

Orville E. Hoyt, Publisher.

Terms--\$1.25 Per Year.

Vol. XX, No. 14.

Hammonton, N. J., Saturday, April 8, 1882.

Five Cents per Copy.

## D. C. HERBERT,

Dealer in all kinds of

### Boots Shoes and Gaiters.

**HAMMONTON, N. J.**

A specially made in keeping a **GOOD ARTICLE** for the **LOWEST CASH PRICE.**

**CUSTOM WORK and REPAIRING** in all its branches, neatly **EXECUTED.**

**\$5** 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 easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. They are looking for money at the business. Ladies make as much as men, and young boys and girls make great pay. 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. HAYLITT & CO., Portland, Maine.

GO TO

## PACKER'S Old Stand, The Hammonton Bakery.

Where the usual variety of choice bread, rolls, cakes, pies, and crackers, so well attested to, in quantity and quality, by a critical and a discriminating New England public. Also for this special occasion may be found a full, complete and varied assortment of choice confections. Comprising mixtures, caramels, chocolate creams,

bonbons, lozenges, etc. Also a great variety of penny goods for the little folks.

Also apples, oranges, figs golden and common, dates, raisins, nuts, lemons, coconuts, etc., etc.

Thanking the public for the liberal share of patronage so generously bestowed, we hope, by strict attention to business and fair dealing to merit a future continuance of the same.

W. D. PACKER.

## Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 3, 1882.

Mr. Updegraff, of Ohio, introduced in the House a bill to carry into effect the provisions of the Constitution respecting the election of President and Vice-President. It provides that the electors shall meet on the third Tuesday in December, instead of the second Monday in January, and that the votes shall be counted by Congress on the second Wednesday in January, instead of February, and also provides that when any candidate for President or Vice-President desires to contest the election or dispute the result as announced by Congress, he must bring an action in the circuit court of the district in which the defendants, or either of them, reside, prior to the actual entry upon the duties of the office or occupation of the roof, and said action must be instituted within ten days after the declaration of Congress of the election of the defendant; that the trial must be begun within thirty days after the service of summons; that subpoenas be served in any part of the United States to compel the attendance of witnesses with or without process; that judgment shall be rendered within ten days after the facts are found, and shall determine which, if either, of the parties has a right to be elected President or Vice-President in the case may be, under the Constitution and laws; that either person, within ten days, after written notice of judgment, may appeal to the Supreme Court of the United States, and until a decision on the ap-

peal, if one be taken, the judgment of the court below shall not be enforced; that if the circuit court is not in session at the time, a special session shall be held, and if the supreme court is not in session, the chief-justice shall call a special session in case of an appeal to that court, and that proceedings of this character shall have precedence in both courts over any other business; that any person declared by the courts to be elected President or Vice-President, as the case may be, shall, upon subscribing to the proper oath, enter upon the discharge of the duties of his office, and the judgment of the courts may be enforced by an appropriate writ addressed to any United States. The sense of the members upon the provisions of this bill has not yet been indicated. But it seems hardly probable that a question so momentous to the interests and liberties of the people will be allowed settlement by law in an ordinary circuit court. In a contested Presidential election it is certain that an immense transportation of witnesses, lawyers and politicians would immediately take place to the court wherein the matter would be heard, and that the result would be to draw this most important matter away from Washington, where the power of the Government to exercise its lawful authority is greatest, and convey it to some portion of the country where local opinions have influence. Then again it is a grave question whether, in the spirit of the Constitution, Congress has the right to delegate this prerogative to an inferior power.

The morbid curiosity of Americans regarding the assassin of Garfield, which has been shown by the numberless requests received for his autographs, photographs, locks of his hair, and other coveted mementoes, is in a fair way to be satisfied. The manager of Coup's New United Monster Shows visited the jail and concluded negotiations which have been pending since March 20, by which, in payment of \$350 to Guiteau, Mr. McCartney secured from him the suit of clothes worn by him on the fatal 2d of July, and the suit he wore during his trial.

The bill of exceptions in the Guiteau case was signed by Judge Cox. The exceptions taken are to the non-admission of certain evidence, and the rulings of the judge on points of law. The proceedings in the case will, when completed, fill two quarto volumes of about 1,000 pages each. It is the intention of District Attorney Corkhill to present the bill for a hearing on the first of the next term, which will be April 24.

The House committee on the judiciary discussed to some extent the pending bills relating to the forfeiture of lands granted to various railroad companies which have not complied with the specifications under which the grants were made. No conclusion was reached except to defer action until the report of the Secretary of the Interior, recently laid before the House, is received by the committee. It is thought the committee will be divided each sub-committee taking charge of a different road.

The guillotine will soon begin work in the Treasury Department, and the air is full of rumors as to whose heads will fall. The Secretary has for some time had under consideration the removal of a number of officials whose decapitation will create quite a stir. The orders have not yet been issued, but shortly after the Secretary returns to Washington some will have to go.

The Secretary of War has ordered 150 hospital tents to be sent to New Orleans, to be used by the Louisiana flood sufferers, under direction of the governor.

JOHN.

## Reply to Mr. Passmore's Reply.

Mr. Editor:

Of that dire calamity, the war pronounced against men when all men speak well of them, the undersigned is probably in no immediate danger, nor is he likely to be, at least, while he remains assessor, as he can always count on friends enough to keep that foe well

in the dim future. His good neighbor Passmore just now seems quite favorably disposed to lend a helping hand, and would keep its very phantom from disturbing his slumbers. It is not for this, however, that I write, but to correct some errors into which he has fallen, in part, probably, from his misfortune in the matter of hearing. Had he been able to hear, he would have heard no little speeches against the placing on record his proposed withdrawal of his offer of his streets to the town. I made the motion to grant his request, because if granted, it could not injure the town. I voted for it, so did Mr. King, and I presume Mr. Rutherford. If that avalanche of rather unsavory adjectives was intended for us, it was a bad aim, for we were not there.

What I said about the \$7000 was in answer to his charge that we had assessed him higher than we had his adjoining neighbors. He has misunderstood me in regard to those figures \$7000 or \$8000, no matter which. I did not say that Mr. DePuy would take his place at those figures, but that he knew responsible parties who would.

As to the streets, at least as far back as 1869, the tax duplicate shows they were deducted from his acreage, and the assessors for that year inform me that it was on the claim of Mr. P. that it would be unjust to tax him for property he had given or intended to give to the town. Ever since then, the assessors have recognized them as town roads by leaving them out of the assessment. And Mr. P. has so regarded them, for no man would ask the assessors to deduct that amount or any other, for a lot of private roads all over his farm. As Mr. P. thinks he has withdrawn them, does he now propose to restore them to the tax duplicate for future assessment? We shall see. Mr. P.'s rule for assessing is not quite the law. That says that property shall be assessed at what it would bring at a bonafide private sale on the day on which the assessment is made. What it should bring, and what it would bring, are somewhat different questions, and assessors are sometimes not a little puzzled to decide the latter question. Where property has lately changed hands, and where buildings have lately been erected, the assessors have generally considered they could on any day be reconverted into cash at a discount of one-half from cost, and not two-thirds, as Mr. P. supposes. Still, in bad locations, the chances for sale may be so diminished that a discount of even two-thirds may not be enough. No cast iron rule can apply in assessing the whole town. The only rule that can apply in all cases is the rule of equality in the same neighborhood. As to Mr. P.'s station tract, no property in town received more careful consideration than that. True, we told him at his house, we thought it would have to come up \$1000. But we reserved our decision until the very last day of assessing. We walked over the grounds and decided that for \$3500 a purchaser could certainly be found any day. Nor did Mr. P. make any appeal from those figures at the proper tribunal. Again, he says he is fighting our plan of assessing his property as town lots. There he is fighting a man of straw of his own erection. That is, if he means we have figured on each of his lots separately, for we did not reach our conclusions in that way.

