## The Wharf Rais of New York.

Mr. Charles H. Farnham contributes to Scribner an illustrated account of "A Day on the Docks," in which he describes a cruise along the piers of New York with one of the steamboat police. Of this den of thieves he says:

This under side of the city is a shadowy world even at high noon, and its strueture, as well as its seclusion, makes it as good as a forest for hiding. The piles stand in rows running across the pier, a stringer or heavy timber lies on top of each row, joists lie across the stringers, and planks cover the whole. Thus beand planks cover the whole. Thus be-tween the top of each stringer and the planks there is quite a space, where boxes and bundles can be hidden. The under side of a pier can hold a good sloop-load of packages, and a box on a stringer is invisible to any one passing under the pier the passes here are seen under the pier, unless he passes very close to it. There are many miles of piers about the city, and each pier has a great quantity of stringers. So here is a vast region of secrecy right under the busiest part of New York. Many of the piers are supported on such a dense forest of spiles that only the smallest skiff can pass through the narrow, tortu-ous openings. Formerly the thieves had a channel of this kind from one end of the city to the other, by which they could travel nearly the whole distance without showing themselves.

"You see, sir, here are plenty of chances to hide. These cribs of beams and spiles, mouths of sewers, odd holes here and there along the rocky shores. and all of it covered over from daylight. and some of it almost inaccessible—all that you would think is enough for any set of thieves. But it is not; for we fol-low them up and clean out their holes. They find new places now and then. Once we discovered a lot of hardware and tools hidden under the guards and in the paddle-box of a steamboat that was laid up for the winter. Many things they hide under water, such as spelter and other metals. It is almost impossible to discover these "plants;" but sometimes we hit on them by chance. Once a man who had been loating about the deck of one of the Troy steamboats three works of the Troy steamboats three works of the troy steamboats three overboard a valuable hawser, and then plunged overboard himself before anybody could catch him, although the boat and the wharf were full cf people. Both the hawser and the man fell into a shift planet de the troy of the a skiff alongside the steamboat and disappeared under the pier. He had the of us could get a boat and follow him. But we heard of him afterward under a certain pier, and we went there to look for the rope. We dredged between the for the rope. We dredged between the piles for three days, and by good luck hooked up the hawser. These men sometimes get their desserts without any of our help. One of them, who had stolen a boat-load of pig-iron, ran under Pier 49 to hide. That pier had a shaft and gearing under it for hoisting ice. He hitched his boat, and then climbed up near the shaft; the gearing caught his clothes, and we found him in pieces scattered over his boat. Wharf thieves used to be more successful than they are now; they were organized in they are now; they were organized in regular gangs. But we have broken them up, scattered them, and driven the most of them away from the docks.'

is around them, in them. The city be-hind them sparkles with life. But it cannot penetrate their night, nor light their dark passage under these waves to

## Novel Insurance.

The Maiden Assurance Society is somewhat singular business institution in Denmark, which perhaps might be made to flourish in this country. The nobleman-for the association is pecu-liarly for this class-as soon as a female child is born to him, enrolls her name in a certain association of noble families, and pays a certain sum, and thereafter a fixed annual amount, to the society. When she has reached the age of-we believe-twenty-one, she becomes entitled to a fixed income and to an elegant suite of apartments in a large build-ing of the association, with gardens and park about it, inhabited by other young or older nobler ladies, who have thus become members. If her father dies in her youth, and she desires it, she has shelter in this building, and at the fixed time her income. When she dies or marries, all this right to incomes lapses, and the money paid in swells the en-dowmant of the association. Her father may have be the sociation of the social the may pay for twenty years, and then her marriage cut off all advantage of the insurance. But this very chance must enable the company to charge lower annual premiums, and make the burden less on the father insuring. He has at any rate the pleasant feeling that his small annual payments are insuring his daughter's future and giving her a comfortable home and income after he has gone. It is obvious that the chances for marriage among a given number of women can be calculated as those of death. The plan has worked well for generations in Copenhagen. The possession of an "apartment-house" by the association in some pretty suburb of New York, would certainly add to the attractiveness of the plan, and would only be a portion of the assets of the company. A single lady, at the death of her father, or when she is of age, would thus find herself in possession of a pleasant suite of rooms with respectable companions, and in the enjoyment of a small fixed income. The class who now suffer most from the convulsions of business-single and unprotected women of well-to-do families-would thus be sheltered and cared for. Fathers who could not spare capital for fathers who could not spare capital for their daughters could thus devote some portions of annual income which would secure their future. We commend the Danish plan to our insurance companies. -Albany (N.Y.) Journal.

