

# South-Jersey Republican

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NO. 42

## 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,

**GEORGE ELVINS**

DEALER IN

**Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes**

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

N. B.—Superior Family Flour a Specialty.

**M. L. Jackson Sells**



**All Vegetables in their Season.**

**His Wagons Run through the Town and Vicinity**

### Hammonton Property For Sale.

A handsome residence on Bellevue  
Avenue, ten minutes walk from station,  
with large barn and other buildings;  
24 acres of good land, all cultivated,  
mostly in fruit and berries. This will be  
divided, if desired.

Also—Seven acres on Liberty Street,  
in blackberries, in full bearing, and a  
good apple and pear orchard.

Also—3½ acres on Valley Avenue, in  
blackberries—full bearing.

Also—Ten acres on Myrtle Street,—  
8½ acres in fruit.

Also—Three lots on Second St.

Also, Two valuable building lots on  
Bellevue Avenue, near the Presbyterian  
Church.

Also, Three acres on Liberty Street,  
40 rods from Bellevue Avenue, with a  
small house,—has raspberries, straw-  
berries, and apple orchard.

Also, Thirteen acres on Pine Road,  
1½ acres in bearing grapes (Moore's  
Early), 3 acres in cranberries three yrs.  
old, 7 acres cedar timber.

Inquire of

D. L. POTTER, Hammonton.

**Allen Brown Endicott,**  
**Counselor-at-Law,**

Real Estate and Law Building,  
ATLANTIC CITY. N. J.

**DR. LOBB**  
329 N. 15th St., below Callowhill, Phila., Pa.  
20 years experience in all special diseases. Per-  
manently restores those weakened by early in-  
dulgence, etc. Call or write. Advice free and strictly  
confidential. Hours, 10 A.M. till 8 P.M., and 7 to 10  
evening. Send 3 ct. stamp for Book.



**HEAR!**

Best made Clothing in  
Philadelphia—for Men,  
Youths, Boys, and Chil-  
dren.

**A.C. YATES & Co.**

6th & Chestnut.

The Ledger Building.

**Livery & Sale Stable**

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

**Wm. A. Elvins, Jr.**

### Another Democratic Canard.

The following item appeared in the  
*Atlantic Democrat* of the 13th inst:

"Shepherd S. Hudson, the Republican  
nominee for Assembly, is in favor of  
protection to American labor to the ex-  
tent of employing only foreigners on  
board his vessels. That's the kind of  
protectionist he is."

The above is in every particular,  
and shows that the writer was  
either ignorant upon the subject, or  
intended to misrepresent Capt. Hudson.  
In the first place, Capt. Hudson controls  
the crew of but one vessel. He has  
been master since 1844, and hundreds  
of people in this county well know that  
during all these years he has always  
given first preference to Atlantic County  
men, and next to other citizens of the  
United States, when engaging a crew.  
The following constitute the crew now  
on the barkentine "Jennie Sweeney,"  
the Captain's vessel:

Captain, William Morse, a natural-  
ized German, who owns property in  
Camden, where his family resides. He  
has been with Captain Hudson, as sailor  
and mate, for the past sixteen years,  
and always navigates the vessel when  
Captain Hudson is at home.

The first and second mates are both  
Americans, and have homes in Phila-  
delphia. They have been on this vessel  
for some time.

The steward is Daniel Fielder, of Port  
Republic, this county. He has been  
with Capt. Hudson seven years.

The six sailors are all colored men,  
and citizens of this country.

Since 1876, Capt. Hudson has been  
largely engaged in the foreign carrying  
trade, and if the editor of the *Democrat*  
was posted on the navigation laws, he  
would know that one of those laws, in-  
troduced, advocated, and passed by the  
Republican party, requires that two-  
thirds of the crew of a vessel engaged in  
the foreign trade shall be American  
citizens.

In connection with the above it may  
properly be added that Capt. Hudson is  
paying his mates \$45 per month, the  
steward \$40, and the sailors \$20. In  
free trade countries, sailors are plenty  
at \$12 per month.

Still they come—two more names  
added to the list of Hammontonians  
who voted for "Tippecanoe and Tyler  
too," in 1840:

Dr. Joseph H. North.  
James I. Horton.  
Nicholas McCurdy.  
Geo. W. Paul.  
Eleazer Keene.  
Charles Whitney.  
Capt. A. Somerby.  
Charles Gillingham.  
Eli Stockwell.  
Lewis Hoyt.  
Horatio S. Seely.  
H. N. Andrews.  
Banks Seely.  
Samuel Porch.  
E. H. Carpenter.  
N. Heartwell.  
Capt. W. H. Burgess.  
J. M. Leonard.  
Charles Walker.  
C. Holdridge.  
Aaron Sorden.  
W. D. Paeker.  
Robert Little.  
Benjamin Hall.

### 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.

### Special Bargains

IN

### Wall Papers.

During September, in order to make  
room for new goods, we will sell  
wall papers at greatly  
reduced prices.

We quote

Wall Papers at 3c., 7c., 11c.,  
12c., 14c., 17c. pr piece

Borders, 1c. to 5c. per yard.

### Stoves, Heaters, Ranges.

We think in quality, quantity, neatness  
of style, prices, etc., our stock of  
Stoves, Ranges and Heaters  
has never been surpassed  
in Hammonton.

PRICES:

Heating Stoves, \$8. 9. 9.75, 11  
\$13. 18. 18.50, 21, 23, 27.

Ranges, \$10. 13.50, 15, 16, 18.  
\$21. 22, 28.50.

Stoves, \$11, 14, 16, 18, 22.

Heaters, \$30 to \$175, accord-  
ing to size.

**S. E. Brown & Co.**

### 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.

AT

**E. Stockwell's,**

### LOOK TO YOUR WAGES.

Workingmen Attention! Here is Some-  
thing Worth Reading.

The father of the Mills free trade bill, R.  
Q. Mills, of Texas, in a speech at East St.  
Louis, Ill., Sept 25, said:

"Then we will put our own intelligent and  
skillful and productive labor in this country  
upon a plane of equality with the laborers of  
all other countries."

This is the ultimate aim and purpose of the  
present free trade crusade.

It means putting our steel workers on an  
equality with the 60 cent a day steel workers  
of Belgium.

It means putting our millers on an equality  
with the 47 cent a day millers of the great  
four producing center of Europe, Buda-  
Pesth.

It means putting our paper makers on an  
equality with the 50 to 55 cent a day paper  
makers of Belgium, Norway and Sweden,  
who now send large quantities of paper to  
this country annually, notwithstanding the  
protective tariff.

