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SWAYNE'S OINTMENT

AN UNFAILING REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN DISEASES
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OINTMENT

THE GREAT CURE FOR ITCHING PILES

Symptoms are moisture, stinging, itching, worst at night, seems as if pin-worms were crawling about the rectum; the private part often affected. A safe, pleasant, economical and positive cure. SWAYNE'S OINTMENT is superior to any article in the market. Sold by druggists, or sent 25 cts. in 6-cs. Stamp, 3 Boxes, \$1.25. Address, Dr. SWAYNE & SON, Phila., Pa.

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BALED HAY
 90 cents and
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 UNDERTAKER,
 Is prepared to furnish Caskets (with handles and plates), Shrouds, Robes of any quality wanted. Funerals promptly attended to. Chairs re-seated, and Furniture repaired and renovated.
 SHOP on Egg Harbor Road, next to Aiken's Carriage Factory, Hammonton.

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 Painter and Paper Hanger,
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A. J. SMITH,
 NOTARY PUBLIC
 AND
 COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
 Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, and other papers executed in a neat, careful and correct manner.
 Hammonton, N. J.

From the Capital.
 WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 24, 1883.
 A statement has been prepared at the Treasury Department which shows the total estimated receipts of the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1883, under the operation of the new tariff act, to be \$405,000,000. Of this amount \$220,000,000 is the estimated revenue from customs; \$143,500,000 from internal revenue, and \$41,500,000 from miscellaneous sources. The revenues for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, were as follows: from customs, \$220,410,000; from internal revenue, \$146,497,000; from miscellaneous sources, \$36,618,000; total, \$403,525,000.
 Orders have been issued from the Treasury Department to the Superintendents of the lake districts of the Life Saving Service, directing them to instruct the keepers of stations to enlist crews for the ensuing active season, which will extend from the opening to the closing of navigation.
 Treasurer Gillfillan will to-day mail 49,545 checks to pay the interest due, April 1st, on registered bonds of the four per cent loan, amounting to the neat sum of \$5,735,694.
 The receipts from internal revenue yesterday were \$382,276, and from customs \$662,483. The national bank notes received for redemption amounted to \$329,000.
 The sub-treasury balances in New York are: coin, \$128,311,735; currency, \$6,910,614.
 HOWARD.

From Virginia
 MR. EDITOR:—Here it is, Good Friday, while blustering old March, with his unsettled and changed temper, is loath to give us more than a day or two of pleasant weather, between which he sandwiches a storm of sleet, or snow. The blue birds and robins, as well as the cardinal bird, have been doing their best for the past two weeks, with their musical little throats, to persuade the growing old month to moderate his irascible temper, and make it pleasant for the coming spring; and the cunning little wrens have been playing "Hide and Seek" among the evergreens, as though trying to find a spot secure from his blustering breezes; but he seems determined to do his best to make things unpleasant generally. The spring lizards have been looking out, and have given their glad welcome to the genial rays of the sun, but crusty old March seems to give them the benefit of transparent windows to their homes, even though they give no evidence of willingness to foot the bills for glazing. And now, on this 23d morning of March, we are treated to another carpet of snow, over the wheat and rye fields, which had already put on their dress of green, to welcome the approach of spring. I feel a desire to learn how it is with you down on the coast, whether this blizzard had postponed its approach because Wiggins had presumed to name a day for it in his programme. But it is well to take it for granted that March is always true to himself, and has no more respect for those dwelling on the plains, than for those who aspire to higher altitudes. He plays his tricks of wet and dry, and rain or shine, regardless of our likes or dislikes. Well, he can't stay much longer,—another week will consign him to his grave, and I suppose but few will shed tears at his burial. Then April will be here, and while I am planting my grape vines, I will be regretting that I have no neighbors who will be ready to appreciate with me the advantages of this soil and climate to the growth of the grape. I am sure there are many in your county who would be vastly the gainers by selling out their little vineyard, which are starving in the white sand, and with the same money purchase three times as much of our rich black soil, which will grow grapes excellently, without munnure or so much expensive digging and trenching, and the same can be said of almost the whole list of fruits and vegetables. This is the home of the apple, for size

and quality; and I have no doubt equally suitable for the pear or plum. But for potatoes it has no equal, growing large and healthy, and being exceptionally mealy and fine flavored, so much so that the potatoes from the "Peaks of Otter" were mentioned by a Professor in our University, as no doubt owing their fine quality, to some ingredient in the soil. Our onions are unusually mild and sweet; and as for carrots and parsnips, they are unequalled for tenderness and delicate flavor. But I can't close without shedding one tear of regret for the fate of poor Hammonton, to think that you are getting so rich and luxurious, and have so much money to throw away that you are going into a lawsuit to settle the location of a road. What are a few feet, one way or the other, of Jersey white sand. Come out here, where we have broad acres and to spare, and where the granite boulders are settled so deep and so solid, there will be no chance for a lawsuit about the course of a road for ages to come.
 Yours for Peace, A. H. V. D.
 Peaks of Otter, Va.

No county in the State was more ably represented in the Legislature than Atlantic. The Republicans in that county have been especially fortunate in that respect and if they are wise they will hold the supremacy gained during the last session by retaining in their respective positions both Mr. Gardner and Mr. Bryant. The former, who has long been known as the orator of the State, by his wise and impartial rulings as presiding officer of that body greatly facilitated the business of the session, while his uniform courtesy gained for him the warm personal friendship of the entire Senate. Perfectly familiar with the needs of the State, possessing a convincing power of argument and thoroughly conversant with routine legislation, he proved the right man in the right place. In the Assembly Mr. Bryant has exceeded the anticipations of his most sanguine friends by the active and influential part he has taken in its proceedings. He is a ready and logical debater and his speeches were terse and to the point. His constituents could not do better than to return him next fall.—W. J. Press.

The following is a list of the jury drawn on Tuesday for the April term of Court for this county:

Egg Harbor Township.—Gideon H. Adams, Aaron R. Smith, Richard Risley, Joseph Jeffries, Evan M. Adams, John English, John S. Ireland, Jeremiah Risley, Elijah A. Adams.

Buccoo Vista.—John Faux, Charles L. W. Cake.

Atlantic City.—James Stokes, James E. Downs, John P. Giberson, George B. Burton, Wm. Chamberlain, H. H. Y. Wicks, Adolph Schiecht, Charles Evans, William H. Brown, Constant Conover, William S. Black, Frank R. Austin, Washington Yates.

