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Terms--\$1.25 Per Year.

VOL. 29.

HAMMONTON, N. J., JUNE 6, 1891.

NO. 23

WATCHES

10 per ct.
REDUCTION.

WATCHES

We will sell, for the next thirty days, any Watch excepting the Waterbury, at a reduction of ten per cent, for cash, with our regular guarantee. We take this way to reduce our large stock before putting in new styles. Now is your time, if you want a good watch cheaper than ever offered before.

All kinds of Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Repairing done.

CARL M. COOK,

Jeweler and Optician.

Call at M. Stockwell's,

AND SEE THE

New Process Vapor Stove

In operation.

"A thing of beauty, and
a joy forever."

ALSO, A GOOD STOCK OF

Hardware, Furniture, Groceries,

Etc., etc.,—Hall's old stand,

Cor. Bell-vue and Central Avenues, Hammonton.

The Climax Insect Poison

Is the best preparation

For Spraying Fruit Trees.

Better than Paris Green or London Purple.

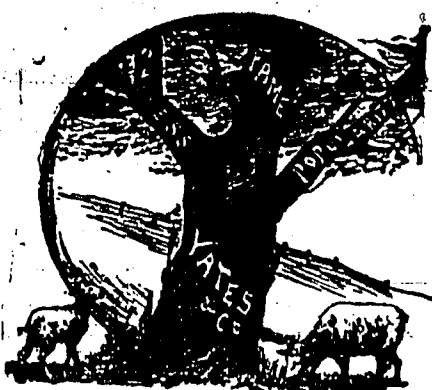
For sale by Bassett & Son, Hammonton.

M. L. Jackson Sells



All Vegetables in their Season.

His Wagons run through the Town and Vicinity



THE OLD TREE stands out in bold relief. It has become a conspicuous landmark. Honest goods, low prices and fair dealing form its roots; on these it depends for its life. They have given it fame, popularity, and success.

Both the Yates Stores are now consolidated into one, at 13th & Chestnut Sts. The Ledger building store no longer exists. This consolidation gives the old firm added vigor, which will result alike to your interest and ours.

A. C. YATES & Co.,
13th and Chestnut Sts.
Philadelphia.

The special school meeting, on Monday afternoon, was very largely attended, nearly half of those present being ladies. Dr. Edw. North was elected Chairman.

After Clerk Brown had read the call for the meeting, J. C. Anderson presented a series of resolutions which were considered separately, amended, and passed as follows:

1. *Resolved*, That the Trustees be and are hereby authorized to build a school house of brick, with not less than eight class rooms, to be placed on such site as this meeting may select. And for the purpose of securing the money necessary to purchase a lot (or use the lot now occupied) and erect and furnish the proposed building, a sum not to exceed eighteen thousand dollars (\$18,000) be raised by issuing District bonds in the corporate name of the district, in denominations of one thousand dollars (\$1000) each, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per cent per annum, payable semi-annually.

Adopted: 102 votes for; 13 against.

2. *Resolved*, That the bonds authorized by this meeting to be issued be made payable as follows: One bond on Jan. 1st, 1895, and one on the first day of January of each year thereafter, or at the option of the district if possible, until all bonds are paid; and that each year until the last bond is paid, a tax shall be levied according to law on the property and the inhabitants of the district, sufficient to pay the bond maturing, together with the accrued interest on all those outstanding.

Adopted: 104 votes for; 7 against.

An informal vote was then taken on the four proposed sites, showing a large preponderance of sentiment in favor of the lot now occupied by Central school house; and the formal ballot gave this site 89 votes out of 103.

The annual appropriations were next voted: for teachers, \$2000; incidentals, \$700; building and repairs, \$350; for fuel, \$400.

Adjourned.

A Ballad Concert will be given on Monday eve'g, June 15th, at Union Hall, for the benefit of Mr. W. R. Seely. The programme will consist of solos, duets, trios, quartettes, and choruses by the ladies and gentlemen who were under the direction of Mr. Seely in the production of "Erl King's Daughter" and other selections. Mr. Seely's services to the public, in a musical way, have been great, and the return very slight. For this reason, a large patronage is asked for the concert. General admission, 25 cents; reserved seats, 35 cents, at Cook's, on and after Monday, 8th inst.

List of unclaimed letters remaining in the Post Office at Hammonton, N. J., Saturday, June 6th, 1891:

Charles Swan,
S. R. Payne,
Mark Marlina,
J. A. Bradlock,
F. C. Fowler,
Joe Bergus.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please state that it has been advertised.

GEORGE ELVINS, P. M.

An office of the Postal Telegraph Company has been established at the F. G. Union store, with our friend John Moore in charge, and Harry Mack as messenger. The "Postal" is really an extension of the Mackay-Bennett Cable system, and they say it has come into town to stay.

Rev. Captain K. Carter will continue the special services at the M. E. Church to-morrow. At 10:30 A. M. he will preach; at 7:30 P. M. will conduct a song service, after which he will preach. His sermons are peculiarly interesting.

Rev. A. Lincoln Moore, a student in Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa., will occupy the Baptist pulpit to-morrow, morning and evening. Mr. M. is not an entire stranger, and is said to be a very entertaining speaker.

BARBER SHOP.

Having rented the old stand known as Haney's Barber Shop, I take pleasure in announcing to the public that I have secured the services of a First-class Colored Barber, and will be pleased to serve you. Polite and prompt attention, and the best workmanship guaranteed. Hoping to merit your patronage. THOS. W. SWANN.

Bicycles For Sale or Hire!

Several second-hand Safetys
for sale at a Bargain!

BIGGS & ELVINS.

Inquire at P.O. or Elvins' Store.

Star Brand Fertilizer

Is one of the very best!

And I can furnish any of them at bottom prices, as I have the sale of it in this vicinity.

