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Beef of the finest quality.
 Corned Beef, sugar-cured, a specialty.
 Beef, Veal, Lamb, and Mutton,
 Ham, Dried Beef, and Bacon.

Country Sausage.

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At H. L. McINTYRE'S

Gold Medal Butter is the best,—
 it won the prize at the World's Fair.



The New Year is bright and full of bargains for you. They are to be found in our stock. We will positively give you a liberal reduction for the month of January. It will pay you to call—stock must be reduced.

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 50 cent Gent's Shirts and
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 Where you find a good stock of
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 Shoes made to order.
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PEA COAL

You'll find it O. K.

W. H. Bernshouse

Railroad Avenue
 and Orchard Street,
 Hammonton.

The Republican.

[Entered as second class matter.]

SATURDAY, JAN. 2, 1897.

Congressman Fitzgerald, the lone Democrat from New England, says of the financial problem which confronts the country: "I am a Democrat, and I dislike to differ with the President, but don't agree with him on the revenue trouble. More revenue is needed, and we will not have prosperity until there is a bill passed that will afford ample revenue for the current expenses of the Government." This is a sensible position for a Democrat to take. It only wants two or three Democratic Senators of the same way of thinking to ensure the passage of a satisfactory tariff bill.

In the Cuban war, instead of killing men by the thousand, the Spaniards kill the same men three or four times. This is safer than the old way to most of the troops, but it is harder when bad luck does strike a man. He knows that it will not be sufficient to die once for his country, but he may be compelled to repeat the performance several times. The very serious state of affairs in Cuba has been productive of the strangest news that ever emanated from war correspondents who hadn't the faintest idea of what was going on, or were not permitted to tell what they knew.

Gov. Griggs is not addicted to long-winded messages, and his forthcoming annual message to the Legislature will doubtless be as concise as was his inaugural. But he will this time have a retrospect of a year's administration of the State Government to dwell upon, and it is fair to say that he will have no unpleasant topic to treat of. New Jersey was never in better condition, financially and otherwise, than it has been during the first year of Gov. Griggs' term.

An article appeared in the New York Sun, recently, mentioning the fact that corn is being shipped in vast quantities to Mexico. It is bought in the Western States for from ten to fifteen cents per bushel, and sold for two dollars per bushel in Mexican currency. Mr. Coleman is working in that southern land for two dollars per day,—just enough to buy a bushel of corn. A day laborer in the United States, if he works for one dollar per day (gold standard) could buy double the quantity of corn.

In New York, as well as New Jersey, the Prohibitionist vote was so light as to forfeit the place of that party on the official ballot. This does the Prohibitionists infinite credit, for it shows that they recognized the commanding importance of the money question and refused to throw their votes away.

A Democrat in Virginia has declined a certificate of election to Congress that was awarded to him on account of clerical irregularities in the returns, and his Republican competitor gets the place. And yet there are those who assert that miracles are unknown in these times.

The Presidential Electors of this State have been formally notified to appear in Trenton on the second Monday in January, to affix their signatures to a declaration that the people of New Jersey have, "by a large majority," decided in favor of Messrs. McKinley and Hobart.

Congress should reduce the number of members allotted to some Southern States. Mississippi, for instance, only polled 65,187 votes,—about the same as Hudson County, this State; yet Mississippi has seven members of Congress.

Senator Quay made a bull's eye when he said: "The prosperity which is expected under a Republican administration cannot come until the books of the Treasury balance, and our revenues equal or exceed our expenditures."

When Mr. McKinley spoke about employment for the unemployed, he had reference to mills and factories. Some people seem to have got a hazy idea that he meant post-offices.

The only one of New Jersey's eight representatives in Congress who was born outside the State is Hon. Chas. N. Fowler, who is a native of Illinois.

The eight largest cities of the country gave a net Democratic majority in 1892 of 102,402, and a net Republican majority in 1896 of 200,707.

Before election, the city of Paterson, this State, could not find purchasers for her bonds; now they are in demand at a good premium.

Cuba, it should be noted, is not to be considered one of the "dependencies," hereditaments and messages thereto.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your troubles? If not, get a bottle now and get well. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy, troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. 50 cents and \$1 at Croft's Pharmacy.

A ORDINANCE dividing the Town of Hammonton into two Election Districts, and establishing the boundary lines thereof.

Introduced December 26th, 1896.
 Section 1. Be it ordained by the Town Council of the Town of Hammonton, that hereafter all that portion of the Town of Hammonton lying south westerly from a line commencing at a point being the intersection of the middle line of a road commonly called the "Back Road" and the north-westerly boundary line of the Town of Hammonton, and extending thence along the middle line of the said Back Road southerly to its intersection with the middle line of Third Street; thence along the middle line of Third Street to the intersection of said Third Street with Maple Street; thence south forty-five degrees east to the south easterly boundary line of the Town of Hammonton, shall be known and designated as the First Election Precinct of the Town of Hammonton. And all that portion of the Town of Hammonton lying northeasterly from the aforesaid line shall be known and designated as the Second Election Precinct of the Town of Hammonton.
 Sec. 2. And be it ordained, That all ordinances and parts of ordinances inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this ordinance shall take effect immediately.

THE EXAMINER.

[Established 1823.]

