



For Our Youth.

"The King of Hearts." His kingdom is the nursery, And mother's lap his throne;

THE LOST KEY. For this was grand, Jet was only five years old, but she was a busy little girl and wanted to be everything her mamma did.

Upstairs, down stairs, Jet ran, looking for the key, but it could not be found. At least the girl's attention on the nursery rug, and hid her face in her hands.

And what was that in kitty's mouth? Jet looked down with her tearful eyes. "What was kitty playing with? Just think! The little puss had found the lost key, and was amusing herself by dragging it after her and treading the string to which it was tied."

Up sprang Jet and ran with the key to mamma. Then she set right down and mended the hole in her pocket, thinking, "I will never, never, never again delay doing what mamma tells me."

A New Process for Preserving Timber.

The Blythe process of seasoning and preserving timber, says a London (England) railway journal, effects a most material saving in the cost of sleepers by prolonging their life. The old process of seasoning timber, which was never satisfactory in its effects, practically sealed up the wood in a damp-proof shell which failed to penetrate beneath the surface.

By the Blythe process carbolic and other tar acids are carried into the heart of the wood by means of super-heated steam. They there chemically combine with the component parts of the timber, so that their antiseptic qualities are exercised throughout every fibre and not merely on the surface.

During this process of steaming the sap is completely extracted, and so thoroughly is this done that a tree felled one day can be treated the next. After the treatment the wood only needs to be allowed to cool, protected from draft, in order to be ready for use, free from any liability to contract, warp or decay. The fibre is strengthened, no smell is given off and the wood is not made more combustible.

Besides its suitability for sleepers, timber carbolized under the Blythe process can be used for any purpose for which wood is employed. Every description of beams, joists, flooring boards and rafters can be treated by the same system, together with oak, American cherry, walnut and other fine woods intended for cabinet work, joinery, paneling and parquetry. A

great saving can be effected by this process by compressing poplar, Scotch fir, and other trees of quick growth, until they have been made as hard as boxwood, thus enabling cheap wood to be often used in the place of dearer.

The method by which the carbolizing is carried out is extremely simple—so simple, indeed, that the plant for the purpose can be carried from place to place on trucks made to run on the line, thus effecting great saving in time and expense, particularly when sleepers are being relaid.

Postage Stamps.

Considerable uncertainty exists as to who was the original inventor of the postage stamp; but the problem is not one that need trouble us here, since it is sufficient for the purposes of this article to know that the general use of such stamps was introduced in 1840, when Rowland Hill, very naturally availed himself of the idea in connection with postal reform. It is a curious fact, however, that the suggestion to use "bits of paper large enough to bear the stamp, and covered at the back with a glutinous wash, which might, by applying a little molarure, be attached to the letter without a water, was made in the first instance by Rowland Hill before the "Commissioners for Post Office Inquiry" in 1837, merely as a means of obviating a difficulty that had arisen with regard to the projected universal adoption of the plan of stamped covers for the prepayment of post letters, it having been supposed that the use of the stamped covers would become very general.

By contrast to all expectation, the public specifically took most kindly to the "small stamped detached labels," thus flatly contradicting the opinion which freely obtained in many quarters at that period, that such a practice would be "inconvenient and foreign to the habits of Englishmen." It is on record that in the first fifteen years after their introduction more than three thousand million postage stamps were produced in order to meet the general demand. So obvious at the present time are the benefits afforded by the use of postage stamps for post letters, that it is difficult to credit all the objections which were first raised against their adoption. Many of these were, however, so ludicrous that the task of meeting them was rendered comparatively easy. Thus, amongst nine classes of letters mentioned by the then Secretary to the Post Office as cases in which the proposed stamp would not be available, we find "that postage letters weighing an ounce or above." It was somewhat shrewdly admitted in reply to this by the late Sir Rowland Hill that "letters exhibiting so remarkable a peculiarity might present difficulties with which he was not prepared to deal." Notwithstanding, however, all that was said and written against postage stamps, they quickly acquired immense popularity, which is the more noteworthy when it is borne in mind that in those early days of its existence the prepayment of post letters was not compulsory.

Valuable Queries and Replies. 1. To decide a controversy please state whether rains have followed artillery battles; also if there is any scientific reason why they should.

