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NO. 4.

THE WALMER HOUSE,

Central Avenue, Hammonton, N. J.

Open at all seasons, for permanent and transient boarders. Large airy rooms. First-class table. Verandas and balconies to every room. Plenty of shade. Pure Water. Stabling for horses. **Special Rates for Families for the Season.** For terms, address—**WALMER HOUSE,** Hammonton, Atlantic County, New Jersey. (Lock-Box 75)

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Men's & Boys' Clothing,

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Fred Warner, in

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goods, and that is plainly
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MANUFACTURER OF

SHOES.

Ladies' Men's, and Children's
Shoes made to order.

Boys' Shoes a Specialty.

Repairing Neatly Done.

A good stock of shoes of all kinds
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First door—Small's Block,

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Light and Heavy (hand made)
always in stock.

Orders and Repairing promptly
attended to.

L. W. COGLEY.



Every packet
will find
its way to
the right
place. It
will be
found in
the hands
of the
dealer.
It is a
good
thing to
have on
hand.
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thing to
have on
hand.

NOTICE.

Having adopted the
Cash System

Of doing business, and reduced prices
accordingly, I shall use every
endeavor to retain my
reputation for keeping
First-Class Goods Only.

I think I am prepared to sell to all who
may favor me with their patronage
as low as can be bought anywhere
for cash.

Give me a call. Examine my goods.
Test them by actual trial—
As the proof is in the test.

We are agents for
Wilkinson's Fertilizers!

GEO. A. ROGERS,
ELM.

JOS. S. CHAMPION

Calls attention to the following facts:

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FUNERAL DIRECTOR

AND

Furnishing Undertaker

In Atlantic County, being the only undertaker
who makes this his special business.
2. He is the only undertaker who keeps a
fine new house in Hammonton.
3. He is the only undertaker in Atlantic Co.
who is a professional embalmer of the dead.
4. He has all the conveniences and appurte-
nances for carrying on a large business, and is
prepared to respond to all calls at the shortest
notice, whether day or night.
5. He leads all and follows none, as he makes
this his only study.
6. D. B. Berry, of Hammonton will attend
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RESIDENT

DENTIST,

Successor to Dr. Geo. R. Shidle,
HAMMONTON, : : N. J.

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Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
GAS ADMINISTERED.

No charge for extracting, when teeth are
ordered.

TUTT'S PILLS

"THE OLD RELIABLE."

25 YEARS IN USE.

The Greatest Medical Triumph of the Age!

Indorsed all over the World.

SYMPTOMS OF A

TORPID LIVER.

Loss of appetite, Nausea, bowels costive,
Pain in the Head, with a dull sensation
in the back part, Pain under
the shoulder blade, fullness after eat-
ing, with a disinclination to exertion
of body or mind, Irritability of temper,
Low spirits, Loss of memory, with
a feeling of having neglected some
duty, weariness, Dizziness, Flatter-
ing of the Heart, Dots before the eyes,
Yellow Skin, Headache, Restlessness
at night, highly colored Urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEeded,
SERIOUS DISEASES WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED.
TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to
such cases, one dose effects such a change
of feeling as to diminish the sufferer.
They increase the Appetite, and cause
the body to take on flesh, thus the system
is nourished, and by their Tonic
Action on the Digestive Organs, Regu-
lar Stools are produced. Price 25 cents.

TUTT'S HAIR DYE.

GRAY HAIR or WHISKERS changed to a
Glossy Black by a single application of
this DYE. It imparts a natural color, acts
instantaneously. Sold by Druggists, or
sent by express on receipt of \$1.
Office, 24 Wall St., New York.

The Quiet Little Acre Lot.

BY J. E. HANKIN, D. D.

I know a quiet little acre-lot
Though no one cares to name it,
Where each man yet will have a plot,
However loath to claim it.
A ploughman, waiting, always stands
Ready to drive the furrow;
While we, with sad, reluctant hands,
Must sow it thick and thorough.
With tears we tread the sacred field;
The seed, leave it forsaken;
But it will yet God's harvest yield,
By glory overtaken.
When earth with morning bloom shall glow,
Each day the time is nearing,
The seed-corn, sown in tears below,
Will rise, with Christ appearing.
O, land of peace, where comes no pain,
All pilgrims journey thither;
All are compelled to seed the plain,
Though earthly comforts wither;
There is a great, Eternal Eye
That watches there, all-seeing,
To lead, through death, up to the sky—
To Springtime's endless being.

Food for Thought.

MR. EDITOR:—I have a few things to
ask you, or any of your readers who
may think proper to answer. Can you
tell how long it would take a man to
own the City of New York, provided he
was the owner of three thousand dwell-
ings there, covering, say, about 30,000
people; and that he could save up one
hundred and fifty millions of dollars in
nine years. You will, of course, allow
for the accelerated speed that the next
hundred and fifty millions would give
him in his accumulating. I cannot an-
swer the question satisfactorily to my-
self, therefore appeal to you, or any one
who is interested. This, you see, is a
money question.

There are people, I notice, who have
made mention of the vastness of the
sum, and felt some misgivings about so
large an amount in the hands of one
man; but they, good souls, hope to
have it scattered by the next generation.
But that does not follow, by any means.
You will probably remember the man
in Scripture, who, when complained to
that his father had been hard upon the
people, told them that they had been
treated lightly indeed, but he proposed
to give them something to complain of,
and measured the lash by the thickness
of his thigh! It won't do to build too
much on that score. Wealth and power
are autocratic, and we, poor souls, may
stand from under.

But all this is a digression. Don't
lose the point in the calculation.—How
long will it take, under the circumstan-
ces mentioned, to swallow up the city of
New York? Then look out for more.

D-D.

The investigations of the alleged bri-
bery of members of the Ohio Legisla-
ture to secure the election of Senator
Henry B. Payne will probably be partly
conducted in New York City, where
two of the gentlemen said to have been
active in the matter are now residents—
Colonel O. H. Paine and ex-Congress-
man David R. Paige. The Legislative
Committee has no power to compel their
attendance at Columbus, but can come
here and serve them with subpoenas
which they would be obliged to recog-
nize and obey.

"Twelve courses with seven wines"
at a White House dinner these days.
O, Jeffersonian simplicity, what larks
are committed in thy name!—Tribune.

If the President has removed officials
for alleged cause and isn't willing to
give the cause, there is but one infer-
ence—that he is without cause.

Worms are the scourge of childhood.
Thousands of children die or grow up
weak and sickly, with disordered
nerves and stunted minds, the food ne-
cessary to their growth having been
eaten up by these disgusting parasites.
Dr. Walker's California Vinegar Bitters
not only expels worms, but frees the
stomach from the unhealthy secretions
which they breed.

Gold is said to have been discovered
at Leaky, Edwards County, Texas.
The ore yields from \$68 to \$800 per ton.
Prospectors are pouring in and many
claims have been staked off.

Louisville (Ky.) raises enough money
from the dog tax to pay the salaries of
the Mayor and City Attorney.

