

Terms--\$1.25 Per Year.

N^o. 32.

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

 Repairing promptly attended to.

N. B.—Superior Family Flour a Specialty.

Miss Cora Newton.

Agreatmany 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 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

AT THE

Gene Al Merchandise

STORE OF

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

Wagons AND Buggies.

On and after Jan. 1, 1896, I will sell One-horse wagons, with fine body and Columbia springs complete, 15 inch tire, 14 inch for CASH, 60 00 One-horse wagon, complete, 12 inch tire, 14 inch for CASH, 50 00 One-horse light Express, 50 00 Platform Light Express, 60 00 side-spring Buggy with fine finish, 70 00 Two-horse Farm Wagon, 85 00 to 70 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, Hammon, N. J.

ALEX. AITKEN, Proprietor.

GO TO Wm. Bernshouse's

Lumber Yard

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

Light Fire Woods

For Summer use.

We manufacture

Berry Crates & Chests

Of all kinds. Also,

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

Hammon, N. J. Plans, Specifications, and Estimates furnished. Jobbing promptly attended to.

Lumber for Sale.

Also, First and Second Quality Shingles

Heaters

Furnished and Repaired.

Shop on Vine Street, near Union Hall. Charges Reasonable.

P. O. Box 55.

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, Salvia,

Coleus, Vincas, etc., 1000 plants of that

finest of all light foliage plants, "Mad"

Sallier 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.

Cut 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 sown 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 Tube-

rose Balls.

WM. F. BASSETT.

FOR THE

"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 sent to Chas. Simons Livery will

receive prompt attention.

W. A. HOOD, Assistant.

The Republican.

(Entered as second-class matter.)

JAMMON, ATLANTIC CO. N. J.

SATURDAY, AUG. 11, 1895.

OUR TICKET.

For President,

Benjamin Harrison,

Of Indiana.

For Vice-President,

Levi P. Morton,

Of New York.

Here is a straw from a southern inde-

pendent, given in a letter to the Boston

Evening Transcript, itself a newspaper

providing, returned to its Republican

home. Such a confession makes good

reading, in the light of present political

revelations:

I had confidence, from Mr. Cleve-

land's course as Governor of New York, in

his sincere friendship for reform, and in

his courage and persistence in carrying

it out, even against his party lead-

ers, which I was convinced he would

have to encounter. I was wrong

against this over-confidence by a promi-

nent leader of the reformers, who had

known Mr. Cleveland long and inti-

mately, and had strongly supported him

for President. He wrote me during the

campaign, that I over-estimated Mr.

Cleveland's services in behalf of reform,

and that it elected he would make a

thoroughly partisan President. This is

just exactly what I consider that he has

done, with very few notable exceptions,

and this is fully admitted by Mr. Curtis,

the Evening Post, New York Times, and

all the leading organs of the reform

movement. And yet, with a strange

inconsistency, some of them are support-

ing him for a second term. Perhaps no

President has ever more thoroughly

prostituted the government service to

the demands of the "spoilsman" than

has President Cleveland in Maryland,

in Indiana, and all over the South.

It must now be manifest to every one,

it seems to me, that nothing has been

gained in the interest of reform by the

election of Mr. Cleveland, and that, so

far at least as the question is concern-

ed, it was a grave mistake of the reformers

to abandon their party and thereby

make his election possible. We have

had almost a complete revolution in the

government service—from Republican

to Democratic, from experience and

capacity to inexperience and consequent

ineptitude—that and nothing more.

The reform movement is discredited and

weakened by a first failure and serious

blunder. Will it not be brought into

utter contempt, and consequently lose

all moral influence before the country,

should it, in spite of Mr. Cleveland's

betrayal, again support him?

—The Democratic Clubs of New

Jersey will hold a convention at Tren-

ton, August 22nd and 23rd. For the

benefit of those desiring to attend, the

Pennsylvania Railroad Company will

sell on August 21st, 22nd and 23rd ex-

curtion tickets from all principal sta-

tions in the State to Trenton at the rate

of a single fare for the round trip. The

tickets will be good for return passage

until and including August 24th.