We may have told him that his land, in part, had a value for town lots. If we did, even that was superfluous. We could not help seeing that if the village ever grows Southward, it must grow over his lands. Quite likely he also sees that. We believe there is a comparative value in five acres in a square form on 12th St. and the C. & A. R. R. He could go us two to one in that belief and have some to spare. If reports or would be buyers are true, he puts superlative where we have only used comparative, and he should not complain that others see dimly what he sees so clearly. If any proof were wanting that there is a gold mine in that corner which far outshines any farm lands, it is furnished in the vacant lots that lie all around in

that South angle, while all the other angles are dotted over with houses. During all the years of its present ownership, only two men have been found with money enough and pluck enough to run the blockade, and plant themselves handsomely within his enclosures near the station, and the prospect of their having any neighbors does not seem very flattering. We quite agree with the owner that there is value there, we only regret that he cannot agree with us.

As for Lex, I am sorry for him. I can only hope that both he and Mr. Passmore will patiently wait the good time coming when assessors will be elected who can please everybody.

P. H. BROWN.

## From A Mother.

Some time ago my little son came home from school with the astonishing request that I would please give him ten cents to buy small cigars! Upon being refused he was both grieved and offended, because not allowed the same privileges that his companions enjoyed; asserting that "Such boys' mothers (giving them names) buy for them, and give them money to buy with." "Such a boy's mother gives him money to buy beer." Is it possible that they are aware of the great injury they may be doing their sons by indulging them in such habits while so young? And then their example is a constant temptation to young companions and schoolmates.

The man has strength of mind, perhaps, to control the appetite for something stronger than beer; but if the appetite is acquired in early youth, might it not become stronger than the mind that should control it? The great and all-wise Creator has endowed our children (as well as ourselves) with reasoning faculties. Is it not our privilege and duty to mould and direct those faculties with a view to the future usefulness and honor of the professor? We do not wish our children to grow up fit subjects for a future reformation!

The heart of a child is more susceptible to good or evil influences; the memory is more retentive, the mind more impressive. Like tender plants, they grow as they begin to grow. How very careful, wise and prayerful should be their early training.

Let me appeal to the mothers, wives and sisters in behalf of their own households, for we are not exempt from responsibility in this matter; and I do believe that the influence of a good mother or loving sister is more powerful for good than any other, if wisely used, at the proper time. We know that "no place, no company, no age, no person" is temptation free; and the time for reasoning us before they have approached near enough to temptation to be tempted. We know that the appetite, once formed, is seldom overcome; and its indulgence will surely lead to the destruction of body and soul, and we know not but what some of us may some time hide our face in shame and grief for the folly or crime committed by a loved one while under its exciting influence. They only see the flowers that float on the surface of the bowl, hiding the poison that lurks in its dregs, until too late—"it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder."

Oh, mothers! what earthly happiness is more to be desired than that our patient, prayerful efforts be crowned with the glory of our children's perfect maturity, their hearts and minds safe from the power of temptation and evil?

Mothers of experience and wisdom, will you not give us who are younger a leaf from the memory of your past? There may be some who in early life were deprived of a mother's loving care and guidance, who have not the remembrance of her pure and wise example. I know that we have a heavenly helper, but 'tis both helpful and pleasant, at times, to receive suggestions and words of encouragement from those who are safely through with the responsibilities with which we are now struggling.

HAMMONTON, April, 1882.

## STRENGTH

to vigorously push a business, strength to study a profession, strength to regulate a household, strength to do a day's labor without physical pain. All this represents what is wanted, in the often heard expression, "Oh! I wish I had the strength!" If you are broken down, have not energy, or feel as if life was hardly worth living, you can be relieved and restored to robust health and strength by taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, which is a true tonic—a medicine universally recommended for all wasting diseases.

501 N. Fremont St., Baltimore.

During the war I was injured in the stomach by a piece of a shell, and have suffered from it ever since. About four years ago it brought on paralysis, which kept me in bed six months, and the best doctors in the city said I could not live. I suffered fearfully from indigestion, and for over two years could not eat a solid food, and for a large portion of the time was unable to retain even liquid nourishment. I tried Brown's Iron Bitters and now after taking two bottles I am able to get up and go around and am rapidly improving. G. DECKER.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS is a complete and sure remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Nalaria, Weakness and all diseases requiring a true, reliable, non-alcoholic tonic. It enriches the blood, gives new life to the muscles and tone to the nerves.

1828—RELIABLE—1882

## BUIST'S SEEDS ARE THE BEST SEEDS

Are entirely the product of our own farms, and are unsurpassed by any in the world for purity and reliability. Buist's Garden Almanac, containing 122 pages useful information, with prices, mailed on receipt of 25c stamp. Wholesale Price-List for Merchants on application. ROBERT BUIST, Jr., Seed Grower, PHILADELPHIA.

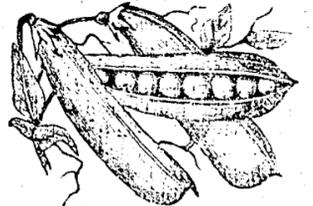
Leave orders for printing

of all kinds at the South

JERSEY REPUBLICAN Office,

## BUIST'S PREMIER EXTRA EARLY PEAS

HAVE MADE A CROP IN 40 DAYS! For Earliness, Productiveness and FINE FLAVOR they have NO EQUAL!



They are now preferred above all others by the extensive pea-growers of New Jersey, Virginia, North Carolina, Florida, and Tennessee—invariably taking First Premiums whenever put in competition. They are dwarf in growth, exceedingly productive, entirely distinct in character, and all marketable before the others. "THE BEST EVER PLANTED." If you want the Best Extra-Early Pea, plant BUIST'S PREMIER. Buy it only in a sealed bag bearing our name, or a "golden seal," or direct from ROBERT BUIST, Jr., SEE. CROWER, (Each Box 6c.) 501 N. 224 Market St., Phila.





### Agriculture.

Cut two limbs from the same tree, of equal size, one in February, when the tree is frozen, and the other in June will heal more and better during the season than the one cut in February. The best time to trim apple trees is from June to August.

**IMPROVEMENT OF WOOL.**—When sheep have been washed in hard water the fleece becomes harsh and dry, and has an objectionable handling to wool-buyers. This is usually avoided by washing the sheep two or three weeks before shearing them; during this time the wool becomes saturated with yolk again and recovers its softness and elasticity. The fleeces should be stored in a rather damp place, and never where it is hot and dry, as when stored in a dry place weight is lost and the wool becomes harsh and warty.

A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* gives the following as the practical result of one season's experience with ensilage. He says: Late in the season last year we concluded to give this method of preserving fodder a trial, and therefore, between July 1st and 17th, plowed about twelve acres of land from which to raise the corn. The corn was sown in drills 28 inches apart, using three pecks per acre. We sowed it with a wheat drill and cultivated once that period sown after wheat. The other received no cultivation. We built two silos each 33x14 feet and 16 feet high, costing \$500, and having a capacity of about 300 tons. In September we cut the corn with a reaper and got enough to about half fill the silos. Before the corn, we put in about twenty tons of freshly-cut rye straw. From this we fed all our cows and sheep, averaging say 12 of the former and 15 of the latter, from the time they were put in the barn until March 24th, besides 100 lambs which came in January. We fed the cows four pounds each of cotton-seed and corn-meal per day and cotton-seed to the sheep that had lambs. The cows were more thrifty than they have ever been when fed upon hay and grain, and the butter was as yellow as summer-made. The sheep did well.

