

# South-Jersey Republican

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## Went A-fishing

MR. EDITOR:—Six of us started from Hammonton, one day, taking passage in a "prairie schooner" about 6:45 p. m. At eight o'clock we dropped anchor near Daniel Wescoat's, where we captured a small cargo of watermelons and cantaloupes; set sail once more and reached Pleasant Mills at 9:30, confiscated butter tubs, in which to salt fish; reached Bernilda in a short time. Officers were at once chosen—Captain, First and Second Mates, Pilot and Cook. There being more men than officers, No. 6 was made deck hand. We found our yacht—"Emma Derbin," high and dry. All hands (except the Captain—who is bashful—and three or four who were too modest) removed our clothing, and all labored to set the craft afloat; succeeded about two o'clock a. m. All but the deck hand "turned in" to wait for a tide, but were routed in an hour, to work our passage with poles. Reached Clark's Landing at 10; laid up for tide until five o'clock; passed "Swimming Over" Point at 9:10 that night. First Mate took the helm, and in two hours ran the boat onto a sand-bar off Crab Island; furling sail and went to our bunks until daylight, when all hands and the Cook went a-fishing, and salted about three hundred fish (averaging four inches in length), and had enough left for six famishing fishermen. Pilot and First Mate ordered by Cook to procure a supply of clams—which resulted in a very satisfactory chowder for dinner. Anchored at night near "Cape Horn." A terrible battle was fought this evening, between the Pilot and Second Mate, with fish-heads, etc., for weapons and ammunition—Second Mate retired in confusion, covered with honorable scars. In the morning we left the Second Mate and Deck Hand in charge, the remainder of the officers and crew visited the fish factory, smelled a smell or more, and saw how 6,000 fish could be reduced to oil and fertilizer in one hour. Wind rose about two p. m., increasing to a gale by five o'clock. A grand sight, the waves rolling to a great height, compelling us to recognize a power greater than man, which no human will or wisdom could resist or understand. First Mate ordered to "shin" up the mast and splice the yards; realizing his utter helplessness, while witnessing the grand display. Cook caught a "dog-shark"; Captain turned up the shark's nose, causing much amusement as the fish vainly endeavored to make his way beneath the surface—he was compelled to "follow his nose." First Mate's success in catching toad fish was wonderful. Second Mate's dinner threatened to "strike," and he retired—but he wasn't sea sick, oh, no! Passed through "Long Ditch" on the return, and remembered that tradition says our father dug this ditch during the Revolutionary war. Here the tide rushes along at the rate of eight miles per hour, making more of a passage than the projectors ever dreamed of. Had to wait for tide; wore out all hands with poling. Deck Hand tripped over a watermelon seed, and nearly took a bath. Second Mate fell and came near drowning in a watermelon. Laid to for an hour at Swan's Point; then poled along until 7 a. m. Pilot and Mate went ashore to open Lower Bank draw but the keeper did the work; they did open the one at Green Bank. Reached the coal landing after daylight, where Capt. Keene, with his afore-mentioned schooner, met us about ten o'clock. Heaved anchor, and reached home about 1:30 p. m., with about fifty pounds of assorted fish to show for our four-days' cruise. We also captured two fine specimens of "sea-horse," one of which you or your readers can see at the residence of the Cook.

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## From Our Own Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 12, 1882.  
 "Roses will fade," "Time flies," the summer is past, the harvest is nearly ended, and the day of election draweth near. One election has been held in the old Pine Tree State, and she has returned to her old Republican status. Democrats and Greenbackers are sent to the rear, and so negro obliterated that about all there is left of them is the eccentric Solon and "Them Steers." They are much like the woman who, thrown into the well, cried "scissors" until her head went under water, and to the last kept two fingers opening and closing to express what she was unable to speak. So a few Greenbackers, as their hopes and dreams dissolve like mist before the morning sun, cling to their ideal idol and vainly hope, no matter how strong the tides and common-sense are against them, that their idol will yet come uppermost, when greenbacks will fall around them as thick as snowflakes in a winter storm. Their boasts were tremendous, but "what a little come-out-for so great a get up." Maine is Republican. It is glory enough for one day. The spirit that made her so is mighty contagious, and it is just as sure to be caught in Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, as the wind blew from the north east on that day and scattered all over the Union the spirit of Republicanism. May New Jersey profit by it, and make her next Legislature thoroughly Republican, and secure increased Republican representation in Congress, return every old member and restore her to Republican power and influence in State and Nation.

