

# South-Jersey Republican

Orville E. Hoyt, Publisher.

Terms--\$1.25 Per Year.

Vol. XXI, No. 17.

Hammonton, N. J., Saturday, April 28, 1883.

Five Cents per Copy.

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ERYSIPELAS, RING WORM, &c.

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### From the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 21, 1883.  
The statement of the United States Treasurer shows gold, silver and United States notes in the Treasury to-day, as follows: Gold coin and bullion, \$186,229,667; silver—dollars and bullion, \$108,696,293; fractional silver coin, \$27,948,588; United States notes, \$45,191,328; total, \$368,065,876. Certificates outstanding—Gold, \$47,622,010; silver, \$71,408,441; currency, \$9,200,000.

The count of the cash in the United States Treasury was completed yesterday afternoon. The moneys belonging to the cash of the office were found to aggregate \$13,460,297.53, with a reserve fund of \$75,440,218. The committee found an excess of three cents in favor of Mr. Gillfillan.

A copy of the Civil Service Rules, as adopted by the Civil Service Commission (yet subject to the President's approval), was furnished each member of the Cabinet now in the city to-day. The copies are made with the type writing machine. The object of the distribution is to enable the members of the Cabinet to thoroughly digest the rules in advance of their formal consideration at a Cabinet meeting which will be held when the President returns to this city.

The friends of ex-Speaker Randall express confidence of his election as Speaker of the next House of Representatives.

The latest reports they have indicate that the bulk of the Tennessee delegation will support him. It is cruelly hinted that this support is because of an alliance made with ex-Representative Atkins, of Tennessee, who is a candidate for the clerkship of the House. Mr. Blackburn still continues a candidate, and will not withdraw unless the Kentucky delegation so request. Among some of the southern members there is disposition to support Representative Hammond, of Georgia, for the Speakership. Mr. S. S. Cox, of New York, another candidate, is in the city, feeling quite hopeful. He will make a trip west at an early day.

HOWARD.

The annual meeting of the Board of Directors of Princeton Theological Seminary will be held at Princeton, in the oratory of the the seminary, Tuesday morning, May 8th.

An order has been issued by Mr. Paugh, General Manager of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, putting a stop to all work at the company's coal docks and yards at Perth Amboy and South Amboy on Sundays.

The Executive Committee of the New Jersey Editorial Association to take into consideration the Summer excursion, contemplate Newport as the principal place, and the committee will investigate as to what arrangements can be made as to transportation and other accommodations. Boston will also be visited by the excursionists if the Newport trip is made.

**CAN'T BE CURED.**—Who says so? "The best physicians have been consulted, and they all agree that the case is beyond the reach of medicine." Have you tried the new Vitalizing Treatment, which acts directly upon the great nerve-centres, and gives to all the vital organs a new life-force and a higher activity? "No; never heard of it. What is it called?" Compound Oxygen. "Oh! yes, I have seen it advertised, but supposed it to be one of the medical humbugs of the day." If all that we have read about the cures it is making is true, it is the most wonderful therapeutic agent ever discovered. "Where can it be obtained?" Only of Drs. Starkey & Palen, 1109 Girard Street, Philadelphia. Now, take our advice and write to them, giving them a statement of your condition. You will get a prompt answer, and it will cost you nothing, as they make no charge for consultations. If, like your physicians, they see no hope in your case, they will honestly tell you so. But if they have treated similar cases successfully, they will, in making a favorable report, send such evidence of their professional integrity and skill, and such reports of cases which they have treated, as can hardly fail to give you confidence both in them and their new and wonderful Treatment. All this, as we have said, will cost you nothing.

As a superb hair dressing and renovator Ayer's Hair Vigor is universally commended. It eradicates scurf and dandruff, cures all eruptions and itchings of the scalp, promotes the renewed growth of the hair, and surely prevents its fading or turning gray.

The life of a railroad conductor is sometimes supposed to be an unhealthy one, although the career of William Coulter, the oldest passenger conductor on the Pennsylvania Railroad, seems to disprove this idea. Mr. Coulter is seventy years of age, and during his nearly fifty-years-of-service he has travelled 2,000,000 miles back and forth through New Jersey, and has collected tickets from more than 4,000,000 persons.

The prohibitionists are making arrangements for taking a complete census of the people in this State who will promise to vote for their candidates at the gubernatorial election, so as to ascertain how it is that their vote now is so much smaller than they expect it to be from the promises made. It is apparent to all that a good many promise loudly to vote the prohibition ticket and then go and quietly vote something else.

The surviving veterans of the First New Jersey Brigade, First Division, Sixth Army Corps, will hold their second annual reunion in Library Hall, Newark, on Thursday May 3d, 1883, for the purpose of renewing old associations and reviving the friendships contracted during the memorable days of battle and camp life. It is earnestly desired that every surviving veteran of the old Brigade will be present on this occasion and make it a happy reunion of old comrades who fought side-by-side in the trying days of the Civil War, nineteen years ago.

The latest report about railroad operations is that the Reading and Central combination have finally secured a controlling interest in the Camden, Gloucester and Mt. Ephraim narrow gauge road, and will make it a broad gauge, to be used in connection with the Atlantic City road, so as to secure better terminal facilities. The Gloucester Reporter after stating that the Vanderbilt int. est. acquired the right to use the franchise of the Gloucester narrow gauge, adds that this new railroad factor in South Jersey will utilize the narrow gauge by widening the roadbed, laying additional tracks of the standard gauge, leaving the narrow gauge track for the use of the old company. The Delaware River road, it is surmised, will soon be extended from Woodbury to Gloucester City to connect with the new combination, the owners being able to extend the road without outside help. This project of extending the Delaware River road had been talked about for some time, but the officers are exceedingly reticent about their plans for the future. The enterprise, if carried out, would give Woodbury the increased accommodations of a new line to Philadelphia. There is some interest attached, therefore, to the annual meeting of the Delaware River Company on Tuesday next. —Woodbury Constitution.

During the late session of the New Jersey Legislature the House of Assembly created five committees with roving commissions to investigate things in general. These bodies had hardly begun to mobilize for the Summer campaign among the resorts on the mountains and the coast when it was discovered that no connection had been established between the commissary department and the State Treasury. The committee which was to enlighten the world on the subject of convict labor held one arduous session and presented its hotel bill to the Comptroller. The committee was advised that under the general law the bill needed the Governor's endorsement before it could be entertained. The Governor found legal provision for paying a secretary, witnesses and some other expenses, but no warrant for furnishing errand Assemblymen with dusters and cigars. The investigators are at liberty now to support themselves, but it is probable that some of these patriotic bands will demobilize at an early day. The people of New Jersey are plainly of the opinion that no harm will come to the State from the Governor's decision, and the matter affords them more amusement than it does the committeemen.

**THE SENSATION OF THE AGE.**—Every season has its sensation. If it is not one thing it is another and so the world moves on. When Jenny Lind came to this country and commanded \$695 for a single reserved seat the people were amazed. But more astonishing things than that have happened since then, not the least of which was the introduction of Swayne's Pills for the general improvement of the human system. They are good for almost every complaint, but are indispensable for constiveness, liver troubles, sick headache and other ailments of a depressing character.

### Fertilizers!

Farmers can get

ALMOST ANYTHING

In the way of Fertilizers, at

**GEO. ELVINS'**

Main Road and Bellevue 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.

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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 imitators, 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 dryness, 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.

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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 Scrofulous, Mercurial, and Blood Disorders, the best remedy, because the most searching and thorough blood-purifier, is

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That she is making Ladies' Dresses, and Wraps of all kinds. Also Children's Suits at the LOWEST

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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.

Send in your name

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Office hours, 8 to 10 A. M., 5 to 6 P. M.

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Flour, Grain, and Feed Store.

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SOLILOQUY

Laugh, and the world laughs with you; Weep, and you weep alone. For the sad world must borrow its mirth, But but a trouble of its own. Sigh, and the hills will answer; Sigh it is lost on the air. The echoes bound to the joyful sound, But shrink from voicing care.

A Fair Exchange.

"Diana! my own darling Diana!" With a low cry of utter gladness the young man hurried forward and clasped the girl to his breast—clasped her and kissed her, and looked down joyfully into the startled violet-blue eyes, but she, laughing and blushing in love embarrassment, rose herself out of his arms and stood shyly before him.

"I'm not Diana—I'm only Dolly," she said. "And you must be Roy Douglas, though I did not know Diana was expecting you home so soon."

"Oh, indeed?" answered Miss Dolly, not particularly flattered. "But she is a great deal older than I am."

"Of course," murmured the young man, more and more confounded; "you are the picture of what she was five years ago when I saw her last."

"I'm eighteen and my sister is twenty-three," remarked Dolly, with a little air of superiority, looking straight up into the eyes of this tall fine-looking fellow whom she thought quite the most striking gentleman she had ever met, and who, she knew, had made a clear twenty-five thousand by his five years' labor.

"But Diana is just as prettily ever," she added patronizingly, "and will be awfully glad to have you back, I suppose, she doesn't have much fun—youse, for the fellows all understand she's engaged; I'm glad you've come for her, at last, before she gets to be a downright old maid. Shall I run to the house and tell her?"

tience to stand here listening to my nonsense; I won't tell Diana how you took me for her."

Roy Douglas himself wondered why he had remained by Dolly and let her talk without demanding to see his sister's heart. He had come into that sweet June garden, eyes and heart aglow, his whole soul rushing in advance of his footsteps, for now, at last, after "long toil and endeavor," the supreme hour so intensely longed for was here, when he should "feel the arms of his true love round him once again."

He had seen her, he thought, fairer than ever, standing there in the old rose arbor, dressed in white, and he had stolen forward and caught her by the breast in a burst of rapture; and, after all it had not been his Diana, but that little sister of her's grown up. He was conscious of a slight shrinking from the idea of the first meeting now with the real Diana. Meantime, not six feet away, outside the leafy arbor, sitting in the deep, fragrant grass, a book in her lap, showers of rose-petals dropping over her gold hair and pale blue dress, was Diana Davenport, a moment ago dreaming happily of her coming lover, but now white as death, her hand clenched, her lips quivering.

"My dear, Roy has come," her mother called out joyfully, as she was slipping up to her room.

"Yes, mamma. I must smooth my hair."

Once safe in her room, she looked at herself long and sadly in the mirror.

"If I am pale and grave and thoughtful," she murmured, "I have become so waiting and watching for him. If I had loved him less I might not have played away my roses. Yes, Dolly is lovely—soft and tender and lovely as the roses out there—and as soulless. But he will see only her girlish bloom, and she will break my heart."

It was half-an-hour and over before Dolly brought Roy to the house in the search for Diana, who was waiting in the cool, dim, jasmine-scented parlor, pale and quiet and cold.

The fiery trail of red October was over all the land. There were coral seed-cups on the vines over the trellis, but roses no longer. Great clumps of chrysanthemums flamed in the garden, but the heliotrope and mignonette were no more. A perfect glory of moonlight flooded the long porch which gave grace to the plain roomy cottage where a widowed mother had reared her two lovely daughters—daughters, whom tomorrow she was to lose, as mothers lose girls whom they give to men in marriage.

