#### RAILROADS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R LIMANGEMENT OF PASSENGERTHAINS

NOVEMBER 10th, 1879.

Trains Leave Harrisburg as Follows : For New York via Allentown, at 5,15, 8,05 a, m. and 1,45 p. m.
For New York via Philadelphia and "Bound trook Route," \*6,20, (Fast Exp.) 8,55 a. m. and

For New York via Philadelphia and Bound Brook Route," \*d.20, (Past Exp.) 8.55 a. m. and 1.50 p.m. \*Through car arrives in New York at 12 noon. For Philadelphia, at 5.15, 6.29 (Fast Exp.) 8.05, 9.55 a. m., 1.45 and 4.00 p. m. For Heading, at 5.15, 6.20 (Fast Exp.) 8.05, 9.55 a. m., 1.45, 4.00, and 8.59 p. m. For Pottsville, at 5.15, 8.05 a. m. and 4.00 p. m., and via Schuyikill and Susquehanna, Branch at 2.40 p. m. For Auburn, via Schuyikill and Susquehanna Branch at 0.30 a. m. For Lancaster and Columbia, 5.15, 8.05 a. m. and 4.00 p. m.

4.00 p. m. For Allentown, at 5.15, 8.05, 9.55 a. m., 1 45 and 4.00 p. m. The 5.15, 8.05 a. m. and 1.45 p. m. trains have through ears for New York. The 8.00 train has through ears for Philadel-

The 8-00 train in phis.

The 8-05 a. m. and 145 p. m. trains make close connection at Reading with Main Line trains having through cars for New York, via "Bound Brook Route."

SUNDAYS: For New York, at 5,20 a. m. For Allentown and Way Stations, at 5,20 a. m. For Reading, Phildelaphia, and Way Stations, 11,45 p. m. Trains Leave for Harrisburg as Follows:

Trains Leave for Harrisburg as Follows:
Leave New York via Allentown, 8 45 a. m., 1.00 and 5 30 p. m.
Leave New York via "Bound Brook Houte." and Philadelphia at 7 45 a. m., 1.30 and \*1.00 p. m., arriving at Harrisburg, 1.50, 8.20 p. m., and 9.20p.m.
\*Through car, New York to Harrisburg,
Leave Lancaster, 8.05 a m. and 3.50 p. m.
Leave Columbia, 7.55 a. m. and 3.50 p. m.
Leave Philadelphia, at 9.45 a. m., 4.60 and 6.60 (Past Exp) and 7.45 p. m.
Leave Pottsville, 6.00, 9.10 a. m., and 4.40 p. m.
Leave Pottsville, 6.00, 9.10 a. m., and 4.40 p. m.
Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch, 8.20 a. m. Leave Auburn via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch, 8.20 a. m. Leave Auburn via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch, 8.20 a. m. Leave Auburn via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch, 11.50 a. m.
Leave Allentown, at 8.05, 9.05 a. m., 12.10, 4.30, and 9.05 p. m.

SUNDAYS: Leave New York, at 5-30 p. m. Leave Philadelphia, at 7,45 p. m. Leave Reading, at 7,35 a. m. and 10,35 p. m. Leave Allentown, at 9,05 p. m.

J. E. WOOTTEN, Gen. Manager. C. G. HANCOCK, General Passenger and Ticket

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STOUFFER & CRIST. New Bloomfield, April 28, 1878.



Secrets of a Dissecting Room.

WHEN dissection of human bodies was legalized in this State by the Legislature in 1869 it was also enacted that the bodies of all friendless paupers, criminals and unknown persons that remained unclaimed and for whose interment no one provided should be distributed among the different medical colleges of the city in the interests of dissecting purposes. This enactment had the double effect of putting an end to the city's expense for cartage and burial of the remains, and to remove, to a certain extent, the temptation of "body snatching" and the hideons traffic in "stiffs," as the subjects are designated by the medical profession.-The increased supply by this means, while it afforded a larger and better variety of bodies has also reduced the prices from as high as \$15 and \$25 per subject, at which these were held in former years, to about \$3, and for this sum no one would assume the risk and labor that attended the robbing of graves.

"We used to pull up sixty 'stiffs' every spring and fall," said a retired member of that ghoulish fraternity, and who now keeps a concert saloon in a certain part of this city, "and I've 'ad as 'igh as \$50 for some. Twenty and twenty-five dollars was a fair price, and I never touched a job for less than fifteen. I remember one time I was offered \$100 to fetch a chap that died kinder sudden and queer like, and whose people was rich. We tried to get 'im twice but it was too risky and we 'ad to let it drop."

