

South-Jersey Republican

Orville E. Hoyt, Publisher.

Terms--\$1.25 Per Year.

VOL. 26.

HAMMONTON, N. J., MARCH 17, 1888.

NO. 11.

Geo. F. GRUBB,

PRACTICAL

BREAD, PIE, and CAKE BAKER,

Having leased the Ellis property, better known as the "Laundry building," second door above the Post-office, Bellevue Avenue, where we have ample room for baking our

CHAMPION

Home-made Vienna Bread,

Which has no rival, we are now able to supply the continued demand made on us for this now well-known bread.

If there is any one in Hammonton who has not yet tried our peculiar tasting Bread, we will be pleased to send him a loaf, free—gratis

Please call and see us,—nearly opposite Stockwell's.

**The Philadelphia weekly Press
and the Republican, both one year
for \$1.25, cash.**

REPAIRING

OF ALL KINDS MADE

A SPECIALTY,

BY

COOK, THE JEWELER.

HAMMONTON, N. J.

C. E. Hall's New Store

Is the place to go to get your house furnished, for he keeps everything in that line, such as—

Cook Stoves,	Chamber Suits,	Brussels Carpets,
Parlor Stoves,	Chairs and Tables,	Ingrain Carpets,
Cooking Pots,	Spring Beds,	Rag Carpets,
Pails and Pans,	Mattresses and Pillows,	Oil Cloth,
Wash Boilers,	Baskets,	Smyrna Rugs,
Axes and Shovels,	Brooms,	Cocoa Rugs,
Skates, Saws,	and Saw-horses,	Nails by the pound or keg.

Repairing promptly attended to.

GEORGE ELVINS

DEALER IN

Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes

**Flour, Feed, Fertilizers,
Agricultural Implements, etc., etc.**

N. B.—Superior Family Flour a Specialty.

New Hams! New Hams!

Home Cured! Home Cured!

"Best in the World."

At Jackson's.

Buy one : Try one!

For the South Jersey Republican.

FEEDING OF DOMESTIC ANIMALS.

It is a common thing in this town, to hear complaints that cows have dyspepsia, lose their appetite, etc. I think an investigation of the facts in such cases will show that it is generally the result of feeding salt hay, or of improper feeding by those unaccustomed to the care of stock. Salt hay contains but little nutriment, and its principal value is to supply bulky material in connection with grain feed, which does not distend the stomach sufficiently if fed alone; but when fed for some time with no other forage, too much salt is taken into the system, and it acts like a diet of salt junk on a human being. Some even claim that salt in any quantity is useless, and even injurious; but I think this is disproved by the strong appetite which causes wild animals to travel long distances to reach natural salt licks. I consider it essential to health to have a little salt which they can lick when they wish to do so,—a lump of rock salt is the best for this purpose.

If only one kind of forage is to be fed, good fresh hay is certainly the best, but bovines, like humans, prefer a change of food occasionally, and a little well cured corn fodder, a little straw, a little salt hay, and a few roots, with a liberal supply of grain in some form will give much better results than any one kind of food. In summer pea and bean vines, and almost all the garden waste, serve to make up a variety and turn to good account what would otherwise be wasted. Different animals have different appetites, and these preferences should be learned and humored as far as possible. One cow may eat most corn fodder, and another may prefer forest leaves or coarse wild herbage; one will eat bran freely and refuse meal, while the opposite will suit others best. I have a horse that eats corn tassels in preference to any other forage, and the horse and a cow I kept last summer both refused green pea and bean vines, which most animals eat greedily.

All changes of food should be gradual, especially from hay to grass; and in feeding grain, especially to young animals, begin with a little and gradually increase the quantity, watching carefully to see if they are getting surfeited, which can be known by the way they eat. If they eat all up greedily and clean and appear to want more, it may be generally set down as a safe feed, but whenever they eat with less apparent relish, it is time to reduce a little before they actually get cloyed and refuse it altogether.

No more hay should be fed at any time than will be eaten up promptly, for after picking it over and breathing on it they do not relish it, and what is left may about as well be used for bedding. Of course care and judgment are required to feed just right, and no man is fit to feed even one cow unless he takes sufficient time and interest to learn how much, what, and when to feed.

It pays to feed well—it requires a certain amount to sustain life—and until this is exceeded there will be no increase of fat or return of milk, and of course it is practically a loss. It requires twice as much to feed a very lean animal as the same animal will consume when quite fat, and more than this, a fat cow gives richer milk than a poor one, and it is certainly far more satisfactory to a sensible man to see all the animals he has the care of, looking fat and sleek; so that, altogether, there seems to be no excuse for having poor animals.

A great deal of prejudice exists against apples, sweet potatoes, and some other things as feed for cows, and I frequently hear it said that they will dry up the milk. They most certainly will if a cow that has not been accustomed to eating them, breaks into the enclosure and eats all she will of them; and green or even dry corn, clover, or any juicy or succulent food would produce the same effect under the same circumstances; but I have kept cows in an apple orchard, where they began to

eat those which fell, as soon as they were large enough to tempt them, and the quantity gradually increased till they had more than they would eat and they increased the milk from one to two quarts per day for each cow; and these were both sweet and sour apples, mostly the latter. I have a neighbor who always keeps a fat cow, and gets plenty of milk, and last fall, at the time of digging sweet potatoes he would occasionally, dryly remark "I am drying off my cow on sweet potatoes as fast as I can," and then add, "but she has gained a quart per day." One caution, however, is necessary—frost-damaged vines should not be fed.

Some times when an animal does not have a full appetite it may be desirable to give condition powders, but the principal ingredients in most of these are leucogreck and gentian. A mixture of two parts of the former to one of the latter, one or two tablespoonfuls to a dose, will answer the same purpose as a condition powder, and is much cheaper. A handful of boneset (cupatorium perfoliatum) sometimes is equally effective. Wm. F. BASSETT.

A RELIABLE SAVINGS BANK.—One box of Tull's Pills will save you many dollars in doctor's bills. They will surely cure Chills and Fever, Dyspepsia, Jaundice and Sick Headache, and expel every impurity from the system.

We Have Thousands of Testimonials to the Fact that



IMPERIAL EGG FOOD

WILL LARGELY INCREASE EGG PRODUCTION.

Strengthens Weak and drooping Fowls, Promotes the Healthy Growth and Development of all varieties of poultry, and insures fine Condition and Smooth Plumage.

It will help them through moulting wonderfully. It will furnish bone and muscle for young chicks, and thus save them.

Prevents and absolutely Cures the diseases incident to Poultry.

CHICKEN CHOLERA.

Is usually the result of weakness caused by a lack of the proper chemicals in the system. These are supplied by the IMPERIAL EGG FOOD.

