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M. N. LOVELL 913 Spring Garden St. PHILADELPHIA, PA.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J., Oct. 19, 1882.
MR. EDITOR: In accordance with a call issued by the County Temperance Alliance for a convention to be held at Atlantic City on Tuesday of this week, for the purpose of nominating candidates by endorsement or otherwise, I attended said convention. I have been prominently identified with the temperance movement from its inception in the old Washingtonian movement until today, and I think I may claim to know what the leaders of the temperance cause wish. They have never asked for separate political action, except where neither party would make any pledge. The temperance men have always been willing to support either party that would give them a half of a plank in its platform. Some of us went to the convention to reason as to the best method of securing such legislation as we have been asking for these many years past. The Republican party pledged itself in the county convention to use its utmost endeavor to secure a constitutional amendment leaving the whole question to the people. That is the very thing temperance men have been asking for. But it was from the very commencement of last Tuesday's meeting that a bitter feeling against certain nominees was to find expression. Vilification of candidates of either of the great parties will not be a very successful way to secure their aid in the obtaining of any law. If a Democrat or Republican is assaulted he would not be a man not to resent it.

When I found that mildness of method and kindness of expression were to be eliminated from that meeting I withdrew. I believe the men on both political tickets to be honorable men, and have nothing unkind to say of either of them; but I take pride in that plank in the platform which advocates a constitutional amendment leaving the question to the people.

Yours Truly, W. W. CHRISTINE.

For The South Jersey Republican.

Will you please insert the following and correct a misstatement and charges made in the Temperance Alliance Convention held in Atlantic City on Tuesday last:

We positively deny any intention of going into that convention with any other object than what we believed to be for the good of our cause. Therefore we do respectfully refer the charges back to the Reverend gentleman who made them, as the facts prove them more fitting to himself.

We also say that we were not consulted by any Alliance prior to the convention; were not "admitted to any leaders ring, or political pocket."

That we endorse the nomination of J. Hart Brewer, John L. Bryant, John S. Risley, and Edward North, M. D. candidates of the Republican party; and accept the plank added by them for the advancing of our cause.

And at the November election we will try to nail that plank fast upon that party, believing that, as in the past, reforms will be brought forward by them, that our petitions will be answered, and our cause will finally triumph through the Republican party.

Respectfully Yours,
THE DELEGATES
of Seaside Division S. of T., of Atlantic City, N. J.

Another One-Idea Scheme.

Mr. Editor: I am not ambitious to have my productions appear in print, and yet, lest the matter should be left

out in the cold, in these days when new-fangled notions are rife, and an organization for every one's idea springs upon us with mushroom growth, I move you

that we organize for the suppression of the growth, manufacture and sale of the narcotic poison—tobacco. No tobacco user should ever be a parent. But alas, the reverse is the fact. "The sins of the parents shall be visited on the children to the third and fourth generation."

Is it any less true now than in the earlier days? We think not. Our genial townsman, Mr. S. E. Brown, is a well known hater of the vile weed. Now, therefore, Resolved that on Saturday evening next, Oct. 28, 1882, all those who are willing to form an organization for the suppression of the weed, will meet in front of P. S. Tilton's at 7 o'clock, choose Mr. Brown as President. Thereafter calling a Convention for the nomination of proper officers to represent us in our State Legislature, as also, in the Halls of Congress. Let us see what we will see.

REFORMER.

The best Spring medicine known is that wonderful tonic, Brown's Iron Bitters.

Clergymen pretend to discourage lying, and yet ask women their ages.

Our Nominee for the Assembly.

The power of Republican institutions to select the best man for the place, is well exemplified in the nomination for Assembly made by the Republicans of Atlantic County. To support and vote for John L. Bryant is the duty of every Republican; and the party expects every man to perform that duty now, regardless of his feelings, preference or position previous to the nomination. Let every true, staunch Republican show the opposite party what can be done for the object of their choice, when all work with a will. A good cause, perfect organization, and hard work, are the legitimate elements of success. We know we possess the first, and it is for the party to see that the second and third of these essentials are not lacking. There can be no mistake about Mr. Bryant's integrity and capability. A defensible and pleasant in disposition. He has the ability—natural and acquired by practical education and contact with the world—and a moral character on which no stain of corruption or lack of principle rests. Not a syllable can be truthfully uttered against his intellectual capacity or his character as a man. He has, then, every qualification to fill the position satisfactorily and acceptably. Indeed the esteem in which he is held as a public man extends far beyond the lines of party, and will secure the support of many liberal-minded men whose political opinions are not identical with his own. I feel confident of Mr. Bryant's triumphant election. A few days only intervene before the election, but concentrated and well directed energy can accomplish wonders in that period. Republicans of Atlantic County; stand firmly by your ticket.

REPORTER.

ATLANTIC CITY, Oct. 24, 1882.

RESCUED FROM DEATH.

William J. Coughlin of Somerville, Mass., says: In the fall of 1876 I was taken with bleeding of the lungs followed by a severe cough. I lost my appetite and flesh, and was confined to my bed. In 1877 I was admitted to the Hospital. The doctors said I had a hole in my lung as big as a half dollar. At one time a report went around that I was dead. I gave up hope, but a friend told me of DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS. I got a bottle, when to my surprise, I commenced to feel better, and to day I feel better than for three years past.

"I write this hoping every one afflicted with Diseased Lungs will take DR. WILLIAM HALL'S BALSAM, and be convinced that CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED. I can positively say it has done more good than all the other medicines I have taken since my sickness."

George Scoville has filed a petition in the County Court at Chicago asking that Mrs. Scoville be adjudged insane, and that she be confined in an asylum for lunatics. On making oath that he was without money Mr. Scoville was allowed to file the petition without the payment of the usual court fees.

WHAT'S IN A NAME—A great deal to be sure. Wouldn't you rather bear the name of George Washington than Guiteau? And wouldn't you rather have Swaynes' Pills than any other in the market? By their use female irregularities are restored to a healthy condition. They neither gripe, produce nausea or any other unpleasant sensation. They are warranted to cure the great variety of diseases which begin with derangements of the stomach, bowels and kidneys. Entirely vegetable. Ask your druggist for them.

The guests have dined and the host hands round a case of cigars. "I don't smoke myself," he says, "but you will find them good—my man steals more of them than any other brand I ever had."

A young man advertised in the Chicago Times for a wife. He received letters from ten married men, saying that he could have theirs.

A Nevada miner exploded a few drops of nitro-glycerine in a hollow, aching tooth. Not being of any special value without a head, his neighbors kindly buried him.

