MAY'S LANDING RECORD.

WM. G. TAYLOR, Editor and Proprietor. Devoted to the Interests of the Republican Party. TERMS: $1.50 Per Year, in Advance.

VOL. II. MAY'S LANDING, ATLANTIC CO., N. J., SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1879. NO. 30.

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AGENTS WANTED. **WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO.**
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Particular attention paid to the regilding of old frames.

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Having received a very elegant assortment of CARPETINGS, we are prepared to offer them at the lowest cash prices. Call and examine.
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EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.
The undersigned invites especial attention to his large stock of
CLARET,
Made by himself from choice and carefully selected Grapes, grown in his own and neighboring Vineyards.
This Wine has been pronounced by the best judges and connoiseurs as having a RICH, FRUITY FLAVOR, and being SUPERIOR to any Native Claret, as yet in the market.
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PRICE LIST:
In Casks, from 5 to 10 Gallons, $1 75 per gallon—cask extra.
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In Cases of 12 quart bottles, $6 50; Pint Bottles, $1 50 extra.
Delivered free of charge at Philadelphia.
☞ Payable on Delivery.
March 22, tf

Our Wines were awarded a Medal and Diploma at the Centennial Exhibition, and also a Medal at the Paris Exposition of 1878.

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"Iolhink." Vineyards,
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The Wines made and stored in the vaults of the "Iolhink Vineyards" are the following:
Iolhink—A splendid tasting Table Wine, of a rich and beautiful red color; this Wine is the best relief for a weak stomach.
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Catawba—A light colored, quite pleasant tasting Wine—the welcome aid against too great corpulence.
Of the above-named Wines, vintages of five years will always be on sale as per the following:
PRICE LIST.

	Per doz.	Per gall.
JERSICA,	$8 00	$2 50
FRANKLIN,	7 00	2 25
IOLHINK,	6 00	1 75
CATAWBA,	6 00	1 75

Discount: On orders of 3 dozen, 25 cents per dozen; on 1 gross, 50 cents per dozen; on 10 gallons, 20 cents per gallon; on 40 gallons, 25 cents per gallon.
March 22 tf

LYLBURN H. BEWLEY,
JEWELER,
ATLANTIC CITY.
Atlantic Avenue, Opposite U. S. Hotel
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.
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JOS. S. CHAMPION,
FURNISHING UNDERTAKER;
MAIN STREET,
MAY'S LANDING, N. J.
WILL superintend funerals in any part of the County. Coffins and Burial Caskets, of all descriptions; Rosewood, Mahogany, Walnut or Metal, constantly on hand, or furnished to order at the shortest notice. Orders left at his office, day or night, will receive prompt personal attention. Full choice of fancy trimmings. Undertakers' supplies kept constantly on hand. Preparation for preserving the corpse without ice, by Disbrow & Vanclève's Patent felt-lined combination corpse preserver.
Orders left with either of the following gentlemen will receive attention: L. H. Ashley, Port Republic; Aaron Steelman, Absecon; B. Norris, Atlantic City, and Evan Jeffries, Pleasantville.
☞ All orders, by mail or telegraph, promptly attended to.

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
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SHIRTS TO ORDER A SPECIALTY.

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TRENTON, N. J.
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Current and Time Deposits received. *Interest* allowed on *Time* deposits.
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Secretary [illegible]

THE INCH BEFORE THE SAW.

Only from day to day
The life of a wise man runs;
What matter if seasons far away
Have gloom or have double suns?

To climb the unreal path
We stray from the roadway here,
We swim the rivers of wrath
And tunne the hills of fear.

Our feet on the torrent's brink,
Our eyes on the cloud afar,
We fear the thing we think
Instead of the things that are.

Like a tide our work should rise,
Each later wave the best;
To day is a king in disguise,
To-day is the special test.

Like a sawyer's work, in life
The present makes the flaw,
And the only field for strife
Is the inch before the saw.

Two "Immortelles."

How differently the prizes of fame are distributed! A Leonidas falls at Thermopylæ, and the world rings with the deed forever. A Napoleon ravages half of Europe, and because he is a conqueror is exalted, by his worshipers, into a demi-god. On the other hand, some sailor or soldier, or other obscure hero in the ranks, dies at the post of duty, in a straight even more desperate, and yet is never heard of again.

We were talking of this the other night at dinner, when Colonel Markham said:

"Apropos of that, I have been to-day, to lay a wreath on the grave of one of that class. With your permission, I will tell his story.

"Charley Benson," he began, "had been in my regiment, and was so faithful and true, that, when the war was over I exerted myself to get him work. He was only a private, remember, the son of a poor hill farmer; with very little education. The best I could do for him was to get him a position as engineer on the Sweetwater railroad, to run one of the locomotives.

"He gave such satisfaction, was always so reliable, that he soon got a promise of advancement. Oh this he determined to marry. He had long been engaged to a good girl, the daughter of a mechanic in our employ, but they were both poor.

"'You see, colonel,' he said to me, one day, when I met him at the depot, and stopped to ask him how he was getting on, 'it's a serious thing, this taking the responsibility of marrying. Besides, Nellie is a girl above the ordinary kind; she was finished at the Normal school; and I should like to surround her with some of the refinements of life. I don't want to have everything coarse and rough about her, as a very poor man must, no matter how much she loves his wife. That's the reason we've put it off. But, now, thanks to your good word—I'm to have a raise. This is my last trip, as perhaps you know.'

"He raised his hand to his head, in the old military salute. 'You may feel perfectly safe,' he said, 'for even if I didn't know you were on board, I should do my duty, no matter what came of it.'

"The words were spoken as if of course, and without any unnecessary emphasis; but they assumed an importance subsequently, and I can never forget them. I think I see them now, looking as he looked when he uttered them; his figure drawn up to its full height, his hand at his cap, his cheeks slightly flushed, his eyes gleaming like an eagle's.

"Suddenly the eyes softened, and a smile stole over his face. 'Excuse me, please,' he said; 'but there's Nellie, God bless her, come to see me off! I must shake hands with her before we start, and there's just time.'

"It was a bright, sunshiny face, that of a young woman of about twenty, that I saw welcome him; handsome, everybody would have said it was; but there was a look of courage, and high resolve; soul and intellect were both there.

"I could not act as on the parting, so I turned away, and sought a seat in the cars.

"I found an old friend on the train, General Powell, after we had run about twenty miles or so, and discussed business and politics, I proposed a smoke. They all know me on this line,' I said, 'and we'll go into the baggage car, where we'll be alone.

"I exchanged a word or two with the baggage-master, asking after his family, as I always did, and then took a seat near the front of the car, so as to get the air from the open door, for the day was sultry and warm. The coal and water tank was just ahead of us, and beyond that the locomotive, for we were at the front of the train. I could see the tall, soldierly figure of Charley, as he stood at his post, with his hand on the rail, and beside him, his assistant, looking like Cyclops, begrimmed with dust and smoke.

"The Sweetwater road as you know, runs through a very picturesque region, winding, for the most part, by the banks of the Sweetwater itself; frequently terraced along low hills; with, here and there a tunnel; and, what is more to the point of my story, innumerable curves. We were rattling and surging on, when, suddenly, I saw, not far ahead, a puff of smoke around a rocky curve, and directly afterwards, an express train came rushing into sight, heading for us, at full speed.

"The peculiar shriek which is the signal for 'down brakes,' was instantaneous from both trains; but I saw, at once, that it would be useless; the velocity of each was so great, the distance so small, that collision was inevitable. We were going at the rate of thirty miles an hour, and the express at a rate of forty, the two together making a speed of seventy miles an hour; it was a question of seconds, therefore, when we should crash into each other.

"I started to my feet, not with any intention of flight, but with a sort of instinct that, since I was to die, I would die standing. I have been in twenty battles, as you all know; desperate ones most of them. I have had shot and shell falling about me literally like rain. I have even seen that rare thing, a bayonet charge. But I never before felt that I was certain to die, that there was no hope whatever, as I felt, that moment.

"After one quick look at the approaching locomotive, that, even in that single instant, seemed to grow, from its rapid approach, to twice the size it had been an hour, I glanced at Charley, anxious to see how he, who would be the first of the street, would take it. I had watched him under fire, more than once, and knew he was the bravest of the brave. But this was different. It was more like leading a forlorn hope singly, in a narrow breach, than anything else; but it was even worse than that; there might be one chance in ten thousand, there, of escape; here there was none. I did not expect Charley to jump from his engine, as many would have done. I knew he was too brave for that. But I did look for some sign of emotion, though not exactly of fear. There was none, however, except the tightening of the lips, and the eagle-like look that came into his eyes. His cheek grew paler. Not one eye lash quivered, but that intense gaze did not leave the locomotive for an instant.

"All this passed in a moment, quicker, if possible, than an lightning flash. That stern tightening of the lips, that gleam of the eye, were the outward indications of the quick, comprehensive decision, he came to; for, in one moment, he had reviewed the whole situation, and in the single chance there was for escape; a chance I did not see, but which he did. Escape for the rest of us, however, but not for him. He was doomed, in any event; he realized that; perhaps we all were, but there was a possibility of saving the passengers; and it was his duty to do that, "come what might" to himself, as he said.