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Complete Family Newspaper

During '97, its 75th year

It will publish several series of important articles that will be contributed by eminent men of various evangelical denominations, notably:

- Samuel W. Dike, LL.D., Secretary National Divorce Reform League.
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- Daniel Dorchester, D.D.
- Charles F. Twigg, D.D., President Western Reserve University.
- Washington Gladden, D.D.
- Prof. G. Murray, D.D., Vice President Princeton Seminary.
- Rev. J. Moore Gibson, D.D.
- Bishop John F. Hurst, D.D.
- President Valentine, D.D., Theological Seminary, Gettysburg.
- Theodore L. Taylor, D.D.
- Rev. George M. Stone, D.D.

As a matter of course, every eminent Baptist leader and scholar of eminence will be represented in The Examiner during 1897,—as most have been during 1896,—presenting to The Examiner readers their best work.

Edward Bright and His Times.

A series of historical and anecdotal articles covering the fifty years that Edward Bright was a central figure of the Baptist denomination, by Prof. Henry C. Noyes, of the Oberlin Seminary.

A LITERARY COURSE, under direction of Miss Virginia Sweet, instructor in English at Vassar College. The first quarter, beginning Nov. 23, concerns the Victorian Poets.

RAMBLER LETTERS, containing the weekly observations on men and things by that keen observer.

Rev. H. L. Wayland, D. D.,
 Senior Editor of the Examiner.

All this, and much more, in addition to the regular weekly features that make The Examiner a welcome visitor into tens of thousands of homes.

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 Cure DYSPEPSIA, HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION and PIMPLES.

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The modern standard Family Medicine: Cures common every ills of humanity.



The Union Store will be closed January 1st, 2nd, and 4th. Therefore we ask friends not to call on us until Tuesday, Jan 5th, when we will be ready to serve them with anything in our line.

We wish you all

A Happy New Year

and may it be a more prosperous than that of 1896.

SNEAR NONSENSE

When the price of coal carouses,
How we all might scorn its larks,
Could we only heat our houses
By the warmth of our remarks.
—Washington Star.

Wiley—"Tell me something good for a joke." Driley—"Point."—Boston Traveler.

The ignorance that is bliss is the ignorance of the man who thinks he knows it all.—Puck.

Mr. Dooley—"She is always running people down." Mr. Gurley—"A gossip, eh?" "No, a scorcher."—Life.

The Lady—"If you do not move on I shall whistle for the dog. The Man—"Let me sell you a whistle, mum.—Truth.

Mamma—"Mrs. Brown says her little boy looks very much like ours." Papa—"Then ours must be better-looking."—Puck.

"Harry, do you love your little baby brother?" "What's the use? He wouldn't know it if I did!"—New York Evening Journal.

"By the way, what is Maud's husband worth?" "I hear that her father gave \$300,000 for him."—Chicago Times-Herald.

"Is this a free translation?" asked the girl in the book store. "No, miss," replied the clerk; "it costs fifty cents."—Boston Traveler.

Marie—"Just think of the nerve of the fellow to propose to me." Merle—"Nerve? Why, it was absolute recklessness."—Truth.

Skaggs—"I thought Softy had quit drinking?" Briggs—"Oh, he did. He's now celebrating his reformation."—Kentucky Colonel.

Lady (admitting gifts at wedding)—"Ah, these are the souvenir spoons." Maid (indignantly)—"No, indeed, mum? They're solid silver."—Judge.

She—"What fine, broad shoulders you have!" He—"They're necessary for a half back." She—"My broad broad the full backs must be."—Judge.

Teacher—"Did you study this lesson?" Pupil—"I looked over it." Teacher—"Well, hereafter, just lower your gaze a little."—Philadelphia Record.

Bachelor—I am told that a married man can live on half the income that a single man requires. Married Man—"Yes. He has to."—New York Weekly.

May—"Were there any men at the sea shore?" Pamela—"Yes, one; but he wasn't popular." May—"Who was he?" Pamela—"The armless wonder."—Truth.

"Good morning, lieutenant, I hear you are engaged to Miss Rosenberg. Where is she now?" Lieutenant—"Oh, she's at home congratulating herself."—Fleegende Blaetter.

Charlie Flynn—"Now that you're married don't you find it rather hard settling down?" George Fastus—"Not nearly so hard, old boy, as settling up."—Kentucky Colonel.

Wasbey—"Sort of a far away look in Bingley's eyes, isn't there?" Cozzy—"Yes, that's because since election he has had them on a consularship in South Africa."—Roxbury Gazette.

Magistrate—"If you were innocent, why did you run away the moment the policeman appeared?" Pat—"Because, yer honor, thin cops do be always arlist in the wrong man."—Harper's Bazar.

Miss Wellalong (making a call)—"Katie, you are getting to be quite a girl. How old are you?" Katie—"Five. You're getting to be quite a girl, too. How old are you?"—Chicago Tribune.

She yawned, but still he lingered there; (Of bores he was the greatest), Until she murmured, in despair, "You're up-to-date, I must declare. For you're the very latest."—Washington Star.

She—"Of course I love the Princeton eleven; they all treated me so sweetly. He—I hadn't heard that you had met them. She—I haven't, but I won 10 pounds of candy on the game."—New York Evening World.

Her Mental Strain—"Have you been busy lately, Mrs. Plodgett?" "Yes; I've just worn myself out trying to think what all those things were that Mr. Plodgett promised to buy me after the election."—Chicago Record.

"Do you hear that whining in the next room?" "Yes; who is it?" "That's the football rusher who got off those manly utterances at the end of the game; his wife is rubbing his lame shoulder."—Chicago Record.

Yabsley—"The truest test of a man's friendship is his willingness to lend you money." Mullge—"Oh, most anybody will lend money. The real test is when you strike him for a second loan."—Indianapolis Journal.