"How far is it to Clyde?" asked a weary looking tramp on the towpath, of an urchin, the other day. "Nine miles," replied the lad. "Nine miles, yet I," exclaimed the tramp. "Are you sure?" "Well," said the sympathetic youth, "seeing you are pretty tired, I will call it seven."

Know

That BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will cure the worst case of dyspepsia.

Will insure a hearty appetite and increased digestion.

Cures general debility, and gives a new lease of life.

Dispels nervous depression and low spirits.

Restores an exhausted nursing mother to full strength and gives abundant sustenance for her child.

Strengthens the muscles and nerves, enriches the blood.

Overcomes weakness, wakefulness, and lack of energy.

Keeps off all chills, fevers, and other malarial poison.

Will infuse with new life the weakest invalid.

37 Walker St., Baltimore, Dec. 1881. For six years I have been a great sufferer from Blood Disease, Dyspepsia, and Constipation and became so debilitated that I could not retain anything on my stomach, in fact, life had almost become a burden. Finally, when hope had almost left me, my husband seeing BROWN'S IRON BITTERS advertised in the paper, induced me to give it a trial. I am now taking the third bottle and have not felt so well in six years as I do at the present time. Mrs. L. F. GURRY.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS will have a better tonic effect upon any one who needs "bracing up" than any medicine made.

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Low Prices for Corn,

Cracked corn and Feed Meal.

S. ANDERSON.

Flour, Grain, Feed,

Bale Hay, etc

Hammonton, N. J.



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No. 6 Central Ave., Hammonton, N. J.

\$5 Outfit sent free to those who wish to engage in the most pleasant and profitable business known. Everything new. Capital not required. We will furnish you everything, \$10 a day and upwards is easily made without staying away from home over night. No risk whatever. Many new workers wanted at once. Many are making fortunes at the business. Ladies make great pay. No one who is willing to work will make more money every day than can be made in a week at any ordinary employment. Those who engage at once will find a short road to fortune. Address, H. H. HALL & CO., Portland, Maine.

New Jersey State Normal and Model Schools. TRENTON.

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TOTAL COST for Board, Tuition, Books, etc., at the Normal School, \$154 for Ladies, and \$160 for Gentlemen, at the Model School, \$200 per year. Building thoroughly heated by steam. The Model School offers to both young Ladies and Gentlemen superior advantages in all departments, viz: Mathematical, Classical, Commercial, Musical, Drawing, and Belle Lettres. For Circulars containing full particulars, address W. HASBROUCK, Principal, Trenton, New Jersey.

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Improved Farms and Village lots with good buildings pleasantly located, in and near the centre of the town.

For Sale from \$600 to \$3,000

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Solicits orders for Repairing or New Work.

Leave orders at Carpenter's store, or at my residence, Thirteenth Street, near First Road, Hammonton.

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Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

Horses, Cattle, Sheep, & Pigs.

Any person desiring to pasture Horses or Cattle will do well to put them in my charge, as I have the best pastures in South Jersey. My charges are reasonable. Call on or address

B. ALBRICI, Waterford, N. J.

Fare from Hammonton to Waterford, on the C. & A., or to Cedar Brook on the Narrow Gauge, is fifteen cents.

COAL!

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

G. F. SAXTON.

Hammonton, N. J.

Agricultural.

Feet and Oatmeal.
In Great Britain more land is sown with rye for a green crop than with rye for a grain crop. It is sown in autumn at the rate of two or three bushels an acre, the smaller quantity when intended to stand as a seed crop, and the larger quantity when intended for early green fodder in spring.

Analysis by Mr. S. M. Babcock at the New York State Experiment Station and by Professor Storor, of pig-weed, show this plant, so common in cultivated lands all over the country, to be rich in foddering material, and, in connection with its root, to be of value as a green manure.

The test of good farming is found in the thoroughness with which every set-aside of manure is cleaned from the yard, at least twice a year, for the use of crops. A considerable quantity of manure will accumulate during the summer, and is best applied as top-dressing for such wheat or grass as is to be ploughed next spring.

Grass seed should never be covered by running the harrow over the ground, for it puts them in too deep. It is well to harrow the ground well before seeding, in order to get it in as fine condition as possible; but the seed should be broadcast in. It is only necessary to sow the seed, as the rain will cover them.

The proper time to cut corn is as soon as the seed is glazed, and the stalks will be worth more than if allowed to stand longer. Both fodder and grain are injured if allowed to stand until the leaves are frozen, which latter checks the tendency of the sap to the grain. In the shock the unopened leaves continue the ripening process of the grain.

As regards the export of hogs, in 1878 we marketed 78,949 hales abroad; in 1879, 68,468 hales. In 1880 our exports were but 30,016 hales, the lowest aggregate for seven years. In 1874 we exported but 1638 hales; in 1875, 9315; and in 1876, 8065 hales. From 1875 to 1880 our exports averaged nearly 50,000 hales per annum.

The annual wheat crop of Minnesota is glorified in the four quarters of the globe, while the harvesters in the autumn seldom ever thought of the outside world. Yet its value this year is reckoned at nearly \$20,000,000. The crop is estimated at 1,600,000 tons of wild hay and 800,000 of cultivated.

It is just about the right time to consider that 850 pounds of meal properly fed to the right kind of pig will make 100 pounds of pork, and at the same time add \$1.25 to the value of the manure heap. Now, then, this, added to the price of pork as it should be, shows a profit of turning Western corn into pork.

A fertilizer called Onodon, quite popular in some places a few years ago, and which certainly produced extraordinary results, was largely composed of refuse malt sprouts from the breweries. Possibly sowing barley at the rate of two bushels per acre, and plowing as soon as the leaf appears above the surface, is one of the easiest and cheapest modes of manuring for wheat.

The Use of the Roller.
The *New England Farmer* has a timely article on this subject. Indeed it is almost always timely to talk about the good effect of rolling land. The roller will not make moisture but it will tend to retain some of it that is already in the soil, and its use may make the difference between a crop and no crop on land that is to be seeded down during a dry period. In a soil made compact by the roller a light shower may afford sufficient moisture to the surface to germinate the seeds and give them a healthy start, while in an over-mellow soil they would lie dormant or merely sprout and then dry up and die. The iron roller is far better than a wooden one in every respect. It turns easily, being made in short sections; it is heavy according to its size, and has a handle on the soil it covers. The weight of a large wooden roller is distributed over too much surface at once. The roller is often useful in the spring for compacting the surface of newly-seeded wood or grass fields, sown the previous autumn, and which the frosts of winter have loosened up or torn to pieces. If clover seed be sown on such land the roller becomes almost indispensable, and some farmers practice covering their grass seed with a roller in place of a narrow or broad, which is an excellent method where the soil is sufficiently moist. Another good use of the iron roller is upon mowing lands recently top-dressed with stable manure. The weight is needed to

press the manure down close to the surface, where it will keep moist, and all the season before the new growth; at the same time leaving the surface smooth for the scythe or mowing machine. It is also used by gardeners to break up lumpy soil, and with alternate harrowings to render it fit for receiving the seeds of tender garden vegetables.

