this city, says that he will not be a candidate for the Speakership of the next House, but thinks that in the organization of that body he may reasonably expect the chairmanship of an important committee. In regard to the statements which have appeared in print naming him for the second place on the Democratic Presidential ticket for 1884, he says that he does not aspire to that distinction for many years, the chief of which is that under a set of circumstances he would not feel able to undertake the arduous labors incident to a national campaign. He feels himself highly complimented by his unanimous re-election to the next Congress, and regards it as an unqualified endorsement by his constituents of his course in the House.

The Indian appropriation bill, which will be reported to the House on Monday, makes a reduction of more than a million dollars from the amount asked for in the estimates, and cuts down the expense of the government on account of the Indians to the extent of 67,000 below the amount appropriated last year.

The receipts from the internal revenue on Friday were \$879,815, and from customs \$56,274. (HOWARD.)

### Diphtheria.

Dr. D. B. Ingersoll, of May's Landing County Physician, whose professional ability is unquestioned, writes as follows, concerning that dread disease, diphtheria:

It is a fact that diphtheria is raging on all sides of us; and as this is the case it would be well for us that we should be on our guard, and prevent its inception as much as possible. Will you then permit me to give a few additional suggestions to your readers. It is true that the poison of this disease is portable, that is, it may produce itself outside of the human body. Numerous instances are on record where it has been carried for long distances in clothing, and that it has for weeks retained its virulence, in cross-pools, heaps of decaying vegetable matter, damp walls, etc. And it is well known that when one member of a family is attacked, generally every child that comes in contact with it suffers also. Hence diphtheria is ranked as both an infectious and a contagious disease.

I will not attempt in this article to give all the symptoms of diphtheria, but only say, when the child has a sore throat attended with fever particularly if its breath has a bad odor, no matter whether you can see ulcers or not in the throat, that child should be immediately separated, and kept secluded from all other persons, except its necessary attendants, until it is determined whether or not it is diphtheria. Every person suffering with diphtheria, should be immediately isolated from the public, and only those persons who are actually necessary, should have charge of or visit it and these persons should be restricted in their intercourse with others. Children residing in a house where there is a case of diphtheria should not be permitted to attend school. When a case of diphtheria is fully developed, the same great precaution should be taken in regard to free ventilation, disposal of discharges, the care for the bed or body linen—or the management of the corpse if death should unfortunately occur as if it were a case of small-pox. It is true that children under ten years of age are more susceptible to the disease than are those who are older, yet adults may take it, and mild cases in them may cause whole series of fatal attacks among children. The nurse, generally the mother, then should avoid taking the breath of the child, of using the same spoon, or drinking vessel that is used for the child. When two or more persons have the disease, though taking the same medicine, each should have separate vessel to take it from. In regard to the treatment, each case generally demands its own peculiar course. The different temperament of the patient, the different stage of the disease, as well as its different character, all call for the most skillful and prompt treatment possible. Hoping that these suggestions may be of service to our people in preventing the inception and spread of this dreaded disease.

Ex-Governor Joel Parker is out again. The New Jersey State Sanitary Convention will meet at Trenton on December 14 and 15.

A bit of \$2,000 between two promiscuous politicians of Camden on the late election has been compromised for \$1,600, and paid.

Ex-Governor George B. McClellan and family have removed from their home on the Mountain ridge, and will spend the winter in Washington.

The King of Italy has sent 500 francs, about \$100, to the Italian Beneficial Society in Vineland. The money will be used in fitting up a school building for the use of Italian children.

Pastor Pape, of Plainfield, has sued the publishers of the Times of that place for \$10,000 damages for libel in charging him with being an embezzler and packing grand juries.

Mrs. S. T. Semp, 264 Clay St., Trenton, N. J., says: "I have used Brown's Iron Bitters, and found it an excellent tonic."

REVIVING AN ANCIENT MAXIM.—"Till the earth grows old, and the stars grow old and the leaves of the Judgment Book unfold, forever in this world will man suffer ills untold." The truth of these lines cannot be impeached, yet much of human misery and physical suffering could be obviated if the people would only accept practical advice. Probably no complaints are more frequent than indigestion, headache, languor and liver and kidney complaint, especially at this season of the year, yet mankind will suffer or be dosed without relief, when a box of Swaynes Pills would effect a thorough cure.

## THE LADIES' STORE OF HAMMONTON.

TOULIN & SMITH'S,  
Corner of Bellevue & Horton St.

Hamburg Embroideries, Laces, White Goods, Fancy Articles, Toys, and MILLINERY GOODS. Ladies' Furnishing Goods a Specialty. Domestic Spring Fashions have been received.

Mrs. J. Sibley

Begs to inform the Ladies of HAMMONTON and VICINITY,

That she is making Ladies' Dresses, and Wraps of all kinds. Also Children's Suits at the LOWEST

CASH PRICES.

She asks the favor of your patronage, and will be pleased to see Ladies at her residence, 5th Main Road, opposite Oak, Hammonton, N. J.