It means placing the weavers in our cotton  
mills upon an equality with those of Alsace-  
Lorraine, who work from twelve to fourteen  
hours a day for 41 cents on the average; with  
those of England who receive 47 cents a day,  
and of Italy who receive 25 cents a day.

It means putting our wooden mill opera-  
tives on a level with the 80 cent wooden  
workers of England.

It means putting our farm, farm and hemp  
workers on an equality with the 50 cent a  
day operatives in these industries in Eng-  
land.

It means putting our best and shrewdest  
on an equality with those of England who  
earn 81 cents a day, and of continental Eu-  
rope who earn from 50 to 80 cents a day.

It means putting our carpenters and carpen-  
ters on a level with the \$1.10 labor of these  
trades in England and 50 to 75 cents a day  
wages of Europe.

It means placing our machine blacksmiths  
on a level with those of Scotland who earn a  
\$1.05 a day.

It means placing our first class machinists  
on a level with those of England who earn  
\$1.20 a day, and of continental Europe who  
earn 64 cents a day.

It means that our printers shall work for  
90 cents a day as in England.

It means that laborers in our factories,  
shops and public works shall toil day in and  
day out as they do in England for 75 cents a  
day, and on the continent for 25 to 50 cents a  
day.

It means that our rolling mill men shall  
work for 57 cents a day and our iron molders  
for 80 cents, as they do in Europe.

It means that our wives and children shall  
go into the shop, the factory and the field  
and work with the men from early morn-  
ing till late at night, as they do in every country  
of Europe.

It means that our wage earners shall dwell  
in hovels and crowded tenements, and live  
on soup and black bread and scarcely ever  
taste meat, as they do in Europe.

Workingmen, this is what R. Q. Mills, the  
author of the Cleveland-Mills bill, says the  
Democratic free traders will do for you if  
they can carry the next election and inaugu-  
rate Cleveland's tariff policy. How do you  
like the prospect?—Buffalo Commercial Ad-  
vertiser.

### The Tariff in Australia.

In comparing the protected United States  
with free trade England the conditions of  
the two countries are so different as to leave  
room for argument whether the greater pros-  
perity of either is because of or in spite of  
its policy of free trade or protection. This  
uncertainty is, of course, eliminated where  
the comparison is made between a free trade  
and a protected country which are  
otherwise under practically the same  
conditions, as is the case with the two  
Australian colonies, Victoria and New  
South Wales. Their soil, climate, class  
of inhabitants, government, industries and  
commercial advantages are practically the  
same. Victoria has an area of 84,195 square  
miles and New South Wales 922,197. In 1837  
the latter had a population of 75,000 while  
the former had a little more than 500. In  
1850 Victoria separated from New South  
Wales and set up as a colony by herself. In  
1867 she adopted a policy of protection while  
the mother colony has always adhered to  
free trade. Although New South Wales had  
nearly four times the area and fully fifty  
years the start in the race with her rival,  
Victoria now has an equal population and  
2,435,157 acres of land under cultivation  
against 833,633 acres in the other colony.  
New South Wales has a total of 3,121 fac-  
tories employing 49,685 hands, while  
Victoria has 3,133 factories, employing 51,-  
469 hands. The excess of imports over ex-  
ports in New South Wales is \$24,000,000 an-  
nually, and in Victoria \$12,000,000. Add to  
all this the free trade colony reported a de-  
ficit on its balance sheet for 1887 of \$400,000,  
and for the same year the protected colony  
showed a handsome surplus of receipts over  
expenditures. So unmistakable have been  
the effects of the two systems after twenty-  
one years' trial side by side, that New South  
Wales is now adopting a system of ad valo-  
rem taxation for revenue purposes equivalent  
to the protective duty of Victoria. The  
above facts are from The Australian Hand-  
book and are authentic. They need no com-  
ment.—Cincinnati Times Star.

### What a Tangled Web We Weave.

Postmaster Hendrix is home again after a  
little electioneering trip. Most of his recent  
tour in Connecticut was devoted to speaking  
in favor of free trade and Cleveland.—New  
York World, Oct. 1.

In its editorial columns The World says the  
Democrats are not for free trade.—New York  
Press.



## HORSE NOTES.

A full brother to Belle Hamlin, 2:13, was foaled at the Village Farm on September 21.

Brown Hal failed to beat 2:13 at the recent Nashville meeting, doing his best mile in 2:15.

Mr. Withers' fine filly Arucoma is not likely to race again this season, as she is slightly lame.

Kingston has broken down and been turned out. He is well bred and will be valuable as a stallion.

Arrow, 2:13, has arrived at Parkville Farm, and Mr. Shultz will drive him on the road this winter.

Prince Royal added \$3970 to his winnings at Jerome Park, bringing his total gross earnings up to \$31,650.

George Barbee has had an offer from W. L. Scott's manager to ride for the Algeria stables next season.

It is settled that there will be no more apoplexies or hurdle races on the programmes at Monmouth Park.

Superior 2:20, L. C. Lee, 2:15, and Annie Carey, 2:30, J. Page's horses, have been very unfortunate this season.

Pancoat is improving. He jogs to the halter without any trouble, and begins to show his old time vim and resolution.

Lot Slocum, by Electioneer, reduced his record to 2:17 in a trial against time at the Spokane Falls (W. T.) meeting.

D. D. Nogelies has shipped the 3 year old filly Nings to Broadway, 2:18, out of Adelaide, 2:19, to California to be bred to Sable Wilkes, 2:18.

The 2 year old full brother to Emperor of Norfolk, won at a mile in 1:44, at California recently, beating Wild Oats, Shannon Rose and four others.

Oliver K., 2:16, is now in J. B. Shockey's stable at Louisville, Ky., and was fortunately out of his stall when the stable was burned on Monday Sept. 24th.

The ch. g. Hunter, owned by W. H. Grant, ran away at the Trenton races the first week in October, came in contact with a projecting rail, impaled and killed himself.

W. H. Fleming, Fort Wayne, Ind., has sold to Mr. Hopper, of Philadelphia, the black filly Emma H., foaled 1887, by Rutwood, dam Zither, by Woodford Marston.

Exile and Peg Wellington have been turned out for the season. It has been a matter of great surprise to horsemen how Lakeland has managed to keep Exile on his legs so long.

Dwyer brothers' yearlings, thirty-seven in all, have now got back to the Brooklyn track from Monmouth Park, where they have spent the last few weeks. They will be tried soon.

