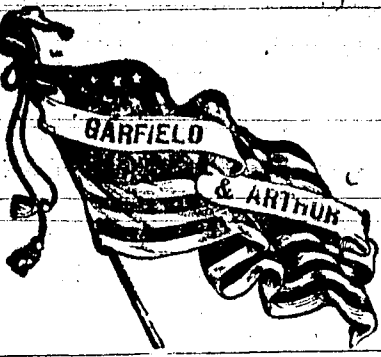


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Republican

Terms--\$1.25 Per Year.

Monton, N. J., Saturday, November 13, 1880.

Five Cents per Copy.

as United States
are quite con-
He has done a
work in rolling
majority which the
and has thereby
popularity which he

MAXWELL.

Lickshingle and Deacon
trials in this commu-
down street together
remarked that two
were not often seen
able raised their hats
ass along and spoke

ly too much bitterness
a, deacon," said Mr.
I regret it exceeding-
we wuz young men we
in politics, we had none
astin' cat-haulin'."

adn't," acquiesced Den-
r. "Take Jackson's
stance. There wuz a
taken by both parties,
one of your bully-raggin'
radays."

act, deacon," said old
but between me an' you,
ht much of Jackson."
mightily good man, Lick-

small potatoes compared to
s have now, deacon."

re mean?" demanded the
ere's Garfield," said Lick-

be danged. You know
t, Lickshingle, he couldn't
lected hog rive in a hill town
s day."

earn sight better man than
w, Lickshingle, go slow!" said

n, somewhat agitated.
know what I'm talking about,"
Lickshingle, as he stabbed the
spitefully with his hickory

aneck's a stoughton bottle,
at he is."

what's Garfield? Great guns,
Garfield? Didn't he lay a cheap-
ort of a pavement around the
and charge the government for
d the deacon's eyes blazed with

tion.
here, deacon look at your man
ck's letter to Sherman. Didn't
to blow up Washington with
me? Say, didn't he? Oh, I
he papers, old man an' know what's

on."
aneck's a good an' pure man.
he fight like a bull dog in the
of the rebellion? Where was Gar-
skulkin' in the time of disaster?

andy, by thunder, in Canada!"
What was Hancock doin' with a
to in his boot the night Lincoln
murdered? Answer me that? If
kes Booth had failed, this Hancock
ready to finish the job. Don't talk
me! Don't talk to me!"

"It's a lie," howled the deacon, as he
irled around and faced Lickshingle
the street.

"It's as true as holy writ, an' any
an's a liar that says so," retorted
ckshingle, too much wrought up to be
articular as to his phraseology.

"You're a bald headed old scoundrel,"
elled the deacon.

"You're on old leper, an' I can wipe
he ground with you," howled Lick-
shingle, gripping his cane and advan-
cing.

Friends jumped in, and the two fur-
ous old men were dragged away in op-
posite directions. The deacon squirmed
around in the arms of his captors, shook
his cane at Lickshingle, and hissed:

"Your man Garfield would have never
got into the army if he hadn't been
crafted, and he wouldn't went then only
he thought he would be able to desert
the onery!" *Petroleum World.*

In all schools and in all colleges one
of the most important parts of education
is that which inculcates in young peo-
ple respect for authority, obedience,
considerate and appropriate manner and
submission to duty. The school Board
of Brimington, in England, several
years ago arranged a scheme of instruc-
tion which required the giving of two
lessons a week in such subjects as obe-
dience to parents, honesty, truthfulness,
modesty, temperance, courage, kindness,
perseverance, frugality, thrift, govern-
ment of temper, courtesy, unselfishness,
and kindred moral duties. If children
learn to appreciate and practice these
virtues they are far better educated, be-
yond a question, than if, lacking them,
they know all things else. Now that
we have so thoroughly separated relig-
ion from our common school education,
and are so steadily divorcing it even
from college education, we need to be
all the more particular to circulate the
moral virtues and the general court-
esies of life.

What this country needs for the cold
mornin' is a stove that "no fellow can
find out."

Take your Choice.

The shot gun's occupation's gone.—
Solid South.

Said a conceited young lady, "You
men are a covetous set."

Garfield should appoint Potts Ameri-
can minister to New Jersey.—*News.*

Four years more of private life. Will
things never change?—*Jeff Davis.*

Democracy has got "a change"—It
changed its cry from "fr-a-u-d" to
"K-e-l-l-y."

Pumpkin pie is a plebeian dish. It
does not belong to the upper crust
species.

A steady situation on Governor
island is worth two snap jobs at the cap-
ital.—*Hancock's Consolation.*

If we are to have a new secretary of
the navy let us have a man who at least
knows how to run a canal boat.

It is safer to shake a red handkerchief
at a mad bull than to say "tariff for
revenue only" to a Democrat just now.

War Democrats can take comfort in
the reflection that the last election de-
cided which was the "lost cause," any-
how.

The governor of Australia receives
the same salary as the president of the
United States, and is not accused of all
imaginable crimes, either.

The Pittsburgh Post has come to the
conclusion that there are more Republi-
cans than Democrats in the country.
It certainly does look that way.

Thomas Hughes has sailed for home
convinced probably that all the au-
thors and lecturers in England cannot
persuade Americans to abandon their
protective tariff.

An afflicted husband was returning
from the funeral of his wife, when a
friend asked him how he was. "Well,"
said he, phatically, "I think I feel
the better for that little walk."

The bride and bridegroom at a Nash-
ville wedding had only one leg apiece.—
Ex. Now, if their feet were only the
same size what a big saving they could
make in shoes.

The aristocratic London *Standard* is
disappointed by the defeat of Hancock,
because it thinks that since the younger
Adams, "no man so completely answer-
ing to what Englishmen mean by gen-
tleman has filled the presidential chair."
Too bad, too bad! but it can't be help-
ed now. The *Standard* should have
spoken earlier in the campaign.—*News.*

There is much serious truth in the
following bit, clipped from a recently
published story: "Half the misunder-
standings of those who can least afford
to misunderstand each other at all arise
from two joint reasons: first, from want
of frankness on the part of those who
think they have no need to explain;
next, from want of faith on the part of
those who can take nothing for granted
without an explanation."

"Man wants but little here below,
nor wants that little long," is a libel,
Josh Billings asserts. "Man wants
every thing he can see or hear of, and
never is willing to let go of his grab.
Whenever you find a man who is
thoroughly satisfied with what he has
got, you will find either an idiot, or one
who has tried hard to get some more
and couldn't do it. The older a man
grows the more wantful he becomes; as
his hold on life slackens, his pinch on a
dollar grows grippier."

General W. J. Langdrum of Lanca-
ster, Ky., a few days ago sent a letter to
General John Coburn of Indiana, con-
gratulating him upon the result of the
presidential election, and enclosing "as
a reminder of old times," some leaves
from trees on the top of "Wildcat,"

where General Coburn won a victory at
the commencement of the war. Gener-
al Coburn, in replying, says: "I am
thankful for the leaves from Wildcat,
from the first place where I saw a man
die for his country. I can hear the
fife's wail, the dead march and the
long-drawn echoes talk to the Rockcastle
hills. I can hear the south wind
singing in the trees, a lullaby to the
boys in blue as they sleep on the ground
and dream of home. I can hear the
bricks chattering to the rocks as they
trod down the ravines to the valley be-
low. I can see the mantle of scarlet
and green and gold which the hand of
autumn spread over the mountains of
Kentucky; and I can see the meteor
flag gleaming in its midst. It is a lit-
tle smoky and a little ragged, but every
star is there. The sounds, the sights,
the deeds of those days come back like
the strains of long-forgotten music
awakened. What a mighty drama has
been enacted since the bright October
day which first saw the blood of Union
men and rebels redden the hillsides of
Wildcat! The last scene glows with
an uncloudy sky."

The name of Hon. George M. Robeson,
the Congressman elect from this district,
is being mentioned in connection with
the Speakership of the next House of
Representatives. The Philadelphia *Press*
nominates him for the position.

The agitation in Ireland over the war-
like course pursued by England bids fair to
precipitate a collision, in which event a
bloody struggle will take place. There
is much diversity of opinion as to the pro-
per policy to be pursued. The Irish mag-
istrates generally urge that ordinary law
be exhausted before extraordinary meas-
ures be entered upon. This is no doubt
wise; but the feeling has become so in-
tense in Ireland that it is hard to predict
results.

The great increase in grape culture is
encouraging. California has thousands
of acres in vineyard, and nearly all the
European varieties of grapes are pro-
duced in the greatest perfection and
abundance. Extensive vineyards have
been planted in the Ohio and Missouri
Valleys and in favored localities in the
Northeastern States. New varieties
have been originated and widely dis-
tributed, that are hardy enough to ma-
ture in every State in the Union. Our
large cities and many of our villages
along the line of railroads are fairly sup-
plied with good grapes in their season
at reasonable prices. It has been dem-
onstrated that every farmer and villager
in the land can have an abundant sup-
ply of this delicious fruit for four months
in the year, for the trouble of planting
and caring for a few vines. Our hor-
ticulturists have done the pioneer work
of hybridizing, and originating new
varieties that stand the test of soil and
climate in all the States. And yet Cal-
ifornia is the only State where the grape
may be said to be fairly popularized.