Cedar Shingles

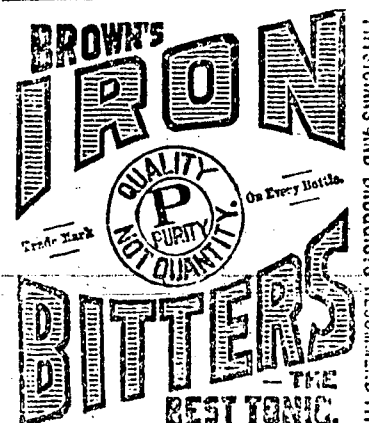
Having my Mill in full opera-
tion, I am now prepared to furnish
the best quality of

Cedar Shingles,

In any quantity, and at the lowest
possible prices.

A. S. GAY,
Pine Road, Hammonton.

A large lot of Cedar Grape Stakes and
Bean Poles for sale, in the swamp
or delivered at Elwood or
DaCosta Station.



This medicine, combining iron with pure
vegetable tonics, quickly and completely
cures Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Weakness,
Impure Blood, Stomachic, Chills and Fevers,
and Neuralgia.
It is an unfailing remedy for Diseases of the
Kidneys and Liver.
It is invaluable for Diseases peculiar to
Women, and all who lead sedentary lives.
It does not injure the teeth, cause heartache, or
produce constipation—other iron medicines do.
It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates
the appetite, aids the assimilation of food, re-
lieves Heartburn and Belching, and strength-
ens the muscles and nerves.
For Intermitent Fevers, Lassitude, Lack of
Energy, etc., it has no equal.
The genuine has above trade mark and
crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other.
Made only by BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

COAL.

Best Lehigh Coal for sale from
yard, at lowest prices, in
any quantity.

Orders for coal may be left at John
A. Saxton's store. Coal should be
ordered one day before it is needed.
GEO. F. SAXTON.

Tomlin & Smith

Have received this week a supply of

FALL GOODS

Ladies' and Children's Hosiery (cotton
and wool)
CORSETS—Coraline, Duplex, Doctor
Warner's Health, and other makes.
GLOVES—new Fall shades.
Veiling, Collars,
Handkerchiefs—the latest styles.
SOAP—Colgate's, Cachemire Boquet,
Glycerine, Honey, and Oatmeal.
DRESS GOODS,—Black and Colored
Cashmere.
Dr. as Trimmings,—Silesia, Drilling, and
Cambric.
White Goods, Nainsook, Lawn, and
Cross barred Muslin.
Full assortment of NOTIONS.
New Goods Every Week

Hot & Cold BATHS

AT THE

Hammonton Steam Laundry.

Will be open every Monday, Tuesday,
and Saturday, or any day when
running. Every Saturday eve-
ning until ten, and on Sunday morning.
Single Baths, : Twenty Cents.
Special Terms to Families.

This paper is kept on file at the office of

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AYER & SON'S MANUAL
ESTIMATES FOR ADVERTISING FREE
Read in the Manual

BARGAINS

Bargains!

Bankrupt Stock!

Hats, Caps, Gloves,
Ready-Made Clothing

Also, a large Stock of

Dry Goods

AND

Notions.

New Goods received weekly.

All at greatly
Reduced Prices

Call and examine goods.

E. Stockwell,

Bellevue, Avenue,
Hammonton, New Jersey.

D. W. JACOBS

REPAIRS

Sewing Machines & Organs.

Orders sent by mail (Hammonton Post
Office) or left at Stockwell's store,
will receive prompt attention.

BUY YOUR

Bread and Cakes

Pies, Rolls, Buns,

Etc., Etc.,

Baked Fresh Every Day,

At Packer's

"Old Reliable" Hammon-
ton Bakery.

Patronize home industry, and encourage
home enterprise. By so doing you
will the better enable us to serve
you, and thus deserve your patronage.

Baker's Liquid Yeast

Which most people prefer, made fresh
every day.

Fruits and Confections

As usual.

Wm. D. PACKER.

90 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE.

Close to SCHOOLS, CHURCHES,
POST-OFFICES, and R. R. DEPOTS,
in the CENTRE of the Town of Ham-
monton.

Prices Reasonable. Terms Easy.

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A. J. SMITH, Hammonton, N. J.,
P. O. Box 299.

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tains more than twenty-five
columns of entertaining reading
each week. Thus, in a year
we furnish you 1300 columns
of fresh news items, stories,
etc., all for \$1.25.

Indian Summer.

Bright dream that came, and, like a spirit child,
Lived in our fields with influence pure and mild,
Strolled o'er hills, where autumn's copes, alone,
With signal torch, gave answer to the pain.
Sweet played her sunny smile on gently shaded brow
While nature kind withheld the wild flowers
eastward-bow,
And young birds in the woods, whose notes
came sad and low,
Piped gayly and forgot their soon from home must go.
But shadows ere have wove their web o'er things below:
The golden-rod must nod, the grass to slumber go,
The young birds spread their wings for first long weary flight,
While far above the southern cross shall guide them in the night.
October's tears that fall shall quench the fields' glow:
The lighted cone too soon no voice of songster know,
November dews are near, her morning breath shall chill
Each pulse that waits to beat again with Indian summer still.

AFTER MANY DAYS.

As the Widow Wilson returned from milking, with her little son Johnny, she saw a wrecked-down young man leaning over the garden gate.
Those wild, hungry eyes looked into the foaming milk pail, awakening a feeling of pity in Mrs. Wilson's gentle heart that could never see any form of suffering unmoved.
The man, pulling his hat over his eyes, as though afraid of being seen, said:
"Will you give me a drink of milk, ma'am?"
Going into the house, Mrs. Wilson cut a thick slice of brown and white bread, and a bowl of warm milk, and took them down to him.
The man—rather lad, for he could not have been over seventeen—sat as though he was famished. Handing back the bowl and plate with a "Thank you, ma'am," he drew a long sigh of satisfaction.
"Have you come a long way?" said Mrs. Wilson, as she noticed the dust on his boots and the weary aspect.
"A very long way."
"Where are you going?"
The lad made no reply to this, save by a wistful, troubled look; and Mrs. Wilson continued:
"You've run away from home haven't you?"
Seemingly reassured by that motherly look and tone, the young fellow said:
"I don't know. It was never any home to me after father brought his new wife there. She turned his heart against me, so that he treated me worse than a dog, but I don't know but I have stayed if I had thought I'd have to do this. I started to find Uncle John, who lives in Rhode Island; but I hadn't much time to go, as I don't expect to be there myself more than two or three weeks in the summer. Perhaps your mother would like to do so?"
Here the lad caught a glimpse of two homesteads at the foot of the hill on which the house stood.
"There they are!" he cried, in agony of horror; "bouncing me down as if I was a wild beast! Oh, lady! for pity's sake, hide me somewhere!"
Giving one glance at the homestead, where were partially hidden by the trees, Mrs. Wilson seized one of the hands held out to her, saying:
"Come with me."
After seeing the fugitive safely stowed away in the attic chamber, Mrs. Wilson returned to the gate, having scarcely done when the homestead made their appearance. On perceiving her the older of the two said:
"Madam, we are constables of the county, in pursuit of a young fellow who has broken jail, and who is wanted for a brown coat and pants, all of them very much the worse for wear. Have you seen any one answering to this description?"
"Yes, only a few minutes ago."
"We thought he must have passed here. Did he go up or down?" said the constable, referring to the course of the river.
"He went up."
"Urging their horses forward they dashed on."
Mrs. Wilson bent over the pale, cold face that was lying on the attic floor, and noted its youthfulness of outline and expression.
"Supposing it was Johnny?" she thought, as the blue eyes opened, staring wildly into hers.
"They're gone; you are quite safe," she said, in response to the terror depicted in every feature.
"No, ma'am," he said, in reply to her questions; "I didn't do anything to be put in jail, for more to pick a little fruit or corn, or something of that kind when I was most starved. But I fell in with some men on the road—real bad, they were, though I didn't know it until afterwards. They gave me something to eat and treated me so friendly that I stayed with them one night, and the next morning a lot of people swooped down upon the camp and took us all off to jail. One of the fellows who was with me stole into my pocket, so it would have gone bad with me if I hadn't got away."
Mrs. Wilson's soft heart was accompanied by a shrewdness in judging a character which did not admit of her being easily deceived, and she believed the story that was told her. After seeing her weary guest comforted and sleeping on the cot bed in the attic chamber she spent more than half the night in fixing