Give it a trial, and be convinced. Orders taken at once.

Also, I am again handling the

White Velvet Flour

That is so well known to my customers.

W. M. GALBRAITH,
General Merchandise,
At ELM.

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By Profession?

By Education?

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If one, and you are not already taking it, you need

THE EXAMINER,
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Leading Baptist Paper,

EAST, WEST, NORTH, SOUTH, representing the denomination of the whole country rather than any part thereof.

Send \$2, one year's subscription price, addressing "The Examiner," Box 3861, New York City, and receive credit to Jan. 1, 1892.

AGENTS WANTED

SEND FOR
CIRCULAR
OF TERMS.



To cure Biliousness, Sick Headache, Constipation, Malaria, Liver Complaints, take the safe and certain remedy,

SMITH'S

BILE BEANS

Use the SMALL Size (40 little Beans to the bottle). THEY ARE THE MOST CONVENIENT.

Suitable for all Ages.

Price of either size, 25c. per Bottle.

KISSING, 7-17-70 PHOTOGRAPHY

Small Size. Mailed for 4 cts. (coppers or stamps).

J. F. SMITH & CO. Makers of "BILE BEANS," ST. LOUIS, MO.

WHAT

SCOTT'S CONSUMPTION
EMULSION SCROFULA
CURES BRONCHITIS
COUGHS
COLD
Wasting Diseases

Wonderful Flesh Producer.

Many have gained one pound per day by its use.

Scott's Emulsion is not a secret remedy. It contains the stimulating properties of the Hypophosphites and pure Norwegian Cod Liver Oil, the potency of both being largely increased. It is used by Physicians all over the world.

PALATABLE AS MILK.

Sold by all Druggists.

SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N.Y.

500
New
Berry
Crates

For Sale. Also

Cedar
Shingles.

E. STOCKWELL,
Hammonton.



HUMPHREYS'
VETERINARY SPECIFICS

For Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Dogs, Hogs, AND POULTRY.

500 Page Book on Treatment of Animals and Chart Sent Free.

Cures: Fevers, Congestions, Inflammation

A. A. Spinal Meningitis, Milk Fever.

B. B. Strains, Lameness, Rheumatism.

C. C. Distemper, Nasal Discharges.

D. D. Bots or Grubs, Worms.

E. E. Coughs, Heaves, Pneumonia.

F. F. Colic or Gripes, Bell-rhage.

G. G. Miscarriage, Hemorrhages.

H. H. Urinary and Kidney Diseases.

I. I. Eruptive Diseases, Ranges.

J. J. Diseases of Digestion, Paralysis.

Single Bottle (over 50 doses). .60

Stable Case, with Specifics, Manual, Veterinary Cure Oil and Medicated, \$7.00

Jar Veterinary Cure Oil, 1.00

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid anywhere and in any quantity on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.



HUMPHREYS'
HOMOEOPATHIC
SPECIFIC No. 28

In use 30 years. The only successful remedy for

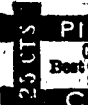
Nervous Debility, Vital Weakness,

and Prostration, from over-work or other causes.

\$1 per vial, or 5 vials and large vial powder, for \$4.

Sold by Druggists, or sent postpaid anywhere and in any quantity on receipt of price.

HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.



PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

I believe Piso's Cure
for Consumption saved
my life.—A. H. DOWELL,
Editor, Enquirer, Eden-
ton, N. C., April 23, 1887.

PISO

The Best Cough Medi-
cine is PISO'S CURE FOR
CONSUMPTION. Children
take it without objection.
By all druggists. 25c.



PISO'S CURE FOR
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use
in time. Sold by druggists.
CONSUMPTION

Efficacy of Praying Before St. Anthony's Image.

"A girl who had been compelled to crutches went in. Father Mollinger, after prescribing for and working with her, said to her: "Put down your crutches and come with me." She waited a moment, laid down her crutches and with feeble steps made

lectures, in this city, to business men, is not a member of the University of New York, but simply a lecturer. He has, however, done an admirable work in his position. Among her students have been women of wealth, as well as a number of wage-earners.

JOHNSTON MARIE BISSMACK is the daughter of a prominent manufacturer and banker. She was born in Germany and came to this country in 1892. She placed a memorial in the English Cathedral at Wiesbaden to the memory of the brother of the Archbishop of Canterbury, who for thirty-two years resided there, and attended the services of the English Church.

"rove" is a pretty, half-hardy annual with feathery foliage very effective in bouquets, and with a pleasing bloom.

that the green louse begins to infest house plants the *Rural News* recommends above all other is the use of tobacco 'soap' dissolved in water. This soap is sold by chemists. Or, steep half a pound of tobacco stems in a gallon of water and apply this upon the plants. The mixture is safe and efficacious.

striking events in Bismarck's official career, as for example the proclamation of the Empire at Versailles, the new German constitution, and the Prince's famous words: "We Germans are in debt to God and of nobody else."

THE population of Paris has increased 50,000 since the previous cen-

There is help for all but the
 "poor," is the eloquent indict-
 ment hurled at society by a pitiful

perhaps for electrical work is scarcer, while the prices have in the last ten years, it is said crude methods employed by boys in gathering the material are in the extermination of the

The Bro

And the sun now
found eight hundred
and miles in diam-
etrical scales, to be
four hundred thou-
sand miles from
the earth; a mighty
distance, by human

n Divine's Sunday

the previous three
man an especial wor-
n, moon and stars,
ner for the night.
ars, afterward to be
l eighty-eight thou-
and, put in astro-
to and to weigh nearly
times heavier than
nce, its heat tempt
to it as fuel, a world

bright, they look in this ori-
Constellations! Galaxies!
our hours of this first week

I was poor,
 once bringing a cure,
 her.
 n cushioned chair
 p smother,
 you as fair
 your mother.
 so is he,
 parting be,
 each other.

most remarkable testimony to the power of the hysterical placed

Cuban passengers were not satisfied with the food and the stowage of their luggage. They were put faith in the oracle daily that the ship would be seven feet above the water at that harbor. The captain had a mouthful of the matter and a horse. The

ramie? It was formerly
the botanists in the class of

are always very careful, and very precise in their work.

