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HAMMONTON, N. J., JULY 28, 1888.

NO. 30.

JUST the THING!



Have your Watch
Made into
A Stem-Winder.
Abbott's Stem-winding Attachment
can be put into any 18-size American
watch.

Examine my stock of
New Watches.
Have just put in some cheap ones, that
are reliable time-keepers.

Spectacles of all Grades
Always on hand.

CLOCKS,
A large assortment.
Work attended to at once.

Carl M. Cook,
Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler.

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!

Metropolitan Unitype Printing Company

OF NEW YORK CITY.

CAPITAL STOCK, 8250,000. GAIN SHARES, 650 Each

This Company offers for sale 2500 shares of its Capital Stock at par, payable in four monthly installments. This company has secured the sole right in the district comprising the Counties of New York, Westchester, Richmond, Kings, Queens, and Suffolk, in the State of New York, and the Counties of Essex, and Essex, New Jersey, to use the inventions and processes of the

Graphic Process Co., of New York City, which has its experimental workshop located at the southville in this county, where also the new factories will be established.

The processes and inventions of Graphic Process Co. consist of valuable improvements for disseminating with movable type, as well as improved machinery for type-writing. These concessions will enable the

Unitype Printing Company To do the legal printing which in the territory mentioned amounts to about \$2,000,000 each year, at one-quarter the present cost.

Parties interested may see the machine in operation at the Graphic Process Company's made show at Pleasantville.

Information given in Hammonton, by A. J. Smith, or Geo. W. Pressey.

Dr. J. A. McGILL'S



A POSITIVE CURE FOR
All Female Diseases.

Every lady can treat herself.

The famous specific, "Orange Blossom," is perfectly harmless, and can be used by the most delicate, at any and all times. Sample and circular giving particulars can be had of

Mrs. Chas. Beardsley,

Hoblet P. O., Penna.

State Agt. for New Jersey. Enclose 2c. stamp

One Month's Treatment, \$1.

Allen Brown Endicott,
Counselor-at-Law,

1030 Atlantic Avenue,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Read the Republican.

Are you superstitious? General Harrison was nominated on the eighth ballot, in the year 1888; there are eight letters in his given name and eight in his surname, and H is the eighth letter in the alphabet. Besides this, there is a theory that Presidential candidates whose names end with an "n" were always remarkably successful in their contests. Those on the list are Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Buchanan, Lincoln and Johnson. This year both Harrison and Morton end with the letter "n" and there will be a double chance to see if they are exceptions to the rule.

Board of Health Ordinance.

At a meeting of the Board of Health, of Hammonton, N. J., held July 21st, 1888, the following Code of Laws, relating to public health, was passed to its first and second reading, and will come up for its final passage at a meeting of the Board, to be held on Saturday evening, August 4th, next.

This Code is one that the State Board of Health has sent out, as a model for towns and townships to follow, in order that the law and its penalties may be brought to the attention of the public, for the public good.

The Local Board of Health of the town of Hammonton, in the county of Atlantic, by virtue of the provisions of the act of the Legislature of New Jersey, entitled "An act to establish in this State Boards of Health and a Bureau of Vital Statistics, and to define their respective powers and duties," approved March 31, 1887, do ordain:

Section 1. That whatever is dangerous to human health, or whatever renders the ground, the water, the air or food a hazard or an injury to human health is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and any person or persons creating or maintaining or aiding in the creation or maintenance of any such nuisance, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

Section 2. That any person who shall carelessly, negligently or wilfully aid in or contribute to the doing of any act dangerous to life or detrimental to the health of any human being, except for justifiable motives and for adequate reasons, or who shall omit any precaution reasonable and proper to prevent or remove danger or detriment to life or health of any human being, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

Section 3. That the accumulation of any decaying animal or vegetable substance or substance, or of other offensive matter in the form of rubbish, garbage or offal, in or upon any lot, street or highway, or in or upon any public or private place, and allowing the same to remain in or upon any such lot, street, highway, public or private place, until the same shall become a hazard to health, or until the same shall, by reason of offensive odors, become a source of discomfort to persons living or passing in the vicinity thereof, is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and any person or persons who shall cause or maintain any such nuisance, or who shall aid therein, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

Section 4. That the pollution of any stream, well, spring or reservoir of water used for drinking purposes is hereby prohibited, and any person or persons who shall cause such pollution, or who shall aid therein, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