"Do you understand the exceptional bravery of this? Napoleon used to say, that very few men had four o'clock courage. He meant by that, that when men were roused from sleep, suddenly, in the gray dawn, by a surprise, it took some time to get their wits about them; they were dazed, they lost their presence of mind. Now this was even a more crucial trial. Here was a train off its time, not signaled, unexpectedly coming round a corner, not half a mile off, and, therefore, at the rate at which both trains were going, with but thirty seconds left, not merely to determine what to do, if anything could be done, but to do it. Nine men out of ten, yell ninety-nine out of a hundred, would have lost their presence of mind. Even most of those who might have retained it, would have sacrificed that thirty seconds in weighing the *pros and cons* of the situation. But Charley not only kept his nerves firm, and his intellect cool, but reviewed the state of affairs in a moment, and decided as instantaneously.

"'Jump back, Jim,' he cried, addressing his attendant, but not even looking around, while his voice rose, stern and sharp, over the thunder of the two trains. 'Uncouple me from the baggage car. Quick! It's the only chance!'

"It was the only chance. Why had I not thought of it? If the locomotive and tender could be unfastened from the rest of the train, the two former would dash forward, with accelerated velocity, would be the first to meet the shock of the collision; would act as a buffer; and would check, slightly, the speed; and thus, when the rest came in contact, would, perhaps, cause but little loss of life, if any. It was Leonidas throwing himself into the pass, but Leonidas alone, and Leonidas that might save the three hundred.

"Jim was only an ordinary stoker, but he had also been a soldier, where he had learned habits of implicit obedience. He said to me, afterwards, that he did not stop to think. 'To tell the truth, colonel,' were his words, 'I was too scared to think. But I did as I was told, hardly knowing I did it; you saw me, you and General Powell, don't you remember; and how I uncoupled the baggage car just in time?'

"I do remember. I behold it all again, as vividly as at that moment. I seem to hear the quick, sharp words of command, like nothing so much as the crack of a rifle; then I see Jim, black and begrimmed, leap backwards, tug at a coupling; then the locomotive and tender dart ahead, as if shot from a battery; then came a wild thud, the crash of iron, and splitting of wood, two locomotives leaping up in the air a gush of fire, an explosion that shook the earth."

The colonel passed his hand across his eyes, as if to shut out the sight, drew a deep breath and went on.

"In another second we were upon them. At me, I thought that we too, were to rise. But apart from the fact that the brakes had at last, begun to tell, our momentum had been further diminished by the detaching of the tender, and when we dashed against the mass of ruin, the shock was only sufficient to throw us off our feet, and crush in the forward part of the baggage car. There had been just time for us to retreat to the rear of the car, before the crash."

The colonel resumed, more quietly, after a moment.

"Charley was found, a few feet from the tragedy, on a bank, where the force of the collision had flung him. He had died in stantaneously, the physicians said. Fortunately, he was not disfigured in the face at least.

"He was buried at the cemetery, where I went to-day. A few of us united to erect a simple monument over him, and every year I go there and lay a wreath of *immortelles* upon it."

I heard, afterwards, I may say incidentally, that the monument had been put up almost entirely at the colonel's expense.

"A few of us" was his modest figure of speech.

"And the poor girl who was to have married him?" said our hostess, with a sigh.

"Life was over for her," answered the colonel. "He's was one of those natures that can love but once."

"It would have been a profanation to have loved any one else, after a hero like that."

"Yes!" He was silent for a moment. "But she was one that could not live without some object in life, so she became a hospital nurse, and when the yellow fever broke out last year, went down South. She was one of the first to go, and," hesitatingly, "one of the first to die. She died at Memphis."

"Poor, poor thing!"

"When the frosts came, her friends had brought North, and laid beside Charley," said the colonel; "And this year, I took out, as I shall, always, hereafter, TWO IMMORTELLES."

Outfit of a Cheyenne Chief.

A Topeka man named Schmidt has the full outfit of a Cheyenne Chief. The head dress is trimmed in the most fantastic style, having a small buffalo horn fastened to the front while the trail, which is very long, is covered with eagle feathers, so graded in size as to place all the longest ones at the top and the smaller ones along the trail until they reach the ground, and every feather has a tip of human hair attached to it. The shield is of buffalo hide, stretched on a hoop, and is painted in the gaudy manner usual with the Indian. The hoop is fringed all around with the scalps of Utes, Comanches and five white women. The quiver is very long and made of otter skin, and its contents are finished up in better style than even Indian arrows are usually; they are unusually long, as is also the bow. There is also a spear in the outfit which was in the Custer fight, and which is rusted with blood. It and the shield were the property of the brave, Wolfbelly, who sent them to Mr. Schmidt with the message that he had killed many a white man from behind the shield, and that the spear was dyed with the blood of the white braves who were killed in the Custer fight.

Given Up by Doctors.

Is it possible that Mr. Godfrey is up and at work, and cured by so simple a remedy?

We assure you that it is true that he is entirely cured, and with nothing but Hop Bitters; and only six days ago his doctors gave him up and said he must die. [illegible] HOP BITTERS [illegible]

Our Surplus Savings.

With successful return to specie payments a question which has been coming more and more into prominence during the last five years, requires to be answered: How shall we invest our 'surplus' capital? For many years it was quite the fashion for the workingman and woman to look upon the savings banks of the country as the chief bulwark against hard times, and from a sixpence, up, deposits could be made and interest secured.

But the long period of depression, and the lesson it has taught, has changed all that. The vast number of failures among the savings institutions of the country, and the wrecks of little fortunes that were numbered among the hoardings, have shown most conclusively that some other way in which surplus money could be safely invested, and yet pay an interest, is a necessity of the hour.

Without reverting to the unpleasant banking history of the past ten years in detail, it is enough to say that it has been abundantly proven that no private institution, of whatever name or character, can pay an interest on deposits that are subject to check at sight. Money, to pay a profit, must be profitably invested; and this cannot be done by savings banks, where it is liable to be called for at any moment. In brief, it is impossible to loan money, and at the same time keep it on hand as the records of all the defunct and suspended banking insitutions show. This fact has come to be well understood, since the financial agitation first began its career. What, then, shall we do with our surplus savings?

In England there is an advantageous opening for investments in the Postal Savings, and in France there is a somewhat similar institution, of which working men and women largely avail themselves; but in the United States the nearest parallel is the Government loan. What the depositor wants, primarily, is safety — absolute safety; and this he secures in the Government bond. The whole wealth of the nation is pledged for payment. The honor of our people is staked on their redemption. No private institution can compare for a moment with the advantages offered by the Government in its bonds. The people have already proved this, by the way in which they have subscribed to the Four per Cents. True, the amount of interest is not large, as contrasted with the rates offered by many savings banks, but it is certain, and the principal is safe. That Congress has done wisely in authorizing the putting on the market of bonds of small denomination is now conceded, and it is in this direction that our surplus savings will gravitate.

Long and Short Sleepers.

Seamen and soldiers, from habit, can sleep when they will and wake when they will. Captain Barclay, when performing his wonderful feat of walking 1,000 miles in as many consecutive hours, obtained such a mastery over himself that he fell asleep the minute he lay down. The faculty of remaining asleep for a length of time is possessed by some individuals. Such was the case with Quin, the celebrated player, who would slumber for twenty-four hours successively; with Elizabeth Parkins, who slept for a week or a fortnight at a time; with Mary Lyell, who did the same for successive weeks; and with many others, more or less remarkable. A phenomenon of an opposite character is sometimes observed, for there are other individuals who can subsist on a surprisingly small portion of sleep. The celebrated General Elliot was an instance of this kind; he never slept more than four hour out of the twenty-four. In all other respects he was strikingly abstinent, his food consisting wholly of bread, water and vegetables. In a letter communicated to Sir John Sinclair by John Gordon, Esq., of Swine, mention is made of a person named John Mackey, of Skerry, who died in Strathnave, in the year 1797, aged ninety one; he only slept on an average of four hours in the twenty-four, and was a remarkable robust and healthy man. Frederick the Great, of Prussia, and the illustrious surgeon, John Hunter, only slept five hours during the same period. The celebrated French general, Pichegro, informed Sir Gilbert Blaine that during a whole year's campaign, he had not allowed himself above one hour's sleep in the twenty-four.

Ten Terrible Seconds.

