

RAILROADB
PHILADELPHIA AND READING R.R коувиввй 10th, 1879.
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 Niz. Naz $2=$ Ww $2=$ THE MANSION hOUSE, New Bloomfleld, Penu'a.,
 $-2=$ $\mathrm{N}^{\text {ational horraL }}$ CORTLANDT RTEET,
(Near Broadway, NTEW YORKK.
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

 THE WORLD'S MODEL MAGAZINE. M2 =2



READ THIS.

\%\% $\pm \pm=2=$ $\mathrm{N}^{\mathrm{ENW}}$ wagoo shop. WHEELWRIEAT SHOP.
new bloonfilil.,


Secrets of a Dissecting Room. $\mathrm{W}^{\text {HEN }}$ was legalizection in of human bodies was legalized in this state by the that the bodies of all rriendiens paupers, crimimals and unknown persons that
rematned tunt remained unclalmed and for whose in-
terment no one provided sbould be distributed among the different medical col
legen of the city in the intereats legen of the city in the interests of
dissecting purposes. This enactment had the double effect of puttung an end
to the elty's expense for cartage and burial of the remalns, and to remove, to a eertain extent, the temptation of
"body smatehhng" and the hideons
trafle traffle in "stifth," as the subjects are
designated by the medical profeston. designated by the medical profession.-
The increased supply by this means while it afforded a larger and better variety of bodies has niso reduced the
prices from as high as $\$ 15$ and $\$ 25$ per prices from as high as $\$ 15$ and $\$ 25$ per
aublect, at whith thene were held in aismer yeara, to about $\$ 3$, and for this
form no one would assume the risk and
num labor that attended the robbing of graves.
" We u "We used to pull up sixty 'stiffs'
every spring and fall," sald a retlied member of that ghoullsh fraternity, and Who now keeps a concert saloon ln a
certain part of this elty, "nad I've ad us ligh as 850 for some. Twenty and
twenty-five dollars was a fair price, and I never touched a Job for less than fif
teen. I remember one fered $\$ 100$ to feteh a chap that died kinder sudden and queer like, and whose
people was rich. We tried to get im twice butit was too risky and we 'ad to let it drop.
"Where dif you operate principally :
naked the" News" man " Well, News man
"Well, the old Lebanon cemetery, on
the Pasyunk road used to be our cheese.
We 'ad the sexton of We 'ad the sexton of the place all right
and got enough "stiffs" from that place and got eny the doctors; but they were
to all darkies, and when a white one or
all something extra nice was wanted we'd
takea a hick at some other grave but the Lebanon was our standmy. There
are some spots in that old cemetery the are some spots in that old cemetery that
arealnost 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 matoh, while
he lit his dirty little pipe. "We 'ad a he lit his dirty little pipe. "We nd a 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 wns clear we'd feteh it up."
"Can you "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 ouly one. I can never forget it. It was
an old man, died very audden, and whom the doetors wanted very bad, and there is
a man in this city now-if 1 'd tell you some of the old man's money, and that's what started him to the business he has to-day. Well, we watched where the
old man was ladd, and a few days afterward, when everything was safe we dug
for him. You for him. You know how that's done,
don't you? Well, we lig 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 sllipped ful pulling fetches the body out. Then we shove it into a rubber bag, and if we sin'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 neek, but when put pued ronly the head and part of the
we
shoulders came, and on closer favestigation we found that the rest of the body
had been consumed by quicklime. What did we do then Y Why we Just drop. tracks and skipped." "Wby do you su
put on that body?
"I don't know; perhaps he was pois-
oned, and the lime would destroy all the

