

Upon the river's brink I stand
Beside the rushing water's flow,
And look from off the shore I know,
The safe and dear familiar land,
Unto another shore which lies
Mist veiled beneath the crimsoning skies
This is a shore and that a shore.
Does the earth cease to rise once more
Beyond the river's span?
Ah no, the shores are elapsd in one,
The same firm earth goes on, goes on,
Though hidden for a little space
From eye or thread of man.

Beside a darker water's now
And catch beyond the earth we know
Faint glimpses of another land
Dreaming in sunshine, half-described
Beyond the rushing river tide.
It is life here, and life is there,
We look from fair things to most fair
The river rolls between;—
But held and bound and clasped in one
Immortal life goes on, goes on,
Though only from the farther strand—
The union can be seen.
—Susan Coolidge.

—

It happened some twenty years ago, when my husband was a man living in a pretty country village, and I lived in a little white house close to the mountains. The mountains were covered with water. It was a lovely romantic spot. The wooded slopes of the mountains on one side came to the river, and the river on the other. The meadows, dotted with the white houses and spruces of the hamlet. It was between us and the river a course of ten or twelve miles, while the water foamed and sparkled over the brown rocks, making music for miles. One day when I was my pride to keep my house as neat and bright as possible, so that I might be able to receive my husband, I had my woman come tired from his day's work. When everything was in readiness I sat in the table spread, the table cloth was laid on the hob-nobs, and I used often to look my door, and, going out, lose myself in the woods, and, returning for some time, I used to go to watch the river singing alone to itself in a happy manner. Some of the times the school children would come to the door, and I would hear the music of their happy voices. I had little barfooted creeps, with tiny little locks and bright eyes, and I had the children in their clothes and grimy faces and dirty faces, but a very curious one. How they used to stare when they saw me, and how they used to run away with their wide-open eyes, and when they returned with friendly inquiries, during off in pursuit of birds and squirrels, and I used to say to them, "Go before."

But the long drives with Tom were
my chief delight. The brown little horse
and open wagon were brought to
the door almost every afternoon, and as
we would go, frolicking like two c
children, with Rover, the dog, followi
and the horse shaking his wise old h
in solemn disapproval of our proce
ings. First we would visit the fat
house where Tom's father and mot
died; give and receive the news of
day; then off again—over the hills
through the woods. Memory still bri
back to me the odor of the pines
again I breathe the sweet mount
air.

[illegible]

brought any wood this winter, for
whole house is hot with the sight
of despairing lovers. I would
despairing lovers. I would look at none
them. Among her other admirers
a Mr. Pierce, a young lawyer, had
settled in the village, and a great
with him. He was a fine looking
Kate, and said him rather worse than
any one else. I often grew a
with the child; but no anger could
withstand the charm.
I had been to begin by say-
ing her, I generally ended by laugh-
ing at her. How lovely she used to
as she came dancing into my room
ready for her dance. I was
like a little like stars, her
like roses, and her face beaming
mischievous under her white hood.
I came! I saw! I conquered!
more than I could say. It was
that a great deal of it out of
that winter, and as spring came
the rivers and brooks became very
swollen; but our rivers were
not so high, and we were
no longer. My second boy was

March—a pretty, blue-eyed little darling, and the happiness of our home was complete. It was a very stormy day, when my baby was about a week old, Katie came running into my room, crying, and said, "Mother, look! that you could see the river. It is perfectly beautiful. It has risen considerably above its banks and is hurrying along over the road." I said, "Perkins! I don't know." As she spoke I could hear distinctly the rushing of the water. "Leave the door open," said Katie, "I will go." Perkins said, "It is a flood, and I could plainly see the white line and the river hurrying along. A little later Katie came in again. "Mother," said she, "the river is over as high as the road!" "No," I replied, "such a thing was never known. It is now raining, and the water is running down the road." "Mother," said Perkins, "I am feeling my excitement," but I do not think it will rise any higher. I will go and watch." She left me, and for a few minutes I heard nothing. Then I heard the rain and the roaring of the river, that to my excited fancy seemed to grow louder and louder. At last Katie entered and said, "Mother, look! the river is over its eyes alone with resolution. I think that I will go to the factory for Tom." She said in a cheerful voice, "I will prefer to have him here," "Oh, Katie," I cried, excitedly, "do not leave me with the children. There sure is a flood."

She was silent for a moment, and then said, gently, "There may be danger. Mother, and you, I am sure, will not leave the children. Some one must go for Tom."

[illegible][illegible]

"When you are out of danger, then we will return," was his answer. "We are safe and you must be taken care of first." I still urged him to return, but he would not listen. "Come," he said, "and I will help you out of here. You are out of danger the sooner we help each other to your sister." I yielded, and then, struggling through the crowd, we went to the house, and he has returned to his home in the States. I never again saw him. I have never been able to get his story when the door opened. Tom came in. He was pale, but calm, and quiet. He said, "I have been in the bed and taking my rest in arms, we must leave this house as soon as possible. I have procured the necessary papers for you and your sister. Tom," I cried, "I cannot go. I will wait." "Katie and the children and leave me here," I said. "I will wait for you." "I was trembling with fear," he said. "I was looking to me like some might have been before it be too late."

seeking to devour me. But Tom and Kate soothing and calmed me, and in a very short time all was ready for our departure. We looked from the window, saw eight or ten men guiding a floating wagon. The men were in the greatest difficulty that they guided the wagon close under our window. As I looked out, I saw that there was a bed in this

"Molle," said Tom, "you will have to jump from the window into the wagon. Cover." The water by this time had come in at the door, and was slowly, surely making its way into the room. "Cover," said Tom, "to my courage and strength, and, closing my eyes, with a silent prayer for help, I jumped into the rocking water and urged about us! For a moment it seemed as if we must all go down. But the men held on with united strength, and the wagon ceased to

"Rightly,"

Tom dropped a blanket, with which to cover me, and then jumped from the window into the water among the men. "Katie," he called back, "we will return for you and the children. Keep up your courage." "My baby," I screamed. "I will not go without my baby!" Tom tried in vain to quiet me. I would not listen. "My baby!" I cried. "I will not leave my baby!" And I sat up in the wagon, as if meditating a plunge into the water.

"Here is the little fellow," said a familiar voice. "Take him, Mr. Stevens." I looked up, and saw Mr. Bierce in the window, holding the baby.

I then handed me my little blue-eyed darling, and I lay back, satisfied. Never shall I forget that journey. The rain fell in torrents, the wind howled, and I lay in my bed, in which I lay, holding my baby in my arms, expecting death each instant. The gallant men struggled on the roof, hissing higher and higher. Fences, young trees, fragments of every description flouted by the intense heat of the fire, the threatening destruction; but God, in his loving mercy, saved us. By degrees we left the direct course of the flood, and the wind changed to lower the water, and the men were enabled to draw the wagon straight up to our father's door. Some carried me into the house, and I lay down on the sofa, more anxiously watching for us, and loving hands attended to all my wants. The baby escaped unharmed; but I, the mother, was unconscious and for weeks my life was despaired of. Not until a long time afterward was I able to hear Katie's voice, and I was so glad to hear her. Her helpers until he saw Katie was to be left alone. Then he determined to stay behind too. The water rose so rapidly that he was obliged to leave the house on the roof before help came. Here it was in the midst of the danger that they came to understand each other, and the half hour spent on the roof of the little house in the pouring rain, with the flood roaring around them, was the happiest of their lives.