Prices as low as the best work can be done for.

## HEALTH IS WEALTH.

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

## New Life

is given by using BROWN'S IRON BITTERS. In the Winter it strengthens and warms the system; in the Spring it enriches the blood and conquers disease; in the Summer it gives tone to the nerves and digestive organs; in the Fall it enables the system to stand the shock of sudden changes.

In no way can disease be so surely prevented as by keeping the system in perfect condition. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS ensures perfect health through the changing seasons, it disarms the danger from impure water and miasmatic air, and it prevents Consumption, Kidney and Liver Disease, &c.

H. S. Berlin, Esq., of the well-known firm of H. S. Berlin & Co., Attorneys, Le Droit Building, Washington, D. C., writes, Dec. 5th, 1881:

Gentlemen: I take pleasure in stating that I have used Brown's Iron Bitters for malaria and nervous troubles, caused by overwork, with excellent results.

Beware of imitations. Ask for BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, and insist on having it. Don't be imposed on with something recommended as "just as good." The genuine is made only by the Brown Chemical Co. Baltimore, Md.

## Dr. Geo. R. 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. Sit a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are taking fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. No one who is willing to work will not do 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. HALLIST & 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, \$ 54 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: Mathematical, Classical, Commercial, Musical, Drawing, and Belles Lettres. For Circulars containing full particulars, address W. HASBROUCK, Principal, Trenton, New Jersey.

## For Sale and to Rent.

Improved Farms and Villages, low with good buildings pleasantly located, in and near the centre of the town.  
For Sale from \$600 to \$3,000 in easy instalments.  
TO RENT FROM \$5 to \$10 A MONTH.  
Address,  
T. S. SMITH & SON,  
HAMMONTON, N. J.

## A. J. SMITH, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS, Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, and other papers executed in a neat, careful and correct manner. Hammonton, N. J.

## ALLEN B. ENDICOTT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, AND Master and Solicitor in Chancery, MAY'S LANDING, N. J.

## G. F. Jahncke, M. D., PHYSICIAN & SURGEON, Office at his residence, corner of Vine St. and Central Avenue. Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M., 5 to 6 P. M.

## Charles Hunt, SHOEMAKER, Solicits orders for Repairing or New Work. Leave orders at Carpenter's store, or at my residence, Thirteenth Street, near First Road, Hammonton.

## B. Albric, 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. ALBRIC, 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. Coal furnished direct from cars, monthly. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Give us your orders early.  
G. F. SEXTON,  
HAMMONTON, N. J.

Wages.

The Control of Capital and Labor. Prof. Sumner, of Yale College, in an able article in the Princeton Review...

The Church Temporal.

The clergy nowadays receive frequent reminders that at best they are a necessary class of men...

Late Legal Decisions.

Sale of Goods by Freight Charges. Some full barrels which had been carried as freight were sold by a railroad company...

Curious Patents.

Some inventions which are being patented are so curious that they are worth mentioning...

Assessment of the Premium on United States Bonds.

The Court of Appeals of New York, in the case of Leonard vs. The Board of Commissioners of Taxes and Assessments...

Banking - Extent of Liability of Sureties.

A merchant extending the first floor of a building for a store; the upper floors were occupied by other tenants...

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The XVIIIth Congress assembled for its closing session on Monday. No business of importance was transacted, both houses adjourning early in honor of members who had died since the close of the last session.

ST. NICHOLAS

FOR YOUNG FOLKS. The Tinkham Brothers' Tide-Mill. A new and interesting story by J. T. Trowbridge, formerly editor of "The Boy's Own Paper," and author of "The Jack Hatter's Story," etc.

Holiday Goods AT Wanamaker's

One quarter in the store is peculiarly a Holiday quarter, a gift quarter; a place where just a little use is made the vehicle for a great deal of luxury.

To Your advantage

And Yours! And Yours! To go to Cochran's Drug Store To buy your Toilet Articles and everything you need in his line because he has everything of the best and finest quality.



The Long AND SHORT

Of the story, as told by our cut of this week is that we are fully prepared to meet every exigency occasioned by odd-sized people, and have in stock clothing to fit the Fat as well as the Lean man.

The Republican LOCAL MISCELLANY.

See Frank Cole's business card, in this issue. The best \$5 Albums in the market at Fry's. Gen. Biggs started for Washington, D. C., on Tuesday morning.

Married.

BUTTERON-MERIEL. In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Nov. 30th, 1882, at the residence of Mr. Edward Gilson, No. 2027 Locust Street, by Rev. Wm. H. C. Moore, Mr. John W. Mearl, and Mrs. Mary L. Mearl, both of Hammonton, N. J.

Notice.

THE ATTENTION OF COUNTY AND LOCAL OFFICERS is called to chapter one hundred and thirty-four of the laws of 1881, which requires that all persons who are liable to be assessed for the year 1882, should file a return of their property, on or before the 1st day of January next.

Thanksgiving to Christmas.

Prices are Extremely Low. Our goods have been well bought, and most of them cannot be replaced at cost prices. Costs, however, have not been so low as we expected.