Hammonton.—Robert Bing, James Clark, Charles Bacon, Daniel Carman, Peter Mardock, Lewis Smith.

Hammonton.—Albert Adams, A. J. Fauce, William Baker, Frank Ransom.

Weymouth.—Joseph Townsend, Chas Campbell.

Galloway.—James B. Johnson, Martin V. Giberson, Joseph B. Turner, Richard Risley.

Absecon.—E. Alonzo Cordery, Martin Pitney, Pitney Blackman.

Egg Harbor City.—Louis Ertell, John A. Evers, Philip Bergman.

Mullica.—Edward Nusbit, Henry Hallway.

THE MECHANISM OF MAN.—Man is nothing more than a fine piece of mechanism and as such he must expect to get out of order occasionally. Especially is this the case in the spring time, when like the clogged works of a watch, he should undergo a thorough internal cleaning. The simile is a good one, the only difference being that man can be renewed at a much lower figure than a watch—that is if he uses Swayne's Pills. For spring ailments they are infallible, overcoming indigestion, languor, liver and kidney complaint and other kindred diseases in a short time.
 Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the first blood medicine to prove a real success, still holds its place as first in public estimation, both at home and abroad, as shown by its miraculous cures, and immensely increased sales.

FISHING FOR MONEY.—The girl of the period fishes for the man with lots of "tin" in the hand or in prospect, if he hasn't enough of common sense to properly set a yellow hen—but all shrewd people who know what good health is and desire to retain it use Swayne's Pills, because they contain no mercury or any other deleterious substances, acting upon the system like magic. Liver complaint, bilious disorders, dropsy, epilepsy, female derangements, etc., etc., are soon overpowered by their use and the wise ones will take advantage of this fact.

Fertilizers!
 Farmers can get
ALMOST ANYTHING
 In the way of Fertilizers, at
GEO. ELVINS'
 Main Road and Believe Avenue,
 Hammonton.

Mapes' Complete Manures.
 Corn Manure,
 Potato Manure,
 Fodder Corn Manure,
 Fruit and Vine Manure,
 Early Vegetable and Truck Manure,
 Grass and Grain Spring Top-Dressing;

Together with a supply of Peruvian Guano, Land Plaster, German Kainit, and Ground Bone.

Also, the celebrated STOCK BRIDGE MANURES, originated by Hon. Levi Stockbridge, President of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and Professor of Agriculture.

HALL'S
 Vegetable Sicilian
HAIR RENEWER
 was the first preparation perfectly adapted to cure diseases of the scalp, and the first successful restorer of faded or gray hair to its natural color, growth, and youthful beauty. It has had many imitations, but none have so fully met all the requirements needful for the proper treatment of the hair and scalp. HALL'S HAIR RENEWER has steadily grown in favor, and spread its fame and usefulness to every quarter of the globe. Its unparalleled success can be attributed to but one cause: the entire fulfillment of its promises.
 The proprietors have often been surprised at the receipt of orders from remote countries, where they had never made an effort for its introduction.
 The use for a short-time of HALL'S HAIR RENEWER wonderfully improves the personal appearance. It cleanses the scalp from all impurities, cures all humors, fever, and dizziness, and thus prevents baldness. It stimulates the weakened glands, and enables them to push forward a new and vigorous growth. The effects of this article are not transient, like those of alcoholic preparations, but remain a long time, which makes its use a matter of economy.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE
 FOR THE
WHISKERS
 Will change the beard to a natural brown, or black, as desired. It produces a permanent color that will not wash away. Consisting of a single preparation, it is applied without trouble.
 PREPARED BY
R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H.
 Sold by all Dealers in Medicines.

FOR ALL THE FORMS
 OF
Scrophulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders.
 the best remedy, because the most searching and thorough blood-purifier, is
Ayer's Sarsaparilla.
 Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles, \$5.

Dr. SHIDLE,
 DENTIST,
Has Removed,
 To Mr. Cogley's new building, east side of Bellevue Ave., Hammonton.

THE LADIES' STORE
 OF
HAMMONTON.
TOMLIN & SMITH,

Corner of Bellevue & Harton St.
 Hamburg Embroideries, Laces, White Goods, Fancy Articles, Toys, and MILLINERY GOODS. Ladies' Furnishing Goods a Specialty. Demorest's Spring Fashions have been received.

Mrs. J. Sibley
 Begs to inform the Ladies of HAMMONTON and VICINITY,
 That she is making Ladies' Dresses, and Wraps of all kinds. Also Children's Suits at the LOWEST CASH PRICES.
 She asks the favor of your patronage, and will be pleased to see Ladies at her residence, on Main Road, opposite Oak, Hammonton, N. J.

Prices as low as the best work can be done for.
ALLEN B. ENDICOTT,
 ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Master and Solicitor in Clergy,
 MAY'S LANDING, N. J.

G. F. Jahneke, M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
 Office at his residence, corner of Vine St. and Central Avenue.
 Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M., 5 to 6 P. M.

COAL!
 We are now prepared to receive orders for coal, to be delivered at any time through the Fall and Winter, at lowest prices. We deliver coal when desired. The various sizes and best qualities of coal constantly on hand at our yard on Railroad Avenue, opposite the railroad shed. Coal furnished direct from cars, monthly. Orders by mail promptly attended to. Give us your orders early.
G. F. SAXTON.
 HAMMONTON, N. J.

SHERIFF'S SALE
 By Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, issued out of the New Jersey Court of Chancery, will be sold at public vendue, on
Saturday the 14th day of April, 1883,
 at TWO O'CLOCK in the afternoon of said day, at the Court House in May's Landing.
 All that tract or parcel of land and premises situate, lying and being in the town of Hammonton, in the County of Atlantic and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the center of Pine road at a distance of three hundred and twenty rods northeast of Main road; thence extending [1] north forty-five degrees thirty minutes west, eighty rods to a point; thence [2] north forty-four degrees thirty minutes east, twenty rods to a point; thence [3] south forty five degrees and thirty minutes east, eighty rods to the center of Pine road aforesaid; thence [4] along the same south forty four degrees and thirty minutes west, twenty rods to the place of beginning, containing ten and one-half acres of land, strict measure, being a certain tract of land that Frederick Davis et al., conveyed by deed, dated March thirtieth, 1866, to Mary J. Griffith, and is recorded in the Clerk's Office of Atlantic County, in Liber 23 of Deeds, page 227, relation thereto will more fully show.
 Seized as the property of George Olivit et al., and taken in execution on the writ of Anna Glueck executrix, etc., and to be sold by
ISAAC COLLINS,
 Dated Jan. 27, 1883.
DAVID J. PARSONS, Solicitor.