"I declare, Roy," pouted his bride-elect, "you seem to be walking in your sleep. If you are going to be silly and stupid, I'll steal Diana's heart, and let her have you; and then Mr. Burleigh, let us run away and hide, like poor Ginevra. It's a glorious night for a walk."

"Dropping Roy's arm she ran up to the other couple, with that pretty, sparkling, half-defiant ways of hers.

"You have got to lend him to me for a while, Di. I'll give you Roy to keep for a few minutes, as a little girl lends her dolls. Be sure you are careful of him, and don't let him get broke."

Dolly could say all sorts of things with safety. People only smiled at her folly as at that of a pretty child. But Roy's face flushed dark as she dragged the elderly lady away from his betrothed, nothing loath for a lark with this jolly sister-in-law to be.

"Turn about is fair play," he said soberly. "Diana, will you take my arm?"

"She would not refuse it, though he observed her hesitate. In a minute they were walking along the graveled drive, on into the frost-kissed garden, along the winding path shining in the moonlight. Finally in the very arbor where he had met and kissed Dolly, Roy suddenly stopped and threw at his companion a look that turned her pale cheeks even paler.

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"Yes, mamma. I must smooth my hair."

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"Oh, Dolly, cruel Dolly!" mocked a voice, but it was not Roy's.

"Oh, wicked Dolly!" went on the merry, mocking voice.

And then Diana raised her startled face from her hands and looked wonderingly about. "There, close beside her, stood her naughty sister, who was laughing at her."

"It's the very strangest thing," she went on, unblushingly, "of all coincidences it is the luckiest—that Mr. Burleigh should just have been telling me that it was me he first and last and only wanted, though my sister was awfully nice and all that; and I liked his money, and now I have come to ask, please, may I have him, Diana?—a fair exchange is no robbery," they say, and it will be such fun to surprise everybody."

Curiosities of the Railway Censur.

In the Scientific American for March 3, under the above heading, was a paragraph relating to the difference between the receipts of railways for transportation of passengers and freights, in which the results were rendered rather absurd by the use of mighty dollar marks instead of humble cents.

The number of passengers carried was two hundred and seventy millions, for which they each paid an average of 2.33 cents per mile, and the companies made a profit of 0.62 of a cent per mile.

The freight carried in 1880 was two hundred and ninety-one millions of tons, for which the railways charged 1.29 cents per ton per mile, and made a profit of 0.53 of a cent per ton per mile.

The exercise of genius by railway managers in the development of new and better inducements for travel. Various suggestions, doubtless, will rise in the minds of readers, such as the adoption of improved means for safety, smoothing and better ballasting of roadbeds, faster time, easier and more commodious cars.

Culinary Concoits.

LANCASHIRE PIE.—Take cold beef or veal or mutton. Chop and season gay for hash; have ready hot mashed potatoes seasoned as for the table, put in a shallow baking-dish first a layer of meat, then a layer of potatoes, and so on, till the dish is heaping full; smooth over top of potatoes, and make little holes in which place bits of butter; bake until a nice brown.

CORN AND BEAN SOUP.—Take two pounds of beef, a pound of pork, a pint of black or navy beans (soaked overnight), a large onion, a small carrot, a head of celery. Put the above ingredients into the soup pot with a gallon of cold water, and let simmer gently for five or six hours. Take off and get cold; remove the grease, and place on the stove to boil again. About an hour before dinner add a quart of canned corn. Strain the soup, season with Cayenne pepper and salt, and serve it with or without the addition of boiling cream.

CHICKEN PIE WITH OYSTERS.—Boil the chicken—a year old is best—until tender, drain off liquor from a quart of oysters, boil, skim, line the sides of dish with a rich crust, put in a layer of chicken, then a layer of raw oysters, and repeat until dish is filled, seasoning each layer with bits of butter, pepper, salt, and adding the oyster liquor and a part of the chicken liquor until the liquid is even with the top layer; now cover loosely with a crust having an opening in the centre to allow steam to escape.

CABBAGE SALAD.—Put a cup of vinegar and a cup of milk on to heat in separate sauce-pans; when the vinegar boils add butter, sugar, salt and pepper, and stir in about two quarts of finely chopped cabbage; cover, let scald and steam—remove boil—for a moment; meanwhile remove milk from stove, cool a little and stir in the well-beaten and strained yolks of four eggs; return to stove and boil a moment. Dish the cabbage and pour custard over it; stir rapidly with a silver spoon until well mixed and set at once in a cool place. Serve when ice cold. This is a delicious salad, if made with judgment.

A Very Young Musician.

When the famous Mozart was three years old, he began to show signs of his wonderful powers. Leopold Mozart, the father, was then giving his daughter lessons on the clavichord—an instrument something like the modern piano.

The Railroad Station Loafer.

When the famous Mozart was three years old, he began to show signs of his wonderful powers. Leopold Mozart, the father, was then giving his daughter lessons on the clavichord—an instrument something like the modern piano.

For the Young.

The Silver Lining.

It was a dull, cloudy day, but Lill Pitt on her hat.

"Where are you going?" asked her mother.

"I am going to find the silver lining at the clouds," said she.

"You will have to travel far, child; you will get wet to the skin."

But Lill thought she could run between the drops, as a pin; and away she went over hills and through the woods and across little rivulets, without flinching in the distance, but when she reached it, it was only a mud puddle.

"I have seen it often," murmured the little stream that tumbled over a rocky bed.

"In the summer time, after the drought, my waters are often too scant to turn the mill-wheel, and the miller can grind no grain, and the little children go hungry to bed, till a great cloud comes up and shows its silver lining."

The Pursu of Rupees.

A merchant put two thousand rupees into a purse; and having closed the mouth thereof with a seal, he gave it in charge to a Cazy, and then went on a journey.

When he returned, he received it from the Cazy, sealed up in the same manner as when he had delivered it; but upon opening it, he saw copper coin instead of his silver.

"The next day he made a small rent in the new musnud (cloth) of the throne, and then went a hunting.

A Ferash, whose turban it was to be that day in waiting, when he saw the musnud torn, was so frightened that his legs were all in a tremor.

"If I could find out where the rainbow begins," said Lill, "that would carry me to cloud-land."

"Can you tell me where the rainbow begins?" she asked, knocking at a farm-house door.

"Yes, indeed," said the old farmer, looking over his spectacles; "it begins in neighbor Goodwin's meadow, yonder. I've hunted for it myself, when I was a boy, and went bird-nesting, but I never caught up to it. Every year I meant to look it up, but now I'm too lame. But I've seen it over yonder, these forty years."

Lill pushed on along the highway, without seeing the rainbow or the cloud's silver lining. But she met a peddler, who said he had them both in his pack, and would sell them cheap.

The Sayings of Great People.

George III.'s sayings are, like his own image stamped on copper, poor in expression, but very strongly stamped. It was the same with Madame de Pompadour's celebrated expressions of recklessness: "Aprez nous, le deluge," a saying which has become part of history, partly from its truth, partly from its vivid expression of the selfishness and recklessness which made it historical.

"I do not know how to draw up an indictment against a whole people," not because it embodies half the political wisdom of the second sentence, but because it recalls Burke—and his soaring imagination more impressively to the mind. Even Lord Chesterfield, with all his thinness and superficiality, makes his mark upon us directly he begins to delineate himself.

"The Ferash went to the shop of the Rufogger, and told him that if he did the business nicely, he should have whatever he might demand. The Rufogger required only half a dinar, but the Ferash gave him a whole dinar, and the musnud was mended and returned in the course of the night. The next day the Ferash spread it on the throne.

"When the King saw that the musnud had been put to rights—he asked the Ferash who had darned it. The Ferash pretended ignorance, but the King told him not to be alarmed, for that he had torn the musnud to answer a particular purpose. The Ferash then named the Rufogger, and the King sent for him, and asked him whether he had darned a purse in the course of that year, and whether, if he should see it, he should know it again. He answered, "Yes." The King then showed him the purse, which he knew again, and said that the Cazy of the city had given it to him to do.

"I had perfect reliance on your integrity; an account of which I promoted you to the dignity of Cazy, I do not know you to be a thief. How came you to steal a man's property?"

The King replied: "I say so," and showed them the produced purse, and showed where it had been darned. The Cazy was confounded, and trembled. The King sent him to prison, and he took his money from him, and the Cazy, having no alternative, paid it. The next day the King ordered the Cazy to be hanged.

A Solid Sentiment.

A worthy wife of forty years standing and whose life has not been made up of sunshine and peace, gives the following sensible advice: "Preserve carefully the married state and your house, your married state and your brother ever presume to come between you two, or to share the joys or the sorrows that belong to you two alone. Build your own quiet world, not allowing your dearest earthly friend to be the confidant of aught that concerns your domestic peace. Let the moments of alienation, if they occur, be healed at once. Never, no never, speak of it outside, but to each other confess, and all will come right. Never let the morning sun still find you at variance."

The Field of Science.

The total population of the United States is, in round numbers, 50,000,000, of which 43,470,000 are native born, and 6,680,000 are foreign born.

The "black magnetic sand" that is found in abundance in the washings of our gold mines is, by a new process, utilized in the manufacture of cast steel direct from the sand.

The Lancet condemns the new article of female attire called the "erolineite." It is an impediment to walking, induces an uneven bodily temperature, adds another to the many burdens borne by the waist, and bids fair to compete with eroline in encouraging a prevalence of deaths by fire.

DEATH FROM ALCOHOL.—In an important paper read before the late British Medical Association at Worcester, Dr. Norman Kerr presented statistics showing all the deaths in his own practice either directly or indirectly, to alcoholic causes; and after carefully sifting the cases, he applied the result to the whole number of medical practitioners in Great Britain. He thus calculated that 40,600 persons died annually in that country from personal intemperance.

BEANS AS FOOD.—The nutritive value of beans is very great—greater than almost any other article of food in common use. Considering their richness they are probably the cheapest food we have, but somewhat difficult of digestion, probably owing to the fact that we rarely cook them enough and masticate them insufficiently. In preparing beans for the table they should first be well soaked in and then thrown into boiling water and cooked until of a medium consistency—between a fluid and a solid—neither too thick nor too thin. They require some acid on them when eaten, and a sufficient amount of salt to render them palatable.

Stable-keepers are among the healthiest of men, and considered especially free from respiratory affections, although much exposed to cold and damp. Some attribute this to the ammonia evolved from the manure piles, and it is said in corroboration that little breast amulets of carbonate of ammonia, or spraying of the throat with diluted liquid-ammonia, gives sure relief in bronchial attacks.

Flowers in Potatoes.

A gentleman from Utica in Louisville, who wished to send some beautiful buds to his wife, was at a loss how to do so. A florist friend said he would fix him. He cut a potato into two pieces and bored holes in them into which he inserted the stems of buds, and placed them in a "box with cotton to support them. A letter from the recipient acknowledged the remembrance, and said that the buds had developed into full-blown flowers. There is sufficient moisture in a good sized potato to support a flower for two weeks in a moderately cool temperature. Flowers from "bouquets" or "baskets" may be preserved in the same way. The potatoes can be hidden by leaves or mosses.

The Government work under General Ransom, on the Trent river, in North Carolina, has enabled large steamers to go 35 miles up the stream.

Sanitary.