C. W. A. by agent for Frederick Gebhard, has purchased for E. W. Thomas' netting for E. W. Thomas, the chestnut filly Glen Queen, 3 years, by King Ban—Gleniva, by Glencoe, Jr.

Madam Marantette has purchased four gray pacers, all of which have records of 2:20 or better. They are Silver Thread, 2:16; Bessie, 2:18; Gray Harry, 2:19; and Patsy Clinker, 2:20.

On the closing day of the Brooklyn meeting A. J. Cassatt purchased of Richard Proctor the brown colt Madam Nina Turner, for \$6000, and he ran for the Holly stakes that day in Mr. Cassatt's colors.

The relations between Sam Bryant and his partner, Scroggins, are a trifle strained; they are not now jointly interested in anything but Proctor Knott, and report has it that the colt will belong to one or the other before very long.

J. C. Sibley, proprietor of the Prospect Hill Farm, at Franklin, Pa., has disposed of a half interest in all his horse business to Charles Miller, with whom he has been associated as partner for twenty-two years in many other lines of business.

Fred Folger, 2:20, will be driven on the road this winter and carefully prepared for the Grand Circuit next year. He will be collected with a tree, the next Chapter Oak stake if he has as much speed in 1889 as he had at Foughkeeps last June.

It is reported that the b. m. Dolly Fuller, by Niagara Chief, died recently in Kentucky. She is the dam of Fuller, 2:13, and had a foal this season by Kentucky Prince. Dolly Fuller was owned by Dr. McCully, of Toronto, Can., and was sent to Kentucky to be bred to Belmont after pancost was injured.

The chestnut colt Trade Mark, foaled 1886, by imp. Kyrle Daly, dam Trade Dollar, by Norfolk; threw his exercise lead while being worked on the Coney Island Boulevard on October 23, ran away and collected with a tree, killing himself almost instantly. He was the property of Walter Olney, who purchased him at the recent Haggin sale for \$1875.

The Mimi filly, Mr. Withers' latest sensational 2 year old, is a brown bay with a broad blaze, left hind pastern white, and has a large white spot on the front of her right hind coronet. She has a large, intelligent head, with less dish in her face than most of the King Ernests. She has a long, muscular neck, is deep in the brisket, and, like her dam, Mimi, when the latter was in training, she bucks up rather than flanks, but has a good spread of hips and plenty of power in her quarters and stiles, with good fast legs and round feet, and is a shade uplight in her pasterns. She resembles Dewdrop somewhat and more so when in action.

## FROG LORE.

The Batrachian as He Appears in Classical Literature.

It is surprising that so little has been written in the history of the frog. We must remember that ever since the world began the frog has figured conspicuously in the economy of human affairs. At different times he has been worshipped as a divinity by nations in the East, other times has been employed by divinity as a messenger of ill omen; mankind; the island of Cyrene was regarded as a cursed and blighted spot, because for many centuries frogs would not abide there, but when imported thither would plunge into the sea and swim to other shores—They could be more be reconciled than could the horse, who, as Aristotle says, when brought into Ithaca, died upon the coast with their faces turned invariably toward their native land.

Aristophanes wrote a play about frogs, and so did the older poet, Homer. His treatise on the "Frogs" is a comedy in "Banquet" as "Athenians" is pleased to recount wondrous tales thereof. When St. Patrick (of blessed memory) expelled reptiles from Erin he wisely expelled the frog, who even at that early time, was highly respected, both for its pleasing music and its vocal powers, and for the exceedingly succulent of its flesh, and we all know that from the beauty of its song the frog is not unfrequently called nowadays the Irish nightingale. The old English poets held the frog in high esteem. Chaucer, in the "Merchant's Tale" of "Ye frogge ye did laye in ye merche synnyng full swote allies night et daye," and subsequently he speaks of "ye frogge ye hen condemned by ye fayrie queene for yt he did synge moche me sweetly than ye nyghtingale," which shows the love of the frog. The poet tells in his "Northern Mythology" that the frog is still revered by certain sects in the high latitudes as a creature of supernatural power, and Professor Skeat, who is perhaps the most accurate of etymologists, surmises that the word "frog" originally derived from the name of the Norse goddess Friga, being the past, perfect or preterit of that name, regularly conjugated. In 1862 Dick Yates was visiting Colonel Phoebe Howard, of Barataria frog farm, and Howard asked him if he had ever tasted frogs' legs.

"Yes, twice," said Dick. "I ate a pair at Belleville last summer."

"And where else?"

"But you said you had tasted them twice."

"And so I have; once as they went down and the second time as they came up."

Outdoor Sports in England.

Sport is the law and the prophet of Englishmen, and to confess to neither (ake pleasure nor concern in the results of the day's racing, shooting, hunting, angling, is to totally enunciate one's self from the amiable regard of a sports-loving Briton. American indifference to the game of the aristocracy and the contempt of the aristocracy for the sports of the common people are two things which make the maximum of life in country houses during autumnal revels are as important a factor in British society as the London season, and the pleasures and daughters who have none of the tastes which give zest to the hunt are constrained to provide themselves with more genteel amusement during that sanguinary period in the British year.

It is not a fine taste—the love of horse-drawn sports, the desire of the general desire of killing something. It seems to take a place in the category with pugilism and bull fighting. But it develops brawn and a kind of rule muscle vigor is something more than the artistic sensibility in the Englishman's passion for an excess of animal force.

A Chinese-Prussian.

A capture made by the Viennese police has brought to light the extraordinary ancestry of a very curious prisoner. He is a lieutenant in the Prussian army, charged with swindling on an extensive scale—a Prussian soldier, a Prussian man, but with a Chinese for his father. On the charge sheet his name is entered as Assing. The name of his father was A-Seng, and for three years, from 1817 to 1820, he lived at St. Helena, acting as valet de chambre to Napoleon I. When the Emperor died A-Seng came to Europe, and his son, William III, was then King of Russia and the Chinaman entered his service, married in Berlin and was a great favorite of the King, who became godfather of his children. He was decorated, and died at Potsdam in 1836, holding the post of Captain in the Prussian royal service. One son entered the army and served in it with distinction. He is the prisoner against whom this course of swindling is charged. He did not remain long in the service, and soon after he withdrew a little brochure was published attacking to him under his name, now Prussianized into Assing. The treatise attracted a great deal of attention. It was a violent attack against certain abuses in the Prussian army, and the general opinion has since been that it read as if it was Prince Frederick's attack on the Duke of Saxe-Weimar. Assing's later life was that of a mere adventurer, with an infallible formula for breaking the bank at Monaco—only the necessary capital could be suborned. It proved fallacious, and the capitalist is captured.