GEMS.

Adversity, sage, useful guest. Every instructor, but the best: It is from those alone who know Justly to value things—Somerville.

O, that potato, dearest of offices. Were you not so corruptly used, that clear honor Were purchased by the merit of the wearer! —Shakespeare.

Late February days; and now, at last, Might you have thought that winter's war Was past. The happy birds were hurrying here and there, As something soon would happen. Reddened now The hedges, and in gardens many a bough Was overladen of buds. Sweet days indeed! —William Morris.

I know that sunshine, through whatever rift, How shaped it matters not, upon my halls Paints daisies as perfect-rounded as his aureole. And like his antipathy, the ray divine. Lower fading entrance, perfect still, Repels the image unimpaled of God. —Lowell.

How can I tell the signals and the signs By which one heart another heart divines? How can I tell the many thousand ways By which it keeps the secret it betrays? —Longfellow.

A mighty pain to love is this. And his a pain that pains to miss: And all that pains the greatest pain Is to love and love is vain. —Cowley.

Who can all souls of others ill escape Is but a brute at best in human shape. —Tate.

This, above all, to thine own self be true; And it must follow, as the night the day, Thou canst not then be false to any man. —Shakespeare.

What exhibitions various hath the world Witness'd of mutability in all! That we account most durable below? —Is the die cast on which all subsist, —The sunbeams, and change at last of them. —Cowper.

Can mortal men complain? Thus what he knows our wants divide. Thus things that those who know desire. —Dryden.

Is this that on the choice of friends Our good or evil name depends. —Gay.

Far in the sunny South she lingers, Yet slowly comes along, With fairy garlands in her fingers, Her smiles will rapture bring. The sunlight from her hair is streaming—Thrice welcome, lovely spring. She brings us gifts, the royal maiden. Fair flowers to deck the hills; With primroses her arms are laden, Bunches and daffodils; Pale crocuses have come before her. Wild birds her voice come adoring. The thrushes sing hearts adore her. The gray world's darling, Spring. —J. M. Eaton.

Helen's Lodger.

It was a pleasant little place, only a story and a-half high, but spread out over a great deal of ground. There was a big velvet lawn in front, with a dozen beech trees that had stood there for a hundred years—magnificent as ever. There were old-fashioned flowers, a well with a veritable mossy can bucket; there were plenty of vegetables in the little kitchen garden, eggs fresh every day, and all the milk that was wanted.

"It is the very place for you," Laura Hesketh said, with a happy, eager look in her dark eyes.

And Mr. Hartley smiled back at her, with that look a man gives a pretty girl whom he admires.

"I shall decide upon it, then. The situation is good, the terms reasonable, and the landlady is—"

Laura laughed, showing her pretty dimple.

"A little, ugly old maid, but just as nice as she can be."

Mr. Hartley affected a horrible scowl and helped Miss Hesketh into the carriage.

"A very picturesque place, indeed. I am glad you spoke to me of it. I will drive over again when Miss Cartwright is at home—and make the necessary arrangements."

Which "arrangements" were that in consideration of four guineas a week Mr. Hartley was to have Miss Cartwright's two front rooms for herself and his little motherless children, and a room in the attic for their nurse.

It was a perfect godsend to Helen Cartwright—"the little, ugly old maid" that she was—and when she knelt beside her bed that night she offered her thankful gladness that Mr. Hartley had come to smooth her financial road for her.

For a lodger who paid so liberally meant so much to Helen, who, five years ago, had lost in one week her mother

and father and the big, strong brother, who had been a tower of strength to them all. There had been nothing left to her but the homestead where she had been born and always lived, and when people advised her to sell it and put the money in the bank for a rainy day she indignantly scorned such counsel.

"No, indeed! A farmer's daughter ought to manage a bit of ground as well as a farmer's son. I'll keep the place, and in summer I'll take lodgers, and Larry O'Toole shall do my heavy work for me."

She had prospered fairly until the last year, so that now, when Mr. Hartley came, it was a godsend to her, and she went about her pretty, cosy little house as happy as the day was long.

An ugly little old maid—that was what honny, bright Laura had called her, and George Hartley caught himself one day watching her, as she went flitting about in place to place, in her big white apron and tucked-up sleeves and satiny brown hair braided beneath a brown silk net, both his children trotting after her.

"Yes, she was plain, undeniably—and of all things, Mr. Hartley least admired plain little women; but she was good and she succeeded in making him thoroughly comfortable."

"Mr. Hartley is delighted with his quarters," Laura Hesketh said, one bright morning, when she dropped in a moment; such a radiant vision, in her pale blue lawn and pale pink ribbons, her lovely face aflash, and here eyes shining like stars.

Helen was mixing puff paste for lemon pie; lemon and rice pudding was Mr. Hartley's favorite desert.

"Is that so?" Helen laughed, holding over one short dimpled arm inside the oven to test its heat. "That's pleasant to know, especially from you, Miss Hesketh, for I feel most truly grateful to you for recommending my little nest to him. He's a great friend of yours, isn't he?"

Laura laughed and a little crimson flush warmed her cheek.

"Oh—I don't know." Yes, he is a friend, of course. "I've known him for over a year now. He's handsome, isn't he?"

"I think he is the finest looking gentleman I ever saw," Helen answered quietly, then bent a little puzzled look upon Laura.

"How did you come to send him here? I should think you would prefer to have him with you at the Hall."

"You little goose, can't you understand that? Indeed, I don't want him at home among so many visitors as we have already. Helen, I'm so glad he came here, where there's no chance for him to be made a dead set at. A handsome, rich widower is a great catch. Here—he's safe, you see."

She certainly did not mean anything cruel, but it touched little plain Helen as nothing had ever hurt her. And, proud little woman as she was, she had to rush to the pantry for more sugar—to hide the tears she felt coming to her eyes.

Mr. Hartley was safe at her house. Yes, she was too old, too plain, too decidedly an old maid to be dangerous to any man's peace of mind. It was all true, and she had known it all her life, but somehow it occurred to her as never before.

Little and plain and old, but with a woman's heart that beat warm and strong in her bosom; and, somehow, Laura Hesketh's rare beauty seemed the most desirable possession in all the world, because with it such love and devotion and admiration could be won. She thrust the foolish thought away from her and came back, her sugar crock in hand.