The great mass of our farming popula-
tion do not enjoy this luxury, and mul-
titudes a little remote from market
towns are only acquainted with our
wild varieties. The grape ought to be

as widely disseminated as the apple, and
there is no good reason why it should
not be. The large vineyards can sup-
ply our city population, but to supply
the agricultural districts, grapes must
be grown at home. This can be done,

at so small cost, that no man who
owns a home with a half acre of land
has any apology for depriving his fam-
ily of grapes. An eighth of an acre in
vines will supply a family and leave a
surplus to sell. And well-drained land
that will produce sixty bushels of corn
to the acre may be expected to produce
good grapes. Well-prepared borders,
with a good supply of bones, are desir-
able, but by no means essential. A
dressing of wood ashes is an excellent
fertilizer, but any manure good for corn
will be good for the vines. The varie-
ties which do well under the greatest
variety of circumstances, and bear neg-
lect best, are such as the Concord, the
Hartford Prolific, and the Ives Seedling.

There are grapes of much better quality
than these, but they are good enough to
suit the popular taste, and are hardy.
They can be relied upon to bear fruit
every season in generous quantity. The
Ives has a thick skin and is particularly
desirable to pack in boxes for winter
use. They have been for years before
the public, are thoroughly tested, and
can be furnished very cheaply by any
nurseryman. A cheap trellis of chest-
nut posts and wire will be an the sup-
port they need. A four-months' supply
of grapes will promote health in the
family, save doctors' bills, and prove an
important part of the food supply.—
American Agriculturist.

As there is nothing mean about Gar-
field, he will probably present his sur-
plus electoral votes to poor Dow and
Weaver. These entertaining candi-
dates should not be allowed to die in
despair.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me di-
rected, issued out of the Atlantic Circuit Court
in Equity, will be sold at public vendue, on

Tuesday, December 7th, 1880.

AT TWO O'CLOCK in the afternoon of said
day, at the Hotel of Louis Kurbis, in Athan-
ia City.—All the following described lot of
land situate in Hamilton Township, in the
County of Atlantic and State of New Jersey,
bounded as follows: Beginning where the mid-
dle line of Fifth Street in the Lithograph Lan-
of the Weymouth Farm and Agricultural Com-
pany's land crosses the middle line of Second
Road on the S. 220 plan and runs thence (1)
South forty-three degrees and fifteen minutes
east ten chains; (2) South forty-six degrees and
forty-five minutes west ten chains; (3) North
forty-three degrees and fifteen minutes west ten
chains; (4) North forty-six degrees and forty-
five minutes east ten chains to the place of be-
ginning, the same being one-half of eleven
acres or two hundred seventy-eight, contain-
ing ten acres of land.

Seized as the property of Henry Park, Ad-
ministratrix etc. Mary Wolmer, Defendants,
taken in execution at the suit of George Myers,
Complainant. V. B. MOORE, Sheriff.
Dated at Atlantic City, N. J., 1880.
Henry Park, Solicitor.

DR. W. E. DAVIE,
*Graduate of the Philadel-
phia Dental College,*



who has opened the rooms formerly occupied by Dr.
Stocking.

Corner of Third and Bellevue Avenues,
HAMMONTON.

All operations pertaining to dentistry performed in
the very best manner.

Anesthetics administered when desired.

Established in 1810.

J. & W. JONES.

FANCY DYERS,

432 North Front Street.

Branch Office, Corner 9th and Vine Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's—Garments of every
description Dye'd or Cleaned. Kid Shoes
Fathers and Gloves Dye'd or Cleaned.

Barber Shop.

Wm. HANEY,

Fashionable Hair Cutter

has taken the shop recently occupied by Joe
Coast, and will attend to every particular
of the business—Hair cutting, Shampooing,
shaving, etc.

A Clean Towel to Every Man!

Open every day. On Sunday from 7 to 10 in
the morning.

Hammonton Dec. 1st, 1879.

Subscribe for the S. J. REPUBLICAN.

HOW TO GET almost Everything.

Do you know how to get
in the easiest way and to best
advantage what you want for
dress and house-furnishing?

First, how: Write for a
catalogue; see what you can
learn from it about the things
you want. If samples can be
useful to you, ask for them
and state your wants so
plainly that exactly the right
samples can be sent.

Second, where: The place
where goods are kept in the
greatest variety; where they
are sold for what they really
are in respect to quality;
where prices are lowest;
where most care is taken
to serve customers accept-
ably; and where you have
the right to return whatever
is not satisfactory.

There—no matter where
you are—if you make your
wants known and avail your-
self of your privileges, you
will get the best things in
the best way, promptly and
without trouble or risk;
sometimes by mail, some-
times by express, almost
always at less cost for car-
riage than the money you
save in the price.

John Wanamaker,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Chestnut, Thirteenth, Market and Juniper.

Keep Us Sweet.
We are workers in one vineyard;
Some are strong and some are weak;
But the smiling of the vintage
Is the common joy we seek.
Some must till the vine and prune it,
Some must stoop to dress the mold;
But the few can pluck the clusters,
In the autumn's haze and gold.
We are workers altogether:
Let us show no vain conceit,
While we pray the Lord of harvest,
Make us loving, keep us sweet.

We are builders, and the temple
Rises slowly, day by day;
Some must lay the polished corners,
Some the brick of heavy clay;
Only one can place the cap-stone
On the summit grand and high,
While the shout of "Grace unto it,"
Rises to the vaulted sky.
We are workers altogether,
Let us haste with ready feet,
Praying to the Master Builder,
Make us loving, keep us sweet.

We are fighting in the battle,
But we cannot all command;
Most of us must march at orders,
For ward like a soldier-band;
Fame is not the hero's blessing,
But the sense of duty done;
Life and treasure all are ventured
For the victory is won.

We are workers altogether
In the battle's flash and heat;
Let us pray our great Commander,
Make us loving, keep us sweet.

Golden prizes lay before us,
Let us now the work begin;
Not the swift alone are victors,
'Tis a race where all may win.
For the lame and halt ones running
God hath promised each a goal;
Every poor and sorrowing brother,
Thou shalt be a victor soul.
We are workers altogether,
Tottering age and manhood fleet;
So we pray to Jesus ever,
Make us loving, keep us sweet.

Let the blessed kingdom hasten,
When the will of God shall be
Ever more the law and pleasure
Of His people glad and free;
Would we strive to be the greatest,
Let us then be servants all;
God has crowns and jewels waiting
For the lowly and the small.
We are workers altogether,
Every brother let us greet;
As we pray the Lord of Glory,
Make us loving, keep us sweet.
—Rev. Dwight Williams.

REMORSE;

OR, THE LAST FIVE DOLLARS.

"Man," said the old lawyer to the younger one, "is only a mere tenant of time, a serf of destiny, and the sooner he feels his vassalage the better for him."

You doubt it? Well, then, you will yet feel that you are a free agent only to a certain point. In spite of your resolution, in spite of favoring circumstances, you will be swept from your chosen path like a feather in the breeze. Let me relate how I once walked into the toils with my eyes open, and was rescued blindfolded.

In 1892 I was in St. Louis, as wild as exuberant vitality, boundless conceit, and stupendous ignorance of the world could make me.

I had graduated at Yale the June preceding, and come West the following month to astonish the natives and pick up a fortune.

Of course, like all other newly-fledged A. B.s., I had a secret conviction that no one but myself knew very much; but I was honestly amused when an aged member of the bar replied to my choicest Latin, "E pluribus unum, sonny."

"Sir!" I exclaimed, indignantly. "I do not think your alma mater is likely to be very proud of you."

"My boy," he answered, kindly, "my alma mater was the tail of a plow; I learned Blackstone between sundown and midnight."

Judge how my vanity throve and fattened on such material as this! If men who could not read Justinian in the original had made a name and fortune at the bar, what could not a graduate in the classics do?

In addition I had a little ready money, badly wanted by some flattering rogues into whose clutches I had fallen. Ah! it's rather severe on a fellow, after going through college, to be sent down to the little dame school of experience to learn his rudiments—black letter at that. Alas! my money went, and so did my self-respect before I was taught the lesson set for me.

Have patience, Frederick; now I come to my story.

When I came West I was engaged to the prettiest girl in New Haven, and I thought I had better bring her with me; but of course the old folks objected—we were too young and inexperienced, they said; so, after the customary vows, tears and protestations, we parted.

For two months my correspondence was tremendous, but after that it began to slacken.