So ended the exciting episode of my uneventful life, and my grandchildren never tire of listening to the story of the rising of the river, depending on the

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A Mexican Pompeii

A correspondent, writing from Mexico, says: Chamey has discovered what may be the Mexican Pompeii—a city buried for at least 1,000 years. In my last issue I told you of a villa near Tula. That house has now been fully uncovered, and found to contain twenty-two rooms, five staircases and twenty corridors. Attached to it are two cisterns, with clay pipes which were used to carry water to the house. Some of the household utensils are coarse clay, a few of porcelain and one of silver. The house was the capital of the Tollucan empire, covered not only the present site of the city, but also the country around it. Chamey discovered the villa, and now he is uncovering, near the same place, the city of Tollucan. He has found the excavations he may find historical documents, which will clear up at least some of the first inhabitants of the Western continent.

That masher is considered a good job.

Debated Causes of a Terrible Disaster
at the Hills Town of Nainai Tai, India.

A Calcutta despatch to the London Times says: Nainai Tai, a hill station in the Kumbhoi district, and an important place for the neighboring provinces government, was, on the afternoon of the 18th, the scene of a terrible catastrophe. In order to understand the cause of the disaster, we explain that the place differs in one important respect from other Himalayan sanatoria. Instead of being perched on a series of steeply rising hills, it is situated on a level, and Garjoling, Nainai Tai lies for the most part in a small basin, the greater part of which is occupied by a lake, a mile long, and a quarter of a mile wide, and the lofty mountains. Landslips on a small scale have been matters of not infrequent occurrence there, and it has been often suggested that the hills of Nainai Tai were most unsafe. No serious measures, however, have ever been taken to prevent slides, and up to the end of

hunts and a crowd of summer visitors continued to live in a fool's paradise. The station was the center of the town. It was the only place where the scenery is combined. Naturally it is a place where the accidents occur. At the moment of the accident their numbers were being daily increased by people running up from the plains to look at the wreck. The first train began to fall heavily at Naini Tai on the evening of Thursday, the 16th, and the engine and loaded cars were hurled down the mountain at noon on the 19th. On Saturday morning the danger threat became apparent to the people. The engine and loaded cars were near the Victoria hotel, carrying away an out-building and killing an infant child. Mr. T. J. McLaughlin, the station agent, called the station, with a body of police and a working party from the depot, under Captain Badgerton. They were ordered to clear away the debris, and try to divert the engine and loaded cars from the hotel and some other houses. The hotel was full of visitors, including Mr. Justice and Mrs. Strimling. The engine was stopped, and they all tried to seek safety elsewhere, but some, unfortunately, sought shelter in the library building close to the lake. About 1:30 o'clock the catastrophe happened. An eye-witness thus describes it: "The engine and loaded cars, and moving trees, a raft of matter toward the lake, a rush of water and of falling material, a great roar, and a great commotion, slow wretch through the gloom and mist, a great rain. A great wave of water caused by the precipitation of part of the mountain, and the great mass of earth into the lake, swept across its length some five feet high, as ascertained by the measurements made. It struck the gorge with such power as to sweep away several persons standing by them. Sir Henry Kane, commissioner of the forest, was hurled away by the wild rush of the waters.

A correspondent of the *Pioneer* gives the most graphic description of the event: "At one o'clock all seemed well, and the working party were busy at their task at the bottom of the precipitous mountain. At 1:30 o'clock Naini Tai was startled by a sudden and sudden roar, and a great wave of water, and a great heavy dump, followed by a prolonged

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I thought I had never seen two fine-looking specimens of human life, or two more picturesque characters, than these two men. They were both heavy-looking men, with singularly handsome features. Bill was dressed in a pair of buckskins and a buckskin shirt. He wore a broad-brimmed felt hat, or sombrero, and a white handkerchief. Dick wore a blue coat and a broad-brimmed hat. They were both round the neck to the hilt of the mere rays of the afternoon sun. Jack's costume was similar with the exception of the hat, which was a black one. He had a pair of trousers, and his lower limbs encased in a pair of comfortably greasy deer skin trousers, covered with a blue cloth. Round his waist was a belt supporting a revolver, two butcher-knives, and a steel, and in his hands he held a long-barreled .45 "dow." Jack, tall and thin, with clear brown eyes, a straight nose, and a clear, brown, close-cropped hair, clear laughing lines about his eyes, and a pair of thin lips, might have sat as a model for a typical modern Anglo-Saxon or Anglo-American.

logists will exclude the name of Jack as a person who covered his horse's fall in long trousers and a cowboy hat. He would have been wearing a shirt tucked under his breeches up to his neck, and broad-brimmed hat; he looked like a picture of a cavalier of the olden times. I can remember now since the day I first shook hands with Jack and Bill, and many changes have taken place among the cowboys, and some of them had visited the States or anywhere east of the Mississippi. They knew Jacquez much better than they know me. But Cody has been here all the time. He was born in Wyoming, and John Omolundro, better known as Texas Jack, has gone to other parts and back again. I am glad to see him; he is a cheery companion, as brave as a lion, so gentle as a woman willing to work, enduring mountains of difficulties into mole-hills, always in good humor, a more reliable friend, it would be hard to find. There was nothing new about him. It was not one of his own Western phrases—a real white man.

"Well," says Cody, after the ceremony of shaking hands is over, "I came through, and we had made known our wishes and aspirations. I guess we will both go along west to leave, and I don't know there will be any trouble about that. You see, Jack and I started out to make money, and we got it, but, there has been considerable fire down toward the forks and a scared all the game off; and more than a day or two, we concluded to come right back." "Oh," I said, "the game all scared off."

"Yes," said Cody, "it does not look a very cheerful country to ride about in without plenty of game to 'live on' and eat."

"But," I said, "there is still a lot of game left." "You have no call to worry about that," we heard him say, and he cried Jack: "you have no call to worry about that; we will find game enough if you can't get it. We are going to stay here, and not look cheerful, eh, Well, it does seem kind of dismal, don't it, this time of year. Ah, yes, you could see it in the summer, when the grass is all green, and the flowers are all in blossom,

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dered by it, which sometimes
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The first of
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How to Manage a Hay Soil.