The temperance organizations of this District are exerting a tremendous influence. A reformed man—Eggleston—has a tent which will seat nearly one thousand, where this poor and illiterate man has labored for six years, and obtained nearly seven thousand signatures to his pledge. His power is marvellous. Lawyers, doctors, and others of the learned professions have been reformed through his labors. He had his tent in the southern part of the district, and in ten days over five hundred persons have signed his pledge. He has an organ and choir which furnish good music.

A certain Democratic politician was in this tent not long ago, when it was on Capitol Hill, and made a short but telling speech for temperance. In vain were efforts made to get another speech out of him. Finally, to be rid of importunity, he said that his speech had been reported, the Democratic papers at his home (in Indiana) had got hold of it, and it was telling against him. He would make no more temperance speeches. This is too good to keep. DICK.

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will cure dyspepsia, heartburn, malaria, kidney disease, liver complaint, and other wasting diseases.

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is the only Iron preparation that does not color the teeth, and will not cause headache or constipation, as other Iron preparations will.

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Queer Notes from the Draper's Dictionary.

There are some queer titles of information to be picked up from the history of almost anything in a draper's shop. Take, for instance, a child's pelisse. It is not a familiar word to the vagaries of etymology would think of any connection between such an article and the white apron that has become so prominent an object in our modern church service. Yet the road from one to the other is "plain as way to parish church." A pelisse was a coat of prepared skin—Latin, pelis, a skin—a fur coat, in fact. Churches who had to perform early services in cold churches at all times of the year were wont to wear these fur coats, or "pellis." A synod, our compiler tells us, held in London in the year 1210, restricted the black monks and nuns to the use of lamb, cat and fox skins, with the view of preventing the spread of luxury in dress. It may be easily understood that, at a time when godliness and ungodliness were to a great extent identical, these pellis would in time get denotedly unpleasant both to the eye and nose, and as a means of mitigating these objections somewhat, linen tunics or super pellice were adopted, and from this the abbreviated "surplice" the process was developed. This suggests a very interesting reflection upon the important doctrinal significance which has been commonly attached to this very decent and appropriate church vestment. Another dip into the dictionary brings before us some curious phrases of our forefathers. We light on the word "counterpane," which, we are told, is a corruption of counterpoint, derived from the French contrepoinct or point contrepoinct—albeit against "stitch"—denoting something sewn on both sides. And then our author proceeds to give us some account of the sleeping habits of ancient times in this country. "Our Saxons," he says, "were as no more in their night garments as we are," a statement which he immediately follows up by observing that, as a matter of fact, they had no night garments, which reminds one somewhat of Dr. Harzewski's famous chapter on "Snakes in Ireland," where the doctor at once proceeds to observe, there are no snakes. The Saxons required their undergarments for other purposes than wearing. By the Saxons servants, it seems, were accustomed to put out their candles by throwing their chemises at them, a humorous practice which saved the cost of extinguishers, and did not always set the house on fire, though we are told it was "denounced." As good people in those days slept without night garments, the counterpanes were padded, and the bedding lined with by diagonally crossing lines resembling the panes of church windows. Hence it has been supposed "counterpoint" became "counterpane." He would be a learned draper who should thoroughly appropriate the contents of this new dictionary. Whether his scholarly stores would conduce to the efficiency of his business management we are unable to decide. It is quite conceivable that in the learned days to come a shopman who could discourse volubly on the farthingales and furbelows of the Middle Ages, or could trace back the cloak in its various forms and phases to the Norman invasion, would have a peculiar fascination for ladies in blue spectacles, and it may be that such a salesman would command a higher price in the market than one who could merely pass the usual commonplace upon the weather. At present, however, interesting as this volume before us undoubtedly is, it can hardly be recommended for a half-holiday study.