At first I wrote her my enthusiasms, then—as it began to slowly dawn on my not-consciousness that Missouri was not going to be laid at my feet—my doubts; but, after I got to playing poker all night, and alternately dozing and calling myself hard names all day (was

seldom in the mood to write to my simple little sweetheart, and when I came to know la belle Clementine I threw poor Annie's letters into my trunk unopened, and tried not to appreciate the fact that I was a scoundrel.

Mademoiselle Clementine Noir was a French creole, the handsomest creature I ever beheld, and as bewitching as Circe. She was sister to a young fellow I supposed was living on his means, until I found, too late, that he was living on mine.

The charming fellow had introduced himself by rushing up to me in the street, claiming me as an old friend, and almost refused to believe that I was a wealthy young planter whom he had known and loved in New Orleans. On the strength of the resemblance he took me home with him and presented me to his sister. Only one result was possible.

From the moment I looked into her glittering eyes I became a slave. I did not fall in love with her—I could make an oath of that—but I was in the thrall of a fascination. With scarcely a month I let her brother fleece me at cards, and with positive gratitude I responded to her sweetly murmured hints for flowers and jewelry.

I was a study for a psychologist. If I did not know all, I knew enough not to be the intimated madman I was. I instinctively felt, before I had deliberately considered the matter, that man's love was made of very common sense. I despised her for her greed, and when I was away from her hated her or making me false to Annie.

Now, don't look incredulous, Frederick! I'll swear I never loved Annie more tenderly than I did at this time when I was neglecting her entirely.

Every day I resolved I would break with the French woman, and every night I hurried with some present to the obscure tenement she called home, to feast my eyes on her sumptuous beauty, while her rascally relative cheated me at cards.

It was an evil day for me when I met Victor Noir. I had been rather extensively engaged in the branch of agriculture known as sowing wild cats, but from thence onward I sowed the wind—alas! to reap the whirlwind.

I had gone into unprofitable company from the beginning; I first from unbounded confidence in my ability to take care of myself, afterward from wounded vanity which prompted me to seek any society where I would be flattered. But the Noirs were my crowning folly.

I do solemnly affirm that there never was a greater miracle than my being saved and made a man again, for I was rushing to destruction, with no human power to stop me. My mother was old, and had never been forty miles from her native village; my only other relative was a puritanical old bachelor uncle, who would have disowned me had he thought I knew an ace from a ten spot.

Do not frown so prodigiously, Frederick; I perceived some time ago, that, like the law, you abhorred a perpetuity. Never fear; I am coming to the point.

One cold, wet evening in spring, just after the river had broken up, I set out for the Noir tenement. A fine, sifting rain was falling, chilling chance pedestrians to the marrow; the streets were reeking with mud, every one out looked fairly melancholy mad, and in the yellow glare from the shops, unearthing. Every few moments a sudden pettishness of the wind would send a slap of water into one's face or down his back. I was as dismal as I deserved to be. I had won and lost, lost and won, until I was nearly out of money. In eight months I had two clients, and that day I received a pitiful note from Annie, offering to release me from my engagement.

After the first thrill of surprise and dismay my heart gave a sudden bound at the thought that beautiful Clementine might be mine. Then—strange inconsistency—my spirit recoiled. Was Clementine the woman to have at my fireside? Could she be the sweet console, the tender ministrant at home's humble altars? I would not, I could not, give up my gentle Annie. There was a woman to go to the scaffold even with one she loved—and she loved me.

Then a vision of Clementine in her splendid beauty—the scarlet lips and glittering teeth, the starry eyes, the tangle of raven curls, the creamy shoulders, half hidden in lace, in contrast to Annie's simple sweetness, well nigh drove me distracted. It was hummingbird against wren, and my emotions hung helpless. Oddly enough it never occurred to me that either of them would object to me.

Over and over I argued both sides, and could come to no decision. Annie was good and tender and true, Clementine was selfish—ah, great heavens, was any one ever so handsome!

In despair, I tried to divert my soul with law books, but the sentence I chanced on was, "No man shall take advantage of his own wrong." Small comfort for a jilt there! So I started through the wet to take another look at Clementine and see what I could do.

When I entered the house I could scarcely believe the evidence of my senses. There, in the place of honor, in my own particular chair, was a stranger—a boasting, blustering, red-necked Kentuckian, whom Victor introduced as Captain Biggers. As the fellow toyed with his massive gold watch chain or rattled the gold in his pockets, he gave us choice selections from his biography, punctuated by admiring leers at Clementine which made my blood boil.

Judge of my feelings when I saw his coarse admiration responded to by adoring glances, which my conceit had fondly dreamed were lavished only on me. Clementine would not look at me; and I sat in silent ecstasy of mortification and jealousy, while the great, hulking brute of a Biggers got as wild as if he had been drinking. In the intoxication of her glances, his father's acres of tobacco went up from hundreds to thousands, his steamboats on the Red river began to take dimensions of an ocean steamer, and his personal adventures eclipsed Munchausen's.

Finally Victor asked us to join in a friendly game. Clementine played as usual, and declined, but volunteered to

sit by the captain, and learn the mysteries from his cards.

With perfectly demoniacal passion tearing at my heart, I sat down to outplay Noir and Biggers. I played desperately, lost steadily, and in less than an hour my case was finished. I rushed out from Biggers' jeers and Clementine's soft musical laughter, a pauper. Yes, a pauper! for that morning I had drawn the last of my money, and, by way of convincing myself that I was not a scamp, had paid my board bill. What I had left I put in my pocket, and now the harpies had every cent of it. Suddenly, I remembered a five-dollar gold piece my mother had handed me at parting.

"Take it, my son," she said, "your father put it in your baby hand just before he went on the journey from which he never came back alive. Take it, for I am getting old, and something might happen to it or me."

What do you think, Frederick, of the fellow who rushed to his room like a madman, got that gold piece, went back to the gamblers, and staked his dead father's last gift on the hazard of a die? I was insane, I am sure I was, but this was the climax of my distemper. I saw, or thought I saw, signals pass between the two men, and when I lost my precious relic I burst out, furiously: "You cheated, you two, I saw you. Give me back my own."

With an oath the Frenchman leaped up, and I saw the glitter of a knife; but the Kentuckian's brawny arm came between, and beat me down before it reached me. I heard Clementine scream, as my falling struck heavily against the table; then, with a terrible wrench, my soul seemed to depart from my broken body, and the world slipped away from me.

When—hours after, it must have been—I came back to consciousness, I was struggling instinctively, desperately in what, in the first sick waking, seemed must be my own blood; but in another instant, with a pang of horror, I felt the cold rush and swirl the river.

"Oh, God! Frederick, pray the like may never come to you. As I was swept on that swift current, under a starless sky, every misdeed of my life rose in memory like an avenging specter—dead long years ago—to every separate look and act of my perfidy to Annie, and desecration of my father's gift, not one figure was wanting, and the name of the wool company was Remorse."

The river's turbid waters did what my mother's prayers could not sweep from me the web which years of self-indulgence and pernicious reading had woven. The fire-spun sophistries of the nineteenth century school men—poor, unsubstantial theories tricked out in gilded phrases and shadowy splendors of speech—floated from under me and I cried like any other penitent sinner, "Lord save, or I perish."

I do not know how long I was in the water—not very long; really, I suppose, though a lifetime seemed to be lived over; for with the blood oozing from a wound in my head, and my limbs stiffened in the icy flood, I could not have lasted many minutes.

Suddenly my outstretched hand touched something hard, but my grasp missed it.

In another instant I heard a queer cracking among the seething and was thrown headlong into what felt like a mass of briars. Dull as I was getting, I felt sure I was caught in a pile of drift-wood and hoped it was fast on a sand bar. With a last instinctive effort at self-preservation I crawled to the top of the bush, out of the reach of the water, and waited.

When I revived it was daylight, and I was being dragged in a rough but not unkindly fashion into a fisherman's boat. Half dazed as I was, I felt a queer thrill of amusement at the delight of my rescuers.

"We almost got hold of a murder," said one of them, exultantly.

It appeared perfect rapture to them to wrap me in their rough coats, bind up my head—superfluous kindness, for the cold had stopped the bleeding—and pour restoratives between my livid lips.

Weeks after—for I had lost myself again before we got to St. Louis—I found these men were fishermen on their way to market when they saw me. Curiosity led them to examine the sodden heap on the sand bar with an ear, then somebody crawled out, and they found there was a little breath in me.

For weeks life trembled in the balance; and when, at length, reason returned to me, June's sunshine lay warm upon the floor, and my mother's eyes looked in mine. As soon as I was strong enough I told her everything, and besought her to write me all to Annie, extenuating nothing, but imploring forgiveness, and praying that much-wronged little girl to give me another trial.

Nothing—not even Annie's letter of forgiveness—ever touched me like my mother's word when the disgraceful recital was ended.