## Sod Fences.

A Louisiana paper says that Mr. Joseph Jefferson has been fencing his orange-grove plantation in that State in a novel and effective way. He begins by erecting, for each side of his fence, sods three first in which divide the sods three feet in width, divided into sous time let in which, divided into five layers, at an angle of seventy-five degrees. The soil from beneath the sod exactly fills the space between the erected sods, leaving a three-foot ditch on each side. On the top of this sod-and-soil fence, which is four and a half feet at the base and three feet high, he plants cut-tings of the McCartney rose, which are protected by a panel of boards. This fence, while within the reach of any man who will shoulder his spade and work, proceeding the adventages of a line of a start ossesses the advantages of an impassable barrier, of permanence, of not need-ing repairs, of drainage and of being a most beautiful ornament. Mr. Jefferson will soon have inclosed a section of his Still darker scenes might be recorded of this under side of the docks. The actors appear first in the city's brighter haunts of pleasure or in its miserable dens of want and crime. Then they wander in the streets alone; and gradu-ally but surely stray to the water. Night is around them, in them. The city be-bind them eachlor with Me. But it

## General Hardee, whose manual of in.



fothing has been added to the medicine and hing has been taken away. It is without doubt ling, Peniprical of the BLOOD and RENEWER of TEN ever known to man. Syrup possesses varied properties.

It acts upon the Liver. It acts upon the Kidneys, It regulates the Bowels. It purifies the Blood. It quiets the Nervous System. It promotes Digestion. It vourishes, Streng thens and Invig-rates.

It carries off the old blood and makes

New, Hi opens the pores of the skin, and induces Realthy Perspiration.

It contralizes the hereditary taint, or polyne in the blood, which generates Scruffill, Sry-species, and it manuer of ekin disenses and internal houses. There are unsphrits employed in its monofacture, and if can no taken by the most dollarite baim, or a should stall feeling ears only being arguest 14



is provalent, since the germs of malarial dia case are inhaled from the air and are swal lowed from the water of such a region. Medi cinal sateguard is absolutely necessary to nullify this danger. As a means of fortifying and acclimating the system so as to be able to resist the malarial poison. Hostetter's Stomach Bit-ters is incomparably the best and the most popular. Irregularities of the stomach, liver and bowels encourage malaria; but these are speedily rectified by the Bitters. The functions of digestion and secretion are assisted by its use, and a vigorous as well as regular condi-tion of the system promoted by it. Constitu-tion and physique are thus defended against the inroads of malaria by this matchless preventive, which is also a certain and thorough remedy in the worst cases of intermittent and conditiont fevers.

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the morgue.

### How a Farm Was Earned.

A young man, says the Cincinnati Times, was very anxious to secure a piece of property which was for sale on very advantageous terms. He went to confer with a friend who was a banker, and to inquire whether it would be prudent to borrow the requisite sum and pay it in regular installments, thinking that he should be able to manage all but the first installment. He was advised to borrow from the bank a sum large enough to cover the first payment, lay it strictly aside, and then go ahead. "But," said his friend, " you must spend literally nothing. You must live off your place. You must make a box and drop in it all the money you receive." The young man and his wife went bravely to work to follow his advice. If it was necessary to binow his invite. If boiled cabbage and salt they did so and never grumbled. Every payment was promptly met. The egg money, and the butter money, and the corn and wheat money-all went into the payment-box, and at a specified time the place was theirs. There was an invisible wealth about such hard-earned possessions that common observers knew nothing of. On the day of the last payment the young man presented himself before his friend with a smiling face and with the money in his hand. There were no rags to be seen, but his clothing was well covered with darns from head to foot. "You see I have followed your advice," he said, casting a glance over himself, "and my wife looks worse than I do. But I have earned the farm, and now I know how to earn another.