2. Has the Prime Minister of England the power to create peers and appoint ministers to a living?

3. Is an insurance company liable for loss under a policy issued through a broker (who is authorized to pay the premium on taking out the policies and renewals) the premium on said renewal not having been paid the company by the broker, and the assured not having been notified by the company to that effect?

4. What is the interest on \$5,000 from May 17 to September 21 at 6 per cent. per annum? Your decision will settle a discussion in regard to this matter.

Reply.—An insurance company which issues or renews a policy without receiving the premium, is legally held under it for the time being, on the ground that it has given the insured a credit. When the company wishes to terminate the credit it may demand payment, and if that is refused may cancel the policy; that ends its obligation. Or it may continue the obligation and sue the insured for the premium. This suit can be enforced, although the money may be previously have been paid to the broken who negotiated the insurance. The latter usually acts as the broker of the underwriters; but his legal status, fixed in the terms of that decision, is the agent of the insured. Up to the time of demand and notice the policy will hold, although the company has received nothing for it.

1. The interest on \$5,000 at 6 per cent. from May 17 to September 21 (four months and four days) in the State of New York is legally \$103.33. Each month is to be reckoned as one-twelfth of the year, and each day less than a month as one-thirtieth of the month. We have stated this so often, that they feel almost imposed upon when asked to repeat it.

2. Will the new President pro tem. of the Senate be the Vice President of the United States, as the case now stands? C. H. C.

Reply.—The terms alto and contralto in vocal music now represent the same thing. They mean first the part of music sung by the highest male or lowest female voices, and secondly, the singer who performs it. Our opinion is that originally the name "alto" is given to the part because it was sung "contralto" (from contra, against, and alto, high) was applied to the part when it was sung by the lowest female voices; but this distinction, which has reason enough in it, appears to have been lost. We think enough of it, however, to recommend that "contralto" be used whenever the performer is a woman.

3. The President of the Senate will preside over that body, and will be next in session to the Presidency, but there is no authority whatever for calling him Vice-President of the United States.

4. We saw some time in August a newspaper article in which it was claimed that in 1844 or 1855 a Cuban came to the United States, and his extradition was asked by the Cuban Government on the charge of his having sold slaves. This he denied, and said the governor of the province had committed this crime and not himself. The United States Government granted his extradition, and without being taken before a United States Commissioner or any judicial officer, he was with the consent of the United States Government kidnapped and put on board of a Cuban vessel and never heard of thereafter. Will you kindly inform us if this is true or not, and whether the record shows this? The article also stated that the next Congress censured Secretary Seward for this act.

5. H. Arguelles. He was arrested in New York in May 1864, on a charge of having seized and sold into slavery a large number of Africans. Without any actual warrant of law, there being no extradition treaty, he was surrendered by President Lincoln to the Spanish authorities. He seems to have provoked the proceedings against him by publishing on his arrival here several letters in which he reflected most severely on the conduct of Captain-General Dulce and other high officials of Cuba, whom he openly charged with being concerned in the sale and exportation of slaves. He was boarding at a hotel on Broadway, and was at dinner when four men entered his room, seized him, took him to a carriage and bore him to a carriage and bore him away. This was done by direction of the United States Marshall, Robert Murray, under instructions from Mr. Secretary Seward of the State Department, Washington. The thing was done secretly, and to the friends of Arguelles, Marshall Murray denied all knowledge of the transaction, although he had them in an inner room a close prisoner. He was put on board of a tug, and sent to a vessel in the outer bay, which took him to Cuba. Mr. Cox introduced a resolution of inquiry into the House of Representatives, and Mr. Seward made a long and

elaborate reply, attempting to vindicate the action of the Government. The officials here were afterward indicted for kidnapping, but the suit was never brought to trial.

Edibles. INDIAN MUFFINS.—One quart scalded milk and poured on Indian meal, one pint flour, four eggs and a little salt.

RYE MUFFINS.—One pint of flour, one pint rye-meal, two tablespoonfuls yeast, milk enough to make a thick batter.

A NICE BISCUIT.—One pint of scalded milk cooled, two quarts of sifted flour, three tablespoonfuls of shortening, one teaspoonful of yeast, and a little salt.