"My son," said she, "like Achan, give praise that your sin has found you out. On my knees I will thank Him for that last five dollars, for with your father's keepsake you have bought back your immortal soul, little as you used it to that end."

An intelligent dog had for a long time been sent every morning to a butcher shop at Logan, Ohio, to buy meat for himself. He always brought a five-cent piece in his mouth, and laid it down on the block. One day he deposited a dollar instead, and wagged his tail with unwonted vigor, as though expecting a proportionately larger chunk of meat. An investigation proved that his master having gone away, he had broken into the money drawer and helped himself to a coin.

The slaves of vice, and the votaries of indolence and fraud, may flourish for a season, but they perish by a law of being as fixed and certain as the power of gravitation; and, when they have closed their ignoble existence, the devotees of truth will rise above their ruin like the flowers of spring upon the bleak desolations of winter.

GLASS EYES.
How Eyes Are Made.
Is a Real Fine
for Dogs and Men.
Dollie's Eyes.

"The French nation is the manufacturer of a Broadway optical News reporter. 'New Yorker is, making now as were ever the French factories many months before fully supplied with a factory. I ship a great and Central America, to keep the supply of stock last year, I am more than half of America. My shipments are almost customers. There are many eyes down there, though they generally come, who make a neat percentage. Is the business one? It is much more so. I don't know, but it is a favorite Buenos Ayres now, but gross-of-eyes to that year, and nearly as Janeiro."

These secrets of the manufacture of eyes are very jealously guarded by every manufacturer, and the sole recipe for the color of those limpid enamels, which approach nature in the color, part to the artificial optics, they do have special form, manufacture of their enamel of extensive experiments, which they seek high value, general method of glass-eyes, however, is by no means as it is interesting.

Artificial optics are made, in place, upon a very minute disc, the eye whose loss they are intended to conceal. The color, shape, general appearance of the source specified as closely as possible with the depth and dimension of the empty socket, and the size of the eye. For it must be known that always, or almost always, a remnant of a lost eye left, to the hollow of the glass substitute. Thanks to this stump, the weak glass eye may move it about as naturally as if it were a real one.

Artificial eyes nowadays are light shells of enamel, differing very in form according to their use. They are all made by hand, no machine being used, and the art becomes so expert that a good work will produce an infinite number of so identical in form, size and color, it is impossible to distinguish between them, with no other tools than his hands. Glass eyes, as every one knows, are made to be placed under the eyelid. They consist of two discs, the exterior one, which presents the aspect of the natural eye, and the interior, or lining one, which is fitted to the stump. The workman labors at the table on which is a lamp, to whose flame the blast of a bellows worked with the foot gives a pointed jet of the varying strength he may require.

The first process consists of heating the end of a hollow tube of colorless crystal which is then blown into a ball. The transparent shell is colored to imitate the sclerotic or white of the eye with enamels applied while the glass is still vitreous paste. The tint of the white varies from a very clear one to a bilious yellow, according as the person who is to wear it has his other eye to match. To such a fine point is this coloring business carried that it is affirmed to be a very rare thing that glass eyes for any two different people are exactly alike. When the sclerotic is finished, a round hole is made in the center to receive the globe of the eye. This varies in size even as the white does in color. In washing the globe the iris is first formed out of several amalgamated enamels. In the center of this iris the pupil is fixed in black enamel, encircled with its aureole, and finished by the delicate tracery of those infinitely small fibers which are found in the iris of the natural eye. The eye globe, when finished, is soldered into the opening, in the sclerotic shell, and the optic is after a little delicate general fixing up, complete.

Artificial eyes are nearly as old as history. When an ancient Egyptian lost an eye he replaced it with a kind of painted bandage, concealing the socket of the lost member. Later on, a metallic shell was invented to fit in under the eyelid. Glass eyes seem to have been first made at the commencement of the present century. The earliest glass eyes were solid; the pupil and iris being painted on the rear surface with oil colors. But these, like the rude work of the ancients, were a very poor apology for real eyes, and deceived no one with any eyes to see with. They had an unalterable, dead, fixed look that was little, if anything, better to gaze upon than the empty hole they filled would have been. The discovery of the value of the eye stump as a motor was the first step in the manufacture of glass eyes of a really deceptive character. Now some are made whose sham it is really next to impossible to detect, even by close scrutiny. At a casual glance their counterfeit character passes absolutely undiscovered. There is a young society lady here who has worn a glass eye from childhood. Valued by her lovely lashes which she has trained to that languid drooping, which was a historic characteristic of the eyes of Napoleon the Third, no one of her many intimates dreams that the dark orb whose pensive beauty is so much admired is a mere shell of glass.

It is in this that the perfection of the eye-maker's art consists, and out of this that his profit comes. There are plenty of glass eyes to be got cheap, like that of the old maid in Mark Twain's story, which had to be stuffed around with cotton to be kept in place, and which had such an uncomfortable habit of dropping out in the middle of a sermon and going rattling along the floor like the glass alley of some careless urchin. But a good glass eye costs a good price, and, as people who have to wear one generally keep a couple on hand in case of an accident to which the frail objects are

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On this point the curate of the Peabody museum at Cambridge observes, in the tenth annual report: "Doctor Abbott has probably obtained data which show that man existed on our Atlantic coast during the time of, if not prior to, the formation of the great gravel deposit which extends toward the coast from the Delaware river, near Trenton, and is believed to have been formed by glacial action. From a visit to the locality with Doctor Abbott, I see no reason to doubt the general conclusion he has reached in regard to the existence of man in glacial times on the Atlantic coast of North America."—*Popular Science Monthly*.

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The Republican.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 13, 1880.

HAMMONTON HOUSE.
S. A. MARKWARD,
Proprietor.

THIS PAPER may be found on file at Geo. F. Howell & Co's Newspaper Office, 100 Spruce St., where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

Husking corn is the popular pastime, these days.

Ed. Crowell and family moved to Atlantic City last Monday.

Prof. Quinn's address will be—Bryan, Brazos Co., Texas.

The band serenaded Mr. Wayland DePuy and wife last Monday evening.

William Burgess arrived home from the West last Sunday morning.

Ex-Sheriff Adams expects to move into his new home in Hammon, next week.

Prof. Quinn starts for Texas on Tuesday next. We wish him a pleasant journey.

Mrs. Wm. H. Hopping, of Philadelphia, spent last Sunday with her parents in Hammon.

Wm. Haney, the barber, has a little daughter—born early this week. Congratulations in order.

Tilton & Son discourse of hats and caps, underwear and hose, this week. Read advertisement.

Rumored, that J. Somers Cordercy, formerly of the REPUBLICAN, thinks of starting a paper at Ocean City.

People in Haddonfield want the Camden & Atlantic to land passengers at the foot of Market St., Philadelphia.

The tool-house on the Narrow Gauge road at this station blew over during the storm of last Saturday night.

O. E. Moore keeps a stock of apples at the Narrow Gauge depot, for sale by the barrel. Call there to-day.

Rev. William Baldwin (a former pastor) will preach in the Presbyterian church to-morrow, morning and evening.

A man in Waterford swore he would not comb his hair for four years if Garfield was elected. Shave your head, Tom.

A move is being made to have the Teachers' Institute of Atlantic and Camden Counties held at Hammon this season.

Mrs. Dr. Kempton is expected to reach home early next week. Let us hope her improvement in health may be permanent.

Samuel Coles, Master-at-Arms on the U. S. man-of-war "Alliance," spent Sunday in Hammon. George, his brother, was with him.

The man with the patent window fasteners and burglar alarms combined, was here last week, and did good business. Now bring on your burglars.

That mud-hole on the corner of Bellevue and Third Street is a nuisance still. You can walk around it, if you can see it—or wade through it if it is dark.

Rev. Wm. C. Stockton, the New Jersey Conference Evangelist, will preach in the Hammon M. E. Church to-morrow morning and evening.

One who professes to know, says there is an illicit distillery within five miles of Hammon, and that most of the product is sold by the drink or pint.

Rev. A. A. Murphy has declined the call to the Presbyterian church of this place for the present. He fears that his health would not permit his preaching here morning and evening, and at Elwood in the afternoon.

The C. & A. Railroad Company are adding to the attractions of Lake-Side Park by setting out a large number of shade trees of various kinds, shrubs, etc., including probably fifty varieties in all.

The Presbyterian congregation and their friends had a very pleasant time in the Sunday School room of their church, last Monday evening. Many were present, music and refreshments making time pass merrily.

During the Summer O. E. Moore has bought in Hammon, and shipped to Atlantic City, between eleven and twelve thousand pounds of poultry. As he has paid full Philadelphia price, in cash, it has been a good thing for Hammon.

Legal proceedings having been begun by Mr. Andrews, to establish his claim to a portion of the goods seized by the Sheriff as the property of A. G. Clark, the sale advertised for last Tuesday was adjourned ten days—to Friday of next week, the 19th.