"Where did you operate principally?" asked the" News" man.

"Well, the old Lebanon cemetery, on the Passyunk road used to be our cheese. We 'ad the sexton of the place all right and got enough "stiffs" from that place to supply the doctors; but they were all darkies, and when a white one or something extra nice was wanted we'd take a hack at some other grave yard; but the Lebanon was our standby. There are some spots in that old cemetery that are almost depopulated, and no one is any the wiser for it I guess-at least I never 'eard of anything being missed

"But how did you know whether you struck the grave of a body that would bear handling ?"

"Well, I'll tell yer," replied the man, giving the reporter a tremendous wink from behind the flash of a match, while he lit his dirty little pipe. "We 'ad a sexton all right and we never risked making a mistake. But when something extra nice was wanted we'd watch the funeral and saw where they planted the body, and when the track was clear we'd fetch it up."

"Can you remember the names of some who you resurrected in those days ?"

"Ah, but to print them in the paper would be giving me away. I remember only one. I can never forget it. It was an old man, died very sudden, and whom the doctors wanted very bad, and there is a man in this city now-if I'd tell you his name you'd know him-he got some of the old man's money, and that's what started him in the business he has to-day. Well, we watched where the old man was laid, and a few days afterward, when everything was safe we dug for him. You know how that's done, don't you? Well, we dig down on the end where the head lies, and when we strike the box we saw it across, about 13 inches from the top; then this part of the lid is pried open, a rope slipped around the neck, and a little steady, careful pulling fetches the body out. Then we shove it into a rubber bag, and if we ain't disturbed we fill the hole and smooth everything over as we found it. Well, in the case that I was going to tell you about, we got the lid off and put the rope around the neck, but when we pulled only the head and part of the shoulders came, and on closer investigation we found that the rest of the body had been consumed by quicklime. What did we do then? Why we just dropped the whole thing, covered up our tracks and skipped."

"Why do you suppose quicklime was put on that body ?"

"I don't know; perhaps he was poisoned, and the lime would destroy all the

proof." About 300 bodies are annually furnished by the city to the colleges, but that number is not equal to the demand, which is constantly growing with the increased number of students. In addition to these are also a number of bodies of very poor people bought from the still poorer relatives, and cases are known where a man's wife died, and after the physician's burial permit was given, the man would sell the body to some college for \$5 or \$10 and go on a spree with the money. Of course these cases occur only among the lowest classes of people, but such sales is nothing

The vault of one of the colleges in this city, where the bodies are received

and kept and to which none but students are admitted, was visited by a " News" reporter a few days ago. A dim light illumined the large, gloomy room, on whose bare stone floor lay three subjects that had been brought in from the Almshouse a few moments before. A large, brown blanket covered the naked forms, and only the bare feet with cramped toes protruded from beneath the cloth, which on being raised disclosed the emaciated and rigid forms of two aged white-haired women, and a man about 40 years old with dark hair and full beard. On the other side of the room stood three barreis, filled to the rim with brine, and in which when the scum of the surface had been cleared away the uplifted and ghastly face of one dead man, and the arms and legs of others beneath him were seen. The bodies after being saturated with the chloride of lime, are packed away in a strong brine and kept until they are wanted, when they are taken out, and after they have been washed clean and the hair cut of the head placed in a noose and the body drawn up thro' the batchway into the dissecting or anatomica room, and to which the report-

er next made a visit. About thirty tables were arranged along the sides and in the centre of the room, and on which the subjects, each covered with a cloth lay stretched. The tables are long and narrow, and along the sides and ends of the top a groove is cut which catches the liquor that oozes from the body and conveys it to a point where it trickles through a hole and drops into a pan on the floor. Sufficient space is left around the tables to enable students to make their investigations. A gas pipe, directly over and running parallel with the horizontal position of the body, has a burifer on each end, so that the light is thrown on the entire length of the figure. Seated on high stools besides the subjects are the students, wearing glazed leather aprons, smoking and laughing while their scalpels are busy with cutting away the skin of this one, opening the arm and laying bare the muscles of another, or otherwise engaged in studying the wonderful anatomy of the human body as represented by the subject before them. The skin of the bodies hangs shriveled over their shrunken frames, the eyes are gone and the empty sockets stare, while an expression of agony is stamped on every face. The atmosphere of this room is impregnated with the sickly odor of the corpses but the students seemingly oblivious to the awful sight, relieve the monotony of their studies with talking and joking .-Once in a while some deeply-interested student places his lighted cigar upon the body before him and gives his entire attention to some delicate turn of the knife. Then he picks up his cigar again and unceremoniously places it in his mouth and puffs away.