A Fringed Cure.

I was ferried across the Dart on June 17 last by a man about sixty years of age, who had always lived in the same village, on the right bank of the river. He told me that in his childhood he had the "king's evil," and his parents, having tried all the doctors in the district, but without the least advantage, were at length prevailed on to place a dead man's head on the pile, and to cover that with bread tape. "This," said my informant, "I put on when I was nine, and I wore it on the pit of my stomach, round my neck, for ten years; and it made a perfect cure. I've to bless the day when I first wore that loaf."

Stories of the Turf.

It is related of Jack Mytton the elder—one of the wildest and most reckless madcaps that ever charged a bullfinch or took the dice box in hand—that upon one occasion he won a very large stake at Doncaster Races. In those days every patron of the Turf who could afford a post-chaise and four horses declined to employ any humbler conveyance, and it was said of "Squire Mytton" that when he died in 1834, every post-boy in England bewailed the loss of his best customer. "The Druid" tells us that when the "Sailor King" was on the throne, and during the first years of her gracious Majesty's reign, the post-chaises at Doncaster—the first stage out from Newarkward—were never at rest, and upon the death of Mr. George Payne, in 1781, it was computed by one who knew him well that he had spent more money in post-horses than would have sufficed to provide a competency for a moderate man. Reverting, however, to "Jack Mytton," it will readily be believed that, having come to Doncaster in a post-chaise and four, he was not likely to leave the racing metropolis of the North in any other vehicle, after he had undergone what was to him the strange experience of winning a large sum of money. In those remote times, when posts were slow, and the delivery of letters uncertain, it was the uniform practice of racing men, with one exception, to settle at Doncaster. This exception to the rule was allude was that of the once celebrated bookmaker, "Crutch B. binson," who was in the habit, when he could, of drawing what was due to him from customers who had lost, but of saying to those who had won from him, "I settle in Lunnon." When "Jack Mytton" was so fortunate as for once to spoil the Egyptians, or as they were then called, "the Greeks," at Doncaster, he set off for his home at Halesowen, Shropshire, with his pockets full of notes. The rest of the story had best be told in the words of Charles James Apperley, his biographer. "I have reason to believe," says Mr. Apperley, "that the money Mr. Mytton had at various times lost—not at play, for there I should say he was borne harmless, as he was a very dangerous opponent of the table when he took the dice box in hand—I would have purchased a pretty estate. I am afraid to say what was the amount of his gains, but he was blown one night out of his carriage, and his road home from Doncaster races, but I have reason to believe it was several thousand pounds. His account of the affair was that he had been counting a large sum in banknotes upon the seat of his carriage, in which he was seated alone, with all the windows down. He fell asleep and did not wake until the night was far spent, his servant who sat behind in the carriage paying all the charges on the road. An equivoical gate sprang up suddenly and carried a great part of the notes away, sweeping out of the open windows of the post-chaise. It was always his custom to have a large sum of money in his writing desk, but it was more than usually large at this time, as in addition to winning at the races he had broken the banks of two well-known London 'bells' on the eve of his departure for Doncaster."

Domiciliary Visits in Russia.

There is a sound that strikes with a weird and unpleasant effect upon the ear not well known to the everyday noises of the Russian capital. You generally hear it during part of the two hours that immediately succeed midnight. What there is a tramp of heavy feet resounding along the corridor. Then, if you listen so intently, you may detect the jingle of spurs, and the occasional voices of men. For a while the noise continues, and it may either cease suddenly or die away in some part of the building too remote for it to be traced to the point of cessation. But if you follow, trusting to your subtlety and powers of concealment, you may easily learn the character and purpose of your disturbers. The light from a lantern carried by one of the party shows it to be a body of police headed by a military officer. The nocturnal visitors pause before the door of an apartment indicated by their leader, and after some little knocking obtain entrance. The occupant is requested to rise and dress. While he does so, the police peer into every box and cupboard, examining every book and turn over every leaf, pry beneath notes, search beneath carpets—rummage the apartment as completely as custom-house officers rummage a vessel suspected of contraband trade. And when the occupant—half blinded by the light, and terrified by the examination of his bed, the mattress is turned over, the sheets separated, and the pillow explored. The search over the pillow retire, carrying with them all printed matter of a compromising character, as well as any letters or written documents too long to be examined on the spot. The "domiciliary visit" is thus over, yet by no means terminates with the departure of the midnight intruders. Occasionally—that is to say rarely—there is obvious guilt—the occupant of the apartment is removed in custody, and even when his criminality is not immediately evident, he is practically under arrest until the close of the investigation. The process is precisely the same in the case of females, and illuhs is one of the last things that can be pleaded in postponement of the search.