Although it is known that brought to the surface in large quantities is a liability to the crop upon it, to what extent, and especially with a different kind of soil, is not well understood. Nor is it less immediate harm is the result. And yet to make use of this undergrowth is a benefit, in that it decreases the liability of the crop to chafe, and it is a better extension of the roots and the aeration of air, developing also new available fertility, which is much gain, but which, in certain cases, is of little use, and, when compared with the upper acrated and worked soil, is a damage, as it lessens the crop, the degree of which is dependent upon the amount brought up. If the plow runs deep, so as to bury the undergrowth, bring up the other to form in its place seed bed, and for sowing and planting your nonperennial roots. Here we

be a failure in clay soil, or where there is less chance for air to circulate and water to pass through, and in some instances in hard or dense soil, which is also, generally, a cold soil.

Where there is free ventilation and good drainage, and in sand and among the shales, there is little difference between the upper and lower soils. Indeed, we often find it is the upper soil, and not the deep is an advantage; not alone for the reason that the undersoil is well aerated and warmed; but the fertility in the soil gradually wears down, and there being a lack of clay or absorbent to hold the fertility the lower soil becomes enriched. It is sometimes recommended to suggest the remedy at once—light and frequent, rather than large and less frequent applications of manure, which, of course it is to be kept on the surface, at the surface, every rain lowering it to the soil, and a wet season or a few drenching rains will do it, and not only the deep-rooting plants, like the clovers, and notably lucerne, get the benefit below. The small creeping grasses, timothy, and others, which are deprived of nutriment by a stunted growth and bleached appearance, suffer to the effect of drought, and the rain, occurring after the rains, speedily puts it on to the grass. This is well known in sandy districts. When the rains are light, keeping the surface soil from washing down, the best result follows. This was the case in this section in the summers of 1877 and 1878, the excellent manure (at the surface) the growth was rapid and maturity early.

Raw soil, therefore, concerns us very little in kind of a sandy soil. To great care to be exercised in this respect is in all hard or densely-packed unloam soils. Such land is unsuited for any low culture, which excludes from successful cultivation most of the deep-rooting plants, such as corn, root crops, &c. The only crops that are of benefit to all kinds of soil are the fruit of the grape, and in extremely dry and weather all the crops that the farmer raises. It is only by the use of manure and care in cultivation that the land can be made to pay, and then not satisfactorily. The evil—raw soil—too near the surface, and the soil is worse; to bury deeply the surface soil is to spoil all for years till the elements have had their course upon it aided by the plow. Then there will be a decided improvement for the better, and with continued deep culture permanent character will be given. The plowing is to be continued deep.

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Oranges and lemons keep best wrapped close in soft paper and laid in a drawer.

Lard should be hard and white, and that which is taken from a hog over a year old is the best.

Soft soap should be kept in a dry place in a cellar, and should not be used with three months.

Select fattest calves pick them with a pin. If they are good the oil will instantly spread around the puncture.

Meats of any kind should not be wounded but pierced with a needle to preserve the juices and quality.

The Achinese.

Achene has been some years at war with the Netherlands, which came to a treaty of peace, but the Dutch sovereignty over Sumatra, Java and Madura have had no little trouble in enforcing their claim. The kingdom of this name was a small principality on the west end of the island, and has a coastline as long as that of France. It is now a French colony.

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The Fortunes of War.

Turkey's constant wars have offered to rich foreign soldiers of fortune whose adventures have furnished material for many a sensation novel. Early in the present century an Englishman, who had picked up a quantity of arms in the streets of Edinburgh, sent him to school, and finally apprenticed him to a gunsmith. He then returned to his native land, and he had almost forgotten his whole affair, when, while serving as a volunteer in the Russo-Turkish campaign, he was sent to the front with a band of Albanian irregulars. The latter plundered him of all he had, and seemed to think it took him for a Turk. He had some man, blazing with decorations, rushed forward and sternly ordered him to turn round. He turned to find a prisoner, his breast pierced by a bullet, who said, "Hoo are ye, sir? I'm warra glad to see ye!" The astonished captive then told him of his adventures, and in the same manner before him his ragged little protégé, Tommy Keith, of the Highland street, now a Turkish general, with the title of Ibrahim Aga. The Edinburgh Musclemen laughed heartily at his amusement, and adding several valuable remarks, they then sent him back to the Albanians to restore, sent back his benefactor safe to the Russian camp.

A Singular Text.

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FOR THE FAIR SEX
Fashion Notes.

Nicely fitting spellises a dushmere shawl.

Wide belts are sometime front and at the back.

Black woolen stockings with black are worn in Eng.

Walking hats of smooth satin borders are sold untrined.

Color clashes is the expr given to some of the new coat.

Two studs are worn in the collars that fit so closely throat.

Living about the lower basques is prophesied by a respondent.

The battlement square is the point and the scallop for basques.

The newest gold cloth is wrought with leaves and

bright colors.

Clusters of three small silk flowers of various tints are used to border a band of fringe.

The Pilgrim suit is made of brown, and the Tam o' Shan-
tans are of blue.

Balls are superseding both
spikes as pendants from the
around the waist.

For the winter, the usual
dresses, round point and
duchesse are selected.

Bonnets of few-peak-feath-
ered material, with large
coverings for little girls.

Some of the new Jerseys,
hoods and cuffs lined with
velvet, are made in the
Vests of rose-colored tulle
by English ladies. They in-
sert a sent tulle to the complexion.

Rich, stiff white satin,
with a small, round, black
for an elegant wedding dress.

Cashmere colored button
bucklers are used on the Or-
ange and black dresses.

Flesh-colored ruching is
cream color or plain white,
ceedingly trying to the com-
p.

Some of the new black stock-
ings are chosen in the men-
made them look as if cross-
g.

Stockings matching the d-
be fashionable this winter, ar-
red by the color of the hosiery.

The little tassels button
hereby attest this season's
jettied, and some are of unad-
silk.

Colors of risqué jet, col-
as much as these used in
them, but they are almost in-
become.

The suits with full, plain
are more popular to be
big, the best dressmakers re-
them.

Gray plaid silks, in cut
One feature and some
bonnets have plumes of the
on their crowns.

Yellow pineapple cloth han-
dkerchiefs, with a small
embroidered design in high

considered elegant.

Carringe cloaks are made also of the same materials as the mermeries, displaying many rich India embroidery.

The newest caps are of not much value, but the most common around the head is hidden by a scarf of lace.

When velvet underskirts the only other place in which they are worn is on the neck to the shoulder or at the elbow.

Among the silks are quasi-fabrics with Egyptian designs, lotus leaves, wading crocodiles, and the like.

Princess gowns with fronts, skirts go with one gown, and in the time transforms the gown into a dress, and the skirt instead of being drawn in white is made in colors, both laces and made in contrasting hues.

Hoods are never worn to the face, but are fastened to the dressmaker is too careless both the neck of the hood & the face.

Hooks and eyes of filigree placed on the bonnets to catch ribbons, and under the chin to keep the hoods will also be with them.

The new boas for street single-breasted, with large collar, and the ends of the collar with them begin at the biases

A new boot is of fine French leather, topped of which are rolled over the sides and the heels, and covered in shades to match the costume worn at the time.