## proof.

ed by the city to are annually furnishnumber is not equal to the demand,
which is constantly which is constantly growing with the Increased number of atadents. In addi-
tion to these are also a number of bodies of very poor people bought from the
still poorer relatives, sid known where a man's wife died, and after the phynician's burial permit was
given, the man would sell the body to given, the man would sell the body to
some college for 85 or $\$ 10$ and go on a
spree with the money. cases occurf only among the lowest clask-
es of people, but such sales ts nothing unusual.
The vault of one of the soiliegen in
this city, where the boilles ace
and kept and to whilh none but atudent,
are admilted, was vielted by a "News, are admitted, was Vilited by a "News"
reporter a few days ago. A dim light
Illumined the large, gloomy room, out reporier a few days pgo. a olight
Illumined the large, gloomy room, on
whose whose bare stone floor lay three subjecte
that had been brought in from the Almshouse a few momente before. A large, brown blanket covered the naked forms,
and only the bare feet with cramped toes and only the bare feet with cramped toen
protruded from beneath the cloth, whteh on being raised disclosed the emaciated and rigid forms of two aged white-halred women, and a man about 40 years old with dark hair and foll beard. On the
other alde of the room atood three barother alde of the room stood three bar-
rels, flled to the rim with brine, and In whloh when the scum of the surface had been cleared away the uplifted and ghastly face of one dend man, and the
arms and legs of others beneath him arms and legs of others beneath him were seen. The bodies after being satur-
ated with the chloride of lime, are packed away in a strong brine and kept untl! they are wanted, when they are taken out, and after they have been wahhed
clean and the hair cut of the head placed clean and the hair cut of the head placed In a noose and the body drawn up thro'
the latehway into the dlssecting or anthe batehway into the dissecting or an-
atomicarroom, and to which the reporter next madea visit.
About thirty tables were arranged
along the sides and in the centre of the room, and on which the aubjects, each
covered with a eloth lay stretehed. The the aides and ends of the top a groove ls from the body and conveys it to a point where it trickles through a hole and drops
into a pan on the floor. Sumflent space into a pan on the floor. Suffient space
is left around the tables to enable stugas pipe, direetly over and running, parallel with the horizontal position of the
body, has a burrter on each end, so that the light is thrown on the entire length of the figure. Seated on high atools
Lesides the subjects are the studenta, wearing glazed leather aprons, smoking
nad laughing while their scalpels are busy with eutting away the skin of this
one, opening the arm and laying bare one, opening the arm and laying bare
the muscles of another, or otherwise en gaged lu 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 socketa stare,while an expression of agony is stamped on every face.
The atmosphere of this room is impreg. nated with the siekly odor of the corpses
but the the awful Alight, relleve the monotony or heir studies with talking and joking.-
Once in a while some deeply-intereated atudent places his lighted cigar upon the tention to some delicate turn of the
knife. Then he pleks up hle clgar again and unceremontously places it in his
mouth and pufts away. mouth and pufts away.
"Why do you call then "Why do you call them 'stiffs, $\%$ ",",
asked the reporter of a student, referring
to the bodies. to the bodies.
"Well, the name is derived from the ter death takes place and when rigor
mortuis, or the stifluess of death sets in. In that condition it is impossible to
bend a body, hence the name. The rigor, however, passes off shortly after-
ward and the body becomes as limp as arag.
A gentieman of considerable experi-
ence in the medieal ing asked what became of the remains of the subjects affer the students were
through with them sald: hrough with them sald
in the various shapes that they them up in the various shapes that they finally
appear. When we get through with a subject the meat is scraped clean from the boues and thrown into a place built
for that purpose, and carted away at frequent intervals and made foto a fertil lizer, 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 fieeh is gone, whereupon, if the etherized; that is placed in ether, whlch bleaches them to a snowy whiteness,
after which they are lald away some where to dry. Otherwise they are given away before they are bolled and re-appear in the shape of handles for table
cuttery, so-called ivory toothpicks, col curtery, so-calied ivory toothpicks, eol
lar-buttons, ete., so that the father of family when difsecting the Thankegiv. ing tarkey may at the time be unwittingly grasping the abinbone of one of daily seen componing that assemblage in front of the Continental Hotel, known times engaged in-hut this subject in too suggestive to be pursued further.
The ribs from discarded skeletoas fur
nish excellent material for the ' bones used by the end men in minstrel shows,
and wher and who prefer thew to anything else,
the two upper ritis being especially well adapted for the purpose, and every nigb
at Carucross' minared, Matt Wheeler
insy be beard to mitle
came from the right and lef upper rtb of Jim Huggines noted colored wag of the
7 th ward who dled about twenty yeare ago, and this explaing the fact why so much hiliarity necompanies the antics of this Incomparable 'bonen,' beaause he is actually tiokiling the ribs of a man who dead but not iltogether gone, and so
Iim Hugglna, who in life cauned many Im Hugglna, who in life esuned many