CHICAGO GRAHAM MUFFINS.—One pint of Graham flour, one half teaspoonful of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of baking powder; wet with water to make it as soft as gingerbread.

SPRINGFIELD SODA BISCUITS.—One quart flour, one pint milk, piece butter size of an egg, one teaspoonful soda dissolved in milk, two tablespoonfuls cream tartar sifted in flour, with salt.

MINNIE'S WHITE MUFFINS.—One half cup sugar, one-half cup flour, the whites of three eggs, one tablespoonful of butter, one and one-half teaspoonfuls of baking powder; bake in muffin pans.

SPRINGFIELD RUMBLI SNAPS.—Three-fourths cup lard, three-fourths cupful butter, one cupful sugar, one pint molasses, one teaspoonful soda, one tablespoonful ginger, one tablespoonful spice, then enough flour to roll soft and very thin in rings.

BAKED POTATOES.—Raw potatoes pared and sliced very thin, put into a pudding dish and covered with milk, sprinkled with pepper and salt, and a tablespoonful of flour previously mixed smooth with a little milk, baked until nicely browned, from thirty to fifty minutes. These fond of onions can add a few slices.

TO PICKLE SALMON.—Take a whole fish, bone it, and cut in pieces—good sized squares—place them in a jar with salt, allspice and whole pepper; then tie a bladder on the top to prevent any water getting in, put it in a saucepan of boiling water, let it keep for two hours, then take it out, and when quite cold, add as much cold vinegar as there is water, and the salmon will be delicious.

COD CUTLETS.—Steam the Cod till nearly done; cut a slice and have a batter of self-raised flour ready. The batter is good when mixed with one egg and water; put the piece of fish in the latter in the pan and fold it over when it sets, having first sprinkled pepper and salt on. Make the cutlets as well shaped as you can. Have potatoes cut in small balls and steamed in parsley ready for it.

MEAT STEWS.—To make a good stew the meat must be tender and not too fat, and the vessel in which it is cooked bright inside. To begin by putting in the meat with cold water and thickening it afterward will never make a good stew. A stew should be commenced in gravy. Most people use stock for stews; I prefer butter or suet, but never lard. Take a small piece of butter and melt it; when it is quite melted stir in a little flour gradually and combine thoroughly till it has well amalgamated. Now, add warm water gently, while stirring all the while over the fire, till a smooth even consistency is arrived at. Put in the meat to be stewed and allow it to get thoroughly warm till you add the vegetable condiments and flavoring required. Keep the vessel well shut and only open the lid when absolutely necessary, shaking the stew now and then, in preference to stirring it with the spoon. This is the simplest and original form of stew from which many deviations may be made. Another form of stew is made by putting butter or fat in a saucepan, melting it thoroughly and placing pieces of meat in to brown the outside. Take a small little flour should be sprinkled over the meat and warm water be gradually added, while stirring all the time to make the gravy at once. A stew may be either white or brown, according to the way the fat is prepared. For white stews butter only must be used, and only just melted to retain a light color before adding the flour and watered milk; for brown stews butter or suet or dripping can be used, and be allowed to get a deeper color before being mixed with the water. The cooking vessel is of great importance for stews. It must be clean and bright within.

The Polar Night. It is a mistake to suppose that the Arctic winter in the higher latitudes is a long dreary one of opaque darkness. The highest latitude yet reached by man is 88 deg. 23 min. 20 sec., and there twilights lasts 4 hours and 42 minutes on December 22, the shortest day of the northern year. Man will have to go some 327 miles farther north than he has yet gone if he is to reach the region of absolute darkness. The pole itself is in the dark but 77 days—from Nov 13 to Jan 29. There is a period of four days in the year during which the sun shines on both poles at the same time. This is due the fact that the sun is larger than the earth and that his rays are bent by the earth's atmosphere in such a way as to converge upon his surface.

The Sea. The sea is the largest of all countries and its number sleep without monuments. All other graveyards in other lands, show some distinction between the great and small, the rich and poor, but in the great ocean cemetery the king and the clown, the prince and the peasant, are alike undistinguished. The same waters roll over all; the same sun shines, and there, unmarked, the weak and the unhonored, will sleep in forever.