It is no forcing process; you simply give them the chemicals to make eggs, at a cost of less than one cent a week for each fowl. Ask for it of your local tradesman; if he does not keep it, write to

J. C. STURTEVANT,

Manufacturer of Ground Oyster Shells and all Poultry Supplies, 12-14 Commerce St.,

Office, 215 State Street, Hartford, Conn.

OH! MY BACK

Every strain or cold attacks that weak back and nearly prostrates you.

BROWN'S IRON

BITTERS

THE BEST TONIC

Strengthens the Muscles, Steadies the Nerves.

Enriches the Blood, Gives New Vigor.

Dr. J. L. MYERS, Fairfield, Iowa, says:

"Brown's Iron Bitters is the best Iron medicine I have known in my 30 years' practice. I have found it especially beneficial in nervous or physical exhaustion, and in all debilitating ailments that bear so heavily on the system. Use it freely as my own family."

Mr. W. P. BROWN, 427 Main St., Covington, Ky., says: "I was completely broken down in health and

troubled with pains in my back. Brown's Iron Bitters entirely restored me to health."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. Take no other. Made only by

BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

ADVERTISERS

can learn the exact cost

of any proposed line of

advertising in American

papers by addressing

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.,

Newspaper Advertising Bureau,
10 Spruce St., New York.

Send 10cts. for 100-Page Pamphlet.

Elam Stockwell, dealer in

**Dry Goods, Trimmings, Notions,
Groceries, Flour, Feed, etc.**

N. D. PAGE,

Photographic Artist.

Hammonton, N. J.

Fine Portraits

By the Latest Processes. Particular attention paid to lighting and posing.

Views of Residences,

Copying, etc.,

Promptly done in the most satisfactory manner. Also,

Life-size Crayons

And large pictures. Frames of all styles at extremely low prices.

It is a Fact That nine-tenths of the buildings painted in Hammonton, the last four years, (and they number two hundred, were painted with

Hammonton Paint,

Manufactured by

JOHN T. FRENCH,

Hammonton Paint Works, Hammonton, N. J.

WOMEN AND WORK.

How the Field has been Enlarged in the Last Few Years.

Six years ago to be a working-woman in New Orleans was not exactly the thing. The woman's world was a narrow world, and women who stopped beyond the sweet security of their homes and bravely placed themselves at a desk, or in a shop, or an office, were pioneers. One always spelled working-woman with a capital letter and by some she was regarded as a heroine, by others as a sort of nineteenth-century amazon, or necessary evil. From the pulpit came the title for her of the "exiled queen"; the newspapers cheered her, but society looked somewhat dubiously upon her. But pushed on by a noble duty, the little army of crusaders swelled to many, and in the college and factory, in the printing office and bank, in the shop and commission-house, women with families to support, with dear mothers and children dependent on them, or with lazy husbands and listless brothers, made their appearance. Modest, and sensible, and faithful, they sunk out of sight and became only workers in the world. They brought into the busy world no evil influences or bad habits, and they became the fashion, the fad, of two winters ago. They were first pitied, then endured, and then embraced, and the world at large seemed disposed to regard them as a sort of peculiar species of heroines to be lionized, patronized and enthused over.

Every woman watched for a profession or a trade. Wives bought bread, as they had no time to make biscuits or curl the baby's hair because they must go to the telegraphic or telephonic class. Rich young ladies, who would not admit that it is better to spend than to save, and that spending money may really be earning good and doing the task God allotted, felt to making fancy work for the confectioners, and yeast cakes for the grocer.

It was hardly safe to ask a young woman if she would sing you a song in her own parlour for fear she would say: "How much will you pay me? If my song is worth hearing it is worth paying for." Every other person was writing for the press—for the magazines—and editors North and South East and West were literally snowed under by dainty sketches, and dialect stories, and Creole novels, and "gumbo" chansons, written without any motive or any purpose, simply because it was the fashion to be in some sort and in some way a sort of heroine in the world of the working-women.

Meanwhile the quiet school-teachers and patient clerks, and the singers, and seamstresses, and writers went on working because they had to work, living brave, sweet, cheerful lives; getting all they could out of life; being helped by the confidence of employers, the respect of the public, and feeling that any day would come when a woman might take naturally her place in the working world, and make no more stir than if she were any young man entering on the profession by which he hoped to support his family and take care of himself.

And the day has come. There is nothing sensational in Eliza J. Nicholson managing a newspaper, in Mrs. P. A. Murray being a great esten-builder, in Mrs. C. H. Young being a stove and oil merchant, in Mrs. Hays running a box factory, or Mrs. Carrel building log cabins.

Woman's work and woman's world are any where and every where that God and duty to her family and her neighbor may call her. The working woman is better for the women who are in it. They have added honor to it, not taken honor from it. The working woman has learned not to mistake her duty in life, nor to usurp the duty of others, nor to belittle the task that is really hers and the place that is really hers; and having learned this, years of toil can not crush her spirit, nor dull her ambition nor debase her soul.

STOVES THAT CAN WALK.

This Beats the Average Eastern Shore Yarn All Hollow.

The mystery which surrounds the strange movements of the two stoves owned by Mr. John Jones, a farmer living about eight miles from Baton Rouge, an account of which appeared in the *American*, recently remains unsettled. About three weeks ago his stoves, one of which was an ordinary cook stove, standing in the kitchen, and the other a common wood stove, such as is seen in nearly every household in the country, began to behave in a strange manner—sitting about the room or turning over on the floor, seemingly without any human or natural assistance. First they flew all over the room, although the stoves were shut up tight, and no place open where fire or anything could possibly escape. The fire destroyed carpets, bed covering, and set the clothes of the inmates of the room on fire in many places. At first, although considerably au-

noyed by these strange occurrences, they attributed the cause to the wood they were burning, and changed it frequently; but, as the stoves moved just the same, with or without fire, they brought it to the attention of their neighbors, who could neither stop the movements of the stoves nor explain the cause.

Recently the stove in the sitting room turned over three times on the floor, and was left lying in that position, and in a few minutes righted itself and slid clear across the floor. There were five hundred people within fifteen feet of it, but, strange to say, not one of them saw it move, as they were in the yard, with their backs to the stove. Hearing a tremendous noise they turned and saw the stove in that position. Recently Mr. C. K. Coulbourne, proprietor of the electric light plant; Mr. C. O. Melvin, editor of the *Record and Gazette*; and the *American* correspondent took an electric test battery to discover if there existed any electric disturbances or ground current, and found that there was nothing whatever unusual or remarkable in this particular. The old lady and the little girl were in the house with us and we applied our battery to them to ascertain if they were charged in any unusual degree with the electric current, but found that they were not. Although we made an early start to observe the first greetings of the weird and uncanny agent, from the depths below, we found scores of others in advance of us, still coming from every direction. During the day the wonderful stoves were inspected by over one thousand persons from the lower counties of Maryland and Virginia. Mr. Jones is a well-known practical farmer of about 32 years of age and is the owner of one of the finest farms in this section and is in every way a thoroughly reliable man. He has in his family his mother, a lady of about 70 years, and his wife, a housekeeper, and a little hired girl 8 years of age. He has resided at his present home for the last eight years, and has several years, and has never known anything of the kind to occur before. The stoves certainly move, but how?