The dress material of heavy, fringed satin, the beads of which are of various colors, and fastened by hanging from the neck is very pretty. It only costs \$30 per pair.

When a lady wears a beaded velvet she wishes to be understood that her skirt is of velvet, and what some of our friends have there through open trimmings.

The waists of evening dresses for this season are invariably long and full, but some are pointed and trimmed with lace and satin, and others at all others are high backed and sleeveless.

New fans are made of bird feathers, so arranged that the owner can catch them, and the same are also used in combination with little red feathers from the w

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country it was found much more than the extensions were ordered, and the work was completed in 1853. The structure is a fine example of the building by being raised 7 1/2 feet above the ground plane. One would gather little idea of the magnitude of the work until he might better comprehend it, he would see the ground plane three and a half miles long.

The largest oak in England is the parish of Cowthorpe, west of Yorkshire. It is hollow, and, according to the tradition of the country, is believed to be about 1,500 years old. The Cowthorpe oak, which stands in the parish of Cowthorpe, is the largest, is larger than the Green of Welbeck. A few years ago it extended nearly forty feet in girth.

A calf in Holt county, Miss., was entangled in a pile of rails, and, after a vain effort to extricate himself, he was killed. The carcass was found one day dead, and it was found that the rails were so entangled that the calf was unable to move.

Insufficient Air.
No matter how perfect are the hygienic conditions, good health is maintained (if the air supply is defective) only in the case of moderate exertion, resulting in disease, or consumption, unless there is an excess of supply.

When the mortality from among the metropolitan police is compared with that of the army, it is found that the former guard is exposed to a more serious danger.

The armies of Europe generally from a similar cause, characterized by the fact that the mortality among the ranks is less than in the army, the rate in the English being 23.3 per cent. of the total strength of the French 30; while in our army it is 36.5 per cent. of the total, six. Camp-fever may be said to prevail in cleanliness and fresh air, and in the absence of any other cause.

In 1760, Dr. Brocklesby, in a large shed as a hospital, for

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well as of the Albanian language, and approximately estimated that there were 100,000 of them, but a large number of them, he called "valued to the colors of the rainbow," and he said that he had seen them in the streets of Trieste; while, as officers, missionaries and men all alike, they were well educated, and he said that the army was well trained, and that the discipline of the troops was greatly impaired.

"Most people hear or use the words, 'My country,' as applied to Germany," he said, "and meaning the female part of the country, and he said that he had seen them in the streets of Trieste; while, as officers, missionaries and men all alike, they were well educated, and he said that the army was well trained, and that the discipline of the troops was greatly impaired."

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The Republican.

[Entered as second class matter.]

ORVILLE E. HOYT,
Editor and Publisher.

HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC CO., N. J.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1880.

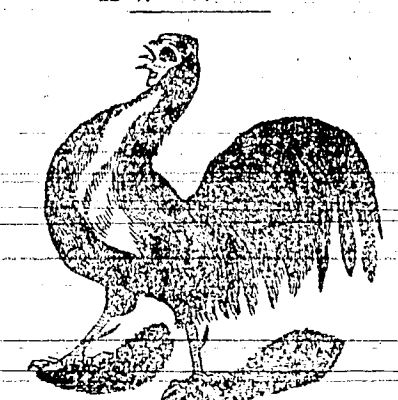
The Grand Triumph.

General James A. Garfield has been elected President by an overwhelming majority. The victory is complete, decisive and magnificent. When the Whigs were engaged in the grogshop campaign of 1840 Martin Van Buren said it would be either a farce or a tornado, and the early political was buried beneath the term. This resplendent triumph, like that of the patriotic hosts, is a sweeping tornado. It is a majestic, popular and patriotic uprising, like the mighty and irresistible surges of public feeling during the war. It is, indeed, the old war gilded and the old blaze come more, under the insistent threat and the grave dangers of a solid South. The clear head, the true heart, and the strong right arm of the patriotic hosts, are the nation then, and they have saved it again. Never were the lines more sharply drawn—never was the triumph more eloquent and crushing. It was justice against oppression; equal rights against systematic fraud; honest money against also fraud; protection against doubt, trade, peace and prosperity against doubt, uncertainty and danger to the principles of Lincoln and Seward against those of Lee and Jackson; in a word, the National Cause against the Lost Cause. Nay more, on the one side it was the worst ends aimed at by the worst means. The Democratic managers flung all pretence of principles to the winds. They trampled upon their own platform, stultified their own declarations, and belied their own pledges. They threw aside all show of fair discussion and entered upon a shameful crusade of slander, defamation and crime. And this glorious result is the victory of the people not merely upon the odious Democratic cause but upon the scandalous Democratic methods of fraud, falsehood, forgery and false pretenses. The triumph is grand for its immediate effects—it is grander still because it shows that the heart of the people is sound and trusty. The loyal masses have risen in their majesty, and by their clear intelligence and their sturdy fidelity have rescued the imperiled principles of the nation. They have declared that a solid South shall not rule the Republic; they have proclaimed that the cause which was lost on the field shall not be regained in the forum. They have given notice that no ruthless hands shall strike down the protective principle which has built up our splendid industries. They have thundered out that they will not have a change which would becloud and endanger their present brilliant prosperity. And they have reaffirmed their continued confidence in the Republican party and in the cause it represents. The Republican party can review the canvass and hail the victory with unmixcd pride. It was true to principle. It was brave, honest and manly. It was courteous and just to Hancock. It fought the battle on high grounds. The people have planted its banner more firmly than ever on the ramparts of government, the sweep of their condemnation has stretched the shattered Democracy on the rocks; and who can tell its dismal and demoralized future?

The great victory which we celebrate to-day will carry joy from Maine to California. It means peace and prosperity. It means a splendid career of business and industrial activity. It means the ascendancy of the grand, free, progressive civilization of the North over the reactionary spirit of the South. It means a long lease of power to a faithful, prudent, honest, just Republican party. And it means the overthrow—perhaps the complete dissolution—of the Democratic party, which has tried every device to defraud and deceive the people, and which, loaded with its offensive record and its wicked purposes, has now been buried beneath a crushing weight of popular rebroth. We have beaten the indignities of the South and the trinkets of the North. It remains now to be true to the great cause entrusted to our keeping, and the Republican party will enter upon as grand a mission and as lofty a career as even the illustrious history of its past—Press.

The arrivals of foreign gold last week were \$6,490,399, the largest yet recorded in the same space of time. This brings the receipts up to \$40,540,828 since January 1, against \$55,519,082 last year, and makes a showing of the most satisfactory character as to the business prosperity of the country. This gold comes in large part to pay for the breadstuffs which Europe is compelled to buy from us through short crops at home, and of which we have, fortunately, plenty of surplus to supply any demand that may be made.

Our "Rooster" Must Crow, And we Couldn't Prevent it if we Would.



IT'S FOR PRESIDENT GARFIELD A PROTECTIVE TARIFF AND CONTINUED PROSPERITY.