"Do you bathe every day, Laura?" she said—they had known each other from childhood, and in spite of social inequality, were on very familiar terms.

"I heard the children say that the water was delightfully warm to-day."

"We go down every day—why don't you go, Helen? Can't you go with us at four o'clock to-day? Mr. Hartley's going, and mamma and Archie."

"I rather think not," she said. "I want to make pastry for tea—the children are so fond of it."

"But the children can be disappointed for once. You must go, Miss Cartwright," and George Hartley stepped into the big, shady kitchen.

Laura gave him a rapturous glance of welcome, and Helen laughed a little confusedly.

"I hope that I am not intruding, or that this delicious old-fashioned room is not forbidden ground?"

Helen pointed to a chair. "Sit down, Mr. Hartley," she said, and then went on with her pastry, while he and Laura chatted and laughed, and ended by taking Helen's consent to go with them bathing.

She never knew quite how it all happened—none of them knew—but little Ethel managed to separate herself from the others, and the first thing that any one knew was that the child was screaming and being borne out by the breakers, and Helen had plunged in after her, entirely oblivious of the fact that she was not much more able to fight the heavy seas than the child.

There was a little consternation, a shriek or so from Laura, an exclamation of something not perfectly intelligible from Mr. Hartley, a prompt command to Laura's big brother, Archie, and then, shortly after, little Ethel and Helen were carried out unconscious, and the next Helen knew she was on her own sofa in her little sitting room, with the sound of Laura's and her mother's voices in the next room, and Mr. Hartley's handsome, anxious eyes looking down into her face as he sat beside her.

"Helen," he said, in a low, breathless sort of way, as she looked wonderingly at him, "Helen, my brave little darling, thank God I saved you for myself, didn't I?"

She suddenly began to cry—what did he mean? Was it a dream—a tantalizing dream?

"Helen," the low, passionate voice went on, "if you had died I think I should have died, too. I meant to have told you this very day how I have learned to love you—that I want you to be my blessed little wife if you can care enough for me to come to me. Can you, Helen? Do you, dear?"

And even Laura Hesketh could not begrudge happy Helen her great happiness when she saw what perfect bliss had come to the little woman from her summer lodger.

When we reached our post of observation, "John" had given up the guitar and was seated at the piano, with stiff back and elevated wrists, pretending to play an accompaniment. He would stop playing and settle his imaginary fingers, then pretend to readjust his eyes-glasses, then turn over the leaves of the music, and peer at them with his nose almost buried in the pages.

After striking a few more discords, he daintily stroked his imaginary "bangs," toyed coquettishly with the "bangles" which were not on his wrists, then raising his face towards the gentleman supposed to be standing beside him, and putting on what was intended for a captivating smile, struck up "Take Back the Heart that Thou Gavest."

We could endure no more, but burst into hearty laughter.

Sanitary. HOT AND COLD DRINKS.—A correspondent of Knowledge calls attention to some of the disadvantages of hot drinks. Cold drinks, he says, are natural to man, though most people now-a-days are so used to hot drinks that they do not feel satisfaction—really stimulation—unless they have them. Hot drinks are injurious to the tongue, for they deaden its sensation, and, after taking hot soup or drink, the tongue becomes quite numb, and unable to taste the finer flavors of a dish. The teeth are greatly injured by them, and many dentists say caries (decay) is due to them alone. They crack the enamel, and thus allow caries to set in. When caries have once set in, hot drinks are a common cause of neuralgia.

Hot drinks are especially hurtful to the stomach. They cause irritation of the nerves of the stomach and consequent mild inflammation of that organ, so that after a hot drink the stomach is red and congested; in time a debilitated condition is set up. A temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit also destroys the active ferment of the gastric juice—pepsin—and so leads to indigestion. If the stomach is at all disordered, hot drinks give rise to much gripping pain, and in many cases to vomiting.

In case of diarrhoea, hot drinks only increase it, while cold ones lessen it. There is not common in winter, unless sugary, salty or hot-cold foods have been taken. In cold weather the air contains more moisture than in hot, and in cold weather there is less perspiration. Hot drinks increase the volume of heat in the body, and if that is not required, it is quickly got rid of by the skin. Water is the best thirst quencher, but if simple food be taken the need of drinks will be small. Many vegetarians drink nothing from month to month, the only fluid they get being

the juices of the fruits which they eat. But pleasant drinks, like tea, or coffee, etc., may be taken lukewarm for a long time with little apparent damage. The most injurious is cocoa, made with plenty of milk—and allowed to stand until nearly cold. A good test is to apply the little finger to the drink, and if it is not hot, it, then it may be safely taken.—Health's Journal of Health.

THE KITCHEN OF THE HUMAN SYSTEM.—Whoever lives on the fare of the majority of the American people, such as pork, superfine flour bread, soda, and lard biscuits, fried potatoes, with coffee and tea to wash down the indigestible stuff, need not wonder that they are weak and dyspeptic. To bolt the wheat flour, retaining the poorest because the nicest looking, and feeding the best part to the cattle and hogs, is like throwing the meat to the dogs and knowing the bones one's self. It is the abuse of the poor liver to use so much grease in cooking. The grains and vegetables contain enough starch, that is converted into carbon in the system, for the maintenance of the animal heat, without filling and saturating them with so much grease. Stimulating condiments, coffee and tea that do not contain any substantial nourishment whatever, must be used to goad on the poor stomach, unable and unwilling to grind up the soggy mass introduced. The stomach is the kitchen of the human system. Give it the right kind of food, prepared in a simple manner, without mixing in any deleterious substances that cannot be used by the system, but have to be expelled as unwelcome intruders, and it will manufacture rich, pure blood—the true and only source of strength and beauty.

What is a Cardinal? Very vague is the idea which many have of the Roman institution called the Propaganda. With others the word stands for something definite enough, but that something is merely a college where missionary priests are educated. What, then, is the Propaganda? We shall devote a series of short articles to answering this question, but we cannot do so without first answering another question: What is a Cardinal?

When the Christian religion gained a firm footing in Rome, the city was divided into parishes, each of which was presided over by a priest. The whole city was also divided into districts, in each of which was an institution which we shall call a hospital, but which was not very like a hospital of our day, since the poor as well as the infirm belonged to the district received aid therefrom. Over each hospital was placed a deacon. The parish priests and deacons in charge of the hospitals, besides attending to their respective duties as such, were also immediate advisers of the Pope in the government of the whole Church. They were called Cardinals, a title at that time applied to all ecclesiastics permanently in charge of churches.