Diamonds from Pawnbrokers.
Many diamonds are purchased from pawnbrokers by parties who find a certain fascination in buying things that may have been acquired in a questionable manner. They feel that they are surely getting a bargain. It is needless to say that most pawnbrokers are very well informed as to the value of articles in their possession, especially diamonds, and profiting by the purchaser's air of wisdom they rarely hesitate to ask an exorbitant price. The same quality of stone might in almost every case have been purchased for less money and with much more satisfaction to the purchaser. The popular belief that one can buy cheaper from pawnbrokers and at auctions is so well understood in Mexico, where the pawnbrokers are under government patronage, dealers in diamonds and other valuable gems with them, to be sold at auction on commission, and get better prices than they could in their own shops. Not all dealers that pretend to be pawnbrokers are really such. Many of them sell what they have purchased from other brokers at annual sales, and only do a little pawnbroking for show to assist them in disposing of their stock.

Before a diamond is offered for sale by a pawnbroker it has generally been shown to from one to a dozen dealers and brokers, who have all had an opportunity to purchase it if they choose, or certainly to assure the owner of its true value. If it is anything exceptional and of great value, it is purchased if it is imperfect, off-colored, very much spread and will make a big show for little money, it will in due time find a place in the pawnbroker's window.

The Contagion of Yawning.
There has been an amusing discussion lately in Paris on the subject of yawning at theaters. It is interesting to note that an attempt made in the last century to put a stop to the practice proved a disastrous failure. The edict had hardly gone forth, under the auspices of the chief of police, when a first performance came off. A gentleman who was addicted notoriously to hostile demonstrations was "sandwiched" by way of precaution, between two agents of the law, and soon the curtain rose. Every eye was directed toward the inveterate delinquent; but, to the general surprise, he sat still without making a sign. Ever long, however, he began to yawn, and soon the two policemen took to yawning in sympathy. Their neighbors unconsciously followed suit. The contagion spread, and in a short time the boxes and galleries were yawning as they had never yawned before. Even the actors, with their gaze fixed on the public, could not resist the example set them, and the unlucky suitor had the misfortune of hearing his most telling "hits" launched forth amid a perfect storm of yawns. The embargo against yawning was promptly removed, it having been found by experience that a return to the old system was infinitely preferable to the new one inaugurated by the irrepressible Cavalier de la Mollere, who made a perfect specialty of his demonstration against new plays at the Comedie Francaise, and has particularly distinguished himself by the uproar he created at the first appearance of Voltaire's "Tancrède."

France's Reformer of Music.

Two great musical festivals have recently been held in Paris. Within one fortnight M. Gounod has celebrated the centenary of his birth, and the other of his favorite living composer, Gounod. "Mozart is dead, long live Gounod!" says the *Revue Bleue* in an interesting contemporary musical article, and "long live Gounod!" has been the password at the French National academy, at the Opera Comique, and where Gounod's works have been performed, in concert hall, cathedral or private drawing room. M. Rene de Reby, after giving a short summary of the history of music in France before Gounod, begins his article in the *Revue Bleue* by a personal sketch of the great composer. In his earlier portrait (he says) Gounod assumes a slightly theatrical pose; there is a certain affectation in the turn of the head, a manner of quos ego in his fixed stare, which seems to be trying to make you look at his eyes. The beaver of music is a little in the head; the large fur collar, out of which the full beard just appears, complete the arrangement. But, notwithstanding this, Gounod is a man of great good-fellowship in the close set teeth and the full, well curved, rather sensual lips. Another portrait shows Gounod as he is known by his friends. He is taken on profile; the fine line of the forehead ends neatly and firmly in a wreath of laurels; the arch of the eyebrow is softened; the clear, calm eye looks straight ahead; the mouth, though serious, expresses natural sagacity; and the beard, though getting grey, is still of dusky gold. In his right hand he holds a violin, in his left a paper, of which the title "Don Giovanni" can be seen. Judging from the inspired, pious air with which he presses against his breast, it is rather Palestrina's Mass of the Pope Marcellus or Bach's "Passion." Which of the two portraits is a true one? It is difficult, according to time and place, for a conversation of only a quarter of an hour shows the master in his double aspect, simple or lyrical, inspired or natural, always true to himself, and always true to his art. He is a man who expresses in metaphors or in vulgar prose, always sincere and good, with a little shade of affectation, which, however, is soon forgotten; but, above all, he is a man who is easily moved, who wants to be loved, and who is affectionate, the man with the amiable mouth and the soft, smiling eyes.

M. Gounod, in his musical life, has been greatly influenced by Mozart, but (says his critic) I should be astonished if the sweet melodic influences did not influence him also. Gounod grew up between his mother and Mozart, his heart and ear, being caressed. After studying music at the Paris Conservatoire, he came to the notice of the son himself introduced him to the great organ of St. Thomas, the organ of Johann Sebastian Bach, he returned to Paris to bring about an entirely new era in French music. "With his high culture, his hand, which was already sure, his communicative faith and his eclecticism, he was exactly the man whom France needed. His language, his somewhat harsh penetration and vigor. This appears when he takes up his pen to develop his theories of art; but it is even more perceptible in the personages of his lyrical dramas. The violent, indomitable force of Romeo, the high philosophic significance of Mephisto and of Faust escape him altogether; their characters are only set off by details in which French taste is tempered by German law. The article concluded with the following remarks: "With his high culture, his hand, which was already sure, his communicative faith and his eclecticism, he was exactly the man whom France needed. His language, his somewhat harsh penetration and vigor. This appears when he takes up his pen to develop his theories of art; but it is even more perceptible in the personages of his lyrical dramas. The violent, indomitable force of Romeo, the high philosophic significance of Mephisto and of Faust escape him altogether; their characters are only set off by details in which French taste is tempered by German law."

Making Valentines in London.
There is one London manufactory at which the making of valentines goes on all the year. It is the headquarters for the production of those combinations of heart and hand, of paper, ink, and color, and much of the work has been done by hand. The laced paper, for instance, is made by hand, and the dried away by hand, and the stamped paper is but a cheap German imitation. The valentines are put together by women, the most expert of whom can make three a day. One curious thing about their work is that they substitute the right hand for a mulligan brush, which they say, is useless to them.

The Monkey Wrench.

The monkey wrench takes its name from Charles Monkey, the inventor, who received only \$2,000 for his patent, and is now living at Brooklyn in a small cottage bought from the proceeds of this sale.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, MARCH 15, 1888.