Literally, the life of young Archibald Fergus was hanging, for ten terrible seconds, by a single thread. He was a shepherd lad, dwelling in a valley near Dunbar, and familiar with every mountain path and towering cliff of that picturesque locality. In one of his hillside rambles his keen eye discovered signs of an eagle's eyrie upon a narrow edge that jutted out from the face of a steep precipice. He summoned four or five of his young companions, and, having provided themselves with a strong rope, they proceeded to climb the mountain with the purpose to capture the eaglets. To scale the precipice was impossible, but they, by a circuitous route, succeeded in reaching the top of it, and from the overhanging brink they could look down upon the ledge below, where the eagle had built its nest. The only way to reach this ledge was for one of the party to be let down till its level was reached; for the edge of the rock fairly overhung its base, and there was not so much as a shrub or crevice to which to cling. Archibald, as the leader of the expedition, assumed the perilous task of the descent; and looping one end of the rope so as to afford himself a seat, he secured the other end around an immense boulder and permitted himself to be let down by the strong hands of his companions, who had performed that service for him on many a similar expedition. In that way he had descended to within a few feet of the ledge, when he heard the whirr of wings and the rush of heavy bodies through the air, and he knew that the parent birds were hastening to the rescue of their young. An eagle, male or female, knows no fear when its eyrie is attacked, but enters at once into combat with the intruder. Archibald knew this well enough, and he had taken the precaution to thrust his dirk into his girdle, with which he felt quite able to defend himself against the furious onslaught of the feathered foe. Drawing the trusty weapon, he awaited the attack and had not long to wait; with screams of rage the eagles pounced upon him. Protecting his eyes as best he could with the sleeve of his coarse shirt, he struck rapid and well aimed blows at his winged assailants, and succeeded in thrusting the keen blade into the throat of one and into the bosom of the other, so that, after a few swoops, they abandoned the contest and clung, bleeding and dying, to the ledge where their eaglets were waiting them. Archibald sheathed his dagger, and looking up, shouted to his friends, who had passed while the fight progressed, to continue the descent. But, in looking up, a terrible sight was revealed to him. He perceived that, while [illegible] the keen edge of his [illegible] rope so that all [illegible] asunder. He grew faint in expectation of being dashed to pieces on the rocks a thousand feet below; and in another second, he would have been so dashed to death, but that, before the second was over, and just as the rope parted, he was lowered sufficiently to be able to spring upon the ledge, which fortunately he struck and managed to maintain his balance there, although it afforded him scarcely a foothold. However, his companions, aware of what had happened, speedily readjusted the rope, lowered it to him again, and he was soon hauled up in safety, not even forgetting, in his fright, to capture the two eaglets and bear them with him triumphantly as mementos of his adventure.

Life in a Snow Hut.

Professor L. Lummelein, of Wisconsin, naturalist of the Arctic expedition on board the ship Florence, has written the following letter to a friend in Milwaukee. From St. Johns to Cumberland Sound we encountered only four terrible gales making the passage in fifteen days—going over the same distance in thirty-five hours that took us sixteen days last year, when we were forty-one days to our first harbor. When we left our winter harbor (July 7th, or more properly the 19th, as this was the date we fairly got underway) we took the ice and worked through two hundred and fifty miles of it. It was here that the schooner got jammed and sprung a leak that closed after we got to anchor on the Greenland coast, and reopened on the 19th of October off Sable. As you know there was no expedition to meet us, so we had to go back again to Cumberland with our sixteen Esquimaux and thirty dogs, with all their accouterments. We had but got fairly started when the wind sprung up from the southeast. It soon increased to a fair gale, and kept increasing. We were in close proximity to the heavy Baffin's Bay back (the heaviest ever known—no vessel got through), and drifting right into it. We lay hove to four days, and when it cleared we found ourselves in the mouth of Exeter Sound, two hundred miles to the westward of our course. We had drifted all this time among hundreds of icebergs without getting out of any. The poor Esquimaux were battened down in the hold all this time, and thirty wild dogs running the decks. This was the heaviest gale we have encountered, and came within an ace of tripping the schooner many times. One sea swept everything off the decks and one the house, but we only lost four dogs. So much, briefly, for the passage. My companion and I lived in a snow hut eight months on a small island. No light but a tin box with an oil burner in it, and burning seal oil. Our allowance of fuel gave out two months before the cold weather did. Our greatest cold was in January. It was fifty-two degrees, or eighty-two degrees below freezing point. The mercury exposed in a dish froze solid, so as to be handled like a chip, at forty-two degrees. The heaviest snow fell on June 5th, 6th and 7th, and I walked ashore on the ice on the 14th of July. On the last day of April I undertook a long journey with some Esquimaux with dog teams, and while sleeping alongside of the shed, thirty-five miles from land, with a forty mile north wind blowing and a temperature of forty-one degrees, I either froze or caught cold in the first finger of my left hand, which laid me up from land until the end of July, and I now have a much deformed and nearly useless finger. I froze my nose times without number, even after I made a thick covering of some heavy cloth your mother gave me for the purpose. I substituted fine reindeer skin while traveling, which answered better. One of the sailors froze a foot so badly that he was laid up for seven months. This was in November, while trying to take care of a whale. I have not been sick a day since I left New London. My bunk is just six feet long, two and one-half feet wide, and the same height. In this space I slept, worked and studied. In it I kept three guns, all my clothes, bedding, forty-two books, pipes, tobacco and a hundred other things. You shake your head, and would say, if you knew Esquimaux, *"Kinnati ebin shangleating."* But it is the fact.

An Ingenious Rat-Trap.

How is the cunning little creature to be caught? The answer is simple; a man's brain is bigger than a rat's; set your cunning against his, and you will win. Here is one plan adopted by a gentleman who had tried the usual traps in vain. In a store-room was a barrel of maize-flour, of which the rats were enormously fond, and their habit was to climb up to a shelf, run along it, leap down on the head and feast. Good. Our friend took another barrel, and of the head he made a trap. He took it out, and treating it as a globe, he made a wire North and South pole, which, when placed in corresponding holes in the cask, allowed the lid to spin round easily on its pivots, and return directly to its natural horizontal position. When ready this cask was placed in the stead of the flour cask, its head fixed firmly, and covered thickly with the sweet Indian meal. The rats came leaping down as usual, feasted, and went away. This was kept up for a couple of nights, fresh flour being placed on the head, and duly eaten. Then came the Nemesis. The next night that barrel was half-filled with water, the head glued and thickly sprinkled with flour, and then left loose, swinging so easily that on the first leaping down there was a slip and a scramble, followed by a hollow splash, but the lid resumed its position, covering the drowning enemy, and placing itself ready to entrap the next. For months that trick succeeded well, four or five rats being taken each night, and the place was at last cleared.

A Comical Scene.

There was a comical scene at a railway station in Birmingham a fortnight ago. A young English couple had been in the habit of meeting together on one of the platforms, in order to exchange words of tender import. They met, as some young ladies and gentlemen have a way of doing, without the knowledge of their parents or guardians, and an irascible aunt of the damsel, hearing of the clandestine courtship, went down to the station in a towering rage, determined to ferret out the whole matter, and chastise the offenders in a manner that they would not forget. The fond lovers came together as usual and promenaded over the well-known and to them almost sacred ground. But just when the young man was apparently breathing his tenderest sentiments into the willing ear of the blushing maid, whack came a gingham umbrella on the top of his head, and the ardent swain had a narrow escape from measuring his length upon the pavement. The old lady, not content with assaulting the lover, turned upon her niece, and served her in a similar manner, the gingham being flourished vigorously for several minutes, to the intense amusement of a crowd of spectators.

A [illegible] little daughter, called upon [illegible] gave "The health of [illegible] all the world." [illegible] world, for their [illegible]

A Male Cleopatra.

Gresham is a good subject to begin a history with, for it has what is earlier than history—tradition and romance. The story of the Grasshopper is a pretty one, only the rude hand of the antiquary sets it all aside by sternly proving that Gresham was no foundling, but born in wealth. There are plenty of tales left. How is it with this? It is gravely related in a work called "Lawson's History of Banking" that the Spanish Embassador to the English Court having extolled the great riches of his King, the master of the Indies, and of the grandees of Spain, before Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Gresham, who was present, told him that the Queen had subjects who at one meal expended not only as much as the daily revenues of the King, but also of all the grandees, and added: "This I will prove any day and lay you a heavy wager on it." So Gresham outbragged the Spaniard, in his own line. The Embassador, having his time, came unawares to the mansion of Sir Thomas in Bishopsgate, and dined with him, when, finding only an ordinary meal, he said: "Well, sir, you have lost your stake. "Not at all," answered Sir Thomas, "and this you shall presently see." He then pulled a box from his pocket, and taking out one of the largest and most lustrous pearls, showed it to the Embassador. After which he ground it down and drank the dust in a glass of wine to the health of the Queen, his mistress. "My Lord Embassador," said Sir Thomas, "you know I have often refused £15,000 for this pearl. Have I lost or won?" "I yield the wager as lost," said the Embassador; "and I do not think there are four subjects in the world that would do as much for their sovereign." Legend tracks the man. Here is one that would do for a mediæval saint, and also from Lawson. It must be borne in mind that the street before the Grasshopper—that is '68—was then used as the bourse of London, which is not unlikely. Gresham trading to the East Indies, by which he is reported to have made much money, at one time was disconcerted by the non-arrival of some ships, which, it is alleged, had caused him much embarrassment. While despondingly walking in Lombard street, a sailor came up to him and presented a letter which conveyed the joyful intelligence that two of the ships had arrived, and that the box the bearer would deliver contained some diamonds and pearls of great value as a sample of the riches the ships had brought home. Perhaps it was a large pearl out of this box or out of the two ships which figured in the other tale. After getting the good news on the bourse, Gresham could do no other than found, at his own cost, an exchange, laying the first stone on June 7, 1566; and on January 27th it was opened by Queen Elizabeth. The Queen's majesty, attended by her nobility, entered the bourse on the south side, and after she had viewed every part thereof, and seen a kind of industrial exhibition of all sorts of the finest wares in the city, she caused the same bourse, by a herald a trumpet, to be proclaimed "The Royal Exchange," and to be so called thenceforth and not otherwise, and so it has been.