The regular Social of the Baptist Church and Society will be held at the residence of Mr. T. B. Brown, on Wednesday evening next, Nov. 17th. Everybody and his wife and children invited. Come, and make it a merry, merry time. Refreshments will be served.

Edward H. Canby, who was Associate Editor of the Atlantic City Review during the past summer, died in that city, on Monday last, of typhoid fever, aged nearly 27 years. He was quite popular among newspaper men, and bore a high character. He was about starting a newspaper at Atlantic City.

During the campaign we have been furnishing the paper to some who were not previously receiving it. To such we would say—we hope the copies thus gratuitously received will have made the paper a necessity to you, and that we shall have the pleasure of continuing your name on our list, as regular subscribers. \$1.25 is a very small sum to pay for a weekly paper for one year, and but few are too poor to pay for it. Quite a number have already done so. If you are short of money, bring us its value in farm produce, or in wood—anything that a family can use. This will be the last number sent out gratuitously.

The table of the County election returns, as published by us, last week, we took from the official documents filed with the County Clerk. We were present on the meeting of the Canvassing Board, at May's Landing. The blanks now furnished by the Secretary of State are a decided improvement—as all the townships have their returns made out alike, and the work of the Canvassers is much simplified and shortened. We neglected, however, to give the Greenback vote, which footed up in the County, as follows: For Electors, 41; for Governor, 43; for Congress, 35; for Senator, 30; for Assemblyman, 39; for County Clerk, 30.

An effort is being made to organize a public library in Hammon. Rev. J. F. Halsey has already donated seventy-five volumes towards the success of the enterprise. A meeting for the purpose of organizing a literary association was called for last Wednesday evening, but on account of the storm few attended. Report says that another meeting will be held on Saturday evening, November 20th. We hope the effort will be successful, for a large and well-selected library, accessible to all on payment of a small sum, developed a taste for reading something above dime novels and books of that trashy order. Let all unite, independent of caste or creed; but we advise that the ladies take it in hand. Our experience is that they can make it a more certain success.

On inspection of our subscription books, we find too many "in arrears" for subscription. To speak frankly, \$1.25 per year does not pay us the expense of issuing the paper. Before putting one cent's worth of work into it, each sheet sent out costs us over one cent; then comes all our office work and expenses added; and we get less than two cents for each copy. If they are paid for, you can see the importance of prompt payments. We shall shortly send out bills or statements of account to all our subscribers, and request all to see that they are heeded. But no one need wait for them—call in any day, and see how your account stands. After January 1st, we shall be compelled to enforce our published rule, \$1.25 in advance; if not paid in three months, \$1.50; after six months, \$1.75. This will apply to all.

Mr. Leeds, landlord of the American Hotel, May's Landing, set his tables for fifty-five, on Tuesday last—all guests by invitation of L. A. Down, County Clerk. The day was all that could be desired, and the company enjoyed themselves according to their several tastes until one o'clock, when the large dining room was speedily filled, with Mr. Down at the head of the table. A blessing was invoked by Rev. Mr. Perry. The dinner was excellent, the waiters attentive, and everything passed off very pleasantly. Representatives were present from all parts of the County, including the Executive Committee, Senator John J. Gardner, Assemblyman-elect, George Elvins; Mayor-elect of Atlantic City, Harry L. Stape; County Physician, Dr. Ingersoll, and many others well known. The only Democrat we recognized in the company was John Champion, of Atlantic City, and he did not appear to greatly mourn his late defeat, nor smile less amid the general rejoicing over the unexpectedly sweeping victory in the county and country. The congratulations extended to the officers-elect were hearty and sincere.

On Sunday last Adolph Nicholi, a resident of Philadelphia, and son of our townsman, Mr. Isalah Nicholi, came home for the purpose of making a short visit, and that he might spend some of his spare moments hunting among the pines, borrowed a gun of a friend. He and an acquaintance came down on the Narrow Gauge Road as far as Cedar Brook, where he owns some property, and stopped off. His brother Henry met him, intending to drive from there to Hammon. The guns were laid in the bottom of the wagon and the two young men from Philadelphia sat with their legs hanging out behind. They rode along all right until they arrived nearly opposite Mr. J. St. John's place, on Cemetery Avenue, when Adolph, for some unknown reason, leaped from the wagon, and in some way, unexplained, caused the gun to explode, and as the muzzle was pointed out the rear of the wagon, the full charge entered his body just back of the right side, tearing the flesh so that the lung could be plainly seen. The heavy charge of bird-shot tore out a piece of his overcoat, dresscoat, linen and flannel shirts, carrying them and portions of the gunward into his body, making a ghastly wound. He was put in the wagon and taken home (which was about two miles further) as quickly as possible. Drs. James and J. H. North were summoned, who immediately made an examination and dressed the wound. They found the young man very much exhausted from the loss of blood, no effort having been made to stop it. The shot followed the sixth and seventh ribs around nearly to the spinal column. Although everything was done that could be, the sufferer died Monday evening at a quarter of eight. He leaves a young wife and child. The funeral took place on Thursday, from his father's house on Main Road.

OBITUARY.

It becomes our painful duty to announce the death of our worthy citizen, Rev. Luther Halsey, D. D., L. L. D. On the 12th ult., he left a sick bed to attend the funeral of the wife of his brother, Rev. J. F. Halsey, D. D., at Norristown, Pa. Over-calculating his strength, he took his bed and breathed his last on the 23rd of Oct., in the 87th year of his age, and was interred at Norristown on the 24th ult. Dr. Halsey was a public servant and long served the church and country, as a Professor in Princeton College, the Western Theological Seminary at Alleghany, and the Seminary at New York City, and Auburn, N. Y. He was the son of Capt. Luther Halsey of New Jersey, of the Army of 70, who educated and gave to the service of the church and country four sons as ministers and educators, only one of whom is yet living, in his 81st year.

Dr. Halsey was not only a learned and able minister, but a pure patriot, and failed not to honor the principles of the Washington school of patriots. He had charge, at different periods of his life, of several congregations, some of which he gathered and organized by his own efforts. In serving these, and in all his relations to every community in which he lived, he did good as he had opportunity to all, and was the patron of every enterprise which had for its object the material, intellectual, or spiritual welfare or progress of his fellow-men, as the people of Hammon have abundant reason to know.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

The Fourteenth Annual Convention of the Atlantic County Sunday School Association met at the M. E. Church, Hammon, October 26th, 1880, at seven o'clock P. M. The session was opened by thirty-minute Devotional Exercises, led by Rev. J. A. Jones, Pastor of the church. In the absence of the President—Rev. Dr. Kempton—Rev. J. C. Jacob, Pastor of the Baptist Church, was called to the chair. After an Anthem by the Choir, Isaac Smith led in prayer. The Choir and congregation sang a hymn, after which Rev. W. F. Smith, of the Central Baptist Church, preached an excellent and appropriate sermon, John XXI, 15: "Feed my Lambs." Discussed three points: 1st, The greatness; 2d, The importance; 3d, The hopefulness of the Sunday School Work. After singing by the Choir, a brief address of welcome was given by P. H. Brown, Session closed with singing and Benediction.

Wednesday morning—Convention met promptly to transact business. Deacons Matthews conducted Devotional Exercises. President and Secretary took their places. Brother Mayhew being absent, Rev. Fleming, of Port Republic, led in the discussion of Our Work, showing in a neat and off-hand manner how the work was to be done. Deacon Matthews followed. The work must be done for God, and not for earthly reward. Rev. Jones, of Atlantic City, being absent, Rev. W. F. Smith led on the subject of "Converted or unconverted teachers." Would not discarded unconverted teachers, if he could not get others. Rev. Fleming would have the best material at hand used. Brother Matthews asked if he would place an unconverted man in the pulpit to preach a sermon. Brother Fleming explained the difference between the two occupations. After singing, Brother J. W. Johnson said there must be heart culture, intellectual and heart culture run very near together. The one great need is the gift of the Holy Spirit. An unconverted man can't do good, no one can whose heart is in the work. Brother Fleming said the Sunday School teacher will do well after practice, as a farmer will gain knowledge by experimenting in different localities after practice. Further discussed by Brothers Matthews and Jones.

Secretary reported in part. Convention then appointed committees, and elected delegates to the State Convention. Committee on nominating officers.—R. Thomas, Jr., B. Beckwith and Z. U. Matthews. On Resolutions, Rev. W. F. Smith, J. W. Johnson and D. L. Potter,—last committee to be also the Auditing Committee. Delegates to the State Convention, at Camden, Nov. 16-18.—Rev. Dr. Kempton, Jas. B. Wright, Rev. J. A. Jones, Z. U. Matthews, Rev. C. K. Fleming, Capt. R. Beckwith, Rev. P. H. Gapp, Jonah Wootton, Jr., Rev. Edward Halsey, Rev. J. L. Rose. Moved and carried, that each delegate go, or get one to go in his place.