The Son Rejected.
LESSON TEXT.
Matt. 21: 33-46. Memory verses, 33-46.

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: Jesus the King of Zion.
GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: He is Lord of lords, and King of kings, and they that are his will be called, and chosen, and faithful.—Rev. 17: 14.

LESSON TOPIC: The King's Lessons on True Justice.

1. The Servants Rejected, vs. 33-46.
Lesson 2. The Son Rejected, vs. 33-46.
Golden Text: He is Lord of lords, and King of kings, and they that are his will be called, and chosen, and faithful.—Rev. 17: 14.

GOLDEN TEXT: He is Lord of lords, and King of kings, and they that are his will be called, and chosen, and faithful.—Rev. 17: 14.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Matt. 21: 33-46. Lessons on true justice.
T.—Matt. 12: 1-12. Mark's parable of the fig-tree.
W.—Luke 20: 9-10. Luke's parable of the vineyard.
F.—Luke 23: 1-25. God's Son rejected.
S.—Luke 23: 26-46. God's Son slain.

S.—Rev. 20: 1-6. God's enemies destroyed.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. THE SERVANTS REJECTED.

A. A Generous Opportunity:

A vineyard, . . . a hedge, . . . a winepress, . . . a tower (33).
Thou broughtest a vine out of Egypt (34).
My wellbeloved had a vineyard in a very fruitful hill (35).
I had planted there a noble vine, wholly a right seed (36).
A man planted a vineyard, and let it out (Luke 20: 9).

II. Reasonable Demand:

He sent his servants, . . . to receive his fruits (37).
Which be the Lord thy God with all thine heart (Deut. 6: 5).
What doth the Lord thy God require of thee, but to fear the Lord? (Deut. 10: 12).

III. Fear God: . . . for this is the whole duty of man (Eccl. 12: 13).

Whatever ye do, do all to the glory of God (1 Cor. 10: 31).

IV. Brutal Rejection:

The husbandmen . . . beat one, and killed another, and stoned another (38).
So persecuted they the prophets (Matt. 23: 35).

Some of them shall ye kill and crucify, which killeth the prophets, and stoneth them that are sent (Matt. 23: 37).

They were stoned, they were sawn, and they were crucified (38).

1. "Let it out to husbandmen." (1) The prepared vineyard; (2) The reasonable owner; (3) The unprincipled lessees.

2. "He sent his servants, . . . to receive his fruits." (1) The master's expectation; (2) The servants' errand; (3) The husbandmen's treachery.

3. "They did unto them in like manner." (1) Mercenary motives; (2) Base dishonesty; (3) Brutal deportment.

V. THE SON SLAIN.

I. The Son Sent:

Afterward he sent unto them his son (39).
God sent . . . the son . . . that the world should be saved (John 3: 17).

God . . . sent his son to bless you (Acts 3: 26).

God sent forth his son, . . . that he might redeem them (Gal. 4: 4, 5).

God hath sent his begotten Son, that we might live (1 John 4: 9).

II. The Son Conspired Against:

Come, let us kill him, and take his inheritance (38).

The rulers came together, against the Lord (Ps. 2: 1).

They took counsel, . . . that they might take Jesus, . . . and kill him (Matt. 26: 4).

They took counsel that they might put him to death (John 11: 53).

Against . . . Jesus, the peoples of Israel were gathered (Acts 1: 27).

III. The Son Slain:

They took him, and cast him forth, . . . and killed him (39).

Then they . . . laid hands on Jesus, and took him (Matt. 26: 50).

The officers received him with blows of their hands (Mark 14: 65).

There they crucified him (Luke 23: 33).

Ye have heard of his death, and ye have crucified and slain (Acts 2: 23).

1. "They will reverence my son." (1) Future misdeeds overlooked; (2) Future improvement anticipated; (3) The son's appropriate reverence.

2. "Let us kill him, and take his inheritance." (1) Avarice; (2) Conspiracy; (3) Murder.

3. "They took him, and cast him forth, . . . and killed him." (1) The captive; (2) The captors; (3) The consequences.—(1) Base motives; (2) Shameful abuse; (3) Cruel slaughter.

III. THE CONSPIRATORS DESTROYED.

I. The Coming Lord:

When . . . the Lord of the vineyard shall come (40).

There will be the clouds of heaven, . . . one like unto a son of man (Dan. 7: 13).

Jesus . . . shall come, . . . as ye beheld him going (Acts 1: 11).

The Lord himself shall descend from heaven (1 Thess. 4: 16).

He cometh with the clouds; and every eye shall see him (Rev. 1: 7).

II. The Terrible Destruction.

He will miserably destroy those miserable men (41).
Thou shalt dash them in pieces like a potter's vessel (Ps. 2: 9).

He . . . shall suddenly be broken, and that without warning (Prov. 29: 1).
Vengeance is his, and he will recompense (Rom. 12: 19).

Rendering vengeance to them that know not God (2 Thess. 1: 8).

III. The Helpless Culprits:

On whomsoever it shall fall, it will scatter him as dust (42).

They are as stubble before the wind (Job 21: 18).

The wicked . . . are like the chaff which the wind driveth away (Ps. 1: 4).

Chased . . . like the whirling dust before the storm (Isa. 17: 13).

Fall on us, and hide us . . . from the wrath of the Lamb (Rev. 6: 16).

1. "What will he do unto those husbandmen?" (1) His limitless resources; (2) His righteous indignation; (3) Their just doom.

2. "He will miserably destroy those miserable men." (1) Miserable characters; (2) Miserable conduct; (3) Miserable doom.—(1) The Lord's judgment of their conduct; (2) The Lord's assignment of their fate.

3. "But will he scatter them as dust." (1) An impending fall; (2) An impending culprit; (3) A terrible end.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

THE LORD'S SECOND COMING.

1. Forerunners: By prophets (Dan. 7: 13; Jude 14); By apostles (Acts 3: 19-21; 1 Thess. 4: 15-17).

By angels (Acts 1: 10, 11).
By the Lord (Matt. 25: 31; John 14: 3).

2. Described: In clouds (Matt. 24: 30; 26: 64; Rev. 1: 7).

In the glory of the Father (Matt. 16: 27).

In flaming fire (2 Thess. 1: 7, 8).

In attending angels (Matt. 25: 31; 1 Thess. 4: 16).

3. Anticipated: Patiently (1 Cor. 1: 7; 1 Thess. 1: 10). Prayerfully (Rev. 22: 20). Longingly (Phil. 3: 20; Titus 2: 13). Lovingly (2 Tim. 4: 8).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The incident of the fig-tree follows the last lesson in the account of Matthew (Matt. 21: 33-46). But it is in the more detailed narrative (Mark 11: 12-14, 20), shows that the cursing of the tree took place on the morning after the public entry to Jerusalem, and that the tree was not cut down on the subsequent morning. Hence we place the cleansing of the temple and the hosannas of the children (vs. 12-17) on the second day; that is, the day on which the fig-tree was cursed.

