

South-Jersey Republican

Orville E. Hoyt, Publisher.

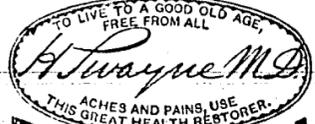
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Vol. XX, No. 30.

Hammonton, N. J., Saturday, July 29, 1882.

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Swaynes



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From the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20, 1882.

To the Editor of the South Jersey Republican:

I read a story, not long ago, of a poll parrot that was enjoying itself, on the outside of its cage, in the back yard, when a stray dog made its appearance. The parrot cried, "sic 'im! sic 'im!" and the obedient dog, seeing nothing else to "sic," went for Polly,—making the yard look as though a feather-bed had been emptied into it. As soon as the bird had recovered sufficiently from her astonishment, she yelled, "git out! git out!" and the s. d. trotted off. The parrot, after many painful efforts, regained its former position, and looking down very gravely for a moment, said: "Polly, you talk too much." Congre'sman Whitthorne, of Tennessee, after fooling around Hon. Geo. M. Robeson for several weeks, succeeded in getting the Jerseyman to "sic 'im," the other day. When Robeson got through, I've no doubt that Whitthorne, like Polly, felt that he had talked too much.

Moral.—Parrots outside of cages, in back yards, should not fool with stray dogs; and Tennesseans in Congress should beware of live men from New Jersey, unless they are absolutely certain that the Jerseyman is not loaded.

POLITICAL ASSESSMENTS.

OF course the members of the REPUBLICAN are not ignorant of the fact that, following the custom of the past few years, the Republican Congressional Committee have sent to each male government employe a circular, calling for a contribution of two per cent on the amount of salary received, for political purposes. I enclose for your perusal the circular received by me. [If any reader desires to see this, he can do so by calling at the office.—EDITOR.] Shortly after the Committee sent out their circulars, one was issued by George William Curtis, on behalf of the National Civil Service Reform Association, warning us against making the desired contributions on the ground that such contributions are contrary to law. This called forth a letter from Chairman Jay A. Hubbell showing, I think conclusively, that sums for campaign purposes may be lawfully paid by government employes to Mr. H. or any other Member of Congress.

This matter has been discussed at some length in the Senate, and has been mentioned occasionally in the House, but has not been fully and fairly discussed anywhere. The Curtis party oppose political assessments on the ground that they are oppressive to poorly paid employes, because they profess to think them illegal, and because the civil service reformers think a public servant should be denied any part in politics, either as a contributor to campaign funds or as an active worker. They have not got so far as to deny him the right to vote. I suppose that will come next.

All that has been said by members of Congress, by outsiders, and in the news-papers, has been said by partisans, of partisans. Democrats oppose assessments because Republicans are making them,—forgetting that from Jackson's administration they have done the same thing, and are doing so to-day wherever they have the opportunity. Republicans uphold them because, being in power, the benefits accrue to them.

Now, Mr. Editor, I think George William Curtis and Jay A. Hubbell are both wrong; and for the very same reason, viz: they both regard a government employe as different from another citizen. The former would not allow him to contribute, and the latter would compel him to do so, because he earns his daily bread by working for a great corporation known as the Government of the United States, instead of some other corporation, for an individual or for himself.

As a citizen of the United States which I spent some years in helping to make united States—I protest against interference by Mr. Curtis or any other man or body of men, Congress included, with my right to give as much as I please, and to whom I please, to help the party I love; or to abridge my right

to work for it when not on public duty. I also deny the right of the Congressional, or any other committee, to say how much I ought to contribute, and to whom, or to send me any circular that may not with equal propriety be sent to any other citizen.

Very respectfully,

BIANCA.

Containing all the essentials of a true tonic, and sure to give satisfaction, is Brown's Iron Bitters.

Women with pale, colorless faces, who feel weak and discouraged will receive both mental and bodily vigor by using Carter's Iron Pills, which are made for the blood, nerves and complexion.

Hundreds of men, women and children rescued in every community from beds of sickness and almost death, and made strong by Parker's Ginger Tonic, are the best evidences in the world of its sterling worth.—Post.

THE OLD, OLD STORY.—For years the people of this country have struggled to solve the puzzling question as to who struck Billy Patterson, but they were not long in finding out the efficacy of Swaynes' Ointment for itching piles. This goes to show what old mother necessity will do. Thousands had suffered unbearable itching, scratching, and soreness from piles, but a final determination to find a cure put them on the right track, and to day those self-same people rejoice in a renewal of health through Swaynes' Ointment.

A man can make more profit attending to his own business for one day than he can acquire attending to his neighbor's affairs for a month.

A New Jersey man has invented a new railroad switch, but for common family use, those improvised from the orchard will answer every purpose.

Mr. Barnum has just received a confidential communication from President Arthur. It is supposed that he wants Jumbo to sit on the tariff commission.

The dispute between Judge Woodruff and Sheriff Cox, of Passaic county, in which the latter was declared to be in contempt of Court for refusal to summon a constable the Judge had selected, has been carried to the Supreme Court.

The New York Steam Company is building two chimneys which will be 232 feet high when finished and make a landmark as prominent as any in the city. They are in Greenway street and will furnish fuel for an immense number of furnaces for steam generators.

"Yes, Judge," said the prisoner, "I admit that the back of my trousers was tangled in the dog's teeth, and that I dragged the animal away, but if you call that stealing a dog no man on earth is safe from committing crime."