In a Strange Market.

In the streets for the harvest gathered in the markets of New York is somewhat dull at present, as many of the producers are out of town, resting by the wayside and visiting farm houses. The demand is fair, and dealers expect a livelier business in the fall. The following are the latest quotations, the price per pound being given in each case: Old rubber overcoats and boots, 2 cents; broken glass, 1 cent; hemp string, 3 cents; rags, 4 cents; paper, 4 to 12 cents; lead, 4 cents; brass, 9 cents; copper, 12 cents; old stores pipes, 3 cent; nails, old kettles and all old iron, 1 cent; tin, 1 cent; old boots and shoes, 1 cent. The supply of tin is very large, and the market is glutted.

The Dispensary.

APPLES—A more extensive use of apples as food at our meals, remarks Dr. J. H. Hanauser, will do much to diminish dyspepsia and biliousness. They are "loosening," and therefore tend to remove constipation—a prominent cause of digestive derangement. The acid of this fruit—one of the very best known in aid of digestion—acts favorably on the liver, causing it to secrete the bile, which is of a cathartic nature, thus preventing the constipation. While eating them between meals must derange the stomach—like the use of all food at that time—they are really a very valuable food, demanded especially in warm weather. They may be too cooling in the coldest weather, while the more acid berries are better in the spring and summer.

Sentiment.

Know the true value of time; snatch, seize and enjoy every moment of it. No idleness, no laziness, no procrastination; never put off till tomorrow what you can do today.—Earl of Chesterfield.

The Red River of the North.

large "bonanza" farms in Cass county have been successfully developed because they have absorbed all the money usually spent in permanent improvements, and have conducted their enterprises on the cheapest possible plan. The view of the valley from the railroad is a beautiful one. Jamestown lies above the river, nestled on a slightly rising shelf. Through the course of the river are green meadows, broad fields, gardens and pastures of white hay. Jamestown is the model city of Dakota. It is in the centre of a beautiful country, which has impressed me wonderfully. The river is a tributary of a stream, but the town is charming, active and growing. It is 1400 feet above the sea, and possesses, apparently, a delightful climate. The faces of the surrounding hills are covered with bowlders, from which the people have succeeded in cutting some of the first-class quality. The river valley varies from one to two miles in width and in many places it is fringed with elm, oak and alder. The surface varies from twelve to fourteen inches in the valley and from sixteen to twenty-four inches on the uplands. Toward evening we arrived at the Steele Farm, 150 miles from Fargo. There was a surprise here in the shape of a swarthy, handsome young man, who proved to be the proprietor of the farm. Mr. Steele stated that last year his wheat had varied from six to twenty-five bushels to the acre, average being about thirteen bushels. In 1889 he had succeeded in raising thirty-six bushels of wheat and seventy bushels of oats to the acre. In the latter crop he believed that he had lost much in harvesting, the fans separating much of the grain which had been a little too late. This year he claims that his wheat will average thirty-eight bushels and the oats 100 bushels to the acre.

The Regimental Figaro.