To cure a felon, as the parts begin to swell wrap the part affected with a cloth thoroughly saturated with tincture of iodine, and the felon is dead.

INFLUENCE OF ELECTRIC LIGHT ON HEALTH.—The influence of the electric light on health was lately discussed at a meeting of the Hygienic Society of Hamburg, and Dr. Kruss gave his views on the subject at some length. He referred to the influence of the electric light on the human eyeight, and expressed his opinion that it produces no evil effects, the light having a violent line under most circumstances. "The electric light, being free from the disadvantages incidental to the combustion of gas, in the consumption of oxygen and the production of carbonic acid, he considered its developments as being a hygienic measure of importance.

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BEANS AS FOOD.—The nutritive value of beans is very great—greater than almost any other article of food in common use. Considering their richness they are probably the cheapest food we have, but somewhat difficult of digestion, probably owing to the fact that we rarely cook them enough and masticate them insufficiently. In preparing beans for the table they should first be well soaked in and then thrown into boiling water and cooked until of a medium consistency—between a fluid and a solid—neither too thick nor too thin. They require some acid on them when eaten, and a sufficient amount of salt to render them palatable.

Stable-keepers are among the healthiest of men, and considered especially free from respiratory affections, although much exposed to cold and damp. Some attribute this to the ammonia evolved from the manure piles, and it is said in corroboration that little breast amulets of carbonate of ammonia, or spraying of the throat with diluted liquid-ammonia, gives sure relief in bronchial attacks.

Flowers in Potatoes.

A gentleman from Utica in Louisville, who wished to send some beautiful buds to his wife, was at a loss how to do so. A florist friend said he would fix him. He cut a potato into two pieces and bored holes in them into which he inserted the stems of buds, and placed them in a "box with cotton to support them. A letter from the recipient acknowledged the remembrance, and said that the buds had developed into full-blown flowers. There is sufficient moisture in a good sized potato to support a flower for two weeks in a moderately cool temperature. Flowers from "bouquets" or "baskets" may be preserved in the same way. The potatoes can be hidden by leaves or mosses.

The Government work under General Ransom, on the Trent river, in North Carolina, has enabled large steamers to go 35 miles up the stream.

Sanitary.

To cure a felon, as the parts begin to swell wrap the part affected with a cloth thoroughly saturated with tincture of iodine, and the felon is dead.

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The Republican.  
Entered as second class matter.  
HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC CO., N. J.  
SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1888.

Don't forget that the oldest, best and cheapest Insurance Company is the North American. Assets nearly \$1,000,000. Its agent in Hammonton is  
A. J. KROG.

Mr. L. W. Cogley has been on the sick list this week, and is not gaining. The Philadelphia Agent for the American Star Bicycle received fourteen orders in three days, this week.

Mr. John Jacobs, now living in the Goodrich house, Main Road and Broad, has returned to the Cogley place, Middle Road. Walter Hora will move in with his brother, Leo, on the D. L. Potter farm. The Goodrich place is for sale.

Last week Friday evening, the members and friends of St. James M. E. Church, New Brunswick, in large numbers, assembled to give a formal welcome to their new pastor—Rev. J. A. Jones—and family. There were addresses—in poetry and prose—social chat, and a "collation" (of course), and all parties seemed happy—not excepting our esteemed friend, the pastor.

Daniel E. Houpt, a former Hammonton boy, now in 21st Street, Penna., is doing an immense business as builder of bridges, houses, factories, etc., of stone. He has lately made a contract to erect a house of about 100,000, 60x100 feet, with a driveway, wagon house, etc., on a lot 100x65; a barn house, 65x25; a ice-house and several smaller buildings—all of stone. The large barn yard will also be enclosed by a stone wall. Good for Dan. He also owns a stone-quarry.

General Hazard, Third Assistant Postmaster-General, the other day said to a correspondent: "You can safely say that the deficit on account of the reduction of letter postage to two cents will not exceed \$2,000,000." This amount he shows in a detailed statement to be the limit; while it is possible that there may be no deficit whatever. The argument of Congressman Hill, in advocating the reduction, was that an increase of business would surely follow, and he had abundant statistics. In any case, whether there is a deficiency in the department or not, the public endorses the reduction. No act of Congress is likely to confer half the benefit, and no better method of disposing of the surplus-revenues could be devised, even if every cent of the possible loss came from the general treasury.

Postmaster-General Gresham has given promise of striking the Post-Office Department on riotous business and honest principles. A man presented himself the other day to get his commission for the place to which he had been appointed and was interrogated as to his place of residence. He acknowledged that he came from Virginia, although he was put in the Iowa quota by an Iowa Congressman. The Postmaster-General immediately disabused his mind of the idea that he meant to advise clerks to credit themselves to any State they pleased, or which their backers pleased, and the Virginia gentleman from Iowa had to leave the department without his commission. Another person applied for a certain place on the ground that the incumbent had had it long enough. The Postmaster-General told him it would take him five or six months to decide that question and advised the applicant meanwhile to look out for some other employment. Apparently, everything is lovely between the new head of the Post-Office Department and his subordinates, and if he sticks to the policy he has shadowed forth of requiring nothing of any of the people under him, whether high or low, but to stand faithfully to their business it is likely that things will go on very harmoniously. But this will be a fearful disappointment to the people who want a war of extermination waged in all the departments upon the incomes of a new chief—and there are plenty of them in Washington.

Special Notices.  
**Hammonton Laundry**  
Having added a large Furnace Boiler and a splendid Nonparel Washing Machine. We are prepared to do all kinds of Laundry work in the best manner and at lowest rates.

**Strawberry Plants.**  
Kentucky and New York Wilson Albany strawberry plants, at \$1.50 per 1000, for sale by  
D. L. POTTER,  
Hammonton.

We can insure you in your choice of the three best insurance companies on the globe, at the lowest rates consistent with safety. Farm houses, and detached risks, very low. And remember, no assessments.  
Wm. Rutherford,  
Real Estate and Insurance Agency,  
Hammonton, N. J.

"Ladies' Tonic." THE GREAT FEMALE REMEDY, is prepared by the Women's Medical Institute of Buffalo, N. Y., and is their favorite prescription for ladies who are suffering from any weakness or complaints common to the sex. It is sold by druggists at \$1 per bottle. Ladies can obtain advice free. Send stamp for names of those who have been cured.

Use Dr. May's Electric Body Battery, for the prevention and cure of diseases. Read advertisement.

**A Card.**  
To all who are suffering from errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of memory, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City.

**Charles Hunt, SHOEMAKER.**  
Solicits orders for Repairing or New Work. Leave orders at Carpenter's store, or at my residence, Thirtieth Street, near First Road, Hammonton.

**THREE STRONG POINTS.**  
Point One:  
Men's Spring Overcoats; a big stock that takes in everything from the very plain low priced to the finest, from the lightest fancy color to the plain black, from the smallest youths' to a large of large men's sizes. A commanding stock that every light overcoat buyer must see—if he cares to know the market.

Point Two:  
Fifteen Lines of Men's Business Suits. A little money is a powerful thing in Oak Hall. Witness the following:  
Fancy Cassimere Sack Suits at \$8.50, and the same goods in walking coat style, at \$9.00. Our only boast on them is that they are good for the money. Manhattan Cheviots in six full lines, both sacks and walking coats, at \$10.00. The buttons and trimmings of these suits are worth special attention. Plain Cassimeres; three varieties, in sack style, at \$10.00. Very reliable.  
Five styles of Harris Cassimere Suits, of quiet styles, and in both Sack and Walking Coats, at \$16.00. By their well-known reputation these goods speak for themselves.  
These fifteen lines are not fragments pulled together for an advertisement. They represent two thousand suits, and goods to make more. There is business in them.

Point Three:  
Custom Made Clothing. A large display of piece goods to order. There are very great bargains in all the following lines:  
Class A, in any ordinary business style, \$18.00  
Class B, " " " " " " " " 20.00  
Class C, " " " " " " " " 22.50  
Class D, " " " " " " " " 25.00  
Our "points" are made short and sharp for practical people.

**WANAMAKER & BROWN,**  
Oak Hall,  
S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

Thompson & Hoffman,  
Attorneys-at-Law,  
Masters in Chancery, Notaries Public,  
Commissioners of Deeds, Supreme  
Court Commissioners.  
City Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

GO TO  
**PACKER'S**  
AT THE  
**Old Stand,**  
The Hammonton Bakery.

Where the usual variety of choicest 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. Attracting 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.

**CHARLES WHITNEY,**  
CIVIL ENGINEER  
And Land Surveyor.  
Residence, Hammonton, N. J.

REFERENCES:  
Judge R. J. Byrnes, Hammonton.  
August Stephens, Egg Harbor City.  
William Hewitt, 149 South Fourth St. Philadelphia.

**MANHOOD**  
HOW LOST - HOW RESTORED  
Just published, a new edition of Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. This is the most complete and reliable of all the books on the subject of Manhood. It contains the most complete and reliable of all the books on the subject of Manhood. It contains the most complete and reliable of all the books on the subject of Manhood.

**The Culverwell Medical Co.**  
111 Ann St., New York; Post Office Box 400  
25-27

**D. Landreth & Sons,**  
21 and 23 S. Sixth St., bet. Market and Chestnut, and S.W. corner Delaware Avenue and Arch St., Philadelphia.

**BOOTS AND SHOES**  
WHICH  
**FIT AND WEAR WELL**  
Are the Best to buy.  
And they can be found at  
**E. H. Carpenter's,**  
Hammonton, N. J.

**FOUND AT LAST.**  
**PRESSEY IMPROVED**  
**Common-Sense Incubator**  
Hatches seventy-five to ninety per cent, in the hands of an amateur. Now is the time to send in your orders, which will be filed and filled in regular order as received.  
Price, \$22.50  
Also, Pure Langshan Eggs for Setting.  
**O. E. Moore, Agt. & Poultry Dealer,**  
HAMMONTON, N. J.

Where did you get that stylish Suit?  
"I have been getting my Clothing lately of A. C. Yates & Co., Philadelphia, near Independence Hall, on Chestnut St. They are a very large concern, and turn out beautiful goods, and, what is more, at very low prices. They will mail you samples on application and refund the money on all goods not found satisfactory."

**A. C. YATES & Co.**  
Ledge Building, Chestnut and Sixth Streets,  
PHILADELPHIA.  
Leave all orders for Printing of any kind at the "South Jersey Republican" office.

**GARDNER & SHINN,**  
INSURANCE AGENTS  
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,  
References: Policy holders in the Atlantic City Fires.

**HOW WE ALWAYS TEST SEEDS.**  
From Small Tests in 1794, this Practice has Extended to Acres. OUR TRIAL GROUND embraces the entire list of vegetables from A to Z; not one sample each, but comparative lots of sometimes two hundred of each sort. Samples of our own, supplied from the counters and seed lists of American Seed Merchants, samples from Canada, England, Holland, France, Germany, Italy, and other remote parts of the world. Each family of vegetables planted the same day and under precisely the same circumstances, each lot being marked with its name. The books of record are volumes of practical observation, and may be seen in the office stacked away, extending far back into the years, ready at all times to testify to the merits or demerits of every vegetable known to the trade. All conditions and disturbing causes are taken into account, and in this case the whole history of the growth and characteristics of the plant are discovered by means of the comparative method. We know its history and quality of the goods we sell. The trial grounds are at once a "sample room," a "register" of kinds of stock, a "laboratory," a record of kinds sold, with dates and particulars.