We give the figures below, which are as nearly correct as can be given at this writing:

STATES FOR GARFIELD.	Estimated	Electoral
California	4,000	9
Connecticut	2,500	7
Illinois	3,500	12
Indiana	2,500	11
Iowa	2,000	7
Kansas	2,000	7
Massachusetts	2,500	11
Michigan	2,500	11
Minnesota	2,500	11
Nebraska	2,000	7
New Hampshire	2,000	7
New York	3,000	12
Ohio	3,000	12
Oregon	2,000	7
Rhode Island	2,000	7
Wisconsin	2,000	7
Total	30,000	129

The Scientific American of this week contains two full page illustrations of Captain Eads proposed railway for transporting ships with their cargo across continents. Captain Eads claims by his plan to be able to take loaded ships of the largest tonnage from one ocean to the other across the Isthmus of Panama, as readily as can be done by a canal after the Levee plan and at a much less cost for engineering construction. The project is certainly bold and ingenious, and the projector anticipates no serious difficulties in carrying forward his enterprise. The engravings referred to in the Scientific American show the proposed construction of not only the railroad, but the appliances for transferring the ships from the water to the rail.

In addition to the large number of engineering, illustrative of engineering works, inventions and new discoveries which appear weekly, the Scientific American has, during the past year, devoted considerable space to illustrating and describing leading establishments devoted to different manufacturing industries. This feature has added very much to the attractiveness and usefulness of the paper. More than fifty of the most important industrial establishments of our country have been illustrated, and the processes of the different manufactures described in its columns. The Scientific American has been published for more than thirty-four years by Mun & Co., 37 Park Row, N. Y., and has attained a large weekly circulation than all similar papers published in the country. The publishers assure the public that they have not printed less than 50,000 copies a week for several months.

Editorial Selections
Pennsylvania's majority comes down on the free trade plank in the Democratic platform with the crushing force of a trip hammer.
The Democrats of New York City need a big scare—and they've got it.—Dem. Ez. Unfortunately for them they got an overdose, which proved fatal.
A General lives in a New York town, who felt such wondrous oats, He jumped upon a free-trade plank and when he knawed off lots of votes But when he saw his votes were off, with a snarl and weight and brain, He jumped on our protection plank to knock them back again. But it didn't work.

One of the fundamental principles on which the Tennessee colony of Rugby was founded is that there shall be no liquor saloon in the place. But about the first thing Mr. Hughes found, after his arrival, was a couple of Tennesseeans who had squatted on a piece of ground with an involved title, and opened a dram-shop. How to get rid of these most unwelcome of all intruders was a puzzle, until the happy expedient was hit upon of building a school-house next door, and opening it. Then, under the State law, the discomfited natives were obliged to pack their liquors and move away, and Rugby is now a teetotaler's town.

Another telling temperance sermon, in the shape of a suicide. A young man of good family and connections, trusted head bookkeeper of a wholesale house in New York, with a loving wife and children dependent upon him for support, is weighed down by the curse of drink. At midnight he makes his way to the gate of Bellevue Hospital, rings the bell, then pulls a pistol to his temple and fires. The porter finds his body lying beside the gate, life extinct. And in the morning, when the nurse is found a note saying: "Bury me in the Pottery Field. Cause: Alcohol. Cause: nobody's business." A sad epitaph, a rare confession, and a terrible warning!

They can instantaneously photograph an express train going at sixty miles an hour, so that it looks (smoke and all) as if it were taken at a stand still. And yet they can't, or won't, photograph a man sitting in a chair without screwing his head round in a vice like a movable doll, and keeping his eyes at a steady angle on the wall till his eyes drop and his eyes water, and the pleasant little speech he meant to think about, just to hold the expression, goes wandering through his head like the ghost of a homeless echo. Every "photographer's studio" must be at least twenty years behind time. Why is it?

There is a curious story of how a man escaped conviction for bigamy in West Virginia. A girl named Clara, whom he married in that State, discovered that he had been married before to a girl named Fannie in Wisconsin. The prosecution proved both marriages, but the defense went further and proved a third. He had been married first of all to a girl named Sarah, in Ohio, and thus the Wisconsin marriage was null and void, being made before he was divorced from Sarah. The divorce of course, left him free to marry, as he was not then legally married to anybody.

A few years since, while standing in the shade during the heat of the day, a toad hopped along at my feet and attracted my attention from having a small insect in its mouth. I picked it up, and found, to my surprise, a large flesh worm extending from the shoulder to the elbow, half of the muscle being bruised and raw. From the smoothness of the worm, I judged the toad had been made from dry earth and the spittle of the toad, as it would be seemingly impossible for it to handle mud by the next hour he was as rosy as a rose. I have heard that a mixture of earth and spittle is preferable, and I have used it since upon every occasion where remedies are necessary for the cure of any kind of skin disease, and prefer it to any ointment or ointment that I have ever seen or made during many years' experience as a druggist. Furthermore, I believe that every toad he was using one of Nature's remedies that is always at hand to the poorest person living. If we were to follow his teachings in all things, we would be far more nearly perfect here, and better prepared for the world to come.

W. T. ALAN.

James North, M. D., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office at the house of Dr. J. H. Nox, Central Ave. Hammonton.

Clothing.

PANTS
From \$1 Cottonades
To \$5.25 Cassimer.

VESTS
From \$1 to \$2.50.

Among the above we have some job lots that we can sell at exceedingly low prices, especially so in vests.

SUITS
At \$6.50.

We have no room to keep O VERCOATS.

In stock, except a few cheap ones, but order from the city when wanted; and our long experience in this trade enables us to obtain as good quality at as cheap prices as they can be bought in the city retail stores.

P. S. Tilton & Son,
Hammonton.

IMPROVED EXCELSIOR KIDNEY PAD
And all diseases of the Kidneys, Bladder and Urinary Organs by wearing the Improved Excelsior Kidney Pad. IT IS A MARK OF HEALING AND RELIEF. Simple, Sensible, Direct, Painless, Powerful.

THE "Only" Lung Pad Co
WILLIAMS BROS., DETROIT, MICH.

ALL LUNG DISEASES, THROAT DISEASES, BREATHING TROUBLES.
Cures by ABSORPTION (Nature's way)

Timely Advice on Fall Clothes.

You are thinking of your clothing for fall: what it shall be; how and where you shall get it.

COME AND SEE US. Come and see us, or drop us a line, saying what you want as near as you can. If you are here, you can see for yourself a great variety of things, try on what you like, and go home with the old clothes in a bundle. That is very easy; and nothing can be more satisfactory.

NOT A STRANGE PLACE. It isn't as if you were going to a strange place. The chances are you've been here before, and know something of our ways. Perhaps your neighbor has been here; and has told you it was a good place to go to. Perhaps you've only read that we sell a good many clothes, and say to people who buy them: Bring them back if you don't find them every-way to your liking.

Now this is really why we are not strangers to anybody: because we deal with everybody as with a neighbor; and expect him to come right back if he has cause of complaint.