HONDURAS.

A Land Fertile and Rich with Precious Metals and Wonderful Rivalry.
Honduras is a wonderful land, and no one can even estimate its immense wealth. Gold, silver, precious stones, rubber and opals are among its resources. The country is a plateau, and is about the size of the State of Ohio. Prior to the year 1821 it was teeming with mining enterprises. Gold and silver were mined in great quantities all over the country. The inhabitants were Spaniards, and they were the finest engineers in the world at that time. In 1821 the great revolution occurred. The engineers and most of the inhabitants were either driven out or killed. The people who captured the land knew nothing about mining, and as a consequence the thousands of tons of ore containing silver and gold, mined over 70 years ago, still lie there on the top of the ground.
The Spaniards and Indians are a mixture of the two races. Their chief characteristic is honesty. During the five months of my stay I never heard of a thief. A German physician whom I met there, and who had been in Honduras for many years, told me that he had found a valuable package of papers. He was unable to find them, and so continued his journey. Eight days afterward a native overtook him, and with a polite bow handed him the package of papers, asking him if he had not lost them. The overjoyed doctor offered him a \$20 gold piece, but the man refused to touch it, saying he had only done his duty. He had found them, and knowing that a stranger had passed that way several days before, immediately mounted his mule and traveled till he overtook him. He would hardly describe the hospitality with which an American is received by the natives. The government is also extremely liberal toward American enterprises. The constitution of the country is taken almost bodily from the constitution of the United States, and the government is run in much the same way.
The land is very fertile. Cotton of a finer quality and a greater yield than that raised in our country is being successfully introduced. Sugar cane, which was planted 20 years ago, and from which 20 crops have been harvested, is just as fine as at first. The scenery is unsurpassed. There are immense forests in which the stately cedar, mahogany, rubber trees, in which beautiful birds fill the air with sweet songs. Game abounds in great quantities. Honduras is the home of the iguana or edible lizard. One day I dined in the house of the mayor of a small town and ate heartily of what I supposed was tender stewed chicken. It was a turkey, and I was almost paralyzed by asking me how I liked iguana.
Another of the wonders of that country is the remains of beautiful temples built centuries ago by the Aztecs. In some instances almost covered by earth, are to be seen idols, monuments and pillars of the most beautiful workmanship. Companies have been sent to collect these valuable relics, making explorations in sections hitherto untroubled by any American foot. The ruins of the great city of Copan are conducting its operations gives some idea of the beauty of the place. It is El Paraiso, or the paradise.
Another thing this country is noted for is the absence of crime. The people, though craved in their habits, are healthy and long-lived. Physicians and medicines are almost unknown. Malaria fevers are being organized in New York and other cities, some of them are already in unexpected successful operation, to develop and realize the resources of this land of treasures.
The Make-Up.
"In character representations," said the actor, "a good make-up is essential. In many cases it will pull a bit of bad acting through. Until within a few years the make-up of the actor excelled the native-born Americans in this regard, but the latter have picked up and now average second to none in the art of making up. But it's a great study. Of course the actor's face should correspond with the conception of the character to be portrayed. A picture must be drawn in the mind of the actor, and he must be prepared, and then transferred to the face of the actor. This maintains consistency with the lines he speaks. Careful study this in the mirror before applying a line to the features. I will demonstrate to you."
He then proceeded to lay a foundation of pulverized chalk, applying it with a brush. He then applied the red, distributed, making a surface of red. He then prepared his canvas. This completed, his face assumed the expression of the old man described. He then indicated the black dots, several little streaks of grease paint, of many colors and combinations of shades, and proceeded to nonchalantly follow the lines indicated. He blended these with a camel's hair pencil until they expressed the desired effect. A touch of rouge here and a little India ink and yellow ochre there, and the picture was complete. He then indicated the hollow cheeks and eccentric-looking.
The actor had adjusted his lights and approached the glass in the corner of the stage. He then looked at his reflection and the actor's customarily handsome features were contracted out of shape. His brows were elevated in an extravagant way, and his nose, which was a little wider over his forehead, "O'way's foot" was in the corner of his eyes, and by a

A Strange Story.