Originally, therefore, the Cardinals of the Roman Church were priests and deacons; but in the course of time the Bishops of the Diocese in the vicinity of Rome, seven in number, who were accustomed to assist at the services in the Cathedral of Rome the church of St. John Lateran were also numbered with the priests and deacons as the Pope's immediate counselors or advisers. There are, consequently, three orders of Cardinals: Cardinal bishops, Cardinal priests, and Cardinal deacons.

The duties of the priests and deacons as counselors soon became too important to allow of their continuing in active charge in any other capacity, and soon, too, the name of Cardinal was applied to them as it is to-day, in no other sense than that of Papal adviser. They still, however, retain jurisdiction over their churches in Rome, Cardinal McCloskey, for instance, who is a Cardinal priest, became, as such, a titular parish priest of Rome. He is sometimes called a Cardinal Archbishop, not because this expression represents a title, as Cardinal Bishop does, but because he happens to be a Cardinal and an Archbishop.

A person becomes a Cardinal Bishop by being appointed to one of the sees mentioned above—in the vicinity of Rome, at present six in number.

We are told in Scripture (Numbers xi. 16) that God gave Moses seventy assistants and bestowed upon them special graces to enable them to assist in the government of the Jewish people, and in 1886 Pope Sixtus V. decreed that the Cardinals should be in like manner seventy-six Cardinal Bishops, fifty Cardinal priests, and fourteen Cardinal deacons.—Antiochian Aurora.

Notes and Queries. BRIGHTENING SILVER COINS.—In answer to F. O. D.'s query last week, X. P. R. writes: "For cleaning silver coins that have been in circulation, I have found nothing better than silver soap. Apply with a brush, rinse well in clear water, and rub with chamois skin. This will not do for fine pieces, for it removes the metal lustre. For such pieces an experienced numismatist gives the following recipe: 'Dip the coin in a strong solution of cyanide of potassium, remove immediately, wash in running water and dry in boxwood sawdust. This process will not injure the finest proof. Cyanide of potassium is one of the most deadly poisons, and the solution should be thrown away as soon as used. Copper and silver coins must be dipped in the same bath.' We would recommend great care in the use of this poison, and, if possible, do not let the fingers touch, the acid. X. writes: 'Take half a cup of water, add sufficient sulphuric acid to make the water feel warm to the finger, about three or four teaspoonfuls; heat the coin pretty hot and drop into the cup, leaving it one or two minutes; then using saleratus, brush with a stiff brush and dry in sawdust. Should the first attempt not be successful, heat again and leave in the cup a little longer.'

REMOVING CLINKERS FROM STOVES.—A correspondent sends to the Boston Journal of Chemistry the following note: "Once in a while we see in the papers directions for removing clinkers from the linings of stoves. Prevention being better than cure, I proposed to show how they can be prevented. Three years ago I put a new lining in a No. 3 Magee heater, and a new one would imagine, from examining it to-day, that it had been more than a week. With a piece of iron about half an inch wide, bent to reach the whole lining, I scraped the surface of the lining, shook down lightly and then put on coal. Kindlings will be required if the fire has been allowed to get too low; but it is better to do this earlier, as it keeps the stoves free and takes no more coal. I think I can explain it on correct principles. When the fire is the hottest there are no ashes, for as the heat has increased the ashes have formed and settled down along the lining, and shaking does not wholly remove them. If more coal is added the heat is sufficient to fuse the ashes on to the lining, and there it stays. Each time this is repeated more ashes adhere, and it does not take long to spoil a lining. I scrape these ashes off thoroughly the first thing, and none adhere; and it seems that the lining will never wear out. There is another thing to be noticed. If one stirs a coal fire at the top, in the centre, the fire generally goes out, because the cold air goes up through the centre; but by scraping around the outside of the fire, and leaving the centre undisturbed, the air going up around the fire slightly cools off the lining, and the coal in the centre retains its heat sufficient to burn up again quickly without kindlings, if the replenishing has not been too long delayed. The grate must be let down often enough to prevent the accumulation of clinkers in the bottom. Once or twice a week I let down my grate, remove it, and put in some wood, then some of the live coals on the top, when it burns up immediately. I then put on a hoeful of coal and close the stove, and have a fire at once without the heating going down, and so keep a good fire all winter. This can be depended on; that, scraping the ashes from the lining before replenishing a fire—every time—will effectively prevent clinkers from adhering."

Progress. It is gratifying to note that the colored people throughout the entire country are improving in every sphere of life. In the Southern States their limited educational advantages they are higher and better life; they are to be eventually the owners and tillers of the soil; their thirst for knowledge has produced in almost every Southern State colleges for the higher education of youth which in time will be productive of valuable results, their political party, as to differ from either political party, are divided upon all national questions, but united upon the general welfare of the Union of the States and the prosperity and happiness of our people.

Plous Sentiment. The Old Church Bell. Ring on, ring on, sweet Sabbath bell! Thy yellow tones I love to hear: I was a boy when first they fell In melody upon my ear. In those dear days, long past and gone, When sporting here in boyish glee, The clang of bells would call to prayer: And an emotion deep in me. Long years have gone, and I have strayed: Out o'er the world, far away. But thy dear tones have round me played On every lonely Sabbath day. When strolling o'er the mighty plain, Spread widely in the unpeopled West, There's a tale of pleasure now than pain, In those dear tones which fill my ear. Upon the Rocky mountain's crest, Where Christian feet have never trod, In the deep bosom of the West, I've thought of thee and worshipped God! Ring on, sweet bell, I've come again To hear thy cheerful, merry tone: To hear thy cheerful, merry tone, Than pain, In those dear tones which fill my ear. Ring on, ring on, dear bell, ring on! Ope more I've come with whitened head To hear thy tone, sweet Sabbath bell! Dear church and bell, so loved of yore, And childhood's happy home, farewell!

Look not through the sheltering bars God will help thee bear what comes Of joy or sorrow.

Some people have a special talent for giving advice. What a pity it is that they have not a special gift for receiving it!

My principal method for defeating heresy is by establishing truth. One proposes to fill a bushel with tares; now if I can fill it first with wheat, I shall defy his attempts.—Newton.