Dr. Robinson, without any sufficient explanation, puts the hosannas of the children in the temple on the first day. Some place the incident of the fig-tree on the first day also, but it probably took place after the public ministry ended. On the day of the conflicts in the temple occurred.

A number of lessons are taken from the passage in which these discussions are recorded by Matthew, who is most faithful in his account. It is in the withered condition of the fig-tree was noticed (vs. 20-22). On entering the temple, probably in the court of the洗濯, our Lord encountered some of the rulers, apparently sent for the purpose, who challenged his authority to teach (vs. 23). The reply was a counter-question about John the Baptist, which they decided to answer (vs. 24-27). Then follows the parable of the two sons (vs. 28-32), peculiar to Matthew, and introducing the parable forming the present lesson.

If the entry to Jerusalem took place on Sunday, the time of the lesson was Tuesday. If the Passover was eaten by the disciples at the regular time, Tuesday was the 12th of Nisan (Andrew says April 4). The year was 783.—A. D. 30.

Parallel passages: Mark 12: 1-12; Luke 20: 9-19.

A New Cancer Cure.

A lady of 60 was told she must have her cancer cut out. She was very delicate and preferred death. A friend induced her to pick red clover blossoms, make a tea and drink a cupful at least twice daily. The cancer seemed, after a time, to disappear and she lived to be very old. This friend had come of a family who all died of cancer, and she told me that every summer she took clover tea once daily for several weeks and that it kept her blood pure from the taint, and that she had reached a good age.

The Use of Miss or Mr. Without a Name.

In writing to a young lady do not address her as "Dear Miss." The use of Miss without the name is a vulgarism, and though it is doubtless awkward to address a young woman as "Dear Madam," it is preferable to the exceedingly objectionable term referred to. The use of the prefix Miss or Mr. without the name is equally to be avoided in conversation. To salute a young lady, for instance, with "How do you do, Miss?" reveals a painful lack of breeding.

—The largest, most open bound si owned by Queen Victoria, and measures eighteen inches across the back and weighs thirty pounds. It contains the full names and addresses of all members of the Princess League.

What Does It Matter?

Wealth and glory, and place and power, What are they worth to me or you? For the lease of life runs out in an hour, And death stands ready to claim his due; Sounding honors or heaps of gold, What are they all when all is told?

A pain or a pleasure, a smile or a tear— What does it matter what we claim? For we step from the cradle into the bier, And a careless world goes on the same, Hours of gladness or hours of sorrow, What does it matter to us to-morrow?

Truth of love or vow of friend— Tender caresses or hugs of gold, What do they matter to us in the end? For the brief day dies and the long night nears.

Passionate kisses or tears of gall, The grave will open and cover them all. Sometimes vagrant, or honored guest, Poor and humble, or rich and great, All are raked with the world's unrest, All must meet with the common fate. Life from childhood till we are old, What is all when all is told?

A BIG MISTAKE.

Henry Dyson was alone in the little office at the back end of his store.

Mr. Dyson was a pleasant looking man of about thirty-five or forty, and his fellow-townsmen frequently pointed to him with pride as a self-made business man.

But while everybody had a good word for Henry Dyson, very few people spoke well of his brother Tom.

On the night of story opens the merchant was waiting for his graceless prother, and as the hours rolled on the town on his face grew deeper.

"I can do nothing with Tom," he said, as he paced the floor impatiently. "I have given him every possible chance, but he grows more idle and dissipated every day. Perhaps I ought not to wait for him, but he was so urgent in his request for an interview to-night that I could not refuse him. Poor fellow! What new trouble can be mixed in?"

The front door opened and a young man entered quietly, and, after a furtive glance around the store, proceeded to the office.

"Well, Tom," said Henry Dyson. "I am here, you see," replied Tom. "I suppose," said Henry, "that it is useless to ask you why you are so late or where you have been during the past two days."

Tom looked a little nervous, and his eyes fell.

"That is neither here nor there," he answered in a swaggering way; "I have had some business of my own to look after, and I knew you were not short of help in the store."

"Well, what is it?" asked Henry abruptly.

"Brother," Tom broke out hurriedly and in a faltering voice, "I must have some money—\$200 or so."

"I wonder where you will get it," Henry rejoined. "You will not get another cent from me—that is certain. Why should I tell him and economize on the other to furnish him with funds to be lost at the gambling table?"

"If I do not get this money," said Tom, turning very pale, "I shall have to leave the country."

"A good thing for the country, then," snapped Henry. "Don't let that interfere with your traveling plans."

Tom seemed to fall all to pieces at this reply. He made one more effort. "I hope you are not hard up yourself," he said.

"I was never getting along better," responded the merchant, "but that has nothing to do with the case."

He pulled open the door of the iron safe, and pointed to a little tin box.

"Do you see that?" he asked. "Well, that box contains twenty crisp \$5,000 bank notes. I drew the money from the bank to-day for an investment. No, Tom, I am prospering, but I am tired of your endless drain upon my purse. It must stop, and now is the time."

Henry rose from his chair and went into a closet for his overcoat.

In an instant, before a man could count three seconds, Tom had drawn the fat tin box from the safe and slipped it into the breast of his heavy overcoat.

His brother slowly emerged from the closet, and put on his wrappings. Then he closed the door of the safe with a click.

"I am ready to go," he said. "You have no further business with me, I presume?"

"No, sir," Tom responded with a pale, determined face. "Neither now, nor later, good-by."

"Good-by, old fellow," said Henry, with a yawn.

Tom walked out of the store without another word, banging the door after him.

"I know him," soliloquized the merchant. "He will not leave here. He will be around to-morrow with a new proposition. Perhaps, after all I had better look into his affairs, and give him another chance."

He walked slowly out of the building and looked the door. A glance up and down the street showed him that Tom was not in sight, and he then quietly made his way to his brother's place.

After leaving the store Tom hurried the tin box to his breast and walked at a rapid pace.

"It was an awful thing to do," he muttered, "but I had to have money and I worked to make some of it. The young man sped onward through the deserted streets until he reached the river. He crossed the bridge and started up the hill on the other side.

His plan was plain enough. He was going to a suburban railway station to take the train for the West.

Suddenly he pulled up with a jerk.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

I believe PISO'S Cure for Consumption saved my life.—A. H. DOWELL, Editor Enquirer, Edenton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The BEST Cough Medicine is PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION. Children take it without objection. By all druggists. 25c.