## A CHAT WITH BLONDIN.

He Cares Now More for Money Than for Glory.

"If you would pay me I would cross Niagara again, but for ze gloire, j'en ai assez!"

Of course only one man in the world could have made that remark, and although it is a distinction to have done what no other man of woman born in all the ages has ever done, Jean Blondin himself seems to have in a measure survived himself. When in his impetuous prime he used to take the dangerous path of hemp above the mad swirling waters so dizzily far beneath him, both the American and Canadian shores were black with beholders who watched him with bated breath. Now when he returns to America after decades and exhibits to the public the same nerve of tripping blithely on the tight rope with 65 years on his back, a sparse gathering of Coney Island visitors look with languid interest at the doughty funambulist before the Sea Beach pavilion.

There is much of the same dissonance between the Blondin of to-day up aloft on his aerial pathway and the Blondin who treads the earth. There, clad in tights, and softened by the enchanting touches of distance, there is something of the quasi heroic about his physique, despite the age and general debility. Straight as a crow Indian, motionless as the statue of Memnon, he stands until the braying band on the portico of the pavilion breaks into a tumultuous strain. Then grasping his long balancing pole he steps forward bravely with the air of a bold soldier of the rope. The cords stand out on his legs and arms, his hair has a sort of wild swept look, and his straight ahead gaze is as firm and confident as the unblanching look of Fate.

This wonderful preservation, the agility which invests his six and a half decades with the vigor of a young man, tell of his moderate, carefully regulated life. In the morning he takes a breakfast of eggs and wine, or something equally light, and then touches nothing till after he has walked on the evening, when he takes a hearty dinner and lingers at the hotel with friends over some cordial—quiet, restful, content.

"Do you feel any weakening of your powers?" was asked.

"None. There is nothing that I have ever done which I cannot do equally well to-day," said Dick. "I am in French. I am slightly better, but I feel as active as I ever felt."

"Have you never felt any trepidation on the rope?"

"No. Of course there is a certain tension of nerves, but I am as cool as I could wish. I have never had any accident or been hurt, but I have twice lost my chair. I did this at Niagara. Occasionally some of the gear or guy ropes have given way, but I have never been injured. The rope is always subjected to a good test first. This one is capable of standing a pressure of forty tons. I am not at all afraid of the rope. My son superintends all of these details now, and I can feel the most perfect confidence in the safety of everything."

"Well, there must be some feat more difficult than others, is there not?"

"Balancing with a cane, that is the most difficult so far as equilibrium goes. But the bicycle work is the most dangerous, as recovery in case of a slip would be so difficult, if not impossible."

"How do you tell when the chair is just balanced in the middle?"

"I am not so particular about that so long as my center of gravity is right. I tell that by my shoulders and my balancing pole. There is a sense of being balanced which assures me it is as it should be."

"In carrying a person over on your back are you as indifferent as to who is, or do you have a person who is trained or specially qualified to be carried?"

"I don't suppose you find many who could keep the trip."

"Oh, yes. There are plenty who are willing to take it. I would as soon carry one as another if he has nerve. But when I feel that I am carrying a person who is showing any trace of vertigo, I also them not to go. Although their legs are run through straps they could slip out of them if they were to get faint and fall backward. The man always goes somewhat, and a person subject at all to vertigo would be a bad customer. I generally carry over my son, though his wife is decidedly opposed to his taking the trip. But it is perfectly safe. I am not as dangerous as a bob-tail car as a means of transit."

"When you cross Niagara did you find the rush of the water below you a nerve trying thing?"

"No. For a fortnight before I crossed I used to go and look down and see the waters sweep over, but I found that they had no unpleasant effect on me. It has been a little annoying here at Coney Island when some friends have taken me up into the tower and then asked me if I felt the height. I would ask me if I felt a rope at one height as another. The difficulty is in stretching a rope securely at such great height."

"Have you ever changed your method at all?"

"No. My method is the outcome of experience rather than theory. I began walking when a child. There is such a thing as a genius for rope walking as there is for everything else. I think I have it," said Blondin modestly. "Now my son, though he can get over a rope, is not a genius. He is a good all-around athlete, but he has no decided talent for the profession, and would rather go over a tight rope on my back than on his feet."

He OWEN EVEREDY.—Notorious spendthrift, to water at a restaurant—How much do I owe?

Water—That's more than I can tell.

## SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

THE STONES OF MEMORIAL. SUNDAY, OCTOBER 21, 1884.

THE STONES OF MEMORIAL. LESSON TEXT. (Josh. 4: 10-24. Memory verses, 20-23.)

LESSON PLAN. TOPIC OF THE QUARTER: God's Promises Fulfilled.

GOLDEN TEXT FOR THE QUARTER: There failed not ought of any good thing which the Lord had spoken unto the house of Israel; all came to pass.—Josh. 21: 45.

LESSON TOPIC: Commemorating the Entrance.

Lesson 1. The Entrance Defeated, vs. 10-19. Outline: 1. The Waters Released, vs. 10-13. 2. The Waters Retreating, vs. 14-19.

GOLDEN TEXT: Then ye shall tell your children know, saying, Israel came over this Jordan on dry land.—Josh. 4: 22.

DAILY HOME READINGS: M.—Josh. 4: 10-24. Commemorating the entrance. T.—Josh. 4: 1-9. Memorial stones erected.

W.—Deut. 23: 7-28. Remembering the days of old. F.—Josh. 24: 29-47. Remembering the days of old.

F.—Josh. 24: 1-25. Joshua's final review. S.—Psa. 95: 1-11. Praises and warnings.

S.—Psa. 105: 23-45. Mercies commemorated.

LESSON ANALYSIS. I. THE ENTRANCE EFFECTED.