The regimental Figaro is quite a character. He is not always chosen for his skill in his torsorial art. He may have been a butcher a baker or a candlestick maker before joining the corps. His good conduct has promoted him to the post and given him a most anxious position, for he receives a slight remuneration, stopped each month from the pay of the trooper. He also enjoys immunity from a certain number of drills, and has the right of remaining out of barracks until 10 o'clock every evening. He is responsible for the health of his comrades. If a man's hair is found to be too long or if a soldier's head is shaved in a regulation manner, the barber has to suffer. He is constantly on the lookout for the regimental dandies who prize their hair as Samson did his locks, and, by the aid of co-metiques, plaster their hair up until the kepi can be brought down to cover it. These tricks are known to the officers, and many a kepi will be raised to the utter confusion of the barber, who has been punished with three or four days' arrest because some trooper objected to being shorn properly. Nothing remains for those who pride themselves on their hair save to carry favor with the regimental surgeon and obtain from him permission to claim exemption from the shearing process on the ground of weak eyes. Even this permission does not hold good when a grand review or inspection is to take place, and on these occasions the barber has sometimes three hundred heads to manipulate, for a number of chins which would be shaven, leaving the home troops to wonder why they should not enjoy the safe immunity from the scraping razors of their comrades as their colleagues in Africa, who declare that water is far too scarce and precious to allow of its being used to mix with soap and make a lather. There is a story of the regimental Figaro who was called on to shave Marshal Bazain on the second day of the battles round Metz. An order was made to send into the town for an artist, but the Marshal would not hear of such a thing, and reminded his advisers that he had marched away from Versailles a full private, with his knapsack on his back, and that consequently he had more than once been under the hands of the regimental barber. The soldier-Figaro advised that his instruments, nervous and intimidated at the idea that he was about to handle the nose of a Marshal of France. His nervousness made him very awkward, and when the napkin was removed from the Marshal's face he found that his personal appearance was anything but embellished by the cuts and scratches he had received. He fell in to the barber's hands, and said to his pocket, took out a loup, and set it to work. Here, my friend, take this and keep it. If your hand had not trembled while you were shaving your General I should not have thought you were a real soldier."

A Rich Tin Mine.

Of the western half of Tasmania known, comparatively speaking, is known. It is situated by lofty mountains, ranges, well ascended in every direction by precipitous gullies; varied by wide-spreading healthy plains, the pasturage of which is generally inferior; or by vast escarpments, giant trees in many instances attaining an altitude of more than 800 feet, with a growth of 6 feet and upward; or, again, by undulating country, so densely covered with scrub as to be almost impracticable even to an experienced bushman and subject to a rainfall estimated at 140 inches per annum; the far west of this island has been explored and "prospected," but never settled. There are one or two camps of timber-getters on the coast line, and in the northwest districts a few good bits of pasturage have been taken up for stock-raising, but evidence of regular settlement of the country does not exist. To the westward of the Surrey Hills, however, in the county of Russell, and at a distance of a hundred miles from Launceston, lies Mount Bischoff, and here a few adventures found tin in 1873. A company was formed, and workings were begun; an eminent mineralogist reported that the mountain was almost a mass of tin, the ore yielding from 70 to 80 per cent of pure metal; large smelting works were erected at Launceston, and in the year 1876 a thousand tons of tin were raised. Five dollars only have been paid up on each share, but the present market price is from \$300 to \$350, the company during the last four years having paid a dividend every two months of \$2 per share. A fortunate gentleman in Hobart, who expended \$4,000 in the purchase of 700 shares in 1873, now rejoices in the receipt of \$10,000 a year as the income of his investment.

Flameless Combustion.

A new theory of combustion, says The Architect, was practically illustrated by Mr. Thomas Fletcher, of Warrington, England, at a soirée of the Society of Chemical Industry at Owens College, the results being so totally unexpected that many present would, and in fact did, go away with the impression that some deception was being practised. Mr. Jacob Reese, the inventor of the Reese fusing disc, has stated his belief that it were possible to produce combustion without flame, the temperature and duty obtained from any fuel would be enormously increased. Mr. Fletcher not only has proved the possibility of flameless combustion in more than one form, but also has demonstrated practically the enormously high temperatures which can be obtained by this means. Taking a ball of iron wire about three pounds in weight, Mr. Fletcher placed it on a slab of fire-clay, and directing a blowpipe flame on it for a few seconds he suddenly blew the flame out. The temperature increased so rapidly that in a few seconds the wrought-iron fused and ran into drops and this temperature was steadily maintained. The room was darkened but the closest examination did not show a trace of flame, although the fact that the gas was burning was proved by repeatedly relighting and extinguishing it. The same experiment was repeated in another form by directing the flameless heat into a small fire-clay chamber, in which a refractory clay crucible, made especially for nickel melting, was partially filled and this temperature was steadily maintained. The room was darkened but the closest examination did not show a trace of flame, although the fact that the gas was burning was proved by repeatedly relighting and extinguishing it. 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The Republican.