—List of unclaimed letters remaining

in the Post-Office at Hammon, N. J.,

Saturday, Aug. 11th, 1895:

Chas. S. Anderson,

Mrs. M. M. Rider,

William McCane,

Persons calling for any of the above

letters will please state that it has been

advertised.

CYRUS F. OSGOOD, P. M.

—Lightning struck the main chim-

ney of F. C. Allen's house, on Fairview

Avenue, Sunday afternoon, forced out a

chimney-stone, entered the room where

Mr. Allen sat at an open window, giv-

ing him a severe shock, rendering him

senseless and perfectly rigid. Mrs. A.,

seeing the electricity flashing along the

bronze picture cornice in both rooms,

thought the house was on fire, and

(with her sister's aid) quickly carried

her most valued possessions (husband

and baby) out of doors, where rain soon

revived the stricken one. Medical aid

and vigorous treatment brought Mr.

Allen through all right. The house was

not seriously damaged.

The post-office at Vineland has been

made a second class office, commencing

on Sunday the 1st inst.

Don't Experiment.

You cannot afford to waste time in ex-

perimenting when your lungs are in dan-

ger. Consumption always seems at first

only a cold. Do not permit it any dealer to

impulse you with some cheap imita-

tion of Dr. King's New Discovery, but

insist upon getting the genuine. Because he

can make more profit, he may tell you he

has something just as good, or just the

same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon

getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which

is guaranteed to give relief in all throat,

lung, and chest affections. Trial bottles

free at Cohan's drug store. Large bot-

tles, one dollar.

6

For Rent.—A comfortable residence

near Rosedale station, would suit a

poultry man. Also, a large building,

50x80 feet, with large cellar. Apply on

the premises. Wm. J. ELLIOTT.

For Sale.—Store building lots, on the

P. B. Tilton place, Bellevue Avenue,

Hammon, N. J. Apply to

Wm. Bernshouse.

For Sale.—A sixty-acre farm, 14

miles from Elwood station. About thirty

acres have been cleared and farmed. In-

quire of Wm. Bernshouse,

Hammon, N. J.

Lots.—Four building lots for sale,

corner of Third and Pleasant Streets, one

of the best locations in Hammon.

J. T. FRENCH.

Building lots for sale,—some of the

best located in town, for the least

amount of money. Wm. COLWELL.

Bucklin's Arnica Salve, the best

salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores,

ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, teet-

chapped hands, chilblains, corns, and

all skin eruptions, and positively cures

piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to

give perfect satisfaction, or money re-

funded. Price, 25 cents per box. For

sale by A. W. Cochran.

Wm. Rutherford, Notary Public,

Conveyancer, Real Estate and Insur-

ance Agent. Insurance placed only in

the most reliable companies. Lowest

rates to all. No two-thirds clause, no

black-mailing. Address, Hammon,

N. J.

Building Lots.—On Third and on

Pratt Streets, Hammon, large size,

good location. Bargains, if sold soon.

Call on

H. L. IRONS.

NOTICE.

My wife, Betsey J. Elliott, having left

my bed and board without due cause or

provocation, I hereby give notice that I

will pay no debts contracted by her after

THE OLD NAVAL SONG.

Melodies of the old Marine Disappearing with the Advent of Ironclads.

There are two kinds of sea songs—those which are sung at concerts and in drawing-rooms, and sometimes, but not very often, at sea, and those which are sung on the shipboard. The latter have obtained in this age the name of "chanty," a term which I do not recollect ever having heard when I was following the life. It is obviously manufactured out of the French verb, and there is a "longshore twang about it which cannot but sound disagreeably to the older nautical ear. This sort of song is designed to lighten and assist the sailor's toil. It is an air that enables a number of men pulling upon a rope to regulate their combined exertions. It is also a song for sailors to sing as they tramp round a capstan and heave upon a windlass.

Of the melodies of many of them it is difficult to trace the paternity. Some are so engaging that they might well be regarded as the compositions of musicians of genius, who wrote them with little suspicion of the final uses to which they would be put. Why their destination, having been sung perhaps at the harpischord and the guitar by ladies and gentlemen, should be the forecastle, why, being appropriated by the sailor, they should be so peculiarly his that no one else ever dreams of singing them, there is no use in attempting to guess. The reader will not require me to tell him that the marine working songs are to be heard only in the merchant service.