One Million Dollars.

It is less now, but still very big, and big enough for all who will come. Fresh goods put in stock daily. A special bargain now on our counters is our \$12.00 Fancy-back Cassimere Overcoat, which, however, is only one among a great host of interesting things.

THE INDEPENDENT.

This Independent needs only to be better known to add to its large list of subscribers. It has been published for thirty years, and has acquired a world-wide reputation as the best literary newspaper.

Editorial Selections.

Whether Senator Gardner or Senator Yall succeeds as President of the Senate, in either case that body is a competent officer. The same may be said in regard to the candidates for Secretary.

Photograph Albums are next

on the northwest; and here the circle widens. Is all that long row of photograph albums? Is it possible that so many people didn't buy albums last year, when we brought over a ship-load almost?

Boots, Shoes, and Rubbers

BOOTS AND SHOES WHICH FIT AND WEAR WELL Are the Best to buy. And they can be found at E. H. Carpenter's, Hammonton, N. J.

Agents Wanted

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE S. J. REPUBLICAN. To sell the new book "OUR WILD INDIANS" by Gen. Sherman.

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### Emerson's Stories About Lowell and Carlyle.

Emerson seemed to be on the lookout for whatever indented genius and the best aspects of the inner life. In all this conversation his voice softened and played with lingering charm over traits and promise that make youth lovely. One felt the grace of his large, rich, amiable, childlike nature, utterly free from dogmatism and conceit. He carried this sympathy with youth to his grave.

By some natural association he referred to his life in the Adirondacks, where in company with Lowell, Agassiz, Holmes and others, he had spent a portion of the summer a few years before. Each member of the party followed the bent of his own inclinations as to the use of his time while in camp, and a good deal of admirable thinking, and some valuable contributions to science were a result of this withdrawal into the wilderness. I suppose that it was because we had been speaking of the brave and resolute spirit of youth, that Emerson told the following story about Lowell, which so happily illustrates it.

"As several of us," said Emerson, "were returning to camp toward evening, after our various pursuits of the day, a crow's nest was discovered on an upper limb of a lofty pine, and the question was immediately broached whether or not it could be reached and secured by the most expert climber."

Lowell declared that the feat could be accomplished, and, on being challenged to attempt it, immediately made the trial. He did some wonderful climbing, and showed a venturesomeness that was scarcely alarming, but with his most strenuous efforts, failed to reach the nest. Of course he was made the butt of some lively jokes, and it was the conclusion of the rest of the party that the nest was entirely safe from the grasp of human hands. After our amusement at his discomfort was over, Lowell said: "Well, gentlemen, you've had your laugh, but perhaps a little too soon. I shall get that nest." Some derisive smiles followed, and the subject was dropped; but the next morning, as we assembled for breakfast, there, in the middle of the table, stood the veritable crow's nest, whose lofty perch we had supposed was unassailable.

It seems that Lowell had risen early, while we were asleep, climbed the tree in the inspiration of his morning vigor, and secured the trophy. Those who are acquainted with the character of our accomplished Minister to the Court of St. James will not wonder at this illustration of his pluck and resolution.

It was easy for Mr. Emerson to speak of Carlyle, whose character and genius he so well understood; but it was on the blunt and cynical features of the philosopher that he dwelt, as if he enjoyed their huge naturalness. His own intimacy with Carlyle was but just touched upon, modestly and as if of little interest, but he fairly laughed aloud as he related some of the great Scotchman's obstreperous idiosyncrasies. He told me several stories of his brusqueness and ill manners, some of which have since found their way into print; but the one which impressed me most was of a prominent railroad official and capitalist of Central New York, who had taken great pains to get an interview with him.

He was full of enthusiasm for the Seer, whom he deeply and sincerely revered, and, on being admitted to his presence, said to him, "Mr. Carlyle, I have come from a long distance, and am beyond expression happy to meet you. Your writings have been a great joy to me, and I wish to tell you that I am under infinite obligations to you."

"I do not believe a word of it," growled the cynic. "I don't believe that you care for me or for what I've written."

"Imagine the effect of such a reception," said Emerson. "The gentleman seemed stunned, and retreated as soon as he could recover from his bewilderment."

It is doubtful whether his hero worship continued after such a cruel rebuff. It is only fair to remark that Mr. Emerson did not recognize Mr. Carlyle's beardiness, but it had its comical aspects, which amused him exceedingly, and he told his stories with a charming naïveté which made them doubly agreeable to me.

### The Jamestown.

The survivors of the crew of the United States ship of war Jamestown celebrated at Philadelphia the twentieth anniversary of the Jamestown's departure from Philadelphia for the China and Japan stations.

The United States ship of war Jamestown left Philadelphia on Sunday, October 12th, 1852, at two o'clock P. M. for the China, Japan and East India stations, with a crew on board of 210, officers and men.

On November 30th the Jamestown arrived at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, after a journey of 73-9 days, the distance being 5100 miles from Philadelphia.