Teacher—"Tommy, what do you mean, you naughty boy? Tommy—I ain't doin' nothin'." Teacher—"Why, Tommy, you whiffled; I heard you, Tommy." My mother says you shouldn't believe all you hear.—Boston Transcript.

"Mamma," said little Mary, "what does much mean?" "It means that you join in with what has been said, dearie—that you approve of and believe it." "O, yes, I know," said the little girl, "it's the opposite of nit!"—Harper's Bazar.

FELLOWES OF THE RED FLAG

THE New York anarchist, when seen through the medium of the sensational newspaper item, is in many respects unlike the real article, and close contact with him in his home and haunts robs him of his importance, divests him of his political strength and shows him to be an insignificant factor in the community and of much importance only to himself.

A peep into the meeting room of an anarchist assembly will show that it is, above all, un-American. Men and women who attend the meetings do not represent any particular calling, and one is likely to find among the professional idlers and ne'er-do-wells mechanics, clerks, artists, writers, musicians, teachers, lawyers and physicians. They are destructionists because they own nothing which could be destroyed, and they come together and preach revolution and violence.

There are men in the ranks of the anarchists who have been driven there by a chain of circumstances which has shattered their belief in the justice of established governments, and they feel justified in taking sides against law and order. They are men who felt the lash of Russian tyranny and who saw no reward for good citizenship, and whose patriotism was stamped out and destroyed by despotic measures. They escaped from their homes, shook off the chains which made life a burden, but many years of harsh treatment had made too deep an impression upon them to be removed in kinder surroundings, and they continue their crusade against established government here as they did abroad. Then there is the professional striker, who hates "the boss," who would rather be idle than work, and who would think it good fun to see the factory burn up if for no other reason than to furnish an excuse for idleness.

Many of the anarchist class are of the "theorist kind." They are the writers, the expert mechanics, the professional men. In most instances they have been failures in their professions, and are looked upon by their neighbors who are not anarchists as having "wheels." There are violent men and women in the various organizations who advocate death and destruction on the slightest provocation, but beyond ranting and brandishing imaginary firebrands they are harmless, and fear the law which they would seem to defy.

The anarchist is not at his best in a meeting hall nor in a parade. He shines out in his full glory in the beer stube, the kneipe or the East Side coffee house. There are saloons which are owned and managed by anarchists, where are the congregating places of the reds, and there, over games of chess and cards, under the influence of drinks of more or less potency, and in an atmosphere thick with bad tobacco fumes, the grievances of the "oppressed lower classes" are discussed and remedies are suggested.

The first thing that will strike the visitor to these places as strange is that most of the people whom he sees address one another as "Du" in token of the brotherly intimacy between them. This "Bruderschaft" does not exist among the men only, but the women who are known to be anarchists are also addressed in this manner, and they use the same term when speaking to the men. In one of the popular resorts of this kind a red flag is stretched behind the counter and the walls are decorated with cheap prints of scenes and portraits dear to the destructionist.

One picture, highly colored, represents the assassination of the Czar Alexander; another the shooting of the Archbishop of Paris by the Commune. Then there is a group of the Chicago bomb-throwers and similar cheerful pictures. There are portraits of Garibaldi, Louis Michel and Robert Blum, and a number of caricatures. The saloons are unlike others, because one rarely hears laughter there, and the men are always, even in their cups, serious.

To be in good standing and to command the respect of his fellow-anarchist a man must, above all, be "free" as to religion. In other words, he must look down upon those who attend church, and must lose no opportunity to show that in his opinion churches are unnecessary, and that those who attend them are fools. A slur at the church, a scathing remark as to a church dignitary or ridicule of some ancient and sacred religious custom

will always be applauded in an anarchist assembly, and if there is an occasional sign of hilarity in the anarchists' kneipe it is safe to say that it is provoked at the expense of religion. This is true of Protestants, Roman Catholics and Jews. When they enter the ranks of the anarchists they leave their religion behind, and when death ends his career the anarchist is borne away to his last resting place without religious rite. Many a fond wife or doting mother has been pushed aside when she has asked that a prayer might be said for him who had been her lover or her baby. "Religion is for women and for fools," they tell her. Then a friend of the dead man delivers an address, a glee club sings, and the mourners return to their kneipe and drink to the memory of their brother and to destruction.—New York Tribune.

"Setting the River on Fire." Sometimes, when a person wants to make an unpleasant remark in a pleasant sort of way about a dull boy, he will say, "That boy will never set the river on fire." Now, that is all very true; for even the smartest man in the world could never set a stream of water on fire, and so perhaps many of you who have heard this expression have wondered what is meant by setting the river on fire.

In England, many, many years ago, before the millers had machinery for sifting flour, each family was obliged to sift its own flour. For doing this, it was necessary to use a sieve, called a temse, which was so fixed that it could be turned round and round in the top of a barrel. If it was turned too fast the friction would sometimes cause it to catch fire; and as it was only the smart, hard-working boys who could make it go so fast as that, people got into the way of pointing out a lazy boy by saying that he would never set the temse on fire. After a while these sieves went out of use, but as there were still plenty of stupid boys in the world, people kept on saying that they would never set the temse on fire. Now, the name of the river Thames is pronounced exactly like the word "temse," and so, after many years, those persons who had never seen or heard of the old-fashioned sieve thought that "setting the temse on fire" meant setting the river Thames on fire. This expression became very popular and traveled far and wide, until the people living near other streams did not see why it was any harder for a slothful boy to get the Thames on fire than any other river, and so the name of the river was dropped, and everybody after that simply said "the river," meaning the river of his particular city or town; and that is how it is that people to-day talk of setting the river on fire.—St. Nicholas.