A man and woman were recently arrested in Hudson county for passing counterfeit trade dollars. While in jail awaiting trial they were married. Thursday they plead guilty, and were both sentenced to two and a half years State Prison and fined \$1,000.

Angus McDonald, whose head was shot off the battle of Waterloo—or whose cap was shot off his Waterloo at the head of his cap—or whose cap—Well, he's dead, anyhow, at the age of one hundred and six years.

Bergen county has a peculiar case. Nearly two years ago a bridge was painted. The Board of Freeholders ordered the payment of the claim more than twenty months ago, and the County Collector drew his check on the Bank of Bergen County for the amount. Freeholder Feitner took the check and has it yet. He stated to the Board that because Bryer was "on a drunk" he could not be found when effort was made to deliver the check. Meantime the bank suspended, and Mr. Bryer would not accept worthless paper. The check is in Mr. Feitner's wallet, and the county has a lawsuit. The question will be as to who shall lose the money—the county, the Freeholder or Bryer.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Dr. E. C. Wood's Nerve and Brain Treatment—A specific for Hysteria, Dizziness, Convulsions, Nervous Headache, Mental Depression, Loss of Memory, Premature Old Age, caused by over exertion or over-indulgence, which leads to misery, decay, and death. One box will cure recent cases. Each box contains one month's treatment. One dollar a box, or six boxes for five dollars; sent by mail, prepaid, on receipt of price. We guarantee six boxes to cure any case. With each order received by us for six boxes, accompanied with five dollars, we will send the purchaser our written guarantee to return the money if the treatment does not effect a cure. Guarantee issued by CHAS. HOLBROOK, Wholesale and Retail Agent, corner of Broad and Market Streets, Newark, N. J. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

32-17.

New Store. New Goods

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Is prepared to show his customers a better assortment of goods of his line of specialties than any time before, with additions of other things, to meet the wants of the community, consisting of a large stock of

Boots, Shoes, Gaiters and Slippers.

Felt and Summer HATS.

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Blank Books, School Books,

And almost everything needed in that line.

Ladies', Gent's, and Children's Underwear.

Ginghams, Prints, Muslins

Silicias, Cambrics,

Russian Crash, Silk Veiling,

Gossamers, Overalls,

Over-gackets,

White and Colored Shirts

Dr. Warner's New

Coraline & Health Corset

And other makes.

Hammocks, Bird Cages,

Croquet Sets,

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Black Chanvilly Lace,

White Brabant Lace, Collars,

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All which will be sold at the

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Cracked Corn

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Feed Meal

At \$1.85 per cwt.

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Hammonton, N. J.

SUFFER

no longer from Dyspepsia, indigestion, want of Appetite, loss of Strength, lack of Energy, Malaria, Intermittent Fevers, &c. BROWN'S IRON BITTERS never fails to cure all these diseases.

Boston, November 16, 1881.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. Gentlemen:—For years I have been a great sufferer from Dyspepsia, and could get no relief (having tried everything which was recommended) until, acting on the advice of a friend, who had been benefited by BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, I tried a bottle, with most surprising results. Previous to taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, everything I ate distressed me, and I suffered greatly from a burning sensation in the stomach, which was unbearable. Since taking BROWN'S IRON BITTERS, all my troubles are at an end. Cannot say any time without any disagreeable results. I am practically another person. Mrs. W. J. FLYNN, 30 Maverick St., E. Boston.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache.

Sold by all Druggists

Brown Chemical Co. Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co., Baltimore, and have crossed red lines and trademark on wrapper.

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AND

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,

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

Hammonton, N. J.

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AND

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Horses, Cattle, Sheep, & Pigs

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

B. ALBRICI, Waterford, N. J.

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

Educational.

The official semi-annual statement concerning the German universities furnishes some interesting facts. It shows that the entire teaching staff in the twenty-one universities within the limits of the Empire numbers 1945 persons. In all the universities there are 40 faculties of divinity, law, medicine and philosophy, including literature. There is also a faculty of social and political sciences at Würzburg and Munich, of economic science at Munich and Tübingen, of natural science also at Tübingen, and a faculty of mathematical and physical sciences at Strasbourg. It is also to be noted that there is a faculty of Protestant divinity at seventeen universities and of Catholic divinity at eleven. The total number of divinity students is 192, of whom 141 belong to the Protestant faculties and 51 to the Catholic. In the strength of the several faculties Berlin stands pre-eminent, except in law, where Munich has the largest body of professors.

The Nashville *Banner* takes a cheerful view of the educational system in Tennessee. It says that the Vanderbilt University is fast assuming its proper place at the head of Southern educational institutions, and that it is destined to be a tremendous power in the South and Southwest, and to extend its area of influence throughout Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Southern Illinois and Indiana. Respecting the educational system throughout the State, it says that the men who are engaged in it are doing the work well, and that it is becoming "a compact, solid system from the bottom to the top." Before the war Tennessee was the foremost of the Southern States in educational matters, and it is an encouraging sign of the times to see her devoting her attention to this vital interest with renewed vigor.

Worlds Illumined by two Suns.