The Jamestown then visited Montevideo, Uruguay; then Cape Town, south coast of Africa; then Anjer, Port, Straits of Sunda; Batavia, Island of Java; Macao, China; Wookung, China; Amoy, China; Yokohama, Japan; Manila, Island of Luzon, and Yeddo, now called Tokio, Japan. At Cape Town some Englishmen enlisted on board the Jamestown, to make up for some vacancies caused by desertion. The commander of the English forces at that place demanded of Captain Price, of the Jamestown, their discharge, stating that if the order was not complied with the fort would open fire upon his vessel. Captain Price sent word back that the men were now under the protection of the United States, and if fire was opened upon him he would return it— which engagement never took place.

The most dangerous and critical condition the Jamestown was placed during the entire cruise was off Montevideo, Uruguay, on the night of December 24th, 1852, at which time the ship was struck aback, nearly going down stern foremost, but fortunately, with the aid of some old and experienced sailors, the ship was righted and proceeded on her course, arriving at Montevideo the next day, on Christmas morning.

The stormiest voyage we had during the cruise was from Yokohama, Japan, to Amoy, China, which took twenty-six days, the usual time being sixteen days. At Amoy it was reported that the Confederate steamer Alabama was looking for the Jamestown in those waters. On one occasion at night, a steamer came slowly into the harbor; preparations were made by us for an engagement, and a boat was sent to learn who the stranger was, which proved to be an English mail steamer from Shanghai, China. At Yokohama, we were laid for fourteen months in all, in two different visits to that place, we relieved the U. S. ship Wyoming, which departed homeward bound. The Wyoming had prior to our arrival at Yokohama, just returned from Simonsen, Japan, where she had been engaged in an engagement with rebel Japanese batteries erected at that place for the purpose of obstructing foreign commerce. The Wyoming's engagement lasted an hour and ten minutes, during which time she lost seven men killed and six wounded.

Not long after this engagement the English, French and German fleet, together with the U. S. Steamer Takahama, the latter with seventeen men from the Jamestown (the latter could not be a sailing vessel), under the command of Lieutenant Pearson, left Yokohama for the Straits of Simonsen, and after a two days engagement silenced their batteries and dealt them destruction on every hand, returning to Yokohama with seventy guns as trophies of the event. The English fleet suffered the most, having lost many killed and wounded.

At Yokohama a regatta took place at which all the men-of-war had boats competing for the prizes, and no less than three of the Jamestown's boats were successful in this respect.

The Jamestown sailed from Yokohama for Yeddo, the capital of Japan, taking the American Minister, Gen. Robert E. Pruyn, who had offered business to transact with the Tycoon of Japan. Fifty-eight of the crew of the Jamestown acted as his escort and guard of honor, and were quartered in the heart of the city for twenty-three days, the landing day of the escort being the twentieth anniversary of the landing of Commodore Perry.

The Jamestown visited thirteen ports in all during the cruise, and sailed about 50,000 miles; number of days in port, 670; number of days at sea, 813; deaths in port and at sea, 12; four of whom died of smallpox (out of 80 cases) at Yokohama.

The number of court martials during the cruise was 129 cases, the most

### of which were for the most trifling offenses.

Longest voyage from port to port was from Macao, China, to San Francisco, a distance of 7485 miles, which took 53 days, losing on this voyage a man overboard, the only one during the cruise. The Jamestown arrived at San Francisco Cal., on Tuesday, Aug. 8th, 1855, at 11.45 A. M., where she was left at the Mare Island Navy Yard, the crew returning home as passengers on the Pacific Mail Steamship Colorado, which left San Francisco on Sept. 18th. On Oct. 11th, the Jamestown crew arrived at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, New York, where they were transferred on board the Receiving Ship Vermont until a court of inquiry was held over some of their officers, for misconduct during the voyage. On Oct. 24th, 1855, the Jamestown crew were paid off and discharged from the U. S. Navy.

The above is a synopsis of one of the most successful cruises on record, furnished us by Mr. James, of the Bryn Mawr Home News.—National Union, Philadelphia.

### Our Monied Circulation.

The advanced sheets of the annual reports of the Comptroller of Currency and Director of the Mint, do not fall in interest below those of other Departmental papers, as they bear upon a subject in which every person is concerned—the circulation of money. Since January 1st, 1875, there has been an increase of the coin and currency in the country amounting, in round numbers, to \$432,000,000. As the volume of legal tender has remained stationary, the increase is composed of national bank notes, \$39,000,000; gold coin, \$289,000,000 and silver coin, \$104,000,000. Of standard silver dollars coined up to November 1st, the total is \$128,829,583, of which 193,414,977 remained in the Treasury, though \$65,620,450 of that amount was held in secure silver certificates which had been issued. The actual amount of silver dollars in circulation is a trifle less than \$39,000,000.