The net results in dollars and cents were about as follows: We estimate that 150 tons of ensilage to have cost \$150, and the extra cost of feeding it was about \$50. The hay crop being short we would have been obliged to buy, say, \$300 worth of hay; we sold \$400 worth, so we have \$500 clear to pay for the silos which we expect to fill this year and to feed nothing but ensilage. Having thus put the money in our pocket, we do not trouble ourselves about the matter—whether there are more albuminoids in ensilage than in the same corn dried and cured as fodder, or whether chemical analysis shows much virtue in the material. So long as eminent chemical authorities admit that their analytical process will show little, if any, difference between the nutritive values of grass freshly cut, and the same as hay, well cured, or the same as hay cured after exposure to the dew and rains for a week, and while a cow fed upon the first will make butter and a less quantity, upon the third scarcely any butter, we prefer the practical test and leaving theorizing to others.

We think more attention should be paid to the rearing of geese than is usual. One may often travel half a day's journey in the country without seeing a flock of geese. Their flesh is by no means to be despised when the birds are young, and their feathers always command ready sale.

It is an erroneous opinion, and one without doubt generally prevalent, that geese cannot be successfully raised away from ponds and streams of water. Persons may soon disabuse themselves of this idea by visiting the suburbs proper of the city of Chicago, where the green patches about the townsmen's houses and shanties are converted into "geese farms," flocks averaging from the progeny of a single goose to that of half-a-dozen. One of the best flocks we ever knew of, ran from forty to fifty geese each year, had for its nearest water a brook three-quarters of a mile away, and which the geese never saw. Our own flock, who we bred geese, had ample water facilities in a river close at hand. Our friend used to best us and laugh at us, when visiting each other, at my losses. His standing joke was: "I only have weasels and skunks to look after, and you, in addition, have cat-fish and

snappers (turtles)." We think he was right.

If a pool of water is near, it is desirable and an advantage. If not, a shallow tub in which they can plunge, the absolute necessities of the case. As to varieties, we think it lies between the Embden and the Toulouse geese—both of them descended from the gray-legged goose (*Amsferus*) of the north of Europe. Either of the varieties are of the largest size, growing to the extreme weight of twenty-two to twenty-six pounds.

The true Embden, called also the Bremen goose, should be pure white with brick-red legs, and heavily feathered. The Toulouse geese is gray, but darker and more uniform in color. Both are round-bodied, compact, short-legged, with large abdominal development, are quiet, lay plenty of eggs, fatten readily, and have excellent flesh. A cross of the Embden and Toulouse is said to make better birds than either of the pure breeds. This we cannot vouch for, but we have found the Toulouse rather better able to take care of themselves than the Embden. On the other hand, the excellent white feathers of the Embdens are more valuable than those of their relatives.

Geese are not difficult to manage. They want a dry, warm place to huddle under in winter, and which, in summer, may be given plenty of air. This must be cleaned regularly, and often enough to be sweet and wholesome. In the summer they will prey much upon themselves with food—grass, worms, and various insects—but what grain they will eat should be also supplied every night, and it is always better that it be supplied to them at the bottom of a vessel filled with water. In winter this food may be corn and the screenings of small grain, in connection with cabbage leaves or other greens, or else chopped roots, dally.

### Trailing.

One of the most remarkable features of unutilized life is the power savages show of tracking men and beasts over immense distances. Many travelers have spoken of this as something almost miraculous, yet it is only the result of careful observation of certain well-known signs; and we have here before us a collection of very common sense hints on the subject. In countries like ours every trace of foot print or wheel-track on roads or paths is soon obliterated or hopelessly confused; but it is otherwise in the wilderness, where neither man nor beast can conceal his track. In Caffreland, when cattle are stolen, if their footprints are traced to a village, the head man is responsible for them, unless he can show the same track going out. A wagon track in a new country is practically indelible. "More especially," say the authors of "Shifts and Expedients of Camp Life," "is this the case if a fire sweeps over the plain immediately after, or if a wagon passes during or after a prairie fire. We have known a fellow traveler recognize in this manner the tracks his wagon had made seven years before, the lines of charred stumps crushed short down remaining to indicate the passage of the wheels, though all other impressions had been obliterated by the rank annual growth of grass fully twelve feet high. Sometimes the original soil being disturbed, a new vegetation will spring up along the wagon track, and thus mark out the road for miles.

Even on hard rock a man's bare foot will leave the dust caked together by perspiration, so that a practiced eye will see it; and even if there is no track, a stone will be disturbed here and there, the side of the pebble which has long laid next to the ground being turned up. If it is still damp, the man or beast that turned it has passed very recently. If a shower of rain had fallen, the track will tell whether it was made before, during or after the shower; similar indications can be obtained from the dew; and another indication of the time that has elapsed since a man passed by is furnished by the state of the crushed grass, which will be more or less withered as the time is longer or shorter. Other indications are drawn from the direction in which the grass lies; this tells how the wind was blowing at the time the grass was crushed; and by noting previous to the wind, one learns the time at which each part of the track was made.

The stages bound both east and west on the El Paso, Texas, line were robbed, about sixty miles from San Antonio, by two men who are supposed to have escaped from the Bandera jail a few days ago.

### The Idleness of Girls.

The great mistake that many of our girls are making, and that their mothers are either encouraging or allowing them to make, is that of spending their time out of school in idleness or in frivolous amusement, doing no work to speak of, and learning nothing of the practical duties and serious cares of life. It is not only in the wealthier families that girls are growing up indolent and unpracticed in household work; indeed, I think that more attention is paid to the industrial training of girls in the wealthier families, than in the families of mechanics, and other people in moderate circumstances where the mothers are compelled to work hard all the while. "Within the last week," says one of my correspondents, "I have heard two mothers, worthy women, in most respects, say, first, that their daughter never did any sweeping. Why, if she wants to say to her companions, I never swept a room in my life, and yet takes comfort in it, let her say it, and yet the mother is scolding over the shortcomings of that very daughter. The other said she would not let her daughter do anything in the kitchen. Poor, deluded woman! She did it herself instead."

The habits of idleness and helplessness that are thus formed are not the greatest evils resulting from this bad practice; the self-hatred that it fosters is the worst of all. How devoid of conscience, how lacking in a true sense of tenderness, a girl must be who will thus consent to devote all her time out of school to pleasure, while her mother is bearing all the burdens of the household. And the foolish way in which mothers themselves sometimes talk about this, even in the presence of their children, is mischievous in the extreme. "Oh, Hattie is so absorbed with her books or her crayons, or embroidery, that she takes no interest in the household matters and I do not like to call upon her."

As if the daughter belonged to a superior order of beings and must not soil her hands or ruffle her temper by necessary housework. The mother is the drudge; the daughter is a fine lady for whom she toils. No mother who suffers such a state of things as this can preserve the respect of her daughter—and the respect of her daughter no mother can afford to lose. The result of this is to form in the minds of many gifted girls not only a distaste for labor but a contempt for it, and a purpose to avoid it as long as they can live by some means or other.