Entered as second class matter. HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC CO., N. J. SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1882.

Second Congressional District Convention.

The Republican voters of the Second Congressional District of New Jersey, comprising the counties of Atlantic, Burlington, Mercer, and Ocean, are requested to select delegates to the Congressional Convention to be held in the City Hall, Atlantic City, on TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, at 12 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress to be voted for at the next election.

The basis of representation under this call will be one delegate for each 100 Republican votes cast at the last Congressional election, and one for each free vote of the same order, provided, however, that each ward and township shall be entitled to one delegate.

JOHN J. GAIDNER, Chairman. CHARLES A. BULLS, JOSEPH H. MOUNT, A. V. HAVENS, JOHN L. MURPHY.

Second Congressional District Executive Committee.

The following table shows the number of delegates to which each township in Atlantic County is entitled, and the number of votes cast at the Congressional election in 1880.

Table with 3 columns: Township, Votes, No. Delegates. Includes Absecon, Atlantic, Egg Harbor City, etc.

The English troops on Wednesday defeated the Egyptians, scattering and capturing them by thousands. Arabi is virtually a prisoner, and British consider their hardest work completed.

Beware of false issues! The main question to be decided at the coming Congressional election is who can best be trusted to count honestly the next Presidential vote.

Over 90 per cent of the \$18,748,875 appropriated by the river and harbor bill goes into the pockets of the American laborer. Less than 10 per cent of it goes into raw material, and even that goes into American pockets.

The Democratic South has been solidified by bloody violence, by bull-dozing, by ballot theft. The Republican North demands everywhere in the Republic the right of voters to a free, open and honest count. Which will be first to let up?

The newspaper, organs of the outs against the ins, makes a great deal of fuss about Jay Hubbell and his little assistants. Why shouldn't an officeholder pay 2 per cent insurance against losing his bread and butter to a Democrat? It costs money to hire tails, brass bands, and speakers, and print pamphlets and newspapers. Why shouldn't the thousands of officeholders who maintain themselves and their families pay their share of the expense to secure their salaries? If the advertisements in the Washington papers weigh in ready to pay \$25 out of every hundred a month to secure a position under government—Washington City, D. C. (Ind. Dem.)

AGENTS WANTED To sell the new TREASURY OF SONG. A rich volume of 200 best loved poems chosen from the whole realm of music. Price, \$1.00. Here, only \$2.50. No book like it. No competition. Sale in immense quantities.

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Camden & Atlantic Railroad

GRAND REUNION

ON Saturday, September 16, '82, AT Lakeside Park.

The third annual combination picnic of the patrons of the road will be all that the best efforts and talent can make it.

The amusements will be under the exclusive control of Frank H. Conly, The popular Comedian and Vocalist.

The programme will contain Concerts, Bicycle Tournaments, Various Specialties, And at 3 o'clock a grand Minstrel Performance, By first-class artists.

A Special Train Will leave the Park at 5:30 for Hammonton.

Round trip tickets, admitting to all the entertainments, will be sold as follows:

Table with 3 columns: Destination, Price. Includes Waterford, 35 cts; Elwood, 55 cts; Winslow, 40 cts; Egg Harbor, 60 cts; Absecon, 65 cts; Da Costa, 45 cts; Atlantic, 70 cts.

Excursion tickets will be good on any train that day. All express trains will stop at the Park.