Wednesday afternoon—Devotional Exercises conducted by the Secretary, after which, and music by the Choir, Dr. Ingersoll read an able and very instructive essay on "Mistakes in Sunday School Work," first among which was, the apathy of many members of the church; suspension of feeling; gave an instance of a large church where only twelve per cent. of the children were in the Sunday School. A want of proper arrangement; should be true for everything and everything in its time. Gave an instance of an "extremely long session and long addresses, when all were weary. An amount of medicine suitable for an adult would be disastrous to a child;—Laziness, by being too frivolous.

Next came an open conference on what had been done for Christ in Sunday school work. Brother Johnson opened—giving instances—followed by Deacon Matthews. Secretary gave statistics from International Report, showing what had been done. In the United States there are 82,361 Sunday Schools, 886,328 teachers, 6,231,131 scholars. Received into the church from Sunday School, 124,256—figures covering one year previous to report. Five States are called "Banner States," having every county organized. They are Connecticut, Illinois, Maryland, New Jersey and New York.

Rev. Fleming then addressed the convention on "The care of converted children."—Pointed out various ways in which they should be looked after; expressed himself highly gratified at the interest manifested by the older members of churches, showing so much interest in the work.

The question of a paid State Secretary, one who should devote his whole time to the work, and be subject to call wherever needed to carry on the work, was then discussed. Secretary Wright explained the matter, how it was referred to the County Conventions, for them to take action, and report to next State Convention. The item of \$1,000, if divided, would cost the teachers in the State twelve cents each; cost the average attendance of officers and teachers less than five cents each; the average attendance of scholars less than one cent each; the scholars who are church members, less than four cents each. Then applied figures to this county, resulting that if we paid in proportion to the number of scholars in the State, our part would be less than \$14,000. The number of scholars in the Sunday Schools of our county is 2,378, by last year's report. The children in the county of school age (five to eighteen) is 5,219. Brothers Fleming, W. F. Smith, Matthews and Jones joined in the discussion. A point in each was, to make it pay, spiritually, the right man must be found. That there were many in the Sunday School who were not five years old, and many who were over eighteen years of age, so that the comparison on that point was only approximating. A motion, that the convention express its opinion on the question, resulted in eleven for a paid Secretary and one against it.

After singing, prayer by Rev. Jacob, and Benediction by Rev. Jones, the convention adjourned.

Wednesday evening—Devotional Exercises, led by Rev. J. C. Jacob. Brother W. F. Smith appointed Chairman. Brother Jacob then addressed the convention in an able manner, on "The power of the Sunday School as a social force in relation to Society."

Qualification of teachers was next dwelt on by R. Ashley Coker, who knows, as most superintendents do by experience, the need of good teachers. He handled the subject in an instructive manner.

Next was the discussion, "How to get and retain the youth in our Sunday Schools." Leader, Rev. Myron DePuy, followed by Brothers Jones, Jacob, Matthews and others, giving their several plans.

Thursday morning did not open on time, owing to unfavorable weather and some absentees who were to address the convention. Brother W. F. Smith led the Devotional Exercises, after which Brother Matthews led the discussion, "How to remedy mistakes in Sunday School work," and was followed by Brothers Wright, Gapp, Brown and Thomas. By dependence, and incompetent teachers, want of interest by the church, etc., were dwelt on.

After singing, Mrs. S. W. Clark, of Philadelphia, addressed the convention. After a few remarks, the address assumed the conversational form,—"Would you put all infant scholars in one class by all means, and use black-board. When do you advance scholars? When they know enough; must know books of the Bible, and understand what they are taught. Taught the Catechism, Creeds, etc., and graduate at ten to twelve. Superintendent cannot tell when the older ones should be graduated. Exercises, a motto—under one head; may be several assistants; a verse previously given out, recited to several and then take their places. Parents requested to teach the verse to those who can't read; ninety-six in her class the previous Sunday, and only six that did not know the lesson. Infant class don't join in the opening. Where I must be in one room let the Superintendent make the opening so simple that the little ones can understand. If obliged to meet in one room, enclose a corner curtain. Teach those who can't read by putting

bles on the board. Taught school in Newark ten years with 23 scholars. Use Infant Class Lesson helps published in New York; Review Lesson, by Golden Texts, Lesson (from first); then lesson afterwards—lesson of the day.

Joined in singing, and closed with prayer and Benediction.

Thursday afternoon—Devotional Exercises led by Brother Smith, after which Brother Smith was called to the chair. The election of officers called up. Committee reported as follows:

President.—Rev. R. B. Stevenson, May's Landing.
1st Vice President.—Rev. J. C. Jacob, Hammon.
2d Vice President.—Capt. Reuben Beckwith, Atsecon.
3d Vice President.—Rev. P. H. Gapp, Egg Harbor.
Secretary and Treasurer.—J. B. Wright, Elwood.
Assistant Secretary.—P. H. Brown, Hammon.
Township Secretaries.—Jonah Wootton, Jr., Atlantic City; Reuben Beckwith, Atsecon; Ambrose Pancoast, Landisville; John W. Smith, Bargaintown; Rev. P. H. Gapp, Egg Harbor City; Cornelius Garrison, Port Republic; Rev. C. E. P. Mayhew, May's Landing; P. H. Brown, Hammon; James B. Wright, Elwood; Charles Baker, Teckahoe.

Report accepted and officers elected.

After singing by the Choir, Mrs. Clark came forward and was asked how she would conduct a Normal Class? If we want competent teachers we must educate them. Let young people that wish to become teachers meet one evening in the week, not only to study the lesson, but to pursue a regular course of study.

"How do you preserve order?" "By being orderly myself. I simply stand perfectly quiet when I am ready to begin the lesson."

Mrs. Clark then gave a black-board lesson, taking the lesson of the next Sunday. Introduction: A day of sorrow; something to attract attention; simplicity; print a word, story, then by word after word impress it on the mind, showing how easy it was to direct the young mind, by the eye and ear, to gain a knowledge of the lesson. Again, showed the importance of Review plan, by helps to remember. It is as necessary to help little children to learn and remember, as to learn to help them to dress. Showed by draft of a tree—in colors—putting on branches as needed, and some kind of fruit, with one or more words connected with each; so that by the time the quarter was closed, you had a tree loaded with fruit, each lesson having its place. A mere outline sketch is very insufficient to give the reader an intelligent idea of her power of illustration. Young and old were instructed and delighted.

After singing, Brother Edwin Adams gave an excellent black-board illustration of Jacob at Bethel, and his prevailing prayer. Points,—Lazarus, the prevailer with God; prayer, prevailed, plead, prevailed; Jacob, the Suppliants; rich father; an angry brother; a troubled mother. Having thus enjoyed a feast of good things, after singing and prayer, the Benediction was pronounced, and the convention adjourned.

Thursday evening—Led in Devotional Exercises by Rev. P. H. Gapp, of the Moravian Church of Egg Harbor City. Dr. Kempton not being able to be present, Brother Smith again took the chair. Prof. J. P. Sherman gave an address on the observance of the Sabbath:

It should be observed because it is a Divine command. We, as Christians, believe that all the commands of the Decalogue are universal in their application and binding on all men of all ages. Because the Church of Christ has ever observed it as a day sacred to the worship of Almighty God. Because the State requires its observance so far as to forbid on that day the ordinary labors of the week. Because the mental and physical nature of man demand a rest from the labors of the week. There can be no Church of Christ in the earth, no salvation to man without the Sabbath.

It should be observed by abstaining from ordinary labors of the week; by the public and private worship of God; by religious instruction in the family, Sunday School and Church; a day of re-union of families; the poor man's day; the greatest earthly blessing. Abolish the Sabbath, and civilization would retrograde.

The address was replete with sound reasoning, and could not be otherwise than convincing.

Next in order was an address by Brother Gapp, on general Christian work. Satan is our great adversary to draw us from the path of duty, while Christ is ready to help those who put their trust in Him. We can overcome those hindrances by prayer and trusting in Jesus; go to Jesus; watch and pray.

The question "What have we gained by this Convention?" was then discussed. Brother Gapp had learned many things; Brown was well paid, strengthened. Jones heard enough from Mrs. Clark—only hearing just to pay for his time—Wright had been greatly blessed; had such experience as never before; only able to be present at part of the sessions; had seen that God was with us.

Report of Committee on Resolutions was then read, and adopted separately, as follows:

1. We do earnestly recommend that all officers, teachers and Sabbath School workers in this county, do carefully and constantly, by precept and example, instill into the minds of all connected with our school, the teaching of the Scriptures regarding the Sabbath day, and the importance of obeying the same.