Astronomy has shown that many of the double stars which stud the heavens are really systems of worlds lit up with two suns emitting differently colored rays of light, and revolving around their common centre of gravity. Referring to the planets which must be connected with such a system, Mr. W. Dawkins remarks in *Nature*: "When we reflect upon the complicated nature of the orbits which the planets and comets describe round our sun, we get some idea of how remarkable must be the nature of those curves that planets describe around double suns. Perhaps the same comets that disappear to our gaze, leaving the sphere of attraction of the sun, are attracted, and for a time become members of those wonderful systems. Our mathematics do not suffice for solving the problems that are suggested, but it is not unlikely that unless situated very close to one or other of the suns—so close that the other appears not much larger than a star, though comparable in brightness to the nearest sun—the planets are whirled out in the cold space by the gravitational influence of the other sun, so very likely may a minor planet be ejected from the solar system under the influence of Jupiter.

What must be the nature of these worlds illuminated by two different suns, one yellow and another purple? Now rises the one, and all is clothed in yellow; now the other, and illumined from complementary sources, every object appears in its natural color. Then sets the yellow sun, and what must be the diversity of the effects as it approaches the horizon? And behold nature puts on a purple mantle. Then also the sun sets, and in the darkness of night, though there is seldom night where there are two suns, the starry heavens are seen much the same there as here, except perhaps for moons reflecting light from the differently colored suns. Not only the play of color must there be more varied than here, but phenomena of which we have not the faintest idea, must be produced also through the action of heat, electricity, and magnetism. Indeed, upon subjects like these science gives no information, and we may therefore give our fancy free rein.

A fashion writer of the female sex says: "His dress is anything but monkey." The writer may be an exception, but who ever saw a monkey attired in a corset, a twenty dollar hat, seventeen button gloves, a lot of false hair and several hundred dollars' worth of dry goods?

It's often easier for an actor to bring down the house than raise the wind.

Agricultural.

India has nearly 3,000,000 acres of land sown to wheat.

Hop-growers are happy over the prospects of a heavy hop crop.

The prospects for good crops in France, Germany and Holland are favorable.

Glover will be a short crop in Michigan this season, owing to winter killing and drought.

An apple tree in Bucks county, Pa., is said to be dying from the effects of last year's drought.

In Georgia insects of all kinds are abundant, and all kinds of crops are receiving their attentions.

Cattle valued at \$18,500,000 are actually grazing in what was six years ago absolutely an Indian country.

A total of \$5,169,898 fleeces were shorn in the United States in 1890, with an average weight of 4.49 pounds.

The army worms, which are abundant in Lyons county, Ky., are being destroyed by myriads of small red ants.

A fruit-grower in California says that should the Chinese go the fruit interest in that State would suffer seriously.

California takes the lead for heavy heads of wheat. Some stalks have been shown, six feet high, with heads six inches long.

Two hundred thousand head of sheep were driven from New Mexico recently to Texas, and 50,000 weathers to Nebraska.

The silk trade of Switzerland gives employment to 70,000 hands. The yearly products of this industry amount to 13,000,000 francs.

There are over 150,000 orange trees in Florida, and the number is rapidly increasing annually. The product this year is put at 50,000,000 oranges.

The large bean-raising districts of New York are afflicted by a worm called the bean weevil, which is doing great damage to the newly-planted crops.

The oleomargarine factories of New York have a producing capacity of 116,000,000 pounds annually, while the production of dairy butter in the State is only 111,000,000 pounds.

Keep the Stables Clear of Flies.

One of the greatest hindrances to thrift during hot weather is the annoyance caused by flies. This is true both in field and stable. In the former we cannot, in any considerable degree, control them, but in the latter we can. The better class of stables should be provided with screens. By this mode, fumigation being practised to drive the flies out, the stock may be quite well protected. The placing of small vessels of kerosene or kerosene oil on the ceiling will sometimes answer the purpose of keeping them out of the building. If a decoction of *lycopodium* (sometimes called wolf's claw), which is the largest of the European mosses, be placed in a bladder, the neck being supplied with a quilt nozzle, by means of which the liquid can be sprinkled where the flies accumulate, early in the morning, the effect upon the flies will soon be seen, as it quite promptly destroys them. This article is also used to destroy vermin.

Raising Hens.

It is desirable to straighten a horn you may frequently scrape with a piece of glass, or a knife, the hollow side, which will cause it to grow faster on that side; but in that case it must not be scraped deeply, for then it becomes weaker on that side, and will be turned toward the weaker side. Some scrape the side toward which they wish to turn the horn quite thin, and then scrape the opposite side just enough to make it grow faster, and that will turn it toward the thinnest side. If you wish to turn a horn up, scrape on the under side just enough to make it grow faster on that side. A very barbarous way to turn a horn is sometimes practised, by searing with a hot iron on the side toward which the horn is to be turned. This prevents the growth of the horn on that side and the growth upon the other side turns the horn. The horns may be polished by rubbing them with fine sandpaper, and then with pumice-stone, and oiling them. But this artificial manipulation of horns is seldom necessary. The horns of well-fed cattle will generally grow in comely shape if let alone. The hair is sometimes clipped to give it a glossy appearance, but the best gloss is put upon the hair by rich and appropriate feeding. Nature, under proper conditions, does this work best.

Shallow Cultivation for Fruits.