**Boots, - Shoes, - and - Rubbers**

**MRS. VAN SUREN'S**  
**LADIES' TONIC.**  
The Great Female Remedy.  
The Favorite Prescription of the Women's Medical Institute, BUFFALO, N. Y. U. S. A.

For Leucorrhoea, or Whites; Inflammation and Obstruction of the Womb; Prolapsus or Falling of the Womb; Irregularities, Frequent Sick Headaches, Migraine, Complains, Barrenness, Painful and Irregular Menstruation and Amenorrhoea. For making labor easy, as a tonic for mothers with nursing children, or through change of life, this preparation has NO EQUAL in the WORLD. If you have tried other remedies without success, this is a bona fide cure. "Ladies' Tonic" is a single trial. It never fails to give quick and permanent relief. If you are troubled with any weakness or complaint common to our sex, by using the Doctor's prescription for once, and try "Ladies' Tonic" you will be given for any case of Female Weakness or Inability which "Ladies' Tonic" will not cure. This is a bona fide cure. Made by responsible ladies, who know from experience what is best for women.

Sold by Druggists. PRICE, \$1.00. The Women's Medical Institute is an association of prominent Lady Physicians, who have successfully treated the diseases common to their sex many years. None students and Druggists can obtain advice concerning their health and diseases by mail, free, by sending symptoms and description of disease. Send two three-cent stamps for our pamphlet to women. Address "Women's Medical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y." (Attention this paper.)

**Boots, - Shoes, - and - Rubbers**

The Republican.  
SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1888.  
LOCAL MISCELLANY.

Regular meeting of Council this evening.  
Wm. Burgess is building a good sized barn in the rear of his residence.  
Read what Mr. Elvins says about agricultural implements, this week.  
Mr. Chas. Whitney is building an addition to his house.  
Mrs. D. G. Jacobs intends leaving for New York State next week, to spend the summer.

No meeting of Atlantic Division, S. of T., last Monday evening. Too much cold water falling.  
Mr. William Hopping, of Philadelphia, spent last week in Hammonton, visiting her parents.  
Mr. Ellis has added to his facilities at the Hammonton Laundry; and the work done there gives satisfaction.  
Mr. and Mrs. Gabadi, with two children, came down from the city on Thursday morning.

A letter from Rev. Dr. Kempton announces his arrival and settlement at Amelia, Dutchess Co., N. Y.  
Mr. and Mrs. James DeWey started for Dryden Springs, N. Y., on Wednesday, intending to spend the summer there.  
Every "old soldier" especially comrades of the G. A. R., are requested to meet at their hall as early as possible, this afternoon.  
Miss Anna Fry, who has been visiting her brother, here, for two months, returned to her home—Bath, N. Y., on Wednesday.

I have a special one for every person wanting photographs who comes to my gallery during April.  
W. D. Fry, Artist Photographer.  
Mr. and Mrs. Elam Stockwell, and Master Henry, started Wednesday for a visit among friends in New York State.

Judging from the men and measuring implements seen the other day, we surmise that some one is thinking of a new house on the west corner of Second and Grape streets.  
The mail and baggage car was again put on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad on Monday, after being in the shop for two weeks, undergoing repairs and repainting.  
Rev. Mr. Bishop will preach his farewell sermon at the Baptist church, to-morrow morning. We hope all friends of the church will attend. No service in the evening.  
Mr. Enron—"Wouldn't it be a good idea to place a Gondola on the "sidewalk pond" near the Post Office, so that passengers could get over without swimming. X. Y. Z.

Rev. Dr. Newman says: "Voting is just as sacred a duty as prayer. You say the politician is dirty; then clean him up. If the caucus is low, elevate it, purify it."  
Miss Ella Horton presented the Grand Army Post with a number of valuable books, last week, in memory of her soldier brother. A vote of thanks was tendered to the lady.  
W. D. Fry, Photographer, has made some splendid Cabinets of Rev. Geo. Kempton. His many friends may procure them by applying at once.  
Also an excellent cabinet copy of Mrs. Kempton.

At their regular meeting, last Saturday evening, Russell Post, G. A. R., mustered five recruits—part of them from Ancon.  
The Post now numbers sixty-three members, and a more enthusiastic body of men we seldom meet.  
Through the kindness of Senator Sewell, we have received the "Compendium of the Tenth Census of the United States," in two parts. They are a mass of tabulated facts, representing an immense amount of labor and vast expense.  
Mr. W. F. Bassett very kindly donated to the Central school district the shade trees required to replace those which died out, and to complete the row on the south side. These trees have been carefully set and fertilized, and will be jealously guarded.

Last week the REPUBLICAN said that John Green formerly of Hammonton was travelling with Porcupine's show. This is a mistake, he has not traveled with the show or had any intentions of so doing.—Mirror.  
[Our information came so direct that we had no reason to doubt. It appears that John took part in the bicycle race at the Porcupine show in Philadelphia, which started the statement given. Rumor says that he won the race, too, with an American Star.]

From Our County Papers.  
From the REVIEW.  
The new board walk is nearly completed.  
There will be a big fair parade here in July.  
Two Cincinnati gentlemen rented cottages last week.

Messrs. Brown and Woelppel may move the "States" nearer the beach next fall.  
Henry Wright's handsome colt trotted a mile in 2:50 on a post track, at Aberdeen, on Saturday last.  
Capt. Walters' "Minola" is a very promising trotter, getting over a mile in 2:50 on a bad track.  
The prospect is excellent for a large fruit crop in South Jersey. All kinds of trees look flourishing unless something unforeseen occurs the crops will be all that could be desired.  
The Rev. J. H. Hector is building up his congregation, and has made many devoted friends here.

It is estimated that the widening of the bed of the Philadelphia & Atlantic City Narrow Gauge Railroad Company, will cost \$5000 per mile, or \$250000 for the entire line.  
Mrs. Louisa Vansant, of Linwood, has been to Hammonton this week, visiting her daughter, Mrs. Jennie Tilton.

A woman in poor health walked twelve miles, the other day, to see one of our doctors, and then twelve back, making twenty-four miles in one day. She said it was the "dyspepsia."  
A little three-year-old girl was sick at her stomach the other night and vomited. The next morning her father asked her what she was up in the night for, and she answered "To spit up the sick."  
There is either big money in the boarding-house business at Atlantic, or somebody is going to get stuck. Two women pay \$2.00 for houses that only have eight-teen rooms each. Another pays \$1,500 for a cottage of thirteen rooms while another pays \$1,000 for a house containing only ten rooms. They are all strangers here except one. They don't take hold with a trade already established, but are depending entirely on their friends and what new custom may happen to float in. If the rent covered all the expense it would no doubt be reasonable enough, but there are endless little expenditures outside of that size, aggregate as much as \$1000 per month. And only three months of business at best to turn in the cash and make a profit. And yet some of them do make money—and some of them do "get lost."

John C. Risley has sold his Pleasantville residence to Elwood Adams.  
It is doubtful if the railroad to Ocean City is constructed this summer.  
Sheriff Collins, of Smith's Landing, planted 900 bushels of oyster plants last week.  
Capt. Jesse Somers' contempts having all his property on the south side of shore road at Somers' Point laid out into building lots, and expects to have them ready for sale by June 1st.

From the DEMOCRAT.  
How the leaves begin to shoot—and so do the little boys—with their marbles.  
John Haas, a lad about fourteen years of age, while practicing gymnastics on a rock at the Turner Hall, last Monday evening, endeavored to do what is called the giants swing, and thereby lost his hold which caused him to fall in such a manner, as to break both arms above the wrist.  
We were on Thursday shown a sample of pottery clay taken from a pit at the new brickyard which in whiteness and fineness of quality cannot be excelled, and are told that the strata of this clay underlying that of yellow, suitable for brickmaking, is seven feet in thickness and extends over considerable area. The finding of this excellent clay has induced the enterprising owner of the brickyard to think seriously of manufacturing fine pottery ware.

From the MIRROR.  
Mrs. Soule will preach in Union Hall next Sunday.  
Mr. French will soon begin to paint Mr. Dan. Ballard's house.  
From the TIMES.  
The New York Sunday Journal has had many kind things to say lately of our Atlantic county public schools. The last number contained the following complimentary notice:  
"Where there is a will there is a way," is a frequent saying that "the country schools cannot be graded." There are always plenty of persons who can find out that a thing cannot be done. Well, Superintendent H. H. H. has held his "High Annual Examination," April 1-10, 1888. Diplomas are awarded to all who attain a standing of 70 or more. The way to grade the Country Schools is to grade the school. Stop talking and grade the school."

**Married.**  
VERILL-SCHENCK. At Elwood, N. J., Tuesday, April 24, 1888, by Chas. B. Thomson, Esq., Mr. Willard Verill and Mrs. Hannah Schenck, all of Elwood.

**DEATH.**  
LIFE-LIKE COIN, \$5, \$10, \$20. Perfect like in every particular. No other similar illustration in the country, and no other so complete. A course here has come to be considered a thing of no value. There are several hundred of these coins in the country, and are being sold at a profit of 50 per cent. Send for a list of agents and a full description of the coins. Address A. J. RIDER, Principal, Trenton, N. J.

From the PROGRESSIVE SPIRITUALISTS.  
The Progressive Spiritualists have meetings at Union Hall every Sunday morning, at 10:30.

**AT SCULLIN & SAGER'S**  
MAYBE FOUND A TON OF IT  
MILLINERY, HATS, FURS, and TRIMMINGS. Also a large assortment of NOTIONS.  
**AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.**  
A large assortment of Plows, Harrows, and Cultivators, For sale by  
**GEORGE ELVINS**  
Also, Wheelbarrows, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Drags, Rakes, Hoes, &c., &c.

Remember, comrades, the Grand Army Bazaar this (Saturday) evening. There is no fixed programme. It will be a SOCIAL, with good, substantial music, songs, and recitations. The large room lately occupied by the RE-publican, and the one over Black's store, have been engaged, in addition to the Post room. Don't fear crowding. Bring all the family; let the wife and little ones enjoy themselves, this time.

Miss Louisa Brown died at the residence of her father, Wm. Brown, near Hammonton Park, on Sunday morning last, aged about 48 years.—Miss Brown was a hard worker, gaining a good medical education by her own assiduous efforts; and for several years she has quietly, non-her way, until she had quite a lucrative practice. A cancerous affection—incurable—sapped her vitality, until for a time she had been confined to her home. Last Saturday she took a carriage ride; Sunday morning she was up and ate a light breakfast, then feeling fatigued, she laid down on her bed. In ten minutes she had passed away. Funeral services on Tuesday at 11 a. m. A Mr. Wheeler and Dr. Paxson, of Philadelphia, addressed the large assembly, and Miss Emma Pressy sang "Over the River."

Wmslow.—Dr. Alfred Barrett, bookkeeper for Hay & Company, has sent in his resignation, having secured a more desirable position in New York.

Mrs. Mary Wiley died at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Henry Stratton, in this place, on Thursday evening last. The funeral took place on Sunday. The remains were interred in Wmslow cemetery.