2. Whereas, the "dreadful evils of intemperance are evident to all, and

Whereas, the use of all alcoholic drinks, as a beverage, is declared alike by Revelation, science and observation, to be fraught with terrible peril to body, mind and soul; therefore

Resolved, That we, the pastors and Sabbath School workers of this county, will faithfully and persistently instruct our children and youth in this matter, and will endeavor to impress upon them from the word of God and by personal example the duty and importance of Total Abstinence.

3. Whereas, the use of ardent spirits and of tobacco generally go together, and

Whereas, there are reasons both physiological and by the laws of association why the use of the latter tends to the use of the former, therefore

Resolved, That we, we will earnestly endeavor to persuade those who come under the influence of our work to abstain from a habit at once filthy, harmful and dangerous.

4. While we acknowledge, with deep gratitude to God the encouragement and blessing which have attended our work in the past, we feel the importance of urging upon all our workers renewed consecration and faithfulness for the future, assured that "in due season we shall reap if we faint not."

W. F. SMITH, } Committee.
J. W. JOHNSON, }
D. L. POTTER, }

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, in the coming session, by the inhabitants of the Township of Muller, County of Atlantic, praying that an amendment may be had to the act, entitled an act concerning the making of taxes, which shall prevent any advantage being taken by the tax-payer in case of "certiorara," to the end, that a lien shall remain upon real estate two years from and after the decision of the Court.

Also, to the effect that the Township shall not be held to pay any portion of State or County tax, which may be set aside by the Court, in any certiorara case.

J. F. Newcomer, of Toledo, Ohio, says:—I have been greatly benefited by wearing an Excelsior Kidney Pad, and would recommend all persons troubled with weak kidneys to try it. See Ad.

Charles Hartman, Toledo, Ohio, says:—I know it cures me, and I hope others similarly troubled with pain in the chest may be helped by the "Only Lung Pad" as I have. See Ad.

Business Locals.

Goods selling at the lowest possible figures at D. C. Herbert's.

Go to D. C. Herbert for those custom-kip Hand Pegged Boots. They are selling these second lot in this month.

WANTED.

Ten men to chop and take their pay in wood. Also pine kindling wood and oak wood for sale.

J. Q. A. GREENWOOD,
Chew Road & Tenth St.

To Tax-Payers.

For your convenience, I will be at the REPUBLICAN office on Monday, Tuesday and Saturday, and at Mr. Elvins' store on Wednesday of each week, until further notice. On Thursday and Friday I can be found at home. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M. Orville M. Hoyt is authorized to receipt for taxes in my name, whenever I am not at the office.

LEWIS HOYT, Collector.

St. Mark's Episcopal Church—Divine service every Sunday at 3:15 P. M., except 1st Sunday of the month, at 10:30 A. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M., except 1st Sunday of the month, immediately after morning service. J. GRISON GANTT, Rector.

HELP

Yourself making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that appear, generally become wealthy, while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address: STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

COAL!

Having established a coal yard on Second Street, adjoining Anderson's Flour and Food Store, I shall be prepared, at all times to furnish the best of Coal, in large or small quantities, at the lowest cash prices. Anderson will attend to the business when I am absent.

I am prepared, also, to take orders for Lime, Marl, and Plaster.

JOHN SCULLIN.
HAMMONTON, N. J., Sept. 22d, 1880.

A. W. COCHRAN.

DRUGGIST,

Hammon, N. J.,

Can be found at Mr. Rutherford's if wanted out of business hours, night or day. Ring two bell at side door.

HAMMONTON BOOT & SHOE STORE

No. 1 Clark's Block.

Boots and Shoes Exclusively.

Has the largest stock in town to select from. Call and be convinced, and look at our

Gents' Hand-Pegged Boots,

ALSO OUR

Medium Kip, and Fine Calf Boots and Heavy Gaiters, etc.

A full line of Rubbers.

All at lowest possible figures, at

D. C. HERBERT'S.

GERRY VALENTINE,

UNDERTAKER,

Is prepared to furnish

CASKETS, COFFINS, WITH HANDL & PLATES

In every variety, at the lowest cash prices.

Funerals promptly attended to.

Also re-seats Chairs and repairs and renovates Furniture.

Shop upstairs over the wheelwright shop, Egg Harbor road, Hammon, N. J.

GO TO THE

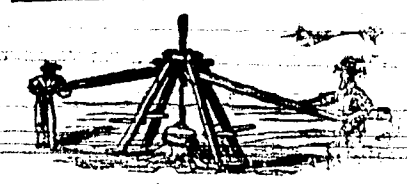
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CENT

STORE!

No 1, Darwin's Block

\$10 Outfit furnished free with full instructions for conducting the most profitable business that anyone can engage in. The business is so simple and plain, that anyone can make a great profit from the very start. No one can fail who is willing to work. Women on areas successful as men. Boys and girls can earn large sums. Many have made at the business over one hundred dollars in a single week. Nothing like it ever known before. All who engage are surprised at the ease and rapidity with which they are able to make money. You can engage in this business during your spare time at great profit. You do not have to invest capital in it. We take all the risk. Those who need ready money should write to us once. All furnished free. Address TAYLOR & CO., Augusta, Maine.



PIONEER STUMP PULLER

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

NO. 1 MACHINE, \$65.00.
NO. 2 " " " \$50.00.

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

For particulars send for circular.

G. W. PRESSEY,
Hammon, N. J. Inventor & Manufacturer.

London Nursery

JAPANESE PERSIMMON TREES 4 ft. to 12 ft. 12 choicest kinds. Dried persimmon fruits received last season from a Japan would weigh from 16 to 18 lbs. with the flavor of a rich Smyrna 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 importance as a fruit and tree of great magnitude.

NEW PEAR.

Triomphe de Lyons, a late variety whose fruit is the largest known.

Also large general stock of fruit, shade, rare evergreens, shrubs, hedges, budding, and greenhouse plants, all of which will be sold at about half price by

J. BUTTERTON,
Hammon, 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 samples of work and arrangement of different styles of building.

Office and Shop Opposite R. R. Station
HAMMON, N. J.

Just Arrived

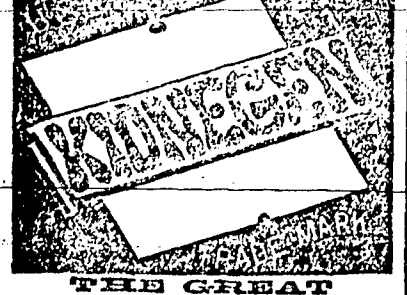
CRACKER'S

General assortment of Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, Confections, &c., consisting of Choice Eating Apples, Messina Oranges and Lemons, Choice Figs, Bananas, Chocolate Creams, Chocolate and Vanilla Caramels, Cough Lozenges, Horsebonds, 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.

B. W. Cor. Front and Market Streets,
CAMDEN, N. J.



THE GREAT KIDNEY REGULATOR AND DIURETIC.

KIDNEY is highly recommended and unsurpassed for WEAK or ROTTEN KIDNEY, DROPSY, BRUISES, RHEUMATISM, LOSS OF ENERGY, NEURALGIA, DEBILITY, or any OBSTRUCTION arising from GRAVEL or BLADDER DISEASES. Also for YELLOW FEVER, BLOOD and KIDNEY POISONING, in infected malarial sections.

For the cure of a FORGOTTEN LEAF with JUNIPER BERRIES and BARKLY MALT we have discovered KIDNEY, which acts specifically on the Kidneys and Urinary Organs, removing deposits in the bladder and any straining, aching, heat or irritation in the water passages, giving them strength, vigor and a healthy color and easy flow of urine. It can be taken at all times, in all climates, without injury to the system. Unlike any other preparation for Kidney cures, it has a very pleasant and agreeable taste. It contains no poisonous or deleterious ingredients, and will not nauseate. Ladies especially will find it beneficial, as it will not only cure the Kidney but also the Bladder and Urinary Organs.

Each bottle bears the signature of LAW. S. WOODHULL & SON, JUNIATA, Pa. Proprietors. Beware of cheap imitations, which purport to be sold without the name of LAW. S. WOODHULL & SON, JUNIATA, Pa. Put up in Quarts, Half Gallons and Gallons. Sold by Druggists, Grocers and Dealers every where.

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



Sarsaparilla

Is a compound of the virtues of sarsaparilla, stillingia, mandrake, yellow dock, with the iodide of potash and iron, all powerful blood-making, blood-cleansing, and life-sustaining elements. It is the purest, safest, and most effectual alternative medicine known or available to the public. The sciences of medicine and chemistry have never produced so valuable a remedy, nor one so potent to cure all diseases resulting from impure blood. It cures Scrofula and all scrofulous diseases, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Pimples, Boils, Tumors, Tetters, Humors, Salt Rheum, Scald-head, Ring-worm, Ulcers, Sores, Rheumatism, Mercurial Disease, Neuralgia, Female Weaknesses and Irregularities, Jaundice, Affections of the Liver, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.

By its searching and cleansing qualities it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

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.