Section 5. That the construction of any drain, sewer, or the pouring out of fouled liquids on the surface of the ground in such manner as to become the source from which offensive odors shall emanate, or in such manner as to pollute the ground, air or water, to the risk or detriment of the health of persons living or passing in the vicinity thereof, is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and any person or persons who shall cause or maintain any such nuisance, or who shall aid therein, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

Section 6. That the storage of animal refuse or decaying refuse or refuse in liquid or solid form in any vault, cesspool or other receptacle in such manner as to endanger health, or in such manner that the same shall by reason of offensive odors emanating therefrom, become a source of discomfort to persons living or passing in the vicinity thereof, is hereby declared to be a nuisance, and any person or persons causing or maintaining any such nuisance, or aiding therein, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

Section 7. That the overflow of any foul liquids or gases into any place where they may become injurious to health, or the keeping or forming such seepage or exhalations upon any lot or land as accumulate foul water or offensive animal or vegetable matter, is hereby declared to be a nuisance; and any person or persons who shall cause or maintain any such nuisance, or who shall aid in causing or maintaining the same, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

Section 8. That the keeping of any tenement house, or other house or building, or any part thereof, in such a state of uncleanness, or the crowding of persons in any tenement house in such manner as to endanger the health of the persons dwelling therein, is hereby declared to be a nuisance; and any person or persons through whose act or neglect such state of uncleanness shall be caused, and any person or persons by whom such nuisance shall be maintained shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

Section 9. That the keeping of any dwelling house in which there is or has been any polluting or communicable disease without thorough airing, cleansing and disinfection, is hereby prohibited; any person or persons who shall violate this section shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

Section 10. That the keeping of any pen or enclosure for goats, swine, poultry or other animals, or of any slaughter-house, tannery or factory, in such manner that offensive odors shall emanate therefrom to the discomfort or to the detriment of the health of persons living or passing in the vicinity thereof, is hereby declared to be a nuisance; any person or persons who shall keep any such pen, enclosure, slaughter-house, tannery or factory in such manner as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

Section 11. That the sale of any meat or vegetable food or article that is unwholesome or unfit for food, is hereby prohibited; any person or persons making any such sale as aforesaid, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

Section 12. That any physician, midwife, nurse, clergyman, magistrate or other person who shall neglect any death, birth or marriage, and who shall neglect to make return thereof to the proper officer, according to law, and any physician who shall neglect or refuse to report to the Local Board of Health any case of contagious or infectious disease during any period when said Board shall require notice of such cases to be given, shall for each and every failure to make such return or report be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars.

Section 13. That any penalty incurred under the provisions of this ordinance shall be collected in the manner prescribed by the act of the Legislature of New Jersey, or, in lieu thereof, of the Local Board of Health may file a bill in the Court of Chancery for an injunction pursuant to the provisions of said act.

SALE FOR TAXES.

For the Tax of 1888.

TOWN OF HAMMONTON.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a warrant issued by John Atkinson, Esq., to make the taxes laid on unimproved and unencumbered lands, and on land tenanted by persons not the lawful proprietors, who are unable to pay their tax, in the Town of Hammonton, County of Atlantic, the Collector of said town will, on TUESDAY, the 28th day of August,

Next, at the hour of 2 o'clock P.M., at the office of the Town Clerk, sell the timber, wood, herbage, and other vendible property found on the premises, taxed to the under named persons, to make the taxes and costs annexed to their respective names:

The Costs in each case will be 50 cents.				
NAMES.	Block.	Lot.	Acres.	Tax.
Ballinger, Dudley.....	19	41	9	1.81
Blazer, Henry.....	3	55	5 1/2	1.69
Brown, L. W.....	19	3	10	1.38
12	16	10	1	1.38
Brooklock, J. & F. A.....	6	part 6	4	1.69
Clement, Samuel.....	19	—	23	3.68
Currie, J. R.....	1	52	20	1.31
Davis, S. R.....	6	25 1/2	1	1.66
Ellis, E. & Chas.....	17	25	9 1/2	1.66
Glendon, E.....	6	62	12	1.66
Heartwell, Ira.....	2	8 1/2, 10	17	3.22
Hopkins, Chas. P.....	16	—	25	5.3
Mahoney, J. R.....	11	64	42	5.33
McGinnick, Edw.....	11	64	42	4.86
Miller, Louis.....	4	19	5	1.69
Miller, Geo. F. Est.....	5	part 19	13 1/2	2.12
Morrill, W. A.....	1	22, 24 1/2, 29	45	7.64
Sharp, Hugh.....	9	88	2	13.29
Small, Otho.....	3	73	12	5.22
Vinland Chancery Co.....	19	33	100	3.68
Walker, Edward.....	6	10	10	2.05
Welch, Orlando.....	1	Wey, farm	10	1.31
Wharton, James.....	16	2	26	2.12
Woodson, W. H.....	—	—	5	3.15
Walker, Mrs. S.....	1	49	20	1.51

ORVILLE E. HOYT,
Collector.