### A Chronicle of Neckties.

Neckties are comparatively recent date as articles of civilized costume, and their introduction to fashionable society was in the middle of the seventeenth century. They became known in England only towards the close of Charles II.'s reign. They have been worn uninterrupted since then; but through what marvelous changes and stages have they not passed, from broad to narrow, from long to short, from "grave to gay, from lively to severe." The materials have varied almost as much as the form, and the original band of white linen has given way periodically to brighter and more costly stuffs, fashion returning ever and again to its starting-point. As with the dandies in the time of Charles II., the tie was of exquisitely fine linen, with ends of lace, and was gathered from the facts that in the Great Wardrobe accounts for 1683-4 and 1685-8, Charles II. is charged £20 1s. for "a new tie to be worn on the birthday of his dear brother;" and James II. is charged £30 10s. for the servat of Venice lace to wear on the day of his coronation. In the Great Wardrobe accounts of a later period is an item of William III.'s expenditure. "To six point neckties, 219s." In the time of William III., ties were worn extremely long, and the dandies of the day were prone to pass the ends through the buttonholes of the waistcoat, in order to prove the excessive length of their neckties. In France, Louis XIV. had welcomed the fashion with open arms, and was always conspicuous for the magnificence of the embroidery and lace that decked his royal neck. Presently an improvement was made in the white linen and lace, which were judged too delicate, too easily soiled; and cravats were made of gray silk and of silk of all colors. A great variation of the fashion arose also in 1692, and from no less slightly a cause than the battle of Steinkerk. It was related that the French

officers dressed themselves in great haste for the battle, and twisted their cravats carelessly round their necks; and, in commemoration of the glorious victory achieved by the Marshal de Luxembourg over the Prince of Orange on that occasion, a studied negligence in the mode of wearing a cravat became a rage in France, and was termed a la Steinkerke, Steinkerke, as they were soon called, were worn in France by men and women; and, of course, as a consequence, women soon took to wearing cravats as well as men. The Steinkerke was generally made of fine linen with a broad frill of lace at each end; sometimes the more economical among the dandies of the day wore black silk neckties; but as prudence or economy were not the conspicuous points of the age, the marvellously delicate and costly lace were more general.

Ladies wore neckties of various materials, either in linen, lace, or colored silks; on them it became simply a kerchief wound about the neck instead of being spread over the shoulders. Many splendid pieces among their family relics long, oval-shaped brooches of topaz or Bristol stones, and wonder what purpose they served. These old-fashioned articles of jewelry were worn to fasten (when no passed through the buttonhole) the lace neckties, which were fastened for a long time in all classes of society. The steinkerke gave way, eventually, in favor of stocks and cravats, and neckties had many important changes to undergo before they reached their present inoffensive form. The neckcloth held an important place in costume last century; the art of folding it and tying it was a serious one, not to be lightly passed over. The character of certain stuffs, the aspects of particular ties, the significance of the disposal of the ends, formed the subject of critical essays and lengthy dissertations, and some of the cravats of the period were immortalized in sonnets.

**Recovery from a Broken Neck.**  
About five months ago John Colley, who attempted to drive his team through a barn door, had his head forced down on his breast until his neck was broken. Police Surgeon Stambaugh found that the seventh cervical vertebra was fractured and that the spinal cord had been crushed two inches. So serious was the injury that no hope was entertained of the man's recovery. A *Chronicle* reporter was therefore exceedingly surprised yesterday afternoon to meet Colley, who was looking remarkably well for a man with a broken neck. Mr. Colley said that he was almost as well as before the accident, a slight stiffness in his side constituting his entire "unhealthiness." After his removal to his home he was laid flat on his back with a sort of foment about his head and neck, which kept him unmoving for over two months. Both the body of the vertebra and the arching laminae were discovered to be broken, and the operation of joining them together without pinching the spinal cord where it had sagged between the ragged edges is described as one of the most difficult ever performed. For a month the patient lay on his back completely paralyzed in one-half of his body and with but little feeling in the other. If he moved in the slightest degree during the first fortnight he could plainly feel the jagged edges of the bone grate together, and for hours after such an attempt he was content to lie on his hard bed without attempting to move a muscle for fear the spinal cord should be crushed and his existence ended in a twinging. The straightest position attainable was required, and to this end Dr. Stambaugh was compelled to refuse him a mattress, forcing him to lie on a wide plank. The paralysis has now almost entirely disappeared, and Dr. Stambaugh yesterday promised him that he would be able to go to work within six months. The average fatality in cases of clearly defined fracture of the spine is estimated at 80 per cent.

### Beneficial Education.

A school-master of Nice has formed among his pupils a society for the protection of vegetation. The members are to destroy injurious larvae and protect harmless birds. Their interest in the work is kept up by election of laureates and the award of prizes. In four months of 1881 the children destroyed 4,556 bits of moths, 1,500 larvae; 194,328 cabbage larvae; 1,583 grasshoppers; 629 butterflies; 68,911 slugs and snails; 1,274 grubs, and 35,721 insects of various kinds. The work is both very valuable and very instructive.

### Fashion.

Now frounces are gathered. Panters grow more bouffant. White mofre fans are in favor. Spring chevots are self-colored. Plaited puffs make effective tabliers. Solid jet crowns are on new capotes. Scotch gingham are now offered for sale.

Chenille dotted tulle is used for ball dresses. Gold lace is coming into favor as trimming. A tiny silver teapot is the new watch charm.

Levantine satins are superseding arab silks. New floral garniture is made wholly of beads.

Young ladies use tulle ruches in preference to lace. Virgin gold is a pale shade that to replace old gold.

A border of marabout plume trims bridal dresses. Chenille ruffles are stylish trimmings for mantles.

India foulards are imported for uses in mourning. White gauze broadened with gold is used for ball dresses.

Mother of pearl satin is the novelty for wedding dresses. Diamonds are set in a row around the finger in guard rings.

Genoa point lace is worn plain on the fabric without fullness. An interrogation point in diamonds is a new Parisian brooch.

No wardrobe is complete during Lent without a severe black dress. A gold sunflower is the aesthetic design for breastpins and finger-rings. Pongee trimmings wrought in lace patterns are among the late novelties.

A single piece of Russian lace is made to cover the front of satin dress skirts. A short mantle of sealin knits complets Paris dresses of brown watered silk.

### Wretched Reading.

All healthy and helpful literature sets simple bars between right and wrong; assumes the possibility in men and women, of having healthy minds in healthy bodies, and loses no time in the diagnosis of fever or dyspepsia in either; least of all in the particular kind of fever which signifies the ungoverned excess of any appetite or passion. The "dullness" which many modern readers inevitably feel, and some modern blockheads think it creditable to allege, in Scott, consists not a little in his absolute purity from every loathsome element or excitement of the lower passions; so that people who live habitually in staid or virtuous conditions of thought find him as insipid as they would a picture of Angelico's. The accurate and trenchant separation between him and the common railroad-ration novelist is that, in his total method of conception, only lofty character is worth describing at all; and it becomes interesting, not by its faults, but by the difficulties and accidents of the fortune through which it passes, while in the railway novel, interest is obtained with the vulgar reader for the vilest character, because the author describes carefully to his recognition the blotches, burrs and pimples in which the paltry nature resembles his own. The "Mill on the Floss" is perhaps the most striking instance extant of this study of outaneous disease. There is not a single person in the book of the smallest importance to anybody in the world but themselves, or whose qualities deserved so much as a line of printer's type in their description. There is no girl alive, fairly clever, half-educated, and unlicked in her life, whose life has not at least as much in it as Maggie's, to be described and to be pitied. Tom is a clumsy and cruel fool, with the making of better things in him (and the same said of nearly every Englishman at present smoking and elbowing his way through the ugly world his blunders have contributed to the making of); while the rest of the characters are simply the sweepings-out of a Pentonville omnibus.—*John Ruskin in the Nineteenth Century.*

Folding screens for holding eight or ten photographs are handsome when covered with velvet or felt.

Natural sundresses and lillies are now used by florists to decorate drawing rooms.

A garland of mixed roses in evening dresses is both very valuable and very instructive.

### HOW HAPPY I'LL BE.

A little one played among the flowers, In the bush and blossom round their necks; And she twisted the buds in a girland fair, And she bound them up on her shining hair.

"Ah me," said she, "how happy I'll be When ten years more have gone over me And I am a maiden, with youth's bright glow Flushing my cheek and lighting my brow!"

A maiden mused in a pleasant room Where the air was filled with a soft perfume; Yea, roses were near, of antique mold, Beautiful pictures, rare and old, And she, of all the loveliness there, Was by far the loveliest and most fair.

"Ah me!" sighed she, "how happy I'll be When my heart's true love comes home to me; Light of my life, my spirit's pride, I count the days till thou reach my side."