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T. J. SMITH & SON,
HAMMON, N. J.

MUST!

Above product, our "specimens," is the pure unfermented juice of the grape as it leaves the press, and equivalent to this delicious fruit in liquid form. Possessing no alcoholic properties, 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 naturally 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 Wolsieffer,
Chester Grove Vineyard,
Egg Harbor City
Atlantic County, N. J.

Terms, C. O. D.

THE Albrecht Pianos,

ARE UNSURPASSED.
The Leading Mfg. Make.



Prices greatly Reduced
Our beautiful new "Illustrated Catalogue and Price List" mailed free on application.

ALBRECHT & Co.,
Warehouses, 610 Arch St.,
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SUBSCRIBE FOR THE S. J. R.

NEW JERSEY STATE NORMAL & MODEL Schools, Trenton.

TOTAL COST FOR BOARD, TUITION, BOOKS, etc., at the Normal School, \$134 for Ladies and \$140 for Gentlemen; at the Model School, \$180 per year. Buildings thoroughly heated by steam. The Model School offers to both young ladies and gentlemen superior advantages in all its departments, viz: Mathematical, Classical, Commercial and in Belles Lettres. For circulars containing full particulars, address,
W. HASBROUCK, Principal,
Trenton, New Jersey

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

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

Resolved (The House of Assembly concurring), That the concurrent resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State, providing for biennial sessions of the Legislature, 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 yeas and nays taken thereon, and the same be referred to the Legislature next to be chosen in this State, and that publication 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 accordingly 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 AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE.

Resolved, by the Senate the General Assembly concurring, That the following amendments 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 following words:

"As soon as the senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall divide as equally as may be into three classes; the seats of the senators 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 unexpired terms only."

"The senate meeting in January, one thousand 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 resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for unexpired 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. Celebrated Plated Ware.

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PHILADELPHIA.

WM. BERNHOUSE, Contractor and Builder,

Manufacturer and Dealer in
Doors, Sash, Blinds,
Shutters, Mouldings, Window-Frames,
Brackets, Lattice Sash Rattings, Balusters and New Posts, Lino, Calced Plaster, Land Plaster, Plastering Hair, Cement, Bricks, Building Stone, &c., &c., &c.

BUILDING LUMBER OF ALL KINDS CONSTANTLY 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 coal elsewhere.

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

The Only Coal Yard,
And the only place in Hammon where you can get coal at any time and in any quantity, large or small, and any size. Is a yard in Hammon 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 subject to the monthly change in price.

G. F. SEXTON,
Hammon, Aug. 14, 1880.

WM. MOORE, Jr. Attorney-at-Law

AND
Solicitor in Chancery.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J.

Insurance.

CUMBERLAND MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company,

BRIDGETON, N. J.

Conducted on strictly mutual principles, offering 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 usually had, nothing can be offered more favorable to the insured. The cost being about ten cents on the hundred dollars per year to the insured on ordinary risks, and from fifteen to twenty-five cents per year on hazardous proportions, 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 expenses of the companies.

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

If an assessment had to be made of five per 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 that large amount of money is saved to the members and kept at home. No assessment 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 so as to cover all policies that are issued and outstanding.

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HENRY B. LUPTON, Secretary,

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GEO. W. SAWYER, Tuckerton, N. J.
A. L. ISZARD, May Landing, N. J.

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PAINE, GRAFTON & LADD.

Attorneys-at-Law and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents.

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BATHS,

No 25 S. Tenth St.,
Philadelphia.

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Trees!! Trees!! Trees!!

I have the largest variety and best assortment of Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Hedge Plants, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs, &c., in Atlantic County. Apples, Pears, Peaches 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,
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Carpets, Oil Cloths,

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

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DYSPEPTICS. TAKE NOTICE!

CANTRELL'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC

POWDER

Will cure all cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency, Heartburn, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, etc., etc. To be had of all Druggists, and at the DEPOT, 1000 S. SECOND ST., Phila., Pa.

M. L. JACKSON

IS SELLING



CONSTANTLY ON HAND. ALSO
Vegetables in Season.

Our wagon runs through the town on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Railroads.

Camden & Atlantic R. R.

Monday, Oct. 4th, 1880.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.	H. A.	A. A.	M.	F.	S. A.
Philadelphia.....	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00
Cooper's Point.....	6:12	6:25	6:40	6:55	7:10
Penn. R. R. Junc.....	6:18	6:31	6:46	7:01	7:16
Haddonfield.....	6:34	6:47	7:02	7:17	7:32
Ashland.....	6:44	6:57	7:12	7:27	7:42
Kirkwood.....	6:50	7:03	7:18	7:33	7:48
Berlin.....	7:05	7:18	7:33	7:48	8:03
Atco.....	7:15	7:28	7:43	7:58	8:13
Waterford.....	7:25	7:38	7:53	8:08	8:23
Winslow Junc.....	7:30	7:43	7:58	8:13	8:28
Hammon.....	7:42	7:55	8:10	8:25	8:40
Da Costa.....	7:58	8:11	8:26	8:41	8:56
Elwood.....	8:07	8:20	8:35	8:50	9:05
Egg Harbor.....	8:07	8:20	8:35	8:50	9:05
Pomona.....	8:17	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15
Absecon.....	8:27	8:40	8:55	9:10	9:25
Atlantic.....	8:40	8:53	9:08	9:23	9:38
May's Landing.....	8:50	9:03	9:18	9:33	9:48

UP TRAINS.

Stations.	H. A.	A. A.	M.	F.	S. A.
Philadelphia.....	7:35	7:50	8:05	8:20	8:35
Cooper's Point.....	7:28	7:43	7:58	8:13	8:28
Penn. R. R. Junc.....	7:23	7:38	7:53	8:08	8:23
Haddonfield.....	7:07	7:22	7:37	7:52	8:07
Ashland.....	6:57	7:12	7:27	7:42	7:57
Kirkwood.....	6:52	7:07	7:22	7:37	7:52
Berlin.....	6:39	6:54	7:09	7:24	7:39
Atco.....	6:32	6:47	7:02	7:17	7:32
Waterford.....	6:24	6:39	6:54	7:09	7:24
Winslow Junc.....	6:18	6:33	6:48	7:03	7:18
Hammon.....	6:15	6:30	6:45	7:00	7:15
Da Costa.....	7:55	8:10	8:25	8:40	8:55
Elwood.....	7:46	8:01	8:16	8:31	8:46
Egg Harbor.....	7:36	7:51	8:06	8:21	8:36
Pomona.....	7:25	7:40	7:55	8:10	8:25
Absecon.....	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00	8:15
Atlantic.....	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00
May's Landing.....	7:10	7:25	7:40	7:55	8:10

Hammon Sunday Accommodation leaves Hammon at 8:25 a. m., arriving at Philadelphia 6:30 a. m., and returning leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 p. m., reaching Hammon at 5:56.

Philadelphia & Atlantic City

Time-table of Oct. 11, 1880.

Stations.	M. A.	A. A.	M.	F.	S. A.
Philadelphia.....	7:00	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00
Camden.....	4:45	5:00	5:15	5:30	5:45
Williamstown Junction.....	4:57	5:12	5:27	5:42	5:57
Cedar Brook.....	6:12	6:27	6:42	6:57	7:12
Winslow.....	6:31	6:46	7:01	7:16	7:31
Hammon.....	6:59	7:14	7:29	7:44	7:59
Elwood.....	7:15	7:30	7:45	8:00	8:15
Egg Harbor.....	7:30	7:45	8:00	8:15	8:30
Pleasantville.....	8:35	8:50	9:05	9:20	9:35
Atlantic City, Ar.....	9:12	9:27	9:42	9:57	10:12

Stations.	M. A.	A. A.	M.	F.	S. A.
Atlantic City.....	6:10	6:25	6:40	6:55	7:10
Pleasantville.....	6:14	6:29	6:44	6:59	7:14
Egg Harbor.....	6:26	6:41	6:56	7:11	7:26
Elwood.....	6:46	7:01	7:16	7:31	7:46
Da Costa.....	6:51	7:06	7:21	7:36	7:51
Hammon.....	6:56	7:11	7:26	7:41	7:56
Winslow.....	6:08	6:23	6:38	6:53	7:08
Cedar Brook.....	7:20	7:35	7:50	8:05	8:20
Williamstown Junction.....	7:24	7:39	7:54	8:09	8:24
Camden.....	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30	9:45
Philadelphia.....	8:30	8:45	9:00	9:15	9:30

The Express train which leaves Atlantic City at 7:30 a. m., stops at Hammon 8:25 arriving at Philadelphia at 9:30. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:30 p. m., Hammon at 5:11, reaching Atlantic City at 6:05.

GERRY VALENTINE, COMMISSIONER

To take acknowledgment and proof of Deeds.

Hammon, N. J.

GEO. FOELKER,

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