In a ship of war the up caused by the hoarse bawling of half a dozen gangs of men scattered about the decks would be intolerable, nor could the working song be of service to the blue-jackets, who are quite numerous enough to manage without it. It was always so, indeed; a frigate getting under way would flash into canvas in a breath; sails were sheeted home yards hoisted, jibs and staysails run up and the anchor tripped, as though the complicated mechanism were influenced by a single controlling power, producing simultaneously a hundred different effects. There were men enough to do everything, and all at once; but the ship's company of the merchantman were always too few for her.

A merchant sailor is expected to do the work of two, and, at a pinch, of three and even four. When one job is done he has to spin to another. There are "stations," indeed, for the maneuvers as tacking or wearing; but when, for instance, it comes to shortening sail in a hurry, or when the necessity arises for a sudden call for all hands, the merchant sailor lays hold of the first rope it is necessary to drag on, and when he has "belayed" it he is expected to fling himself upon the next rope that has to be hauled.

Here we have the secret of the usefulness of the working song. Let the words be what they will, the melody animates the seaman with spirit and he pulls with a will; it helps him to keep time, too, so that not so much as an ounce of the united weight of the hauling and bawling fellows misses of its mark as the tackle they drag at. I have seen the sailors work on some job that required a deal of heavy and sustained pulling, to labor as if all heart had gone out of them while one of the gang tried song after song; the mate meanwhile standing by and encouraging them with loud and encouraging cries; till on a sudden an air had been struck up that acted as if by magic. The men not only found their own strength, every effort became as good as too. This, I believe, is the experience of most merchant sailors.

Women Settlers in the West.

It is very common to find a lone and unprotected female "holding down a claim," as the Western phrase runs. The women of the East would look aglance at the prospect of living alone in a so-called house for six months, miles from the nearest neighbor.

Proves that the "unprotected" is much safer on the lonely prairie than she would be in New York city. I never heard of a woman on a homestead receiving an insult at the hands of any body. To be sure, they are always armed and know how to handle a pistol, but they rarely have a more deadly use for it than the killing of a jack rabbit or a prairie dog. Such women complain more of loneliness than of fear, for whatever carnal solitude may have for the sake it certainly has none for the fair sex and even for our hardy Western representatives. Here is one of their ingenious ways of avoiding it: Two of them will locate on adjoining "quarters" and build their houses on its dividing line, so that while each house is on its own corner, the two structures are practically one, affording frequent opportunities for ladies to call on each other and discuss social topics. They are all provided with ponies and think nothing of a horseback ride of fifteen or twenty miles, either for business or pleasure.

ODD SET OF BOOKS.

Bookkeeping for Deserter Wives—Marital Troubles in New York City.

To be a sergeant in a police court involves a peculiar and somewhat burdensome duty, that of acting as banker for the receipt and disbursement of the weekly stipends paid by husbands to deserted wives. A sergeant is fortunate if he has not above thirty such bookkeeping accounts on his list, and in a busy court the number may run up to 150 or 175. The obligation of the husband to support his wife assumes a not unusual aspect in a police court. The obligation is not to the woman as her desert for services rendered or for affection's sake, but to the city, that it may not have a pauper on its hands. This attitude of self defense of the community as against the husband colors the proceedings which a woman must go through before she can compel her husband to provide for her. The amount involved in a visit to the commissioners of charities and correction and an application for a requisition from them on the police justice in her district requiring him to issue an abandonment warrant for the arrest of the delinquent husband.

The law being framed directly to prevent the increase of paupers and not to punish the man, the wife is called upon to swear on the face of the warrant that she will be a charge on the public unless her husband supports her. That is all she has to do with the matter as a principal. In the police court it is the city against the husband, with the wife merely as witness. She is called upon to testify a second time that she is in the position of a pauper and the city will have to support her if her husband does not. Under such circumstances the amount awarded to the woman is seldom large, the object being simply to keep her out of the poor house.