A romantic and interesting story comes from Brookline, Plymouth county, Mass., of which the following is a summary: Over thirty years ago, Leonard Poole, a young man of Holbrook, Mass., said good-bye to his wife and infant daughter and started for California, saying that he should not return, and he had made his fortune. The wife heard frequently from the wanderer and received remittances. Years passed, and still the husband remained separated from his family.
In the hope of bettering his condition Mr. Poole went from one State to another, following the occupation of a miner. In his letters he emphasized the fact that he should not return to the home of his youth until he had amassed a sufficient fortune to provide for his family comfortably during the remainder of their lives. The daughter in course of time became the wife of Mr. Luther A. Hayden, of Brookline. About a year ago since Mr. Poole died at the residence of her daughter.
Some time ago Leonard Poole decided to return to his home, and, according to his person all his wealth, which is supposed to have been quite large, he started to make the journey. While the train was on its way, a passenger was crossing the plains it was captured by a gang of robbers. Among the victims was Poole, and every cent of his hard earned money, upon which he had depended to make his last days comfortable, was taken from him, and he was thrown off of the train while it was in motion. He was found by a company of miners, who carried him to his home. The injuries he had sustained slightly affected the brain, so that, while the time he acted strangely, he was prepared for the journey, and on the day he started a letter was forwarded to Mr. Hayden naming the time when Mr. Poole would probably reach Boston. The letter did not reach Hayden until a day or two later, when he learned of his father-in-law's arrival, when he at once went to Boston.
It is ascertained that Poole reached that city, but there all trace of him for the time was lost. The attention of the police was called to the matter, and it was learned that Poole had been found wandering about Boston in a dazed condition, was arrested, taken before the court as a vagrant, and sent to the State Workhouse at Bridgewater. Mr. Hayden visited that institution and found his father-in-law. The proper steps to secure his release were at once taken, and he is now at his daughter's residence in Brookline. His health is much shattered, but is improving.
A Bad Family Mix.
The case of Joseph Haley and Company vs. Samuel Haley, which was argued and decided by the Court of Appeals at Frankfort, Ky., is one of the strangest cases that has ever reached the Court for adjudication. The appeal is from a decision of the Circuit Court of the County of Boone, Ky., in 1883. He had two wives living and one dead. By Martha, his first wife, he had five children; by his second and dead wife he had four children; and by his third wife, he had six. After the birth of three children to the first wife the husband instituted suit against her for divorce on the ground that she was insane. He was pronounced insane by a jury in accordance therewith was rendered by the Court in 1847. He then married his second wife, but lived illicitly with his first wife, by whom he became the father of Margaret, who became his third wife, after the divorce had been granted. His second wife died, and his first wife had the divorce proceedings set aside and was again pronounced sane. He then married her, and she was again pronounced insane by a jury, and the case was over towards prosecuting the suit to a termination, and the case was finally filed in the condition of a relation between the first wife's marital relations. Subsequently when the daughter Margaret arrived at years of maturity she was duly and legally married to her father, by which the mother was a concubine.
The children of the first marriage also claim to be heirs-at-law, which the children of the other two marriages resist on the ground that it cannot be proved that their father was at any time the lawful husband of Martha Haley. The children of the second marriage claim to be the only heirs of the deceased, because the third marriage was unnatural and therefore void. Both of the issues of the latter marriage are equally interested in proving the illegitimacy of the first, otherwise the first would be held the only heirs-at-law, and the two last offspring of bigamous unions. The singular relation is then developed of a daughter attempting to prove her father's illegitimacy, and thereby recover property at the expense of her reputation and that of her mother, who is also her mother-in-law.
President of France.
The French Assembly met on Dec. 11 to elect a President of the Republic. Jules Grévy was elected President of the French Republic on January 30th, 1879, for the term of seven years, and his successor will therefore take office at the beginning of next February. For the selection of President the Senate and Chamber of Deputies meet together as the National Assembly, and elect by a majority vote.
No one will dare maintain that it is better to do injustice than to bear it.

Slumber-Land.

Oh baby mine, the night is here,
The night that drifts so slowly near
The realms of Slumber-land.
Gently the waters ebb and flow,
Sleeping through maddening hours of snow,
That border Slumber-land.
Mother's arms are the sails and boat
And mother's voice the winds that float
Your bark to Slumber-land.
Beautiful dreams, instead of aunts
Feeling visions people the strands
Of far-off Slumber-land.
Sleepy sands that creep into eyes
Ever so open, ever so wise,
Wafted from Slumber-land.
Hush! I'm sure you are almost there
Breathing the drowsy mystic air
That floats through Slumber-land.
Now a kiss on the rosy face,
Just to show we have won the race—
The race to Slumber-land.

THE NURSE-MAID'S PLACE.

"What shall I do?" said Linda Carroll, holding her white hands together. "Grandmother has gone up like a skyrocket. Grandmother does nothing but cry, and I haven't a friend in the world, or any means of earning a shilling. They wouldn't take me anywhere as governess, or as assistant in any shop, with out experiences and references. I've painted a flower-piece, and it hangs in the stationer's window as it hangs for six months.
"I offered to sew for the dressmaker, and as soon as she saw my needlework she said: 'Ah, goodness gracious, that would never do!' My superficial education was very poor for a young girl, but it is of no use to a poor girl who needs to earn her living; and I begin to be afraid that what grandmother says about our going into the streets to beg may come true, absurd as it sounds!"
And she took up the newspaper and looked over the advertisements.
"Wanted, a young, genteel person to act as a nurse-maid to a sick child. Salary \$10 per week. Apply to Mrs. Bellamy, 123 Broadway."
And noting the number she put on her plainest hat and mantle and hurried out into the street.
She found the house after a walk of an hour—a handsome residence—and having been ushered into the reception room, was received by a neat, elderly woman.
"The arrangements are all left in my hands," said this person, smoothing her apron. "You would be wanted to take care of a motherless child. Poor Mrs. Bellamy died last week, and a common servant will not do. Mr. Bellamy relies on my discretion. I'm the housekeeper—have been for ten years. He is a broken-hearted man; never looks up or speaks to any one. Dear Mrs. Bellamy had a most trying disposition. I believe she generally scolded him all night; and she got pneumonia, throwing up the cellar, and she shut it. But that was all her nerves, and he adored her. He'll never recover her loss. He has a hand and hair in a lock on his watch chain. You won't expect much gaiety in this afflicted household, but you'll have Sunday afternoons—I'll take Master Thomas then—and an evening once a week. What references?"
Linda smiled.
"What grandmother do?" she asked.
And then she told her little story.
Mrs. Possett listened and considered. Finally she agreed to waive reference, and offered a pound a week. That sum Linda knew would secure a nice room in her present place of residence for her grandmother, and she accepted the position thankfully. At home she spoke of her position as that of a governess, and the old lady wept afresh, as well she might when Linda's modest trunk was carried away.
Master Tommy was an unmanageable little boy, who seemingly inherited his mother's temper. A regular battle was necessary before he could be washed or clothed. He tore things for mere mischief's sake, and was as fond of biting as a mad dog; but Linda was cool, quiet and good humored. In a week or so she got the mastery over him, and even began to teach him to be a better nurse-maid for him. So, at your month is up next Monday, I'll pay you now in place of warning, and you can pack up at once."
Linda looked at the old lady quietly, paused a moment, said "Very well," and walked out of the room.
Her little trunk stood in the lumber-room; she opened it and began to take down her few plain gowns.
Suddenly Tommy's voice reached her, crying, "Where's my Linda?"
"Linda is going away. She's naughty," she answered, without looking around.
"Leaving Tommy? What do you mean?" cried Mr. Bellamy.
He came into the lumber-room and stood near her, looking down at her.
"Mrs. Penfeather has dismissed me," she said.
"But I have not," said Mr. Bellamy. He bent towards her, he looked at her as a master would look at a servant. Suddenly Linda understood all.
"It is right that I should go," she thought; and yet her tears fell faster. Yes, she not only loved Tommy, but she certainly liked Mr. Bellamy very much.
"I'll break the child's heart if you go," said Mr. Bellamy. "Mrs. Penfeather oversteps her privileges. Linda, my dear child, you can't go. I have thought for some time that you never must. It is my duty to give little Tommy a mother, and I—I'm so very fond of you. Won't you marry me?"
He put his arm about her waist. He

