NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

Devoted to Local and General News, Politics, Literature, Humor, &c.

(ESSEXFIELD, UNION TOWNSHIP, N. J.) P. O. BOX 1776.

VOL. XL.—NO. 25. RAHWAY, N. J., MARCH 4, 1880. WHOLE NUMBER 1976.

The National Democrat.

L. S. HYER, Editor and Proprietor.
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY.

TERMS: { One Copy, 1 year $1.50
{ Two Copies, 1 year $2.50
TO POSTMASTERS OR AGENTS.

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Amputation of the Leg.

The 200 Family Physician at Home by David Kennedy the Successful Surgeon.

Money is the universal measure, and gives the rate of all things. Mr. Hiram Ketchum, of Fort Edwards, Montgomery, N. Y., had realized this truth. The disease attacked the whole of his thighbone, and the suffering man lacked forward, not knowing what moment might be his last, or how soon he might be called upon to undergo the operation of amputation. He finally determined to amputate the limb, asserting that the operation would kill the patient on the spot. Dr. David KENNEDY, of Rondout, N. Y., who undertook the case, not only saved the life, but restored both limbs. The doctor then published both his Discovery and Favorite Remedy for the benefit of the afflicted. The Discovery is a complete cure for Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint, Dropsy, Scrofula, Rheumatism, Female Weakness, Skin Diseases, Piles, Costiveness, Loss of Appetite, Nervous Prostration, Sleeplessness, Nervous Irritability, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Premature Decay, Impotency, Sexual Debility, Diabetes, Dropsy, Gravel, Bright's Disease, Fever and Ague, Chronic Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Sick Headache, Epilepsy, Fits, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance, Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tumors, Ulcers, Sores, Swellings, Dropsical Swellings, Gravel, Stone in the Bladder, Diabetes, Bright's Disease

PROPERTY OF FILM

...HOSTILATIVE SUMMARY.

Tuesday, Feb. 24th.

In the Senate the President transmitted the anti-polygamy bill, authorizing the appointment by Commissioners of a Congressional Committee to consider the subject.

Mr. Pendleton, a bill allowing a husband or wife to give evidence in their own behalf or against each other in proceedings for divorce on account of adultery.

The act for the relief of soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812 was passed (by 44.)

A communication from Adjutant General McIlhey, in response to inquiry, reporting that there were 1,500 soldiers of the state who performed military service in regiments of other states during the rebellion, and hence did not become entitled to state pay.

Some bills on reference to the subject were laid over.

The following were passed: Act to relation to distribution of Revised Statutes and Stewart's Digest; supplement to act regulating and consolidating act in regard to gamer and game fish; supplement to act concerning real cemetery associations; act providing that taxes shall be assessed in county politics upon real and personal property, (rather than upon real and personal property.)

Mr. Reilly introduced an act prescribe a the manner in which taxes shall be levied and collected, (requiring taxes each Dollar of indebtedness, to be levied upon the property, alone from an acknowledgment of the same.) Ordered to be printed.

Mr. Dwyer, providing that owners of property where tramps congregate, and there is no complaint to the contrary, may appoint officers to make arrests.

Mr. Stewart, to amend act regulating the method of sale of lands for taxes.

Mr. Robinson, providing for the appointment of a state inspector of dismantling oils.

Mr. Wilkin, providing that within ten days after election any candidate for the Senate or Assembly may demand a recount of the votes, and the Supreme Court may order a recount to be made by the Judge of the County Court, and if such candidate has the legal number of votes he shall receive the certificate of the same. The Supreme Court shall have power to hear and determine the case, and shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and shall have power to compel the production of the ballots for such recount.

Mr. Robertson, providing that the expenses of the Legislature, Treasurer's Clerk Lands, and Mr. Lagolis, Treasurer's Clerk Lands, and Mr. Lagolis, Treasurer's Clerk Lands, and Mr. Lagolis

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LEGISLATIVE SUMMARY.

TRENTON, March 1.

In the Senate the bill assigning the diffusion of public information was passed by the committee, but a subsequent motion to the impression caused the bill to be laid upon the table.

Mr. Tall introduced a bill allowing an attorney or counselor now or hereafter to be made to assess himself, and that proceeds, if those of one city would not receive them, were to go here or elsewhere.—Why, or even so to them. This Golden Rule is also found, more generally in a negative, but sometimes in a positive form in Jewish and Old Christian writings of morality. The writings of Confucius often bid the reader not to do what he would not have done to him.—"This is the law and the prophets."—It is the summation and meaning of all the Old Testament.—"Strait gate."—"Strait" means narrow, close, as when we say that a person is in straitened circumstances, "must not be confounded by the scholar with straight.