1. The Waiting Priests: The priests... stood in the midst of Jordan (10).

2. The People Released: The people... stood firm on dry land in Jordan (Josh. 4: 17).

3. The People Released: The people... stood firm on dry land in Jordan (Josh. 4: 17).

II. The Hastening People: The people hastened and passed over (10).

III. The Completed Passage: When all the people were clean passed over, the ark... passed over (11).

IV. The Waters Released: The waters of Jordan shall be cut off (Josh. 3: 12).

V. The Waters Retreating: The waters of Jordan returned unto their place (18).

VI. The Waters Overflowing: Jordan... overflowed all its banks (18).

VII. The Waters Overflowing: Jordan... overflowed all its banks (18).

VIII. The Waters Overflowing: Jordan... overflowed all its banks (18).

IX. The Waters Overflowing: Jordan... overflowed all its banks (18).

X. The Waters Overflowing: Jordan... overflowed all its banks (18).

XI. The Waters Overflowing: Jordan... overflowed all its banks (18).

XII. The Waters Overflowing: Jordan... overflowed all its banks (18).

XIII. The Waters Overflowing: Jordan... overflowed all its banks (18).

XIV. The Waters Overflowing: Jordan... overflowed all its banks (18).

XV. The Waters Overflowing: Jordan... overflowed all its banks (18).

XVI. The Waters Overflowing: Jordan... overflowed all its banks (18).

XVII. The Waters Overflowing: Jordan... overflowed all its banks (18).

XVIII. The Waters Overflowing: Jordan... overflowed all its banks (18).

XIX. The Waters Overflowing: Jordan... overflowed all its banks (18).

XX. The Waters Overflowing: Jordan... overflowed all its banks (18).

XXI. The Waters Overflowing: Jordan... overflowed all its banks (18).

XXII. The Waters Overflowing: Jordan... overflowed all its banks (18).

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XXIV. The Waters Overflowing: Jordan... overflowed all its banks (18).

XXV. The Waters Overflowing: Jordan... overflowed all its banks (18).

XXVI. The Waters Overflowing: Jordan... overflowed all its banks (18).

XXVII. The Waters Overflowing: Jordan... overflowed all its banks (18).

XXVIII. The Waters Overflowing: Jordan... overflowed all its banks (18).

XXIX. The Waters Overflowing: Jordan... overflowed all its banks (18).

XXX. The Waters Overflowing: Jordan... overflowed all its banks (18).

## THEY SPOKE THEM...

What is this? (Exod. 13: 14.) Ask thy father, and he will show thee (Deut. 32: 7).

Your children ask... What mean ye by these things? (Josh. 4: 6).

III. A Satisfactory Reply: Israel came over this Jordan on dry land (22).

For the Lord your God dried up the waters (Josh. 4: 23).

That all... may know the hand of the Lord (Josh. 4: 24).

That they may fear the Lord your God for ever (Josh. 4: 24).

When all the kings... heard, their hearts melted (Josh. 4: 13).

1. "What mean these stones?" (1) The stones beheld; (2) An inquiry raised; (3) A history recalled.

2. "Israel came over this Jordan on dry land." (1) A marvelous fact; (2) A divine interposition; (3) A triumphal journey.

3. "The hand of the Lord... is mighty." (1) Evidences of its might; (2) Measures of its might; (3) Achievements of its might.

LESSON BIBLE READING. WONDERS IN THE WATERS. In the creative work (Gen. 1: 6, 7, 9, 10, 20, 21).

In the deluge (Gen. 7: 11, 12, 17-20). At the Red Sea (Exod. 14: 21, 22, 26-29).

Israel crossing the Jordan (Josh. 3: 15-17: 4: 18).

Elijah crossing the Jordan (2 Kings 2: 7, 8).

Elisha crossing the Jordan (2 Kings 2: 13, 14).

The swimming axe-head (2 Kings 6: 5-7).

Jonah's voyage (Jonah 1: 4, 11, 12, 15). The tempest still (Matt. 8: 23-27). Walking on the waters (Matt. 14: 22-29). Begetting praise (Psa. 107: 23-31).

LESSON SURROUNDINGS. After the passage of the host of Israel across the Jordan on dry ground, Joshua was commanded to provide stones for a memorial (Josh. 4: 1-11); the carrying out of this command is narrated (vs. 15-24), as is also the erection of a similar monument in the place where the ark had stood still in the bed of the Jordan.

The place is first, in the bed of the river, then at Mizpah, "on the east border of Jericho" (vs. 19); according to Josephus, ten stadia (about 14 miles) east of the city. The site has been fairly identified with a collection of mounds known to the natives as *Abdolkah* (practically dried up) to break the Hebrew *Gilead*, one of which (*Zel Ziv*) was described by Zschokke in 1866. (See "Memoirs of the Survey of Western Palestine," III., 173-184.)

The time was "the fourth day after the first month," in the forty-first year after the exodus.

On a hill, in a remote, sequestered part of the city, the massive brick walls of the hospital rose before me in its environment of trees.

After having rung the door bell, I stood looking down at the smoky, noisy, metropolis, until Dr. Bowen, the superintendent, came to meet me. His sympathetic eyes gave way before my feeling gaze.

"This way," he said kindly, touching my elbow, "the first door on the right. No, not that way," he continued, coming quickly to me as I, hardly conscious of what I was doing, had started to enter the door on the opposite side of the corridor. He guided me to the right entrance and I went in unaccompanied.

It was a large saloon used for the reception of visitors.

On one side I saw a group of silent women; I did not look toward them save with a frowning glance. I had thought I would be calm enough to meet it bravely, but I was not.

A dazzling film was before my eyes, my brain in a whirl. I went across the room, feeling very faint, and sank into a chair before the fireless grate with my back to the others.

I heard them leaving the room, could feel their sympathetic glances as they retired with echoless steps into the corridor. The door was closed. I was alone—no, not alone, for it was there where they had left it, there to remind me with its weird aspect of my last life, of all that heaven had denied me.

My mind was busy with the past. Before my inner eyes rose a picture so bright and cloudless that it soothed my aching soul.

A country farm house, green fields, wide-reaching meadows and rugged hills with beetling cliffs; all asleep in a balmy sunshine, rippled with gentle breezes from frothy clouds and distant mountains.

The air is odorous with the perfume of wild flowers and new-mown hay, and musical with the songs of birds, the intubulating chiming of sheep bells, and the bleating of lambs.

I recall a maiden's face, dreamy, exquisitely fair and beautiful in a bed of waxy new gold tresses. Eyes darkly-lashed, like the blue which great depth gives to clearest still water.

She was hardly 18 years of age; slight and graceful. Her voice and laugh thrilled the listener with delicious melody.

I am thinking of Ethel Lampkin as I saw her one summer at her home in Virginia. Would that I might always remember her as she was then before—but I am precipitate.

I had gone to the country for a month's vacation and met her at the hospitable home of her parents; near which I was boarding.

It was but a step from the moment I met her until I loved her; it is no wonder to me now that I did so, for I had never beheld a creature half so lovable.

We went borying together drove along the picturesque mountain roads, read the game books, discussed their merits and demerits, studied botany

over flowers which we had culled from the mountains and vales, and amused ourselves in divorce ways.

I did not attempt to disguise my love from myself, but was desirous of concealing it from her at first for some thing in her manner bespoke that I had not yet won the heart I longed so devotedly to possess.

