

RAILROADS.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING R. R.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS

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 Brook Route," at 5.20, (Fast Exp.) 8.05 a. m. and 1.45 p. m.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows: Leave New York via Allentown, 8.45 a. m., 1.00 and 3.30 p. m. Leave New York via "Bound Brook Route," and Philadelphia at 7.45 a. m., 1.30 and 4.00 p. m.

SUNDAYS: For New York, at 5.20 a. m., For Allentown and Way Stations, at 5.20 a. m. For Reading, Philadelphia, and Way Stations, at 1.45 p. m.

THE MANSION HOUSE, New Bloomfield, Penn'a.

HAVING leased this property and furnished it in a comfortable manner, I ask a share of the public patronage, and assure my friends who stop with me that every exertion will be made to render their stay pleasant.

NATIONAL HOTEL.

CORTLANDT STREET, (Near Broadway,) NEW YORK. HOCHKISS & POND, Proprietors ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

The restaurant, cafe and lunch room attached, are unsurpassed for cheapness and excellence of service. Rooms 50 cents, \$2 per day, \$3 to \$10 per week. Convenient to city and city railroads.

THE WORLD'S MODEL MAGAZINE. A combination of the Entertaining, the Useful and the Beautiful, with Fine Art Engravings, and Best Pictures in each Number.

Demorest's Illustrated Monthly. The Model Parlor Magazine of the World. Contains the essentials of all others, including Original Poetry, Sketches and Stories, by the best writers to every branch of entertaining and useful literature.

READ THIS. Demorest's Magazine, a literary conservator of the artistic and the useful. Got up in America, where it has enormous sales, the most remarkable work of the class that has ever been published.

W. JENNINGS DEMOREST, 17 East 14th St., New York. Agents wanted everywhere, to whom extraordinary inducements will be offered. Send your address on postal card for Circular and Terms.

NEW WAGON SHOP.

WHEELWRIGHT SHOP.

NEW BLOOMFIELD.

are now prepared to do any kind of work in their line, in any style, at prices which cannot fail to give satisfaction.

\$1000 REWARD. For any case of Blindness, or Obstruction of the Eye, or any other eye disease, where the eye is not entirely blind, and the vision is not entirely lost, I will pay a reward of \$1000.

Secrets of a Dissecting Room.

WHEN dissection of human bodies was legalized in this State by the Legislature in 1800 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.

"We used to pull up sixty 'stiffs' every spring and fall," said a retired member of that ghoulsh 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 yet."

"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 12 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.

and kept and to which none but students are admitted, was visited by a "News" reporter a few days ago. A dim light illuminated 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.

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 burrer on each end, so that the light is thrown on the entire length of the figure.

"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 mortis, 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 rag."

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 fertilizer, 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 reappear in the shape of handles for table cutlery, 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 Carncross' minstrel, 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 Post.

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.

He then ordered up a package of paper upon which government securities were printed. He cut the paper 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.

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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.

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 answer to a civil question. Never question a servant or child about family matters.

Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended.

SUNDAY READINGS.

NEVER OUT OF SIGHT.

I know a little saying, That is altogether true, My little boy, my little girl, The saying is for you.

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 marking what you do, To see if all your childhood's acts Are honest, brave and true;

O, bear in mind, my little one, And let your mark be high! You do whatever thing you do, Beneath some seeing eye;

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 crumbled when touched.

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.

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 answer 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 another 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 barrier between integrity and respectability.

More "Nevers" to Remember.

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