Vertical Handwriting on a Check. In a Camden school the vertical style of handwriting has recently been introduced, and the change in the pupils' chirography is very marked.

One of the pupils has an account in a savings bank. The other day he wanted \$5, and, filling up a check for that amount, signed it, and presented it at the paying teller's window.

The teller stared hard at the boy. "Is this your signature?" he asked.

"Yes, sir," replied the lad, in surprised tones.

Then the paying teller compared the signature on the check with that in the book containing the autographs of depositors. There was no resemblance between the two.

A consultation of officials was held, and the youthful depositor was pilled with more questions. Then it dawned upon him what the trouble was.

"Oh," said he, "they've changed the style of penmanship in our school, and I use the vertical system now. That's why my signature is different."

The check was paid.—Philadelphia Call.

A—"Come and take supper with me." B—"I can't, old man. I'm just married and my wife expects me home to coffee." A—"What! you drink coffee?" Why, I thought you always drank tea at night." B—"Oh, my wife cooks it so that no one can tell the difference."—Fleegende Blaetter.

Merritt—"Man was made to mourn, you know. Cora—And what was woman made for, pray? Merritt—"To make him do so, I suppose."—New York Truth.

The Old-Fashioned Man. "But what real objections can you have to women riding the wheel, Mr. Grovel?" "To tell the truth, I don't mind admitting that I object to it mostly because so many of them ride better than the men."—Chippinall Equipter.

Reverend. He—"And did you say the perspiration ran down your face?" She—"Ran down? It scorched!—You Kera Statesman."

Probably no man ever had so desperate an adventure, and survived it, as that which in July last befell little Emma Nelson, daughter of the postmaster of Susanville, Cal. That she should have survived it at all, to say nothing of coming through it in good health, and in entirely cheerful and hopeful spirits, is proof of remarkable bodily vigor and mental balance.

On the Fourth of July, while the celebration of Independence Day was in progress, little Emma, who is not yet 5 years old, wandered away from her father's house. Behind the town lies a mountain covered with wild woods, through which bears and mountain lions always roam. Into these woods, following a stream, little Emma wandered, and soon was completely lost. She did not lie down and cry, and give herself up to exposure and death; she seems to have had but one idea, and that was to keep walking until she found her papa.

She kept on marching around the mountain. Then she became aware that she was hungry. The woods about her were full of berries. She ate of them, and when night came found a comfortable place and lay down and slept.

In the morning she woke and found more berries, and tramped on, still looking for papa; with perfect confidence that she should find him soon; but she wandered farther and farther into the woods—quite away from the men who were searching for her, and who could hardly imagine that she was capable of travelling so far, or of taking care of herself for a day in such a wilderness.

After a time she ceased to find enough sustenance in the berries, and it would possibly have gone hard with her if she had not come upon some "meat" in the woods. What this "meat" was the people afterward discovered; it was the body of a calf, killed and partially devoured by coyotes. How desperate the little girl's state had become was proved by her eating of this; though she had not in the least lost her courage.

She still wandered about, keeping for some time, however, within reach of this "meat." She did not find her papa, nor he her; and she wandered, indeed, for seven days on this dreary mountain, eating berries, drinking from the stream when thirsty, and scrupulously washing herself in it every morning, as if she had been at home—and always looking hopefully for papa.

On Sunday, the 12th day of July, days after she had been given up for lost, a man who was passing along the bank of the river, in the most dangerous part of the woods, heard some one call to him, "Hello, Mr. Dash!" He was startled, but turning, he saw sitting on some driftwood on the bank of the stream; the little girl safe and well, and apparently quite unconcerned. He caught her up, and all he could say was:

"Why, Emma, where have you been?" "I've been looking for papa," answered the child.

He took her home, and she told the story of her long wandering quite connectedly. She said that she knew she was lost, but that she thought she should soon find papa. In the seven days through which she had wandered she had made a nine-mile circle around the mountain. She had not seen a bear, a cougar, or a coyote, though the woods are full of them. Certainly it would not be hard to believe that a special providence guarded and fed the child in this long sojourn in a wilderness.

The \$ Mark. Did it ever strike you as being at all peculiar that we should use the dollar mark (\$) before, instead of after the figures in expressing the sum of five, ten, twenty or any other number of dollars? We may say "twenty-five dollars" plain enough for any one to understand, but as soon as we put the expression into figures and characters it is "dollars twenty-five" (\$25) instead of 25, as it should be. Nor is this all that is peculiar in this connection: In every country which has a written language and a system of coinage the abbreviation for the unit of value precedes the figures. In England the pound mark (£) is used in the same manner that dollar mark is used in this country while the entire peculiarity is noticed in Germany, where the abbreviation (for mark) appears preceding the number, just as the French abbreviation (for franc) is used in France.

If the abbreviations are not in legend it is more apt to be corrected than in Mexico they have pesos instead of "p. 25," as of expect, and in Newfoundland a plain two-dollar piece, St. France, where the abbreviation used, we find such pieces as "20 francs" and "40 francs" many "they have a piece of a dollar," which is all very proper moment a clerk, bookkeeper or memorandum he tells you "th. x." The English pound is believed to be the origin of the abbreviation now in use. The letter by which it is expressed "pounds," just "lb." It has been suggested that we use our money abbreviations because that the Roman

character was used in the figures, this is the reverse. Thus the whole gotten in the habit of doing backward.—St. Louis Republic.

NEW STYLES IN SKATING. Large Assortment to Select Season.