The value of agricultural implements yearly produced in the United States has increased ten-fold since 1868. In that year the census showed it to be \$8,800,000; now it is more than \$88,000,000.

It is our custom to rake the coops into neat rows about a foot high, and after the wind has swept through them an hour or so set fire to them. When charred, we rake them down and sprinkle water on the mass, stir them again, and sprinkle again to be sure they do not go on burning and go to ashes. If now a seasoning of salt be thrown over the pile there will be a lot of feed for the pigs and hogs that they will enjoy hugely.

Dr. Gilliland, of Lincoln county, Mo., started in last spring with two swarms of bees. During the season he lost six stands of bees, but has eight remaining, all of which have fine stocks of honey.

George Van Houten says: "If an orchard is cultivated until it gets a good start and is then neglected, it is likely to come into bearing at once, but early decay is almost sure to be the result of too early bearing.

The hardy varieties of geraniums make the most satisfactory flowers for winter-house gardening. They are constant and profuse bloomers, and will stand either cold or heat as any flowering house-plant.

Reduce as far as possible the amount of fencing upon your farms, and put that which is necessary into first-class condition. Fences at best are dead capital. Reduce that capital to the smallest possible amount.

Fields intended for wheat should be cultivated frequently, especially after a warm rain. Plant food is developed very rapidly in soil at such a time, and especially if it be a stubble with grain commencing to grow.

It is not a good policy to let work horses get thin. It costs more to put on flesh than to keep it on. Flesh that becomes hardened by exercise will be kept up with less food under the same work than it took to put it on.

The report of the Ontario (Canada) Bureau of Statistics contains the following returns of the thoroughbred cattle in the different counties of that province: Short-horn, 15,119; Ayrshire, 4437; Jersey, 1440; Gallo-way, 1177; Hereford, 884; Aberdeen, 280.

A quick and effectual method to destroy plantain and other weed pests on lawns is to cut the plant off at the crown and drop on the top of the root two or three drops of kerosene. The lawn will not be defaced by digging, and the work is soon and completely done.

College Pteronymics.
A few years ago one of the students at Bowdoin College bore the euphonious title of "Spud." He was a fine scholar, and after graduation was chosen an instructor in the college. Of course his student name still clings to him. He knew it, and didn't like it. He was very dignified, and his professional chair did not diminish the gravity of his demeanor. One day some boys playing ball near the door of a recreation room in which "Spud" was conducting a Latin exercise, annoyed this expounder of subtleties and the intricacies of indirect discourse, and calling a sophomore to him, he said: "Please go to the door, Mr. A., and say to those players that I desire them to cease their play or make less noise." A. went to the door, stuck his head out, and shouted in stentorian tones: "Here, you fellows! Spud says dry up!" Another professor at the same college bore the nickname of "Kasgar." In fact very few professors in any American college escape familiar or opprobrious nicknames at the hands of the students. One of the naughtiest hits of this sort was at the expense of a certain Yale professor who was called "Old Spodee"—a conundrum, in metrical versification consisting of two long feet.

The parade on Tuesday and Wednesday were larger parades than anything ever heretofore seen in Philadelphia.

The Fashions.
Dress Materials.
Hoops are not fashionable in New York. Redingotes are meant for the street but often worn in the house. More small bonnets of velvet are shown than of any other material. Velvet Scotch caps are being imported for misses and school girls. There is an air of good taste about well-made cloth costume that women are not slow to realize.

Children's dresses are still preferred made-in-the-princess style. The shape, however, is much concealed by elaborate trimming. Embroidered costumes grow in favor from day to day, and are likely to be the prevailing style through the autumn and winter.

Lovely cashmere and opera fannel suits are made for girls from 3 to 6 years. They are edged with a flourish of embroidery done in silk on the materials.

It is predicted that black lace will be as stylish this fall for neckwear as last. Now that the handsome gulleps are again in vogue, scarfs and collarettes will be favored of them.

India shawls are still utilized by being transformed into wraps. The pelisse is the style best adapted to this use, being very long, and broken by a few sashes, and therefore well calculated to display large designs to advantage. They are trimmed with bands of velvet, edged on each side with shells of black lace; or less elegance is desired, with marabout or moss fringe.

Applique embroidery similar to that at present used for ladies' dresses, is new for slippers. A single applique figure for the front, another for each side of the heel, the edge finished with soutache, and a little soutache scroll-work is simple, and can be made beautiful by a judicious selection of colors and materials. For example, Indian red cloth for the ground, darker velvet applique, and ornamentation in lighter silk and gold cord, or the same combination in a warm dark brown or old-green.

Among other rich embroideries, what is known as the Danmossie is in favor; this is made with three strands of threads of metal, one of gold, one of silver, and one of steel, laid side by side, very close together, so as to form a single braid in appearance, and set on in arabesques. This is an effective trimming for opera wraps, and for dresses designed for large dinner parties and evening assemblies. Everything will be embroidered during the coming winter; and all kinds of embroidery, without exception, will be in fashion. An immensely popular style will be embroidery mixed with application cut out of velvet, plush, or satin.

Among the favorite materials for dressy visiting toilettes will be the elegant Scotch plaid satins, for Scotch plaid will be one of the most popular winter styles. These satins are wonderfully effective, combined either with velvet or plush, or even with plain black or dark satin. Ottoman reps and all the variety of plushes will also be much worn. We are already beginning to think of fur, but sides seal, which was so much in vogue last winter, fox will be worn, and a revival of ermine is even talked of, but this fur needs such costly accompaniments to be come to itself that it must always remain the appanage of millionaires. As a counter-part to this elegance, cloaks will be lined with furs that are coarse in appearance but really costly—Persian lamb, etc.

Velvet is being much worn. All the great shades, Lincoln-green; Russet-blue, dark-puce, seal-brown and black form the line of coloring. French-gray and chinchilla will form a combination much favored. The fancy for the great shades is universal, and as blonde and brunette may both wear these tints their popularity is easily understood. A pure blonde—that is, one, having light eyes, pink and white complexion and light hair—should select the medium shades; a blonde with tints, red hair should choose the deepest tones; while the brunette's beauty is best brought out with the brightest tints, those verging upon cerise. Undoubtedly one is less apt to tire of Lincoln-green and seal-brown, and therefore they possess untold advantages.