While Andrew Bennett was indulging in a little fast driving on Thursday last the carriage collided with a tree, throwing him violently to the ground and breaking his collar bone. The vehicle was also damaged.  
An surprise donation was tendered to Rev. William Mitchell, pastor of the M. E. Church, on Thursday evening last. Many necessities of life were donated with a feeling that it was better to give than receive.  
It has been decided by the citizens of the lower end of the Winslow school district to erect the new school house on Sixteenth street, near the residence of Frank Roy.

Well, "Reformer" seems to have been thawed out by the gentle breeze of Spring, and the call we made last week. But what does he say, anyway? Nothing, but a little soft-soap, essay upon the Mirror, and a cowardly attempt to throw mud at a Christian minister (late pastor of his own church) who is not here to defend himself. Will the gentleman (?) please inform us when the "Methodist paragon" departed for conference? Will he tell us whether he was much of a "Reformer" last Fall, when he sold about half-a-ton of grapes—about his whole crop—to a man whom he knew intended to make wine of them? We have indulged in Yankee proposals to answer questions by asking others. We don't expect him to answer them, for he don't read the REPUBLICAN—unless he borrows it somewhere.  
In regard to that Methodist paragon meeting before conference, there were present—L. Montfort and wife, H. G. Newton and wife, P. H. Brown and wife, Mrs. John Scullin, and Mrs. Moore, (Mrs. Montfort's mother). Which, and how many of these does "Reformer" class among "triumphs"?

**THE O. C. C. O., OR**  
**Trenton Business College**  
Has no Superior  
A Practical Training-School for Business. It employs a higher order of talent than any other similar institution in the country, and its curriculum is complete. A course here has come to be considered a thing of no value. There are several hundred of these coins in the country, and are being sold at a profit of 50 per cent. Send for a list of agents and a full description of the coins. Address A. J. RIDER, Principal, Trenton, N. J.

**SCROFULA**  
and all scrofulous diseases, Herpes, Erysipelas, Eczema, Eruptions, Ringworm, Tetter, Moths, Carbuncles, Boils, Ulcers, and all the direct result of an impure state of the blood.  
To cure these diseases the blood must be purified and restored to a healthy and natural condition. AYER'S SASSAPARILLA has for over forty years been recognized by eminent medical authorities as the most powerful and safe blood-purifier in existence. It cures the system from all foul humors, eructations and strengthens the blood, removes all traces of scrofulous taint, and proves itself a complete master of all scrofulous diseases.  
A Recent Cure of Scrofulous Herpes.  
"Some months ago I was troubled with scrofulous sores (herpes) on my legs. The sores were badly swollen and itched, and the scrofulous matter was discharged in large quantities of offensive matter. Every remedy I tried failed until I used AYER'S SASSAPARILLA, of which I have now taken three bottles, with the result that the sores are healed, and my general health greatly improved. I feel very grateful for the good your medicine has done me."  
Yours respectfully, Mrs. ANN O'BRIEN,  
116 Sullivan St., New York, June 24, 1887.  
All persons interested are invited to call on Mrs. O'Brien, also upon the New York City, who will take pleasure in supplying to the wonderful and healthy nature of AYER'S SASSAPARILLA, not only in the cure of this lady, but in many other cases. The well-known writer on the Boston Herald, B. W. Ball, of Rochester, N. H., writes, June 7, 1887:  
"Having suffered severely for some years with Eczema, and having failed to find relief from various remedies, I used AYER'S SASSAPARILLA, which has effected a complete cure. I consider it a magnificent remedy for a blood disease."

**Ayer's Sarsaparilla**  
stimulates and regulates the action of the digestive and assimilative organs, renews and strengthens the vital forces, and speedily cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Eczema, Gout, Catarrh, General Debility, and all diseases arising from an impoverished or corrupted condition of the blood, and a weakened vitality.  
It is incomparably the cheapest blood medicine, on account of its concentrated strength, and great power over disease.  
PREPARED BY  
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.  
Sold by all Druggists. Price 25 cts, six bottles for \$1.

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FOR THE TEETH.  
You have no idea how it will make them shine  
It removes all adhering and offensive matter, preserves the teeth, and sweetens the breath.  
It is very refreshing to the mouth.  
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It beats anything in the market, and its cheapness is unequalled.  
Only 25 cents a bottle.  
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**Ginghams,**  
Prints,  
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Are among these goods.  
Call and examine. I know we can please you. We have many varieties of Dress Goods, and Dry Goods of all kinds, and will sell you a first-class Sewing-Machine to make them up.  
Full stock of  
**Groceries**  
As usual.  
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Has no Superior  
A Practical Training-School for Business. It employs a higher order of talent than any other similar institution in the country, and its curriculum is complete. A course here has come to be considered a thing of no value. There are several hundred of these coins in the country, and are being sold at a profit of 50 per cent. Send for a list of agents and a full description of the coins. Address A. J. RIDER, Principal, Trenton, N. J.

### For the Fair Sex.

**HOW TO MAKE SPRING SILKS.**—A short, jaunty blouse, with a box-pleated skirt bouffantly draped, is the favorite design for the new spring silks, but this simple plan is varied in silvers, waxes and illustrates many of the new fashions. The upper part of the corsage, the top of the sleeves and the fronts of the skirts seen to be the points of attack for trimmings. There are plastrons of velvet or of embroidery, or else velvet Directors-collars, notched and pointed to the waist line on most of the blouses. The sides are short on the hips, and have one, two or three piping cords, or else they are turned upward and faced across, or there is embroidery or lace placed along the edges to roll outward and hang with points down. The back-middle forms of Worth's dresses are very carefully box-pleated, not pressed flat, and many have these forms shaped plainly, and edged with two or three rows of embroidered lace. The sleeves are rounded out very high and full at the top, and many have a puff inserted that slopes to a point half way between the shoulder and elbow, and is ornamented there with an odd little bow of velvet ribbon. Some of the skirts have very low front drapery, curving in folds, pointed almost to the foot, while others are quite flat in front, with rows of wide velvet ribbon and lace placed there to outline a tall Roman apron. When higher drapery is preferred, a soft puff is put around the hips above a box-pleated skirt, or a squarely draped apron, or perhaps one side of the apron is caught up high in Greek fashion. A dress of stem green checks of the smallest size, says *Harper's Bazar*, has strawberry red sprays brocaded upon that part used for the blouse and drapery. This short blouse, pointed in back and front, has a Directorate collar of darkest stem green velvet; this is notched, and is pointed down to the waist line, while close around the neck is a standing collar of velvet fastened by a green velvet bow of many loops of narrow ribbon, and a similar thickly clustered bow is on the back of the blouse instead of box-pleats. The small flat buttons are wooden moulds covered with any scrap of the silk, some of the buttons showing the red brocaded figure, and others merely checked. The lower skirt, checked without being brocaded, forms the front and side breadths, separated by panels of velvet that fill all the spaces between the pleats. Five rows of inch-wide velvet ribbon cross the pleats near the foot. The brocaded checked silk drapes the upper part of the front diagonally, and four breadths of it are bunched up to the back and fall to the foot.

**BLACK SILK WRAPS.**—In Ottoman silk these are short round visages with high shoulder effects and very bouffant behind, or else they are mantillas with cape-like back and half-long fronts cut in points that slope away from the waist, or with square corners, or else gathered to a tassel of chenille fringe. On the visages there is fullness on the lower part of the sleeves that makes the sides bouffant, and this forms the bishop sleeves, or else the high-shouldered dolman effect is merely rounded on the arm, it may be folded under in square sleeves; all such arrangements and the two or three rows of trimmings across the sides are features of the visages, and these, as well as the bouffant back forms, are brought out very conspicuously by having strings underneath that tie around the waist, and make the back sit very closely to the figure. The new passementeries of satin cords in large figures that may be cut apart and set about as single ornaments are used on these separate pieces of the bust, the waist line behind, or the ends of the front, or else it is kept in rows that extend down the two seams of the back, joining the middle forms to the sides, or there is a single row down the middle seam of the back. There are also many drop trimmings of passementerie set about in lace, and there are loops of velvet ribbon an inch wide used in the same way. Black laces and the sleek chenille fringes are put as very full on the edges of these garments. There are often two jobs of lace down the fronts, meeting and concealing the small buttons that fasten the visages. On the edges of the garment the lace is gathered in two full rows. The Spanish guipure laces are used for accents of guipure meshes; there are also the silk net laces with Spanish designs on the fine round meshes of thread lace, these, with real guipure lace and the well-known French imitations of

thread lace, are the accepted trimmings. Around the neck are very full frills of lace; sometimes there are two standing lace ruffles and two turned-down ruffles to make this frill. Lace and ribbons may be used down the front there may be only very full gathered frills, one of which is set directly on the edge, while the other lays upon it. For elderly ladies these trimmings are cut much longer, but retain the same shape.

**BRADDED COSTUMES.**—Bradings have gained great favor that it will long before it loses it. It has escaped becoming common by the richness of its patterns, the delicacy of its work, the combinations of soutache and cord, and the beautiful effects of relief which had been unknown so far, and which are obtained by using square soutache, which shows in raised work over the material.

Wheels of cord, joined together by a spring link of the same, are extremely fashionable as trimmings. The link comes from the centre of the wheel, and disappears under the circumference and full at the top, and many have a puff inserted that slopes to a point half way between the shoulder and elbow, and is ornamented there with an odd little bow of velvet ribbon. Some of the skirts have very low front drapery, curving in folds, pointed almost to the foot, while others are quite flat in front, with rows of wide velvet ribbon and lace placed there to outline a tall Roman apron. When higher drapery is preferred, a soft puff is put around the hips above a box-pleated skirt, or a squarely draped apron, or perhaps one side of the apron is caught up high in Greek fashion. A dress of stem green checks of the smallest size, says *Harper's Bazar*, has strawberry red sprays brocaded upon that part used for the blouse and drapery. This short blouse, pointed in back and front, has a Directorate collar of darkest stem green velvet; this is notched, and is pointed down to the waist line, while close around the neck is a standing collar of velvet fastened by a green velvet bow of many loops of narrow ribbon, and a similar thickly clustered bow is on the back of the blouse instead of box-pleats. The small flat buttons are wooden moulds covered with any scrap of the silk, some of the buttons showing the red brocaded figure, and others merely checked. The lower skirt, checked without being brocaded, forms the front and side breadths, separated by panels of velvet that fill all the spaces between the pleats. Five rows of inch-wide velvet ribbon cross the pleats near the foot. The brocaded checked silk drapes the upper part of the front diagonally, and four breadths of it are bunched up to the back and fall to the foot.

### Monopolies and the People.

We do not need to look to England for illustrations of the evil of land monopoly. What has been done there to take away the ground from under the feet of the people by grants to court favorites, to monasteries, and by the stealing of common lands by those who had been given so much that they thought themselves entitled to take anything they wanted, is being repeated among us on a much greater scale by grants to States, to railroad corporations, and by the thieving inclosure by the railroads of millions of acres that were not included in their grants.