Dated July 24th, 1888.

G. M. Crowell, M. D.,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Hammonton, N. J.
Office at Residence, Bellevue Avenue
near Fourth Street.

NOW IS YOUR TIME

To order your

Blackberry Crates.

I will positively not carry a stock this year, and can only fill orders received from two weeks to one month before wanted.

Wm. Bernshouse.

Dr. J. A. Waas,
RESIDENT
DENTIST,
HAMMONTON, N. J.

Office Days, — Tuesday, Wednesday,
Thursday, Friday and Saturday.

GAS ADMINISTERED—50 Cts.
No charge for extracting with gas, when teeth are ordered.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the New Jersey Court of Chancery, will be sold at public vendue, on WEDNESDAY, the

29th day of August, 1888,

At two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the office of William Bernshouse, in Hammonton, Atlantic County, New Jersey, all those tracts or parcels of land and premises, situate in the Town of Hammonton, in the County of Atlantic, and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows, viz:

Beginning at a point in the centre of Fairview Avenue and Third Street; thence (1) north forty-four degrees west, about forty and one-half rods to the land of one Clark; thence (2) north-easterly course by line of said Clark about twenty-six rods and seven feet to a stake at corner to land of Mary G. Gilbert; thence (3) south forty-five degrees and thirty-five minutes east, thirty-three rods and fifteen feet to the centre of Fairview Avenue; thence (4) along the centre of the same, south forty-four degrees and twenty-five minutes west, about twenty-nine rods and eleven feet to the place of beginning.

Again, beginning at a point in the centre of Fairview Avenue, corner of land of Mary G. Gilbert and running thence (1) north forty-five degrees and thirty-five minutes west thirty-two rods and eleven feet to a stake in the line of land of Edwin G. Booth; thence (2) by the line of said Booth's land south-easterly about thirty rods to the centre of Fairview Avenue; thence (3) by the centre of the same south forty-four degrees and twenty-five minutes west about twenty rods to the place of beginning; containing in the two surveys ten acres of land, be the same more or less.

Also, the following tract of land: Beginning in the centre of Fairview Avenue, twenty-eight and seventy one-hundredths perches north-east of the intersection of the centre of Fairview Avenue and Third Street; thence (1) north forty-five degrees and thirty-five minutes west, thirty-six and ninety six hundredths perches to land of one Clark; thence (2) north fifty-two degrees and fifteen minutes east twenty-two and eighty hundredths perches along said Clark's line to a corner; thence (3) south forty-five degrees and thirty-five minutes east thirty-three rods and eighty five hundredths perches to the centre of Fairview Avenue aforesaid; thence (4) along the centre of the same south forty-four degrees and twenty-five minutes west twenty-two and sixty hundredths perches to the place of beginning; containing five acres of land strict measure.

Signed as the property of Samuel N. Gilbert et al., and taken in execution at the suit of Henry R. Velt, and to be sold by
SMITH & E. JOHNSON, Sheriff,
Dated July 24th, 1888.
JAMES B. NIXON, Solicitor.

More Men Wanted

For local and traveling agents, to sell our Fruit and Ornamental Stock. We give good wages and steady work. Address, for terms,

E. B. Richardson & Co.,
Nurserymen, Geneva, N. Y.

Mention this paper.

Livery & Sale Stable

Horses for sale at my Livery Stable, next to Alex. Aitken's blacksmith shop, Hammonton.

Wm. A. Davis, Jr.

HAMMONTON.

A full assortment of hand and machine made,—for work or driving.

Trunks, Valises, Whips,
Riding Saddles, Nets, etc.

L. W. COGLEY,
Hammonton, N. J.

Notice.

Fresh arrival of

NEW GOODS

A fine line of

Dress Goods

In great variety.

Hosiery

In all styles and colors.

Handkerchiefs, Ribbons,

and Millinery Goods.