A very elegant velvet costume is of Lincoln-green. The short skirt, escaping the dust of the pavement, is finished with a narrow box plaiting of the

velvet daintily lined with satin sash of the same shade. The perfect fitting polonaise is slightly draped, producing by its comparative plainness the pale-sot effect. Large, round, crocheted buttons of the same shade close the house-walk frock. A gilet is outlined by the application of green silk embroidery on each side of the closing, while square pocket and turn back cuffs of the same embroidery add much to the general effect. A "ou-rate" collar of white linen, with a cat's-eye button, constitutes the lingerie, and the mittens are long and of cream undressed-kid. The hat is a large Montagnarde of cream-colored straw. On one side is a jabot of the green embroidery, and on the other is a long, full green plume. The under fabric is of velvet like the costume. Naturally, with such a toilet would be worn a bouquet of dandelions or yellow chrysanthemum.

Great velvet of one of the darkest shades is used for an evening dress, dead white being combined with it. The skirt is of dancing length, and of dead white moire finished with a rose-quilling of the velvet having under it a layeuse of Spanish lace. The paniers are of velvet and have their edges trimmed with full frills of Spanish lace, while at the back is a broad sash of moire ribbon, having great crimson roses upon it. The bodice, which is of moire, is cut out at the throat, and has a high, rolling collar of velvet, trimmed with lace. Strings of Roman pearls are worn at the neck. The sleeves each consist of a deep full of lace, and long lace mittens of white silk reach beyond the elbows. The fans of white moire, and the bouquet of Jacquemotte and white roses. Great silk stockines are worn, and the dainty slippers are of moire to match the gown.

A mingling of pongee silk in its natural hue with nun's veiling or cashmere—the embroidered usually being chosen—is much to be commended. As pongee is not expensive, and the amount of the embroidery used depends entirely on individual taste, a stylish and inexpensive toilet may be evolved from the two materials. Undoubtedly the best effects are obtained when the woolen material displays a mode ground with spots, leaves or crests embroidered upon it in scarlet, dark green or brown; yet it is not unusual to see a bright green embroidered in cream combined with the pongee. Such a mingling is certainly striking, but is equally certain that it is not elegant. And, by the way, the fur for red tones still continues, and any maiden of good complexion, endowed with many skirts that will stand rejuvenating and many bodices that will not, should get herself a Jersey jacket of lady's cloth of red tinge most becoming to her. Its fit should be as perfect as that of her glove, and sitting down should not cause it to wrinkle. It will be most useful if entirely trimmed, and she should wear with it "curate" collars of immaculate whiteness that fit her throat closely; and, if her glove is not worn over her sleeve, about an inch of equally white cuff should be visible at the wrist.

But to return to the pongees. In the first place, they may be worn on the street during the early fall, and will be found to make charming house dresses when colder days are at hand. One that seems to whisper a woman's importance grows with years, whereas in the latter it declines. At a large English country house some difficulty arose as to making room for all the guests expected at dinner. "Why, let those girls (indicating two pretty young ladies) take their dinner at the drawing-room," said an old peeress, "and come down to the drawing-room in the evening. We don't want young girls at dinner; we want good talkers." This old lady was a famous London dinner-giver, and loved "a feast of reason and a flow of soul." Lady Salisbury, who stands at the head of the great society leaders in London to-day, is 67; Lady Derby about the same age, and many others conspicuous as agreeable entertainers at the same period of life could be cited. But here, even now, ladies of such an age seem to demur themselves shelled. It is a great pity. A woman of 50 has knowledge and experience which if she be naturally intelligent, can scarcely fail to make her society congenial to men of sense, whether they are young or old. It is often remarked by clever young fellows that their pleasant hours at London balls are spent rather in talking to agreeable mothers than in dancing with their daughters. Nothing could improve society here more than a determination on the part of ladies of mature age to keep well to the front and assert themselves.

Itemical and Statistical.
Collin county, Texas, has shipped nearly 800,000 bushels of grain this season. The Texas corn crop will reach 140,000,000 bushels, doubling that of 1880.

Virginia has 172 tobacco factories, which consume 43,000,000 pounds of the weed annually. A queen bee lays, in the height of the season, from 2000 to 3000 eggs in twenty-four hours.

The California wheat crop is put down at 50,000,000 bushels, and that of Kansas at 80,000,000.

The celebrated Dummett orange grove has according to the Florida Democrat, been sold for \$100,000. A gardener of Watertown, Wis., has a grape vine which he thinks will yield one thousand pounds of fruit. The cream producing qualities of the milk of Ayreshire cows is quite as great, and in some instances more so, than the Jerseys.

Ohio is credited by the census with 25,000,000 pounds of wool in 1880, with 3,000,000 sheep—or ever eight pounds to the head.

The cultivation of muskmelons is a paying branch of gardening in France, when this excellent is consumed every year to the value of \$1,800,000.

Mattresses made of needles from South Carolina pine boughs are said to cure pulmonary and rheumatic ailments, and an active trade in them has been established. It is estimated that forests still cover twenty-nine per cent of Europe and forty per cent of the vast territory of Russia. Russia's timber includes two hundred million acres of pine.

The chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports the exports of breadstuffs during the seven months which ended July 31, at \$81,150,715, against \$131,957,684 in the corresponding period last year.

Chemists believe that coal tar is to furnish a complete substitute for madder, in the way of coloring textile fabrics red, purple, black, etc., and for which the cost to manufacturers has been so heavy. Buck county, the garden of Wisconsin, will raise 9238 acres of tobacco this year. The acreage of wheat is about 10,488—a decrease of 1000 acres. The tobacco crop last year was 4,581,551 pounds; of wheat, 107,717 bushels.

Peter O'Leary, chemist of the Department of Agriculture, says that sorghum should not be ground for sugar or syrup until the seed is fully mature, and it is better several days after cutting. To cut while the seed is in the dough and grind immediately has been generally recommended.

The Texas Homestead and Farmers' Association, of Dallas, has filed a charter, the object of the association being to encourage immigration, especially of the negro race, and to purchase subsidies and sell land. The capital stock is \$1,000,000.

A weed far superior to oakum has been discovered in Putnam county, Fla., which after being put through a process, proved the above assertion. A stock company is being formed for the purpose of utilizing it. The weed is found in abundance.