The public domain of the United States, which footed up a grand total of 1,323,180,387 acres, including all the acquisitions beginning with the cessions from the original thirteen States, and ending with the purchase of Alaska, is now reduced by sales to settlers, grants to States and for Indian and military reservations, gifts to railroads, private land claims, etc., to about 1,000,000,000 acres. Deducting from this Alaska, the mountainous portions of the West and the swamps of the South, it is estimated that there remain to-day of the legacy of a continent but 250,000,000 acres of arable land in the possession of the United States. One-half exactly of this residue is claimed by railroad corporations, who demand 125,000,000 acres to make good the grants of Congress.

Almost all the land is claimed under grants which have lapsed, and which a declaratory act by Congress could restore to settlement. Every attempt to obtain such action from the Congress which has just adjourned failed. All the railroads wanted was non-action, and they got it. During the recess railroad building will be pushed across the continent with feverish haste, grants will be claimed and will be allowed by the Department of the Interior in the absence of any positive action by Congress, certificates will be issued to the roads, and when Congress reassembles it will find that tens of millions of acres of land that by all considerations of justice and fair play should have been left to the use of the farmers and settlers, have passed into the grip of railroad corporations.

The public are profoundly ignorant of what is being done with their land. They do not know, for instance, that land granted sixteen years ago to a road that has never been built is still reserved by the Land Department, and settlers are refused permission to enter on it. This is true not only in one case, but in almost all cases of grants. It is the uniform practice of the Land Department.

Two hundred millions of acres are thus lost to the people—an area equal to that of the original thirteen States. Hundreds of millions of dollars are taken out of their pockets by the higher prices charged for the lands sold by corporations that never carried them, and should never have been given possession of them. The policy that was adopted to facilitate the settlement of the country thus results in the inclosure of land, the exclusion of the settlers, and the sterilization of an empire that should smile with farms. The Great American Desert, of our early generations is disappearing, but a new and greater American Desert is being created in its place by the action of the land department and the corporations.

### A Race for a Kiss.

**How a Nevada Woman Cured Her Husband of Tippling.**  
A butter-peddler from Honey Lake relates, with great glee, how a neighbor of his was cured of too frequent tipping the gin-bottle. This neighbor married a young, handsome and spirited lady, and for a month or two all went well in the house and about the farm; then the husband fell back into his old tricks. The wife remonstrated, and, for a time, the husband reformed. Presently, however, she became satisfied that the "bottle tipping" was again going on. When she spoke to her husband about the matter he swore that the "grama" she objected was that of a colic medicine he was taking, he having developed a most intractable colic, for the relief of which he had brought home and paraded a bottle of medicine.

The wife was confident that there was kept somewhere about the premises a considerable store of a very different kind of medicine. She kept her own count, and, at the same time strict watch. In a day or two she discovered under a manger in the barn the secret hoard. She said nothing of the discovery to her husband.

Soon after the husband had business at a neighbor's some two miles away. On his return he was somewhat surprised at seeing a note pinned upon his front door. He hastily advanced and read as follows:

"BEX: You will find the key of the house where you keep your colic medicine. I have taken Kitty and gone home to my mother. Father and brother Bob will come to-morrow for the trunk in which I have packed my things."

The husband rushed to the lark. At a glance he saw that Kitty, his wife's maid and the side saddle were gone. Daring to the manner he hauled out his reluctant demijohn of gin, and suspended from its neck found the key of the house.

Securing the key, he sent the demijohn whizzing and crashing against the post of the barn. Bounding forth, he ran to and mounted the horse he had left standing in front of his house.

Away he dashed. It was ten miles to the house of his father-in-law, and he determined to overtake his wife before she could reach it or kill a horse in the attempt.

Said the butter man: "Now, I see Ben's wife come over the hill, half a mile south of my house, on her little mare Kitty, and begin to perform some queer abominations. After she'd got over the hill she paced up and down the road for a time; then she sat up and looked over the ridge for a while. After looking a bit she turned about and rid up and down the road a few times; then went up to the brow of the hill again. So she kept doing, an once or twice she got off and led Kitty up to the top of the hill."

"I was puzzled as to whether she was waiting for somebody or had lost something; while her on way to her father's place some four miles beyond my house. I was just about to walk out that way when I see her wheel Kitty round from the brow of the hill and begin to ply her whip."

"It took a minute she was flyin' past my place like a wild woman. I stood at my front gate by the roadside, ready to holler out at her to know what was up, but, bless you, she never looked to arid me. Her eyes seemed set in her head, her face was pale and at every jump she let into Kitty with a whip. I saw her ridin' skit fairly cackled as she bounded past."

"Just then I heard a tremendous clatter behind me. Turnin' about, I see Ben a-comin' over the pitch of the hill on his big black horse, like a wild Comanche. He was ridin' with loose reins, leamin' a way for'ard and diggin' his big spurs into his horse like he'd rip his insides out."

"He passed by, with hair and coat tails sailin' back in the wind, and never turning his head to right nor left. I thought I see murder in his eye. I tell you, a million thoughts went through my brain in a second. All the stories I'd ever heard about jealous husbands and insane husbands went through my head in a jump, and I do believe if I'd my gun in my hand I'd have taken a wing-shot at him on suspicion."

"I see Nell look back once and then lay the whip on Kitty hotter'n ever. Ben was goin' like the wind. I knowed Nell was headed for her father's, and I seeed plain as day that Ben would get her 'fore she was safe landed."

"At last he was upon her. It was neck and neck for a time, with Ben

reaching out for Kitty's bridle. At last he got it, and the two horses gradually slowed up till they finally stopped. I mounted my gat-post all a tremble, expectin' to see somethin' dreadful happen."

"They stopped in the road talkin' high-onto-half-an-hour; then I seeed Ben lean over and Nell lean over till their two heads come together."

"What the mischief!" says I, "kissin' instead of killin'." Well, that sort of fracas gits me! After the head-bump in the pair turned about and came slowly joggin' along back.

"As they passed me I called out to Ben to know what in the living jingo it all meant. Ben began to stammer something, 'bout half of which never got through his big beard, when Nell gazed out to me: 'Only a race for a kiss!' and givin' Kitty a cut that made her bound ten feet, she called out to Ben: 'Come on! A race to the top of the hill for another!' and away they both went."

"That was five years ago, and I never knowed the meanin' of that wild harum-scarum ride till 'bout three months ago, when the story 'bout the 'colic medicine' leaked out among the wimmin' folks. For a good while after the time, hussmeyer, I remember of the neighbor-man wonderin' what had come over Ben that he had shut down on his gin all of a sudden, and wouldn't so much as take a glass o' Oregon cider."

"To this day no doubt Ben thinks he had a desperate chase after Nell and a narrow escape of her gettin' into the home den' long with her big brother, her father, and his mother-in-law; and I've never said a word to him 'bout how she fooled long under the brow of the hill."

### Religious Sentiment.

Life is too short to nurse one's miseries. Hurry them across the low land, that you may linger longer on the mountain tops.

A life is beautiful only as it is useful. There is no beauty in the life that is lived for self alone, and this no thought for others.

When I endeavor to contemplate the one eternal glory, it resolves into three; when I would gaze upon the Three, they blend into one.—*St. Gregory Nazianzen.*

The Christian at Work, in closing a series of articles on probation after death, says: "It is not necessary to reiterate the views of this journal upon this matter. We dare not, we can not hold out even the possibility of that second chance, lest it should prove delusive and vain. Not only so, we believe it a caricature upon the justice and goodness of God, that man should undertake to supply what His word does not reveal. Man's second chance is now—and he who neglects the present opportunity does so at the peril of his soul. Let us have none of it!" Wise words, fitly spoken.

**THE BATTLE.**—Life is often spoken of as a battle. From birth to death it is one prolonged struggle for existence. We are in the main conscious of this most fully when disease attacks us and suffering ensues. Most of the physical ills of life are due to our thoughtlessness. We do not sufficiently appreciate the strength of the enemy. We somehow seem to think that we shall escape the penalties of wrong-doing. So, too, of the business ventures we undertake. We cannot ignore the difficulties, but we are prone to think them chained like the lions in Bunyan's pilgrim. It is not right that we should overrate possible difficulties in the way of success. To do this would perhaps paralyze all efforts. Nor should we underestimate them. To do this is to insure defeat sooner or later. Rather measure the full strength of the enemy. Measure, too, your own strength, then in the name and strength of the Lord, go bravely forward, and win every time in the battle of life.—*Good Work.*

**WANTED.**—A modern young lady's forehead. Not having seen one for several years, we are willing to pay a fair price for a glimpse at the genuine article. No bangles or otherwise mutilated specimens wanted.

The Supreme Court at Montgomery, Alabama, holds the revenue law passed by the late Legislature void, because of the omission from the bill as enrolled and signed of certain words in the bill when passed. The new law reduced the tax to five and a half mills.

### Misera.

**Some Interesting Facts Concerning Thomas Guy.** He was a bookseller and philanthropist. He was a bookseller, and began life in London with a capital of £200. By speculations in South Sea stock in the year 1729 he amassed an immense fortune. Almost everyone else was ruined by the memorable "South Sea Bubble." He was a pitiable miser, denying himself the necessary comforts of life. He always dined alone, with a new paper for a table cloth.

One winter evening he was sitting alone without fire or light in order to save the expense of both. A visitor was announced, and Guy lighted a farthing candle. The visitor was a Mr. Hopkins, another celebrated miser, who had called in order to be taught a lesson in frugality.

"If that is all you have come about," said Guy, "we can as well talk in the dark," and blew out the light. Struck with this instance of economy, Hopkins took his leave.

Strangely enough, while depriving himself of all that makes life comfortable, Guy was erecting and endowing a hospital, since known as "Guy's Hospital." At his death he left the largest sum ever donated by a single individual for charitable purposes. He founded several other charitable institutions beside Guy's, principally hospitals, nor did he leave his relatives unprovided for. Altogether Thomas Guy was one of the most singular compounds of meanness and benevolence that ever existed in the human form.

Before London had any bridge over the Thames the conveyance was by ferry, the ferrage privileges belonging exclusively to one John Overs.

Although penurious to the last degree, Overs educated his only child, a daughter, with the utmost liberality, but when she grew to womanhood he would not suffer a man to speak to her, if he could help it. However, a young and venturesome gentleman managed to make her acquaintance while the old man was taking in his penny fares. They determined to elope, and were awaiting a favorable opportunity, when Overs, in order to save a day's expenses, hit upon the expedient of feigning death. His half-starved apprentices, hearing the good news, and supposing him really dead, began to skip about the corpse and ransack the cupboards for eatables, loudly rejoicing over his death.

Unable to contain his rage, Overs rose up in his winding sheet and started forth like a ghost. One of the apprentices, thinking it was the devil in his employer's likeness, caught up a broken car and with one blow struck out Overs's brains. Thus the old miser actually lost his life through counterfeiting death. The law acquitted the apprentice.

While the old man was thus imitating death the daughter's lover was in such haste to run off with the girl that his horse threw him and broke his neck. For a penurious miser Overs had been excommunicated by the church and was refused Christian burial. The body was, therefore, placed upon an ass and turned adrift. It wandered until it came to the place of execution—bunyan's ground, where it lay for some time.

The body was tumbled into the ground at the foot of the gallows. So many misfortunes coming together unhinged for a time the daughter's reason. On her recovery she determined to dedicate her father's fortune to charity, by way of expiation. She founded a famous church called St. Mary Overs, which title it still bears.