New Proverbial Philosophy. A short horse is soon curried, but a mule, short or long, will kick you into the next town.

A wise man reflects before he speaks; a fool speaks, and then reflects while his eye is getting well.

Who hath a cold hath sorrow to his nose, especially if his handkerchief hath starch in it.

Who wants to beat a dog soon finds a stick, but already has the dog shot around the next corner yelling "ki-ki!"

What cannot be cured, must be endured, but first try Jones' Magic Liniment.

Trust not a horse's heels, nor a dog's tooth, neither a man who says he'll pay you Saturday.

The fool never thinks he'll pay the top of his house, and penneth the festive joke at the expense of the lightning rod agent.

Raise no more spirit than you can conjure down, say at four swallows.

Rather go to bed supple than rise in debt, now that the bankruptcy law has expired.

A spendthrift lets go the bridle, grab his steed by the mane, and yells, "Whoa, Emma!"—Oil City Derrick.

Letter From England. British Science Association.—Essential Exercises.—Salt Water.—Lincoln, Boston, etc.

YORK, September, 1881. Saturday I joined one of the excursion parties of the British Science Association to Burnham Rocks, an interesting geological formation in the wild health-revered moor. From here we went to Harrogate, where the whole party of two hundred or more were entertained by the city authorities in a substantial manner—old turkey and tongue, pigeon pie, salmon, jellies, cake, unlimited claret, port and sherry. Each guest was presented with an elegant bill-of-fare, one which I am keeping. Seventy or eighty of the party, more than half ladies, had to walk three miles to the rocks and four back, through a constant pouring rain, but on the whole we felt we had a very good five shillings' worth.

I attended Friends meeting Sunday morning, and went then to the house of a retired school-mistress, (sister of our philanthropist friend, Elizabeth Comstock), who has visited America three or four times, having been at Haverford College in 1864. Here the D-s are visiting, and here we dined and "teed." We went in the evening to hear the Dean in the Minister, who preached an able sermon apropos of the conference. He, however, had little personal magnetism, so that his eloquent discourses created little enthusiasm. I am going this evening to a reception to members and associates members are known as "Ions," the members of the biology section as "Red Ions," and those who, like myself, hold tickets, are known as "cubs" in the social world of York. At this reception given to the "Ions" and "cubs" there will probably be a great display of diamonds and costly costumes.

LYNN REVIS, Sept. 5, 1881. I resume my pen to give some account of our enjoyment after the meetings of the British Association. The day succeeding the adjournment of the conference was devoted by the members to recruiting after the week's arduous labors by excursions to visit various interesting localities in the neighborhood of York. Some went to the Uplatham from Mines, owned by the Pease family, the largest of the kind in the world; some to Saltburn; some to the Breakwaters at the mouth of the Tyne; others to the famous Abby of Whithy, founded by the Lady Hilda about the year 668. I joined a large party, which included the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of York, in a visit to Gulsborough and Port Clarence. Leaving the station at Great Ayton, and viewing the extensive whistone quarries by the way, we climbed to the summit of Roseberry Topping, and were repaid for the severe exertion by a magnificent view. Thence a muddy path of two or three miles brought us to Hutton Hall, the residence of J. W. Pease, M. P. We had not time to accept of the invitation to go through the gentleman's extensive grounds and greenhouses, before taking the special train to Gulsborough. Here Admiral Chaloner's private carriages were waiting to convey such ladies as were fatigued with the long tramp from Ayton but the majority preferred to walk the mile to Longhilly, where a most hearty greeting awaited us from both Admiral Chaloner, K. C. B. and his wife.