Habits of a Business Man.

Is always at the head of his business, well knowing that if he leaves it, it will leave him.

Holds as a maxim that he whose credit is suspected is not to be trusted.

Is constantly examining his books, and sees through all his affairs as far as care and attention will enable him.

Balances regularly at stated times, and then makes out and transmits all his accounts current to his customers, both at home and abroad.

Avoids as much as possible all sorts of accommodations in money matters, and lawsuits, where there is the least hazard.

He is economical in his expenditures, always living within his means.

Keeps a memorandum book in his pocket, in which he notes every particular relative to appointments, addresses and petty cash matters.

Is cautious how he becomes security for any person, and generous when urged by motives of humanity.

Let a man act strictly upon these hints; when once begun they will be easy to continue.

Take pleasure in your business, and it will be your recreation.

Hope for the best, prepare for the worst, and manfully bear whatever happens.

Custer's Death.

The Indians say that, after the stampede, Custer tried to rally [illegible] around him. He was [illegible] air and not a cut [illegible] Two or three [illegible] the Indians will [illegible] of the soldiers [illegible] fired at him [illegible] the case [illegible] ing about [illegible] volves on [illegible] over [illegible] that [illegible]

of justice forms the basis of every transaction, and regulates the conduct of the upright man of business.

He is strict in keeping his engagements.

Does nothing carelessly or in a great hurry.

Employs nobody to do what he can easily do himself.

Keeps everything in its proper place.

Leaves nothing undone that ought to be done, and which circumstances permit him to do.

Keeps his designs and business from the views of others.

Is prompt and decisive in his dealings and does not overtrade his capital.

Prefers short credits to long ones, and cash to credit at all times, either in buying or selling, and small profits in cases of little risk, to chance of better gains with more hazzard.

He is clear and explicit in all his bargains.

Leaves nothing of consequence to his memory which he can and ought to commit to writing.

Keeps copies of important letters and has all letters, invoices and business documents put away in an orderly manner, so that on occasion may be easily referred to.

Is always at the head of his business, well knowing that if he leaves it, it will leave him.

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The Record

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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$1.50 per annum, strictly in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES given on application.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1879.

Secretary Sherman is reported to be a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of Ohio.

The Elfreth financial difficulty in Millville has been compromised. Mr. E.'s bondsmen get the Scull property, corner of High and Vine streets, in Millville, and $1,000 in cash.

The Camden Daily Post and the Mauricetown Pilot have both been enlarged and otherwise improved. We are pleased to see this evidence of prosperity in these two enterprising papers.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States meets at Saratoga Springs, New York, on May 15. The West Jersey Presbytery will be represented by Rev. Dr. V. D. Reed, of Camden, and Rev. Henry L. Mayers, of Millville.

Camden has been considerably exercised recently by the disappearance of Barton Lowe, a prominent citizen. He was a pillar in Centenary M. E. church, a Temperance and Political Reformer, and stood high among all classes. It is supposed he has gone to Colorado.

The Bordentown Greenback Club, at a recent meeting, denounced the Hon. Hezekiah B. Smith, "as a liar, a traitor, and a fraud; and that we believe it to be our duty, in the interest of the cause we have espoused, to see that he never has another opportunity to betray the Greenback-Labor party of this District."

A raid is being made into the Indian Territory from Kansas on the plea that a gold mine has been discovered. Gold or no gold we hope the army folks will not only dispossess but "shoot on the spot" every white man found within Poor Lo's dominions. President Hayes has issued a Proclamation warning the people to keep off, but no attention is being paid to it, and Gen. Sheridan, with about 1,500 troops, is going to the front. It is thought the general will declare marshal law in the Territory. At all events it is to be hoped that he may be successful in ridding the country of the whites.

The negro exodus from the South still continues, and the suffering among the blacks out there is said to be fearful. No provisions and no money to buy any with. The Mayor of Wyandott, Kansas, has issued a proclamation, giving notice to captains of steamboats, that they will be arrested and severely punished if they "dump" any of them, men, women and children, are collected at St. Louis, having no money to get further and living on what they can pick up. In Congress, a few days ago, Senator Ingalls, of Kansas, proposed a measure for the relief of the refugees, but it was laid over.

MR. EDITOR: The subject of what might very properly be called "Domestic Emigration," is largely occupying the public mind. The continued "hard times," with the change in the mode of conducting trade in our large cities, is compelling persons of moderate me[illegible] to de[illegible] new modes of procuring a l[illegible] small traders are rapidly being crushed out by men of large capital. The general use of labor-saving machinery has displaced thousands of men, who, but a few years ago, earned a comparatively comfortable living by hand labor. These causes, among others, less prominent, have driven thousands of persons to look for homes away from the cities, and to desire a course of life less liable to the vicissitudes of change and uncertainty. Agriculture, while yielding no fabulous profits, promises an almost certain security against absolute want. A small tract of land, paid for, will secure an abundance of food. A comfortable house can be built for a moderate sum, and a condition of decent independence maintained at a cost, that in the city, yields nothing beyond misery, if not degradation. Thousands of persons are turning these facts over in their minds daily, and are asking the question: "Where can we go to settle and better our condition?" Emigrants are swarming into Kansas, Nebraska and Texas. Florida is gradually filling up with a class who are lured by the visions of orange groves, and a delicious climate. Even the Southern States, notwithstanding the stupidity of their people, who seem determined to resist all advantages offered by wealth and enterprise finding their way among them, are still attracting settlers from the North. Equal to the Far West for persons of moderate means, and quite equal to Florida in salubrity of climate, and tho' without orange groves, capable of producing vineyards that may yield as rich a harvest, New Jersey presents attractions with which the public are not familiar. From that very valuable publication, "The First Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of New Jersey," the fact may be learned that there are in South Jersey a million of acres of unoccupied lands; the great bulk of it lying within a limit, declared by highly respectable medical authority, to be "entirely free from intermittent and remittent fevers." A tract of country of remarkable salubrity. Until within a few years past, it has been the fashion to decry these lands as barren wastes, lacking all fertility and not susceptible to high cultivation. The fallacy of these opinions has of late years been thoroughly exploded. It is now demonstrated that on almost every foot of the light soil of Southern New Jersey, crops may be raised equal to those grown on the heavier lands of the adjoining States. Their adaptability to fruit raising is beyond question. Take the first cost of fifty acres of this unimproved land, and by the application of the proper fertilizers, increase that cost until it is equal to that of fifty acres of Pennsylvania land, and you will have a place, in point of productiveness, that cannot be surpassed by any section within the limits of the Middle States. The position of New Jersey, as it relates to markets for its produce, is unequalled; having the two most populous cities of the country upon its borders and within a few hours time from its remotest point.

New Jersey is no "El Dorado" and does not pretend to be; but it is salubrious in [illegible] of the best [illegible] its advantages will be better known and appreciated. In the meantime, it would be well if some means should be taken to bring more prominently before the people the facts to which I have so briefly alluded. Get the "Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor and Industries of New Jersey," and see what is said.

EMIGRANT.

Our Book Table.

Airy Fairy Lilian. A Novel. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co. 60c. Another charming tale by the author of "Phyllis" and "Molly Bawn" will be sure to prove an attraction in the fields of literature, especially as it is fascinating in style, breezy in tone and beautiful in its descriptions. Lilian is a delightful character which the author has worked up with skill and painted with a hand that knew only the good and beautiful. It is for sale in Philadelphia by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

"Dournof," a Russian Story, by Henry Greville, is published this day by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia. "Dournof" was written in Russia during Madame Greville's residence in St. Petersburg, and is a graphic story of Russian life, containing careful studies of Russian character, which are most admirable, and is far superior to any of her other works. The story bears some resemblance to "Dosia" and to "Pretty Little Countess Zina," but is more interesting, all the characters being masterpieces of character drawing, while there is an ease and naturalness about each of the characters that makes the volume very entertaining and very enjoyable. One gets a good deal of valuable history, and of interesting facts pertaining to the people of Russia, from such stories as this, every page of which shows the hand of a powerful and experienced author. Henry Greville, indeed, is a charming and exquisite writer. Marie Stewart, the translator, has done her work well, and in the most thorough manner, in the English version she has made of this attractive story. "Dournof" is published in a large square duodecomo volume, paper cover, price 50 cents, in uniform style with Petersons' editions of "Bonne-Marie," "Dosia," etc., etc., and will be found for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents, and on all Rail Road Trains, or copies of it will be sent to any one, to any place at once, on their remitting the price in a letter to the Publishers, T. B. Peterson & Brothers, Philadelphia, Pa.

Our Public School—Roll of Honor.