The church was afterward converted into a college for priests, some of whom built London Bridge, the first bridge across the Thames.

Another tragic death was that of Mr. Foscoe, a French miser of the eighteenth century. He had amassed fabulous wealth by grinding the poor. He was ordered by government to raise a large sum of money, and to evade this he pleaded poverty, and hid his wealth in a cave, which he made himself in his wine cellar. He used to descend into this cave by a ladder, the door fastening by a spring lock. One day Foscoe was missing, and all search for him proved unavailing. At last his house was sold, and the new purchaser discovered a little locked door in the cellar, which he ordered to be opened. There, in the midst of almost countless gold and piles of treasure, lay the skeleton of the miser. He had died of hunger, after gnawing the flesh off both arms. The door had accidentally closed and shut him in, to die a slow death in sight of his precious hoards of treasure.

### NEPENTHE.

The north wind blows free and falls Our rounding sail, and we're bound Down the rainless blue, and red The sunset burns on quarried hills; And peace is over all, as deep As where, amid the secular gloom Of some far-reaching rock-built tomb, The nameless generation sleeps;

While, undecayed as on the day That saw them first, the kings of old In scarp'd and calm again behold The slow millennium pass away. Still, far behind us, as we cleave Smooth-flowing Nile, the din of life And passionate voices of the strife Are hushed to silence, and we leave The cares that haunt us, dark regret For wasted years and wild unrest, Yearning for praise or pleasure blest With life's last blessing—to forget.

For still in Egypt's kindly air, Strong antidote of mortal woes, The pines here, Nepenthe grows, Which she whom fair-haired Leda bore Mixed in the wine, and stilled their pain. Who went in Spartan halls for sire Or brother, wrapped in funeral fire, Or wandering o'er the boundless main.

—THE SPECTATOR.

### Agricultural.

**HOW HOGS ARE GRADED.**—The following is the grading of hogs when they are assorted for market:

Pigs are light and thin, averaging 60 to 115 pounds, and are really but light stockers.

Skips are better in quality—fit to kill and weigh 120 to 135 pounds—too thin and light for Yorkers.

Yorkers are fat and smooth, and should weigh 170 to 210 pounds, and to sell well should be uniform.

Mixed packing hogs are irregular in weight and in quality, from rough to smooth, and from 210 to 300 pounds in weight.

Butcher hogs are uniformly fat and smooth, usually selected for these qualities, and run from Yorkers weight, or 300 pounds to 300 pounds, or more.

**THE COOKED FOOD QUESTION.**—An extensive breeder, after feeding for eight or ten years, goes upon record in favor of cooking and expresses the belief that one-fourth of the grain is saved thereby. The following experiment is given in his case: Two sows of the same litter and the same every way were selected. No. 1 weighed 282 pounds and No. 2 280 pounds. No. 1 was fed for seven days on cooked unground corn, and from the consumption of two bushels and twenty-one quarts, gained thirty-one pounds. No. 2 was fed the same time on raw unground corn, of which she consumed three bushels and thirteen quarts, and gained thirty pounds. Another instance is given in which she was fed on raw and cooked corn for six weeks, the result being that while those fed on raw and cooked corn gained ten pounds to the bushel, those fed on cooked corn gained fifteen pounds to the bushel—results which are certainly worth the candid attention of breeders.

**CHECKING GROWTH IN PLANTS.**—If the principles of plant-life were better understood, there would be less injury done to trees than there now is. Much of the injury is from thoughtlessness. A tree, for instance, is severely pruned when in full leaf, with the result of greatly weakening the tree instead of benefiting it as desired. Trees cannot thrive without leaves, and this the gardener knows well enough. A general rule of thumb—continually cut off cuttings will do the plant. It is for this reason good gardeners cut their asparagus beds very sparingly, especially the first few years, until the plants are very strong. It is recorded that where the leaves are all left on a row of corn, the weight of the crop was 261 pounds, while on the stripped row it was only 89 pounds. In other similar instances the difference was less, yet distinct and striking in all. This same principle applies to pruning fruit trees in summer, which should be omitted or sparingly performed, except where the trees are sufficiently vigorous to bear some check. By always remembering that leaves are essential to a tree, we may preserve the health of such as we desire, or destroy obnoxious weeds, as the case may be. A weed or tree continually stripped of leaves will die.

**HINTS.**—When the cows take to eating old bones, rotten wood, etc., it is a sign that they are in need of food with phosphate in it. Feed with some bone-meal, and if they are pastured a liberal application of ground bone (500 pounds per acre) will assist to supply the phosphoric acid.

Anything which increases the comfort of an animal is likely to be of permanent benefit to it, and also to the owner. For this reason warmth in winter and coolness in hot weather are always important, in addition to all the good food needed. The question should always be, not how little can be fed, but how much, when the animal can be made thoroughly comfortable, by proper shelter and care, aside from food.

Rye is an excellent feed for pigs and horses, when mixed with corn as the cob. The cob mixture acts as a diuretic, and the juices of the stomach act on it better than when fed alone. Rye meal is also excellent to put on cut feed, as when wet it sticks, and horses or beef cattle eat their coarse stuff better on that account. When rye is ground and fed in this way, it is a guarantee against being made into whisky.

Even if scraping a fruit tree does not do it much good directly, the habit of care and observation by the owner will be good for him. Every man should know the condition of his trees, and in giving attention of this sort, he will find out much that otherwise would be unlearned. But scraping will do good. It dislodges and destroys many insects whose business it is to destroy the tree or its fruit, and it greatly improves their appearance. The work is rapidly done also, and when well done, does not need repeating every year.

**Remedial.**  
The increased cultivation of small fruit, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, currants and grapes is the most gratifying in dication of agricultural progress. Excepting currants, all of these are of comparatively recent date in the gardens of farmers, and all are yet too little grown.

At a recent meeting of the Wisconsin Cane Growers' Association Miss Ida Rust provided enough candy from sorghum syrup to give to every member a taste. The candy was pronounced excellent; it was at least free from glucose, and therefore sweeter than most candy sold from the stores.

The sneer at Jersey cows as very good for men too poor to keep a good and too proud to own a goat is being gradually set aside as farmers learn that these small Jersey cows will give more milk and much more butter, besides of better quality, than some of the larger breeds of cows.—The profit from a cow can only come from the surplus above the cost of feeding. As a rule with smaller cows more can be kept on the same feed.

Ringbone in horses is cured by the old veterinarian as follows: Tie the animal down so he cannot kick. Run a sharp-pointed knife through the fetlock, when a white bladder will pop out. Run a needle and thread through this draw it out, and remove the bladder with a knife. The cure is soon effected without harm to the horse, if taken early, and the ringbone will not return. But if allowed to harden it cannot be so removed.

In selecting fruit and other trees for spring planting, size, or rather height, is of less consequence than other considerations. The tall, spindling trees have been grown too thickly, and their long, slim roots will be mostly destroyed in digging. Short, stocky trees are better, while the best of all are those trees that have been transplanted the year before and have a set of five roots near enough to the tree to be saved by careful digging.

The passage of the bill reducing the tariff duty on sugar will probably have the effect of making sugar cheaper. But it will scarcely affect the price of maple syrup and sugar, which are in demand for their peculiar and pleasant flavor that cannot be imitated. It is even probable that if other sugars are cheaper the sweets of the maple will be in better demand, as the supply cannot easily be increased, and the opportunity is growing in population and wealth.

**What is in Writing only Admissible.**  
A real estate suit was last month decided which illustrates the necessity of having every detail of a real estate or other bargain fully set forth in the written contract. A piece of property was ordered sold for \$72,176. The buyer asked that the \$175 be thrown off, and sold the property for \$72,000, and the \$175 was to have come out of his commission, and not out of the seller.

This seller understood, and, consequently, as far as she was concerned, the sale was made at \$72,175. But in consequence of a heavy deduction asked for by the buyer for a right to the use of an alley which the seller erroneously thought her lot possessed, and some complications of a State title, the seller refused to complete the sale. The buyer then sued her, but was beaten, because the courts held that the agent exceeded his power in selling for \$72,000, when his order from the seller was \$72,175. Testimony to show that the seller was notified and that it was not a deduction from her price but from the agent's commission, was not allowed to be introduced. The written contracts alone were admitted, and the agent was apparently concerned for doing what he did not do at all—selling for a lower price than she ordered the property sold at. The court also said that the agent bound the seller to pay the taxes, and that, though they were then a lien (the sale was made in October) he (the agent) had no right to bind her to pay them. No explanations of this or other matters were allowed, because they were not in the contract. What is in writing in such cases only will be admitted as testimony.

It has been well remarked that, in comparison with Rome, all other cities are provincial. No other locality is so uniformly and permanently great; so great both in the ancient and modern world; so great in arms, in intellect, and in far-reaching authority. The history of Rome is for many ages the history of all that portion of the world which mainly creates the interest of intelligent and thoughtful men.

Travellers who visit the Campagna de Roma at the present day, behold a wide extent of open country, partly marsh-land, partly pasture, partly cultivated ground, which in the hot days of summer is yellow or gray with the universal aridity, but in the winter or early spring presents a scene of exquisite beauty, green with the rich grasses of a fertile earth, and brilliant with the wild flowers which are natural to that region. At whatever period of the year the explorer sees much more than the productions of the soil, or the chaotic effects of atmosphere. In the immediate vicinity of Rome, he sees the wrecks and ruins of that Imperial system which had there its seat and centre. The remains of magnificent buildings, shattered towers, broken arches, and the crumbling-temples-of forsaken gods, and the gigantic aqueducts which carried water to the great city start out of the marshes, or the uncultivated fields, like the bones of a departed vegetation. In some places the luxuriant vegetation of a Southern climate has taken these relics back into the embrace of nature, in others they rise bare and forlorn, above the pitiless waste. There is no such impressive scene elsewhere; no scene at once so grand, so mournful, so full of varied interest, so pregnant with profound morals, so dowered with weight and continuity of life.

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### Kitchen Concoctions.

**CELERY SAUCE.**—Slew one pint of celery slowly in one pint of water, till perfectly tender, strain it out carefully, make a drawn butter sauce with the water, add the celery, and serve.

**SALAD OF SOUR ORANGES.**—Slice half a dozen of sour oranges; remove the seeds without breaking the slices; arrange them neatly on a salad dish or salad bowl; pour over them lightly with cayenne pepper; pour over them three tablespoonfuls of salad oil and serve the salad with game or poultry.

When, as is often the case, it is found impossible to mash turnips so that they are free from lumps and are smooth, do not attempt to serve them in this way; it is much better to acknowledge defeat, and send them to the table in slices, if the turnips are large, and in halves or quarters if small. Put a lump of butter and a little pepper and salt on each piece.

**GRAHAM PUDDING.**—Mix well together one-half a coffee cup of molasses, one-quarter of a cup of butter, one egg, one-half a cup of milk, one-half a teaspoon of pure soda, one and a half cups of graham flour, one small teaspoon of raisins, spices to taste. Steam four hours and serve with any sauce that may be preferred. This makes a showy as well as light and wholesome dessert, and has the merit of simplicity and cheapness.