Full-growers must be reminded that their hoes, cultivators and ploughs may do more damage to plants than good if not used with discretion. The small fruits—berries, currants, grapes, and dwarf pears, quinces, etc., root near the surface. Here are found the best roots, those that provide the most nourishment. Nature designed these to be mulched by the dead leaves, and in our fields mulching would be the best treatment if it were possible. As it is, the best we can do is to give frequent but shallow cultivation. I have seen intelligent men ploughing deep furrows alongside of their raspberries, currants and grapes, well satisfied that they were doing thorough work that would secure an abundant harvest. Let such men dig up one plant before this ploughing and one after and see what butchery they have committed. There are no lap-ropes stretching far down into the subsoil, but simply a few laterals branching out, say, from two to four inches below the surface, and more than half of these have been sacrificed by the ploughshare. When we set green hands hoeing strawberries and newly set raspberries we know what they will do if not watched—life will destroy half their roots and loosen the hold for life that the struggling plants have secured by chopping close about them.

Scarcity of Healthy Women.

Dr. Adalina S. Whitney has recently delivered a lecture before the young lady students at Vassar College, which contained much wholesome advice and many valuable suggestions for her sex. She assigned many very good reasons for the want of healthy women, and avowed at the beginning that the lack of strong, healthy women among American people is strikingly noticeable. She alleged that much of constitutional weakness is inherited, but declared it is in the power of the majority of young girls to make themselves, physically, what they will. Give to the nucleus as scientific, and through a training as mathematics give to the brain, and there will be a corresponding increase in physical capacity. Life in the open air is of great importance. Vigorous and absorbing games, too, should be encouraged among girls. Mental and physical culture should be as inseparable as mind and body.

The principal causes which destroy health are neglect of proper physical exercise and recreation during youth; woman's incomplete, one-sided methods of education; a want of steady employment, and petty fears of the department in regard to hygiene on the part of young women themselves.

Dr. Whitney contends that a radical change will come when popular sentiment requires that girls shall grow up strong and well developed. Tight clothing, she urges, should be discarded, that the exercise of the organs of motion may not be impeded. There should be in every school a system of physical education, under the direction of a qualified teacher. Daily muscular exercise will bring mental work, and there might be a physical as well as a mental standard which a girl must reach before entering college.

It would be difficult, we think, to find any sensible person disposed to dispute the Doctor's assertions. They are palpably manifest every day, and the number of healthy women seem to be growing less with each recurring week. Can the decay be remedied? The Doctor says they can.

Look to Your Books.

Importance of Reading.

No matter how obscure the position in life of an individual, if he can read, he may as well put himself in the best society that the world has ever seen. He may converse with the greatest heroes of the past; with all the writers in prose and poetry. He may learn how to live, how to avoid the errors of his predecessors, and to secure blessings, present and future, to himself. He may reside in a desert far away from the habitations of man; in solitude, where no human eye looks upon him with affection or interest, where no human voice cheers him with its animating tones; if he has books to read, he can never be alone. He may choose his company, and the subjects of conversation, and thus become contented and happy, intelligent, wise and good. He thus elevates his rank in the world, and becomes independent, in the best sense, of all debasing associations and influences.

Interesting Statistics.

Venice and Amsterdam are the cities of bridges. The first has 450, the last 300. London has 15, Vienna 10, and Berlin will soon have 50. Altogether the most beautiful and striking bridge in Europe is that over the Moldau at Prague.

The resident population of Great Britain in the middle of 1882 is estimated by the Registrar General at 55,230,290 persons; that of England and Wales at 28,406,820; of Scotland at 3,785,400, and of Ireland at 5,038,079. It is not generally known that Fortress Monroe is the largest single fortification in the world. It has already cost over \$3,000,000. The water battery is considered to be one of the finest pieces of military construction ever built.

In consequence of the defective water supply there has been an increase of 25 per cent. in the price of fire insurance risks in the city of Galveston. The average under the old rates was 1 1/2 per cent. The new schedule of fire rates will make it 1 1/4 per cent. There is about \$20,000,000 regularly covered by insurance in Galveston. S says the *Veget.*

There has lately been exhibited in the Botanical Garden of Berlin the biggest flower in the world—the great flower of Sumatra, known in science as the *Rafflesia Arnoldi*, and peculiar to Java and Sumatra. It measures nearly ten feet in circumference, and more than three feet in diameter. Sir Stamford Raffles and Dr. Joseph Arnold were exploring in company when they discovered this champion plant.

Washington Territory is now setting up its claims to distinction as a State. Two years ago the census of that Territory showed a population of 75,116. The people now claim a population of quite 150,000. Owing to the remoteness of the Territory from the East this increase is quite remarkable, and the completion of the Northern Pacific Railroad will result in the rapid filling up of that country.

Motino sheep yield from ten to twenty pounds of wool per head, and the Cotswold even more, while scrub sheep will only give from three to six pounds. The fine sheep eat no more than scrub and produce more flesh, to say nothing of the superior quality of both wool and flesh. Therefore keep only good sheep.

The Incandescent Lewis Light.

Some weeks ago *The Tribune* gave a description of the new lamp by Dr. B. and which kerosene vapor was substituted to heat to the incandescence a platinum wire cage. A modified form of this—known as the Lewis burner—in which common coal-gas is substituted for petroleum vapor, has been successfully tried in London. The apparatus is an application of what is known to scientists as Herapath's blow-pipe. An air-pipe which ends in a tapered cone enters a small space or chamber of the gas supply near the burner, and a little below it is a short arm which supplies a supplementary air current. Through this tapered cone air is forced under a pressure of 6 in. or 7 in. of water. The mixture of gas and air thus produced is carried into the burner, which is a cage of platinum wire, about three times as long as it is wide. When the gas is first lighted it is a roaring, flickering flame, with no appreciable illuminating power; but soon the platinum gauze becomes hot, and in a few seconds the burner presents the appearance of a glowing pillar of solid light possessing intense brilliancy. The combustion of the gas itself in this case yields no illuminating power worth speaking of, the brilliancy of the new light being due to the high temperature of the platinum gauze, which becomes incandescent just as the carbon threads in the electric lamp glow with the heat engendered in them by the current. An ordinary Lewis burner of this kind gives a light of over 700 candles for every ten feet of gas per hour; but by increasing the pressure and the consumption of gas a much higher economy can be attained—so much as 180 candles for twenty feet of gas, it is said.