English and American Society.
Perhaps the greatest contrast in English society as compared with American is that in the former a woman's importance grows with years, whereas in the latter it declines. At a large English country house some difficulty arose as to making room for all the guests expected at dinner. "Why, let those girls (indicating two pretty young ladies) take their dinner at the drawing-room," said an old peeress, "and come down to the drawing-room in the evening. We don't want young girls at dinner; we want good talkers." This old lady was a famous London dinner-giver, and loved "a feast of reason and a flow of soul." Lady Salisbury, who stands at the head of the great society leaders in London to-day, is 67; Lady Derby about the same age, and many others conspicuous as agreeable entertainers at the same period of life could be cited. But here, even now, ladies of such an age seem to demur themselves shelled. It is a great pity. A woman of 50 has knowledge and experience which if she be naturally intelligent, can scarcely fail to make her society congenial to men of sense, whether they are young or old. It is often remarked by clever young fellows that their pleasant hours at London balls are spent rather in talking to agreeable mothers than in dancing with their daughters. Nothing could improve society here more than a determination on the part of ladies of mature age to keep well to the front and assert themselves.

The Faithful Wives of Weinberg.
Weinberg is in the northwest part of Wurtemberg, about thirty miles from Stuttgart. It is early mentioned as a capital city of the bishopric of Wurzburg, and later we read that in the year 814 Emperor Louis I. established the Freiherrshof of Weinberg. About 1129 Freiherr Wolfarm von Weinberg transferred the castle to the Rhenish Palgrave, Gottfried of Caled. The latter gave it as a marriage gift with his daughter Uta to Duke Wolf VI., who regarded it as a part of the allodial estate of his wife, and refused to deliver it to Konrad III, when this Emperor claimed it as a reversionary fee. An intense hatred existed between the Hohenstaufen and Welfs. It began in the time of the unfortunate Emperor Henry IV., culminated when in 1070 Henry sent for Frederic of Hohenstaufen, and in a solemn speech in which he acknowledged his loyalty, gave him his daughter Agnes in marriage and the Dukedom of Saabia as dowry. The death of Henry in 1106 brought many complications and feuds, and Konrad III, who was crowned King of Germany, appeared with his army before the castle, having in the meantime defeated the forces of Welf at Eslingen, as they were hastening to the help of the besieged Weinberg. The attack upon the castle was begun. After a determined struggle, Welf fell, wounded, and the surrender seemed now to be inevitable. "Without grace or mercy," were the words of the Emperor to the castle. The duke of the castle, who had been the fate of the castle, was slain. The high-born Duchess and the wives of the town officers held a council, and determined to go in procession to the Emperor, imploring him to let them escape, and also allow them to carry away with them their most precious possessions. The Emperor, who had no wish to wage war with women, received them kindly, gave them permission to leave the besieged town, and take with them all that they could carry upon their shoulders.

The women went away, night passed, and the morning came. At an early hour Konrad's army was drawn up in file, the gates were opened at command of the Emperor, when Duke Frederic, the Emperor's brother, turning, espied, down in the village street, and along the steep path that led from the castle, a long line of women carrying on their backs, not clothing, jewels and silver, but each her husband; and, behold, Uta, the stately bride, in the castle, leading the procession, the wounded Duke Welf upon her back! Had not the Emperor distinctly said, "Take with you all you can carry upon your shoulders?" When Duke Frederic beheld this sight, he like of which has never before been seen since the world began, he cried out angrily to the Emperor, whose face showed quite plainly that he was not displeased by this exhibition of womanly faithfulness, answered: "A King's word is not to be broken." A King's word is not to be broken. The Emperor and his army looked on in amazement, the strange procession, indeed, it was, patently and silently down the road, carrying away the men, and leaving the castle and town to the troops. The Emperor generously ordered that all the treasures of the women should at once be collected and carried out to them.

To perpetuate this instance of womanly fidelity the ruins have ever since borne the name "Weibtreue"—woman's faithfulness.

Occupation and Longevity.
"Woe to them that are at ease!" says Carlyle, but his anathema does not prevent the English village parson from outliving any other class of his countrymen, not excepting the British farmer, whose peace of mind can not always be reconciled with high rents and low prices of American wheat. Where agriculture is what it should be—a contract between man and Nature, in the United States, in Australia, and in some parts of Switzerland—the plow-furrow is the straightest road to longevity; in Canada, where Nature is rather a hard taskmaster, the probabilities are in favor of such half-indoors trades as carpentering and certain branches of horticulture—summer farming, as the Germans call it. Cold is an antiseptic and the best scrubbing, but by no means a panacea, and the warmest climate on earth is out and out preferable even to the border-lands of the polar zone. The average Arab out-

lives the average Esquimaux by twenty-five years. The hygienic benefit of sea-voyages, too, has been amazingly exaggerated. Seafaring is not conducive to longevity; the advantage of the exercise by the effluvia of the cockpit, by the foul-weather misery; and, from a sanitary stand-point, the sea-air is hardly preferable to mountain and woodland air. The ozone may have been a marine product, but our Pilocene ancestor was probably a forest creature.

"For what length of time would you undertake to warrant the health of a seaman?" Varnhagen asked a Dutch marine doctor. "That depends on the length of his furlough," replied the frank Hollander, and it will require centuries of reform to redeem our cities from the odium of a similar reproach. Victrolas and vitality have now consumed the hoarded stores of the country, and only the garden-suburbs of a few North American cities are hygienically self-supporting. Permanent indoor work is slow suicide, and between the various shop-trades and sedentary occupations the difference in this respect is only one of degree. Factories stand at the bottom of the scale, and the dust and vapor generating ones below zero; the weaver's chances to reach the average of his species have to be expressed by a negative quantity. In France, where the tabulation of comparative statistics is carried further than anywhere else, the healthfulness of the principal town trades has been ascertained to decrease in the following order: House-building, huckstering, hot-bed gardening (florists), carpenter and brick-mason trades, street-paving, street-cleaning, sewer-cleaning, blacksmith, artisan-smiths (silver, copper, and tin concerns), shoemaking, paper-making, glass-blowing, tailor, booter, house-painter, baker, cook, stone-masons and lapidaries, operatives of paint and lead factories, weavers, steel-grinders—the wide difference between brick and stone-masons being due to the lung-infecting dust of lapidary work, which, though outdoor-occupation, is nearly as unhealthy as steel-grinding. Lead-park makers have to alternate their work with jobs in the tin-shop, and, after that, the iron shop, for more than fifteen years; needle-grinders generally succumb after twelve or fourteen years.