**GLAZED TURNIPS.**—Peel a quart of small, even-sized turnips, boil them just tender in salted boiling water, and drain them on dry towel; put into a frying pan just large enough to hold them, a teaspoonful each of butter and sugar, and let them melt together; then put in the turnips, set the pan over the fire, and shake it occasionally until they are light brown; keep them hot without burning, to serve on the dish with tenderloin.

**The Site of Rome.**  
The site chosen for the building of Rome was that long expanse of undulating ground, lying on the banks of the Tiber, to which the name of the Campagna has been given. The Seven Hills, of which we hear so much, are projections of the table land as it advances towards the river; and after the enlargement of the city walls by Aurelian, these projections were considerably more than seven.

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REV. R. L. SIMPSON, Louisville, Ky.  
**SYMPTOMS OF A TORPID LIVER.**  
Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Bowels costive, Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the Shoulder blade, fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering of the heart, Dots before the eyes, Yellow skin, Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored Urine.  
IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEEDED, SERIOUS DISEASES WILL BE DEVELOPED. TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, and induce such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. Try this remedy fairly, and you will gain a healthy, vigorous, and sound Body, Pure Blood, Strong Nerves, and a Sound Liver. Price, 25 Cents. Office, 35 Murray St., N. Y.

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Gray Hair and Whiskers changed to a Glossy Black by a single application of this dye. It imparts a natural color, and is entirely odorless. Sold by Druggists, or sent by express on receipt of \$1. Office, 35 Murray St., New York. (Dr. TUTT'S MANAGER, of Valparaiso, Chile, writes: "I have used your hair dye, and it has been sold FREE on application.")

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During the closing session of the Legislature, it will contain the most complete and reliable account of the proceedings ever given.  
As a special inducement, THE TIMES will be sent from the present date until April 1, 1883, including the Legislative Session and the exposure of gigantic State Steals, FOR TWO DOLLARS IN ADVANCE.  
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Notwithstanding much has been said about the importance of a blood-purifying medicine, it may be possible that the matter has never seriously claimed your attention. Think of it now!—If, by the use of a few bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla you avoid the evils of scrofula, and transmit a healthy constitution to your offspring, thank us for the suggestion.

It is said that when William H. Vanderbilt sailed for Europe he took letters of credit with him for \$1,000,000. Some one asked him jocosely what he intended to do with so much money. "It is the custom on the other side," responded Mr. Vanderbilt, soberly, "to fee waiters and attendants."

A composer—a dull sermon.  
A tale you can't peruse—the wasps.  
Our young men shun one kind of vice at least—advice.  
A Philadelphia man is so thin that he can saw wood with his elbow.

We hear of a woman who applied for a situation as car-driver. Being asked if she could manage mules she scornfully replied: "Of course I can; I've had two husbands."

A Norwalk girl hangs up the following illuminated motto in the back parlor close to the sofa:—"E plus I bus, yum, yum." And the young man sighs "Sum Moribus."

Don't be in a hurry about making your will; such an act is always a dead give-away.

A Mrs. Meikelham, an aged granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson, is living in Washington in very straitened circumstances. Samuel J. Tilden has just sent her \$200, and it will now be in order for other wealthy Democrats to exhibit at least as much love for Jeffersonian principles.

The Cleveland Democrat and the Tammany ring are again calling each other hard names, and the promise of a rupture is disturbing the Democratic mind.

Don't ask the grocer for a pound of sweetened sand. It scares him.

The bandoline bang girl is apt to appear stuck up.

A Pittsburg lady doctor says that woman can understand woman, and it often does a patient more good to talk to her of spring bonnets and wraps than is effected by medicine. Husbands and fathers want to look out for that lady physician. Instead of recommending fifty cents worth of aqua pura for a sick headache, she may prescribe a fourteen-dollar bonnet, or a twenty-five-dollar surah overskirt, or something that way.

Little Freddie, who was writing a composition about hens, said he knew "where hens came from, but didn't know where they got eggs. People say that hens lay eggs, but I know better. My father keeps lots of hens, and when we want any eggs he always sends me to the store for them."

"I ain't afeared of a man in whose eye I can see de shine of a tear," said Uncle Mose. "He may be a man dat is reckless wid de pistol, an' careless wid de knife, but strike him right an' he will show yer der tender side ob his natur."

One hundred vessels, carrying 4,250,000 bushels of grain chiefly wheat, corn and flax seed, are lying in the river and outside the harbor of Chicago, awaiting the announcement that the Straits of Mackinaw are open, which will be the signal for their departure.

HISTORICAL.—It is claimed that there are 3,064 languages spoken in the world, and 1,000 different forms of religion. The Christians are divided as follows: Church of Rome, 170,000,000; Protestants, 90,000,000; Greek and East Church, 60,000,000, and of this vast number, at least two-thirds are afflicted with itching piles or eruptions of the skin in one form or another. Swayne's Ointment banishes all humors in a jiffy, and persons of every religion are beginning to know it. Druggists keep it.

**Camden & Atlantic Railroad**  
Spring Arrangement—April 16, 1883.  
UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.	At. A. c.	Mail p.m.	Su. A. c.	H. A. c.
Philadelphia	9 20	5 50	10 20	7 35
Camden	9 30	6 00	10 30	7 45
Penna. R. R. Junction	9 45	6 15	10 45	7 55
Haddonfield	10 00	6 30	11 00	8 10
Berlin	10 15	6 45	11 15	8 25
Atco	10 30	7 00	11 30	8 40
Waterford	10 45	7 15	11 45	8 55
Hammononton	11 00	7 30	12 00	9 10
DeCosta	11 15	7 45	12 15	9 25
Elwood	11 30	8 00	12 30	9 40
Egg Harbor City	11 45	8 15	12 45	9 55
Absecon	12 00	8 30	1 00	10 10
Atlantic City	12 15	8 45	1 15	10 25

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.	At. A. c.	Mail p.m.	Su. A. c.	H. A. c.
Philadelphia	4 30	8 00	4 00	6 00
Camden	4 40	8 10	4 10	6 10
Penna. R. R. Junction	4 55	8 25	4 25	6 25
Haddonfield	5 10	8 40	4 40	6 40
Berlin	5 25	8 55	4 55	6 55
Atco	5 40	9 10	5 10	7 10
Waterford	5 55	9 25	5 25	7 25
Hammononton	6 10	9 40	5 40	7 40
DeCosta	6 25	9 55	5 55	7 55
Elwood	6 40	10 10	6 10	8 10
Egg Harbor City	6 55	10 25	6 25	8 25
Absecon	7 10	10 40	6 40	8 40
Atlantic City	7 25	10 55	6 55	8 55

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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 condition of things that 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 rounds.  
Hereafter, no notes will be subject to assessment, until they are a year old.  
We would call special attention to our  
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**R. J. HOWELL, Sec'y.**  
Dec. 31, 1881

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**Philadelphia & Atlantic City**  
April 28th, 1883.  
DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.	At. A. c.	Mail p.m.	Su. A. c.	H. A. c.
Philadelphia	8 00	5 00	8 00	5 00
Camden	8 15	5 15	8 15	5 15
Oakland	8 30	5 30	8 30	5 30
Williamstown Junction	8 45	5 45	8 45	5 45
Cedar Brook	9 00	5 50	9 00	5 50
Williamstown	9 15	6 05	9 15	6 05
Hammononton	9 30	6 20	9 30	6 20
DeCosta	9 45	6 35	9 45	6 35
Elwood	10 00	6 50	10 00	6 50
Egg Harbor	10 15	7 05	10 15	7 05
Pleasantville	10 30	7 20	10 30	7 20
Atlantic City, A.	10 45	7 35	10 45	7 35

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.	At. A. c.	Mail p.m.	Su. A. c.	H. A. c.
Atlantic City	6 00	10 45	3 30	6 30
Pleasantville	6 15	11 00	3 45	6 45
Egg Harbor	6 30	11 15	4 00	6 50
Elwood	6 45	11 30	4 15	7 05
Hammononton	7 00	11 45	4 30	7 20
Williamstown	7 15	12 00	4 45	7 35
Cedar Brook	7 30	12 15	5 00	7 50
Williamstown Junction	7 45	12 30	5 15	8 05
Oakland	8 00	12 45	5 30	8 20
Camden	8 15	1 00	5 45	8 35
Philadelphia	8 30	1 15	6 00	8 50

The Express leaves foot of Walnut St., Philadelphia, at 4:00 P. M., reaches Hammononton at 5:45, Pleasantville at 5:47, Atlantic City at 6:00. Going up, leaves Atlantic at 7:00 A. M., Pleasantville at 7:15, Elwood at 7:45, Hammononton at 7:50, reaches Philadelphia at 8:45. The afternoon express stops at Hammononton 5:47.

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Yourself making money when golden chance is 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 a poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will be more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address: BRINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

**THE CENTURY.**  
For 1882-83.  
The twelfth year of this magazine—the first under the new name, and the most successful in its history, closed with the October number. The circulation has shown a large gain over that of the preceding season, and THE CENTURY begins its thirteenth year with an edition of  
**140,000 Copies.**  
The following are the leading features:

- A New Novel by W. D. Howells, "The Modern Instance." It will be an international story, entitled "A Sea Change."
- Life in the Thirteen Colonies, by Edward Eggleston.—the historical feature of the year, to consist of a number of papers, each on a separate subject, such as "The Beginning of a Nation," "Social Life in the Colonies," etc., the whole forming a complete history of early life in the United States. Special attention will be paid to accuracy of illustrations.
- A Novelette of Mining Life, by Mary Halleck Foote, entitled "The Led-Horse Claim," to be illustrated by the author.
- The Point of View, by Henry James, Jr., a series of eight letters from imaginary persons of various nationalities, criticizing America, its people, society, manners, etc.
- The Christian League of Connecticut, by the Rev. Washington Gladden. An account of the history and progress of the work, showing how a league was formed in a small town in Connecticut, what kinds of work it attempted, and how it spread throughout the whole State.
- Rudder Grange Abroad, by Frank R. Stockton, a continuation of the droll "Rudder Grange" stories, the scene being in Europe.
- The New Era in American Housebuilding, a series of four papers, fully illustrated, devoted to (1) City Houses, (2) Country Houses, (3) Churches, (4) Public Buildings.
- The Crooles of Louisiana, by Geo. W. Cable, author of "Old Creole Days," etc., a fresh and graphic narrative, richly illustrated.
- My Adventures in Zuni, by Frank H. Cushing, government ethnologist, an adopted member of the Zuni Tribe of Indians. Illus.
- Illustrated Papers on the National Capital, including "The Capitol," "The Supreme Court," "The White House," etc.
- Missions of Southern California, by "H. H.," three or four papers of an exceedingly interesting character, richly illustrated.
- MISCELLANEOUS.  
Further work is expected from E. C. Stelman, Thos. Higgin, Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus"), Chas. Dudley Warner, John Burroughs, Wm. Smalley, H. H. Boyden, and a long list of others. Entertaining short stories and novelettes will be among the leading features of THE CENTURY, as heretofore, and the magazine will continue its advance in general excellence. The subscription price is \$1 a year, 25 cents a number. Subscriptions should begin with the November number, and to enable new subscribers to commence with the new series under THE CENTURY name, we make the following  
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