Possibly the feature of greatest importance in connection with this new system is that illuminating gas is not required, for heating gas answers as well, if not better. In ordinary gas, it is well known that only about one per cent. of the volume contains the real, illuminating materials, but to obtain that the coal has to be wastefully distilled. If heating gas, as it is called, will produce so brilliant a light, 15,000 feet can be obtained from every ton of ordinary coal instead of only 10,000 feet. The gas, it is said, is completely burned—there is no waste in smoke—and the surface of the gauze being so much larger than is possible with the electric lamp, there is greater quantity and less intensity; in other words, the light is better distributed and is more penetrating, while less trying to the eye.

OUR ANGELS.

Oh! not with any sound they come, or sigh—Which fleetly ear or eye can recognize; No curiously can compass or surmise The secret of that music which we prize Which God permits, ordains, across the line—The changes like which hovers Our earth from other stars.

But they do come and so continually. Our blessed angels, no less ours than His—the blessed angels whom we think we miss—Whose empty graves we weep to name or see, And vainly water, as one to dunder—Ours, weeping, watched in vain—Where her lost Christ had lain.

Whenever in some bitter grief we find, All unawares, a deep, mysterious sense Of sudden comfort come, we know not whence; When suddenly we see, where we were wretched; Where we had struggled, are content, resigned; Are strong where we were weak—And no more strive or seek—

Then we may know that from the far, glad skies, To note our need, the watchful God has sent; And for our instant help has called and sent.

Of all our loving angels, the most wise And truest one, to point us to "where lies The path that will be best—The path of peace and rest."

Haunted by a Horse.

It seems an odd thing to say—and very likely you will not believe it—but there was a time in my life when I was haunted by a horse. Just as truly and irresistibly as ever a wretched sinner was haunted by remorse; and that, to my mind, means a good deal more than if I said I believe in ghosts, and I do believe in remorse, for I have felt it and been haunted by it myself, and that, not for any very great sins either.

My father was a merchant in one of our great western cities—a good, honorable man, but, withal, stern and harsh to his children in his endeavors to guide them aright.

The result of this unwise rule was such as might have been anticipated; one of my brothers ran off to sea, and was drowned on his first voyage; and another enlisted in the army; and I, after a violent quarrel with my father, turned my back on my home, as I believed, forever.

I was the youngest son, and, after our mother's death, had met with no more indulgence than my brothers; but there were times when the flint in my father's disposition and the steel in mine came into violent contact.

And so it came about that I—a hot-headed youth of twenty, just home from college, the proud possessor of a horse and prize—went out into the world to seek my fortune.

I chanced to have \$50 in my pocket, and this sum sufficed to carry me the greater part of the way to the point I had fixed upon as "the scene of my first act in the drama of my future fortunes."

There were no railroads in those days across the great western prairies; they had to be crossed on horseback or in wagons, and to do either required money—more money than I possessed, by a fat margin.

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And its rider, too—a beautiful girl of not more than eighteen summers, with flowing ringlets, rosy cheeks and

Garibaldi's Kindness.

One day Menotti and Achilles Pazzani sat on the island of Maddalena an unfortunate youth of eighteen years almost naked, dirty, hungry and trembling with cold. They had pity on him and brought him to Caprea, where the General gave him food, warmed him and offered him a home in his house. Lucca, delighted, remained in the house and set to work to wash the plates and tend the sheep and goats. Lucca became very fond of the goats, who stood on their hind legs to him and licked his hands, and in winter lay around him as if to keep him warm; he was as it were one with them. Garibaldi was rather at a loss how to dress him, for he had nothing but trousers and a shirt, and his children were not better off than himself in this respect. Garibaldi, however, had kept his military costume as a souvenir of the glory of his campaign of 1860. He gave it to the poor 1800, not because he did not care for it, but because in his great kindness he preferred rather to dress a poor outcast with what was of real value to himself than to keep the clothes as an object of interest. Thus Lucca washed plates and kept the goats in the costume of a general in the Italian army. Though Lucca was a Cretin, or more properly a coarse and obstinate idiot, Garibaldi wished to educate him, feeling sure that with patience and perseverance he could accomplish what was supposed to be impossible; and in fact, it became possible. At 11 o'clock Lucca came to Garibaldi's room, where the General gave him a lesson. No day passed without a lesson, but every lesson was torture to Lucca. When the time to begin the lesson Lucca showed bad temper, kissed his goats and took leave of them as if he were going to the guillotine; caressed the geese, and pale and trembling, approached the room of his teacher. Garibaldi taught him reading and writing for half an hour, and arithmetic for another half hour, but poor Lucca understood nothing of the latter. "General," said the unfortunate fellow often, "if you do not open my head and put that book into it, I shall never understand these figures."