A splendid luncheon was served in the dining-hall, and nothing could exceed the kind attention of our host and hostess to the rather numerous company. After the ladies had left the table there were speeches by the Admiral and by the Lord Mayor of York who expressed the thanks of the party for their magnificent reception by Admiral Chaloner. The party next proceeded, by a private walk, to the ruins of the ancient Priory, on the Admirals' plantation, founded in 1119 by two survivors of Robert Bruce, and demolished at the Reformation by persons to whom it was granted by Henry VIII, and who used the stones for building, scarce by any of the old houses of Gulsborough, being without a share of them. In the garden stands a vast old chestnut tree, said to be the largest in England. From Gulsborough we took train to Middleborough, and after walking through the beautiful pleasure-grounds of Saltburn, the special train took us to Port Clarence, where we were shown the new salt bore. Salt was found 1,100 feet below the surface, the bore being 10 in. in diameter. Two tubes were inserted last week, the outer one for carrying down water to dissolve the salt, and the inner one for the brine to be pumped up. The owners intend to rig a pump and build drying ovens,

and hope soon to have Port Clarence salt in the market. Before taking train to return to York we embarked over a mountain of slag to visit the blast-furnaces of the Messrs. Bell, and took tea at their offices by their kind invitation.

We arrived at Lynn Regis on Monday evening, having stopped at Lincoln, Boston, and Petersburg on the way. We enjoyed the "stump" and quiet narrow streets at Boston, and the beautiful cathedrals at Lincoln and Petersburg; the east end of the former, and the west front of the latter, are among the grandest triumphs of Gothic architecture in England.

C. W. C. The prohibition came too late, and although the supply from India is not a fifth of that obtained from Columbia, it is already superior in quality, and Indian bark has sometimes brought as high a price as 15s. 8d. a pound.

All Sorts. Snuff is generally preserved to lead to keep it moist.

Purchasers of "rare old china" are often stockcup people.

Hydrogen gas is the lightest ponderable matter known.

The prosecution of the work in the St. Gothard Tunnel cost the lives of sixty-nine persons in 1881.

Probably no more important event in the history of India, than the introduction into the country of Peruvian Bark, has happened in modern times. It matters little whether we are stimulated to this necessary enterprise by the circumstance that the Dutch had already tried the experiment in Java. The value of the bark as an antidote to fevers is essentially a European discovery, since the Indians of South America appear to have disregarded it, except in the neighborhood of Loja, south of Quito, where the trees called Quina, quina, signifying "bark of bark," the bark is first recorded to have been used as a medicine in 1600. It however derives its common name of chincona, as is well known, from the Countess Chincona, who was cured of intermittent fever by quina at Lima, in 1638. In 1640 she brought a supply of the bark to Spain, and in her honor Linnaeus named the genus chincona. The Jesuits introduced the bark into Italy, and its value was soon after generally recognized throughout Europe, though for some time its use was opposed by Protestants. The home of the trees in South America was discovered by the French Expedition which measured an arc of the meridian near Quito in 1735. The trees were felled without cessation, and in Humboldt's time the destruction was at the rate of 25,000 trees a year. The trees extend at least 1,500 miles of the Andes for at least 10° N. latitude, reaching as far as 10° N. The never occur above a height of 2,500 feet, nor above 9,000 feet, being higher than the forests of palms and bamboos. In region there are many species of the genus, and in Bolivia and south of the 12th parallel of latitude the chincona calisaya abounds. In the north of Peru, the gray bark occurs. The chinconas in good soil become large forest trees; on higher ground run up rapidly by excursions to visit various interesting localities in the neighborhood of York. Some went to the Uplatham from Mines, owned by the Pease family, the largest of the kind in the world; some to Saltburn; some to the Breakwaters at the mouth of the Tyne; others to the famous Abby of Whithy, founded by the Lady Hilda about the year 668. I joined a large party, which included the Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of York, in a visit to Gulsborough and Port Clarence. Leaving the station at Great Ayton, and viewing the extensive whistone quarries by the way, we climbed to the summit of Roseberry Topping, and were repaid for the severe exertion by a magnificent view. Thence a muddy path of two or three miles brought us to Hutton Hall, the residence of J. W. Pease, M. P. We had not time to accept of the invitation to go through the gentleman's extensive grounds and greenhouses, before taking the special train to Gulsborough. Here Admiral Chaloner's private carriages were waiting to convey such ladies as were fatigued with the long tramp from Ayton but the majority preferred to walk the mile to Longhilly, where a most hearty greeting awaited us from both Admiral Chaloner, K. C. B. and his wife.

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The young lady who distinguished herself at college commencement, like a building committee, is ready to receive proposals.