I scrutinized the face, where pensiveness and unbounded joy held away alternately, anxiously seeking an indication upon which to base a hope, but little did I see to prove that she regarded me in a dearer relationship than of a friend.

The days of my vacation were gliding by all too swiftly. Mr. and Mrs. Lampkin, good old southern people, had divulged my secret, and I was quite sure, did not look unfavorable on my suit.

I was 28, had a paying practice established, and had come into a comfortable estate at my father's death. Looking at it from my standpoint, my future would be one of unalloyed felicity with Ethel to share it with me.

The day I spoke to her of my feelings stands out silently from all the rest. In recalling it, all else connected therewith falls into the background. I see only a sweet capricious visage as pensiveness, while I tell of my love, as melancholy moonlight shimmering through filmy clouds.

We were leaning against a rail fence by an old worn-out footlog, beneath which rippled a clear brook bordered with water cresses. The sun was sinking behind the hills, and the red, glinting rays were shooting athwart the lowlands.

Her eyes were down-cast; ominous paleness had driven away her facial animation.

She drew her hand away, slowly, as if fearful of wounding me, and moved, not vouchsafing to speak, homeward, no doubt hoping to torn the current of my words. I continued, however, to open my heart to her as we walked along.

How earnestly, and with what fullness I did I long to have her eyes meet mine with the same fearless glance of confidence as before!

## October Sunshine.

The slow, red sunning, the best in the crowd and knees for the best. And shadow-haunted from this past.

Green, leafy, quiet, freed from care, no heavier weighty little limbs bear them dripping rain and sunny air.

But unto man's diviner sense the strenuous rest of penance Remains only for defence.

His fruit drops slowly from his hands, But only with the dropping strands That fall on Time's slow gathering strands.

The sower in this mortal field Shall reap no harvest's gracious yield. The warrior conquest—on his shield.











## THE 'LITTLE JOKER.'

### Mills Speaks Out in Meeting and Shows His Hand.

If Grover Cleveland is re-elected president of the United States, as he will be (in voice: "He will be"), if another Democratic house of representatives is chosen, and if we can get our Republican friends out of the other end of the Capitol and get Democrats in place of them, then we will pass a tariff bill that puts raw materials all on the free list, and then we will put our own intelligent and skillful and productive labor in this country upon a plane of equality with the laborers of all other countries.—Roger Q. Mills' Speech at East St. Louis, Ill., Sept. 23, 1888.

The sentiments uttered by Mr. Mills in this respect are the true sentiments that dominate the Democratic party under the leadership of Mr. Cleveland. The laboring men of this country are not prepared to be placed on a plane of equality with the pauper labor of Europe, and they will so declare in a most unmistakable manner on the 6th of November. Every man who works for his daily bread should read and ponder over the prospect before him should Cleveland and the Democratic party under Mr. Mills' leadership secure the power they crave.

### Mr. Watterson on Connecticut.

After making a campaign through Connecticut, Mr. Watterson, who always takes a rose colored view of the political situation from a Democratic standpoint, says:

"I have spent this week in New England trying to discover if there was anything in that section of the country for Cleveland and Thurman. We have got a chance for Connecticut, a hard fighting chance, and that is all."

"This is the size of it. The dodging of the question in 1880 is why we were so completely 'done up.' Outside of the tariff question in Connecticut, I found some soft spots in the shape of local disaffection and factional bickerings among Democrats. These may be hardened up or cured, but I don't know. The going out of the reliable Democratic city of New Haven for a collector of the port of that harbor was a mistake and will cost President Cleveland a hundred or more votes. Then I find in Connecticut, as elsewhere, a number of Democrats who are sore because the administration does not turn the Republican partisans out and place Democrats in their positions. Now there is danger in the air from this class of Democrats, for while they will vote the ticket, they will not work for it, and what we most need in this campaign is good, hard, earnest work. On the whole, just at this time, I am inclined to the opinion that if there is any advantage in the political situation in Connecticut it is with the Republicans."

### The Mail and Express.

The hopes of union printers concerning The Mail and Express have at last been realized. Dating from this day, the union scale of prices and union regulations will obtain in that office, and union men will be employed therein.

The "associate editor" of the official organ at Washington, and some of our own members, ultra timid regarding the efficacy of political action in such matters, should receive on receipt of this intelligence a rude but salutary shock.

The "dead down" in 1884 has brought forth good fruit. Indianapolis has, following in that line, reaped benefit in the most important office in its jurisdiction. This latest admission of the benefit of well directed political action should be a satisfying answer to doubters here and elsewhere.

To the efforts of the national Republican committee the printers of New York are indebted for recognition from the best and most influential evening journal in New York.

The Union Printer congratulates Col. Shepardson for the result, and ventures to express the hope that the change will be to the advantage in workmanship of the Mail and Express.—New York Union Printer, Oct. 6.

### Pulling Together.

The Voice and The Democrat are closely allied by common interest during this campaign. Both are seeking a common end—the election of Cleveland, Thurman and Hill; the overthrow of the Republican party and the ultimate triumph of free trade principles.

While The Voice and The Democrat may disagree on such minor items as the proper mode of regulating the liquor traffic, yet on all the vital questions of the day their interests are identical, and both are seeking, first of all, the downfall of Republicanism.—New York Democrat (Dem.)

### Home, Harrison and Protection.

Trenton Gazette (Rep.)

HOME, ONESTY, AFFINITY, ARRISON.

ON TO VICTORY. IN NOVEMBER.

Chairman Brice, of the Democratic national committee, says he is "getting complaints from all over the country that President Cleveland is not doing anything to encourage the boys." Well, it is no wonder. He went fishing on Decoration day, and that didn't please 'em. Then he ordered the rebel battle flag to be returned, and the boys set up such a howl that he was compelled to rescind his order. We refer to the soldier boys. It may be that Chairman Brice refers to some other kind of "boya."

One fact which the free traders carefully suppress (says The Chronicle, of San Francisco) is that railroad charges for transportation are lower in this country than in Europe, and much lower than in free trade England. They try to make the farmer believe that he has to pay inordinately high rates for having his hauling done, because there is a tariff on steel rails, but they keep out of sight the important fact above referred to. We do not claim that the low transportation rates are entirely due to protection, but we do insist that had we not endeavored to systematically develop our resources in every possible field of industry charges of railroads for hauling goods and carrying passengers must necessarily have been much higher than at present, for the simple reason that the transportation business cannot be done as cheaply on a small as on a large scale.