That's the reason we broke off the Havana strike last week. The mark measuring forty-five inches was seen in the other day, and that he was large enough to swallow the "head editor" no doubt.

musical drip that the children know,
plink, spank, splink,
every tink
comes down from the great trees down

ON OF IT.—“Which of you engagement?”
I was broken already.”
It has been recommended
the use of gunpowder and
explosives in fiery mines.

KHEDIVE OF EGYPT.

A MONARCH WHO NEITHER DRINKS, SMOKES NOR KEEPS A HAREM.

Devoted to the Interests of His People.

I have just returned, writes Frank Carpenter, from a long audience with the Khedive of Egypt, the King of Egypt, and as kings go today, he has more power than most of the monarchs of Europe. His residence in Cairo is a grand palace with hundreds of rooms filled with magnificent furniture. He drives about the city with soldiers carrying swords, riding prancing horses in front of his carriage and with a score of cavalry following behind. His personal expenses are limited to \$500,000 a year, and he has several palaces outside of the one which he occupies in Cairo.

At the door of the palace stood two pompous soldiers with great swords in their hands. They were clad in Turkish costume with embroidered jackets of blue and gold, and with full zouave trousers of blue broadcloth. Upon their heads were turbans, and the faces that shone out under their turbans were such that they made me think of the troops that conquered this Oriental world in the days of the prophet Mahomet. Pushing up the massive steps, the palace doors were opened by an Arab chad in European clothes and wearing the red fez cap, by which the Egyptian never takes off in house or out. We entered a grand entrance hall, floored with marble mosaic, the walls of which were finished in cream and gold.

In front of us a staircase so wide that two wagon loads of hay could be drawn up it without touching, led by easy flights to the second floor, and at the right and left were the reception-rooms for visitors and ladies leading to the apartments reserved for chamberlains, masters of ceremonies and other officers of the King's household. We climbed a grand staircase and found a large hall with a high ceiling and two of the Khedive's Cabinet Ministers, who were just passing out after a council with his highness, and then moved on up the stairs.

In one of the drawing-rooms on the second floor we were met by an Egyptian official in black clothes and red fez cap, and by him were conducted to a reception-room, the door of which stood open and were motioned to enter.

In the centre of this room, which was not larger than a good-sized American parlor, all alone stood a man of about thirty-six years of age. He was dressed in a black broadcloth suit, which buttoned close up to the throat like that of a preacher. Lavender pantaloons showed out below this, fitting well down over a pair of gaiter-like pumps, and on the top of his rather handsome head was a fez cap of dark red, with a black silk tassel on the left side, which was often at the centre of the crown and falling down behind. The costume of this man, barring the fez, might have been that of an American, and his Greek-style complexion was such that he would have passed unnoticed in a crowd in New York. This man was the Khedive of Egypt. He is, I judge, about five feet six inches in height, and he does not appear more than one hundred and fifty pounds.

He is rather fleshy than thin. His frame being well rounded, his head large and his features clean cut. He has a nose slightly inclined to the right. His forehead is high, and the dark brown eyes which shine out from under it change from the grave to the smiling during his conversation. He is plain and simple in both his habits and dress. The only mark of absence of pomp or ostentation, and though dignified he had not half the airs of the average backwoods members of our House of Representatives at Washington. As he seated himself in his high-backed chair, I noted the contrast between his costume and that of the gorgeous rajahs whom I met in India. His only jewelry consisted of a set of gold studs, the size of the smallest of peas and a watch chain of thin links of gold. He wore a black necktie bow in his white turnover collar, such as you buy on lower Broadway for twenty-five cents, and his cuffs, though scrupulously clean, had not the polish of the American Chinese laundry.

The Khedive of Egypt is a good French scholar, and he has learned, to speak English within the past few years. Our talk was carried on in English, and his Highness chatted freely, now and then breaking out in a chuckling laugh as something amusing entered into the talk, and again growing sober and impressive as he discussed the more serious problems of his kingdom.

In speaking of his life as Khedive, he said:

"I am told that many people envy me my position. They say that I am young and manly, and that my lot must be a pleasant one. They do not understand the troubles that surround me. Many a time I would have been glad to have laid down all of the honors I have for rest and peace. My ten years of reign have been equal to forty years of work and of worry. If I were a man of pleasure I would be a fool to remain on the throne. I believe, however, that God put man on the earth for a purpose other than this. Duty, pleasure, is the chief end of man. I do the best I can for my country and

when I do one more work and when my work is the hardest."

Coffee and cigarettes were at this point brought in by the servants of the palace. The coffee was in a Turquoise. It was served in little china cups in holders of gold filigree, shaped like an egg-cup and each cup held about three tablespoons of rich, black coffee, as thick as chocolate and as sweet as molasses. There were no saucers nor spoons and I tried in my drinking to follow the Khedive. I took the holder in my fist and gulped down half the contents of the cup at a swallow. It was as hot as liquid fire. I could feel the top of my mouth rising in a blister, the tears came into my eyes and the stomach felt as though it had taken an internal Turkish bath. It was lucky that at this moment the Khedive had just addressed a remark to Consul-General Cardwell, who sat on the other side of him, and he did not notice my condition. He went on talking as though his throat was used to liquid fire. I was surprised to see him refuse the cigarette and I asked him if he did not smoke. He replied:

"I neither smoke nor drink, and I do not drink on two grounds. I believe that man is better off without it, and what is of more moment to me it is against the laws of life as laid down in the Koran. We do not believe it right to drink anything intoxicating, and good Mussulmen drink neither wine nor liquor. I believe that every man should be faithful to the religion which he professes. My faith is that of Islam, and I try to follow it as well as I can."