With the opening of the season the business of selling skating skates picks up, says the Record. Persons who last year purchase skates on account of failure to decide on a pair in assortment offered have a multitude of new styles to consider. Many of the old styles have been placed on display this year with more improvements. Some have been so thoroughly red to fruits of the invent



NEW STYLES IN SKATING. that they have practiced from the old to the new are of all shapes and still have the conventional front" while the old skates has been substituted. Beginners pair with the slightly in front; and round

A Cougar on the Number of even an experienced self with an em It is a fact, how even in regions bounds; falls the skulking b contempt occasions, which be found in Three hun went out into weeks' sea named Geo "Jim" Will are recon valius. T deer, a be wild hom under so ce. All the away tent a teach chain killed but a sim of t

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If the abbreviations are not in legend it is more apt to be corrected than in Mexico they have pesos instead of "p. 25," as of expect, and in Newfoundland a plain two-dollar piece, St. France, where the abbreviation used, we find such pieces as "20 francs" and "40 francs" many "they have a piece of a dollar," which is all very proper moment a clerk, bookkeeper or memorandum he tells you "th. x." The English pound is believed to be the origin of the abbreviation now in use. The letter by which it is expressed "pounds," just "lb." It has been suggested that we use our money abbreviations because that the Roman

Did it ever strike you as being at all peculiar that we should use the dollar mark (\$) before, instead of after the figures in expressing the sum of five, ten, twenty or any other number of dollars? We may say "twenty-five dollars" plain enough for any one to understand, but as soon as we put the expression into figures and characters it is "dollars twenty-five" (\$25) instead of 25, as it should be. Nor is this all that is peculiar in this connection: In every country which has a written language and a system of coinage the abbreviation for the unit of value precedes the figures. In England the pound mark (£) is used in the same manner that dollar mark is used in this country while the entire peculiarity is noticed in Germany, where the abbreviation (for mark) appears preceding the number, just as the French abbreviation (for franc) is used in France.

interest... has become a black... said to have equan... perior Caligula spent... nths \$118,000,000... of gold in the world... is about \$3,000... the computation of... of Solomon's... 1,965,636... le and card playing... Michigan, according... r statutes... e in which capital... ridden by law are... and Rhode... Crystal Palace was... admitted 3,674,353... net was four months... the California mines... 58 are put down at... of Australia since... \$296,818,000... ish gentleman, rode... course of Kidars, in... rs and twenty min... of 1,000 guineas... of the earth at the... or Augustus is esti... 100. It is estimated... 10,000... l in the world is that... which weighs 432... t in City Hall, New... 10 pounds... ry rode nearly 800... three days when he... to Edinburgh to in... of the death of Queen... e Lafayette rode in... m Rhode Island to... 0 miles distant, in... etured in six and a... tes the number of... migrated from Europe... to 1883, at 27,205... 000,000 came to the... ty of over 7,000 in... ing under one mail... er for that one to... has to be carried... b society for the... cordial relations... France has just... society is called... tes... workers want... mbles have... Cleveland... factories are... add to their... has been... ry educa... guo has... must not... thea... trades... otive... is at... been... tme... e-... e-... Journalistic Wit... amid will please note that... States is not worrying very... how badly his feelings have... by Mr. Cleveland's some... marks about him.—Chi... questions in the Mario... in New York contained... words. The object of... tly, not only to es... ity of the prisoner, but... ty in the members of... -Pittsburg Times... New York Courts are... what constitutes a... law. As we... New York Ralms law... something to drink... sandwich on the... -Herald...

FARM NOTES.

At this season fowls do better if confined on rainy days.
Hogs at nine months should weigh from 250 to 300 pounds.
Both breed and feed are required to make a good dairy cow.
Hog-raising and dairying form a good combination for profit.
Feeding Brahmas all they will eat will usually stop them from laying.
If sulphur is given at all it should be given sparingly and never in damp weather.
Give a little oatmeal or stale bread soaked in milk as a first feed to young chickens.
Fifth and lack of ventilation cause more disease among poultry than anything else.
Road dust and finely sifted wood ashes in equal parts make a good material for the dust boxes.
Sell from the young stock and do not sacrifice fowls that have proved satisfactory unless very old.
The man who now shows his faith in sheep by staying in or going in that industry will surely come out on top.
Keep the cows from temptation by having the fences in such condition that they cannot get through or over them.
In a brooder each duckling chooses its own quarters, squats quietly down and remains there until morning without crowding.
In removing dead branches care should be taken to make the cut close and smooth. If a stub is left it will not heal over readily.
In the application of lime to land thirty to fifty bushels to the acre are generally used. Forty bushels is generally the best quantity.
A cold surrounding temperature is apt to reduce the temperature of the cream, which must be raised to a higher temperature before the butter will come.
If the land of our farms could be brought up to the highest point of productiveness, the yield of the various products would be immensely increased and profits would proportionately increase. The great need of our farms is more manure, and the need is so pressing that it should serve to enforce the importance of saving all the manures that are made on the farm.

Health Hints.