## WATTERSON ON CLEVELAND.

### A Graphic Description of the Democratic Administration.

The Democratic committee is sending Mr. Watterson about the country to make speeches for Cleveland. Here is Mr. Watterson's real opinion as it appeared in The New York Sun, June 9, 1886.

This is "an administration which puts its belly three times a day to signify it has had three square meals and blesses the Lord it has no views to speak of."

Mr. Watterson then expressed himself about President Cleveland in this way:

"He is the one man in Washington who is blind to the truth and deaf to counsel. Even the secretary of state, who has lived most of his life in a peachblow vase 3,000 miles beyond the moon, is not, I am told, wholly lost to the real state of the case. But there seems no help for it. A man as incapable of receiving impressions as of returning warmth, and sensible of criticism only to the point of resenting it, the president sits in the White House like a wooden image made to be worshipped, not to be loved. To the weaker members of his cabinet he has imparted his dull self-sufficiency and cold stolidity. The most servile as well as the sincerest form of flattery is imitation, and the beggars on horseback whom Mr. Cleveland, seeking to discover a new political planet and to people it with creatures of his own, brought into being and mounted, have caught the trick of their chief and are equally industrious and successful in neglecting great for little things and in seeing nothing clearly except the regulations of the civil service. They, too, take more joy in one Republican who has repented and turned Mugwump than in ninety and nine Democrats who have never gone astray."

Mr. Watterson is an eminent free trader, but the name of the dish he now eats is "crow."

### Watterson on the Tariff.

Henry Watterson is on the top. He has the ear of Grover Cleveland as much as any editor in the country. He has been put forward in New York, Connecticut and New Jersey as one of the central figures of the campaign, while his old enemy, Hon. Samuel J. Randall, has been sent to the rear. In view of this some of Mr. Watterson's utterances on the tariff will be interesting. Here are four which give the lie to the cunning politicians who are trying to hedge on the tariff question:

The conflict between free trade and protection is irrepressible and must be fought out to the bitter end. We spit upon compromises and propose neither to ask nor to give quarter. \* \* \* The Democratic party, except in the person of imbeciles hardly worth mentioning, is not upon the fence. It is a free trade party or it is nothing. \* \* \* There can be no cooked up platform and no compromise candidate. The black flag is up. No quarter will be asked and no quarter will be given. \* \* \* The Democrat who is not a free trader should go elsewhere.—New York Press.

### Wanamaker is for Harrison.

The report having been circulated by Philadelphia Democrats that John Wanamaker, the great merchant, was a quiet supporter of Cleveland, a friend addressed him a note of inquiry and received the following reply:

"Sir—In answer to your note, our friends the enemy are hard pressed if they are driven to making such misstatements that can so easily be refuted."

"I am out and out for Harrison, and contributing time and money to promote his election."

"I do it not as politics but as business, as it is necessary to elect Harrison for the business prosperity of the country. Yours truly, 'JOHN WANAMAKER.'"

"Not politics but business" is the gist of the matter with an army of Harrison supporters whose political affiliations have not always been with the Republicans. It is "business" which is giving the Democratic campaigners such an up hill fight.

### The Mills Bill in Connecticut.

The Hartford Courant has investigated the standing of the manufacturers of Connecticut in respect to the Mills bill, and it asserts that they were never more united on any subject than they are in opposition to that measure. It has made inquiry at one manufacturing center after another, and hears the same story everywhere. Even earnest Democrats denounce the measure and express their intention of making their opposition felt by voting for Harrison. The situation could hardly be otherwise.

A state which is engaged so largely in manufacturing as Connecticut is could not vote to sustain a measure which strikes so directly at its prosperity as the Mills bill does. Both workmen and manufacturers must see this, and their number will be certainly more than enough to overcome the meagre plurality the state gave Cleveland in 1884.—Philadelphia Press.

### Wages for Workingmen.

Joseph D. Weeks, of Pittsburg, secretary of the Western Iron association, and a recognized authority on labor matters, has issued a special number of his paper, The American People, in which he illustrates "Why the Gates of Castle Garden Do Not Turn Outward." He gives the wages of the different leading mechanics in this country and England, as follows:

	United States.	England.
Carpenter, per week.....	\$15.00	\$7.50
Coiner, per week.....	18.25	6.00
Bricklayer, per week.....	21.00	8.00
Butcher, per week.....	12.00	6.00
Farm hand, per week.....	7.50	3.00
Laborer, per week.....	8.00	4.10
Printer, per week.....	15.00	6.55
Painter, per week.....	18.00	7.50
Glassblower, per week.....	40.00	20.00
Plumber, per week.....	18.00	8.00
Shoemaker, per week.....	12.00	6.00
Coal miner, per week.....	12.00	6.25
Puddler, per ton.....	6.50	1.75

### A Prophet of Victory.

"I think New York is a certainty," said Governor Foraker, on his way back to Ohio. "I have spoken in eight different cities, from one end of the state to the other, and I am surprised at the enthusiasm and strength of the party here. Out our way we have been depending on Indiana and Connecticut to pull us through, but I wouldn't swap the chances in New York for those in either of the other two. It is going to be a regular landslide here, and Harrison's majority will be nearer 40,000 than 20,000. I am firmly convinced that every northern state will give its strong vote to Gen. Harrison, with a strong probability of West Virginia being in the list as well."

An interesting incident showing General Harrison's regard for working-men is told by Henry Anderson, who worked on General Harrison's present residence years ago when it was building. The contractor who had the work in charge was paid in full and ran away three weeks before the house was completed, leaving the men unpaid. When General Harrison heard of this he had his pay roll made out and paid the claims of the men, seventeen in all, in full, although he was under no legal obligation to do so.

### Renews her Youth.

Mrs. Phoebe Chesley, Peterson, Clay Co., Iowa, tells the following remarkable story, the truth of which is vouched for by the residents of the town: "I am 73 years old, have been troubled with kidney complaint and lameness for many years; could not dress myself without help. I am now free from all pain and soreness, and able to do all my housework. I owe my thanks to Electric Bitters for having renewed my youth and removed completely all disease and pain." Try a bottle, 50 cents and \$1. at Cochran's drug store. 4

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

Lots.—Four building lots for sale, corner of Third and Pleasant Streets, one of the best locations in Hammoncton.  
J. T. FRENCH.

For Sale—Easy Terms. A nice twenty-acre fruit farm. Would suit a man and family. Berry sales this year, over \$900. Inquire at the REPUBLICAN office, over the Post-office.

Building lots for sale,—some of the best located in town, for the least amount of money. WM. COLWELL.