A mother bent over a cradle nest, Where she soothed her babe to his smiling rest, And she pressed her kisses on his brow, "O child, sweet child, how happy I'll be If the good God in His mercy will, I'll later on, life's evening hour, Thy strength shall be by my strength and power."

An aged one sat by the glowing hearth, Almost ready to leave the earth, Feet and hands the years away, Her head bowed her along to the setting sun, "Ah me!" sighed she, in an undertone, "How happy 'll be when life is done! When the world fades out with its weary strife, And I wear away to a better life."

"It is thus I journey from youth to age, Long to turn to another page, Acting to hasten the years away, Lighting our hearts with the future ray; Hoping in earth till its vicissitudes, Whining and wailing through a midnight shade; Pursuing when earth's last life is given, To the beautiful rest that remains in heaven."

### Mr. Fitzgerald's Marriage.

Amelia Fitzgerald is the daughter of a north country manufacturer, who led her many thousands of pounds in hard cash, with part of which Abbots-croft has lately been purchased. It is a handsome stone house, in the centre of a fair Lowland estate, bonnie with moor and forest. Riches apart, she is a lovable little woman enough; yet Lucius Fitzgerald does not love her, and for no more valid reason than that she is not somebody else. Then why have married her? The question is only so prepared, the answer too obvious. When a mutual friend, a match-making woman, had first broached the subject to him, he answered at once:

"Can you ask me? When a young lady is fool enough to marry me, here I am, and let's waste no more words about it."

Amelia Huggins was not long from the school-room, and full of sweet school-mistress views of love. The younger son of an earl, five feet eleven, handsome, and apparently charmed with her; what more could she want? Now Lucius was no abandoned wretch; he was simply a young man whose six or eight years of life had disposed him of about double the number of thousands which had belonged to him—Oh, a very vulgar miracle as times go—and he had lately added himself with a desperate passion for the beautiful Verulam, and which, alas, she fully returned.

As neither of these ill-starred lovers had any money, or even a reasonable expectation of being left some, Lucius felt no sort of scruple in offering his heart to the willing Amelia.

Ah, he would do his duty like a man, he would. No more flirting now. Of course, if they met much, it would be awkward—deuced dangerous (with another "by Jove")!

"And so Mrs. Fitzgerald insists on Lady Verulam and her daughter being invited," mused her husband. "The invited," mused her husband. "The invited," mused her husband. "The invited," mused her husband.

And Percy, whose belief in himself was immense, looked at her in absolute astoundment. Under happier auspices Birdie would have laughed; as it was, she turned from him with a sort of disgust, merely saying very quietly:

"Please leave me; I would rather be alone."

And they were coming, too. "Were going to pay other visits in the neighborhood, and should be so delighted," Lady Constantia's note had said.

Lady Constantia was Birdie's step-mother, and the girl was dependent on her for food, shelter, and clothing—utterly dependent; and her father's chattering, good-natured, shallow-witted widow was calculating, though kindly, and had, moreover, but a limited income.

To marry Lucius, Birdie knew was utterly impossible—knew it from the moment the first love-flutter agitated her heart; so she resigned him—gave him with her own free will to Amelia. She had a morbid longing to witness the success of her work, and had accompanied her mother to Abbots-croft, deluding herself into the idea that she would henceforth endure the yoke in her life with less bitter pangs if she were put allowed to see Lucius rich, happy and contented.

So when Lady Constantia told her that she had received an invitation from Mrs. Fitzgerald, and in her blindness and love of living at other people's expense suggested that they should accept it, Birdie had offered no opposition.

"Then a woman allows herself to love a married man, she may tell her conscience that every fault from the wife palliates her guilt; but she must be morally blind indeed if she imagines that all the qualities of all the angels centered in the wrong one would ever have weighed with her in the indulgence of her unlawful passion."

There was something artless—an evident desire to like and be liked—about the woman in possession which went straight to Birdie's heart and disarmed her of any ill feeling against Lucius's wife—that is to say—no more.

"This is the first time I have ever met any really great friends of my husband," said Amelia, pouring out the tea, "and you don't know how I have been looking forward to your coming."

Lady Constantia declared herself delighted to be there.

She was something of a rattle, was her ladyship, and not over-particular about being listened to. This Birdie had long since ascertained. At that moment she was dreamily contemplating Amelia.

"How a man might love that sweet little woman if she had only got the first chance of him!" was the mental ejaculation.

A week passed, and Birdie suggested to Lady Constantia that it was time they took their leave and went to the house of some other friends, but she was long in coming to the point.

"How a man might love that sweet little woman if she had only got the first chance of him!" was the mental ejaculation.

A week passed, and Birdie suggested to Lady Constantia that it was time they took their leave and went to the house of some other friends, but she was long in coming to the point.

"How a man might love that sweet little woman if she had only got the first chance of him!" was the mental ejaculation.

A week passed, and Birdie suggested to Lady Constantia that it was time they took their leave and went to the house of some other friends, but she was long in coming to the point.

"How a man might love that sweet little woman if she had only got the first chance of him!" was the mental ejaculation.

and unmercifully her share of the burden with which he so heavily weighed?

Birdie Verulam has never married. She went abroad with Lady Constantia for a while; on her return she almost availed all meetings with Lucius, and pointedly refused to pay another visit to Abbots-croft; but she is always on friendly, almost loving, terms with Amelia, who scarcely ever undertakes any scheme of importance without first consulting Birdie.

### Religious Sentiment.

His words had power because they accorded with his thoughts; and his thoughts had reality and depth because they harmonized with the life he had always lived. It was not mere breath that this preacher uttered; they were the deeds of life, because a life of good deeds and holy love was melted into them—Pearls pure and rich, had been dissolved into the precious draught.—*Nathaniel Hawthorne.*

Why all this toil for triumph of an hour? What thought we made in wealth or scorn in poverty? Earth's highest station ends in "Here he lies"—And "dust to dust" concludes her noblest song.

What thought to-day Thou canst not trace at all the hidden school. For His strange dealings through the trial season, Trust and obey: In after life, light and all shall be plain and clear.

There is no life so humble that, if it be true and genuinely human and obedient to God, it may not hope to shed some of His light. There is no life so meagre that the greatest and wisest of us can afford to despise it. We cannot know at what moment it may flash forth with the life of God.—*Phillips Brooks.*

Come, my way, my truth, my life: Such a way, as gives us breath: Such a truth, as ends all strife: Such a life as kills death.

Come, my light, my faith, my strength: Such a light, as shows a path: Such a faith, as sends in length: Such a strength, as makes his guest.

Come, my joy, my love, my heart: Such a joy as none can part: Such a love as none can move: Such a heart, as joys in love.

### Turkish Fashion Styles.

There is woe in Stamboul. The ecclesiastical authorities, terrified at the stage affairs have reached, are beginning to repent of the error of their ways, and to remember the long-forgotten words of the Prophet. The ladies are ordered to be thickly veiled, and to keep the Galou at his proper distance, and the hour of "modesty" to be observed. But worst of all, the Police Minister has found it necessary to issue disclaimers against the scandal of the Mosque. When the Muezzin calls the faithful to prayer, the faithful come not, but play galium games of cards under the shade of the trees in the court-yard of the House of Prayer. Instead of making their Namaz, or praying devoutly five times in the day, like Hogarth's "Idle Apprentice" they gamble in the church-yard. Equally do the pious find it difficult to get the ladies to abandon their high-heeled Parisian boots for the barbouche, or to cover their faces with some fabric less transparent than the yak marshes of transparent gauze. Squads of spies are set to watch the fair offenders, but in vain. And indeed the ladies have thought compelled to admit polygamy and adultery against his wish, nowhere prescribed seclusion, or degradation, or the thick veils under which the modern moslem women conceal themselves, like a herd in a stable pen. The Prophet was always a respecter of women. It is only his degenerated followers who are anything else.