The war of 1866 was approaching, and the General was preparing to go on board his ship, when suddenly his eyes fell upon the weeping face of Lucca. "What are you crying for, Lucca?" said the General. "I want to go with you," he answered. "Very well, but if you are killed what then?" "All the better, General, for in Paradise, at all events, I shall not have to learn those blessed figures," Garibaldi smiled and said, "Very well, come along." So Lucca became a soldier. They were now in the terrible mountains of the Tyrol, where a few men might keep at bay a whole army. Garibaldi was advancing through the gorges; it was the eve of the day before the battle of Monte Suelto, after a bloody conflict, that Lucca Spano did not answer to the roll-call. The next day Menotti and Achilles, traversing the battle-field, saw two men lying dead, a Garibaldian and Tyrolean, who seemed to have attacked each other and fallen in deadly combat. The Garibaldian was Lucca Spano; his face had retained the blissful smile so well known to those who saw him leave the General's room, his lessons being over. When Menotti related these facts to the General, Garibaldi hung his head and remained silent for a few moments, as Napoleon I. did when he saw Marshal Desaix lying dead on the field of Marengo. When the Government of the list of rewards to be distributed to the army, he wrote at the head of the list, without saying a word, "Luca Spano." The medal awarded to Lucca for bravery was sent to his sister, a poor servant, and she has kept it till now. She asks herself now and then, wonderingly, "Was it my own brother, Luca Spano, who died fighting so bravely for his country?"

"Is there anything I can do to satisfy you that the affection I have confessed for you is real—any further proof that I can give of my sincerity and devotion?" exclaimed the youth passionately. The face of the marble-hearted maiden lighted up with a Mediterranean smile as she answered: "Yes, there is, Gilbert; join the next Arctic expedition!"

In Cueshire, England, extraordinary results have been attained in the application of half-inch bones to poor upland pastures.

"The hours of halt," said a gambler of 15, as he dealt himself all the four aces in the pack.

Farm Statistics.

The sugar beet farms starch in its leaves, but in the leaf stalk themselves and a converted into grain sugar, and into cane sugar in the thick top root in which it is stored up.

Dairyville, the great wheat farmer of Dakota, has sold \$80,000 worth of his land to George Howe, of Bradford, Pa. Dairyville found it necessary to decrease his acreage in order to farm it effectually.

Algerian wheat planted in Bohemia and Austria is said to give very satisfactory results, yielding more largely than other varieties. It is hard and yields almost twenty-five bushels per acre.

According to the Government return there was imported into Canada in 1881 \$919,297 worth of flour and \$453,135 worth of corn-meal, compared with 1534,688 worth of flour in 1880, and \$418,803 worth of corn-meal.

Breeders of Herefords claim for their favorites that they are among the most hardy of all breeds of cattle, and thus are particularly adapted for countries where it is impossible to take special care of cattle through the winter.

In selecting points for out-of-door work, the lighter colors should be preferred in point of durability, though at present fashion dictates the darker tints. The dark colors absorb the sun's rays and occasion earlier decay of the material painted.

To make a cement for stoves take iron filings and mix to about the consistency of putty for glazing with white lead and linseed oil. Fill in the joints as securely as possible when the stove is cold, and let it stand a day or two before using.

By growing deeply-rooted crops as part of a rotation the subsoil is made to contribute to the general fertility. Shallow-rooted crops, on the other hand, have generally a special faculty for appropriating food accumulated at the surface.

The blacksmith often injures the woodwork of a carriage by fitting his irons when too hot. If the wood burns ever so little it weakens it, and if a joint is near the latter it is sure to open. A blacksmith who cannot fit an iron without depending upon its burning its way down should never be allowed to work at the forge.

The average of German observations show that the annual yield of milk rises gradually from the birth of the first calf (till the fifth), reaches its maximum after the sixth, sinks gradually till after the tenth calf, when it is about the same as at the first calving, and after the thirteenth or fourteenth calf is only one-fourth or one-fifth of the maximum yield.

The secret of raising winter squashes is to plant them late. When maggots get into the vines the only way to save the crop is to cover the vines about six inches deep with earth. Burying the green kills it, and does not hurt the vines. The Crescent strawberry is the best variety for all purposes. The way to get rich in farming is to keep down weeds and use plenty of manure.

Farm manures contain all, while commercial fertilizers may contain only a portion of the ingredients which plants use for food. But if a farmer were to find it profitable to apply large quantities of phosphates to his fields, as is often the case, he would probably secure that material more cheaply by purchasing a superphosphate or bone meal, than by getting horse manure from city stables at large expense.

Probably there is no crop so profitable for soiling purposes as corn fodder. It should be sown at different times to keep up a succession until cold weather. Oats and then barley may be sown earlier than is proper for corn to be sown. The larger growing varieties of sweet corn are best for this purpose; this crop affords a profitable supply of ears for market or home use, and an abundant growth of fodder for the milch cows.

OUR ANGELS.

Oh! not with any sound they come, or sigh—Which fleetly ear or eye can recognize; No curiously can compass or surmise The secret of that music which we prize Which God permits, ordains, across the line—The changes like which hovers Our earth from other stars.

But they do come and so continually. Our blessed angels, no less ours than His—the blessed angels whom we think we miss—Whose empty graves we weep to name or see, And vainly water, as one to dunder—Ours, weeping, watched in vain—Where her lost Christ had lain.