Gold ore and a deposit in the savings bank are very much the same, inasmuch as they are both money in accord.

Massachusetts newspapers are to be prohibited from publishing marriage notices in future, because marriage is a lottery.

A man may know more than his wife but is best for him to avoid suggesting such a possibility when she is present.

Men will go to the territories to dig for gold and endure all manner of hardships to gain a fortune; while they will not go to a place of worship to hear the gospel.

Morse, who invented the telegraph, and Bell, the inventor of the telephone, both had deaf mute wives. Little comment is necessary, but just see what a man can accomplish when everything is quiet.

Mr. Postell, of Georgia, in forty years collected 40,000 specimens of shells, which he has presented to the Young Men's Library at Atlanta.

A lady who occupied a cottage at Mount Desert last summer had a box made for her jewelry in imitation of a Bible. While absent one day some one entered her house and carried off her silverware, but her box of jewelry was undisturbed.

Mlle. Rhea, who is to make a theatrical tour of this country next season, is a native of Belgium, but has until lately acted in French. Her first acting in English was done in London last month. She is by no means a great actress, it is said, though a pleasing one. Her roles are mostly Shakespearians.

Mme. Inez Gache, of Paris, formerly a lyric artist, will soon obtain the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Three years ago this lady was compelled to give up the theatrical career by a chronic laryngitis. In 1880 she passed her examination as a first-class midwife and a few days ago passed with the not *très satisfait* her first examination for the degree of Doctor of Medicine before the Faculty of Paris.

An Englishman named William Porter was found dead in his rooms in Rue La Boetie, Paris, dressed in a red and yellow Punch's costume. On his breast was attached with pins a piece of paper on which was written words of which the following is a translation: "I commit suicide in this costume because I was it the night of the ball where I made her acquaintance. It is for her that I die."

Miss Proutif is one of the loveliest girls in Southern Kansas, and a year ago was the recipient of much adoring attention from the opposite sex, but now there is a disposition on the part of the young men to stay away from her. The change is caused by the fact that three of her suitors have received gunshot wounds while in her company. It is not known who the assassin is, but he is supposed to be somebody who being unable to secure the prize himself is determined that nobody else shall do so.

Why is an innkeeper like a multitude of people? Because he's a host himself.

Store These in Your Memory. We know not the worth of water till the well is dry.

They are never alone that are accompanied with noble thoughts.

In refraining from being mean to others you are good to yourself.

The precious step to blessing to the Lord's children is obedience.

Mean souls, like mean pictures, are often found in good looking frames.

What we learn in our youth grows up with us, and in time becomes a part of the mind itself.

Followness is not a sign of wisdom; but the want of it always leaves room for a suspicion of folly.

Earth is our work-house, and heaven is our store-house. Our chief business here is to lay up treasure there.

Never be discouraged by trifles. If a spider breaks his thread twenty times he will mend it as many. Perseverance and patience will accomplish wonders.

The mind has a certain vegetative power, which cannot be wholly idle. If it is not laid out and cultivated into a beautiful garden it will of itself shoot up weeds or flowers.

A Bible and a newspaper in every house, a good school in every district, all studied and appreciated as they merit, are the principal supports of virtue, morality and civil liberty.

Dean Swift said that the reason a certain university was a learned place was that most persons took some learning there, and but few brought any away with them, and so it accumulated.

Mind what you run after. Never be contented with a bubble that will burst, nor with a fire-work that will end in smoke and darkness. Get that which is worth keeping, and that you can keep.

The greatest art of conversation consists in not speaking only or humiliating any one, in speaking only of things that we know, in conversing with others only on subjects which may be of interest to them.

The magnanimous know very well that they who gave time or money or shelter to the stranger—no it be done for love and not for ostentation—do, as it were, put God under obligation to them, so perfect are the compensations of the universe.

No secret sin ought to have a "night key" to its door. No wicked practice should have access at its back windows. Many and many a sly temptation will present itself at the door decently clad "in the white robe," and with a smooth word on its tongue. The dangerous sins are those which are "secretly dressed."

RUPTURE. ONLY BORN CURE FOR RUPTURE. CHAMBERLAIN'S RUPTURE TRUSS CO., 25 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia, Pa. TRY OUR TRUSSES, FREE.