"Why do you call them 'stiffs ?" "asked the reporter of a student, referring to the bodies.

"Well, the name is derived from the state of the body about twelve hours after death takes place and when rigor mortuis, or the stiffness of death sets in. In that condition it is impossible to bend a body, hence the name. The rigor, however, passes off shortly afterward and the body becomes as limp as

A gentleman of considerable experience in the medical profession, upon being asked what became of the remains of the subjects after the students were

through with them said: "It would be hard to follow them up in the various shapes that they finally appear. When we get through with a subject the meat is scraped clean from the bones and thrown into a place built for that purpose, and carted away at frequent intervals and made into a fertillizer, which is eventually spread over somebody's garden, and from which perhaps, the richly perfumed rose, or the bright little forget-me-not that your sweetheart loves to wear, derived their beauty and enchanting fragrance. The bones are then boiled until every particle of flesh is gone, whereupon, if the student desires a skeleton, they are etherized; that is placed in ether, which bleaches them to a snowy whiteness, after which they are laid away somewhere to dry. Otherwise they are given away before they are boiled and re-appear in the shape of handles for table outlery, so-called ivory toothpicks, collar-buttons, etc., so that the father of a family when dissecting the Thanksgiving turkey may at the time be unwittingly grasping the shinbone of one of his ancestors, and the youths who are daily seen composing that assemblage in front of the Continental Hotel, known as the 'toothpick brigade,' may be at times engaged in-but this subject is too suggestive to be pursued further.

The ribs from discarded skeletons furnish excellent material for the 'bones used by the end men in minstrel shows, and who prefer them to anything else, the two upper ribs being especially well adapted for the purpose, and every night at Carneross' minstrels, Matt Wheeler may be heard to rattle the bones which

came from the right and left upper rib of Jim Huggins, a noted colored wag of the 7th ward who died about twenty years ago, and this explains the fact why so much hilarity accompanies the antics of this incomparable bones,' because he is actually tickling the ribs of a man who is dead but not altogether gone, and so Jim Huggins, who in life caused many a laugh by his funny sayings, is still instrumental in making merry ripplings in a minstrel show."-Phila. Evening

### Origin of Fractional Currency.

THE origin of the fractional currency. which has been in the past few years superseded by fractional silver, is somewhat peculiar and not generally known. The appearance of this currency, which at first was always spoken of as " postal currency," was due to the premium on specie. In 1862 small change became very scarce. Gold being up and taking with it silver, these coins disappeared from circulation. Stockings were brought out, and the precious metals found their way to the heels and toes. It was more than a day's search to find a five-cent silver piece or any other small denomination of the coin. People could not find exchange for small transactions. In buying a dinner in the market change had to be taken in beets, cabbage, potatoes and what not. General Spinner was then treasurer of the United States. He was constantly appealed to from all quarters to do something to supply the demand for small change. He had no law under which he could act. But after buying a half dollar's worth of apples several times and receiving for his half-dollar in change more or less different kinds of produce, he began to cast around for a substitute for small change. In his dilemma he bethought him of the postage stamp. He sent down to the post-office Department and purchased a quantity of stamps. He then ordered up a package of paper upon which government securities were printed. He cut the paper in in various sizes. One of the pieces he pasted stamps to represent different amounts. He thus initiated a substitute for fractional silver. This was not, however, a government transaction in any sense. It could not be. General Spinner distributed his improvised currency among the clerks of the Department. They took it readily. The idea spread; the postage stamps, either detached or pasted upon a piece of paper, became the medium of small exchange. It was dubbed "postal currency." From this Gen. Spinner got his idea of the fractional currency and went before Congress with it. That body readily accepted it, and, but a short time after General Spinner had begun pasting operations, a law was on the statute book providing for the issue of the fractional currency which became so popular. The fac-simile of postage stamps was put upon each piece of currency, and for a long time it was known as " postal currency." The introduction of postal stamps as money entailed considerable loss to those who handled them. In a short time they would not take a letter on its way, and were therefore worth-