Groceries, Flour, Feed, Meats,

Hay and Wood.

EAT.

E. Stockwell's,

FLORENCE LADIES' WAIST.



WEEDSPORT SKIRT & DRESS CO.
WEEDSPORT, N. Y.

FOR SALE BY

Miss Cora Lewton.

HORSE FLESH EATERS IN NEW YORK.

The man led the way through a passage from the stable to the other side of the building. The passage opened into a large square room, lighted by gasolene lamps on both sides. The wood floor was stained a dull red. This is the slaughter room, where the horses are killed and cut up for the animals at the arsenal at Castle Park, New York. On a couple of hooks on one side of the room hung portions of a carcass like the quarters of a beef. At a glance one who was not an expert in raw meat would have said this was beef, but the horse butcher pointed out that the meat was meat of a deeper color and a closer grain than beef. Horse meat, he said, as he could state from personal knowledge, equally as good as beef when young and tender. There was a peculiar flavor to horse meat, he added, that some people liked better than beef, and the lions and tigers found it, but for himself he preferred a good piece of porterhouse steak every time.

In one corner of the room was a refrigerator, where the meat is kept until it is required. The skin of the last horse who had been killed lay on the floor before lay on the other side of the room. He was a baker's horse, the butcher explained, and his hair had been yellow. Everything was as neat and clean and free from taint as a butcher's shop could be. The chopping block was washed and as tidy as a kitchen table. The knives, when they were not being used, were laid on a tray and the small knives, shining bright and sharp, hung in their places beside the butcher's apron. About two years ago the park authorities had decided on the plan of supplying the carnivorous animals in the menagerie with horse meat instead of beef. The measure was purely an economic one. The butcher Conklin found difficulty at times in obtaining good beef or mutton, and the prices ranged from twelve to eighteen cents.

In Europe the animals in the zoological collections are fed on horse's flesh, and he advised the commissioners to make the trial here. President Borden became interested in the subject, and the building was fitted up as a stable and butcher shop, with a result that has justified the outlay. From \$10 to \$15 are paid for horses, the butcher is hired by the Park Board and the actual cost of the meat is now three or three and one-half cents a pound.

About two horses on an average are killed each week. They are rarely of any age, as might be supposed, but usually those which have given out from some cause. Before they are accepted a veterinary surgeon makes a careful examination of the animal to ascertain if it is free from disease. There is no difficulty in securing all that are needed. In the city, usually two or three are kept in the stalls, some of them to be fattened before they are killed. From the ceiling near the center of the room a rope hung down from a heavy staple. The horse is led through the passage from the stable into the slaughter room when they are to be killed.

"How to you kill them?" was asked. The horse butcher pecked up a short handled, heavy hammer and said: "Horses die easy. When I bring them out here I tie a cloth round their heads, so that it blinds them, and they are so quiet you can do anything with them. Then I fasten this rope round the ceiling around the brute's neck, and one heavy blow from the hammer is generally enough. If you would like to see how a horse dies to-morrow morning show you how I do it. It is altogether a day to-morrow and old Dobbin will have to go; that's the gray one you saw in there."

The reporter declined the invitation. "Makes you kinder sick, I guess," added the butcher.

"Well, I didn't like it myself when I began, though I was used to butchering cattle, but horses' heads are so different. You get used to it, though. The worst is when some horse that's done good service gives out, and the people who bring him here feel so bad to give him away. But they say they would rather have a horse killed than to sell him. Where he may be starved or beaten. Sometimes a woman comes up crying and makes me give back the horse. Once I had a little boy mare that the surgeon operated on and she got very ill. You never saw anybody so tickled in your life as the lady and the children were when I told them, and they took her back again. Most of the animals are pretty badly knocked out when they come here. Them stone pavers are killing 'em on horses. It gives them the 'quitters,' a swellin' around the ankles, and they ain't no more after that. Now, there's an animal in that wagon out there, in which I'm going to take the meat over for the lions' dinner. You never saw such a shadder as that big horse was when he was fetched in here last spring with a bad foot. He looked sick and I kept him a month, but he never got better. Wouldn't be good to feed the animals, though the doctor said he was sound. Then his hoof began to heat and he kicked up. Now you see how the man he limps a little; he's as strong as any elephant and as healthy."