Bishop Simpson made a good point at the laying of the cornerstone of a new church recently, when he said: "One answer to those who assert that Christianity is dying out is simply this—we build more churches. The line of argument cannot hold against the line of action. Infidelity builds no churches, founds no asylums, endows no universities. Unbelief provides no refuge for the infirm and poor, nor furnishes help nor comfort to those who weep."

The surest way to excite sympathy for any one, is to persecute him. He may be in the wrong, but if he is unkindly or unjustly treated, although there may be no approval of his principles or his deeds; yet the improper treatment which he receives will excite pity and call forth the condemnation of candid minds. Hence, persons who are conscious of being in the wrong, often try to make the impression that they are persecuted and wrongfully treated, to excite sympathy in their behalf. However you may disapprove, never persecute a wrong doer, for by so doing you only strengthen his hands.

Christian Cripples: The Golden Rule thinks there are a great many Christian cripples. It says: "Some are without arms; they have never helped any one over the rugged places of life. Some are without feet; they have never gone an inch out of their way to serve others. Some are voiceless; they have never spoken a word, encouraged any one who was cast down. Some are deaf; they have never listened to the voice of suffering. Some are without hearts; they do not know what sympathy and generous feeling are. What a procession such characters would make if they could be seen as they are, on the street!"

The Welsh Coast. Romantic Scenes in the Oldest Land of the British Isles. Nearly three-fourths of the entire circuit of Wales is seacoast. A great part of this coast is rugged and dangerous, but there are frequently recurring harbors of refuge easily and safely entered. Steep and forbidding cliffs, with fronts of iron, black, jagged, frowning, receive the Atlantic's rudest buffetings grimly. The southern shore of Wales, from a point just below Cardiff to the extreme westernmost reach of land at St. David's Head, is washed by an ocean whose various points the cruel cliffs are made still more cruel by jagged disjunct rocks scattered about at a distance from the mainland, as if the shore was showing its teeth in warning to the mariner. Where this frowning front is broken occur heights and bays of exquisite beauty, with long reaches of tawny sands, which the waves lap lazily of a summer afternoon, or across which wild winds howl in storm. It is a striking line of the coast, full of fascination in itself to the lover of the picture

Where and How Made, and How They Get to this Country. When an American buyer arrives in the heart of the rug-making country in Asia he selects the best agent he can find, and gives him an order for say, 100 rugs of about the colors and sizes of certain samples which he may find in the bazaars. The Turkish agent then employs natives of the villages where the kind of rugs selected are wanted, giving to each a bag of gold, and instructions to order four rugs. The sub-agent then goes among the families and talks ruff with them, drinking many cups of coffee and discussing the price for days at a time. When a bargain is concluded some money is furnished the family for wool, dye, and food, and the agent goes away, sure that in the course of a few months the rug will be ready. Upon a carpet measuring 8x19 feet a whole family will work for months. The cotton or woolen threads which form the ground-work or warp of the fabric are stretched upon a huge frame the width of a rug, and the family, or such members of it as are able to work, sit on the floor and tie knots in the warp threads with the colored wool tufts, threatening the finished fabric now and then with a rough comb.

Each worker takes about twenty-seven inches of the rug and works along this strip. From two to four inches a day is the speed at which the rug advances if the family is large enough for the whole width of the rug to advance at the same time. A rug eight or nine feet wide requires four persons, who work side by side. The finishing of the rug, smoothing, clipping, etc., is a work requiring skill and judgment. The wages are small and the payment is according to the number of square feet. The workers know certain patterns by heart, and dye their own wools. The old dyes have in some instances been supplanted by aniline colors, which do not keep their tones, and fade without giving to the rug the softness of tint which is the chief glory of a fine Eastern rug. So many merchants have refused to buy the carpets in which aniline dyes have been used that the use of them may eventually be stopped.

The rug-makers, as a class, are poor in money, very ignorant and very religious, but live comfortably. Especially around the borders of the Caspian Sea in the country watered by the rivers from the Caucasian mountains, are the people in comfortable circumstances, although about three centuries behind the rest of the world. Wine is still brought into Tiflis in ox-hides holding a hoghead of wine, and is sold for about 10 cents a gallon. The rugs and carpets are brought in from Persia and the neighboring districts on camels' backs, the arrival of camel-trains being one of the curious sights of the town.

Serviceable Hints. In scouring tin ware, zinc or copper vessels, use a little kerosene or bath brick pulverized, and lime. Wash the vessel in hot water and polish with common whiting.

An improved water lac varnish for finishing wall paper and for similar purposes has been patented by Mr. George H. Beck, of New York City. The composition consists of the following ingredients combined in about the proportions stated, viz.: ammonia, one hundred and forty grammes; sheela, 907.15 grammes; glycerine, sixty grammes. When the varnish is ready for use, it may be applied by rollers or by a grouting machine, and will give the paper an even, rich and water-proof leather finish, furnishing a surface that may be washed with warm or cold water.

GOOD LIGHTS.—A very good chimney cleaner can be made by attaching a bit of sponge to a small stick. If the chimney is not much soiled, simply breathing into it and passing the sponge up and down, is often quite sufficient; but if badly smoked, dip the sponge in warm soap suds, and dry the chimney on a clean cloth which will not leave lint on the glass. The holes about the burner should be kept open, to admit air, and entirely free from dust and grease. The wick should be trimmed very evenly. Fill all lamps in the morning, and never near another lamp or fire. Hanging lamps are best where there are small children in the family. Shaded lamps are best for all eyes, and to some a positive necessity. Nothing, except good nature, renders the home more attractive at this season than good lights.

But more, on every crowning summit stands a castle olden, looking seaward, with its hoary fagades, and battlemented towers, perhaps, intruded, perhaps crumbling slowly away, as it has been crumbling for centuries. At every lovely harbor is an old-world village, or a great town with clanking hammers, the one rich the other poor, but both dowered with those aspects of antiquity which are so dear to the eyes of the cultured American. There are villages along this wild Welsh coast of an antiquity to be equalled hardly anywhere else in Britain—villages which in some cases have undergone little change of aspect during the past five hundred years. Remote from railroads, primitive in all their ways, they are of the old world, olden. Time has hardly disturbed them since the days when London was a village with thatched roofs and winding lanes. In the caves and chasms hewed in the cliffs by the long rollers of the Atlantic thundering in a thousand storms have been found traces of primeval man—his bones, his implements, the bones of the beasts he ate—in great abundance. The very land is older than the land of the English, Scotch and Irish. Ages before the solid parts of earth on which the rest of Britain was built had risen above the wide waste of waters covering the world, this land, now called Wales, stood alone in its glory, an island by itself where strange monsters dwelt, and mishapen birds and reptiles, wandering, left the tracks of their feet, which are found to-day in the solid rock where they were impressed countless ages ago.—Ez.