Whenever in some bitter grief we find, All unawares, a deep, mysterious sense Of sudden comfort come, we know not whence; When suddenly we see, where we were wretched; Where we had struggled, are content, resigned; Are strong where we were weak—And no more strive or seek—

Then we may know that from the far, glad skies, To note our need, the watchful God has sent; And for our instant help has called and sent.

Of all our loving angels, the most wise And truest one, to point us to "where lies The path that will be best—The path of peace and rest."

Haunted by a Horse.

It seems an odd thing to say—and very likely you will not believe it—but there was a time in my life when I was haunted by a horse. Just as truly and irresistibly as ever a wretched sinner was haunted by remorse; and that, to my mind, means a good deal more than if I said I believe in ghosts, and I do believe in remorse, for I have felt it and been haunted by it myself, and that, not for any very great sins either.

My father was a merchant in one of our great western cities—a good, honorable man, but, withal, stern and harsh to his children in his endeavors to guide them aright.

The result of this unwise rule was such as might have been anticipated; one of my brothers ran off to sea, and was drowned on his first voyage; and another enlisted in the army; and I, after a violent quarrel with my father, turned my back on my home, as I believed, forever.

I was the youngest son, and, after our mother's death, had met with no more indulgence than my brothers; but there were times when the flint in my father's disposition and the steel in mine came into violent contact.

And so it came about that I—a hot-headed youth of twenty, just home from college, the proud possessor of a horse and prize—went out into the world to seek my fortune.

I chanced to have \$50 in my pocket, and this sum sufficed to carry me the greater part of the way to the point I had fixed upon as "the scene of my first act in the drama of my future fortunes."

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The War in Egypt.

What is the trouble in Egypt all about? What is the cause of it? What are the relations of Arabi Pacha to the Khedive (pronounced Khe-ee), of the Khedive to the Sultan of Turkey, of all of them to England, France, and the rest of the European Powers? What is Arabi fighting for, and who is he? What is England fighting for, and by what right? Where is the war, and how, and what then? These are some of the questions people are asking constantly now that Alexandria's destruction and massacres have brought the fact home that this is a serious business. We will try to give our readers an answer such as will make the present position intelligible.

The cause is somewhat complicated. At its basis lies undoubtedly the financial yoke placed upon the neck of the Egyptian by the control established by England and France. The Egyptian ruler of Egypt and representative of the Government and of the longer continuance of Turkish rule. The Egyptian ruler of Egypt and representative of the Government and of the longer continuance of Turkish rule.

But we must go further back to make the position clear, and learn what precipitated the conflict. In 1875, when the Egyptian ruler of Egypt and representative of the Government and of the longer continuance of Turkish rule.

What did it possible, appended to their Governments to prevent their interests. The result was that England and France set up a Financial Control, and under it the whole financial system of the country was placed. The Khedive, in an extremely, conceded to these two outside nations the right to send out each a Controller, who should jointly supervise the entire Egyptian revenue, provide for the payment of the foreign debt, and regulate the government expenditures.

Add to this the fact that the European powers had furnished Egypt with a debt of over \$25,000,000, and were receiving from the Control from 7 to 10 per cent interest; that the 100,000,000 Egyptian pounds of Egypt lived in a free while the natives were the most heavily and hopelessly taxed and oppressed on the face of the earth; and it is not strange that the Egyptian should feel the Mohammedan against the accused dog of a Christian, and we have all the elements of a deadly and fatal hatred.

England was in reality ruler of Egypt, and the Khedive knew it, for he had seen his predecessor deposed by the Sultan, under pressure of the European Powers, and realized that his own place and his masters. This was the position last year, when certain reforms were proposed in the Egyptian Constitution. The chief of the army, who had been gradually gaining influence and rank an Arab, Arabi Bey (or Colonel) as he was then, who felt that the officers should be Turkish, but who had gained his way up through obstacles, and achieved a dangerous popularity among the native soldiers. He was the inciting spirit of the Egyptian movement.

Wanamaker's.

We'll try the experiment awhile of giving you a little more specific news about goods. We know well, if we can get such news to you promptly, that it will be acceptable. You can write or come.

White muslin dresses at about three-quarters value. A few are shown in the window of 1301 Chestnut, each one marked with its price. Very many more are within.

The materials are nainsooks, linons d'Inde, mullands and Swisses. Some are very plainly made with little or no trimming, but some deft handling of the material itself; and some are elaborate enough. The extreme prices are \$3.50 and \$60. An excellent plain dress is sold for \$5; neat and well made.

Ready-made dresses of a black-and-white striped fabric that looks like summer silk, but is silk-and-cotton. For general wear they will be found quite good enough; better indeed than summer-silk. Well made and substantial; but the chief virtue is in the price, \$10.

Black grenadines have been one of the most distinguished features of our trade for two months past. We have had the finest in the world, and all grades down to the poorest that we care to keep; and a wonderful variety of patterns.

Figured grenadines that brought \$2 lately are selling at \$1. And this may be taken as a general indication of what we are doing in grenadines.

What did the British bombard Alexandria for? Because Arabi began to strengthen his fortifications. This was a plain menace to the British fleet that could not be overlooked. Admiral Seymour gave warning that he would bombard Alexandria if the British fleet was not evacuated. Arabi kept at work, and Alexandria lies in ruins, with a fearful story of slaughter and pillage.

D. C. HERBERT,

Dealer in all kinds of Boots Shoes and Gaiters. HAMMONTON, N. J.

A specialty made in keeping a GOOD ARTICLE for the LOWEST CASH PRICE. CUSTOMWORK and RE-PAIRING in all its branches, neatly EXECUTED.