### A Good Adviser.

Those men who understand the value of a woman's advice have learned a valuable lesson. It is a wondrous advantage to have, in every pursuit or vocation, to secure an adviser in a sensible woman. In woman there is at once a subtle delicacy of tact and a plain soundness of judgment which are not combined to an equal degree in man. A woman, if she really be your friend, will have asensible regard for your character, honor, and reputation. She will seldom counsel you to do a shabby thing, for a woman friend always desires to be proud of you. At the same time her constitutional timidity makes her more cautious than your male friend. She, therefore, seldom counsels you to do an imprudent thing. A man's best female friend is a wife of good sense and heart.

"The candles you sold me last week were very bad," said Jerrold to a tall-voiced Chandler. "Indeed, sir, I am very sorry for that." "Yes, sir; do you know they burnt to the middle, and then you burnt me no longer."

"You surprise me! What, sir, did they go out?" "No, sir, no; they burnt shorter."

Both the birth-rate and the death-rate in London during last year were considerably below the average, and lower than in any recent year. The birth-rate was equal to 34.8, and the death-rate 21.2 per 1,000 of the population.

### Oatmeal.

The consumption of oatmeal in this country, says the *American Grocer*, has reached large dimensions. Not many years ago it was only used as an article of luxury, but now thousands of American families have oatmeal on their breakfast tables, with as much regularity as they do potatoes. That it is a desirable and healthful food no one can doubt, and large as is the amount consumed it is destined to become still more popular.

The oatmeal of Scotland has always enjoyed the reputation of being the best in the world, owing more to the qualities of the soil produced than to the skill in manufacturing. The Scotch oat is pre-eminent for plumpness of form, thinness of skin, and absence of moisture and discoloration. Where the soil is too rich the growth of oats runs largely to straw, and the kernel is thin and covered with thick husk. On moderate soil oats give a better return, there being less straw and more fully developed kernels. In many parts of our country the condition of the soil is becoming more fitted for the production of superior oats, and many of our local factories are manufacturing excellent qualities of oatmeal.

The first operation in the manufacture of the meal is the removing from the oats all chaff, small oats and foreign seeds of whatever kind, for if any of these remain the quality of the meal is much injured. Black oats, if even of good quality, give a bad appearance to the manufactured meal, as it requires years in the form of black particles, which to the tidy housewife appears to be something much more uncleanly. After the oats have been properly cleaned by sifting, they are next subjected to the operation of drying. This is accomplished in dry kilns, with special apparatus constructed for the purpose. This operation requires some care to prevent the oats from burning. As soon as sufficiently dry, they are removed from the kiln while still very hot, and stored in such a way as to have them retain their heat; after thus remaining three or four days, and hardening they are ready for the shelling operation. This shelling is accomplished by passing the oats through millstones of a special pattern. The product that comes from the stones is groats, or the whole kernels, dust, seed, etc., and these must be separated; by means of a combination of sieves and fans the groats are separated from the other material, and are then ready for grinding. For extra quality, the groats may again be shelled and also passed through a brushing machine. The grinding of them must not be long delayed, as a few weeks exposure renders them unfit for milling. In grinding the groats, the great aim is to avoid pulverization, and to have the granules cut square and of uniform size. Oatmeal is generally denominated by the cut, as pin-head cut, rough cut, medium and fine cut, though these terms have different meanings in different districts. After the grinding the meal is passed through sieves, and the siftings graded according to size.

Those men who understand the value of a woman's advice have learned a valuable lesson. It is a wondrous advantage to have, in every pursuit or vocation, to secure an adviser in a sensible woman. In woman there is at once a subtle delicacy of tact and a plain soundness of judgment which are not combined to an equal degree in man. A woman, if she really be your friend, will have asensible regard for your character, honor, and reputation. She will seldom counsel you to do a shabby thing, for a woman friend always desires to be proud of you. At the same time her constitutional timidity makes her more cautious than your male friend. She, therefore, seldom counsels you to do an imprudent thing. A man's best female friend is a wife of good sense and heart.

"The candles you sold me last week were very bad," said Jerrold to a tall-voiced Chandler. "Indeed, sir, I am very sorry for that." "Yes, sir; do you know they burnt to the middle, and then you burnt me no longer."

"You surprise me! What, sir, did they go out?" "No, sir, no; they burnt shorter."

Both the birth-rate and the death-rate in London during last year were considerably below the average, and lower than in any recent year. The birth-rate was equal to 34.8, and the death-rate 21.2 per 1,000 of the population.

There is woe in Stamboul. The ecclesiastical authorities, terrified at the stage affairs have reached, are beginning to repent of the error of their ways, and to remember the long-forgotten words of the Prophet. The ladies are ordered to be thickly veiled, and to keep the Galou at his proper distance, and the hour of "modesty" to be observed. But worst of all, the Police Minister has found it necessary to issue disclaimers against the scandal of the Mosque. When the Muezzin calls the faithful to prayer, the faithful come not, but play galium games of cards under the shade of the trees in the court-yard of the House of Prayer. Instead of making their Namaz, or praying devoutly five times in the day, like Hogarth's "Idle Apprentice" they gamble in the church-yard. Equally do the pious find it difficult to get the ladies to abandon their high-heeled Parisian boots for the barbouche, or to cover their faces with some fabric less transparent than the yak marshes of transparent gauze. Squads of spies are set to watch the fair offenders, but in vain. And indeed the ladies have thought compelled to admit polygamy and adultery against his wish, nowhere prescribed seclusion, or degradation, or the thick veils under which the modern moslem women conceal themselves, like a herd in a stable pen. The Prophet was always a respecter of women. It is only his degenerated followers who are anything else.

There is woe in Stamboul. The ecclesiastical authorities, terrified at the stage affairs have reached, are beginning to repent of the error of their ways, and to remember the long-forgotten words of the Prophet. The ladies are ordered to be thickly veiled, and to keep the Galou at his proper distance, and the hour of "modesty" to be observed. But worst of all, the Police Minister has found it necessary to issue disclaimers against the scandal of the Mosque. When the Muezzin calls the faithful to prayer, the faithful come not, but play galium games of cards under the shade of the trees in the court-yard of the House of Prayer. Instead of making their Namaz, or praying devoutly five times in the day, like Hogarth's "Idle Apprentice" they gamble in the church-yard. Equally do the pious find it difficult to get the ladies to abandon their high-heeled Parisian boots for the barbouche, or to cover their faces with some fabric less transparent than the yak marshes of transparent gauze. Squads of spies are set to watch the fair offenders, but in vain. And indeed the ladies have thought compelled to admit polygamy and adultery against his wish, nowhere prescribed seclusion, or degradation, or the thick veils under which the modern moslem women conceal themselves, like a herd in a stable pen. The Prophet was always a respecter of women. It is only his degenerated followers who are anything else.

There is woe in Stamboul. The ecclesiastical authorities, terrified at the stage affairs have reached, are beginning to repent of the error of their ways, and to remember the long-forgotten words of the Prophet. The ladies are ordered to be thickly veiled, and to keep the Galou at his proper distance, and the hour of "modesty" to be observed. But worst of all, the Police Minister has found it necessary to issue disclaimers against the scandal of the Mosque. When the Muezzin calls the faithful to prayer, the faithful come not, but play galium games of cards under the shade of the trees in the court-yard of the House of Prayer. Instead of

**M. L. JACKSON**  
IS SELLING



CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

ALSO, VEGETABLES IN SEASON.

Our Wagon Runs through Town every Wednesday and Saturday

Special Announcement! Samuel Lees, Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, North Second St., ab Market, Philadelphia.