had gone down stairs to get a tub of hot water for his bath; when he returned he was gone. She hurried about the house, and soon heard loud groans from the study on the second floor.
The door stood open; peeping in, she saw a tall man lying on a sofa, and Master Tommy standing near by, holding out his hair by handfuls. With every tug the sufferer groaned, but made no resistance.
"Tommy," called Linda—"Tommy, come here! Really, sir, you ought not to allow that!"
Tommy obeyed, and ran to her. The martyr lifted up his head.
"Don't disturb him," he said, mournfully. "I would deny nothing to her child. I wish to do my duty by him at least."
"That is not the way to do it, sir," said Linda. "Absurd indulgence is injurious to any child."
She led Tommy away.
The next morning, as she was instructing him in the alphabet, a tangled head of black hair appeared at the door; a thim, tall figure followed, and Mr. Bellamy, with a dejected air and tone, inquired, "May I come in?"
Linda hastened to place a chair, and went on with her lesson.
The father eyed her with a wistful look.
"You seem to manage him," he said. "I try to, sir," said Linda.
"He has his sainted mother's face," said Mr. Bellamy.
The child, with his blunt nose and rough cheeks, was not particularly snugg-like, but Linda, as in duty bound, bowed gravely.
"It comforts me to see him," said Mr. Bellamy. "May I come often?"
"This is your own house, sir," said Linda.
From that day Mr. Bellamy sat in the nursery a great deal. In the evenings he took Tommy to walk. At the end of that month he raised Linda's wages.
As the summer wore on and the year of his mourning glided by he bestowed many confidences on his nursery governess. He remembered each cause of complaint his late wife had had against him, and desired Linda's opinion. Generally she found him not to blame.
By slow degrees he grew more cheerful, and at last brought home a top for Tommy and set it spinning.
On the anniversary of his wife's death he took Linda and Tommy to her grave and wept there.
"A broken-hearted man," said Mr. Bellamy, said Mrs. Possett. "But it seems singular to me that he didn't take the child instead of you."
The week after Mrs. Penfeather and one of Tommy's aunts came to make a visit. There was a good deal of whispering in the housekeeper's room; and one evening Mrs. Penfeather entered the nursery with a haughty air, and seating herself in a rocking-chair, addressed herself to Linda.
"I am the late Mrs. Bellamy's mother, as I suppose you know; and I have come over to see how Tommy is getting on. I can't say I think he is doing well at all, and I believe I can find a better nurse-maid for him. So, at your month is up next Monday, I'll pay you now in place of warning, and you can pack up at once."
Linda looked at the old lady quietly, paused a moment, said "Very well," and walked out of the room.
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TOBOGGANING IN NEW JERSEY.

The Great Slide at Orange, N. J., and How it is to be Used.
With the exception of one in Vermont and one in Saratoga, the toboggan slide near Orange is the only slide in the United States. The Essex County Toboggan Club is probably the most aristocratic and noteworthy institution of the kind in the world. It is doubtful whether the toboggan societies of Canada number so many persons who are prominent in society as the club whose headquarters are at Orange. There are 200 members, and many of them are young men well known in New York, both socially and in business. Oliver Summer Tait is the president of the club, and among the directors or governors, as they are called, are F. H. Powers Farr, James R. Pitcher, Edward D. Page Appleton, D. Palmer, William F. Kidder and Cortlandt Parker, Jr.
Work was begun on the slide some time ago and since it began hundreds of persons have visited it and looked on with curiosity. The slide is composed of spruce boards, laid lengthwise, and is on the property of Mrs. Henry Williams in Orange Valley. Mrs. Williams is also one of the members of the club. The slide is over 1,000 feet in length and about four feet wide on the flat, with eighteen-inch slide guides flanking outward. The track down which the toboggans will speed is not a direct descent, but undulates, after the fashion of a Coney Island gravity road. A raised platform twenty-six feet square is erected at the top of the hill, about 150 feet above the foot of the slide. A chute ten feet in length and two feet wide has been built near the center of this platform. In this chute the toboggan is placed. At a given signal, a man who understands the business, having been employed by a Canadian toboggan club, starts the toboggan with its passengers down the sharp descent. If nothing happens, it will rush first up and then down until it is within 100 feet of the terminus. There it will strike an abrupt ascent, on which its force will soon be spent.
Four large lamps are to be placed on the slide, and the toboggan will be distributed along the line of the slide. In order to prevent boys from running on the slide and to keep bicycle riders and roller skaters from experimenting on it, the club has stationed three men as guards over the slide. These guards are provided with uniforms consisting of red coats, red and blue caps, canvas leggings and moccasins. Carpenters were hard at work during the past week erecting a suitable structure for sheltering the guards and storing the toboggans. Three rooms have been engaged with a hotel at the base of the slide and fitted up as club rooms. That the employment of guards was a wise move is shown by the fact that scores of bicyclists and roller skaters have come to the slide and asked to risk a spin down its surface. Ladies as well as gentlemen belong to the club. The men wear the colors of the club—red and blue—but the ladies can select any color they prefer.
One of the members in speaking of the club and the sport said: "The word toboggan is not fully understood here as it is in Canada. The toboggan is composed of thin strips of wood two feet wide and six or eight feet long, curled up in front to throw off the snow. The form is preserved by thongs of deer's skin. On this place a good toboggan is a buffalo robe, and you have a toboggan. The outfit to be worn while tobogganing is peculiar, as the snow is apt to penetrate ordinary clothing. The outfit usually consists of a heavy coat of red or blue, with a hood or cape, a long cap, knee-breeches, long woolen stockings, moose skin moccasins and fur gaiters. The ladies appear in gay blanket coats of red or white, or wear fur mantles with showy white 'clouds' wound over their fur caps. I can assure you they look charming."
This member said the speed attained by the toboggan was something tremendous. He rode once one of the natural slides in Canada when the mile was made in fifty-two seconds. The toboggan to be used on the slide at Orange will easily accommodate six persons. The passengers sit in a row, the steeper side sideways on an elevation of the cushion at the rear of the toboggan. He guides the craft with one or both feet. One toboggan costume for a man costs about \$25, while a lady's complete outfit is worth over \$50.
BURMAH.
In Marco Polo's travels the first mention of Burmah in the medieval language of Europe is to be found. He calls the kingdom Men, in Chinese fashion; and after narrating his approach to it by a down-hill journey of two and a half days, and a much longer passage through a wild country, he pauses to tell of a great battle which had taken place between the forces of the King of Men, who he describes as graphically that it seems probable that he gathered his account from the lips of those who had been present at it. An army of the "Great Khan" had approached the frontier of Burmah, and the Burmese King advanced against it with sixty thousand men and two thousand elephants, having on their backs towers of timber, each of which contained from twelve to sixteen warriors. The Tartar force was the weaker, and the Tartar horses were scared by the elephants, and broke in disorder. Then Nescandin, the Tartar Captain, ordered his men to tie their horses to trees and to take their bows, in the use of which they were very expert. The elephants in their turn, could not stand the arrows, many were slain, and at last they died with a terrific rush into a forest bordering the plain of battle, destroying the wooden castles as they forced their way through the trees. A fierce hand-to-hand fight ensued, and such was the noise of battle, says Polo, that "God might have thundered and no man would have heard it." The Chinese annals, which corroborate Marco's data, mention that stakes had been fixed in order to injure the elephants. After the defeat of the Burmese, two hundred of these animals were taken alive by the Tartars, and the Great Khan ever afterwards kept elephants as auxiliaries in war. Polo then goes on to describe those great wonders of Amien (a city which he calls Amien) that he identifies with the Old Pagan, the towers of gold and silver erected near the tomb of a King. One was covered with gold to the thickness of a finger, and the other with silver in a like manner. These towers shone brilliantly in the sun, and to each were attached bells respectively of gold and silver, that tinkled in the wind. A doubtful version is then given of a conquest, the occurrence of which is confirmed both by the Burmese and Chinese annals. The "Great Khan" having an opportunity of soldiers and glees about his court, sent an army of them to conquer Men, a task they duly effected. The towers of gold and silver excited their cupidity, but their master, with the reverence of his Nation for the dead, would not suffer these monuments to be pulled down. The Burmese historians estimate the Mongol invaders of their country on that occasion as amounting to six million of horses and twenty million of foot.
Ludovic di Varthema, most naive and entertaining of travelers, visited Burmah towards the close of the fifteenth century, but he has not much to say about it that is not touched upon by others who followed him there. He speaks among other things, of the long and thick timber, of the plentifulness of civet cats, and of the marvelous jewelry of the King, the rings of gold and gems about his arms and legs, the rings upon his fingers, and his earm that "hung down half a palm" with the weight of their adornment. During the next century a good many Europeans seemed to have strayed into this remote land. Burmah changed its divisions frequently at this time. First one King and then another rose to prominence and destroyed or made tributary his fellow Kings. In the consequence series of wars European partisans were engaged, notably a good many Portuguese. About the middle of the century there arose a great King, known to fame as Brama, of Toungoo, and under him Burmah seems to have attained its greatest power, and to have impressed all travelers with its riches and magnificence. Brama is spoken of as exceeding the "Great Turk" in power, and as having one million five hundred thousand men at his command. During this prosperous time, Ralph Fitch, a merchant of London reached the country, and has recorded what he saw there. He admired the straight streets of the capital, so protected by rows of palm trees, that you might walk in the shade all day. He was struck, as most people were, by the honors paid to the sacred elephants, which extended even to washing their feet in silver basins, and he mentions how wild elephants were captured by anointing decoys with a peculiar scented ointment. When a white elephant was caught, each merchant had to make a donation of half a ducat. Of black elephants of war the King had no fewer than five thousand. In the country were mines of rubies, sapphires and spinelles.
Manners are the shadows of virtues, the momentary display of those qualities which our fellow creatures love and revere. If we strive to become the men which we are, we shall find that the performance of our duties, the