The weekly sum which the husband is put under bonds to pay her varies according to his wages, but more closely according to the ages of her children, whether they can work and help support her or whether she can get work and support herself. Four dollars a week or \$5 is high as it often gets, and sometimes it is as low as \$2.50 or \$3. Women who brace themselves for weeks to submit to the mortifying ordeal of swearing out such warrants against their husbands are sometimes surprised to learn the exact basis of the law.

If a man has beaten a woman and made her life an almost insupportable burden to her, but asserts that he will go home with her and live with her, then that woman is not in danger of becoming a pauper, and the police justice, though he may feel the utmost sympathy for her, can only tell her to go home with him, and have him up for assault if he beats her.

The woman often will not venture to appeal to the court again, for an assault complaint, she having learned that any other is useless, will mean her husband's imprisonment and stoppage of the family income. The man very naturally comes to the conclusion that whatever he does his wife will have to put up with it, and acts for the future very much as he pleases. A man who has a decent income has his wife even more in his power. She imagines she can secure his punishment for deserting her for a prettier face than her own. She tries. She opens her eyes when she finds the abandonment warrants open the door to so many dollars a week only. If he can support two women that is his business, not the court's. He gives bonds to secure her bond, with not a word of utter, and goes back to his never-ending life. It is couples of this sort largely for whom the police sergeant is banker. They don't care to meet personally, and the court official collects, pays and takes the receipts. It is getting to be quite a business in its way.

The Use of Glycerine.

Few people realize the importance of the use of the pure commercial glycerine, and how it can be used and made available for purposes where no substitute is found that will take its place. As a dressing for ladies shoes nothing equals it, making the leather soft and pliable without soiling the garments in contact. Where the feet sweat, burnt alum and glycerine—part one of the former to two of the latter—rubbed on the feet at night and a light or open shoe worn, the feet washed in the morning with tepid water will keep them during the day free from odor, so disagreeable to those who are suffering from bunions and corns. Cantharidin and glycerine, equal parts, painted on the bunion or corn, and painted around with cantharidin, adding a few drops of the liquid to the flannel where it comes in contact with the affected part, will soon restore to health.

As a face lotion, oatmeal made in a paste with glycerine two parts, water one part and applied to the face at night with a mask worn over, will give

In a short time, if faithfully pursued, a youthful appearance to the skin.

As a dressing in the bath, two quarts of water with two ounces of glycerine, scented with rose, will impart a thin freshness and delicacy to the skin. In severe pruritus in coughing, either in cough, cold or consumption, one or two tablespoonfuls of pure glycerine in hot rich cream will afford almost immediate relief; and to the consumptive a panacea is found by the daily use of glycerine internally, with the proportion of one part of powdered willow charcoal and two parts of pure glycerine.

For diseased and inflamed gums, two parts of golden seal, one part of powdered burnt alum and two parts of glycerine made in a paste and rubbed on the gums and around the teeth at night, strengthens and restores the gums to health, provided no tartar is present to cause the disease, which must be removed first before applying.

For itching of the eyes, which may be a nice breakfast dish, of fish, he will find "a feast for the gods" by frying the fish in glycerine to a brown, adding a small sprig of parsley when nearly done.

Discipline in Public Schools.

There is sense—but not common sense, only capital good sense in the complaint of "A Mother" that the desperate attempt to educate her children on the part of the public schools is leaving them neither well trained intellects nor sound moral character. They are asked at the close of each day if they have whispered, on the supposition that it develops honor to trust to their replies. Probably one child out of five tells the truth. "One scholar in one of the largest schools told me, 'I have told a lie every day of the year.'" Probably the effect of this sort of discipline is to render a child ultimately indifferent to the truth. The problem of the wise education grows constantly greater. The solution must be in a larger and more aggressive home life.

Largest Sailing Ship Afloat.

The palgrave is the largest sailing ship afloat. She is 3,675 tons register, which is only above \$2,500 or \$3. Women who brace themselves for weeks to submit to the mortifying ordeal of swearing out such warrants against their husbands are sometimes surprised to learn the exact basis of the law.

There are only three other sailing ships in the world registering more than 2,500 tons. These are the *Rafale*, of 2,568 tons, built in Liverpool in 1884; the *Fingal*, of 2,510 tons, built at Dublin in 1883; the *New York*, of 2,499 tons, built at Greenock in 1888; the *New York*, however, has an auxiliary screw propeller, though relying chiefly upon her sails. The *Fingal* is built of steel and the other two are iron.