For the week ending May 2d:

PRINCIPAL DEPARTMENT.

Carrie Sykes,	Lizzie Paul,
Bell Abbott,	Mary Mattix,
Georgia Sykes,	Mary Hudson,
Robie Ingersoll,	Emma Veal,
Mary Taylor,	Cora Smallwood.

INTERMEDIATE DEPARTMENT.

Lizzie Sykes,	Tommy Barrett.
Lottie Barrett,	Jerusha Eberhardt,
John Gifford,	Lizzie Gandy,
Joseph Wrigley,	Willie Veal,

Pupils must obtain an average of 90 in all studies pursued; 95 in attendance and punctuality, and 100 in deportment in order to have their names on this list.

C. E. MORSE, Principal.

It may be observed that no attempt is made to hunt up out of the way or unknown places to find names to endorse Simmon's Liver Regulator;

Hon. Alexander H. Stephens.
John W. Duckworth, Sandy.
General John B. Gordon, U. S. Senator.
Hon. John Gill Shorter, ex-Governor of Ala.
Rev. David Wills, D. D., President Oglethorp College.
Bishop Pierce (of Ga.)
Hon. James Jackson (firm Howell, Cobb & James Jackson,) Attorney at Law, Macon, Georgia.
Jno. B. Cobb.
R. L. Mott, Columbus, Ga.

ABSECON, May 8.

MR. EDITOR: I see in your last week's issue that "Old Pete" is dead, aged 16 years, now, sir, I can beat Old Pete. I had a cat that lately died, aged 19, and a regular ratter, by the name of "Coon." He was a resident of Salem county, where he was born, moved to Gloucester and from there to Atlantic county, where he died at a ripe old age.

W. T. C.

The Rev. A. B. Kendig, pastor of a church in Worcester, Mass., in his prayer just before his farewell sermon, asked the Lord "to bless the one who, a bough hidden from sight, yet contributes so much to the musical part of our worship!" and then as if fearing he would be misunderstood, added: "O Lord, I mean the boy who blows the organ."

They tried to kill a book agent at Omaha last week. He was robbed, thrown into the river, knocked off the cars, tossed from a high bridge into the river again, and in two hours he was around with an illustrated Bible, trying to get a subscription from the head of the attacking party.

Mr. Woodbridge, of Hillsboro, Texas, went into a drug store, drew a revolver, compelled a clerk to give him some strychnine, said that he would shoot anybody who tried to prevent his suicide, took the poison, and died with the cocked weapon in his hands.

The widow of ex-Postmaster-General Alexandria W. Randall still thrives as a raiser of cattle upon her lands in Nebraska. For several years, it is said, her sales of stock have reached $6,000 a year, and her herd is as large again as it was when she assumed the management.

A Boston telegraph clerk smiled when he gave a man this message from his wife: "Unio us a child is born, nine feet long by two feet wide;" but the man understood it meant that he should buy an illuminated Christmas text.

"Mamma, may I go to Bridget's cousin's wife's funeral to-morrow?" Mamma—"No, my dear; you went to a party last night and the matinee to-day. I think you have had amusements enough for the present."

The San Francisco Chronicle reports a shower of several thousand herrings near a cemetery in that city on the evening of April 26. They were not pickled, and there is not salt enough in the story to save it.

The Rev. J. W. Cole has been shut out of his Methodist pulpit in Charlemont, Mass., because he disciplined his wife with a horse-whip when she refused to hear him preach.

The weather continues very changeable in Central New York. A few days ago a man in that country was sunstruck right at the close of a snow storm because he couldn't get his ulster off quick enough.

Mary Cosgrove, aged thirty-five, was hired to instruct James N. Warren, aged seventeen, in music and French, in New Orleans. After six lessons, they eloped together.

[illegible]

Camden was considerably agitated again on Wednesday morning by the announcement that on the evening previous Mr. Samuel F. Fries, a gentleman of high standing in the community, had been arrested and held to bail by Justice Tarr in $1,500 on a charge of conspiring with the absconded Barton Lowe to defraud the heirs of the Rebecca Wilson estate of $3,000 by issuing a fraudulent mortgage upon land already sold to other parties. The arrest of Fries was at the instance of John H. Fort, Esq., attorney for the heirs.

"It is a standing rule of our church," said one clergyman to another, "for the sexton to wake up any man that he may see asleep." "I think," returned the other, "that it would be much better for the sexton, when a man goes to sleep under your preaching, to wake you up!"

There is a bill before the Missouri Legislature which provides that a qualified voter who fails or refuses to vote for three consecutive State elections shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and forfeit his right to hold any office of honor or profit under the State.

"A faded, love-stricked maiden of thirty-five" (so runs the local chronicle), in Staunton, Va., sued "a careless, good-looking country bumpkin of twenty-five" for breach of promise of marriage. The jury gave her $640.

Ex-"Boss" Shepherd of Washington, has been offering to bet $100 to $50 that no other man than Grant will be mentioned as a Presidential candidate in the next National Republican Convention.

The rich young lady who recently married a horse-car driver had taken to heart Sir Joseph Porter's pronunciamento, that "love is a front platform on which all ranks meet."

A woman dropped a ten-cent piece into a contribution box in the Hyde Park (Mass.) Roman Catholic Church in a manner that, as the priest thought, showed unwillingness, and he insisted upon her taking back the coin.

Neither of the two wives of Albert W. Childress of Salem, Ind., would prosecute him for bigamy, but his less tender hearted daughter swore out a warrant for his arrest.

The fact that there were 1,068 more boys than girls born in Ohio last year would probably indicate that they intend to keep up the supply of office-holders.

A Germantown dog tried to drink ten quarts of milk in ten consecutive hours, on Thursday. He made 347 laps and tipped over the dish.

The high civilization of Massachusetts did not prevent the recent tarring and feathering of a man in Hampshire county.

An Amsterdam newspaper speaks of a man who was fatally injured while attempting to commit suicide.

A Sheriff's officer in Greenfield, Mass., attached the clothes of a debtor's wife and little child.

Last year 51,592 Ohioans were married, and 1,997 divorces were granted.

Five Newark firms are now sending axes and hatchets to Mexico.

MARINE RECORDS.

[For the information of the uninitiated, it is proper to state that all vessels reported in this column are either owned or manned by Atlantic county men.]

Schr. Vapor, Bartlett, passed down from Delaware Breakwater 4th inst.
Schr. Mary Haley, Corson, at Phila. 1st inst. from Pawtucket.
Schr. Jennie N Huddell, Cranmer, cleared at Phila. 1st inst. for Boston.
Schr. Mary Haley, Corson, cleared at Phila. 1st inst. for Boston.
Schr Mary D Ireland, Elliott, cleared at Windsor N S 26th ult. for Phila.
Schr. Estelle Day, Tracey, sailed from Somerset 30th ult. for Phila.
Schr. Elisa A Scribner, Scull, sailed from Providence 30th ult. for Phila.
Schr Jennie E Simmons, Grace, sailed from Charleston 1st inst. for Georgetown.
Schr. J B Anderson, ——, sailed from Savannah 1st inst for Bridgeport.
Schr. Mary Haley, Corson, passed up from Newcastle 4th inst.
Schr. Estelle Day, Tracey, passed up from Newcastle 4th inst.
The following schooners at Phila 3d inst:
Electa Bailey, Smith, from Boston,
Mable Rose, Allen, from Boston.
A M Edwards, Snedecor, from Georgetown.
The following schooners cleared at Phila. 3d inst:
Electa Bailey, Smith, for Beverly.
Mabel Rose, Allen, for Boston.
H M Buell, Ireland, for Boston.
The following schooner at Boston 3d inst:
Wm L Elkins, Ludlam, from Baltimore.
H W Anderson, Babcock, from Phila.
D & J Lee, Smith, from Phila.
Schr Emma C Rommel, Love, at Delaware Breakwater 5th inst.
Schr. Rachel Seaman, Seaman, passed up from Newcastle 5th inst.
Schr. J C Cottingham, Ayres, passed up from Newcastle 5th inst
Schr. Grace Vandusen, Reeves, passed up from Newcastle 5th inst.
Bark George W Sweeney, Hewett, passed up from Newcastle 5th inst.
The following schooners at Phila. 5th inst:
Georgie Clark, Bartlett, from Boston.
Laura Robinson, Scull, from Fire Island.
Estelle Day, Tracey, from Somerset.
Elisa A Scribner, Scull, from Providence.
Chas Lawrence, Shaw, from New York.
The following schooners cleared at Phila. 5th inst:
E B Emory, Weeks, for Boston.
Elisa A Scribner, Scull, for Providence.
Estelle Day, Tracey, for Providence.
Georgie Clark, Bartlett, for Washington.
Laura Robinson, Scull, for Dover N H.
Schr. F L Godfrey, Godfrey, at Boston 5th inst. from Philadelphia.
Barkentine Jennie Sweeney, Hudson, at Boston 5th inst from Phila.
Schr. Lida Babcock, Dare, at Boston 5th inst. from Philadelphia.
Schr. Jessie W Starr, Benton, at Vineyard Haven 3d inst. from Phila. for Boston.
Schr. Lizzie D Small, Warwick, sailed from Dutch Island Harbor 1st inst for Phila.
The following schooners at Phila. 6th inst:
J C Cottingham, Ayres, from E Cambridge.
Mair & Cranmer, Coombs, from Boston.
Grace Vandusen, Reeves, from Boston.
Rachel Seaman, Seaman, from Boston.
Mary A Hood, Steelman, from Boston.
Lizzie D Small, Warwick, from Boston.
The following schooners cleared at Phila. 6th inst:
J C Cottingham, Ayres, for Cambridgeport.
Rachel Seaman, Seaman, for Boston.
Lizzie D Small, Warwick, for Medford.
Lena Hunter, Somers, for Boston.
A & E Hooper, Hooper, for Wilmington N C.
Laura V Ross, Allen, for Fall River.
Mary A Hood, Steelman, for Georgetown.
Mair & Cranmer, Coombs, for Saugus.
Charles Lawrence, Shaw, for Boston.
Schr Archer & Reeves, Smith, at Portland 4th inst. from Phila.
The following schooners at Lynn 5th inst:
L Q C Walters, Carlow, from Phila.
Emma G Edwards, Higbee, from Phila.
Emily H Taylor, Fisher, from Phila.
Schr. Vapor, Bartlett, at Boston 6th inst. from Phila
Schr. Jennie N Huddell, Cranmer, at Boston 6th inst from Phila.
Schr. A Trudell, Grace, at Pawtucket 5th inst. from Philadelphia.
Schr. J B Clayton, Gifford, at Fall River 3d inst. from Phila.
The following schooners at Phila. 7th inst:
Lottie K Friend, Collins, from Gloucester.
Sallie W Hay, Doughty, from Boston.
Georgie Clark, Bartlett, from Boston.
The following schooners cleared at Phila. 7th inst:
Grace A Weed, Perkins, for Gloucester.
Sallie W Hay, Doughty, for Boston.
H Crowell, Smith, for Boston.
[illegible] Hughes, at Boston 8th inst. from Phila.
[illegible] Hudson, at Boston 8th inst. from Phila.
[illegible] Phila.