a laugh by his funny nayings, Is still liostrumental in making merry ripplings | In a |
| :--- |
| Poos. |

## Origin of Fraetlonal Currency.

HE origin of the fractional currency,
which has been in the past few yeara superseded by fractional allver, is omewhat peculiar and not generally known. The appearance of this currency, whleh at first was always spoken of as "postal currency," was due to the
premlum on specle. In 1868 amall
change became very acarce. Gold belng hange became very acarce. Gold belng
p and taktug with it allver, these coins insappeared from ctrculation. Stoks-
inga were brought out, and the prectous inge were brought out, and the prectous
metals found their way to the heela and melas It was more than a day's search
toes. It way to find a five.cent silver plece or any
other amail denomination of the coln. People could not find exchange for small transactions. In buying a dlaner in the
market elange had to be taken in beets, market ohange had to be taken in beets.
cabbage, potatoes and what not. Genral Splnner was then treasurer of the
United States. He was constantly appealed to from all quarters to do some-
thing to supply the demand for small thing to supply the demand for amall
change. He had no law under which he could act But after buying a haif
dollar's worth of apples several times and recelving for his halfdollar in change more or less different kluds of substitute for small chasge. In his dllemma he bethought him of the postage
tamp. He sent down to the post-oflce Department and purchased a quantity of atamps. He then ordered up a package of paper upon which goverment securi-
ties were printed. He cut the paper in In various sizes, One of the pleces he pasted stamps to represent different
amounts. He thus inltiated a substitute for fractional silver. This was not, however, a government transaction in
any sense. It could not be. General Spinner distributed his improvised cur-
rency among the clerks of the Departrency among the clerks of the Depart-
ment. They took it readily. The Idea spread; the postage stamps, either detached or pasted upon a plece of paper,
became the medium of small exchange. tt was dubbed "postal currency." From
this Gen. Spinner got his Idea of the fractional currency and went before ongress with it. That body readily General Spinner had begun pasting operations, a law was on the statute book
providing for the lasue of the fractional currency which beeame so popular. The fac.nimile of postage stamps was
put upon each plece of currency, and for a loug time it was known has "postal
currency." The introduction of postal tamps as money entalled considerible
loss to those who handied them. In a
hort time they would not take a letter on its way, and were therefore worth-
lest.

## Strange Disoovery

Vulcanite, the waterproof-making nub stance discovered by a New York man
recently, has been briefly alluded to in rer thought of utuling the sticky jule erer thought of utimzing 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 extract it, and by the process which he
has patented produced a vulcanized rubhas patented produced a vulcanized rub-
ber, and from it a solution in which to oak the most dellicate fabrics, renderCug them perfectly waterproof. As a
Cincinnati Gazette correspondent says, they are not injured in the least, etther In texture or appearance, and yet their
uualities are so completely changed that qualities are so completely changed that
whereas before treatment they would whereas beefre treatrievable ruined by a single drop of water coming in contact with them, they can after treatment be thrust
into a pali of water without injury.into a paif of water without injury.--
The Gazette man saw it teated on delicate colored silks, broadeloth, velvet, varions kinds, and the artieles such as kid gloves, furs, ostrich plums,etc. The action of the solution seems to be such
as to fincase every fibre of the materina as to incase every fibre of the materini
In a film impervious to water, yet this film is lavisible. The pores of the tex
ture are not filled up, as in the case with the waterproof goods known heretofore,
for water can be foroed by pressure into for water can be forced by pressure into
them, but the capillary attraction is entirely deatroyed, and water standing on
the gooda gaichers into round drops like mercury upon a fint surncee, and rana
mef almost as quiekly when the level is
othanged.