PISO'S CURE FOR CONSUMPTION

CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

WONDERFUL SUCCESS.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.
All the PATTERNS you wish to use during the year for nothing (a saving of from \$3.00 to \$4.00) by subscribing for

The South Jersey Republican
—AND—
Demorest's Illustrated Monthly Magazine
With Twelve Orders for Cut Paper Patterns of your own selection and of any size.
BOTH PUBLICATIONS, ONE YEAR,
\$2.60 (TWO SIXTY).

DEMAREST'S THE BEST
Of all the Magazines.
CONTAINING STORIES, POEMS, AND OTHER LITERARY ARTICLES, COMEDIES, ANTIQUE SCENES, AND HOUSEHOLD MATTERS.
Illustrated with Original Steel Engravings, Photographs, Oil Pictures and Woodcuts, making it the most beautiful of American Magazines.
Each Magazine contains a coupon order entitling the holder to the selection of any pattern illustrated in the fashion department in that number, and in any of the sizes manufactured, making patterns during the year of the value of over three dollars.
DEMAREST'S MONTHLY is the only magazine in the world that contains the largest in form, the largest in circulation, and the best TWO DOLLAR Family Magazine issued. 1887 will be the Twenty-third year of its publication. It is continually improved and so extensively as to place it at the head of Family Periodicals. It contains 72 pages, large quarto, 8 1/2 inches, elegantly printed and fully illustrated. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, New York.
AND BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT COMBINED WITH

THE SOUTH JERSEY REPUBLICAN
AT \$2.60 PER YEAR. 1887
A Great National Journal.

THE NEW YORK Mail and Express

The Advocate of the Best Interests of the Home—The Enemy of the Saloon.
The Friend of American Labor.
The Favorite Newspaper of People of Refined Tastes Everywhere.

For many years the daily edition of the New York MAIL AND EXPRESS has been recognized as the leading afternoon paper of the metropolis, while its weekly edition has been THE FAVORITE HOME PAPER in thousands of families in every State in the Union. It has attained its great popularity and influence by its enterprise in the collection of news, the purity of its editorials, and the ability and courage of its advocacy of the rights of the people and the cause of the oppressed. THE MAIL AND EXPRESS will be a better paper for you, and, as a clean, interesting, instructive

Home Newspaper,
it solicits comparison with any other in the country. It contains the BEST PAPERS PUBLISHED anywhere, and spares neither labor nor expense to secure for its readers the very best in all departments of newspaper literature.

OUR POLITICS.

We believe the Republican party to be the true instrument of the POLITICAL PROGRESS of the American people, and holding that the honest enforcement of its principles is the best guarantee of the national welfare, we shall support them with our might, but we shall not support opposing parties with consideration and fair play.

AGAINST THE SALOON.

The MAIL AND EXPRESS is the recognized leading journal of the country in the great Anti-Saloon Republican movement. It believes that the liquor traffic is the enemy of the United States; the enemy of society, a fruitful source of corruption in politics, the ally of anarchy, a school of crime, and, with its avowed purpose of seeking to corruptly control elections and legislation, is a menace to the public welfare and deserves the condemnation of all good men.

In trials all who wish to have in their homes a FIRST-CLASS NEWSPAPER of national scope, broad views, clean pages and courageous, yet kindly, intemperance on all questions of general public interest, the original of the MAIL AND EXPRESS, and we respectfully solicit their influence and support.

PREMIUMS.

EVERY SUBSCRIBER to the WEEKLY who sends ten cents to pay for packing and postage receives as a present from the MAIL AND EXPRESS one of our elegant Premium Portraits of Lincoln, Grant, Garfield, Logan and Boomer, exact copies of the finest crayon likenesses, 2 1/2 x 3 1/2 inches in size, sent to his address free of cost.

FOR \$1.50 we send the MAIL AND EXPRESS one year and a copy of Munkacsy's great painting of Christ Before Pilate, richly and artistically reproduced in 25 colors. The original of this great painting was recently sold for over \$100,000.

A LARGE LIST of other popular and valuable premiums are offered to subscribers and agents on the most liberal terms. They cannot be described here. Send for our circular.

AGENTS WANTED.

We want good agents in every town and village where we have not one now at work. Send for our Special Circular to Agents and see our liberal offers.
FOUR AGENTS and their ASSISTANTS, and all others who wish to increase their income, will find this an excellent opportunity. SAMPLE COPIES sent free to all applicants. Send for circular. Address simply THE MAIL AND EXPRESS, NEW YORK.

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 eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind. Irritability of temper. Low spirits. Loss of memory, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, weariness. Dizziness, fluttering of the heart. Dots before the eyes. Yellow skin. Headache, Restlessness at night, highly colored urine.

IF THESE WARNINGS ARE UNHEeded, SERIOUS DISEASE WILL SOON BE DEVELOPED. TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish 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, Regular 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, 44 Murray St., New York.

Dr. J. A. Waas,
RESIDENT
DENTIST,
HAMMONTON, N. J.
Office Days, — Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday.
GAS ADMINISTERED.
No charge for extracting with gas, when teeth are ordered.

S. D. HOFFMAN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Master in Chancery, Notary Public,
Commissioner of Deeds, Supreme Court Commissioner.
City Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

The Weekly Press,
OF
Philadelphia, Pa.
Subscription per Year, \$1.00

Best Home Paper in America

This is not brag.
It is a plain statement of honest fact.
Ordinarily, the weekly issue of a daily paper is esteemed to be merely a digest of the week's news, suited alone for rural readers.

This is not true in reference to the Weekly Press.
It is specially edited by a trained corps of writers selected for the purpose of making the best paper.

It is adapted to the improvement and enjoyment of both sexes, of all ages, of every family whether a resident of the city, village, or country.

Not a word of crime or impure suggestion in any part of the paper.

It is an old paper, and carries its age and reputation equally well.

Now we are seeking a new and larger circle of readers. As an inducement to this end, the Weekly Press in connection with any four dollar magazine in America will be sent for the single subscription price of such magazine.

Or, on application, we will make a special combination of any two or more periodicals published in America, either weekly or monthly, in conjunction with the Weekly Press, at such low rate as will be equivalent to a year's subscription to the Weekly Press free for one year.

We make this exceptional proposition in order that the Weekly Press may go on trial in a million households for an entire year.

Address,
THE PRESS CO., Limited,
Philadelphia, Penna.

AMERICAN BOY

For 1888.
The Cheapest and Best weekly Paper for Young Men and Boys in the United States.

Only \$2.00 per Year.
\$1 for six months, 50 cts. for three mos.

A sixteen-page paper, illustrated by the best artists, and containing stories and sketches from the most popular writers.
A great story "The Boy Reporter, or the Adventures of Young Army Correspondent," commenced in Vol. 31 No. 1, ready Jan. 7, 1888. The "American Boy" was published for one year as a monthly, and its success was so great as to compel its publication now in weekly form.