Let yourself, then, be all the time finding fault with your companions. Don't talk about their mistakes or bad habits. Perhaps you imagine that people will think all the better of your humility or conceit if you complain of other people's surpass or superiors. But they will say, "Ah, judges other people by himself." He ought to be uncommonly faultless-perfect, or he is unwise, for other people are bad at heart, because they know how it is himself.

It pays better to be searching for good points than faults, and to be blind to faults. They are not so easy to find, but when they are found they are of much more importance to us. We can take a cowhide, a wheelbarrow, everything else but leaves a shadow behind behind itself. Our own faults are in the shade to us; but other people's faults are in the glare of light to us.

We cannot correct other people's faults, but can our own. When we try to correct the faults of others, we are seen impertinent and make troubles. Nobody will think we impertinent or be offended if we try to correct our own faults.

We are where faults himself that are in other people's eyes, because we see in others. His own eyesight, the will not be so set in the

Ye are the salt of the earth, but if the salt lose its savor, wherewith shall it be salted? It is then good for nothing, but to be cast out and trodden under foot of men. Ye are the light of the world. A city that is set on a hill cannot be hid. Neither do men light a candle, and put it under a bushel, but on a candlestick, and it giveth light unto all that are in the house. Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.

Matt. v. 13-16.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

MOCK MOCK PIE.—A cupful of peeled crackers, a cupful of water, two cupfuls of raw sugar, a cupful of vinegar, a cupful of raisins, chopped a little, four teaspoonfuls of cinnamon, two spoonfuls of cloves each.

BREAD.—Take a pint of sweet dough a little larger than a pint cup, and knead into it one egg, two tablespoonfuls melted butter, one teaspoonful salt, one teaspoonful sugar, one cup of milk, one cup of water, three quarts of flour, three well beaten eggs, one cup of yeast, one cup of potato yeast, one teaspoonful of saleratus, one teaspoonful of cream tartar.

Mix the sugar, salt, butter, and eggs together, add the milk and water, then the yeast, then the flour, then the saleratus and cream tartar, knead well, and let it rise twice, then form into loaves, let rise and bake.

WHITE BATTER.—One-fourth pound cheese, a piece of suet (or lard, if desired) chopped up and put into a pan, one egg, one cup of sour milk, one cup of water, salt, half teaspoonful of saleratus, one teaspoonful of cream tartar, three well beaten eggs, flour, stir well, bake in large crackers rolled fine; when the batter is properly mixed, add one cup of raisins, stoned and cut in two, and a very liberal dose of citron.

COTTAGE JELLY.—The currants should be picked the first week of August, crush, boil, strain, half and half sugar, boil half an hour, strain, boil and skim the jelly, pour into glasses, and when cold put a piece of white paper on the top of the jelly, and cover with a paper saturated in brandy, and tie down tight. Raspberry jelly is made in the same way.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

(From our regular correspondent.)

WASHINGTON, March 1.

The Senate has passed the Senate bill to amend the act to provide for the punishment of the crime of polygamy, and for other purposes, by a vote of 29 to 11. The bill is in substance the same as that which passed the House at the last session of Congress, and which was then reported from the Committee on Judiciary. It provides that no person who has married a woman in the Territories of the United States, or other place over which the United States has exclusive jurisdiction, while having a living wife, shall be disqualified from being a juror or from holding any office or place of trust or profit under the laws of the United States, but shall be deemed guilty of bigamy, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500 and by imprisonment not exceeding five years. The bill provides that no person shall be prosecuted, tried, or punished for any bigamy unless the indictment for the same shall be found within three years next after the commission of the offense. It also provides that the husband and wife may be witnesses against each other in the prosecution of persons charged with the offense of polygamy, and that the husband and wife may be witnesses for each other in such prosecutions. The bill also provides that the President may, by proclamation, extend to the Territory of Utah the benefits of the provisions of this act, upon the conditions therein stated.

The Senate Committee on Pensions has reported a bill to provide for the payment of pensions to the widows of deceased soldiers and sailors who married their husbands after the date of the passage of the act of March 3, 1879, and who have been married for a period of five years next preceding the date of the passage of this act, and who have not married since the death of their husbands, and who are now or may hereafter be in need of assistance, and who are unable to earn a support by reason of their age, infirmity, or other disability, and who are left without means of support by the death of their husbands, and who are not the mothers of children by their husbands, and who are not the mothers of children by their husbands, and who are not the mothers of children by