Always do as the sun does—look at the bright side of everything; it is just as cheap, and three times as good for digestion.
Cheap tooth brushes are responsible for many obscure throat, stomach and intestinal ailments. The bristles are only glued on, and come off by the half dozen when wet and brought into contact with the teeth.
The consumption of mutton is similar to that of beef, and it is about equal in nutritive value to beef. Lamb is about the same.
Smoked ham is one of the most wholesome forms of meat. Ham is more digestible when boiled and served sliced thin and cold.
Veal is less nutritive and possesses more waste and less fat than beef. In Germany it is considered as excellent as beef, and is prescribed for invalids, but in England and America it is thought harmful for persons with weak digestion.
Beef is the most nutritious of all animal foods, and can be eaten longer continuously than any other kind of meat, resembling rice and bread in this respect. Fresh beef is almost completely digested—more completely than milk is—by an adult.
For wounds received from rusty nails, put soft soap on the stove and let it come to a boil, then thicken with Indian meal and apply.
The tongue is of great diagnostic value, and by close observation it will give us valuable aid in determining the character of disease. The tongue tells of the condition of the blood, the condition of the nervous system, and the functions of nutrition and excretion.
We find the expression of disease in form, its condition of dryness or moisture, its coatings and colors. The tongue in form is expressive of disease. A congested and pointed tongue indicates a condition of irritation and inflammation of blood to the stomach and bowels, and it is safe to give it full and be careful in the administration of remedies.

Journalistic Wit.

—Daniel Campbell and his wife, of Walton County, Florida, are said to be respectively 117 and 118 years old.
—A steel fly wheel twenty-five feet in diameter and requiring 250 miles of wire in its construction, has been made in Germany.

THE BEST FAMILY MEDICINE

She Has Ever Known Words of Praise from a New York Lady for
AYER'S PILLS



"I would like to add my testimony to that of others who have used Ayer's Pills, and to say that I have taken them for many years, and always derived the best results from their use. For stomach and liver troubles, and for the cure of headaches caused by these derangements, Ayer's Pills cannot be equalled."

AYER'S PILLS

Highest Honors at World's Fair.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla Cures all Blood Disorders.

Housewives Helps.

To be in perfection, a salad should be eaten the moment it is dressed.
Never wash a pudding cloth with soap. Use clean, clear water; dry quickly and keep in a place free from dust and odors.
Coffee readily imbibes exhalations from other substances, and thus often acquires a disagreeable flavor; brown sugar should never be placed near it.
Soiled clothes should not be left lying loose in the bottom of a closet. This is an untidy habit; and besides, they may be injured by the nibbling of mice.
To purify stale lard and make it sweet, bring to the boiling point with slices of cold raw potatoes thrown in. Skim off the impurities as they rise at the top.
The worst position in which a painting can be placed is directly opposite a window, as its surface so reflects the light that the object cannot be seen, except from a wide view.
Some of the essentials for a guest's chamber are a big, easy rocking chair, a table, with pen, ink and paper, a well equipped sewing basket, a few of the novels of the day, a magazine and a few newspapers.
Boil turnips in a good deal of water with salt in it. If they boil too long, they lose their sweetness and become bitter. The addition of a little white sugar is an improvement. An hour is the medium time required.

RECIPES.

CHOCOLATE CAKE.
One and two-thirds cup of flour, one cup of sugar, two-thirds cup of milk, one egg, one teaspoonful of soda, two teaspoonfuls of cream of tartar, one teaspoonful of butter. Put the cream of tartar and soda (or baking powder, if preferred) into the flour and sift it. Stir the butter, sugar, yolk of the egg, with a little of the milk, to a cream, add by degrees the flour, the remainder of the milk, and last the well-beaten white of the egg. Grease three jelly tins, pour in the cake, and bake in moderately quick oven fifteen minutes.
Grate one square of Baker's chocolate, mix with one-fourth cup of cold milk, stir it into one-half cup of boiling milk and boil until like cream; sweeten to taste, cool and flavor with vanilla. Put one-half of the mixture over the top of one cake, stand another cake on top of this, then the remainder of the chocolate on that, and then the remaining cake on top the filling. Cover with chocolate icing or not, as you choose.

SPONGE PUDDING.

Four eggs, one-half cup flour, one pint of milk, butter size of egg, one-half cup of sugar. Scald milk in double kettle, mix the flour with a little cold water, stir into hot milk and cook well. Let it cool, then add butter, sugar and eggs beaten separately. Bake one hour in a pan of water in oven and serve with wine sauce.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

January 3, 1897.

CHRIST'S ASCENSION.
GOLDEN TEXT: *While he blessed them, he was parted from them, and carried up into heaven.*—Luke 24: 51.
(Acts 1: 1-4. Memory verses: 7-9.)

LESSON PLAN AND ANALYSIS.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER:—*The Church at Work.*
GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER:—*We are laborers with God.*—1 Cor. 3: 9.
LESSON TOPIC:—*Witnessing the Lord's Ascension.*

- OUTLINE:
1. The Lord's Earthly Ministry.
 2. The Lord's Triumphant Ascension.
 3. The Apostles' New Career.

DAILY HOME READINGS:
M.—Acts 1: 1-14. The ascension.
T.—Luke 24: 44-53. The parting blessing.
W.—John 16: 1-11. To the Father.
T.—Heb. 9: 23-28. For us.
F.—Heb. 10: 1-13. On the throne.
S.—Eph. 1: 15-23. Head over all.
S.—Rev. 1: 9-13. Alive forever.
(These Home Readings are the selections of the International Bible Reading Association.)

LESSON ANALYSIS.