Borrowing Herself Out.
It often happens that the loan of some household necessity may be of great convenience to a neighbor, such as flour, eggs, matches, tea, etc., but how often these things are paid back by an inferior article, or else forgotten, or perhaps the 'show of making payment is gone through when a less quantity than was given is returned. I remember hearing a story which is so apt to this last point that I cannot help but relate it. "A plain friend had for a neighbor one who was a constant borrower, and as she saw the articles when returned were less in quantity than she had given, she resolved to put the following plan into execution. She bought one pound of the very best tea, and put it into a separate box, and when the neighbor borrowed a cupful it was taken out of this box; when she returned it it was put back in the same place, but as she always returned a much less quantity than she borrowed, the result was in time the box became empty. So one morning when she came for the usual cupful of tea, which she would return after the conversation took place: "Dost thou see this tea box, Sarah Ann?" "Yes," she said. "Well, this one I filled it with a pound of the very best tea, and I kept it for thy use. I took from it only what I loaned thee, and I put back into it what thou returnedst. Now it is empty; therefore I say unto thee, thou hast borrowed thyself out, and I have no more to loan thee. Farewell!"

It is the mark of a great mind to be firm in matters of real weight and importance, and of weak ones to be in-flexible in little things.

Crab-apples, brick, bluish-brown, crumpled strawberry, the vivid pink and yellow, besides all of the brilliant reds, will form important combinations. Evidently, ladies are tired of the dull aesthetic tints, and the bright red, richest and most brilliant colors will, the coming season, be the rage.

Something About Tables.
The Greek lady of leisure in Athens employed herself at the spinning-wheel, and had little need of a table, and, beautiful in design and form as all Greek furniture was, one striking natural characteristic proclaimed itself in the furnishing of the houses. They never had that for which they could find no practical use, and, consequently, as tables were only needed for the purpose of meals, they appeared only at those times—and were mere slabs of wood, which were brought in at the dinner hour and set down loosely upon their legs.

The meal over the table vanished with the empty plates. In Homer's days each person had a separate table, and it was only when luxury crept in that a larger table for the men dined at common, while for the women dined at the table, became usual, and the custom of lounging on couches, the elbows resting on the table, became usual, and the ladies were expected to sit while their lords assumed the most comfortable attitude they could find. Even then, however, the table played so entirely a subordinate part that we never read of it as being of handsome material, or, indeed, as being of any importance at all, except to grow under the foot, which was of the most luxurious description. Pliny says that the Romans, on the contrary, held their tables in the highest estimation. They even made collections of them. Seneca possessed five hundred small ones. It is curious to trace in the accounts old writers give us of Roman luxury in this respect, a sort of likeness to the taste of modern days. No article of furniture in the Roman house cost so much as the table. Those who had one foot or pedestal brought enormous prices. Pliny says that tables were brought in from the first instance in the Roman Empire, not because they were used but because they were massive plates of wood, cut from the trunk of a tree in its whole diameter. Yet, oddly enough, we hear very little of tables in the East or in ancient history. Moses made a table for the Tabernacle, as if it were something uncommon, upon which to lay the show bread. Philo Judeus describes it as having been two cubits long and one and a half high, and dwells upon it as a remarkable piece of furniture. Fashionable in the luxurious Roman homes were called "monopodia," and were made of a massive plate of wood, resting upon a column of ivory; such tables were enormously expensive, and, according to Pliny, the wood was brought from Mauretanias and cut from the trunk of the citrus tree. Some of these pieces of wood were four feet in diameter, and the ivory column which supported them was extremely massive. The greatest care was taken of such tables. They were polished and covered with thick cloths made of the finest of coarse linen, the first intention we meet with of the modern tablecloth. Cleero had such a table, for which he paid the enormous sum of 1,000,000 sesterces. Just as to-day the handsome walnut wood tables are those made of wood cut from the trunk nearest the root, so in the days of Roman magnificence—the highest prices were paid for the tables made from the last of the citrus tree, because the wood was dappled and marked.

Gossip About Home Decoration.
A novel and costly carpet is made entirely of Eastern rugs, three of equal length forming the center, while the border is composed of rugs of a slightly different design and with deeper combinations of color.

In England, window curtains of stained glass for the lower half of the window are becoming popular, and are the ugly structures of woven wire and wicker which have done service for so long a time. "Those who know" assert that these particularly pretty additions to the window will soon be equally usual in city residences.

Arasene now figures conspicuously in art needle-work. It is particularly effective in the working of such flowers as the golden rod, magnonette, etc., or in representing heraldic devices, which are to be worked in relief.

Excellent scrap-baskets are now made of Japanese umbrellas. The modus operandi is simple. Rows of chenille are looped from spoke to spoke and the point of the opened umbrella fixed in a stand. The addition of a bright bow and ends of satin ribbon makes a pretty finish.

There is, in fact, no limit to decorative possibilities with Japanese productions. Two fans, for example, joined together at the edges with narrow satin ribbon, make an excellent wall-pocket for a small parlor or bedroom. A pretty hall corner is easily made by the help of a carpenter. Corner shelves may be made on either side of the entrance, and serve to hold an ornamental pot with creeping plant or a bowl with goldfish. Such a niche, if prettily draped, could be a very great help in brightening up the hallway, which is apt in small houses to be gloomy and depressing in effect. The Germans cultivate ivy in their rooms with great success. Placing a root in a large pot by one side of a window they will train it as it grows until it forms a pretty frame for the entire window. At Fordham there is a drug store in which ivy has been trained completely across the ceiling, passing both windows. The roof from which it originated was brought from Westminster. Abbey to this country several years ago.

The open fire-place, which is now universal in new houses, has become the subject of much attention. In the latest styles the facings are of exquisitely-worked brass and enamel, while the value is respectively 60 and 90 cents. So with human beings regarded only as instruments of production. The son of a rich man, whose rearing and education cost \$20,000, if not trained to usefulness, is worth far less to the community than the son of a mechanic of small income whose education has not exceeded \$1000. The latter is a well-instructed and skilled artisan. Transport from Germany to a sparsely settled portion of the Northwest, two men; the one a healthy laborer, with limited education, whose life support and education has not exceeded \$1500; the other a highly educated man—an architect—but of inferior muscular development, whose money cost was \$20,000. As no demand exists for fine public buildings or elegant private mansions in that locality, the worth of the latter is less than that of the former; while in an over-supply of architects, his value will greatly exceed that of the other, who can do nothing more profitable than carry bricks and mortar for the erection of a building which is designed and supervised by the architect.