Costly Rugs. Where and How Made, and How They Get to this Country. When an American buyer arrives in the heart of the rug-making country in Asia he selects the best agent he can find, and gives him an order for say, 100 rugs of about the colors and sizes of certain samples which he may find in the bazaars. The Turkish agent then employs natives of the villages where the kind of rugs selected are wanted, giving to each a bag of gold, and instructions to order four rugs. The sub-agent then goes among the families and talks ruff with them, drinking many cups of coffee and discussing the price for days at a time. When a bargain is concluded some money is furnished the family for wool, dye, and food, and the agent goes away, sure that in the course of a few months the rug will be ready. Upon a carpet measuring 8x19 feet a whole family will work for months. The cotton or woolen threads which form the ground-work or warp of the fabric are stretched upon a huge frame the width of a rug, and the family, or such members of it as are able to work, sit on the floor and tie knots in the warp threads with the colored wool tufts, threatening the finished fabric now and then with a rough comb.

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THE AFRICAN OF THE FUTURE. Professor Gilliam's article in the February issue of the "Popular Science Monthly," on the status of the American citizen of African descent as he will be a hundred years hence, has seen its way to thinking. The Professor's deductions, from the census tables, are that about 1950 the United States will number about 100,000,000 of colored people and only 90,000,000 whites. This is the bald statement. The non-thinker will take refuge in the theory of a "white man's government," but when the negro has a hundred more years in which to grow up with the country and outnumber his white brother more than two to one, and outnumber him too in every State of the Union. There is an old story extant somewhere relating to one of the prisoners of Dionysius, the tyrant of Syracuse, or some other tyrant, who each day noticed the walls of his prison approach nearer together. At first it was only a suspicion, next it was something more, then it was confirmed, and finally it was a fact. The walls approached closer and closer, bringing with them, as their worst terror, apprehensions of a slow and terrible death, all too horribly realized at last. To the negroist and teacher of a "conflict of races" this negro question must present something of the same aspect in a political sense. Prof. Gilliam, a Southern man, is forced to the conviction that, in a hundred years or less, the black man will dominate this land of the free, and, the choices, dictate laws to his white brother and lay down the conditions on which he can stay in the country! And this is the output of that plant of twenty slaves in Virginia, and this the status-manship which endorsed it!

But what is to be done about it? Nothing, so far as the main facts are concerned. The negro has come to stay, and the question now is as to the best use to be made of him. If he is to outnumber and rule the country he must be educated. Nothing seems plainer than that. If this is to become a great negro republic it should be a creditable one. All other connecting questions growing out of such a state of society are trifling compared with the importance of that step. The education should not be merely that of "the three R's," but such as shall make a good citizen of the negro and redeem him from the character of machine politician. That is his present danger. If now, while white influence predominates, that feature of our politics can be eliminated and the other engrated on the country, 1890 need have no terrors for the citizen of that day. We shall still have "the best government on the planet" for our successors, even if it does not strictly realize the old idea of a white man's republic."

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King Humbert of Italy drives himself about in a T cart, like any other quiet gentleman in Rome. When his carriage gets blocked, as it frequently does in the narrow streets, he takes it more patiently than the foreigners do, who admire the way in which he sits and nods and laughs to acquaintances in the crowd.

Mr. George Darwin, the scientist's eldest son, who has just been made professor of astronomy in Cambridge University, is said to possess more than his celebrated father's versatility, all his father's love of thorough work, and no little share of his father's power of exposition. Though he is only thirty-six years of age he is a Fellow of the Royal Society. He is not merely an astronomer—he is a geologist, a biologist and a chemist, and is distinguished in all.

The injunction of secrecy was removed Monday from the long talked about Mexican treaties. The treaty will directly promote the trade, manufacturers and agriculture of both countries to a very large extent, and should be adopted. Both Governments reserve the power to make regulations necessary to protect its own revenues from fraud. The treaty is to remain in force six years, and until either of the contracting parties shall give notice of their wish to determine the same.

When a cold or other cause checks the operation of the secretive organs, their natural healthy action should be restored by the use of Ayer's Pills, and inflammatory material thereby removed from the system. Much serious sickness and suffering might be prevented by thus promptly correcting those slight derangements that, otherwise, often develop into settled disease.

The immense war canoe from Charlotte's Island which, after two years' effort, H. R. Bishop succeeded in purchasing from one of the Hydah Indians in order to add it to the ethnological collection in the American Museum of Natural History, New York, was taken into the museum on Saturday. It has been a troublesome object ever since it reached San Francisco, nearly half a year ago. For a long time the captains of steamers and sailing vessels refused to accept it as freight, or at least to insure its safe delivery, because of its great size and the danger of damage to it from waves. To get it into the museum an opening had to be made through the wall and an inclined plane built from the ground to the opening. The craft is sixty-three feet long, seven feet ten inches wide and five feet deep, and is cut out of a single log. It is covered with fantastic paintings and carvings.

A new device by Superintendent Snowden for the new five cent nickel piece has been adopted by the Treasury Department. The changes in the coins are confined to the reverse. The legend "E PLURIBUS UNUM" has been taken from below the wreath and placed above the same, and the word "cents" is inscribed below the Roman numeral V. The new coins will be issued as soon as possible.

German geographers propose to christen a portion of the Northern Ocean the Nordenskiöld Sea.

The sale of the revised New Testament has fallen tremendously and publishers have lost money on it.

English trades unions want girls under fourteen prohibited from work with hammer and forge, and the Economist thinks this is a dodge to cut off female competition.

White Oak, Titus County, Texas, boasts of the longest man in the United States. His name is Henry Clay Thurston. He is fifty-three years old and seven feet seven and a half inches in height. He had nine brothers, each one being over six feet tall.

Camden & Atlantic Railroad

The Winter Arrangement, 1882.