Offers Great Inducements in Black Silks, Cashmeres, Dress Goods, Table Linens, Muslins, Hosiery, Gloves, Underwear, NOTIONS, Etc.

STOREKEEPERS Supplied at LOWEST Jobbing Rates Samuel Lees, Nos. 3, 5, 7, 9, North Second Street, and N. E. Cor. Eighth and Spring Garden Streets. PHILADELPHIA.

26.81-1y.

**PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.**  
A Pure Family Medicine that Invigorates without Intoxicating.

If you are a mechanic or farmer, worn out with overwork, or a mother run down by family or household duties, try PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. If you are a lawyer, minister or business man exhausted by mental strain or anxious cares do not take intoxicating stimulants, but use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

If you have Dyspepsia, Kidney or Urinary Complaints, or if you are troubled with any disorder of the lungs, stomach, bowels, blood or nerves you can be cured by PARKER'S GINGER TONIC.

There are hundreds of miserable sufferers daily dying from lung, kidney and nervous diseases who might be saved by using PARKER'S GINGER TONIC in time.

If you are wasting away from age, dissipation or any disease take GINGER TONIC at once; it will invigorate and build you up from the first dose. It has saved hundreds of lives; it may save yours. Ask your neighbor or druggist about it, or send for a circular to HISCOX & CO., New York

**Parker's Hair Balsam.**  
The Best, Cleanest, and Most Economical Hair Dressing. Never fails to restore the youthfulness of gray hair. Use and it will cure you.

**FLOBESTON COLONIC.**  
A new and extraordinary laxative and purgative. Free of all poisons and is perfectly safe. Great saving in buying dollar size.

**TOLU ROCK AND RYE**

**SURE CURE**

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, and All Diseases of THROAT and LUNGS.

Put up in Quarter-Size Bottles for Family Use.

Scientifically prepared of Balsam Tolu, Crystallized Rock Candy, Old Rye, and other ingredients. The formula known to our best physicians, is highly commended by them, and the analysis of our most prominent chemist, Prof. G. A. MARINE, in Chicago, is on the label of every bottle. It is well known to the medical profession that TOLU ROCK AND RYE will afford the most relief for Croup, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, Weak Lungs, also Consumption, in the infant and advanced stages.

Used as a BEVERAGE and APPETIZER, it makes a delightful tonic for febrile cases. Is pleasant to take; if weak or indigestible, it gives tone, activity and strength to the whole human frame.

**CAUTION. DON'T BE DECEIVED**  
who try to palm off upon you Rock and Rye in place of our TOLU ROCK AND RYE, which is the only medicinal article made, the genuine has a GOVERNMENT STAMP on each bottle. LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Proprietors, 111 Madison Street, Chicago.

Ask your Druggist for it!  
Ask your Grocer for it!  
Ask your Wine Merchant for it!  
Children, ask your Mamma for it!

Sold by DRUGGISTS, GROCERS and WINE MERCHANTS everywhere.

AND BY  
**LAWRENCE & MARTIN,**  
No. 6 Barclay St. New York.

**SICK HEADACHE**  
POSITIVELY CURED BY  
**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.**

We Mean Cured, Not Merely Relieved  
And Can Prove What We Claim.

There are no failures and no disappointments. If you are troubled with SICK HEADACHE you can be easily and quickly cured, no hundreds have been already. We shall be pleased to mail a sheet of testimonials to any interested.

**CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS**  
Also cure all forms of Biliousness, prevent Constipation and Dyspepsia, promote Digestion, relieve distress from too hearty eating, correct Disorders of the Stomach, Stimulate the Liver, and Regulate the Bowels. They do all this by taking just one little pill at a dose. They are purely vegetable, do not grip or purge, and are as nearly perfect as it is possible for a pill to be. Price 25 cents, 5 for \$1. Sold by druggists everywhere or sent by mail, CARTER MEDICINE CO., NEW YORK.

**Philadelphia & Atlantic City**  
Time-table of May 7, 1881.

	AM.	PM.	AM.	PM.
Philadelphia	4:30	8:30	4:00	8:00
Cashden	4:55	8:55	4:25	8:25
Williamstown Junction	5:10	9:10	4:40	8:40
Cedar Brook	5:25	9:25	4:55	8:55
Winslow	5:40	9:40	5:10	9:10
Hammononton	5:55	9:55	5:25	9:25
Da Costa	6:10	10:10	5:40	9:40
Edwood	6:25	10:25	5:55	9:55
Egg Harbor	6:40	10:40	6:10	10:10
Atlantic City	6:55	10:55	6:25	10:25

**CUT THIS OUT!**  
AGENTS MAKE \$15 TO \$40 PER WEEK.  
We have stores in 15 leading cities, from which our agents obtain their supplies quickly. Our Factories and Principal Offices are at Erie, Pa. Send for our New Catalogue and terms to agents. Address  
**M. N. LOVELL** 913 Spring Garden St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

**Camden & Atlantic Railroad**  
UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.	At Ac. a.m.	Mail 1.30	Su. Ac. a.m.	Ha. Ac. a.m.
Philadelphia	9:50	5:50	9:50	7:35
Camden	9:15	5:40	9:40	7:28
Penna. R. R. Junction	9:08	5:35	9:35	7:23
Haddonfield	8:58	5:23	9:21	7:07
Berlin	8:45	5:11	9:08	6:59
Waterford	8:19	4:47	8:13	6:24
Winslow	8:08	4:35	8:01	6:13
Hammononton	8:00	4:28	7:55	6:05
Da Costa	7:55	4:23	7:50	5:59
Edwood	7:45	4:15	7:40	5:50
Egg Harbor City	7:35	4:05	7:30	5:40
Absecon	7:15	3:45	7:10	5:20
Atlantic City	7:00	3:30	7:00	5:05

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.	At Ac. p.m.	Mail 1.30	Su. Ac. p.m.	Ha. Ac. p.m.
Philadelphia	4:30	8:00	4:30	6:00
Camden	4:10	7:40	4:40	6:10
Penna. R. R. Junction	4:03	7:35	4:35	6:05
Haddonfield	3:53	7:23	4:18	6:05
Berlin	3:40	7:11	4:05	5:59
Waterford	3:14	6:47	3:59	5:24
Winslow	3:03	6:35	3:51	5:13
Hammononton	2:55	6:28	3:45	5:05
Da Costa	2:50	6:23	3:40	4:59
Edwood	2:40	6:15	3:30	4:50
Egg Harbor City	2:30	6:05	3:20	4:40
Absecon	2:10	5:45	3:00	4:20
Atlantic City	2:00	5:30	2:50	4:05

**RIGGS & BROTHER**  
**AMERICAN WATCHES**  
221 WALNUT ST. R. DOCK ST.  
PHILADELPHIA.  
WATCHES & JEWELRY REPAIRED.

The SOUTH JERSEY REPUBLICAN contains more reading matter than any other paper in the County.

ESTABLISHED 1864  
**HOWARD A. SNOW,**  
Washington, D. C.  
SOLICITOR OF  
**AMERICAN and FOREIGN PATENTS,**  
Successor to GILMORE, SMITH & Co., and CHIPMAN, HOSMER & Co.

Patents procured upon the same plan which was originated and successfully practiced by the above-named firms. Pamphlet of sixty pages sent upon receipt of stamp.

**GOLD**  
Great chance to make money. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address Taux & Co., Portland, Maine.

**ONLY \$20**  
for this style of PHILADELPHIA SINGEL. Equal to any Singer in the market. Remember, you send it to be examined before you pay for it. This is the same style other companies retail for \$50. All Machines warranted for 3 years. Send for Illustrated Circular and Testimonials. Address CHARLES A. WOOD & CO., 17 N. Tenth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**\$2** Watches. Stem-winders \$1.50. White metal Hunting Case \$2.50. Imitation gold \$3. Solid gold \$12. Cheapest and best for year own use or speculative purposes. Valuable catalogue. T. H. H. S. & Co., 25 Nassau St., New York.