It will run in each number three great continued stories, will constantly contain sketches of travel, curious customs of other lands, adventures on land and sea, fun for the boys, interesting experiments, useful articles showing "how to do things," and "how to make things." A splendid amateur sporting page with all the news about base-ball and pictures of amateur players. Exchange column and answers to correspondents.

The American Boy is not a paper of the "blood and thunder" sort. Parents can safely trust it in the hands of their boys. It is cheaper than any other boys' paper now published. Two copies will be sent to any address for \$2.50. Sample copies sent on application. It is sold at every news stand in the United States, at 5c. per copy. Address
The American Boy Co.,
No. 607 Sanson St., Philadelphia.

ESSENTIAL TO HEALTH.

The value of the phosphate of lime to the human system is everywhere acknowledged by the highest scientific authorities. This substance is found in wheat and other cereals, and constitutes the vital or nutritive element therein. Indeed, it may be truly said to be the essential and vitalizing constituent of all grains. If grains are deprived of their phosphates, their life-sustaining properties are withdrawn in the same proportion. It is a well known fact that fine white flour is deprived of a large proportion of the phosphates in the process of bolting, and that such flour alone will not sustain life. It was a happy idea of Prof. Horsford to restore life sustaining substances through the medium of baking powder, and his famous preparation has proved one of the most useful gifts which science has made to mankind. It contains the nutritious and strength-giving phosphates, and its use is positively beneficial to health. It makes biscuit, bread, gems, rolls and other articles that are far more light white and wholesome than it is possible to produce by any other process. The virtues possessed by this preparation should commend it to all careful and economical housekeepers. In a report on the relative value of the baking powders, Prof. Chas. A. Doremus, of the Bellevue Hospital Medical College, says: "Unless a phosphate form one of the ingredients of a baking powder, there is no residue left of nutritive value."
This idea of Prof. Horsford is applied in the manufacture of the Rumford Yeast Powder.

RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE

HAS PROVED TO BE
THE REMEDY FOR RHEUMATISM.
MARION, IND., Aug. 12, 1886.
My wife was so afflicted with Rheumatism in her shoulder and arm that she could do nothing for herself, and could not sleep in bed, but had to be bolstered up in a rocking chair. Physicians prescribed, many patent medicines were used, but the pain still got worse. I sent for the Russian Rheumatism Cure, under a cloud of doubt. It was used according to directions for one week, and my wife was cured. It was one of those agreeable surprises that you meet once in a lifetime. It is now over four months since the cure was effected, and she can wash, iron, hoe in the garden, and do all kinds of work as well as ever, and has no symptoms of the old disease. We have no hesitancy in recommending the cure to all similarly afflicted, as SAFE AND SURE.
Truly yours,
H. J. FISHELL.
Thousands of others have been cured.
PRICE \$2.50.
For complete information, Descriptive Pamphlet, with testimonials, free.
For sale by all druggists. If one or the other is not in position to furnish it to you, do not be persuaded to take anything else, but apply direct to the General Agents, PFELZER BROS. & CO., 819 & 821 Market Street, Philadelphia.

STOVES

AT
LOW PRICES.

If you want a heating stove, now is the time to buy. We are prepared to offer you some

Extra good Bargains

We have a larger stock of these stoves than usual at this season of the year, and rather than carry them over to next season we will sell them at extremely low prices.

Call and see them; and while you are here, ask to see

New Wall Papers,

Both Gilt and Plain.
Also the New Borders lately received.

S. E. Brown & Co.

Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

Saturday, June 25, 1887.

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.	At. A.C.	At. Ex.	Exp. p.m.	Sally p.m.	Exp. p.m.	Exp. p.m.	Acco. p.m.	Exp. p.m.	Su. Ex. p.m.	Su. Ex. p.m.	Su. Ex. p.m.	Su. Ex. p.m.	Su. Ex. p.m.
Philadelphia.....	8 00	9 40	2 00	2 15	2 50	4 00	4 30	5 00	7 00	7 30	8 00	8 30	4 00
Camden.....	8 10	9 50	2 10	2 25	3 00	4 10	4 40	5 10	7 10	7 40	8 10	8 40	4 10
Haddonfield.....	8 20	10 00	2 20	2 35	3 10	4 20	4 50	5 20	7 20	7 50	8 20	8 50	4 20
Berlin.....	8 30	10 10	2 30	2 45	3 20	4 30	5 00	5 30	7 30	8 00	8 30	9 00	4 30
Atco.....	8 40	10 20	2 40	2 55	3 30	4 40	5 10	5 40	7 40	8 10	8 40	9 10	4 40
Waterford.....	8 50	10 30	2 50	3 05	3 40	4 50	5 20	5 50	7 50	8 20	8 50	9 20	4 50
Winslow.....	9 00	10 40	3 00	3 15	3 50	5 00	5 30	6 00	8 00	8 30	9 00	9 30	5 00
Hammononton.....	9 10	10 50	3 10	3 25	4 00	5 10	5 40	6 10	8 10	8 40	9 10	9 40	5 10
De Costa.....	9 20	11 00	3 20	3 35	4 10	5 20	5 50	6 20	8 20	8 50	9 20	9 50	5 20
Egg Harbor City.....	9 30	11 10	3 30	3 45	4 20	5 30	6 00	6 30	8 30	9 00	9 30	10 00	5 30
Abscon.....	9 40	11 20	3 40	3 55	4 30	5 40	6 10	6 40	8 40	9 10	9 40	10 10	5 40
Atlantic City.....	10 25	11 15	3 30	3 50	4 25	5 30	6 00	6 30	8 30	9 00	9 30	10 05	5 15

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.	At. A.C.	Exp. p.m.	Exp. p.m.	Acco. p.m.	Exp. p.m.	Exp. p.m.	Su. Ex. p.m.	Su. Ex. p.m.	Su. Ex. p.m.	Su. Ex. p.m.	Su. Ex. p.m.	Su. Ex. p.m.	Su. Ex. p.m.
Philadelphia.....	9 05	9 50	12 00	6 20	7 20	11 20	9 50	6 00	7 15	8 00	9 20	7 55	9 55
Camden.....	9 15	10 00	11 50	6 30	7 30	11 30	10 00	6 10	7 25	8 10	9 30	8 05	10 05
Haddonfield.....	9 25	10 10	12 00	6 40	7 40	11 40	10 10	6 20	7 35	8 20	9 40	8 15	10 15
Berlin.....	9 35	10 20	12 10	6 50	7 50	11 50	10 20	6 30	7 45	8 30	9 50	8 25	10 25
Atco.....	9 45	10 30	12 20	7 00	8 00	12 00	10 30	6 40	7 55	8 40	10 00	8 35	10 35
Waterford.....	9 55	10 40	12 30	7 10	8 10	12 10	10 40	6 50	8 05	8 50	10 10	8 45	10 45
Winslow.....	10 05	10 50	12 40	7 20	8 20	12 20	10 50	7 00	8 15	9 00	10 20	8 55	10 55
Hammononton.....	10 15	11 00	12 50	7 30	8 30	12 30	11 00	7 10	8 25	9 10	10 30	9 05	11 05
De Costa.....	10 25	11 10	13 00	7 40	8 40	12 40	11 10	7 20	8 35	9 20	10 40	9 15	11 15
Egg Harbor City.....	10 35	11 20	13 10	7 50	8 50	12 50	11 20	7 30	8 45	9 30	10 50	9 25	11 25
Abscon.....	10 45	11 30	13 20	8 00	9 00	13 00	11 30	7 40	8 55	9 40	11 00	9 35	11 35
Atlantic City.....	11 30	12 15	14 00	8 50	9 50	13 50	12 20	8 30	9 45	10 30	11 50	10 05	12 05