A Carpet Well Laid Down.

Carpets are often badly laid down, either from ignorance or carelessness. The carpet, neatly folded, should be brought in at laid down, as it is folded, the way the widths are to run. It must then be unfolded by degrees, and dragged upon any way. When the carpet is thoroughly opened out let the center width be laid perfectly straight from one end to the other, a tinned tack put at each end, and to keep it in its place and all the other widths laid straight and stretched, let it be backed down with tinned tacks at regular intervals, beginning at one end and working toward the other. When this first end has been firmly fastened down, let one side, at right angles to the end nailed already, be tacked, taking care to pull it out taut, as the sailors say. When the first end and at right angles have been fastened down, the corresponding side and end are easily managed, and the thing is done.

Inca Remains.

The British Counsel at Molendo, Peru, in his last report states that a limited liability company has lately been formed there, with a capital of about \$5,000, called the *Compania Anonima Exploradora de las Huacas del Inca*, with the object of searching for antiquities and valuables in the old Inca burial grounds in the district of Cuzco, a concession having been granted to this purpose by the government for this purpose. The Counsel says there is no doubt that many valuable curiosities, and probably deposits of gold and silver, exist in these ancient tombs; but it remains to be seen whether they will pay the cost and trouble of finding.

It is easy finding reasons why other folks should be patient.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 12, 1883.
The Day of Atonement.

LESSON TEXT.

(Lev. 16: 1-18. Memory verse, 17.)

LESSON PLAN.

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

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

LESSON TOPIC: Covenant Relations Promoted by Priestly Mediation.

LESSON 1. The Priestly Approach, vs. 1-4. Outline: 1. The Priestly Approach, vs. 1-4. 2. The Priestly Approach, vs. 1-4.

GOLDEN TEXT: Without shedding of blood is no remission.—Heb. 9: 22.

DAILY HOME READINGS:

M.—Lev. 16: 1-16. The day of atonement.

T.—Lev. 23: 26-32. The day of atonement.

W.—Lev. 10: 1-11. Offering strange fire.

T.—Num. 16: 1-22. Rebellion against God's order.

F.—Yn. 16: 16: 23-50. Rebellion punished.

S.—Rom. 5: 1-11. The great atonement.

S.—Heb. 7: 11-28. The great High-priest.

To bound....for himself, to offer for sins (Heb. 5: 1-3).

Who needeth not daily....to offer....for his own sins (Heb. 7: 27).

Not without blood, which he offereth for himself (Heb. 9: 12).

II. Atonement for the People: Then shall he kill the goat....that is for the people (15).

Make atonement....for the people (Lev. 9: 7).

For the people....to offer for sins (Heb. 5: 3).

Like these high priests, to offer....for the sins of the people (Heb. 7: 27).

III. Atonement for the Tabernacle: He shall make atonement for the holy place (10).

Seven days thou shalt make atonement for the altar (Exod. 29: 37).

He shall go out unto the altar....and make atonement for it (Lev. 10: 18).

Thou shalt cleanse the sanctuary (Lev. 15: 18).

All things are cleansed with blood (Heb. 9: 22).

1. "Atonement for himself, and for his house." (1) Human sinfulness.

(2) Divine holiness; (3) Atoning blood.

2. "That the cloud of the incense may cover the mercy-seat." (1) Symbolism of the mercy-seat; (2) Symbolism of the incense; (3) Combination of the two.

3. "Bring his blood within the veil." (1) Whence brought? (2) Whither brought? (3) By whom? (4) Why?—(1) The blood; (2) The veil; (3) The bringing.

LESSON BIBLE READING.

THE ATONEMENT.

Foreridden (1 Pet. 1: 11, 20; Rev. 13: 8).

Typified (Gen. 4: 4 and Heb. 11: 4; Gen. 22: 2 and Heb. 11: 17, 19; Exod. 12: 5, 11, 14, and 1 Cor. 5: 7; Exod. 24: 8 and Heb. 9: 20; Lev. 16: 1 and Heb. 9: 12, 28; Lev. 17: 11 and Heb. 9: 22).