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

For Sale.—A sixty-acre farm, 14 miles from Elwood station. About thirty acres have been cleared and farmed. Inquire of WM. BERNHOUSE, Hammoncton, N. J.

## SIGNS

Of the Heavenly Bodies.

If you see the moon over your right shoulder, it is a sign that C. E. Hall is making special prices on the very household articles that you need.

If you see the new moon directly in the face, it is a sign that you must buy your Furniture at C. E. Hall early the following morning.

If you see the new moon over your left shoulder, it is a sign that you purchased Furniture at some other store, and consequently "got left."

When you see stars in broad daylight, it is a sign that you have postponed your visit to C. E. Hall's, to purchase the new bedroom suit, too long, and your wife is swaying the business end of the broom in consequence.

When you see stars very early in the morning, it is a sign that a new set of springs and a new mattress are awaiting you at C. E. Hall's.

When a day passes without you seeing a rainbow, it is a sign that you will find something interesting in prices and in household utensils at C. E. Hall's largest and leading hardware and furniture establishment of Atlantic County.

When you make a purchase there it is a sign that you have secured the very best for your money.

**C. E. HALL,**  
Central & Bellevue Avenues,  
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**PISO'S CURE FOR**  
CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS.  
Best Cough Syrup. Tastes good. Use in time. Sold by druggists.

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

**PISO**

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

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

## Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

Sunday, Sept. 10, 1888.

### DOWN TRAINS.

STATIONS.	At Ac.	At Ex.	Exp. p.m.	Acco. p.m.	Exp. p.m.	S. Exp. a.m.	Su. Ac. a.m.	S. Exp. a.m.	Su. Ac. p.m.
Philadelphia.....	8 00	8 30	4 00	4 30	5 00	7 35	8 00	9 00	4 00
Camden.....	8 10	8 40	4 10	4 40	5 10	7 45	8 10	9 10	4 10
Haddonfield.....	8 20	8 50	4 20	4 50	5 20	7 55	8 20	9 20	4 20
Berlin.....	8 30	9 00	4 30	5 00	5 30	8 05	8 30	9 30	4 30
Asto.....	8 40	9 10	4 40	5 10	5 40	8 15	8 40	9 40	4 40
Waterford.....	8 50	9 20	4 50	5 20	5 50	8 25	8 50	9 50	4 50
Winslow.....	9 00	9 30	5 00	5 30	6 00	8 35	9 00	10 00	5 00
Hammoncton.....	9 10	9 40	5 10	5 40	6 10	8 45	9 10	10 10	5 10
De Costa.....	9 20	9 50	5 20	5 50	6 20	8 55	9 20	10 20	5 20
Elwood.....	9 30	10 00	5 30	6 00	6 30	9 05	9 30	10 30	5 30
Egg Harbor City.....	9 40	10 10	5 40	6 10	6 40	9 15	9 40	10 40	5 40
Abecon.....	9 50	10 20	5 50	6 20	6 50	9 25	9 50	10 50	5 50
Atlantic City.....	10 00	10 30	6 00	6 30	7 00	9 35	10 00	11 00	6 00

### UP TRAINS.

STATIONS.	Exp. a.m.	At Ac. a.m.	Exp. a.m.	Exp. p.m.	Acco. p.m.	Su. Ac. a.m.	S. Exp. a.m.	Sunday Exp. p.m.	Exp. p.m.
Philadelphia.....	8 20	9 05	10 40	5 00	6 20	9 50	10 35	7 05	—
Camden.....	8 30	9 15	10 50	5 10	6 30	10 00	10 45	7 15	—
Haddonfield.....	8 40	9 25	11 00	5 20	6 40	10 10	10 55	7 25	—
Berlin.....	8 50	9 35	11 10	5 30	6 50	10 20	11 05	7 35	—
Asto.....	9 00	9 45	11 20	5 40	7 00	10 30	11 15	7 45	—
Waterford.....	9 10	9 55	11 30	5 50	7 10	10 40	11 25	7 55	—
Winslow.....	9 20	10 05	11 40	6 00	7 20	10 50	11 35	8 05	—
Hammoncton.....	9 30	10 15	11 50	6 10	7 30	11 00	11 45	8 15	—
De Costa.....	9 40	10 25	12 00	6 20	7 40	11 10	11 55	8 25	—
Elwood.....	9 50	10 35	12 10	6 30	7 50	11 20	12 05	8 35	—
Egg Harbor City.....	10 00	10 45	12 20	6 40	8 00	11 30	12 15	8 45	—
Abecon.....	10 10	10 55	12 30	6 50	8 10	11 40	12 25	8 55	—
Atlantic City.....	10 20	11 05	12 40	7 00	8 20	11 50	12 35	9 05	—

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## HORSE or MULE!

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I can place your House, Farm-utensils, or Furniture, in any of 18 First-Class Companies.

Special care given to the sale of Real Estate.  
Several small Farms for sale.

AUCTIONEER.—Any kind of property sold.

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**A. J. SMITH,**

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

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**Piano and Organ,**

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Apply at the residence of C. E. HALL.

## COAL YARD

Having purchased Mr. Geo. Elvins' coal business, I will be prepared to furnish

THE BEST GRADES OF

**COAL**

In large or small quantities, at shortest notice, and at bottom prices for 2240 pounds to the Ton.

Your patronage solicited.

**W. H. Bernshouse.**

Office in Wm. Bernshouse's office.

## Cranberry Crates

And Cedar Shingles

Made to order.

Crate Stuff Cut to Order,

Ready for making up,—hardware and all necessary materials supplied.

**Grain Ground**

In a satisfactory manner, on Saturdays

**George W. Elvins,**

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**ORANGE BLOSSOM**

A POSITIVE CURE FOR

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

**Mrs. Chas. Beardsley,**

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

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One Month's Treatment, \$1.

\* Stops only to take on passengers for Atlantic City.

† Stops only on signal, to let off passengers

‡ Stops only on signal, to take on passengers

The Hammoncton accommodation has not been changed—leaves Hammoncton at 6:05 a.m. and 12:35 p.m. Leaves Philadelphia at 11:00 a.m. and 6:00 p.m.

On Saturday night, the Ato Accommodation, leaving Philadelphia (Market Street) at 11:30, runs to Hammoncton, arriving at 12:55, and runs back to Ato.

**THOS. HARTSHORN,**

Hammoncton, N. J.

**Paper Hanger, House Painter.**

Orders left with S. E. Brown & Co., or in Post-office box 206 will receive prompt attention

**S. D. HOFFMAN,**

**Attorney-at-Law,**

Master in Chancery, Notary Public,