The Khedive stands well with his people, and leading men in Cairo tell me that he would do much for Egypt if he were not hampered by foreign intervention. He gave up a number of his palaces, a year or so ago, and for a king, most economical. He has, as far as I can learn, no extravagant habits and no vices, and he lives within the half million dollars a year which is known as his civil list.

He is a man of strong domestic tastes, and though a Mohammedan and an oriental king, he is the husband of an only wife and he is as true to her as the most chaste American. A friend of mine gave me to-night a tale recently told with him upon this subject in which the Khedive expressed himself strongly in favor of monogamy. "I saw," said he, "in my fathers' harem the disadvantages of a plurality of wives. I have decided before I came to manhood that I would marry but one woman and would be true to her. I have done so and I have had no reason to regret it."

These words of the Khedive are verified by his wife. From what I can learn his family life is a happy one. He is much in love with his wife and the Khedivich is said to be one of the brightest women in Egypt. A lady friend of hers, who visits often at the royal harem, tells me that this Queen of Egypt is both generous and accomplished. She gives receptions to ladies at her palace every Saturday.

SUBJECTS FOR THOUGHT.
No way has been found for making heroic acts, even for the scholar. Labor, iron labor, is for him. The world was created as an audience for him; the atoms of which it is made are opportunities.
To be worth anything character must be capable of standing firmly upon its feet in this world of daily work, temptation and trial, and bear wear and tear of actual life. Glorified virtues do not count for much.

Superstition itself records no vainer reliance than the trust in intellectual culture as an adequate antagonist of controller to the passions and impulses, which are the dynamics of our nature, and in their adjustment constitute character.

That which we are we shall teach, not voluntarily, but involuntarily. Thoughts come into our minds by avenues which we never left open, and thoughts go out of our minds through avenues which we never voluntarily opened. Character teaches over our heads.

When we are the objects of flattery, or witness its being administered to others, we should examine and consider well the character and circumstances of the person offering it, in order to judge if the act be an offence against good morals, and, if so, how far it is so. If it appear to proceed from honest motives, let it be treated with open contempt; if from the wish for a return, pass it as a weak necessity; if from good nature or excessive appreciation, excuse it for the sake of its amiable source.

One of the chief roots from which sympathy springs is a power of imagination. We may know something about ourselves; but we are left to imagine about other people. Now, if any one were utterly destitute of imagination, he would likewise be utterly destitute of sympathy. He could form no idea of the condition of others, their thoughts or feelings, temptations or needs, sorrows or joys. He could be true with or for the sake of pleasure I would be a fool to remain on the throne. I believe, however, that God put man on the earth for a purpose other than this. Duty, pleasure, is the chief end of man. I do the best I can for my country and

when I do one more work and when my work is the hardest."

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Grandpa's Revenge.

"It is hard to fix the exact date when a man forgets that he ever was a boy, but it is usually about the time his oldest son or two boys get big enough to cut up and be nasty to their granter."

That was the time my granter forgot," said a man on the row the other evening to a Washington Post reporter, "when I was a boy in Bucks County where the old gentleman lived. He was nearly 90, weighed over two hundred, walked heavily with a cane, and was the crossiest man I ever saw. His particular delight was in whacking us boys with his cane when we got within reach, and running us down to the neighbors."

"Then boys of Lewis's air a level the west, most worthless cubs I ever seen," he would say.

"We had a pet corn. It was funnier day it got into the old gentleman's early vegetable garden and dug up some cucumber vines. He caught it by the chain and broke its back with his cane. We had to have vengeance. That corn was in our eyes more of a human being than he was. Granter had a habit of going down to the meadow and sitting on the top rail of the fence to watch the men make hay. We saved his pet rail half through and loosened the rider stick. When he sat down the whole business gave away and he went over into a big briar patch. My aunt put in a half a day picking splinters out of him. We were hustled off out of sight for a week while he spread over the town his version of our attempt upon his life."

"Every evening the old fellow would sit in the chimney nook and sip a pint of hot rum and water. At 9 o'clock my aunt and uncle would take a side and ship him off to bed. He snored like distant thunder. If he were touched he would stop snoring for a half hour. Our room was on the same floor. One night I couldn't stand his terrible roof-raising racket, so I got up, found a ball of twine, unrolled a hundred feet, made a slip-noose in one end and fastened it to the old gentleman's big toe, carrying the free end to my own room. When he jumped into bed, when granter snored I gave the string a tug and he would stop. It was very funny."

"I felt quite pleased at my invention, but it was an early rising. He woke up next morning about 5 o'clock and found the string tied to his toe. He got his cane and went on the trail. It led to my room, and the other end was knotted to my wrist."

"I got at least a dozen good blows all over my eyes and body before I could wake and escape from the bed-clothes and that hard-wood cane. I was covered with black silk tassel for a week, and the old gentleman was happy for at least three days."

Progressive Theology.
A certain evangelist in Western Virginia organized a Sunday-school, and by dint of diplomacy obtained a goodly following of youngsters into whose uncombed heads and plant hearts he instilled the rudiments of religion. Neither did he spare the corrective rod in case his charges failed to come to law with the catechism.

One Sunday a new arrival was discovered over in the boys' corner. He was called down before the teacher and cross-examined with a view to learning his religious acquisitions.

"How many gods are there?" asked the teacher.

The boy thought a moment and ventured the assertion that there were two.

"Wrong!" said the teacher.

"Three!"

"Ought you must know better than that! Try again. How many gods are there?"

"Four!" whimpered the boy.

"Wrong again!" shouted the instructor. "I will give you one more chance. If you don't answer right this time I'll tan you. Now, for the last time, how many gods are there?"