New Store. New Goods. E. H. Carpenter

Is prepared to show his customers a better assortment of goods of his line than any other store in town, with additions of other things, to meet the wants of the community, consisting of a large stock of

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers. Felt and Summer HATS. Stationery

Paper, Envelopes, Box Paper, Monthly Magazines, Blank Books, School Books

And almost everything needed in that line. Ladies', Gent's, and Children's Underwear.

Ginghams, Prints, Muslin, Silicious, Cambrics, Russian Crash, Silk Veiling

Gossamers, Overall, Over-jackets, White and Colored Shirts

Dr. Warner's New Coraline & Health Corset and other makes.

Hammocks, Bird Cages, Croquet Sets, Zephyrs, Musquitto Netting, Zephyrs

Black Chanvilly Lace, White Babant Lace, Collars, Gloves, Hosiery,

Hamburg & Swiss Embroidery, Etc., Etc., Etc. All which will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

For Sale. Sixteen fine cows. Some fine milk, some Jersey Wagon. Winslow, N. J.

Invitation.

Strangers are invited to visit our store, when in Philadelphia, to leave packages there, and to make a convenience of it generally. It is a handy place, right by the new City Hall, at the very center of the city. It answers our purpose to welcome you, and to provide for such of your wants as we can.

The store is about twice as large as it was two or three years ago; made so by digging under ground and building overhead, and by extension on Chestnut street.

Parts of the store are about as comfortable as any place can be; and one of the most comfortable parts is now being got ready for the rest and refreshment of strangers.

One of the pleasant things about the store always has been the fact that you can walk all over it, either alone or with a guide, without ever being asked to buy a thing.

We know very well that most of you come to us for a good share of your supplies; why should we spoil your visit by intruding goods upon your attention, when you come to see the place?

But perhaps you are not coming to Philadelphia just now. Very well; take a cooler time. It's cool enough in the store, when you get here.

You can write for any goods that you may happen to want; and get them, probably, just as well as if you were on the spot. Any how, you know, you can return whatever you get that you don't like.

We sell more sorts of things than we can put into an advertisement. So, whatever you want, suppose you drop us a line. We'll help you if we can.

JOHN WANAMAKER, Chestnut Thirteenth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

AUTUMN CLOTHING.

Just before heavy goods become a necessity you will find it quite expedient to use a FALL OVERCOAT.

Our preparations for such a want have been extensive, and we can supply every grade, quality and price, to suit the taste of every mind.

A. C. YATES & CO. Ledger Building, Chestnut and Sixth Sts. PHILADELPHIA.

For Sale. A very desirable piece of property, comprising about fifteen acres, all under cultivation, part in fruit and part in grass. Has a good four-roomed house. The entire place is surrounded by a substantial rail fence, all the fruit branches, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms—part cash, and time on the remainder. For further particulars, call our address, B. Waterford, N. J. The property is located in Hammonton.

T. Hartshorn, Painter and Paper Hanger, Hammonton, N. J. Orders left in P. O. Box 24 will receive prompt attention.

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

Where the usual variety of choice bread, rolls, cakes, pies, and crullers, so well attested to, in quantity and quality, by a critical and discriminating New England public. Also for this special occasion may be found a full complement and varied assortment of choice confections. Comprising mixtures, cranichs, chocolate creams, bonbons, lozenges, etc. Also a great variety of penny goods for the little folks.

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

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

HEALTH IS WEALTH. Dr. E. C. West's Nerve and Brain Treatment. A specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, etc., etc.

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The Republican.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1882. LOCAL MISCELLANY.

Town Caucus. The Republican voters of Hammonton will meet at Union Hall on Saturday evening Sept. 23, half past seven o'clock, for the purpose of electing three delegates to represent the Second Congressional District Convention, which is called to meet at Atlantic City on Tuesday, Sept. 26th.

By order of Executive Committee, ONVILLE E. HORT, Sec'y.

Have you heard from Maine? Will Redford send a few days in town.

Grand Army meeting next Tuesday night. Request favors for muster.

The Expressman left a piano at the residence of Alex. Alton, Esq., yesterday.