1. THE LORD'S EARTHLY MINISTRY.
A. Its Characteristics:
All that Jesus began both to do and to teach (1).
Jesus went about, teaching, preaching, healing, Matt. 4: 23.
Jesus who went about doing good (Acts 10: 38).
B. Its Termination:
Until the day in which he was received up (2).
When he should be received up, he set his face to go (Luke 9: 51).
The night cometh, when no man can work (John 9: 4).
C. Its Confirmation:
He also shewed himself alive, by many proofs (3).
The Lord is risen indeed, and hath appeared to Simon (Luke 24: 34).
This Jesus did God raise up, whereof we all are witnesses (Acts 2: 32).
D. Its Vitality:
He charged them to wait for the promise (4).
Tarry ye, until ye be clothed with power from on high (Luke 24: 49).
In demonstration of the Spirit and of power (1 Cor. 2: 4).
II. THE LORD'S TRIUMPHANT ASCENSION.
1. The Final Assembling:
When they were come together (6).
He led them out until they were over against Bethany (Luke 24: 50).
Then he appeared to James; then to all the apostles (1 Cor. 15: 7).
2. The Final Caution:
It is not for you to know times or seasons (7).
Of that day and hour knoweth no one (Matt. 24: 36).
The day of the Lord so cometh as a thief (1 Thess. 5: 2).
3. The Final Assurance:
Ye shall receive power, when the Holy Ghost is come (8).
In those days will I pour out my spirit (Joel. 2: 29).
Behold, I send forth the promise of my Father (Luke 24: 49).
4. The Final Commission:
Ye shall be my witnesses, unto the uttermost part (9).
Go ye into all the world, and preach the gospel (Mark 16: 15).
Ye are witnesses of these things (Luke 24: 48).
5. The Final View:
He was taken up; and a cloud received him out of their sight (9).
So then the Lord Jesus was received up into heaven (Mark 16: 19).
He parted from them, and was carried up into heaven (Luke 24: 51).
III. THE APOSTLES' NEW CAREER.
1. Commissioned by Angels:
Two men stood by them in white apparel (10).
Their angels do always behold the face of my Father (Matt. 18: 10).
Are they not all ministering spirits? (Heb. 1: 14).
2. Recalled to Activity:
Why stand ye looking up into heaven (11).
And now why tarriest thou? arise, and be baptized (Acts 22: 16).
Awake, thou that sleepest, and arise (Eph. 5: 14).
3. Assured by Promise:
This Jesus, which shall so come in like manner (11).
They shall see the Son of man coming (Matt. 24: 30).
I come again, and will receive you unto myself (John 14: 3).
4. Engrossed in Devotion:
These all with one accord continued steadfastly in prayer (14).
Continuing steadfastly with one accord in the temple (Acts 2: 46).
Steadfast, unmoveable, always abounding in the work (1 Cor. 15: 58).

Verses 1.—"All that Jesus began both to do and to teach." (1) The acts of Jesus; (2) The word of Jesus; (3) The records of Jesus.
Verse 2.—"The apostles whom he had chosen." (1) The apostolic company; (2) The apostolic authority; (3) The apostolic work.
Verse 3.—"Ye shall be baptized with the Holy Ghost." (1) A peerless gift; (2) A positive assurance.
Verse 4.—"Ye shall be my witnesses." Witnesses (1) For whom? (2) Concerning what? (3) To whom? (4) For what?

Verses 10.—"He was taken up." (1) Whence? (2) Whither? (3) How? (4) Wherefore?
Verse 11.—"This Jesus shall so come in like manner." (1) The ascension of Jesus; (2) The return of Jesus.
Verse 14.—"These all with one accord continue steadfastly in prayer." (1) The company; (2) The concord; (3) The continuance.

RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS.

The Building Used by Miss Barton in Constantinople

The work done by the Red Cross Society in Armenia under Miss Clara Barton has been watched with interest. The headquarters of the American Red Cross Relief Expedition in Constantinople.



RED CROSS HEADQUARTERS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

people was in an old building of which we give an illustration. For many months this building has been in the center of extremely lively occurrences. Miss Barton went to Constantinople in the early summer. She has recently issued a very interesting report of the work she accomplished there.

Literary Notes.

"Dorothy always begins a novel in the middle."
"What's that for?"
"Why, then she has two problems to get excited over—how the story will end and how it will begin."—New York Journal.
Just Hit His Case.
Employer—I'm afraid I've nothing in the way of work to give you just now. The times are hard and there's little to do.
Tramp—That's just the kind of work I enjoy.—Yale Record.
Transferred.
Owens—What's in a name, anyhow?
Dunne—Not much in yours, old man.
Owens—What do you mean?
Dunne—Why, everything you've got is in your wife's name, isn't it?—Brooklyn Life.

No Change.

Mrs. Church—Do you find any change in your husband since he returned from the seaside?
Mrs. Gotham—Well, no; I went through his pockets last night but couldn't find a cent.—Yonkers Statesman.

She Never Dies.

"Come with me," said Death.
"You don't know me," laughed the prone. "I am the slave who nursed Washington."—New York Journal.

Answered.

Mrs. Grumpy—Why don't wives rise up and make their husbands stand around?
Grumpy—Because men never propose to that kind of women.—Detroit Free Press.

A Business Chance.

"James," said the undertaker, "it's about time to close the shop. Have you heard of any change in the condition of Mr. Simpson since noon?"
"No, sir," replied the boy, "except they've just turned off the doctors and called in a Christian scientist."
"James," rejoined his employer, shaking his head gloomily, "we will keep the shop open half an hour longer."—New York Recorder.

German Clerks in London.

London clerks complain bitterly of the terrible competition they have to meet in the shape of innumerable young Germans who come to that city, not to earn a living, but to learn the language. These invaders are content with wages ridiculously small, as they look upon the service merely as a sort of postgraduate course in business methods, and expect to find compensation in the high salaries they will command at home after it is completed.

Same Old Persecution.

"Mabel, wouldn't it be jolly if we could ride through life like this to gether?"
"Now, George, if you're going to be spoony, for goodness' sake turn down the lamp."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Without Advertisement, Too.