Foreridden (John 1: 29, 35; Acts 4: 10, 11; 1 Thess. 1: 10; 1 Tim. 2: 5, 6; Heb. 2: 9, 1 Pet. 2: 24).

Secures reconciliation (Isa. 45: 21; Rom. 5: 2, 9, 10; 2 Cor. 5: 18-20; Heb. 9: 2).

Perfect (Heb. 7: 27; 9: 24-28; 10: 12, 14; 1 Pet. 3: 18).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS.

The full significance of the present lesson cannot be understood unless it be regarded as the culmination of all that precedes in the book of Leviticus. In chapters 1-15 we find three distinct parts:—chapters 1-7 treating of sacrifices and offerings; chapters 8-10 (the ritual) telling of the consecration of Aaron and his sons with the punishment of Nadab and Abihu; chapters 11-15 giving minute directions respecting ceremonial uncleanness. With each of these lessons is a close connection, as the most impressive sacrificial ceremony as occasioned:—(1) Part, at least, by the historical occurrences (see v. 1); and as specifically connected with the uncleanness of the children of Israel" (v. 16).

The first part of the Book of Leviticus (to which this lesson belonged) treats of five kinds of offerings: The burnt offering (Lev. 1), the meal offering (Lev. 2), the peace (or thank) offering (Lev. 3), the sin offering (Lev. 4), and the trespass (or guilt) offering (Lev. 5: 6-7). In general, the first three were offerings of thankfulness, though the burnt offering was self-dedication; the second and third were offerings of devotion; the fourth and fifth were offerings of atonement (a sin offering); (2) Dedication (a sin offering); (3) Purification (a trespass offering); (4) Servitude (a trespass offering); (5) Servitude (a trespass offering).

II. THE PRIESTLY OFFERINGS.

1. The Burnt Offering: He shall take....one ram for a burnt offering (Lev. 1: 3).

Next, he shall offer burnt offerings on the altar (Gen. 8: 20).

Offer him there for a burnt offering (Gen. 22: 2).

It is a sweet savour, an offering made by fire (Exod. 29: 18).

To judge....is much more than all whole burnt offerings (Mark 12: 32).

The high priest shall offer the blood of the sin offering (Lev. 1: 5).

Aaron shall present the bullock of the sin offering (Lev. 1: 5).

The flesh of the bullock....is a sin offering (Exod. 29: 14).

The blood of the sin offering....shall be poured out (Lev. 1: 5).

Thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin (Isa. 53: 10).

Where remission of these is, there is no more offering for sin (Heb. 10: 18).

III. The Scapegoat: Send him away for Azazel into the wilderness (10).

One lot for the Lord, and the other lot for Azazel (Lev. 16: 8).

Aaron shall lay both his hands upon the head of the live goat (Lev. 16: 21).

The goat shall bear upon him all the iniquities of the children of Israel (Lev. 16: 22).

The Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of all (Isa. 53: 6).

1. "Atonement for himself, and for his house." (1) Human sinfulness; (2) Divine holiness; (3) Atoning blood.

2. "That the cloud of the incense may cover the mercy-seat." (1) Symbolism of the mercy-seat; (2) Symbolism of the incense; (3) Combination of the two.

3. "Bring his blood within the veil." (1) Whence brought? (2) Whither brought? (3) By whom? (4) Why?—(1) The blood; (2) The veil; (3) The bringing.

4. "Atonement for himself, and for his house." (1) Human sinfulness; (2) Divine holiness; (3) Atoning blood.

5. "That the cloud of the incense may cover the mercy-seat." (1) Symbolism of the mercy-seat; (2) Symbolism of the incense; (3) Combination of the two.

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FARM NOTES.

TRYING UP LETTUCE AND EARLY CABBAGE.—The Cabbages, which, by the way, are exceedingly desirable being tender and of a fine flavor, are greatly improved by trying up to blanch. To do this, select the best cabbages, and carefully around the heart, or center, of the plant and bind the whole firmly, but carefully, with twine.

The trying up should begin with the cabbages, is much practiced by the London market growers says, Gardening Illustrated, and is one to be commended. The operation is a simple one in fact, the same