IF YOU DON'T COME. But, suppose you don't come. How are we going to sell you just what you want to buy, without your seeing things beforehand? Try; write; say about how much you want to pay for a business suit, dress suit, overcoat, or whatever you want; say what your occupation is; say anything that has any bearing on what we ought to send you. It will not take us two minutes to guess what you want; if we don't guess right, that's our loss, not yours.

HAVE YOUR OWN WAY! Perhaps you want your clothing made to your measure. Did you suspect that we make to measure a half-million dollars' worth of clothing every year for people we never saw and never expect to see? You may be very certain that we have a way of doing such a thing without much risk of a fit; for a misfit, you comes right back to us, and we are pretty careful making blunders when we get them all to make.

OUR WAY is to make the business come, at the outside, the advantage we guarantee here.

The Republican.

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The lower room in our school-house is being divided by a partition.
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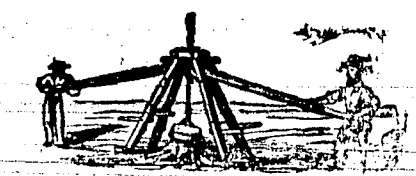
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Ladies' Store.
Corner of Bellevue Avenue & Horton Street
Hammononton, New Jersey.
TOMLIN & SMITH.
Hamburg Embroideries, Laces,
White goods, Fancy Arti-
cles and Toys.
Ladies' Furnishing Goods a Specialty.



PIONEER STUMP PULLER

Having reserved the right to manufacture and
sell this *Patented Machine* in the counties of
Camden, Burlington, Ocean, Atlantic and Cape
May, I hereby give notice that I am prepared
to fill orders at following rates:

NO. 1 MACHINE, \$65.00.
NO. 2 MACHINE, \$80.00.

These Machines are Warranted to be the BEST
in the market.

For particulars send for circular.

G. W. PRESSEY,
Hammononton, N. J. Inventor & Manuf'r.

London Nursery

JAPANESE PERSIMMON TREES 4 ft. to
6 ft. in 12 choicest kinds. Dried specimen fruits
received last season from a Japan grower with
fruits from the trees weighed 16 ozs. when
the flavor of a rich Snyrna fig.

Should these like the shrubs and Superb
evergreens introduced from Japan, prove hardy
as authorities have already pronounced them
to be, we may look forward in this instance to
an acquisition of the highest commercial im-
portance as a fruit and tree of great mag-
nificence.

NEW PEAR.

Triumph de Lyons, a late variety whose
fruit is the largest known.
Also a large general stock of fruit, shrubs,
rare evergreens, shrubs, hedges, budding, and
greenhouse plants, all of which will be sold
at about half price by

J. BUTTERTON,
Hammononton, N. J.

A. L. HARTWELL, Architect and Builder

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, DETAILS,
BILLS OF MATERIALS, COSTS, &c.,
Furnished at short notice.

Parties who contemplate building are invited to call
and examine plans which are kept on hand as sample
of work and arrangement of different styles of building.
OFFICE AND SHOP OPPOSITE R. R. STATION
HAMMONONTON, N. J.

Just Arrived

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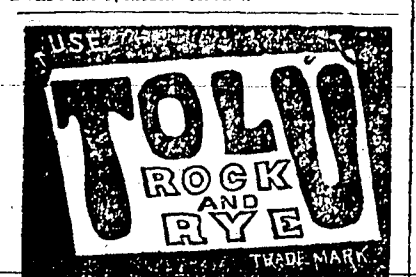
PACKER'S

A general assortment of Foreign and Do-
mestic Fruits, Nuts, Confections, &c., consist-
ing of Choice Eating Apples, Messina Oranges
and Lemons, Choice Pears, Bananas, Cherries,
Oranges, Chocolate and Vanilla Caramels, Cough
Lozenges, Hardbound, Lemon and Acid
Drops, Fine Almonds, Imperial Mixtures, &c.
Molasses Candy a Specialty.

GEO. S. WOODHULL, JNO. T. WOODHULL,
(Late Justice Supreme Court, N. J.) Attorney at Law.

GEO. S. WOODHULL & SON,
LAW OFFICES,
8. W. Cor. Front and Market Streets,
CAMDEN, N. J.

ROOMS 1 AND 2, TAYLOR BUILDING.



SURE CURE

Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Bron-
chitis, Asthma, Consumption,
And All Diseases of THROAT AND LUNGS.

Put up in Quart-Sized Bottles for Family Use.
Scientifically prepared of Balsam Tolu, Crystallized
Rock Candy, Old Rye, and other tonics. The Formula
is known to our best physicians, is highly commended
by them, and the analysis of our most prominent
chemist, Prof. G. A. HARRINGTON, in Chicago, is on the
label of every bottle. It is well known to the medical
profession that TOLU ROCK AND RYE will afford the
quickest relief for Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Bronchitis,
Sore Throat, Weak Lungs, also Consumption, in the in-
cident and advanced stages.

Used as a BEVERAGE AND APPETIZER, it makes a
delicious tonic for family use. Is pleasant to take; if
weak or debilitated, it gives tone, activity and strength
to the whole human frame.

CAUTION. DON'T BE DECEIVED
by unprincipled dealers
who try to palm off upon you Rock and Rye in
place of our TOLU ROCK AND RYE, which is
a GENUINE MEDICINE. The genuine has
a GOVERNMENT STAMP on each bottle.

LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Proprietors,
111 Madison Street, Chicago.

Ask your Druggist for it!
Ask your Grocer for it!
Ask your Wine Merchant for it!
Children, ask your Mother for it!

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS, GROCERS and
WINE MERCHANTS every where.

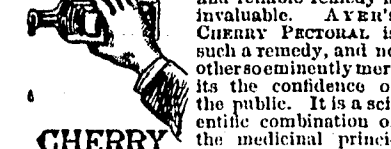
AND BY
LAWRENCE & MARTIN,
No. 6 Barclay St., New York

THE BEST REMEDY

FOR

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.

AYER'S



CHERRY PECTORAL.

In diseases of the pul-
monary organs a safe
and reliable remedy is
invaluable. AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL is
such a remedy, and no
other so eminently merit
the confidence of the
public. It is a sci-
entific combination of
the medicinal princi-
ples and curative vir-
tues of the finest drugs,
chemically united, of
such power as to insure
the greatest possible
efficiency and uniform-
ity of results. It strikes
at the foundation of all
pulmonary diseases, affording prompt relief
and rapid cures, and is adapted to patients of
any age or either sex. Being very palatable,
the youngest children take it readily. In
ordinary Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat,
Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Whooping
Cough, Asthma, Croup, and Catarrh,
the effects of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL
are magical, and multitudes are an-
nually preserved from serious illness by its
timely and faithful use. It should be kept
at hand in every household for the pro-
tection it affords in sudden attacks. In
Whooping-cough and Consumption
there is no other remedy so efficacious,
soothing, and helpful.