The Gold-Seeker.
The *Dantzig Zeitung* relates a curious anecdote of the superstition which prevails among the peasants of Lithuania. In the great peat-fields at Nidemann, where hollyhock plants extend in long lines, the Will of the West, or *Witch*, is said to be a frequent visitor. The peasants often see the uncanny light in remarkable brilliancy. It is the forid belief of the Lithuanians, in spite of the schoolmasters, that wherever the wandering fire is kindled, there the devil is busy smelting the gold which he pays to those human beings who sell themselves to him. If any person will lay a pair of slippers, with their soles upward, upon the spot where the light is kindled, the power of the devil over the gold is immediately broken; he is compelled to leave it, the light is extinguished, and the fortunate owner of the slippers can at once dig for the gold, and when he finds it, appropriate it to his own use without sin and without danger.

A few days ago, according to a *Dantzig* paper, a Lithuanian peasant named Elgenkharner saw one of the errand lights, or, as he would have expressed it, caught the devil at work, in one of his own peat-bogs. He saw a pair of slippers, pushed out of his bog, and followed the light. The light moved further and further, and the peasant, forgetting everything else in his determination to spoil Satan of his gold, hurried on onward and until he stuck in a deep boggy slough and was drowned. Early the next morning his lifeless corpse was dragged out of the slough. It was only discovered by the accident that his cap was floating upon the surface.

Habits of the Codfish.
A correspondent of the *New York Post* says that the codfish frequents "the table lands of the sea;" the codfish no doubt does this to secure as nearly as possible a dry, bracing atmosphere. This pure air of the submarine table lands gives to the codfish that breadth of chest and depth of lungs which we have always noticed. The glad, free smile of the codfish is largely attributed to the exhilaration of this oceanic atmosphere.

The correspondent further says that "the cod subsets largely of the sea cherry." Those who have not had the pleasure of seeing the codfish climb the sea cherry tree in search of food, or cladding the fruit from the heavily laden branches with chunks of coral have missed a veritable sight. The codfish, when at home rambling through the submarine forest, does not wear his vest unbuttoned, as he does while he is around the grocery stores of the United States.

The Value of Immigration.
Recurring to the money value of an immigrant, the most recent works on immigration assume \$1000 as the worth of each permanent addition to our population. These writers, however, have adopted as their basis of valuation, the maxim that an arduous life is worth what it costs to produce it. It is true that the spot of production, as an element in computing the true value should not be lost sight of; but we think it is more correct to say, the value of an article is what it will bring in the market. The almost universal law of supply and demand governs the labor as well as the produce market. It may cost the farmer of the Northwest 75 cents to produce a bushel of wheat; but if, owing to a limited demand, he can obtain but 50 cents for part of his crop, and, at a later period, owing to an unusual demand, 90 cents for the remainder, the cost of the wheat continues at 75 cents, while the value is respectively 60 and 90 cents. So with human beings regarded only as instruments of production. The son of a rich man, whose rearing and education cost \$20,000, if not trained to usefulness, is worth far less to the community than the son of a mechanic of small income whose education has not exceeded \$1000. The latter is a well-instructed and skilled artisan. Transport from Germany to a sparsely settled portion of the Northwest, two men; the one a healthy laborer, with limited education, whose life support and education has not exceeded \$1500; the other a highly educated man—an architect—but of inferior muscular development, whose money cost was \$20,000. As no demand exists for fine public buildings or elegant private mansions in that locality, the worth of the latter is less than that of the former; while in an over-supply of architects, his value will greatly exceed that of the other, who can do nothing more profitable than carry bricks and mortar for the erection of a building which is designed and supervised by the architect.

The Telegraph on the Frontier.
The value of the telegraph in keeping up communication between scattered detachments of troops was so marked in the British campaign in Afghanistan and South Africa, that the adoption of the system by our forces on the Indian frontier will doubtless prove a most successful measure.

It is not a good policy to let work horses get thin. It costs more to put on flesh than to keep it on. Flesh that becomes hardened by exercise will be kept up with less food under the same work than it took to put it on.

The report of the Ontario (Canada) Bureau of Statistics contains the following returns of the thoroughbred cattle in the different counties of that province: Short-horn, 15,119; Ayrshire, 4437; Jersey, 1440; Gallo-way, 1177; Hereford, 884; Aberdeen, 280.

A quick and effectual method to destroy plantain and other weed pests on lawns is to cut the plant off at the crown and drop on the top of the root two or three drops of kerosene. The lawn will not be defaced by digging, and the work is soon and completely done.

College Pteronymics.
A few years ago one of the students at Bowdoin College bore the euphonious title of "Spud." He was a fine scholar, and after graduation was chosen an instructor in the college. Of course his student name still clings to him. He knew it, and didn't like it. He was very dignified, and his professional chair did not diminish the gravity of his demeanor. One day some boys playing ball near the door of a recreation room in which "Spud" was conducting a Latin exercise, annoyed this expounder of subtleties and the intricacies of indirect discourse, and calling a sophomore to him, he said: "Please go to the door, Mr. A., and say to those players that I desire them to cease their play or make less noise." A. went to the door, stuck his head out, and shouted in stentorian tones: "Here, you fellows! Spud says dry up!" Another professor at the same college bore the nickname of "Kasgar." In fact very few professors in any American college escape familiar or opprobrious nicknames at the hands of the students. One of the naughtiest hits of this sort was at the expense of a certain Yale professor who was

The Republican. (Entered as second class matter.) HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC CO., N. J. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1882. Second Congressional District. For Representative in Congress, HON. J. HART BREWER, Of Mercer County.

County Ticket, For Assembly, JOHN L. BRYANT, Of Atlantic City. For Surrogate, JOHN S. RISLEY, Of May's Landing. For Coroner, EDWARD NORTH, M. D., Of Hammonton.

An Awful Whopper! The New Jersey Democrats have declared themselves, at Princeton, in favor of protection to home industry and labor, "which," they say, "is now and has been the doctrine of the Democratic party since its formation!" Great Caesar, what a whopper! It must have been before the National Democratic plank of 1880 then, which declared for "a tariff for revenue only," before that of 1876, which demanded that "all custom-house taxation shall be only for revenue;" before that of 1872, in which they feebly "renit the discussion of the subject to the people in their congressional districts;" before that of 1868, which demanded "a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports;" before that of 1864, which was eloquently silent; before that of 1860, which reaffirmed the plank of 1858; and before that of 1856, which was in these solemn words: "The time has come for the people of the United States to declare themselves in favor of a progressive Free Trade throughout the world, by solemn manifestations, to place their moral influence on the side of their successful example."