The horse meat was piled into the wagon and the reporter, after having his good character by the gate which he took in drawing the vehicle through the Park to the arsenal. The keepers tried up the bodies of the horses, the lions and the tigers, who crushed the bones and polished them with gusto. The eagles' shrieks of flesh weighing a pound or more were thrown and were quickly dragged away by them in their talons.

The bones," said the horse butcher pointing to several barrels, "are saved

and go to the bone-man. They are pretty well cleaned when he gets 'em. Last month I had a horse that had been a trotter, but I couldn't get any flesh on his bones. He was a tough one and no amount of quelling my knives cuttin' him up. Them lions chewed on him till their jaws was tired and hung down. Mr. Conklin says to me, 'What kind of meat are you giving the animals?' I says: 'It's the trotter; then he didn't say no more.'

Very Strange, Indeed.

Anybody could see they were very fond of each other, and that they were but recently married was as apparent to a person at all discerning as the almost fact that two and two make four.

"David," said she, blushing rosy, "why is it every one seems to know at a glance that I am a bride?"

"For my soul, I can't say," responded David, with a look of the most profound wisdom. "Perhaps it's because of the air of uncommon newness about us."

At the time the above conversation took place, Mr. and Mrs. David Dibles were dining at a very fashionable and well-appointed hotel, for they were in the first ecstatic stage of their honeymoon, and all the sweets of Arabia were not sweeter than their smiles, and they did enanored Romeo and sighing Juliet exchange more languishing glances.

The waiters grinned and nudged each other, knowing when they saw with what solicitude care the tender husband asked if his love found the various viands spread before her such as her delicate appetite could appreciate. The one who, of all that were ever inflicted upon them, the royal children, full of spirit and activity, especially disliked. Happily the fit of childish obstinacy passed, and under the annoyance of this indignity, and therefore Mr. Smith met with no lack of politeness from his pupil.

Always Grumbling. The grumbler is a grumbler partly by nature and partly by force of habit. It is not often that he is brought to see and acknowledge the absurdity of his practice. In the case of the young Irishman who is reported below, he was not so many years ago as he is now. When he was with himself and not with New Zealand, which he was running down.

"Arrah! this country is no good," said he, "the best of the land's all taken up, and you can't get work when you want it—and little enough wages, too."

When he was cross-examined, he admitted that he had been five weeks at the work, and was twenty-five pounds in pocket.

"Troth, that's a fact, said he; 'I cleared five pounds a week. You see I'm one of those chaps that's always grumbling, and don't know when they're well off.'"

PARIS ROGUES. Enacting a Drama of Starvation so as to Impose on the Charitable.

A night or two since on the boulevards, a woman, about thirty years of age, clad in rags, was seen writhing on a bench in a violent fit of hysterics. People crowded around her, and great was their horror on learning from the poor creature that she had not tasted a morsel of food for forty-eight hours. "This is really terrible," exclaimed a good Samaritan who had gone up to the woman, and, after much difficulty, elicited this explanation from her. The stranger then made the natural proposal that they should not permit this martyr to adversity to die of hunger. Let them give of their superfluity, and, suit the action to the word, he doffed his hat, and throwing a twenty-franc piece into it, went up to each of the spectators, and had soon accumulated a very respectable sum wherewith to relieve the sufferings of the now fainting woman. Not content with his share in the proceedings, this individual, amid the applause of the assembled crowd, tenderly raised the victim from the bench, and, taking her by the arm, led her away in search of food and lodging. They were followed at a respectful distance by a crowd of other spectators, who, they imagined, by no means close to the nearest street-corner the woman suddenly underwent a complete metamorphosis. She skipped about and indulged in uncontrollable laughter, in which the other three, including her benefactor, joined. Then the money collected was carefully divided, and the party betook themselves to a public house. Much however, to the dismay, some policemen in plain clothes, who had been spectators of the distressing and heart-rending scene on the boulevard, marched them out to prison.

The New Kerosene Lamp.

which "goes out" automatically whenever it is violently jostled or upset, is an invaluable invention. A lamp which puts itself out in a time of accident and danger is certainly a great improvement on the deadly common lamp in use.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

THE TABERNACLE. LESSON TEXT. (Exod. 40:1-16. Memory verses, 1-3.)

LESSON PLAN. TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: God's Covenant Relations with Israel.

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: Only be strong and very courageous, to observe to do according to all the law, which Moses my servant commanded thee to turn not from it to the right hand or to the left, that thou mayest have good success whithersoever thou goest—Josh. 1:7.