The present volume of the currency stands far higher, in proportion to population, than any former period, but at no previous period has so large a portion of it been permitted to accumulate in artificial and unwholesome hoards. For the last three years there has been a steady increase of idle cash in the Treasury. Such an immense accumulation of idle money as we now have on hand is a monstrous proof of the ability of the country to bear a reckless taxation, it is at the same time a proof of its inability to use the proceeds wisely. The report of the Director of the Mint for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, shows a decrease in gold production and a greater amount of coinage than in any previous year.

The production of gold for the fiscal year is estimated at \$31,500,000, and of silver, \$44,700,000, a decline of \$5,000,000 in gold and an increase of \$2,000,000 in silver upon the estimated production for the previous year. The consumption of the precious metals in the United States for use in the arts during the year is estimated at \$12,000,000 of gold and \$7,000,000 of silver.

The total volume of the circulating medium, greenbacks, bank notes, gold and silver coin and bullion in existence last of October, 1882, was \$1,482,343,237.

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### Sound and Smell.

An able Scotchman, who is, of course, a metaphysician and various other kinds of a scientific person, has recently made a grand discovery. He has found that smelling and hearing are essentially the same acts. A loud sound, or rather a sound of a certain degree of intensity, is heard by the ear, and is called a noise. A sound of a certain degree of faintness is perceived not by the ear, but by the nose; and is called a smell. Noise and smell differ only in degree, and the senses which perceive them are in reality the same.

Their discovery at once justifies the popular phrase—"a loud smell"—and removes it from the category of slang to that of scientific nomenclature. Smells must, according to the new discovery, differ in loudness. The odor of the violet is a soft, low perfume, but the smell of the onion is loud and strong. The loud smells are not pleasant to us, because they are so close to the point when a smell becomes a noise that they are upon our noses. They seem to us to be discordant. It is only the low and delicate perfumes which please us, and the reason undoubtedly is that it is so far removed from noise that we instinctively recognize it as a scientifically pure-smell.

An illustration of the difference between smell and noise is afforded by the different states of matter. Carbonic acid gas and soil carbonic acid are precisely the same substance, although to the unscientific mind they appear totally unlike in every respect. We may imagine that smell is, so to speak, a solid substance, and that it becomes noise when it assumes the gaseous state. This would fully explain the discovery of the able Scotchman, and would enable us to understand how things so apparently different as are smell and noise can be really one and the same thing.

It is quite possible that the Scotchman may, on further examination, discover that taste is identical with smell and noise. Every person must have noticed that there is a subtle connection between taste and smell. We often say of some article of food that its flavor reminds us of this or that perfume. Persons who have never dreamed of tasting a rose petal will instinctively recognize what they call the flavor of the rose but what is really a reminiscence of its perfume in the so-called rose confection of the apothecary. Vanilla is a perfume, but it is also a flavor.

If it will not do to say that the vanilla bean is a substance which will impart a peculiar flavor to icecream and that it also has a smell of its own but that the two are entirely separate things. What we really taste in icecream is the perfume of the vanilla; and what we smell when brought in contact with vanilla perfume is the taste of the vanilla bean. Taste and smell are undeniably closely related—far more closely, indeed, in the opinion of unscientific people, than are smell and noise. If smell is a substance in the solid state and noise the same substance in a gaseous state, may we not assume that taste is only the liquid state of the same remarkable substance? There is little doubt that were we, in accordance with the Scottish practice, to clear out our intellects with oat meal and strengthen them with logic and logarithms, we would easily be able to perceive the substantial identity of taste and smell.

The practical value of the able Scotchman's discovery may prove to be very great. Science has already succeeded in converting nearly every gas into a solid and nearly every solid into a liquid. We may, therefore, fairly hope that it will in time succeed in converting taste, smell and hearing from one state into another at pleasure.

Let us suppose, for example, that the music of "Lohengrin" could be converted into the solid or molten state—two new facts in science, require new words to express them. We could then enjoy Wagner's music through the sense of smell, and could have it put up in small and dainty vials like those in which ladies carry smelling salts. Or we might have the taste of any favorite article of food converted into the noxious state and so enjoy the pleasure of listening to venison or partridge solos, or to an entire dinner arranged as an orchestral piece. We could be lulled to sleep by the sound of violets and could celebrate Fourth of July with the roar of onions and asparagus.

In fact, the uses which can be made of the able Scotchman's discovery are so numerous that the imagination would fall in the attempt to describe them.

At the same time, it might not always be desirable to convert smells into noises and noises into smells. We can fancy the hideous and discordant uproar that would follow were the bone boiler's smells to be made audible to the ear, and the nausea which most of us would feel could we either smell or taste the opera bouffe melodies of Offenbach.

Accidents would probably occur to scientific persons from the careless handling of smells, for no man can foresee what deafening and perhaps fatal consequences might follow the conversion of garlic into sound, but it would not be long before we should learn by experiment what would and would not be safe.

In one respect the able Scotchman reminds one of that other eminently able scientific person, Sir Isaac Newton, who, as every one knows, made a large hole in his door for the passage of his large cat and a small one for the passage of the small kitten. The great point of this great scientific work was the fact that the small kitten could go through the large hole as well as the large cat, and hence the small hole was superfluous. If our ears were made for the use of loud noises and our noses for the use of small noises, would it not have been much better to have made the small nose perceptible to the ear, and thus done away with the superfluous nose?—E.