"Five!" wailed the unhappy tow-head.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, JUNE 5, 1904.
Hezekiah the Good King.

LESSON TEXT.

2 Chron. 2:1-11. Memory verses: 10-11.

LESSON PLAN.

TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: *Sinners and Servants.*

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: *Godliness is profitable unto all things.*—1 Tim. 4:8.

LESSON TOPIC: *Renewing God's Service.*

LESSON OUTLINE: 1. Hezekiah's Good Beginnings. 2. His Faithful Service. 3. His Wise Appeal.

GOLDEN TEXT: *Them that honour me I will honour.*—1 Sam. 2:30.

DAILY HOME READINGS: M.—2 Chron. 2:1-11. Hezekiah the good king. T.—2 Chron. 2:12-36. The great rejection. W.—2 Chron. 30:1-12. Hezekiah's proclamation. T.—2 Chron. 30:13-27. The nation's response. F.—2 Chron. 31:1-21. Sincere serving. S.—2 Chron. 32:1-23. Hezekiah's triumph. S.—2 Chron. 32:24-33. Hezekiah's end.

LESSON ANALYSIS.

I. HEZEKIAH'S GOOD BEGINNING.

1. Correct in Life: He did that which was right in the eyes of the Lord (2). If thou doest well, what thou shalt not be accepted (Gen. 4:7). He did that which was right in the eyes of the Lord (2 Kings 18:3). Grieve to do evil: learn to do well (Isa. 1:17). Let him turn away from evil, and do good (1 Pet. 3:11).

II. PROMPT IN ACTION: He in the first year, . . . in the first month, opened the doors (2). Let us go up at once, and possess it (Num. 13:30). He ran unto Eli, and said, Here am I (1 Sam. 1:10). I will run the way of thy commandments (Psa. 119:32). Arise and go. . . and he arose and went (Acts 8:26, 27).

III. HOPE IN THE FUTURE: Now sanctify yourselves, and sanctify the house (3). Sanctify yourselves, . . . and be ye holy (Lev. 11:44). Sanctify the people, Sanctify yourselves (Josh. 3:5). I am the Lord that sanctify Israel (Ezek. 37:28). The God of peace himself sanctify you wholly (1 Thim. 5:23).

1. "His mother's name was Abijah." A mother (1) Whose name is honored of God; (2) Whose influence is productive of good; (3) Whose descendants are helpful to humanity.

2. "He did that which was right in the eyes of the Lord." Conduct (1) Approved of God; (2) Approved of God's inspection; (3) Gaining God's approval.

3. "For me, ye Levites, now sanctify yourselves." (1) Direct address; (2) Imperative appeal.

IV. HEZEKIAH'S SAD CONFESSION. "The Lord forsaken." Our fathers have, forsaken him, and turned their backs (6). Then he forsaken God which made him (Deut. 32:15). God forbid that we should forsake the Lord (Josh. 24:16). If ye forsake him, he will forsake you (2 Chron. 15:2). They have forsaken me the fountain of living waters (Jer. 2:13).

1. The secretaries abandoned: They have shut up the doors of the porch (7). Ahaz, . . . shut up the doors of the house of the Lord (2 Chron. 28:24). Why is the house of God forsaken (Neh. 13:11). The people . . . shall destroy . . . the sanctuary (Dan. 9:26). The secretaries of Israel shall be laid waste (Amos 7:9).

III. THE PENALTY INCURRED: Wherefore the wrath of the Lord was upon Judah (8). His wrath is against all them that forsake him (Jer. 2:22). There is grievous correction for him that forsakes the way (Prov. 15:10). They that forsake the Lord shall be consumed (Isa. 1:28). All that forsake thee shall be ashamed (Jer. 17:13).

1. "Our fathers have trespassed." (1) Trespassing against the Lord; (2) Turning away from the Lord; (3) Deserting the Lord; (4) Forsaking the Lord; (5) Leaving the Lord; (6) Putting out the lamp; (7) Access to the temple denied; (8) Order in the service abandoned.

2. "The wrath of the Lord was upon Judah." Jehovah's wrath: (1) Its nature; (2) Its objects; (3) Its effects.

III. HEZEKIAH'S WISE APPEAL. 1. To make a Covenant: It is in mine heart to make a covenant with the Lord (10). The king . . . made a covenant before the Lord (2 Kings 23:3).

Remember his covenant for ever (1 Chron. 16:15). We make a sure covenant, and write it (Neh. 9:38). They forsook the covenant of the Lord their God (Jer. 22:9).

d. To Avert Wrath: That Hezekiah anger may turn away from us (10). The Lord our God will turn away from us (Josh. 7:26). His anger is turned for a moment (Psa. 30:5). Many a time burned his anger away (Psa. 78:45). With thou be angry with us for ever? (Psa. 85:5).

III. To Perform Duty: My sons, be not now negligent (11). Diligently obey the voice of the Lord your God (Zech. 6:10). Neglect not the gift that is in thee (1 Tim. 4:14). How shall we escape, if we neglect? (Heb. 2:3). Adding on your part all diligence (2 Pet. 1:6).

1. "It is in mine heart to make a covenant with the Lord." (1) The parties to the covenant; (2) The terms of the covenant; (3) The purpose of the king—Purposed in the heart; (4) Performed in the act.

2. "That Hezekiah anger may turn away from us." (1) Anger directed against Israel; (2) Anger turned away from Israel. (1) Anger aroused; (2) Anger allayed. 3. "Be not now negligent." (1) The causes of negligence; (2) The consequences of negligence; (3) The criminality of negligence; (4) The cure of negligence.

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LESSON BIBLE READING.

MOST DOING.

Characteristic of God (Gen. 18:25); Commanded in men (Deut. 6:18; 12:21; 21:9). Fought by the holy (Psa. 1:1, 2; Prov. 21:30).