"Ah, good morning," said the early bird to the worm. "Looking for a job?"
"That's what. Anything I can do for you?"
"Yes, you'll about fill the bill, I think."—Harlem Life.

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In Chancery of New Jersey. Between Camille Michel, Complainant, and Rosa Tradellus, Emil Tradellus, and The Fruit Growers' Union and Co-Operative Society, Limited, Defts. On Bill to Foreclose. Defendants in the above stated cause. By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a cause wherein Camille Michel is complainant and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear, plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant, on or before the twenty eighth day of January next, or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you. The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Max Tradellus to complainant, dated the twenty-ninth day of September, eighteen hundred and ninety, on lands in Town of Hammonton, County of Atlantic, in this State. And you, Rosa Tradellus, are made a defendant because you own the said land. And you, Emil Tradellus, are made a defendant because you are the husband of said Rosa, and have an inchoate right of tenant by courtesy on said land. Dated November 21st, 1898. A. J. KING, Solicitor, Hammonton, N. J. No. 49-41 | p. 64-68

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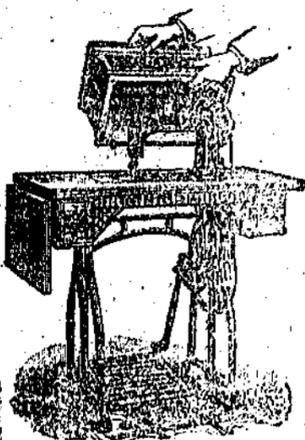
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a. m.	a. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	p. m.	STATIONS.	a. m.	a. m.
8 00	8 15	2 00	2 15	5 00	5 15	Philadelphia	4 25	4 40
8 05	8 20	2 05	2 20	5 05	5 20	Camden	4 30	4 45
8 10	8 25	2 10	2 25	5 10	5 25	West Camden	4 35	4 50
8 15	8 30	2 15	2 30	5 15	5 30	Haddon Heights	4 40	4 55
8 20	8 35	2 20	2 35	5 20	5 35	Magnolia	4 45	5 00
8 25	8 40	2 25	2 40	5 25	5 40	Clementon	4 50	5 05
8 30	8 45	2 30	2 45	5 30	5 45	Williamstown Junction	4 55	5 10
8 35	8 50	2 35	2 50	5 35	5 50	Cedar Brook	5 00	5 15
8 40	8 55	2 40	2 55	5 40	5 55	Winslow Junction (N. Y.)	5 05	5 20
8 45	9 00	2 45	3 00	5 45	6 00	Hammonton	5 10	5 25
8 50	9 05	2 50	3 05	5 50	6 05	La Costa	5 15	5 30
8 55	9 10	2 55	3 10	5 55	6 10	Elwood	5 20	5 35
9 00	9 15	3 00	3 15	6 00	6 15	Egg Harbor	5 25	5 40
9 05	9 20	3 05	3 20	6 05	6 20	Brigantine Junction	5 30	5 45
9 10	9 25	3 10	3 25	6 10	6 25	Pineville	5 35	5 50
9 15	9 30	3 15	3 30	6 15	6 30	Atlantic City	5 40	5 55

SUNDAY TRAINS leave Hammonton as follows: Down train express, 9:45 a. m. Up train, accommodation, 8:00 a. m.

WEST JERSEY & S. September 29, 1898.

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Sun. Ex.	Sun. Acc.	Sun. Acc.	Ex.	Acc.	Man. Ex.	Acc.	Man. Ex.	Acc.	Man. Ex.	Acc.
8 15	8 30	8 45	2 00	2 15	5 00	5 15	5 30	5 45	6 00	6 15
8 20	8 35	8 50	2 05	2 20	5 05	5 20	5 35	5 50	6 05	6 20
8 25	8 40	8 55	2 10	2 25	5 10	5 25	5 40	5 55	6 10	6 25
8 30	8 45	9 00	2 15	2 30	5 15	5 30	5 45	6 00	6 15	6 30
8 35	8 50	9 05	2 20	2 35	5 20	5 35	5 50	6 05	6 20	6 35
8 40	8 55	9 10	2 25	2 40	5 25	5 40	5 55	6 10	6 25	6 40
8 45	9 00	9 15	2 30	2 45	5 30	5 45	6 00	6 15	6 30	6 45
8 50	9 05	9 20	2 35	2 50	5 35	5 50	6 05	6 20	6 35	6 50
8 55	9 10	9 25	2 40	2 55	5 40	5 55	6 10	6 25	6 40	6 55
9 00	9 15	9 30	2 45	3 00	5 45	6 00	6 15	6 30	6 45	7 00
9 05	9 20	9 35	2 50	3 05	5 50	6 05	6 20	6 35	6 50	7 05
9 10	9 25	9 40	2 55	3 10	5 55	6 10	6 25	6 40	6 55	7 10
9 15	9 30	9 45	3 00	3 15	6 00	6 15	6 30	6 45	7 00	7 15
9 20	9 35	9 50	3 05	3 20	6 05	6 20	6 35	6 50	7 05	7 20
9 25	9 40	9 55	3 10	3 25	6 10	6 25	6 40	6 55	7 10	7 25
9 30	9 45	10 00	3 15	3 30	6 15	6 30	6 45	7 00	7 15	7 30
9 35	9 50	10 05	3 20	3 35	6 20	6 35	6 50	7 05	7 20	7 35
9 40	9 55	10 10	3 25	3 40	6 25	6 40	6 55	7 10	7 25	7 40

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