### Inconsequential Talkers.

There is a certain raft of idlers who beset a newspaper office, and who appear to believe that every man's time is theirs. By this no allusion is meant to those transient callers, even though they call every day, who say a few words, serious or gay, to the point, and then drop out of sight. We are happy to say that our experience has lain more among men of this description than among the greedy grabbers of conversation, who want to have all the talk and will go on gabbing forever, to the annoyance of everybody who desires to work. Why the drones should beset the toiling bees, who make their honey by the sweat of their brows -if bees can be supposed to have brows -we are unable to comprehend, but it is unquestionable that that privilege is often accorded to them, out of pure good na-ture. Upon what principle people who have done their work, such as it is, should be permitted to habitually harass those who have been prevented from doing it by the gabblers who immediate-ly after breakfast set in motion the volubility with which they are cursed, is more than we can make out. But the facts of society bear out the statement that these things are so. There is a time to talk and a time not to talk, and it is to talk and a time not to talk, and it is only fair to claim that newspaper work, like all other kinds of work, could be transacted in much less than the time now given to it, if the sanctum were transferred into a temple where the god of silence was treated with some respect. Transacted in much less than the time now given to it, if the sanctum were transferred into a temple where the god of silence was treated with some respect. We are all of us sinners some time in this respect.—New York Telegram. respect .- New York Telegram.

fantry tactics was in use in all the Southern armies, visited a rural Georgia town one day during the war, and the commander of a "second-class militia" company sought to do himself and the general honor by parading his command in front of the inn in which Hardee had rooms. The writer upon tactics came out upon the balcony to review the command and the militia officer put his men through their paces. In one of the maneuvers the men became confused and got into a hopeless tangle. Hardee, in telling the story, said that he could think of no possible way in which they might be extricated, and waited with great curiosity to see what the militia com-mander would do. The tactitian in command looked at the confused mass for a moment with a scowl of perplexity upon his forehead; then his face cleared, and he shouted the order:

" Disentangle to the front; march."

Whereupon the men rushed forward and formed a new line without regard to the order of the old one. Hardee said the command was not in his own or any other book on tactics, but that it ought to be.

## Provision for the Insane.

Placing the insane population at fortyfive thousand, it is safe to estimate that eighty per cent. are supported at the public charge, and ninety-five per cent. in buildings maintained by public charge or endowment. These buildings cost in round numbers \$35,000,000, a sum equal to \$1,000 for each inmate. Of this ex-penditure, \$15,000,000 has been made in the last ten years. In the Eastern States the last ten years. In the Eastern States, nine asylums may be named that cost, in the aggregate, \$14,000,000, equal to the sum of \$3,000 for each insane inmate. Those who regard the luxuries and ap-pointments of a first-class hotel as fur-nishing all that can be desired in the way of bodily comfort, may be able to form an idea of the luxury of surroundings this places, or ought to place, at the command of each inmate, when they are told that ten of the most expensive and luxurious hotels are built and equipped at a cost of \$1,500 for each guest. Com-mon sense tells us that this vast expenditure is not necessary. Luxury cannot replace human skill. Now in England, with a hard-working governmental su-bott pervision, which controls the erection of buildings as well as the personal care of the inmates, we find modern asylums constructed at one-tenth the maximum and one-half the minimum cost of recent American hospitals .- New York Observer.

The delicate membrane which envelops the Ing and lines the air passages is exceedingly sensitive, and a slight irritation of it increases and spreads very rapidly. Remembering this, use, if you are attacked by a cough or cold, that incomparable pulmonic and preventive of consumption, Dr. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, which invariable gives meads realist end ultiwhich invariably gives speedy relief and ulti-mately effects a complete cure in all cases where the breathing organs are affected. Use it in time and prevent serious bronchial trou-ble. Sold by all draggists.

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JACKSONVILLE, March, 3, 1879. Dear S.7:--Knowing, from experience, that your Ind<sup>ia</sup>n Blood Syrap is a sure cure for Liver Complaint, I confidently recommend it to all suffering humanity. REBECCA NIEL.

THE INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP THE RIGHT MEDICINE.

PHTSBURGH, Pa., August 25, 1878. Dear Sir:—I was troubled with Kidney Dis-case and Liver Complaint. I tried everything which I thought might do me good, but I did not find the right medicine until I got a 50-cent bottle of your medicine, which entirely cured MRS. RANDALL

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MIDDLEBURGH, Snyder Co., Pa Dear Sir:--I have been troubled with Heart Disease and Liver Complaint, and I had spent a great deal of money for medical aid without receiving any benefit, until I procured some of our Indian Blood Symp from your agent, E. L. Buffington. I can now testify from my experience as to the great value of it in such diseases. HENBY ZECHMAN.

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