Abandoned by the wicked (Deut. 12:3; Isa. 59:7, 8). Scriptures teach it (Psa. 19:7, 8; 118:9). Good men teach it (1 Sam. 12:23; Psa. 34:11). Requires decision (Josh. 24:14, 15; Acts 4:18, 19). Determines destiny (Dan. 12:2, 3; 2 Cor. 5:10).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

Isaiah's prophecy—Isaiah did not remain faithful after the death of Hezekiah, but caused Zechariah, who was sent to remove him, to be stoned. Judgments came upon the king, invasion and disaster, until he was slain by his own servants, not being buried in the sepulchre of the kings. His son Manasseh succeeded him, though he may have reigned only a few months of his father. This king was successful against Edom, but foolishly challenged Judah, king of Israel, who signally defeated him. A conspiracy was made against him, and Uzziah (or Azariah) was made king, probably some years before Manasseh was slain. Uzziah himself prepared, but attempted to burn incense in the sanctuary, and was smitten with leprosy. His son Jotham became king while Uzziah was alive. Hence a long reign of fifty-two years reckoned for Uzziah does not involve so long a period in the succession of kings. Jotham was pious and prosperous, his reign presenting a marked contrast to the decadence of Israel at the same time. Ahaz, his son and successor, was an idolatrous king, and unsuccessful in his wars with Syria and Israel. (David holds that Ahaz was associated with his father in the kingdom before the death of his grandfather Uzziah.) A remarkable episode is mentioned in 2 Chronicles 28:1-15, in connection with the victory of Israel. Obed the prophet forbade the host of Israel to keep the captives they had taken from Judah, and the chief men returned them to Jericho. Ahaz, however, purchased the help of Tiglath-Pileser (II) of Assyria, but to little profit. He copied the altar and vessels of Damascus, and "provoked to anger the Lord, the God of his fathers" (2 Chron. 28:25). He too was not given a burial in the sepulchre of the kings. Hezekiah was his son and successor. Davis thinks that Hezekiah was associated with his father for two years, and some infer that Ahaz during this time was deposed, and therefore not buried in the royal sepulchre.

PLACE.—Jerusalem; the temple court, particularly the platform on the eastern side.

TIME.—The first year of Hezekiah's reign. This was B.C. 726, according to the chronology of the Bible. But if 727, it is to be accepted, if the fall of Samaria is placed in B.C. 722, sixth year of Hezekiah (2 Kings 18:10).

PERSONS.—Hezekiah, one of the most excellent kings of Judah. His history is narrated in three separate books of the Old Testament; namely, 2 Kings, 2 Chronicles, and Isaiah. The priests and Levites were assembled by the king.

INCIDENTS.—The beginning of Hezekiah's reign; his character. He repairs the door of the temple, which had been shut up by Ahaz. He gathers the priests and Levites, and admonishes them to purify themselves and the house of the Lord, and to cleanse them of the trespasses of the fathers, the neglect of the temple worship, and the judgment of God for these sins. He then announces his purpose to make a covenant with the Lord, telling them of their duty as the ministers of Jehovah.

PARALLEL PASSAGE.—2 Kings 18:1-8. —An Indiana girl sneezed 2000 times in four hours.

CURRENT FASHIONS.

If the few days of warm weather, which that much abused gentleman "the clerk of the weather" has lately rained out, are a specimen of what we may expect during the coming summer, then surely we have no time to lose in the preparation of our summer wardrobes. With all the varied materials now in the market, (this ought not to be a difficult task.)

All the stores are filled with such beautiful dresses of every description, that one had better not venture within their portals until she has a very definite idea of what she needs and wants. For afternoon wear French challs will be very popular; these dresses to be cool should be lined with satin and trimmed with ribbons to match the color of the dower. Some modistes trim them with velvet ribbon, but this takes from them the cool look which is so desirable in a summer gown.

A new fancy is to have the yokes, sleeves and skirt ruffles of the colors of colored silk; those of light grounds have *coru* lace-like embroidery for the yokes, cuffs and skirt borders. Black challs, having colored figures, are combined with black satin and colored *coru*, or black lace and the soft be-coming *coru*.

Cotton dress goods show an almost Oriental richness of color, exceeding any thing seen in the same goods for some time. In plain chambrays and bordered zephyrs, the daintiest and most part delicate, the varieties of gray, heliotrope and lavender being unusually profuse and beautiful, indicating that these colors will be among the most fashionable this summer. French batiste has almost usurped the place of satin in popular favor, while French crepe which varies but little from year to year in pattern, shows this season many new tints.

The latest style of making these cotton gowns precludes the possibility of their ever being landlocked, and, however invented the fashion must surely have been ignorant of the meaning of the word "landdry."

Instead of fastidious, back breath, many of the new skirts are simply gathered, while others are arranged in a centre, triple box-pleat; others again have the back in two single box-pleats.

All black lavas or batistes for mourning wear are trimmed with gros-grain ribbon as a belt, bretelles, collar, and cuffs. Black and white designs are trimmed in the same manner, and are equally as appropriate. Lined gingham and lawn waists may be pointed at the back and front. Colored lavas have round skirts finished with ruffles ten inches deep, the sleeves full at the shoulders, and at the top of the deep cuffs of embroidery. A deep ruffle of embroidery at the lower edge of the waist gives it a coat appearance, there-fore collar being of elging and the belt, of ribbon.

A very light-weight wool dress for summer wear should be found in every lady's wardrobe; this, worn at proper seasons will do much towards keeping cotton gowns in good order. Another item which is so often forgotten by those who cannot afford the luxury of a maid is the fact, that all articles of wearing apparel will last twice as long and keep almost to the last their fresh look, if properly brushed and carefully folded or hung up when taken off.