—In a recent trip through West Jersey we noticed placards, "For Everyday Drink Our Pride Coffee," being a little interested in its meaning we undertook to find out with the following result: Messrs. Carpenter & Co., 116 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia, have this article done up in neat packages of one pound each. The label contains a beautiful vignette of a maiden of about sixteen summers, which we conclude means, Our Pride, which is the trade mark. The Messrs. C. are taking particular pains to have these goods above the standard. Get a sample package at once and try it. mch22 tf

Simmons' Liver Regulator or Medicine, is eminently a Family Medicine; and by being kept ready for immediate resort will save many an hour of suffering and many a dollar in time and doctors' bills.

After over Forty Years trial it is still receiving the most unqualified testimonials to its virtues from persons of the highest character and responsibility. Eminent physicians commend it for all diseases of the Liver,

AS AN EFFECTUAL SPECIFIC.

Opinion OF the Clergy.

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is certainly a specific for that class of complaints which it claims to cure. If any of our fellow beings are suffering from hepatic disorders and have doubts in relation to the efficacy of this popular preparation, we can only offer them the simple and candid argument of Philip to Nathaniel, "Come and see." Try the proposed remedy and then you can judge for yourselves.—Rev. David Wills, Pastor of Presbyterian church, Macon, Ga.

TAKE SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR!

THE SYMPTOMS of liver complaint are uneasiness and pain in the side. Sometimes the pain is in the shoulder, and is MISTAKEN for rheumatism. The stomach is affected with LOSS OF APPETITE and sickness, bowels in general COSTIVE, sometimes alternating with lax. The HEAD is troubled with pain, and dull, heavy sensation, considerable LOSS OF MEMORY accompanied with painful sensation of having LEFT UNDONE something which ought to have been done. Often complaining of weakness, DEBILITY and low spirits. Sometimes MANY of the above symptoms attend the disease, and at other times very few of them but the LIVER is generally the organ most involved.

THE CHEAPEST, PUREST AND BEST FAMILY MEDICINE IN THE WORLD!

FOR DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heart Burn, &c., &c.

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE,

MANUFACTURED BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Price, $1. Sold by all Druggists.

"My Kingdom for a Horse."

A HUSBAND'S SOLILOQUY.

Not long ago I loved a maid
Who lived some miles away,
And twice a week I rode to her
On father's dapple gray!
But father sold the faithful beast,
And bitter was my loss.
I sighed to see my love, and cried,
"My kingdom for a horse!"

She wrote a note: "My Charley, dear,
What keeps you, love, away?
I've watched and watched to see thee come
Upon thy dapple gray.
I fear thy love is not as gold,
But only worthless dross."
"O cruel world! I wildly cried,
"My kingdom for a horse"

I went on foot to seek her hand,
And her to church I led,
Three months have passed, and I have now
A broken heart and head.
My wife's a tartar! I have wounds
Which will my words endorse.
I would that leagues between us lay,
"My kingdom for a horse."

NOTE.

The man thus grieved would never buy
His clothes at Tower Hall;
His lack of taste provoked his wife,
Whose wrath on him did fall.
She used the broom upon his head,
And filled with keen remorse,
Like vanquished Richard, he exclaimed:
"My kingdom for a horse!"

We have undoubtedly a most magnificent stock of every description of Spring Clothing for Men's, Youths' and Boys' wear.

Our Order Department is filled with a choice line of goods to be made up to order at prices lower than ever

GARITEE, MASTEN & ALLEN,
Successor to
BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL.
523 and 525 MARKET.
511 and 513 MINOR St.

L. F. SCHIRMER'S
MILLINERY
EMPORIUM,
Egg Harbor City, N. J.

We have now on hand a full line of

Spring and Summer

GOODS!

and cordially invite the Ladies to call and inspect them. Variety Great—Prices Low. may 10 tf

Waverly House

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

Now open; heated rooms; ocean view; hot and cold sea-water baths in the house.

☞ *Terms Moderate.* ☜

John L. Bryant, Pro.

may 10 6mo.

Lafayette Excursion House

CORNER

Pacific and Mississippi Avenues,

Atlantic City, N. J.,

CHAS. PALMER, Prop.

may 10 6m.

For Sale or to Let.

The desirable cottage in May's Landing, late the residence of Capt. L. B. Clark is offered for sale or for rent, also the building adjoining, known as Clark's Hall. The [illegible] will be sold together or separately. [illegible] in the same manner. Possession given immediately. Apply to M. [illegible] or address JOHN CURTIN, [illegible] 96 and 98 West st., New York.

April 12, tf

Kuehnle's Hotel,

[illegible]

Buena Vista Township

Return of Unpaid Land Taxes for the year 1878.

Return of taxes laid on unimproved and untenanted land, and land tenanted by persons not the lawful owners, who are unable to pay their taxes, and on any real estate in the township of Buena Vista, county of Atlantic and state of New Jersey.

Cost on each name is $1 86; twelve per cent interest to be added from 20th day of December, 1878, to day of payment.

Name.	Location.	Tax.
Auffadine Vincent	Lincoln av	4 72
Adams C C	Landis av	13 06
Ass. of A. Pancoast est tax of 1877	Pancoastville	122.48
Brown L W (M D) 2 acres, 908; 13 acres 857; 10 acres, 907; ½ acre, 858		4 60
Baker Thomas	Lot 555	1 84
Blazer Jacob	New Germany	6 22
Billings James		28
Berry Sarah	near Downsville	4 13
Burling W R	3 lots, Landisville	2 77
Butler John	Lincoln av	1 00
Blair Jos & John (20 acres)	Post Road	3 68
Collins Wm & C S	near Friendship	65 32
Canople Granian	Landis av	1 84
Cedar Lake L co	Cedar Lake	78 60
Consley John	John Turpin's est	5 52
Doty Wm	1 lot in Landisville	92
Down C S	2 acres near Cedar Lake; 100 acres near A. Scott; and lots 1054, 1055, and 665	12 52
Dedrick Lewis	New Germany	6 48
Devine Peter	819	1 84
Down J W	Downsville; 2 houses and 1 blacksmith shop	14 72
Earle John	lot 815 ½ 816	3 23
Elliott Henry	lot 656	1 84
Earle James	½ 816	46
Field Levi est	May's Landing rd	10 44
Ferrell Wm T	Buena Vista	14 72
Hanna Geo L C	lots 640, 641, 642 643 and 644	7 36
Howarth Sarah	Tuckahoe & Maple	1 84
House Wm A	Blackwater, 80 acres; Parquer est, 10 acres	27 68
Howard Jonathan	Landis av	14 07
Hergothy & VanArman	near Cedar lake	10 13
Tax and costs of 1877		17 81
Holden Eli est	486, 497, 499, 500, 501, 502, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550	15 45
Hougbey Chas	817, 818	2 30
Hoppets est	½ of 557	92
Huester Dani est	1223, 1224	3 68
Jones David	near Ceda lake	4 41
Landis C K	variously located	174 25
Lansing E	19 acres 755, ½ 756, 2½ acres 906	5 52
McGargle Orlando, Landis av & Tuckahoe		2 96
Miller John W	747, 748, 749, 750, 605, 1009	11 04
Marshall T B	½ of 603	92
Matthews C W	½ 648, ½ 649, 702, 863, 909, 913, 956, 957, 958, 1004, 1005, 1008, 1008, 1046, 1048, 1089, 808, 907, 962	33 49
Magsame John	494	1 84
Morrow J J	Oak Road	7 88
Nelson J	3 acres 907, 7½ acres 806 5 acres 857, ½ 858	7 36
O'Conner Michael	Wheat road	5 52
O'Conner Patrick	"	5 52
Tax of 1877		9 43
Poole Geo H	Brewster road	16 56
Peterson Victor	Weymouth road	5 52
Rehmann Henry	1222	5 18
Roller Thos	995	2 94
Rittennouse C	4 acres 1017	73
Robinson S M	½ 806	1 84
Russell John	810	1 84
Royle Tanner	Wheat road	46
Rodich Albert	868	1 47
Royle Solomon C	Union road	1 84
Sovering Thos & Co	Blue Anchor	44 16
Shaw, Yanaman & co road near Dutch mill	Blue Anchor	1 84
Strong Galus	near Arch Scott	1 29
Swartz Peter c	Wheat road	8 36
Taylor Mrs. Jane	1045	1 84
Thompson C B	lot in Landisville	92
Veal Mathias, est	near Buena Vista	6 62
Woodford J D	Cedar Lake	20 36
Wireman Wm	½ 586	92
White H R (tax of 1877)	south side of Post road	5 51
Wansor John	Oak road	2 96
Tax of 1877		5 07
Young Wm T	Pancoast road	26 20
Owner not known	lot 594	5 00
"	112	5 00
"	854	5 00
"	729	5 00
"	1808	2 50
"	1730	2 50
"	1020	5 00