The result in Ohio is likely to prove a blessing after all. Republicans everywhere see the folly of internal dissension in the face of the enemy, and the necessity for union on the eve of a great battle where the great issues of free elections, an honest count, and protection to labor are involved. They see that whatever change there may be for necessary reform must be sought within the party, and not from without, and that there is no earthly sense in hitting one's nose to spite one's eye. The advice from both North and South are most encouraging, and those who are conservative and reliable. It is within the truth to state that the Republican majority in the next House will exceed that of the present. But none the less it is the duty of every Republican to work with renewed zeal every hour until sunset on election day, especially for Messrs. Brewer and Bryant.

Of the 92 Representatives chosen to the next House, the Democrats have 18 from Ohio and 2 from West Virginia, total 15; while the Republicans have 8 from Ohio, 2 from West Virginia, 4 from Maine, 2 from Vermont, and 1 from Oregon, total 17.

Every voter who believes in protecting general mechanics, or any other sort of labor, should cast his vote for the Republican Congressional candidate, because his whole party is committed to the protection of labor, just as the Democratic party is committed to free trade and the degradation of labor. In a Democratic Free Trade House, a "protectionist" Democrat, if any such exists, would have about as much chance as a floating cork in a sea of water.

The wealth and greatness of England, which is held up to admiring eyes by the Free Trade Democracy, is the wealth and greatness of her aristocrats and merchants, not of the farmer, the artisan, the mechanic, or the laborer in any field. It is the wealth of the few gained by the degradation of the many.

A true tonic medicine, a blessing to every household, is Brown's Iron Bitters. The English coal miners are preparing for a general strike.

SALE FOR TAXES.

TOWN OF HAMMONTON. NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a warrant issued by N. H. Howell, Esq., to make the same, and on lands owned by persons not the lawful proprietors, who are unable to pay their tax, in the Town of Hammonton, County of Atlantic, the Collector of said town will, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of November, Next, at the hour of 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of the Town Clerk, sell the timber, wood, herbage, and other vendible property found on the premises, listed in the under named persons, to make the same and costs assessed to their respective names:

Table with columns: NAMES, BLOCKS, LOTS, ACRES, TAX. Lists names like Abbott, J., Adams, Geo., and their respective taxes.

The Costs in each case will be 80 cents.

Dated October, 18th, 1882.

LEWIS HOYT, Collector.

A Few Facts!

For the consideration of the people of Hammonton and vicinity. In our line, we have a larger stock than has ever before been offered in this town.

We have a greater variety, our stock comprising almost everything called for here.

We keep the best of everything, a desideratum not to be lightly overlooked. We sell good articles cheaper than they have ever been sold here before.

We guarantee truthful representation, and will make good every case of reasonable dissatisfaction.

Our goods are always fresh and pure. We endeavor to avoid all mistakes.

Our methods of manufacture, in the articles we make, are the most approved, and we spare no pains to make all our preparations just right. In these articles we offer special inducements, charging barely manufacturers' profits, and giving a more reliable article than you can buy elsewhere.

It pays you to buy of us, because you have everything you want at your own door, with greater likelihood of purity, freshness, etc.

It pays you to support home institutions, for they, in turn, benefit you.

We DEFY competition, on the broad platform of RELIABILITY, and invite you to come to our

DRUG STORE, Where you will be waited upon, and faithfully served by

A. W. COCHRAN, Druggist, Hammonton, New Jersey.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Dr. E. C. Welch's Brain Treatment - A specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Neuralgia, Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Premature Old Age, caused by over-exertion or other causes, which leads to insanity, decay, and death. One box will cure most cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One bottle a box, with box for the doctor, sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price. We guarantee its use to cure any case. With each order received by us, six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price. The treatment does not affect a person's money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantee sent by mail. Send for circulars and testimonials. Dr. E. C. Welch, 207 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AT WANAMAHER'S

Two damask towels at 15 and 18 cents may serve to show what we gain by buying of the makers. The very same towels are in the wholesale trade in New York at about 21 and 22 cents, which means at least 25 cents at retail. We are not going to say that all our retail prices are below New York wholesale; nothing of the sort. "More than one swallow to make a summer." But where such towels are to be got for 15 cents is a good place to look for bed and table-linen, and all the other lines. That's what we mean exactly; it's true.

Our stock for the Fall and Coming Winter cannot fail to please in every particular.

SEND FOR SAMPLES. All sales made satisfactory or money promptly refunded.

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

For two years, perhaps, we have had the richest, largest, most varied and most exhaustive collection of dress-goods in Philadelphia. Before that, we may have had the largest, and even the most exhaustive, but perhaps not the richest. The slowest trade to come to a new merchant is the trade of luxury. It is the slowest to change from one to another. But it does change.

We may say our dress-goods of all sorts are at their highest now.

Second and third circles, southeast from center.

Silks of all sorts have come; and never were silks more acceptable. And these words have a meaning here beyond any they could have elsewhere; because of the greater variety of wrights that look to us for supply. We must have all accepted styles, and all the approved qualities of those styles; and, as to colors, can you think of one that we can do without?

A store that has only one class of trade can get along with comparatively few silks. Which stock would you rather buy out of?

Next order (with) south entrance to main building.

West of Arcade, 1213 Chestnut Street.

JOHN WANAMAHER, PHILADELPHIA, Chestnut, Thirteenth, Market and Jewell streets, accessible by horse cars from any line.

Dealer in all kinds of Boots Shoes and Gaiters.

HAMMONTON, N. J. A specialty made in keeping a GOOD ARTICLE for the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

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

Subscribe for the S. J. REPUBLICAN

FOR SALE.—A small farm, containing 37 acres of good farming land, situated in English Creek, near mile from Egg Harbor River. All kinds of fruit, a good frame house 16x22 story and a half high, barn and other buildings. Also, 40 acres of good railroad land. Will be sold very cheap, together or separate. This perfect. Address English Creek, Atlantic County, N. J.

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

For Sale. A very desirable piece of property, comprising about fifteen acres, all under cultivation, part set out to fruit and nut trees. The entire place is surrounded by a substantial rail fence; is clear of all encumbrances, and will be sold on the most reasonable terms—part cash, and time on the remainder. For further particulars, call our address. E. H. CARPENTER, Waterford, N. J. The property is located in Hammonton.

RUTGERS COLLEGE. SOLENTY DEPARTMENT. AT NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J. New Jersey State College of Pomology Agriculture and Horticulture. Year begins September 20, 1882. 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