## A Strange Discovery.

Vulcanite, the waterproof making substance discovered by a New York man recently, has been briefly alluded to in the papers. Eight years ago the discoverer thought of utilizing the sticky juice of the common milkweed. He bought a ten-acre lot and cultivated it, let the gum dry and harden in the stalks, then extract it, and by the process which he has patented produced a vulcanized rubber, and from it a solution in which to soak the most delicate fabrics, rendering them perfectly waterproof. As a Cincinnati Gazette correspondent says, they are not injured in the least, either in texture or appearance, and yet their qualities are so completely changed that whereas before treatment they would have been irretrievable ruined by a single drop of water coming in contact with them, they can after treatment be thrust into a pail of water without injury .-The Gazette man saw it tested on delicate colored silks, broadcloth, velvet, cotton and woollen goods, and cloths of various kinds, and the articles such as kid gloves, furs, ostrich plums, etc. The action of the solution seems to be such as to incase every fibre of the material in a film impervious to water, yet this film is invisible. The pores of the texture are not filled up, as is the case with the waterproof goods known heretofore, for water can be forced by pressure into them, but the capillary attraction is entirely destroyed, and water standing on the goods gathers into round drops like mercury upon a flat surface, and runs off almost as quickly when the level is changed.

## Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, billousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become thereby enthusiastic in the praise of their curative qualities.— Partland

#### SUNDAY READING.

NEVER OUT OF SIGHT.

I know a little saying. That is altogether true . My little boy, my little girl, The saying is for you. 'Tis this. O blue and black eyes, And gray-so deep and bright-No child in all this careless world In ever out of slubt.

No matter whether field or glen Or city's crowded way, Or pleasure's laugh, or labor's hum, Entice your feet away : Some one is always watching you, And whether wrong or right No child in all this busy world Is ever out of sight.

Some one is always watching you, And marking what you do, To see if all your childhood's acts Are houest, brave and true; And watchful more than mortal klod, God's augels pure and white, In gladuese or in sorrowing Are keeping you la sight.

O, bear in mind, my little one, And let your mark be high ! You do whatever thing you do, Beneath some seeing eye; O, bear in mind, my little one, And keep your good name bright, No child upon the round, round earth Is ever out of sight.

#### A Curious Discovery.

Recently Mr. Newton Davis, of West Alexandria' Ohio, cut down a tree about six feet in circumference, in the centre of which was a cavity of about seven inches square, partly filled with some rotten kind of wood and a roll of cloth, which erumbled when touched. Inside of all was a German Catholic prayer book, bound in leather and much worn. The book was printed in 1729, and had a Latin introduction, while some of the blank leaves are filled with writing in French, part of which is unintelligible, but enough is easily read to show that the owner was a French soldier, tells what battallion, and mentions the name of one of the officers as De La Mange. It may be of interest to members of the Historical Society. A growth of at least five inches over the whole where it had been slipped into the tree' hermetically sealed and preserved the book. The book taken from an oak tree by Mr. Davis is a collection of Catholic prayers printed in German. It is called "The Holy Field Trumpet," and was composed by Casper Erband, printed by Franciscus Eysenbarth, under a dispensation from Alexander Sigismund, an Augustine Bishop, bears date 1725. It seems to have been prepared especially for soldiers and travelers. It contains morning and evening prayers, prayers before mass, before confession, before an engagement, after a victory, etc., etc. Fly leaves contain German and French writing, but no name of the owner. The name of his commander, division, and battallion are, however, given. The book was evidently put into a tree by one of the soldiers passing from one to another of the French trading posts which extended from the lakes to the mouth of the Mississippi, 150 years ago.

How easy is pen-and-paper piety, for one to write religiously! I will not say it costeth nothing, but it is far cheaper to work one's head than one's heart to goodness. Some, perchance, may guess me to be good by my writings, and so I shall deceive my reader. But if I do not desire to be good, I most of all deceive myself. I can make a hundred meditations sooner than subdue the least sin in my soul. Yea, I was once in the mind never to write more: for fear lest my writing at the last day prove records against me. And yet why should I not write, that by reading my own book, the disproportion betwixt my lines and my life may make me blush myself (if not into goodness) into less badness than 1 would do otherwise. That so my writings may condemn myself; that so God may be moved to acquit me. - Thomas FULLER.

## More "Nevers " to Remember.

Never fail to be punctual at the time appointed.

Never make yourself the hero of your own story.

Never pick the teeth or clean the nails in company. Never fail to give a polite nuswer to a

civil question.

Never question a servant or child about family matters.

Never refer to a gift you have made, or favor you have rendered.

Never associate with bad company .have good company or none. Never look over the shoulder of an-

other who is reading or writing. Never appear to notice a scar, deformity, or defect, of any one present.

Taking a penny that does not belong to one, removes the larrier between integrity and rascality.