Low prices are inducements to try some of
the many mixtures, or syrups, made of cheap
and ineffective ingredients, now offered,
which, as they contain no curative qualities,
can afford only temporary relief, and are
sure to deceive and disappoint the patient.
Diseases of the throat and lungs demand
active and effective treatment; and it is dan-
gerous experimenting with unknown and
cheap medicines, from the great liability that
these diseases may, while so trifled with,
become deeply seated or incurable. Use
AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, and you may
confidently expect the best results. It is a
standard medical preparation, of known and
acknowledged curative power, and is as
cheap as its careful preparation and fine
ingredients will allow. Eminent physicians,
knowing its composition, prescribe it in their
practice. The test of half a century has
proven its absolute certainty to cure all pul-
monary complaints not already beyond the
reach of human aid.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

For Sale and to Rent.

Improved Farms and Village lots with good buildings
pleasantly located, in and near the centre of the town
For Sale from \$600 to \$3,000
In easy instalments.

TO RENT FROM \$5 to \$10 A MONTH.
Address,
T. J. SMITH & SON,
Hammononton, N. J.

MUST!

Above product, our "specialty," is the pure
unfermented juice of the grape as it leaves the
press, and is equivalent to this delicious fruit in
liquid form. Possessing no alcoholic prop-
erty, it is invaluable to Invalids, Temperance
people and Churches for sacramental purposes.
"Our" MUST must not be mistaken for other
so called unfermented wines, as it is not boiled
and hermetically sealed to keep it from spoiling.
The only "Process" resorted to by us is
to permanently stop fermentation, which natu-
rally must result in the juice remaining as it
grows.

The undersigned are now disposing of their
new stock prepared from their last grape crop,
and warrant that it will keep without special
care.

PRICE
Per case of one doz. bottles \$6.00
Per gallon 3.00.

Orders should be sent direct to
William & J. Henry Wolfseffer,
Chebotan Grove Vineyards,
Egg Harbor City
Atlantic County, N. J.

Terms, C. O. D.

CHAS. ALBRECHT, J.
EDMOND WOLFSEFFER.

THE Albrecht Pianos,

ARE UNSURPASSED.

The Leading Philadelphia Make.



Prices greatly Reduced

Our beautiful new "Illustrated Cata-
logue and Price List" mailed free on application.

ALBRECHT & Co.,
Warehouses, 610 Arch St.,
Philadelphia, Pa.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE S. J. R.

NEW JERSEY

STATE NORMAL & MODEL
Schools, Trenton.

TOTAL COST FOR BOARD, TU-
ITION, BOOKS, etc., at the Normal
School, \$12.50 for Ladies and \$14.00
for Gentlemen; at the Model School,
\$12.50 per year. Buildings thoroughly
heated by steam. The Model School
offers to both young ladies and gentlemen
superior advantages in all its depart-
ments, viz: Mathematics, Classical, Commercial
and in Belles Lettres. For circulars con-
taining full particulars, address,
W. HASBROUCK, Principal,
Trenton, New Jersey

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

PASSED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF ASSEM-
BLY OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY, ON THE
ELEVENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1880.

Resolved (The House of Assembly concur-
ring), That the concurrent resolution proposing
amendments to the Constitution of the State,
providing for biennial sessions of the Legisla-
ture, having been agreed to by a majority of
the members elected to each of the two Houses,
be entered in the respective journals of the
Houses with the ayes and nays taken thereon,
and the same be referred to the Legislature
next to be chosen in this State, and that publi-
cation for three months previous to making such
choice shall be made in at least one newspaper
in each county; and be it further

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate
and the Clerk of the House cause said entries
to be made in the journals of the respective
Houses and cause publication to be made afore-
said according to law and the requirements of
the Constitution in that regard, under Article
IX, "Amendments."

Attest: GEORGE WURTS,
Secretary of the Senate.

CUMMINS O. COOPER,
Clerk of the House of Assembly.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION PROPOSING AMEND- MENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

Resolved, by the Senate the General Assem-
bly concurring, That the following amend-
ments to the Constitution of this State be agreed
to:

ARTICLE IV, SECTION I, PARAGRAPH 3.
Strike out the words "yearly and every year,"
after the word "November," insert the words
"in the year one thousand eight hundred and
eighty-two, and every second year thereafter;"

ARTICLE IV, SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 1. Strike
out the word "three" and insert in lieu thereof
the word "four";

ARTICLE IV, SECTION II, PARAGRAPH 2. Strike
out the whole paragraph, which is in the fol-
lowing words:

"As soon as the senate shall meet after the
first election to be held in pursuance of this
constitution, they shall be divided as equally as
may be into three classes; the seats of the sena-
tors of the first class shall be vacated at the
expiration of the first year; of the second class
at the expiration of the second year, and of the
third class at the expiration of the third year,
so that one class may be elected every year
and if vacancies happen, by resignation or
otherwise, the persons elected to supply such
vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired
terms only;" and insert in lieu thereof the
following:

"The senate meeting in January, one thou-
sand eight hundred and eighty-three, shall be
divided as equally as may be into two classes;
the seats of the senators of the first class shall
be vacated at the expiration of the second year,
and of the second class at the expiration of the
fourth year, so that one class may be elected
every second year; if vacancies happen, by resig-
nation or otherwise, the persons elected to
supply such vacancies shall be elected for unex-
pired terms only;"

ARTICLE IV, SECTION III, PARAGRAPH 1. Strike
out the word "annually," and insert in lieu
thereof the word "biennially";

ARTICLE IV, SECTION IV, PARAGRAPH 7. Strike
out the word "annually," and insert in lieu
thereof the word "biennially";

C. M. Englehart & Son.



Watches, Jewelry,

Silver & Plated Ware.

Agents for the Howard Watch Co.

Masonic Marks & Badges

Rogers & Bro. Celebra-
ted Plated Ware.

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WM. BERNHOUSE,

Contractor and Builder,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Blinds,
Shutters, Mouldings, Window-Frames,
Brackets, Lattice Stair Railings, Balusters and New
Posts, Lime, Calced Plaster, Land
Plaster, Plastering Hair, Cement,
Bricks, Building Stone,
&c., &c., &c.

BUILDING LUMBER OF ALL KINDS CONSTANT
LY ON HAND.

Cedar Shingles
at the lowest market rates.

30 qt. Berry Crates, filled with
Baskets furnished at
\$1 each.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

COAL.

Thankful for past patronage, we solicit the
continuance. Our prices are below
competition. Consult your own interests
and see us before engaging our elsewhere.

We are ready to take orders to fill from cars
We have

The Only Coal Yard,

And the only place in Hammononton where you
can get coal at any time and in any quantity,
large or small, and any size. Is a yard in
Hammononton a benefit and convenience? If so
help sustain it. Terms—Cash on delivery of
Coal. All orders for coal on cars, not filled in
the month in which order is given, will be sub-
ject to the monthly change in prices.

G. F. SAXTON,
Hammononton, Aug. 14, 1880.

WM. MOORE, Jr.
Attorney-at-Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

MAY LANDING, N. J.