### How Coal Came to be Used.

About the beginning of the thirteenth century much objection was raised against its introduction into London, on the plea that its smoke was an intolerable nuisance. This opposition was continued for nearly two hundred years in some quarters, but was at last obliged to give way before the growing scarcity of timber. Toward the beginning of the fourteenth century many shallow collieries were opened out in the neighborhood of Newcastle-on-Tyne, but little is known about the progress of our subject during the course of the fifteenth century. There is enough to show, however, that the demand for coal went on increasing. In a petition presented to the council by the company of brewers in 1578, we find that corporation offering to use wood only in the neighborhood of Westminster Palace, as they understood that the queen's findeth "her-self greatly grieved and annoyed with the taste and smoke of the coals." Another author, writing in 1681, says that "within thirty years last the old names of London would not come into any house or room when sea-coals were burned or willingly eat of the meat that was either sod or roasted with sea coal fire."

Soon after the commencement of the seventeenth century the use of coal for domestic purposes, as well as for washing, dyeing, etc., was general and complete. The mines were still shallow, and they were drained by means of horizontal tunnels, called adits, water-gates, etc. Already attempts have been made to sink some of them under the water level and to raise the water by machinery. In the year 1489-97 the monks of Finchdale Priory expended a sum of money at one of their collieries on the Wear "on the new ordinance of the pump" and on the purchase of horses to work it. Underground fires and noxious gases began also to appear about this time. The miners' tools consisted of a pick, a hammer, a wedge and a wooden shovel. The coal was raised to the surface in some cases by means of a windlass; in others, as in the mines of the east of Scotland, it was carried up-stairs on the backs of women, called coal-bearers. In the year 1615 the fleet of vessels, called the coal-fleet, which carried the produce of the northern collieries—one-half to London, the remainder to other destinations—numbered 400-sails. Many foreign vessels also, especially French, carried away cargoes of coal to their respective countries. Twenty years later the coal-fleet had increased to 600 or 700 sail and was already regarded as "a great nursery of sea-men."

Experimental: "I see that your son is out of the penitentiary," said a man to an acquaintance. "Yes; we proved that insanity was the cause of his killing the fellow and they turned him out on probation." "How's that?" "They said that he'd let him stay out a day or two and if he acted like a crazy man they'd let him stay out permanently. Well, he acted like he was insane and I reckon he'll stay out." "How did he act like he was insane?" "By killing another man."

### Washington.

THE NATION'S PROGRESS. Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, Sums Up the National Advancement of the Past Year.

Mr. Nimmo, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, addressed to Rev. Dr. Theodore E. Wynnkoop, pastor of the Western Presbyterian church of Philadelphia, the following letter, which is published: "Yesterday you asked me to give you such statistical data as other facts as might be of service to you in the preparation of your Thanksgiving sermon. In reply I cheerfully give you such data as I have somewhat hastily prepared.

"The Department of Agriculture estimates the corn crop of this year at 1,837,000,000 bushels, as against 1,194, 518,000 bushels in 1881. The latest estimate of the wheat crop of the season of 1882 is 500,000,000 bushels, as against 38,280,000 bushels in 1881.

"The value of our domestic exports during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1882, was \$738,239,732, as against \$583, 925,947 during 1881, a falling off of \$150,888,316. This, however, was due almost entirely to the failure of the crops of the country during the season of 1881, a result attributable to the unfavorable meteorological influences which prevailed so extensively throughout the country during that season. In view of the fact that on the average about 80 per cent. of our exports abroad consist of products of agriculture, it is evident that an unfavorable season must very much diminish the value of our exports. But, notwithstanding the fact that the season of 1881 was one of the most unfavorable ever known, we still had bread enough and to spare, and besides a large quantity of oat for export. The value of our export of bread and bread-stuffs during the year ended June 30, 1882, the same being the product of the crop of 1881, amounted to \$182,670,538. The value of our exports of cotton was \$199,312,644. We also considerably increased the value of our exports of many manufactured articles.

"The foregoing facts indicate the abundance of our soil and the vigor of our industrial enterprises. Our imports during the year ended June 30, 1882, amounted to \$724,619,574, being larger than during any previous year in the history of the country.

"Notwithstanding the decrease of our exports, owing to the cause above referred to, and the increase of our imports, the balance of trade in our favor was nearly \$28,000,000.

"But the foreign commerce of the country is of small value in comparison with the value of our internal commerce. Railroads are now the principal highways of transportation in our internal trade. The number of tons transported on fifteen leading trunk railroads of the United States during the last fiscal year, of which returns can be obtained, amounted to 26,663,180 tons against 84,100,341 tons during the present fiscal year, an increase of nearly 15 per cent. The railroad mileage of the United States on the 1st of January, 1882, was 104,813 miles. There were built in the United States during the year 1881, 9386 miles of main line, or nearly twenty-six miles of railroad per day.