The Shortest Day.

Monday, Dec. 21st, was called the shortest day of the year 1885. Nine hours and ten minutes constituted the time between daylight and twilight. The sun rose on that day at 7 o'clock and 36 minutes, set at 4 o'clock and 34 minutes.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT.

Nothing pleases us so the secrets of our own souls as religion.

The second pleasure is a generous act in the great mind's great tribute.

Applause is the spirit of noble minds, the end and aim of weak ones.

Innate rudeness, in spite of restraint, will betray itself by awkwardness.

He who has no respect for religion, can have no true respect for himself.

No matter how much sense a man may possess, he can stand a little flattery.

The true respect for a miserable existence is to quarrel with Providence.

Never confide secrets. Lock them up in the storehouse of your own memory.

Adulations, like God's angels, will move away when they have done their errand.

Jealousy and envy are the hidden rocks on which many staunch vessels are wrecked.

The intelligibility of wisdom is to do things things living, which are to be desired when dying.

The fates are sometimes very cruel. But, every cloud there are two warm rays of sunshine.

What we wish to do we think we can do, but when we do not wish a thing it becomes impossible.

He who thinks too much of himself will be in danger of being forgotten by the rest of the world.

There are many men whose tongues might govern multitudes, if they could govern their tongues.

The true empire of genius—its sovereign sway—must be over home and over the hearts of kindred men.

Affections are the feet of the mind, and therefore set a watch over them, lest they make her miscarry.

To be wise is to feel that all that is earthly is transient, and to experience misfortune is to become wise.

Homely people are nearly always of pleasant disposition, and a pleasant disposition is the best of companions.

The kaleidoscope of time shows many changes but none more wonderful than when a just man conquers his enemies.

Money spent on myself may be a millionth about my neck; money spent on others may give me wings like the angels.

Punctuality is a good trait in anybody's character, and frequently leaves an indelible impression upon one's memory.

Some men are of the opinion that the world owes them a living. This is an error. You must make the world give you a living.

It is good for us to think no grace or blessing truly ours till we have lost it. God has blessed some one else with it through us.

Experience teaches us indulgence. The wisest is he who doubts his own judgment with regard to others motives which excite his fellow men.

Our eyesight is the most exquisite of our senses, yet it does not serve us to discern wisdom; if it did, what a glow of love would the kindly within us.

There is only one opinion of others one may oppose to all the wit and argument of infidelity—that no man ever repented of being a Christian on his death bed.

The immortality of the age says one, is with some a standard topic of complaint. But if anyone likes to be moral I can see nothing in the age to prevent him.

No trait of character is rarer, none more admirable, than thoughtful independence of the opinions of others combined with a sensitive regard to the feeling of others.

True love is eternal, infinite, and always like itself. It is equal and pure without violent passion, and is seen with white hairs, and is always young in the heart.

About one-half of all the trouble in this world is manufactured to order out of nothing, and a large portion of the other half is the result of not knowing the true value of things.

God loves to give; and he loves to have his people give. He does not like to have them covetous. As to the covetous, so to speak, when we learn to give, and love to give, we become like him.

The best recipe for going through life in an exquisite way is to be thoughtful and independent of the opinions of others combined with a sensitive regard to the feeling of others.

There is nothing so silly, or in its own way so ill-directed, as that fluid confidence which tells us that we are the wisest of all men—unless it be the want of delicacy which asks for what is not voluntarily given and what is not warranted by the term of friendship.

Paul writes to the Corinthians of the early Christian church: "Let every one of you lay by him store as God hath prospered him." How is it now? What church is there among the most flourishing of whose members we say "God hath prospered them?" There may be such, but if so, they are "few and far between." And yet this giving is just as much a part of our duty, as our worship, as prayer, or our Christian service; and how can we expect a blessing until we have brought all the "fifties into the storehouse?"

LEAD PENCILS.

How they are Made at the Faber Factory, Near Nuremberg.

We first enter a large basement room containing two rows of huge vats placed in a descending series, like steps. The row is devoted to the purification of the graphite, the other to that of the clay, and the process is the same for both. The raw material is thrown into the first vat, and a quantity of water added; the mixture is then thoroughly stirred and afterwards allowed to settle, when the valuable ingredients rise to the top, or remain in suspension, while the earth and stones sink to the bottom. A plug is then withdrawn, and the water runs off, and the thickly impregnated water falls into the second receptacle, while the mass of mud remains in the first.