| Malne News. <br> Hop Bitters, which are adverused in our columns, are a sure cure for ague billousness and ktaney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflet ed should give them a fair trial and will become thereby enthusiantic in the praine of their curative qualities.- Portlami |
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## SUNDAZ READIN3.

 neven out of sieht 1 koow a lluta sayigg,That lo altogether frue My litile boy, my litlo gift, The enyligg lo for jou.


No matter whether Beld or Or elty's erowded way,
Or pleasure't tantigb, or tab Or pleasure's tanght, or hat
Entice your feet away Eotice your feet a way 1,
Some one lo alwayn watebing you, Aud whether wrong or right
No child in all this busy world No child in all this busy
Io ever oal of alght. Eome one ln alwayn watchivg you,
And markligg what you do And marking what you do,
To see If all your ablithoodta
 God's angels pure and white, In gladuess or fo sorrowing
Are keeplag you ta alight.

0, bear in mind, my little one, And let your mark be bight And let your mark be bight You do whatever thlag you do, Bensath some seeing gye o, bear in mlod, my litle one, And keep your good name bright, If ever out of sight.

A Curious Discovery.
Recently Mr. Newton Davie, of West Alexandriar Oho, cut down a tree about
six feet in circumfarence, in of. Which was a cavity of about seven
fnches sin Inches square, partly fited with some
rotten kind of wood and a roll of cloth, whlch erumbled when touched. Inside
of nll was a German Catholle of nil was a German Cathollo prayer
book, bound in leather and much worn. The book was printed in 1729, and hui a Latin introduction, white some of the
blank leaves are filled with writing in French, part of which to unintelligible,
but enough is easily read to but enough is easily rend to show that,
the owner was a French solder, tells the owner was a French soldier, tells It may be of interest to members of the Historical Soclety. A growth of at
least five inches over the whole where it least five inches over the whole where it
had been slipped into the tree' hernetfe-
ally sealed and preserved the book. The ally sealed and preserved the book. The vis is a collection of Cathollo prayera printed in German. It is called "Tho posed by Casper Erband was comFranciscus Eysenbarth, under a dispensution from Alexatder Sigismund, an Augustine Bishop, bears date 1725. It seems to have been prepared especially
for soldiers and travelers. It morning and evenlag prayers, prayers before mass, before confession, before an Fly leaves contaln a victory, etc., ete. writing, but no name of the owner.
The name of his commander, division. ne name of his commander, division, book was evidently put into a tree by another of the French trading posts another of the French trading posts
which extended from the lakes to the mouth of the Mississlppi, 150 years ago.

How easy is pen-and-paper piety,
for one to write rellgiously! I will not say it costeth nothing, but ifis far eheaper to work one's head than one's heart to goodness. Some, perchance, may
guess me to be good by my writings, and guess me to be good by my writings, and
so I fhall decelve my reader. But if I do not desire to be gool, I most of all
decelve myself. I can make a hundred medications socier han nubdue the least in in my to write more; for fear lest my writing at the last day prove records against me. And yet why should 1 not
rite, that by reading my own book, the write, that by reading my own book, the
disproportion betwixt my linea and my He may make me blush myself (if not into goodness) into less baduess than Would do otherwise. may be m
FuLarer.

[^0]
[^0]:    More "Nevers" to Remember. Never fail
    ppointed.
    own story.
    Never pic
    Never pick the teeth or clean the
    nails in company. nails in company fail to
    civill question.
    Never question a servaut or chifl about familly matten Never refer to a giff you
    or faver you have rendered.
    Never
    Never associate with tad compuay.have good company or none.
    Never look over the shon other who is reading or writing. Never appear to notice a wear, tieform-
    $=$
    og to one ra penily that dores unt be ing to one, removen thity