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The Republican.

ORVILLE E. HOYT, Editor and Publisher.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For Assembly, GEORGE ELVINS, Of Hammonton.

For Governor, E. E. HUDSON, - three years, Of Hammonton.

For Senator, JOSEPH P. CANBY, - two years, Of Atlantic City.

For Representative, A. B. ENDICOTT, - one year, Of Hammonton.

Boiling. Such is the condition of the "political cauldron" in this county today...

But it is interesting to hear the different remarks made concerning the matter. Some Temperance Republicans say "shall vote for Mr. Collins, because he is a temperance man."

Personally, we feel that a temperance man is needed at Trenton, fully as much as at May's Landing, and it looks as though it would be advisable to elect the entire Republican ticket.

Editorial Selections.

It was telegraphed last Saturday on the authority of the London Times that the Bank of England does not intend that any more gold shall leave the Bank for America.

There is one very observable fact connected with the administration of President Arthur - he does not permit himself to be run down by office-seekers.

understands all this, and proposes to keep from him the mass of seekers after office, and act according to well established principles and not by personal persuasion.

Out of this will, of course, come a clamor. The President will be charged with being un-republican and with assuming monarchical despotism. But the answer is, it is necessary. The assassination of Garfield affords evidence of the necessity for the President being more secluded and better guarded.

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Personally, we feel that a temperance man is needed at Trenton, fully as much as at May's Landing, and it looks as though it would be advisable to elect the entire Republican ticket.

For the fourth time in the history of the Republic its Chief Magistrate has been removed by death. All hearts are filled with grief and horror.

All the noble aspirations of my lamented predecessor which found expression in his life, the measure devised and suggested during his brief administration to correct abuses and enforce economy, to advance prosperity and promote the general welfare of our domestic security and maintain friendly and honorable relations with the nations of the earth will be carried in the hands of the people, and it will be my earnest endeavor to profit and to see that the Nation shall profit by his example and exertions.

There is one very observable fact connected with the administration of President Arthur - he does not permit himself to be run down by office-seekers.

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PATENTS PAINE, GRAFTON & LADD, Attorneys at Law and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents.

The Republican. SATURDAY, OCT. 2, 1881.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

The Lake District school-house is being under way. Some progress is being made with the Presbyterian parsonage.

Mr. Warrington's addition to his residence looks larger as it approaches completion. A piazza in front and on one side will give it a finished look.

Mr. Hill Stockwell's residence is meeting a coat of paint. There are many buildings in town which need it more.

Thanksgiving turkeys have been allowed to fatten for themselves all summer, but are now being treated as tenderly as rich old ones.

Mr. John Fairchild, of Hammonton, is making a business of "driving wells" and repairing those out of order. He seems to have good success.

Teachers' Association to day, at Trenton City. Our teachers will be called upon to accept a salary, or take the narrow gauge freight seven o'clock.

Remember the Atlantic County Sunday School Convention meets at Smith's Landing on Wednesday and Thursday next, Oct. 20, 21.

The Camden & Atlantic Railroad Company changed their time-card. It affects Hammonton but little - leaving one through express to Trenton, and one express to Philadelphia at 2:30, stopping at Hammonton at 4:25, which gives our business men time to make their connections.

This talk of "ring" nominations is the interest here. In the case of Westcott, the Atlantic City Delegation named him, and are really responsible for his nomination.

Mr. Lyman and family; also Mr. Fells and family, from Meriden, are now at the Hammonton Hotel, and may remain all winter.

According to call, the "Democratic Independent voters" of Atlantic County met at Egg Harbor City on Saturday last. We reproduce the following from the Atlantic Times:

As in the Republican convention, the Atlantic County delegates had invited - numbering twenty-seven Isaac Collins of Egg Harbor Township, and his friends from "the shore" convened industriously for him, so that before the meeting the full programme had been arranged.

Mr. Ben. Bowles is implicitly awaiting news from his son, Gen. Ben. Bowles, who was attached to the U. S. steamer Richmond, and who was expected to return to New York, but who has not yet been heard from.

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James North, M. D. PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

A. J. SMITH, NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

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