I, Richard C. Cake, do hereby certify that the above is a correct return of the taxes therein specified.

R. C. CAKE,
Collector.

Feb. 15, 1879.

Subscribed and sworn before me,

WILLIAM COLLINS,
Justice of the Peace.

We certify that the foregoing is a true and correct copy,

DANIEL DUROE,
Chairman of Com.

Attest,
C. A. Gross, Town Clerk.

Pursuant to an "Act to facilitate the collection of taxes in the township of Buena Vista, county of Atlantic" the chairman of the Township Committee will on

Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1879,

between the hours of one and four in the afternoon, at the Hotel of R C Cake, in Buena Vista, sell the land, tenements and hereditaments taxed to the foregoing named persons in said return, or so much thereof as may be sufficient to pay said taxes and the costs thereon.

By order of the committee,

DANIEL DUROE,
Chairman.

C. A. Gross, Clerk.
Dated May 3, 1879. may 10 6t

New Jersey Supreme Court.

Enoch C. Boice
vs. } In case
B. E. Elberidge. } Attachment.

Notice is hereby given that a writ of attachment, at the suit of Enoch C. Boice against the rights and credits, money and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of B. E. Elberidge, a non-resident debtor, for the sum of six hundred dollars, issued out of the Supreme Court of Judicature of New Jersey, on the fifth day of December, A. D. 1878, returnable and returned into court, duly executed, by the Sheriff of the county of Atlantic, on the third day of January, A. D., 1879.

BENJ. F. LEE,
Clerk.

WM. MOORE, Att'y for pl'ff.
Dated April 8, A. D., 1879. apl 10

Established in 1857.

NEWELL & RIDGWAY,

(Successors to Newell & Bro.)

IMPORTERS OF

Wines and Liquors.

And Dealers in Fine Old Whiskies.
Nos. 11 and 13 North Front street,

PHILADELPHIA.

A choice selection for family and medicinal use. PURITY GUARANTEED.

FLOUR!
J. G. ADAMS & CO.,
Manufacturers of Flour and Feed,
Haddonfield Mills.
Ready to Supply Customers.
Prices to Suit the Times.
Prompt to Cash Customers.
Facilities to Cash Buyers.
3m1y

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

NOW OFFER

IMMENSE LINES

OF

SPRING GOODS!

Which should be inspected by every buyer within reach of Philadelphia.

Those who do not visit the city can secure every advantage offered by our unrivalled stock and very low prices through the Mail Order Department.

PLEASE NOTE: We employ no agents. Send direct to the house for [illegible]

SPRING SILKS.

Black Silks of all reliable makes. Colored Silks in all the staple and fashionable colorings. The latest effects in Stripes, Checks, Jaspers, Louisines, &c. All Silk Novelties in immense assortments. Satins, Velvets, Foulards, Pekin Stripes, Damasses, Brocades, &c.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

A visit of inspection will verify our statement that we have the largest and best assorted stock of Spring and Summer Dress Goods, Paris Fabrics, novel in texture and design, at a small advance over cost of importation, and immense lines of PLAIN FABRICS, in assortment of textures and colorings quite bewildering.

SPRING HERNANIES AND GRENADINES

This stock is simply wonderful in variety of styles and textures. It includes All-Silk, All-Wool, Silk and Wool, Silk, Wool and Cotton, etc. At the same counters will be found the largest line of BUNTINGS ever offered at retail anywhere, in Blacks and Colors of every conceivable quality and price.

SPRING FOREIGN COTTONS.

The designs in foreign Cottons for the present Spring and Summer are particularly pleasing. The variety that we are showing from which to make selection, and the richness and elegance of our exclusive styles, must convince buyers, after a careful examination, that our stock cannot possibly be excelled.

SPRING COSTUMES FOR LADIES.

This season we present to buyers a new feature in dressmaking. Instead of high-priced imported suits out of the reach of every one, we offer costumes made of goods stylish and attractive in appearance, in styles taken from the latest Paris patterns, imported by ourselves, and marked at the most moderate prices.

SPRING SUITS FOR CHILDREN.

Our stock of these goods, as is universally acknowledged, is not even approached elsewhere. Our Commencement, Party and School Dresses are in neat, stylish and appropriate design, which can scarcely be improved upon. We have a large line of Suits made expressly for wear at the seashore, country and mountains, in stylish effects and at surprisingly low prices.

SPRING WRAPS, MANTLES, ETC.

We are showing all the newest styles in Silk, Camel's Hair, Diagonals, Drap d'Ete, &c.; also, a full line of Spring and Summer Sacques in Corduroy, Camel's Hair, Mottled, Plaid and Plain Cloths. Circulars, Ulsters and Mantles in every conceivable kind of light weight goods.

SPRING SHAWLS.

Real India Shawls, far below former prices; Paisley Shawls, with open centres, rich borders, and subdued colors; Thibet, Shetland and Zephyr Shawls in all colors, weaves and designs, at prices that defy competition.

SPRING CLOTHING FOR BOYS.

We have prepared for this Spring a stock of the most carefully made and stylish goods it is possible to procure, and have marked every garment on the basis of our uniformly low prices. Our stock is all new, and every garment of the latest styles of material and workmanship.

SPRING STAPLE GOODS.

Our stock of those goods, including Calicoes, Percales, Ginghams, Muslins, Sheetings, Flannels, etc., we are distributing to customers at one small uniform profit above first cost as lessened by prompt cash purchases in large lots.

SPRING MUSLIN UNDERWEAR.

Although this department has been increased to more than four times its former size, it is now scarcely large enough to accommodate its many patrons. No such stock can be found elsewhere. The department is situated in our retired second story parlors, easily accessible by elevator.

SPRING HOSIERY AND UNDERWEAR.

The products of all the best makers of France, England, Germany and our own country are on exhibition at our counters. All the novelties in Silk, fine Cotton and Lisle Hose for ladies, children and men. Our stock in all grades of Underwear is the most complete in this city.

SPRING GLOVES.

The "Trefousse" and other brands of Kid Gloves, in shades to match the new shades in Silks and Dress Goods. Men's Kid Gloves, handsomely embroidered. Lisle Thread Gloves in assortment greater than was ever before shown in Philadelphia. Fabric Gloves of all kinds.

SPRING NECKWEAR FOR GENTLEMEN.

We have all the newest shapes, materials, effects and colorings in Neckwear, at prices at least one-third less than is usual. Our three brands of Shirts, "The Standard," "The Favorite," "The Custom Made," have proved to be the most popular Shirts ever sold in this city.

SPRING HOUSEKEEPING LINENS.

The very large business done in this department, requires us to be daily in the market, so our customers are assured of getting the freshest goods, in every description of Linens for table or house use, at the lowest possible prices. We have also a very large stock of Cretonnes, Raw Silks, Jutes, etc.

SPRING QUILTS AND BLANKETS.

We have in stock all grades of Jacquard, Honeycomb and Marseilles Spreads, in sizes for cradles, cribs, ship berths, single and double beds. We are offering large size SUMMER BLANKETS at $1 00 per pair, which is lower than such excellent quality of goods has ever before been sold.

SPRING CLOAKINGS.

Our assortment is complete in all the newest styles and colorings. The newest thing for Ladies' and Children's Coats is soft-finish Corduroy. We have it in all the popular shades.