"Already we have two completed lines of railroad stretching across the continent. Under date of October 17th, T. F. Oaks, Vice-President of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, informed me that the line will be completed by the beginning of September, 1883, and Mr. C. P. Huntington, of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, informed me, under date of October 8, that the line of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, intermediate between the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads, would be completed in about twelve months from date. We shall then have four lines of railroad across the continent.

"The consumption of coal, the chief motive power of commerce and of industry, is one of the best indices of the condition of the country. The quantity of coal marketed during the year 1881, the latest year for which we have statistics, amounted to 79,905,000 tons as against 69,209,934 tons during the preceding year.

"The increase of the facilities for telegraphing constitutes another index of progress. The Western Union, the company which owns the principal part of the telegraph lines of the United States, increased its number of miles of wire from 232,584 in 1880 to

### Slipshod Knowledge.

In a debate during the last agitation for reform Mr. John Bright compared a certain clique in the House of Commons to the occupants of the "Cave of Adullam." A reference to the newspapers of the time will show that many persons the allusion was supposed to be classical ( doubtless from the appearance of the phrase), and the fact that it was scriptural dawned but slowly on the public mind. This is one example of many instances of the slipshod nature of public knowledge.

Many quotations which have become "old sayings" are attributed to the Bible or to Shakespeare, according to the likeness they bear either to the expressions of Holy Writ, or to the writings of the great dramatist, and the supposed connection has been so generally accepted or taken for granted, few persons ever thinking of doubting the relationship, and few still scrupling to inquire into the matter. "God tempers the wind to the shorn lamb" was long attributed to the "Psalms of David, until convicted corrected corrections have convinced people that the sentiment belongs to Maria, in Laurence Sterne's "Sentimental Journey." The epigram, "Spare the rod and spoil the child," is still as often quoted as one of the proverbs of Solomon, and is rarely attributed to its author, Butler (see Handbooks, Part II., canto 2, line 84).

The nearest approach to any such phrase to be found in the Bible is the text: "He who spareth the rod hateth his son" (Prov., xiii., 24). The reference to "pouring oil on troubled water" is often supposed to be Scriptural, though the Bible does not make any such allusion. "Man wants but little here below" is an expression no older than Goldsmith's "Hermist," though it is generally quoted either as Scripture or as a line from an ancient hymn. "Manstems of the blest" are mentioned in the R. Revelations, not of St. John the Divine, but to the Monk of Evesham (A. D. 1490).

The critic who complained of "Haulet" that it was "too full of quotations," did not generalize more erroneously in attributing to others what belongs to Shakespeare than do those who attribute to Shakespeare what belongs to other writers. "Richard himself again," and "Off with his head, so much for Buckingham," are as rarely to be found in "Richard III," but they are in Colley Cibber's play, not in Shakespeare's; while on the other hand, "A horse, a horse, my kingdom for a horse," so often quoted as by Shakespeare, was actually written by Colley Cibber, was actually written by Shakespeare. The instances of this inexactness are very numerous.

The Bible is credited with many things written by Pope; many of the utterances of Sanchez Panza are put down to Shakespeare; while the galaxy of epigrams in Stephen Girard's school of Abuse (A. D. 1873) are attributed to almost every one but the author of them.

Epigrams are a fruitful source of error. The sound of a word often leads astray those who acquire knowledge in a slipshod fashion. People have long been familiar with the coconut or fruit of the palm-tree; but it is only within the last few years that they have become acquainted with the beverage obtained from the cocoa shrub. The result has been that the word "cocoa" is used for the product of both plants, and many people think that both the nut and the "nibs" have the same source; thus similarity of sound causes a complete misapprehension.

A more serious error is in regard to the etymology of the word "Bombay." To those acquainted with the Roman languages, the word has certainly the appearance of meaning "good bay," or "good harbor." It can have been nothing but this appearance which led so careful a writer as Harlet Martineau, as well as Outram and many other writers, to gravely assure us that the Portuguese, on discovering the place, and observing the fine haven in front of it, exclaimed: "Bom Bahia" ("good bay"). This statement, however, is quite erroneous. The name dates from a period anterior to the arrival of the Portuguese in India. By the natives the name is written Bimban, and very often Bante. In the East the initials "B" and "M" are frequently used promiscuously. In the Koran, Mecca is written of as Beca. In Pepsy's diary the word is written Bumbah, and soon after Pepsy's time it became Bombay. The name derived from Maube, and the place is so called because there was on the island a temple dedicated to that goddess. Another instance of an error arising from similarity in sound is in

the phrase "stufing the Thames on fire." The substitution of the name of a river for the correct word entirely deprives the expression of any meaning, and so general has the error become, that foolish though the mistake is, it is perhaps useless to attempt to restore the true signification of the saying, which, like many others, is traceable to the domestic pursuits of our forefathers before machinery did so much of their work. Many years ago, before machinery was introduced into flour mills for the purpose of sifting flour, it was the custom of the miller to send it away unsifted. The process of sifting was done at home, thus: The tines or sieve, which was moved with a rim that projected from the bottom of it, was worked over the mouth of the barrel into which the flour or meal was sifted. The active fellow who worked hard, not unrequitedly set the rim on fire by force of friction against the flour barrel; so that this department of domestic employment became a standard by which to test a man's will and capacity to work hard. Thus of a lazy fellow, one deficient in strength, it was said he "will never set the tines on fire." The word is still in common use in Lincolnshire to signify the slave used by brewers to remove the hops from the beer.