In this manner the material passes through five times, when it has become sufficiently pure to be poured into a bag of thick cloth, which is subjected to a heavy press until the water is drained away, and the lead or clay is left in a solid mass, when it is placed in a tub to collect the water which slowly escapes from the tremendous pressure, and falls in thick gray drops from the wooden trough beneath the stones.

This process is repeated ten or twelve times, when the mass is again dried in the oven. Afterward it is laid upon a flat surface and hammered for a considerable time, then shaped into a cone, and sent to the second press, from beneath which it falls in spirals of different sizes corresponding to the operations through which it is pressed. These spirals are collected and handed over to operators, who sit before a table and busy themselves in straightening the stiff flexible cords by laying them into grooves to a corresponding size.

The boards when filed, are laid upon shelves just below the ceiling, where the warm air of the room will have most effect. After a few days the lead is ready for other hands to be cut to the length required for pencils, and carefully assorted; the perfect specimens are then laid in boxes and sent to another room, where they are inclosed in larger boxes, iron hermetically sealed and subjected to the intense heat of a furnace fire for five hours, when the lead is sufficiently tempered for writing purposes, and passes into the hands of the workmen who furnish the wooden inclosures, though it must bear the scrutiny of the faithful proprietor, who personally makes trial of a specimen of each.

Each of each box before he allows it to go forth under the stamp of his honest name.

The refuse ends and broken pieces of lead are sent back to the press, where they become incorporated with a fresh mass, so there is no waste of the precious material. We may now leave the lead manufactory and enter the inclosure building appropriated to the workman in cedar. As we ascend the stairs the air is heavy with the spicy perfume, and green blocks and slabs of the pink and white wood, just as they are cut from their American forests, are lying in the passage. On opening the door which leads into the first workroom we find ourselves in a cloud of dust and heat.

Of soft shavings, the work of the many fine saws which are revolving so rapidly in their frames as to appear stationary, with the hoarse growl of the machinery below is exchanged for a sharp buzz, as though gigantic bees and flies were endeavoring to escape from spider's webs as strong as a ship's cable. Here we witness the whole process of sawing the wood for pencils. One workman holds the block under a saw which works with right force and prepares the slabs for a more delicate machine which grinds the wood to the proper thickness; another set of tools, also worked by steam, gives the requisite angles to each half of the form; another makes the groove for the lead, and then gives what he has finished to another until it thus passes from hand to hand through the successive stages of development. One lays the lead into its groove, another guides, a third applies the cover of the wood and glues the halves together.

In the room devoted to the final processes—the polishing, coloring, gilding, stamping and packing of the pencils—only women and girls are employed. It is the old story of Vulcan and Venus, though the harmonious music of the school, and the beautiful is perhaps better exemplified in the workmanship than in the workers!

Health, vigor, riches, and all the other things called good, operate like an evil to the vicious and unjust as they do as benefits to the just.

Biaphoria of carbon, M. Pasteur thinks, will become the most efficacious of all antiseptics, as it is also the cheapest, costing but a fraction of a penny per pound in large quantity. It is likewise the best antiseptic known, and for this purpose may, it is thought, be useful for preserving woodwork in tropical countries. Some idea of the value of this substance may be gathered from the fact, that more than 8,000,000 pounds of the substance are used annually to check the ravages of the pestiferous Cochine bug, as produced, though an extremely offensive compound in respect to odor, is capable of complete purification.

Queer Orders for Drugs.

"The run on cough medicines has begun," remarked the proprietor of a corner drug store to a reporter the other evening, "and it is time to put away cholera mixtures. We druggists have a desperate enemy in cholera, and we must meet the changes in demand, as one season follows another. Of course, some drugs always are in demand, and some are not. For example, those drugs are known to us as 'base' drugs, because they are used as the base of nearly all the prescriptions. Physicians usually write the names of several of these base drugs, and then make some illegible scrawl which the druggist must translate, and then make some illegible scrawl which the druggist must translate, and then make some illegible scrawl which the druggist must translate."

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MORSE NOTES.

"The run on cough medicines has begun," remarked the proprietor of a corner drug store to a reporter the other evening, "and it is time to put away cholera mixtures. We druggists have a desperate enemy in cholera, and we must meet the changes in demand, as one season follows another. Of course, some drugs always are in demand, and some are not. For example, those drugs are known to us as 'base' drugs, because they are used as the base of nearly all the prescriptions. Physicians usually write the names of several of these base drugs, and then make some illegible scrawl which the druggist must translate, and then make some illegible scrawl which the druggist must translate, and then make some illegible scrawl which the druggist must translate."

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SCIENTIFIC.

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SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

The most popular weekly newspaper devoted to science, mechanics, engineering, discoveries, inventions and patents ever published. Every number illustrated with splendid engravings. This publication furnishes a most valuable encyclopedia of information which no person should be without. The popularity of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN is such that its circulation nearly equals that of all other papers of its class combined. Price, \$3.20 a year. Discount to Clubs. Sold by all newsdealers. MUNN & CO., Publishers, No. 31 Broadway, N.Y.

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The Patent Office and have prepared more than One Hundred Thousand applications for patents in the United States and foreign countries. Caveats, Trade-Marks, Copyrights, Assignments, and all other papers relating to the rights of inventors in the United States, Canada, England, France, Germany and other foreign countries, prepared at short notice and on reasonable terms. Information as to obtaining patents cheerfully given without charge. Hand-books of information sent free. Notice of the Scientific American sent free. The advantage of such notice is well understood by all persons who wish to dispose of their inventions. Address: MUNN & CO., Office: SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN, 31 Broadway, New York.

VIGOROUS HEALTH FOR MEN.

NERVOUS DEBILITY, weakness, and loss of energy, and numerous other ailments, resulting from over-exhaustion, are cured by the use of HARRIS' PASTILLES. These pastilles are made from the most pure and potent ingredients, and are guaranteed to cure all the above ailments, and to restore the system to its normal state. They are sold by all druggists, and can be obtained by mail on receipt of the price, \$1.00 per box. Address: HARRIS' PASTILLES, 100 West 125th St., New York, N.Y.

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A Radical Cure FOR SPERMATORRHEA AND IMPOTENCY.

Tested for over 5 years by use in thousands of cases.

Free TRIAL FOR MEN.

SEND ADDRESS TO: HARRIS' PASTILLES, 100 West 125th St., New York, N.Y.

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AYER'S Cherry Pectoral.

No other complaints are so insidious in their attack as those affecting the throat and lungs. The ordinary cough, cold, croup, whooping-cough, or cold, resulting from a trifling or unconscious exposure, is often the beginning of a fatal sickness. AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL has well proven its efficacy in a forty years' fight with throat and lung diseases, and should be taken in all cases without delay.

A Terrible Cough Cured.

"In 1857 I took a severe cold, which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded me the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continued use of the PECTORAL a permanent cure was effected. I am now 40 years old, hale and hearty, and am satisfied your CHERRY PECTORAL saved me." HONORABLE FAIRBROTHER, Rockingham, Vt., July 15, 1882.

Croup.—A Mother's Tribute.