The prettiest trimmings for zephyr gingham and batistes of one work embroideries or light, fine, linen lace. These trimmings, form jacket fronts, deep basques, entire sleeves, or the puff of the acro and the high collar and helu-shaped pieces of lace and embroidery are employed; also pointed belts and half-high pendants wait for episode in the dress.

Later on the new and soft twilled silks with their charmingly novel designs, and the delicate waist silks, will be all the rage, with trimmings of Nip-lace which Messrs. Remy & Co. have just imported from St. Petersburg. Trimming laces are again very fashionable and can be found on all widths of dresses, and very beautiful dresses can be purchased to match nearly every pattern of edging or trimming lace. These laces are oddly or gracefully disposed on skirt and bodice; they form coat fronts, bishop or mutton-leg sleeves, collars, cuffs and points; and, prettiest of all, they are made into dainty church-capes for country wear, exactly after the fashion of the cloth capes now worn.

For mountain and yachting dresses, serge is still the favorite material, and the plainer the skirt the better; skirts for boating purposes are made narrower than ever, but the jackets worn with



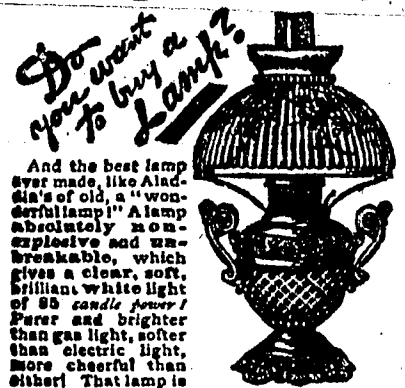
No. 1029
stockings are also very stylish; gray and cardinal, gold and gray, mignonette-green and cardinal, pale blue and yellow are pretty combinations. Bronze is still in favor, but the newest stockings for brides are of ribbed white silk.
A. R. E.
No. 1028. FANCY SKIRT AND SLEEVES.—Skirt of pale mauve-colored satin, the bottom cut in square tabs and mounted over a deep dounce of embroidered white tulle. Embroidered designs in pale green silk decorate the bottom of the tabs and smaller designs are placed at the top of the slashes.



No. 1020
A. Skirt composed of plain, navy green silk and broadened silk. The back of the skirt is of plain silk; the front of broadened silk, the bottom edge of which is cut in shallow slashes, is embroidered with a fine time pattern of old gold silk. Knots of old gold-colored velvet ribbon are placed at the up-ward of each slash. Beneath the slashes is set a dounce of white lace with the edge embroidered in gold silk.
Pompadour sleeves of camel's hair with deep waistband of silk, which is the bottom. Buttons and a narrow gold belt ornament the wristband.
d. This sleeve is suitable for Summer dresses or any thin material. The top is of figured foulard shirred three times, longwise, thus forming two small puffs. The lower part is made very long, but rather close in plain foulard. A knot of ribbon is placed on the inner arm seam, at the wrist.
e. Close sleeve in fall open in the outside. From the shoulder to the elbow this opening is filled with a gold galloon and draped with lace knotted on the shoulder and crossed near the

No. 1028
The Professional Pickpocket and How He Relieves His Victims of Valuables.
There is no class of artists, said a renowned thief, "who in their calling are as dexterous as pickpockets. This is due to a double incentive. Not only does your pickpocket find a bait for effort in the exercise of his trade, but he has the added spur of a fear of failure. Success means as much to a pickpocket as to any man, and failure means a great deal more. A vacation in which the slightest slip means loss of liberty, and, perhaps, of life, will ever be apt to have a degree of experience in its followers not present in more reputable and safer avocations of trade."
"Pickpockets, like poets, are born, not made. Their nerves must be iron and yet as sensitive as instinct. Their hands must be as complete in make-up and accomplishment as fencers', and as strong as steel while light as down. Out of the vast army of humanity who are soldiers of the shadows only one-fourth of one per cent. can ever do become pickpockets. These form the nobility of thieves, and are revered by the burglar, the footpad, the sneak, and the 'con' man as of a higher class than himself. The price of a pickpocket while not really at work is as constant as that of some famed professor of the viol or harp. He keeps pace with the procession. No sooner does some swell in avant a new fashioning for diamond pins or studs than these men of finest touch devise the motion which evades its purpose."
"The chief object of a pickpocket is to steal. He is not a thief. He can not daily with his victim by the hour. What he does is to be over in a flash. Speaking of pins and studs, there has never been a fastening so complex but that expert thieves

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"The Rochester."

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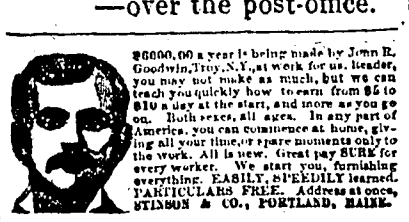
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When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria, When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria, When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria, When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

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Mr. Frank Huffman, a young man of Burlington, Ohio, states that he had been under the care of two prominent physicians, and used their treatment until he was not able to get around. They pronounced his case consumption, and incurable. He was persuaded to try Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption coughs and colds, and at that time was not able to walk across the street without resting. Before he had used half of a dollar bottle he was much better; he continued to use it, and is to-day enjoying good health. If you have any lung, throat, or chest trouble, try it. We guarantee satisfaction. Trial bottles free at any drug store.