STATIONS.	UP TRAINS.			
	A. A. C. a.m.	Mail P.m.	So. A. C. a.m.	Ha. A. C. a.m.
Philadelphia	9 20	6 50	9 50	7 35
Camden	9 30	6 42	9 40	7 28
Penna. R. R. Junction	9 45	6 27	9 55	7 23
Haddonfield	9 55	6 14	10 05	7 05
Berlin	10 05	6 00	10 15	6 58
Ato.	10 20	5 55	10 30	6 52
Waterford	10 35	5 48	10 45	6 44
Winslow	10 50	5 40	11 00	6 36
Da Costa	11 05	5 32	11 15	6 28
Elwood	11 20	5 25	11 30	6 20
Egg Harbor City	11 35	5 18	11 45	6 12
Absecon	11 50	5 10	12 00	6 04
Atlantic City	12 05	5 02	12 15	5 56

STATIONS.	DOWN TRAINS.			
	A. A. C. p.m.	Mail a.m.	So. A. C. p.m.	Ha. A. C. p.m.
Philadelphia	4 30	8 00	4 00	6 00
Camden	4 45	8 15	4 15	6 15
Penna. R. R. Junction	4 55	8 25	4 25	6 25
Haddonfield	5 05	8 35	4 35	6 35
Berlin	5 15	8 45	4 45	6 45
Ato.	5 25	8 55	4 55	6 55
Waterford	5 35	9 05	5 05	7 05
Winslow	5 45	9 15	5 15	7 15
Da Costa	5 55	9 25	5 25	7 25
Elwood	6 05	9 35	5 35	7 35
Egg Harbor City	6 15	9 45	5 45	7 45
Absecon	6 25	9 55	5 55	7 55
Atlantic City	6 35	10 05	6 05	8 05

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Actual Net Available Surplus of Over \$30,000,

the Directors feel that they can offer to all who desire insurance not only at LOW RATES and UNQUESTIONABLE SECURITY, but much greater probability of immunity from assessment for years to come, than other Companies, since this surplus is large enough to pay all probable losses on the policies now in force, until their expiration, without any dependence on receipts from new business—a dependence which can be shown by but very few companies in the State. The present Directors pledge to the Policy Holder, an

ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT and a Careful Supervision of the business and will continue in the future, as in the past, to act on the principle of

PROMPT PAYMENT OF HONEST LOSSES

without seeking to EVADE them on technical grounds. Hereafter, no notes will be subject to assessment, until they are a year old.

We would call special attention to our Marine Department, our LOW RATES and FAVORABLE FORM OF POLICIES.

Any information cheerfully given by the officers of the Company or its Agents,

F. L. MULFORD, Pres.
R. J. HOWELL, Sec'y.

Dec. 31, 1881

Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything; \$10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great money. No one who is willing to work falls to make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address, H. HALLLEY & Co., Portland, Maine.

DR. MAYO'S ELECTRIC BODY BATTERY.

Endorsed by Electricians, Scientists, and Physicians. Price, \$2.00

It is a perfect generator of Electricity and is entirely different from all others called electric appliances as we are able to demonstrate its power. It will ring a bell, or operate a Kidney Battery. It is about the size of a silver dollar, and is operated by the acid excretion of the body. It acts safely and kindly, and will not generate at any time a greater current than the actual condition of the patient demands. It is applied directly to the affected parts, and is adapted for the treatment of both males and females. It will benefit and cure Apoplexy, Paralysis, Softening of the Brain, Loss of Memory, Vertigo, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sciatic Gout, Kidney Diseases, Consumption, Heart Disease, Dyspepsia, Stomach Cough, Constipation, the Liver and Spleen, Female Weakness, Uterine Protrusion, and Induration of the Cervix, Nervous Debility, and other Disorders, Nervous Debility, Skin Diseases, Dr. Mayo's Electric, and most all Chronic Diseases, and its application upon the vital organs, nerve centres, and circulatory system. It is supplied to you by electrifying your trunk with Dr. Mayo's Electric Truss Battery.

Dr. Mayo's Body Battery, \$2. Truss Battery, \$3. Sent by mail on receipt of price.

PROVIDENT ELECTRIC CO., Philadelphia, Proprietors.

Selling Fund Building, cor. 221 & Chestnut Sts., Philadelphia. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS.

Philadelphia & Atlantic City

Time-table on and after Nov. 9th, 1882.

STATIONS.	M'd. Acc. P.M. Sunday			
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Philadelphia	4 45	8 00	4 00	6 00
Camden	4 55	8 10	4 10	6 10
Williamstown Junction	5 05	8 20	4 20	6 20
Cedar Brook	5 15	8 30	4 30	6 30
Winslow	5 25	8 40	4 40	6 40
Hammononton	5 35	8 50	4 50	6 50
Da Costa	5 45	9 00	5 00	7 00
Egg Harbor	5 55	9 10	5 10	7 10
Pleasantville	6 05	9 20	5 20	7 20
Atlantic City, A. T.	6 15	9 30	5 30	7 30

STATIONS.	Acc. M'd. Acc. Sunday			
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Atlantic City	7 15	10 45	3 30	3 30
Pleasantville	7 25	10 55	3 40	3 40
Egg Harbor	7 35	11 05	3 50	3 50
Elwood	7 45	11 15	4 00	4 00
Da Costa	7 55	11 25	4 10	4 10
Hammononton	8 05	11 35	4 20	4 20
Winslow	8 15	11 45	4 30	4 30
Cedar Brook	8 25	11 55	4 40	4 40
Williamstown Junction	8 35	12 05	4 50	4 50
Oakland	8 45	12 15	5 00	5 00
Camden	8 55	12 25	5 10	5 10
Philadelphia	9 05	12 35	5 20	5 20

Watch, 50c. White watch, \$1.00. White watch, \$1.50. White watch, \$2.00. White watch, \$2.50. White watch, \$3.00. White watch, \$3.50. White watch, \$4.00. White watch, \$4.50. White watch, \$5.00. White watch, \$5.50. White watch, \$6.00. White watch, \$6.50. White watch, \$7.00. White watch, \$7.50. White watch, \$8.00. White watch, \$8.50. White watch, \$9.00. White watch, \$9.50. White watch, \$10.00. White watch, \$10.50. White watch, \$11.00. White watch, \$11.50. White watch, \$12.00. White watch, \$12.50. White watch, \$13.00. White watch, \$13.50. White watch, \$14.00. White watch, \$14.50. White watch, \$15.00. White watch, \$15.50. White watch, \$16.00. White watch, \$16.50. White watch, \$17.00. White watch, \$17.50. White watch, \$18.00. White watch, \$18.50. White watch, \$19.00. White watch, \$19.50. White watch, \$20.00. White watch, \$20.50. White watch, \$21.00. White watch, \$21.50. White watch, \$22.00. White watch, \$22.50. White watch, \$23.00. 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