LESSON TOPIC: Covenant Relations Promoted by the Sanctuary.

LESSON 1. By its erection, etc. (Exod. 40:1-16. Memory verses, 1-3.)

GOLDEN TEXT: Behold, the tabernacle of God is with men, and he will dwell with them.—Rev. 21:3.

DAILY HOME READINGS: N.—Exod. 40:1-16. God's obedience to the tabernacle. T.—Exod. 48:1-23. Objections concerning the tabernacle. W.—Exod. 4:14-16; 5:1-14. Christ the great high priest. F.—Exod. 8:1-13. The spiritual sacrifices. S.—Exod. 10:1-25. Christ a sacrifice.

LESSON ANALYSIS. I. BY ITS ERECTION.

1. The Tent: The tabernacle of the tent of meeting (2). The Tent shall be sanctified by my glory (Exod. 29:43). The tent of meeting, where I will meet with thee (Exod. 30:36). The cloud covering the tent of meeting (Exod. 40:34).

II. THE TABERNACLE. The true tabernacle, which the Lord pitched (Heb. 8:2).

III. THE ALTAR: The altar of burnt offering before the door (6).

IV. THE HOLY SANCTUARY: The altar of the tabernacle, etc., and it shall be holy (9).

V. THE HOLY LAVATORY: The laver for the holy house (13).

VI. THE HOLY TABLE: The table of the bread of the presence, etc., and it shall be holy (16).

VII. THE HOLY CHAIR: The chair of the Lord, etc., and it shall be holy (19).

VIII. THE HOLY CUP: The cup of the Lord, etc., and it shall be holy (22).

IX. THE HOLY VESSEL: The vessel of the Lord, etc., and it shall be holy (25).

X. THE HOLY OIL: The oil of the Lord, etc., and it shall be holy (28).

XI. THE HOLY INCENSE: The incense of the Lord, etc., and it shall be holy (31).

XII. THE HOLY GARMENT: The garment of the Lord, etc., and it shall be holy (34).

XIII. THE HOLY SHOE: The shoe of the Lord, etc., and it shall be holy (37).

XIV. THE HOLY RING: The ring of the Lord, etc., and it shall be holy (40).

XV. THE HOLY EARRING: The earring of the Lord, etc., and it shall be holy (43).

XVI. THE HOLY NECKLACE: The necklace of the Lord, etc., and it shall be holy (46).

XVII. THE HOLY BRACELET: The bracelet of the Lord, etc., and it shall be holy (49).

XVIII. THE HOLY ARMLET: The armlet of the Lord, etc., and it shall be holy (52).

XIX. THE HOLY GIRDLE: The girdle of the Lord, etc., and it shall be holy (55).

XX. THE HOLY SASH: The sash of the Lord, etc., and it shall be holy (58).

XXI. THE HOLY TIE: The tie of the Lord, etc., and it shall be holy (61).

XXII. THE HOLY SHIRT: The shirt of the Lord, etc., and it shall be holy (64).

XXIII. THE HOLY TROUSERS: The trousers of the Lord, etc., and it shall be holy (67).

XXIV. THE HOLY COAT: The coat of the Lord, etc., and it shall be holy (70).

XXV. THE HOLY GOWN: The gown of the Lord, etc., and it shall be holy (73).

XXVI. THE HOLY DRESS: The dress of the Lord, etc., and it shall be holy (76).

XXVII. THE HOLY SHIRT: The shirt of the Lord, etc., and it shall be holy (79).

XXVIII. THE HOLY TROUSERS: The trousers of the Lord, etc., and it shall be holy (82).

XXIX. THE HOLY COAT: The coat of the Lord, etc., and it shall be holy (85).

XXX. THE HOLY GOWN: The gown of the Lord, etc., and it shall be holy (88).

DR. TALMAGH'S SERMON.

Sour Experiences. "When Jesus, therefore, had received the scars of his wounds, he said unto his disciples, 'I have forgiven you all your sins.'"

This brings of Jerusalem had done their work. It was almost sundown, and Jesus was dying. Persons in crucifixion often lingered on from day to day, being unable to die. Christ had been exhausted by years of martyrdom. Pillowless, poorly fed, fogged—as bent over and tied to a low post, his back was inflamed with the scourges interlarded with pieces of lead and bone—and now for whole hours, the weight of his body hung on delicate tendons, and according to custom, a violent stroke under the armpits had been given by the executioner. Dizzy, nauseated, feverish—

A WORLD OF AGONY is compressed in the two words: "I have forgiven you all your sins."