"While in the country last winter my little boy, three years old, was taken ill with croup. It seemed as if he would die from strangulation. One of the family suggested the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, a bottle of which was kept in the house. This was tried in small and frequent doses, and to our delight in less than half an hour the little patient was breathing easily. The doctor said that the CHERRY PECTORAL had saved my darling's life. Can you wonder at our gratitude? Sincerely yours, Mrs. Emma Gentry, 120 West 125th St., New York, May 16, 1882.

"I have used AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL in my family for several years, and do not hesitate to pronounce it the most effective remedy for coughs and colds we have ever tried." J. J. CHASE, Lak's Crystal, Minn., March 12, 1882.

"I suffered for eight years from Bronchitis, and after trying many remedies with no success, I was cured by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. JOSEPH WALDEN, Dyalia, Miss., April 5, 1882.

"I cannot say enough in praise of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, believing as I do that but for its use I should long since have died from lung troubles." E. BRADON, Palestine, Texas, April 22, 1882.

No case of an affection of the throat or lungs exists which cannot be greatly relieved by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and it will always cure when the disease is not already beyond the control of medicine.

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The "offensive partisan" does not expect to get his official head replaced, but he really thinks he ought to know why, being an honest man, he was smirched before being hustled out.

Deputy marshalls have been busy bringing polygamists into Salt Lake City from the country precincts this week. Their raids, made at early dawn, alarm whole communities and create wild scrambling. The Mormon papers demand that citizens defend themselves, and use language likely to provoke violence against the officers. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature intended to secure Mormon juries.

Gangs of experienced miners are driving the tunnel at Nanticoke toward the point where the entombed men and boys, caught by the fatal cave-in four weeks ago are supposed to lie. Every twenty-four hours the three shifts penetrate more than fifty feet of the solidly packed quicksand and debris which fills the gangway following the fourth counter, and now only about 1000 feet intervene between the burrowers and the roadway that leads into the fifth counter.

Ephram Weaver, of Bridgeton, N. J., enjoys sleighing by a novel method. He hitches up a calf to a small sleigh, and in this way is pulled about town, the calf appearing to be very tractable.

Nine hundred barrels of sweet potatoes were shipped from Swedesboro last week. It is estimated that there will be 15,000 barrels more shipped from that station during the winter.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Read the Republican.

Attention!

Goods delivered to any part of town.

All parties desiring Passenger and Freight transportation or Livery Teams will please apply to

D. B. BERRY.

He will be at the Depots upon the arrival of trains.

Orders left at the C. & A. Depot, at E. Stockwell's store, or Wm. Murphy's, will receive prompt attention.

Stables at Wm. Murphy's.

COAL. COAL

All wanting the best quality of Lehigh Coal can find it at Scullin's coal yard on Egg Harbor road, near Bernshouse's steam mill. Coal will all be dumped from the cars into the yard, and will be sold in five ton lots at the same rate as car-load lots from other yards. Having a good plank floor to shovel from, instead of the inconvenience of shoveling from the cars, is really worth ten cents a ton to every purchaser.

All coal will be sold strictly for cash on delivery.

Office at Anderson's feed store.

JOHN SCULLIN, Hammonton, N. J.

THE INDEPENDENT

The Largest, the Ablest, the Best Religious & Literary Weekly.

The most influential religious organ in the States.—Spectator, London, Eng.

The Independent is one of the best papers in the world. Its good points are many and striking. They have only to be stated to be appreciated; and for proof of our claims appeal may be taken to any of the fifty-two issues of the year. Any number will show that its contents are marked by ABILITY, VARIETY, and INTEREST.—The great thinkers, the great story-writers, the great poets, men of the highest reputation in all departments of human knowledge, make up its list of contributors. Religion, philosophy, science, literature, art, travel, discoveries, stories, and all conceivable topics are embraced in the contents, and every body, old or young, learned or unlearned, without regard to sex, employment, or condition, will find something of interest in every issue.

Comprehensiveness.—It is a religious, literary, an educational, a story, an art, a scientific, an agricultural, a financial, and a political paper combined.

Breadth, Candor, Earnestness.—The Independent is true to no denomination; it is the organ of no clique or party in State or Church. It is free to discuss all questions, and to speak its mind candidly. It is not swayed by fear or favor. It is a vigorous defender of the Evangelical faith; it preaches practical righteousness, earnestly supports all moral reforms. All its columns are devoted as well as the reading—free from everything of doubtful or objectionable character. No matter what a person's religion, politics, or profession may be, if he desires to keep up with the times, and know what the brightest minds are thinking of, the ablest pens are writing about, and what the world at large is doing,—he should read the Independent.

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52 Dividends During the Year

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A good way to make the acquaintance of The Independent is to send 30 cents for a "Trial Trip" of one month.

Specimen Copies Free.

No papers are sent to subscribers after the time paid for has expired.

The Independent's "Reading List" will be sent free to any person asking for it. Any person wishing to subscribe to the Independent, or to order any of the numerous books and pamphlets published by the Independent, can send money by ordering from our "Club List." Address

The Independent, New York City.

P. O. Box 1787.

Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

Monday, Oct. 2, 1885.

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.	At A.	At E.	At M.	At P.	At R.	At S.	At T.	At U.	At V.	At W.	At X.	At Y.	At Z.
Philadelphia	4 30	4 40	4 50	5 00	5 10	5 20	5 30	5 40	5 50	6 00	6 10	6 20	6 30
Camden	4 40	4 50	5 00	5 10	5 20	5 30	5 40	5 50	6 00	6 10	6 20	6 30	6 40
Haddonfield	4 50	5 00	5 10	5 20	5 30	5 40	5 50	6 00	6 10	6 20	6 30	6 40	6 50
Berlin	5 00	5 10	5 20	5 30	5 40	5 50	6 00	6 10	6 20	6 30	6 40	6 50	7 00
Atco	5 10	5 20	5 30	5 40	5 50	6 00	6 10	6 20	6 30	6 40	6 50	7 00	7 10
Waterford	5 20	5 30	5 40	5 50	6 00	6 10	6 20	6 30	6 40	6 50	7 00	7 10	7 20
Winslow	5 30	5 40	5 50	6 00	6 10	6 20	6 30	6 40	6 50	7 00	7 10	7 20	7 30
Hammonton	5 40	5 50	6 00	6 10	6 20	6 30	6 40	6 50	7 00	7 10	7 20	7 30	7 40
De Costa	5 50	6 00	6 10	6 20	6 30	6 40	6 50	7 00	7 10	7 20	7 30	7 40	7 50
Elwood	6 00	6 10	6 20	6 30	6 40	6 50	7 00	7 10	7 20	7 30	7 40	7 50	8 00
Egg Harbor City	6 10	6 20	6 30	6 40	6 50	7 00	7 10	7 20	7 30	7 40	7 50	8 00	8 10
Absecon	6 20	6 30	6 40	6 50	7 00	7 10	7 20	7 30	7 40	7 50	8 00	8 10	8 20
Atlantic City	6 30	6 40	6 50	7 00	7 10	7 20	7 30	7 40	7 50	8 00	8 10	8 20	8 30

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