PROSPECTUS FOR 1882.  
First Class Family Magazine FOR ONLY \$3.00 per annum.

**LIPPINCOTT'S Magazine.**  
An illustrated Monthly of Popular Literature.

At the beginning of the present year Lippincott's Magazine entered on a new series, at a reduced price, with the distinctive purpose of presenting such a variety of reading matter—for the most part light and entertaining, yet of real literary merit—as should commend it to the general masses of cultivated persons, and ensure a welcome in many American homes. Devoting a large proportion of its space to fiction, in which short serials are made a noticeable feature, and to sketches illustrative of social life and manners, it has included in its list of subjects current events, science, especially natural history, popularly treated, travel and adventure at home and abroad, field sports and angling, and, occasionally, political, historical and educational topics susceptible of fresh and lively discussion. The serial stories published during the year have been marked by a vigorous originality, and have met with a warm reception; while the general attractiveness of the magazine has gained for it a cordial approval and a greatly increased circulation.

The conductors of the magazine hope not only to maintain its reputation, but to enhance and extend it by constant improvement in the same direction. Their arrangements for the coming year embrace a larger number than ever before of contributions of a popular character.

A serial story entitled "STEPHEN TULLINE" which some peculiar and striking phases of American life are vividly and dramatically treated, will begin in the January number and run through six months.

The Editorial departments will maintain their present standard of acknowledged excellence, and the illustrations will be of a higher character than any that have hitherto appeared in the magazine.

For sale by all Book and Newsdealers.  
TERMS.—Yearly subscription, \$3; single number, 25 cents. Liberal Club Rates.  
Specimen number mailed, postpaid, on receipt of twenty cents. (Postage stamps afford a convenient form of remittance.)  
**J. B. LIPPINCOTT & Co., Publishers,**  
715-716 Market St., Philadelphia.

**HELP**  
Yourself by making money when golden chances are offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address Taux & Co., Portland, Maine.

**1882. HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE.**  
An Illustrated Weekly. Sixteen Pages.  
Suited to Boys of from six to sixteen years of age.  
Vol. III commenced Nov. 1, 1881.  
Now is the time to subscribe.

The Young People has been from the first successful beyond anticipation.—N. Y. Evening Post.  
It has a distinct purpose to which it steadily adheres,—that, namely, of supplying the vicious papers for the young with a paper more attractive, as well as more wholesome.—Boston Journal.  
For neatness, elegance of engravings, and contents generally, it is unsurpassed by any publication of the kind yet brought to our notice.—Pittsburg Gazette.  
Its weekly visits are eagerly looked for, not only by the children, but also by parents who are anxious to provide pure literature for their girls and boys.—Christian Advocate, Buffalo, N. Y.  
A weekly paper for children which parents need not fear to let their children read at the family fireside.—Hartford Daily Times.  
Just the paper to take the eye and secure the attention of the boys and girls.—Springfield Union.

TERMS.  
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE, per year, postage paid, \$1.50  
Single numbers, four cents each.  
The Bound Volume for 1881 is ready—price \$1 postage prepaid. Cover for Young People for 1881, 35 cts, postage 15 cents additional.  
Subscriptions should be made by Post-office money order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.  
No paper are not to copy this advertisement without express order of Harper & Bros.  
**HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.**

**TURKISH, RUSSIAN**  
—AND OTHER—  
**BATHS,**  
No 25 S. Tenth St., Philadelphia.  
**WM. A. ELVINS, Prop'r**  
**WM. MOORE, Jr.**  
**Attorney-at-Law**  
AND  
Solicitor in Chancery.  
MAY'S LANDING, N. J.

The CENTURY Magazine, Scribner's Monthly  
For the Coming Year,  
With the November number began the new series under the title of "The Century Magazine," which will be, in fact, a new, enlarged, and improved "Scribner's." The magazine is larger and wider, admitting pictures of a larger size, and increasing the reading matter about

Fourteen Additional Pages.  
The following is a summary of the leading features of the year—  
A new novel by Mrs. Burnett (Author of "That Lass o' Lowrie's," etc.) entitled "Through One Administration," a story of Washington life.  
Studies of the Louisiana Crocodiles. By Geo. W. Cable, author of "The Grandissimes," etc. A series of illustrated papers on the traditions and romance of Crocodile life in Louisiana.

A Novel by W. D. Howells, Author of "A Chance Acquaintance," etc., dealing with characteristic features of American life.  
Ancient and Modern Sculpture. A "History of Ancient Sculpture" by Mrs. Lucy M. Mitchell, to contain the results of her researches yet published of the masterpieces of sculpture. There will also be papers on "Living English Sculptors," and on the "Younger Sculptors of America," fully illustrated.  
The Opera in New York. By Richard Grant White. A popular and valuable series, to be illustrated with wonderful completeness and beauty.

Architecture and Decoration in America. Will be treated in a way to interest both household and household, with many practical as well as beautiful illustrations from recent designs.  
Representative Men and Women of the Nineteenth Century. Biographical sketches, accompanied by portraits of George Eliot, Robert Browning, John Ruskin, W. Robertson (by the late Dean Stanley), Matthew Arnold, Christina Rossetti, and Cardinal Newman, and of the younger American authors, William D. Howells, Henry James, Jr., and Geo. W. Cable.

Scenes of Thackeray's, Hawthorne's and George Eliot's Novels. Succinctly illustrating the scenes of Dickens's novels.  
The Reform of the Civil Service. Arrangements have been made for a series of able papers on the pressing political question.

Poetry and Poets in America. There will be studies of Longfellow, Whitman, Emerson, Lowell, and others, by E. C. Stebbins.  
Stories, Sketches, and Essays. May be expected from Charles Dudley Warner, W. D. Howells, "Mark Twain," Edward Eggleston, Henry James, Jr., John Muir, Miss Gordon Cumming, "H. H.," George W. Cable, Just Chandler Harris, A. C. Redwood, F. D. Millet, N. A. Brock, Frank R. Stockton, Constance F. Woodson, H. H. Boyesen, Albert S. King, Washington Gladden, John Burroughs, Parker Gilman, Thomas Salvin, Henry Kissel, Ernest Ingersoll, E. L. Giddin, E. B. Washburn, and many others.

One or two papers on "The Adventures of the Tite Club," and an original life of Hewick, the engraver, by Austin Dobson, are among other features to be later announced.  
The Editorial Departments. Through-out will be unusually complete, and "The World's Work" will be considerably enlarged.

The price of "The Century Magazine" will remain at \$4 per year—25 cents a number. The portrait (size 2 1/2 x 7) of the late Dr. Hildyard, issued just before his death, and engraved from a life-sized drawing by W. T. Eaton, will possess a new interest to the readers of this magazine. It is offered at \$1 retail, or together with "The Century Magazine" for \$2.50. Subscriptions are taken by the publishers, and by book-sellers and news-dealers everywhere.

**THE CENTURY COMPANY,**  
Union Square, New York City.

**MILLVILLE MUTUAL**  
**Marine & Fire Ins. Co.**  
This Company have disposed entirely of all its STOCK & BUSINESS, and having been RE-ORGANIZED, has decided to in the future do a

Strictly Mutual Home Business.  
Having succeeded in paying ALL ITS LIABILITIES, and securing an

Actual Net Available Surplus of Over \$30,000,  
the Directors feel that they can offer to all who desire insurance not only as 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 condition of things that can be shown by but very few companies in the State. The present Directors pledge to the Policy Holders 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 delay, and to WAIVE them on technical grounds.  
Hereafter, no notes will be subject to assessment, as they are a year old.  
We would be pleased to call attention to our

**Account 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. 20, 1881