GO TO PACKER'S AT THE Old Stand, The Hammonton Bakery. Where the usual variety of choice bread, rolls, cakes, pies, and puddings, so well attested to, in quantity and quality, by a critical and discriminating New England public. Also for this special occasion may be found a full, complete and varied assortment of choice confections.

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A grand reunion and social picnic at Inlet, on Thursday next, August 3rd, under the auspices of the newly-organized Young People's Society of New Jersey. Proceeds for the purchase of a new organ for St. James' English & German Lutheran Church. All are cordially invited.

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The most interesting game of base ball witnessed in Hammonton, was played on Tuesday afternoon, between the Wagon Club and Atlantic City. The Wagon Club, under the auspices of Will E. Tilton, both sides played very well.

Last Tuesday, after the base-ball game, we heard a Winslow man say, while in front of this store, "Come on, — we have heard a story, and a half's worth of liquor." Each of them looked more excitedly to the opposite shore, and went inside, respectively, to the Common Council's committee on Vice and Immorality. Perhaps they will find out that they only took a little of this "pure" wine and liquor for medicinal purposes only, which would be a "sure fire" indeed. But it would be more of a surprise if anything is done about it. Too much time and precious blood is being wasted in an effort to defeat the Republican party; and, finally, nothing is being done for temperance, or the suppression of the rum traffic.

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Last Tuesday, after the base-ball game, we heard a Winslow man say, while in front of this store, "Come on, — we have heard a story, and a half's worth of liquor." Each of them looked more excitedly to the opposite shore, and went inside, respectively, to the Common Council's committee on Vice and Immorality. Perhaps they will find out that they only took a little of this "pure" wine and liquor for medicinal purposes only, which would be a "sure fire" indeed. But it would be more of a surprise if anything is done about it. Too much time and precious blood is being wasted in an effort to defeat the Republican party; and, finally, nothing is being done for temperance, or the suppression of the rum traffic.

The Republican.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

We hear but little of the "Home Telegraph Company." Regular meeting of Town Council this morning evening.

By the way, what has become of the Hammonton liquor suit in the Supreme Court?

Honey, the barber, is an artist in his line, and puts on true "lines of beauty" when cutting children's hair.

The electric light at Atlantic City, which with an abundance of fresh water, makes the city by the sea all the more attractive to visitors.

Mr. Arthur Prosser has been elected Principal of the Indiana Avenue School, Atlantic City. Arthur has had several years' experience in teaching, and no doubt he is successful in his new position.

Mr. Frank T. Hill, of Manchester, N. H., formerly a resident of Edwood, a veteran of the old Eleventh New Jersey Vols., and a comrade of John Bell Post, U. S. A., made us very pleasant friends. A good gentleman, he is doubtless welcome wherever he goes.

The Main Road shoe shop—carried on by Messrs. Hansell Hall & Co., with Mr. Edward Darling as Superintendent, is to be closed August 1st, permanently, unless a new lot of premises is secured for the business and lease the building, machinery, and tools.

A grand reunion and social picnic at Inlet, on Thursday next, August 3rd, under the auspices of the newly-organized Young People's Society of New Jersey. Proceeds for the purchase of a new organ for St. James' English & German Lutheran Church. All are cordially invited.

Chancellor Munyon has denied the notion made before him to dissolve the junction in the case of Kistka vs. Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company. This practically prevents the sale, at least for the present, of the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railway to the Camden and Atlantic.

We give our readers, this week, a somewhat lengthy article upon the Egyptian question. So many are asking about this matter, which may prove the most complete affair of modern times, that we felt pleasure in giving so full a history of the difficulties which have finally led to war.

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How we figure Bargain Prices

Why we make Bargain Prices on Oak Hall Clothing.

Oak Hall holds no old stock. Our great sales leave some broken lots, and some slow selling goods get into our stock. Over 80,000 special orders per year leaves some custom clothing on hand.

Of these various sorts of clothing we have about \$50,000 worth, taking up valuable room. They appear worth 100 cents to the dollar to-day, but 70 cents to the dollar will count their value to us next March. Here are the figures:

Table showing cost to carry, contrast with new goods, cash instead of goods, and making a total of 40 per cent.

Therefore 40 per cent. is the rate at which we are ready to lose money, to move this stock. It is all grouped in

Eight Bargain Sections.

The only way to know these bargains is to see them. They are so great that it will pay you to visit Philadelphia, and buy for future wants. If you cannot come immediately, send your name and address by postal card for a special bargain catalogue.

Wanamaker & Brown,

Oak Hall, South-east Corner Sixth & Market Sts., Philadelphia.

For Sale or Exchange. Full, well-kept, or exchange for Hammonton property, one hundred acres of land near Cedar Creek, N. J. 1000 acres are heavy cedar timber. Address M. M. WALKER, West Walnut Lane, Germantown, Pa.

Established 1870. C. E. Shoemaker, RELIABLE Fruit Commission Merchant, 325 N. Water St., Philadelphia, Pa. Consignments solicited.

AMERICAN WATCH AND CLOCK DEPOT, 117 N. Second St. (above Market), Philadelphia. LARGE ASSORTMENT AND SMALL PRICES. THE LOWEST PRICES.

LANDRETH'S PATENT WAREHOUSE. Landreth's Cañon Seeds, Landreth's Field Seeds, Landreth's Flower Seeds. Founded 1784.

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