The errors in history and geography arising from a slipshod method of ascertaining facts are so numerous and widely-spread that they are to be found even in text books and standard primers. Almost every schoolboy will declare that Mont Blanc is in Switzerland, and will produce his "school book" in proof of his assertion. A reference, however, to a standard book of geography (Keith Johnston's Geography, 1880), or to a good atlas, will show that Mont Blanc is in France. Again, the introduction of tobacco into England, usually considered one of the main events in the life of Sir Walter Raleigh, will be found by those who care to inquire into the subject to be due to Sir John Hawkins, about the year 1585. For the importation of the narcotic in quantity, and for the knowledge of now to smoke it, we are indebted to Captain Ralph Lane. After this the reader will not be surprised to learn that Raleigh's servant threw a jug of beer over her master, under the impression that he was on fire when he was only smoking a pipe, is a pure fiction, not associated with Raleigh's name until 1728.

The Irish is told of a Welshman in the Irish History, or the English *Idea and Cry* (A. D. 1619), as follows: "A certain Welshman coming newly to London, and beholding one to take tobacco, never seeing the like before, and not knowing the manner of it, but perceiving him vent smoke so fast, and supposing his inward parts to be on fire, cried out: 'Oh, Jesus, Jesus, man! for the passion of God hold, for, by God's spud, thy snow's on fire!'" and, having a bowl of beer in his hand, threw it at the other's face to quench his smoking nose." A similar story is related of Tarleton in Tarleton's jests (A. D. 1611). All anecdotes of great men should be received with caution. The person who declared that his religion was the religion of all sensible men, and on being asked: "What is that?" replied: "All sensible men keep that to themselves," is said to Talleyrand, Thackeray and a host of others.

Another error in history to be found in many books even pretending to authority is that trial by jury was established by King Alfred. A reference to Green's "History of the English People," Section 8, will show that it was not in existence until the reign of Henry the Second. Again, even standard works declare that William the First was surnamed the "Conqueror" because he conquered England, but according to the greatest authority on English law this circumstance was at best but the penultimate cause of the title given to the Norman warrior. Blackstone explains in his chapter on "Title by Purchase" that "Purchase, perquisitum, taken in its largest sense, is defined the possession of lands and tenements, which a man hath by his own act or agreement, and not by descent. . . . What we call purchase the feudist called conquest, both denoting any means of acquiring an estate otherwise than by inheritance. Hence the appellation given to William the Norman, signifying that he was the first of his family who acquired the crown of England. This is the legal signification of the word purchase." It is thus seen that in literature, in

### Pious Gems.

Past blessings and blessings will bloom; Past and a better will grow; You can sow to-day—to-morrow shall bring The blossom that proves what sort of a thing Is the seed—the seed that you sow.

In your temptations go to the promise. They are the branches the Lord has hung over the water, that his half-drowned children may take a grip of them, without which they will go the bottom.

Home is more near, O Lord, by every passing day; Home is more dear, By every prayer I pray.

Silence is but a mere heap of facts, Not a golden chain of truths, if we refuse to link it to the throne of God.

All is turned to fair, Aye to a scheme of ordered happiness, Success for the good, or rather know That God loves us.

A Christian's experience is like a rainbow, made up of drops of the grief of earth, and beams of the bliss of heaven.

O God, my sins are manifold; against my God, my sins are manifold; against my God, my sins are manifold; against my God, my sins are manifold.

And all my silly deeds foregoe up to Thy temple, For Thou release my trembling soul, that Thy despotic driven?

Wilt Thou a blessed voice replied, "and thou shalt be forgiven."

All things work together for good. This is a Jacob's staff in the hand of faith, with which we may walk cheerfully to the Mount of God. What will satisfy or give content, if this will not? The expression, "Work together," refers to medicine. Several poisonous ingredients put together, being tempered by the skill of the apothecary, make a sovereign medicine, and work together for the good of the patient. So all God's providences, being divinely tempered and sanctified, do work together for the best, to the saint. He who loves God, and is called according to his purpose, may rest assured that everything in the world shall be for his good. This is a Christian's cordial, which may warm him—make him like Jonathan, who, when he had tasted the honey at the end of the rod, "his eyes were enlightened." Why should he kill himself with care, when all things shall surely concur, yea, conspire for his good.

### Plains and Mountains.

Plains and mountains are the two great features of the earth's surface. The plains are the level tracts of land, and the mountains are the elevated tracts. The plains are the great highways of commerce, and the mountains are the great barriers of nature.

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