Administrator's Sale

REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an order of the Atlantic County Orphans' Court, made the 16th day of April, A. D. 1891, the subscriber, Administrator of the Estate of Nicholas McCurdy, deceased, will offer at public sale, and sell to the highest bidder, on FRIDAY, the

19th day of June, A. D. 1891,

at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, on the premises, at Elwood, Mullica Township, Atlantic County, New Jersey, all the following described tracts or pieces of lands, situated in the Township of Mullica, County of Atlantic, State of New Jersey, and bounded as follows:

Beginning at a stone for a corner of Absalom Wescoat, Esq., and the said Bird in line of lands of Jesse Richards on the north side of the Mossmill Road (so-called) thirty-three from the middle of the road, and running from thence along the line of the said Wescoat south four degrees east, twenty-two chains and fifty links to a stone for a corner by an old road, also a corner of Jesse Richards; thence (2nd) south thirty-eight degrees and fifteen minutes west, twelve chains and sixty links to a stone corner of Daniel Miller; thence (3rd) along his line north forty-five degrees west, eleven chains and fifty links to a stone corner of Franklin Cook, in the line of Francis Robart; thence (4th) along the line of said Cook north twenty-four chains and thirty three links to a stone corner of the lands of Stephen Horn, and formerly the 2nd corner of the said tract; (5th) along the said Horn and the said Richards line east fourteen chains and fifty links to the place of beginning. Containing by estimation forty-two acres and thirty-three hundredths, be the same more or less. Being the same tract conveyed by William Bird and Abigail Bird his wife, to Nicholas McCurdy, by deed dated the 9th day of July, A. D. 1855, and recorded in the office of the County Clerk of Atlantic County, in Liber K of Deeds, folio 104, etc.

Exception.

Excepting the five acres conveyed to John B. Mick by agreement dated the 17th day of February, A. D. 1878.

MOSES STOCKWELL,

Administrator.

Dated May 8th, 1891.

Wm. Rutherford,

Notary Public,

Conveyancer,

Real Estate & Insurance Agt

HAMMONTON, N. J.

Insurance placed only in the most

reliable companies.

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Carefully drawn.

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To and from all ports of Europe. Correspondence solicited.

Money to Loan on Mortgage.

Send a postal card order for a true sketch of Hammonton.

FOUR TRIAL NUMBERS

With great premium offers, on receipt of Ten Cents and addresses of ten married Ladies. Only 50 cents a year. Best monthly in the world for the price.

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WOOD BUY YOUR SUMMER WOOD At Wm. Bernhouse's Yard

At the following Prices—
Pine, 4 feet long, pr cord, \$3.00
1 foot long, " \$3.50
1 " " split, \$4.00
Slabs, 2 feet long, \$2.50
Cedar Slabs, 1 1/2 feet long, \$2.50
All of the above wood is sold at 128 cubic feet to the cord, the cheapest way to buy wood.

And while you are ordering, don't forget to include Kindling Wood,—Five Barrels for One Dollar.

Bernhouse's Lumber Yard, Hammonton.

The NEW SINGER VIBRATOR,

MADE BY THE

Singer Manufacturing Co.,

Runs with lightning speed; has automatic tension, with thread releaser; self-threading and easy to change; uses all kinds of thread and silk; leaves short ends, and does not snarl. This is emphatically

THE VEST MAKER'S MACHINE.

For sale by

FRANK BALDWIN, Hammonton, N. J.

Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

Saturday, Oct. 6, 1890.

DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.	Mall. a.m.	At Ac. a.m.	Acco. p.m.	Exp. p.m.	Exp. p.m.	Exp. p.m.	Exp. p.m.	Exp. p.m.	Exp. p.m.
Philadelphia.....	8 00	4 20	5 08	4 10	.....	8 00	.....	4 00	.....
Camden.....	8 10	4 30	5 10	4 20	.....	8 10	.....	4 10	.....
Haddonfield.....	8 30	4 40	.....	.....	.....	8 30	.....	4 30	.....
Berlin.....	8 50	4 50	.....	.....	.....	8 50	.....	4 50	.....
Atco.....	9 00	5 00	.....	.....	.....	9 00	.....	5 00	.....
Waterford.....	9 07	5 07	.....	.....	.....	9 07	.....	5 07	.....
Winslow.....	9 16	5 16	.....	.....	.....	9 16	.....	5 16	.....
Hammonton.....	9 24	5 24	5 51	.....	.....	9 24	.....	5 24	.....
Da Costa.....	9 30	5 30	.....	.....	.....	9 30	.....	5 30	.....
Elwood.....	9 43	5 43	.....	.....	.....	9 43	.....	5 43	.....
Egg Harbor City.....	9 51	5 51	6 08	.....	.....	9 51	.....	5 51	.....
Atlantic City.....	10 00	6 00	6 15	6 24	.....	10 00	.....	6 00	.....

UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.	Exp. a.m.	At Ac. a.m.	Exp. p.m.	Exp. p.m.	Exp. p.m.	Exp. p.m.	Exp. p.m.	Exp. p.m.	Exp. p.m.
Philadelphia.....	8 50	9 00	10 40	5 10	.....	9 35	6 20	.....	.....
Camden.....	8 42	8 52	10 27	5 05	.....	9 25	6 10	.....	.....
Haddonfield.....	8 24	.....	.....	4 45	.....	9 08	6 49	.....	.....
Berlin.....	7 58	.....	.....	4 29	.....	8 48	6 21	.....	.....
Atco.....	7 53	.....	.....	4 17	.....	8 43	6 18	.....	.....
Waterford.....	7 40	.....	.....	4 06	.....	8 30	6 04	.....	.....
Winslow.....	7 31	.....	9 41	3 51	.....	8 20	5 53	.....	.....
Hammonton.....	7 28	.....	.....	3 48	.....	8 15	5 47	.....	.....
Da Costa.....	7 19	.....	.....	3 38	.....	8 06	5 40	.....	.....
Elwood.....	7 10	.....	9 24	3 30	.....	8 04	5 30	.....	.....
Egg Harbor City.....	6 51	7 45	.....	3 03	.....	7 42	5 08	.....	.....
Atlantic City.....	6 40	7 35	9 10	2 50	.....	7 30	5 00	.....	.....

* 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 Hamm