Insurance.

CUMBERLAND MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company.

BRIDGETON, N. J.

Conducted on strictly mutual principles, of-
fering a perfectly safe insurance for just what
it may cost to pay losses and expenses. The
proportion of loss to the amount insured being
very small, and expenses much less than usu-
ally had, nothing can be offered more favorable
to the insured. The cost being about ten cents
on the hundred dollars per year to the insurers
on ordinary risks, and from fifteen to twenty-five
cents per year on hazardous properties, which is
less than one-third of the lowest rates charged by
stock companies, on such risks—the other two
thirds taken by stock companies being a profit
accruing to stockholders, or consumed in ex-
penses of the companies.

The guarantee fund of premium notes being
now Three Millions of Dollars.

If an assessment had to be made of five pe-
cent, only, twice within the ten years for which
the policy is issued, it would yet be cheaper to
the members than any other insurance offered.
And the large amount of money is saved to
the members and kept at home. No assess-
ment having ever been made, being now more
than thirty years, that saving would amount to
more than

One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars

The Losses by Lightning.

Where the property is not set on fire, being
less than one cent per year to each member,
are paid without extra charge, and extended an-
no to cover all policies that are issued and out-
standing.

BENJAMIN SHEPPARD, President.

HENRY B. LUPTON, Secretary,

AGENTS & SURVEYORS.

GEO. W. PRESSEY, Hammononton, N. J.

GEO. W. SAWYER, Tuckerton, N. J.

A. L. ISZARD, May Landing, N. J.

BENJ. F. GRAFTON, STORY B. LADD,

HALBERT E. PAINE,
Late Commissioner of Patents.

PATENTS

PAINE, GRAFTON & LADD,

Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of Amer-
ican and Foreign Patents.

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Practice patent law in all its branches in the
Patent Office, and in the Supreme and Circuit
Courts of the United States. Pamphlet sent
free on receipt of stamp for postage.

TURKISH, RUSSIAN AND OTHER BATHS.

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Philadelphia.

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Trees!! Trees!! Trees!!

I have the largest variety and best assort-
ment of Shade and Ornamental Trees, Ever-
greens, Hedge Plants, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs,
&c., in Atlantic Co. Also, Apple, Pear, Peach
and Cherry Trees of the best varieties. All of
which I offer at prices as low as any in the
country.

Call and examine my stock.

WM. F. BASSETT,
Bellevue Ave. Nurseries, Hammononton, N. J.

GEO. FOELKER,

Wholesale Dealer in

Carpets, Oil Cloths,

YARNS, TWINES, WICKS, BATTS, &c., &c.

WOODEN & WILLOW WARE,

249 Market and 236 Church Sts., Philada.

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CANTRELL'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

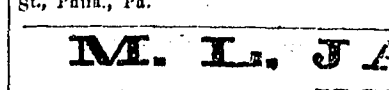
POWDER

Will cure all cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency, Heartburn, Sick Stomach, Biliousness, Giddiness, etc., etc. To be had of all Druggists, and at the Depot, 1009 S. SECOND ST., PHILA., PA.

M. L. JACKSON

IS SELLING

FRESH BEEF,
MUTTON, VEAL & PORK
Corned Beef, Sugar-Cured Hams,
Lard, Salt Pork, &c.
Also,
YORKSHIRE BUTTER
Cider, & Pure Cider Vinegar



CONSTANTLY ON HAND. ALSO

Vegetables in Season

Our wagon runs through the town on Wednesdays and

Railroads.

Camden & Atlantic R. R.

Monday, Oct. 4th, 1880.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.	H.	A.	A.	M.	F.	S.	A.
Philadelphia.....	8:00	4:15	8:00	4:15	8:00	4:15	8:00
Cooper's Point.....	8:12	4:27	8:12	4:27	8:12	4:27	8:12
Yess. R. R. Junc.....	8:18	4:33	8:18	4:33	8:18	4:33	8:18
Haddonfield.....	8:34	4:49	8:34	4:49	8:34	4:49	8:34
Ashland.....	8:44	4:59	8:44	4:59	8:44	4:59	8:44
Kirkwood.....	8:50	5:05	8:50	5:05	8:50	5:05	8:50
Berlin.....	9:05	5:20	9:05	5:20	9:05	5:20	9:05
Atco.....	9:15	5:30	9:15	5:30	9:15	5:30	9:15
Waterford.....	9:25	5:40	9:25	5:40	9:25	5:40	9:25
Ancora.....	9:30	5:45	9:30	5:45	9:30	5:45	9:30
Winslow Junc.....	9:35	5:50	9:35	5:50	9:35	5:50	9:35
Hammononton.....	9:42	5:57	9:42	5:57	9:42	5:57	9:42
Da Costa.....	9:48	6:03	9:48	6:03	9:48	6:03	9:48
Elwood.....	9:52	6:07	9:52	6:07	9:52	6:07	9:52
Egg Harbor.....	9:57	6:12	9:57	6:12	9:57	6:12	9:57
Pomona.....	10:07	6:22	10:07	6:22	10:07	6:22	10:07
Absecon.....	10:17	6:32	10:17	6:32	10:17	6:32	10:17
Atlantic.....	10:27	6:42	10:27	6:42	10:27	6:42	10:27
May's Landing.....	10:30	6:45	10:30	6:45	10:30	6:45	10:30

UP TRAINS.

Stations.	H.	A.	A.	M.	F.	S.
Philadelphia.....	7 35	9 20	7 35	9 20	7 35	9 20
Cooper's Point.....	7 42	9 27	7 42	9 27	7 42	9 27
Yess. R. R. Junc.....	7 48	9 33	7 48	9 33	7 48	9 33
Haddonfield.....	7 57	9 42	7 57	9 42	7 57	9 42
Ashland.....	8 07	9 52	8 07	9 52	8 07	9 52
Kirkwood.....	8 12	9 57	8 12	9 57	8 12	9 57
Berlin.....	8 20	10 05	8 20	10 05	8 20	10 05
Atco.....	8 25	10 10	8 25	10 10	8 25	10 10
Waterford.....	8 32	10 17	8 32	10 17	8 32	10 17
Ancora.....	8 16	8 13	8 16	8 13	8 16	8 13
Winslow Junc.....	8 12	8 08	8 12	8 08	8 12	8 08
Hammononton.....	8 06	8 00	8 06	8 00	8 06	8 00
Da Costa.....	7 55	7 47	7 55	7 47	7 55	7 47
Elwood.....	7 46	7 40	7 46	7 40	7 46	7 40
Egg Harbor.....	7 40	7 34	7 40	7 34	7 40	7 34
Pomona.....	7 25	7 19	7 25	7 19	7 25	7 19
Ashecon.....	7 15	7 09	7 15	7 09	7 15	7 09
Atlantic.....	7 09	7 03	7 09	7 03	7 09	7 03
May's Landing.....	7 10	7 04	7 10	7 04	7 10	7 04