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Agreat many Persons

Who live in the country, have the impression that they can only get good clothing at reasonable prices in some large city, such as Philadelphia, and they take half-a-day, or more, from their work, pay one dollar, or more, for fare, buy their dinner, and, having made their purchases, come home, to find that they could have made the same purchase for the same money, and have saved themselves the trouble and expense of the trip.

Our Special Aim

Is to call attention to our stock of

HATS

Light Hats, Brown Hats, Black Hats. Stiff Hats, Soft Hats. Hats for Sunday wear, Hats for every-day wear. Narrow Brim Wide Brim. Young Men's Light Stiff Hats for Summer wear. Straw Hats for Men, Young Men, and for Boys.

Our Hats for \$2.50 Will compare with hats sold in Philadelphia for the same money.

Seeing is believing; therefore, come and see our hats. They range in price from 31 cents up to \$2.50.

A careful examination will convince you that you will find a complete stock of

HATS

General Merchandise STORE OF

P. S. Tilton & Son, Hammoncton, N. J.

Wagons AND Buggies.

On and after Jan. 1, 1886, I will sell One-horse wagons, with fine body and Columbia spring complete, 1 1/2 inch tire, 15 axle, for CASH, \$60 00 One-horse wagon, complete, 1 1/2 tire, 15 axle, for CASH, 62 50 The same, with 2-inch tire, 15 axle, for CASH, 65 00 One-horse Light Express, 58 00 Platform Light Express, 60 00 Side-spring Buggies with fine finish 70 00 Two-horse Farm Wagons, \$85 to 90 00 No-top Buggies, 50 00

These wagons are all made of the best White Oak and Hickory, and are thoroughly seasoned, and ironed in a workmanlike manner. Please call and be convinced. Factory at the C. & A. Depot, Hammoncton.

ALEX. AITKEN, Proprietor.

GO TO Wm. Bernshouse's Lumb'r Yard

For all kinds of Lumber, Mill-work, Window-glass, Brick, Lime, Cement, Plaster, Hair, Lath, etc.

Light Fire Woods For summer use.

We manufacture Barry Crates & Chests

Cedar Shingles.

We have just received our Spring stock of goods.

Can furnish very nice Pennsylvania Hemlock

At Bottom Prices. Manufacture our own Flooring. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Our specialty, this Spring, will be full frame orders.

Your patronage solicited.

J. S. THAYER, Contractor & Builder Hammoncton, N. J.

Plans, Specifications, and Estimates furnished. Promptly attended to.

Lumber for Sale.

Also, First and Second Quality Shingles

Heaters

Furnished and Replaced.

Shop on Vine Street, near Union Hall. Charges Reasonable. P. O. Box, 53.

NOW 'READY

AT THE The Bellevue Nursery

Tomatoes.—Ely's King of the Earlies, 10 days earlier than any other variety. A little later, The Mikado, Unsurpassed in size and quality.

In Bedding Plants, I have, besides Zonal Geraniums, Fuchsias, Salvias, Coleus, Vincas, etc., 1000 plants of that finest of all light foliage plants, "Mad Salleroi Geranium," and offer it at a price within the reach of all who want a fine border plant.

I have also still left a few hundred Chrysanthemums of the choicest varieties, and some choice Roses.

Out Flowers.

The demand here will not warrant an expenditure of thousands of dollars in growing Orchids and other expensive flowers, but I intend to have at all times something for cutting which is both beautiful and fragrant.

A Novelty.

We have now seed of ten varieties of Ornamental Foliage Beets, which are represented as very fine, and will offer plants of them when ready.

I have a good stock of strong Tuberosa Bulbs.

WM. F. BASSETT.

"Old Reliable!" Please don't forget that a general assortment of Bread,—Cakes,—Pies, Fruits AND Confectionery May still be found in great variety and abundant in quantity at

Packer's Bakery.

G. VALENTINE IS THE ONLY RESIDENT UNDERTAKER.

Ready to attend to all calls, day or night. Can furnish anything in this line there is in the market, at lowest prices. Mr. Hood's residence is on Peach St., next to C. P. Hill's.

Orders left at Chas. Simons Livery will receive prompt attention.

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The Republican.

(Entered as second class matter.)

HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC CO., N. J.

SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1886.