A. J. SMITH,
NOTARY PUBLIC
AND
Conveyancer.

Deeds, Mortgages, Agreements, Bills of Sale, and other papers executed in a neat, careful and correct manner.
Hammononton, N. J.

Miss HATTIE L. BOWDOIN
TEACHER OF
Piano and Organ,
HAMMONTON, N. J.
Apply at the residence of C. E. HALL.

John H. Marshall,
Agent for the
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.,
Takes risks on all sound lives, on the weekly or Industrial plan, or Endowment or Ordinary. All notices left with A. H. Simons, at the "Young People's Block," Hammononton, will be promptly attended to.

5000 Agents wanted! Double quick! to sell

JOE HOWARD'S BEECHER
LIFE OF
Infinitely the most valuable because coming so closely from the family circle and by a master hand engaged in a "Labor of Love." Richly illustrated—steel portrait, &c. Will sell immensely. Millions want this standard Life of the greatest Preacher and Orator of the age. Quick! is the word. Territory in great demand. Send for circulars and 50 cts. for outfit, to HUBBARD BROS., Publishers, 723 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

THE INDEPENDENT

The Largest, the Ablest, the Best
Religious and Literary Weekly
in the World.

"One of the ablest weeklies in existence."—*Pall Mall Gazette*, London, England.
"The most influential religious organ in the States."—*The Spectator*, London, England.

"Clearly stands in the fore-front as a weekly religious magazine."—*Sunday-school Times*, Philadelphia.

Prominent features of The Independent during the coming year will be promoted

Religious and Theological Articles
By Bishop Huntington, Bishop Cox, Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, Dr. Howard Crosby, Dr. Howard Crosby, Dr. Wm. B. Huntington, Dr. James Freeman Clarke, Dr. Geo. F. Pentecost, and others;

Social and Political Articles
By Prof. Wm. G. Sumner, Prof. Richard T. Ely, Pres. John Bascom, Prof. Arthur T. Hadley, and others;

Monthly Literary Articles
By Thomas Wentworth Higginson, and other critical and literary articles by Maurice Thompson, Charles Dudley Warner, James Payn, Andrew Lang, Edmund Gosse, R. H. Stoddard, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, Louise Imogen Guiney, H. H. Boyesen, and others.

Poems and Stories
By E. C. Stegman, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Edward Everett Hale, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Julia Schayer, Rosa Terry Cooke, Edith M. Thomas, Andrew Lang, John Boyle O'Reilly, and others; and

A Short Serial Story by E. P. Roz.

Terms to Subscribers.

One month.....	30	One year.....	3.00
Three months.....	.75	Two years.....	5.00
Four months.....	1.00	Three years.....	7.00
Six months.....	1.50	Four years.....	8.50
Nine months.....	2.25	Five years.....	10.00

52 Dividends during the Year.

Every intelligent family needs a good newspaper. It is a necessity for parents and children.

A good way to make the acquaintance of the Independent is to send 50 cents for a "trial trip" of a month.

Specimen Copies Free.

The Independent,

AND
American Agriculturist

Will both be sent one year each, to any person not a subscriber to the Independent, for \$3.75. The regular price of both is \$4.50. Make remittance to The Independent, P. O. Box 2787, New York.
No papers are sent to subscribers after the time paid for has expired.
The Independent's Clubbing List will be sent free to any one asking for it. Any one wishing to subscribe for one or more papers or magazines in connection with the Independent, can save money by ordering from our Club List. Address

The Independent,
251 Broadway, New York City.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE S. J. R.

* Stops only to take on passengers for Atlantic City.
† Stops only on signal, to let off passengers.
‡ Stops only on signal, to take on passengers.
The Hammononton accommodation has not been changed—leaves Hammononton at 6:05 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. Leaves Philadelphia at 11:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.
On Saturday night, the Atco Accommodation, leaving Philadelphia (Market Street) at 11:30, runs to Hammononton, arriving at 12:55, and runs back to Atco.

On and after Oct. 16th, 1887.
Trains will leave as follows for ATLANTIC.—
From Vine Street Ferry.—Express week-days 3.30 p.m.
Accommodation week-days, 5.00 a.m., 4.30 p.m. Sundays, 8.00 a.m. and 4.00 p.m.

LOCAL TRAINS FROM PHILA.
For Haddonfield from Vine and Shackamaxon ferries, 7:00, 8:00, 10:00 and 11.00 a.m., 12:00, 2:00, 4:30, 6:00, 6:30 p.m.
From Vine St. only, 7:30 p.m.
Sunday trains leave both ferries at 8 a.m., 1:00 and 4:00 p.m.
From Pennsylvania Railroad Station, foot of Market St., 7:30 a.m., 2:00, 5:00, 10:30 and 11:30 p.m. week-days. Sundays, 9:00 a.m., 5:30 p.m.
For Atco, from Vine and Shackamaxon ferries, 8:00, and 11 a.m., 4:30, 6:00 p.m. Sundays, 8:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m. From foot of Market St. 11:30 p.m. on week-days.
For Hammononton, from Vine and Shackamaxon ferries, 8:00, 11 a.m., 3:30, 4:30, 6:00 p.m.; Sundays, 8:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m. On Saturdays only, 11:30 p.m.
For Marlton, Medford, Mt. Holly and intermediate stations, leave foot of Market Street, week days, 7:30 a.m., 8:00 and 5:00 p.m. Sundays, 5:30 p.m. From Vine and Shackamaxon St. ferries, 10 a.m. week-days. For Medford and intermediate stations, from foot of Market St. Sundays, 9:00 a.m.
A. O. DAYTON, J. R. WOOD, Superintendent. Gen. Pass. Agt.

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

W. Rutherford,
Hammononton, N. J.,
Conveyancer, Notary Public,
Real Estate and Insurance AGENCY.

Insurance placed only in the most reliable Companies.

Deeds, Leases, Mortgages, etc., Carefully drawn.

OCEAN TICKETS

To and from all ports of Europe, made out while you wait, at the Companies' lowest rates rates.