Mr. S. W. Gilbert lost a horse, lately the result, he says, of over-driving during the berry season.

Miss Carrie Elvins unexpectedly received a call from a company of her young friends, Wednesday evening.

The Democratic Congressional Convention meets at Atlantic City on Tuesday next, at the County Convention.

The Hornet is still published by Dion E. Woodley, he reported safe to A. H. Whitmore being in the city for a number of days.

The nine o'clock express will stop at Hammonton, and Winslow, this morning, for passengers to Lakeside Park.

Mr. Sibley has work on Isidore's feet under way to give to complete Hammonton. Apply at her residence, on Main Road, Hammonton.

Mr. Chester Yale, of Chocomaug county, N. Y., a relative of Messrs. E. and M. Stockwell, is, with his daughter, visiting friends in town.

The First Society of Progressive Spiritualists, of Hammonton, held its meetings in Union Hall every Sunday morning at half past ten o'clock. Everybody invited to attend.

Nearly six inches of water fell during the rain storm on Monday last. It is believed to be the greatest quantity of water that has fallen in so short a time for a number of years.

Mr. Edward Bennett has purchased the Hammonton Loan and Building Association the domestic office on Central Avenue, next east of Hall's Block, and will occupy one-half of it.

Meeting of Hammonton Temperance Alliance on Monday evening next. The usual hall meetings are open to the public, we hope to see many of our friends. Ladies are especially invited.

By some means, which we are unable to explain, a number of copies of the Standard of last week for publication, was omitted. We regret it exceedingly. It is the first issue of the kind, and will not occur again.

There is to be a snap-factory at Absecon, and we are some talk of utilizing the carcasses of mosquitoes in the business. Well, the wholesale destruction of the pest will compensate, in a measure, for the snarl arising from the factory.

Quarterly meeting at the Methodist Church, Hammonton, today and tomorrow. The (Saturday) evening at half past seven, the Grace, Precept, Editor, will preach, also, tomorrow morning, at 10:30. Love-feast on Monday morning, at half-past nine.

Last Sunday, Sept. 10th, while the family were absent at church, a party of boys called upon a, probably entered my son's room, and, after some search, found a box of soap, and, after some search, found a box of soap, and, after some search, found a box of soap.

Members of the Hammonton Fruit Growers' Club, and invited guests, met at Park Hall, Thursday, to discuss the matter of the Home. Entering the west door, about noon, a number of well-dressed ladies entered the hall, and, after some search, found a box of soap.

Perhaps the most diverse and greater influx from the different parts of the county, than that which greeted the opening of the box on Tuesday last. On the arrival of the dawn train, after having completed Thursday, Judge Reed presiding, his Associates present.

Members of the bar were numerous, as usual. The "Grand Inquest," with Major T. H. Byrnes as foreman, were sworn, as follows: J. A. Byrnes, John C. Field, B. E. Norris, Edw. Wilson, J. G. Garrett, Jos. H. Mason, Henry L. Edler, Wm. Scudder, Wm. Robinson, Conant Smith, Abner Douglas, Jas. Johnson, Abraham Anderson, Lewis Seal, James J. Wright, March Dukes, F. Mascho, Z. P. Matthews, W. W. Cough, S. H. Hudson, Wm. Smith, George F. Baker, C. H. Burns, Edw. Wilson, J. G. Garrett, Jos. H. Mason, Henry L. Edler, Wm. Scudder, Wm. Robinson, Conant Smith, Abner Douglas, Jas. Johnson, Abraham Anderson, Lewis Seal, James J. Wright, March Dukes, F. Mascho, Z. P. Matthews, W. W. Cough, S. H. Hudson, Wm. Smith, George F. Baker, C. H. Burns, Edw. Wilson, J. G. Garrett, Jos. H. Mason, Henry L. Edler, Wm. Scudder, Wm. Robinson, Conant Smith, Abner Douglas, Jas. Johnson, Abraham Anderson, Lewis Seal, James J. Wright, March Dukes, F. Mascho, Z. P. Matthews, W. W. Cough, S. H. Hudson, Wm. Smith, George F. 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