The real tug of war in the Presidential campaign has now begun. The passage of the Mills free-trade bill in the lower house of Congress (which is but the echo of the man in the White House, who is the American figure-head of the English free-trade Cobden Club, which allies him and his administration to its pet theories), is the first gun opened on the Republican fortress, which like that fired on Fort Sumpter, will unite, as then, the whole American element to defend our rights, our honor, and our prosperity. It should be enough for every true American to know that, in this campaign, the administration and its adherents have the sympathy, moral and financial support of its English allies. While the Republican party accepts the issue presented, its policy and interests are purely American, and will be so shown in the contest now waging. The plan of the Republican party is to instruct and convince the voter that it is his duty and interest to vote the Republican ticket, that protection to our national industries may be maintained, and the prosperity growing out of our protective system be continued. These are to be illustrated and made so plain that no one can misunderstand. The question is simply, shall we submit to British interference, a foreign element whose only object is to destroy our industries that their own may thrive? or shall we continue to do our own manufacturing, and take care of our own business?

Free trade and Democracy have come to be synonymous terms, and that party has acted in sympathy with the free traders in England for several decades, but the Republican party is pledged to the interests of our own people, to the protection of our own industries, the retention of good wages for the working man, the elevation of labor, the general diffusion of knowledge and intelligence among the masses; and not in favor of making this the "dumping ground" for the productions of the pauper labor of Europe. The acts and statements of the head of the Democratic party, and down to his last subordinate are strongly in favor of a policy that will degrade our home workers to the condition of the laborers of Europe. The same spirit animates them to days prompted one of their prominent men to say: "We shall never have good times in this country until a laboring man works for a sheep's head and pluck a day, and sleeps under a cart body at night," and they were then getting but fifty cents a day, without board.

Which, intelligent readers of both parties, will you have to control the affairs of the nation?

In a recent number of the New York Mail and Express, an excellent article which gives the true inwardness of what it terms "a prohibition experiment," in the experience of William F. Crooks, of Jersey City. He had always been a Republican, but he was also a strong temperance man, and in 1884 voted the Prohibition ticket and worked hard for its success. He was a nominee for Presidential elector on that ticket, and wielded a large influence in the party.

After an experience of several years with the prohibitionists, Mr. Crooks has decided that it is his duty to rejoin the Republican party. He found that the leading prohibitionists did not expect to carry any elections; that their main object was to beat the Republican party, and that the practical effect of supporting the prohibition ticket was to help the run-rumled democracy to power.

The Republican party, Mr. Crooks finds, is the only one that has done anything practical for temperance. Last year in the State of New Jersey, it placed upon the statute books, against Democratic and Prohibitionist protests, the most effective law in the interests of temperance the State has ever had. Mr. Crooks therefore believes that the Republican party, on the temperance issue alone, is the one for him to support.

The many Republicans in New Jersey who, like Mr. Crooks, voted the Prohibition ticket in 1884, will do well to consider seriously whether it is not now their duty to follow his example. Such men are too intelligent to be deceived by the "free whiskey" cry that has been raised by the Democrats; the Prohibition party itself demands the repeal of the internal revenue tax on liquors. Unless they believe that women suffrage is the leading issue of the campaign, what reason is there for their voting the Prohibition ticket?

Rev. E. P. Roe, the novelist, died last week. He wrote "Barriers Burned Away," "Opening of a Chestnut Burr," "A Face Illumined," and a number of other excellent books. He was but forty-five years old and died suddenly of neuralgia of the heart. His home was at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson.

The salary of the Jury Commissioners has been fixed by the Supreme Court at \$600 for counties of the first class (Hudson and Essex), and \$400 for counties of second class. The salary in third class counties which includes Atlantic, has not been fixed as yet. It is thought that the salary will be placed at about \$300.

WORTH KNOWING. Mr. W. H. Morgan, merchant, Lake City, Florida, was taken with a severe cold, attended with a distressing cough, and running into consumption in its first stages. He tried many so-called popular cough remedies and steadily grew worse, was reduced in flesh, had difficulty in breathing and was unable to sleep. Finally tried Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption and found immediate relief, and after using about a half-dozen bottles found himself well and has had no return of the disease. No other remedy can show so grand a record of cures as Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption. Guaranteed to do just what is claimed for it. Trial bottle free, at Cochran's Drug Store.

Building Lots.—On Third and on First Street, Hammoncton,—large size, good location. Bargains, if sold soon. Call on H. L. IRONS.

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