SPRING PARASOLS AND UMBRELLAS.

The newest styles of Parasols are an entire departure from those in vogue last year. We were confident that they would meet with popular favor, and laid in a large stock of the choicest shapes, styles and handles. Though the prices have been advanced because of scarcity, we shall offer ours as originally intended, at a small increase on the manufacturers' prices.

SPRING CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

For Men's and Boys' wear we now have the largest and best assortment of these goods ever shown by us. Scotch Suitings, Fine Suitings, Neat Plaids Stripes, Checks, Diagonals, in great assortment and at very low prices. In Blue Flannels we have the Standard Indigo Goods.

SPRING WHITE GOODS.

White is to be very popular this season for warm weather costumes. Our assortment of Piques, Swiss, Nainsook, India Muslin, &c., is unsurpassed. The prices are as low as can be marked on goods of similar qualities.

SPRING DRESS TRIMMINGS.

Everything new or novel in these goods that has appeared this season will be found at our counters. A very great variety of every style of Buttons and a well selected stock of Notions.

We believe our MAGNIFICENT STOCK this season cannot fail to command the attention of every lady who wishes to unite good taste in selection with economy in expenditure.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
801, 803, 805, 807 & 809 MARKET ST.
PHILADELPHIA.

CARPETINGS,

Adapted to the wants of the most critical, refined and recherche tastes.

Residents of Atlantic and adjoining counties are respectfully invited to inspect our

CARPETINGS.

Parties furnishing churches, hotels, club rooms, steamboats and boarding-houses are respectfully invited to inspect our

CARPETINGS.

The public generally, wanting Axminsters, Wiltons, Velvets, Body Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Three Plys, Extra Superfines, Mattings, Oil Cloths, Rugs, etc., etc., are respectfully invited to inspect our

CARPETINGS,

In all the New and Desirable Styles,

Manufactured by

JOHN AND JAMES DOBSON,

Nos. 809, 811, and 813 Chestnut Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Retailing at Manufacturers' First Cost.

may 10 1m

LANDRETHS' GARDEN SEEDS

Are the Product of our own Farms, situated at

BRISTOL, Bucks county, Pennsylvania,
BURLINGTON, Burlington county, N. J.,
MANITOWOC, Manitowoc county, Wis.
MOSAIC, Lancaster county, Virginia,

the whole comprising a total of

1574 Acres!

owned, occupied and cultivated by ourselves. Upon these lands we have applied in a single season, $30,000 worth of purchased fertilizers, a fact which exhibits the magnitude of our operations.

THE STOCK SEEDS

From which all our crops are grown on all the farms mentioned on Memorable, the Pennsylvania farms, are under the daily scrutiny of Mr. [illegible], and thoroughly culled of all departures from the type of the [illegible] stock, and product every [illegible] warrant us in declaring that [illegible]

Varied tools and [illegible] implements and [illegible]

LARGE AND VARIED STOCKS OF SEEDS

[illeg

The Record.

SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1879.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

On and after the hour of noon, AUG 20th, 1878, trains on the May's Landing and Egg Harbor City Railroad will arrive and depart as follows.

Arrive at May's Landing:—10:15 a. m., 6.14 p. m.
Leave May's Landing, 7.15 a. m., 3:50 p. m.

THE MAILS arrive and depart with each train.

Trains make close connections at Egg Harbor City with Camden and Atlantic trains for Philadelphia.—Also connect for Atlantic City.

Our Churches.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
REV JAMES E. CAMPBELL, A. B., Pastor.
Services on Sunday at 10 30 A. M., and 7 30 P. M.
Sabbath School at 2 P. M
Thursday evening at 7 30.

M. E. CHURCH,
REV. G. S. STKES, Pastor.
Services on Sunday at 10.30 A. M., and 7.30 P. M.
Sunday School at 2 P. M.
Wednesday evening at 7.30.

Our Lodges.

A. F. & A. M.

UNITY LODGE, No 96, meets in the Hall over N. P. Mattix's Store, on the evening of every first and third Tuesday of each month.

I. O. of O. F.

ATLANTIC LODGE, No. 30, meet in the Hall over N. P. Mattix's Store, on Friday evenings.

—o—

Building and Loan Association.

May's Landing Building and Loan Association meets on the last Monday evening in each month.

—Croquet.
—Garden sass.
—Good butter is scarce.
—White potatoes are dear.
—Oysters will now have a rest.
—The boys are going bare-footed.
—The lilacs are just peeping forth.
—Do not wrongfully accuse any one.
—The dilapidated old graveyard, fix it up.
—Cheap clothing at Brownings, Ninth and Chestnut.
—The season of fishing with a hook and line has arrived.
—The grass-seed sown in the court-house yard has sprouted nicely.
—An old bachelor says May's Landing is blessed with twenty widows.
—The Water Power Company has now on hand over 600 tons of coal.
—The school children are already looking forward to the summer vacation.
—The Postoffice at this place should be a money-order office, by all means.
—The bridge down by "Uncle" Hosea Joslyn's has been thoroughly repaired.
—Mr. Samuel Champion is erecting a new house on his lot on Main street.
—Mr. Bodine Coffin is getting his little arbor in the public square in summer trim.
—A rattling thunder storm came up very suddenly about 11 o'clock on Monday night.
—Clark W. Abbott, of Gravelly Run, has been repairing his barn, and building a new fence on his place.
—Quite a destructive fire broke out in the timber between the Landing and Egg Harbor on Wednesday.
—Buist's Flat Dutch and Buist's Drum-head Cabbage surpass all other varieties. Get the seed and be convinced.
—Wm. Hudson, has again been selected as Watchman at the depot in this place for the summer season. A good selection.
—A fire which did considerable damage occurred on Sunday last in the timber on the Colwell tract a few miles west of town.
—Mr. Walter S. Miller and wife, of Pleasant Mills, were in town on last Tuesday evening, the guests of Mr. and Mrs. M. V. B. Moore.
—The money was voted to paint the school-house last fall, why is proposals to do the work not advertised for and the building painted?
—Now is the time to preserve pine apples. A large stock may be found at Warner & Merritt's, 28 North Delaware avenue, Philadelphia.
—Geo. Davis has moved his family to Atlantic City, and the house he resided in is now occupied by Capt. E. E. Hudson and his family.
—Mr. Will Ingram left for New York last Saturday, and during his absence his place at the depot was acceptably filled by Norris Veal.
—The schooner Weymouth, Capt. Coleman, from Philadelphia, with coal for the Water Power Company arrived at this port on Thursday evening.
—See the card of the Waverly House, Atlantic City, John L. Bryant, proprietor. Give him a call when visiting that city. Terms moderate.
—Let us be bright, cheerful and happy in these warm and beautiful Spring days. Forget your grumbling and go out under the bright sky and be joyous.
—Strawbridge & Clothier is not only one of the most reliable firms but sell the best and cheapest goods in Philadelphia. Remember this fact, ladies.
—The Haddonfield Kindergarten is steadily gaining in popularity. Time has proved that Miss Hillman's selection of Miss Reed as a teacher was a wise one.
—Mr. A. S. Doughty, who represents the Trenton Gazzette, was in the Landing on Wednesday and called at this office. He reports the Gazette in a flourishing condition.
—Ticket Agent Ringgold, of Egg Harbor, who has been suffering with a very severe attack of rheumatism, is again attending to his duties at Camden & Atlantic R. R. depot in Egg Harbor.
—The Young Mens' Literary and the Public School propose giving a joint entertainment in Clark's Hall, at the close of the school term, some time in June.
—The Board of Freeholders will meet at the court house in this place on Tuesday next and finish up the old business, and the new Board will meet on the next day, Wednesday, and organize.
—A slight change took place on Monday last in the working hours at the cotton mill. Some of the employees are pleased with the change, and, of course, some are growling.
—There is a darkey and a white man in jail, whose term of sentence has expired some time ago, but they are illgable to pay their fine and costs. The Board of Freeholders will probably order their release next week.
—The Masonic fraternity are warned against an impostor who is traveling through the country asking assistance, representing himself to be a member of Rondout Lodge, No. 343.
—The body of May John Scull, of Philadelphia, formerly of Estellville, was brought to the Landing on Wednesday and

—On Friday week, Mrs. Annie McCoy, a married daughter of Louis Souders, living in Estellville, aged about 19, was very severely burned in the following manner: The family were house-cleaning and one of the women took all the waste paper and put it in the kitchen stove, among which happened to be a package of salt petre, and Mrs. McC. in attempting to light a fire in the evening, the drug, of course, exploded, setting fire to her clothing and burning her face, hands and arms in a most shocking manner. The kitchen stands some little distance from the house, and when she started to make the fire, she had her infant child in her arms, but, providentially, as it were, her mother, fearing the child would take cold, took it from her arms, and thus saved perhaps its life. Dr. Ingersoll was summoned and applied the usual remedies.
—The Surveyors of the Highway, appointed at the April term of court to lay out a public road in Buena Vista township, performed that duty on Thursday. The Board included, Messrs. Wm. Veal and James E. Steelman, of Hamilton township, Elias Smith and Ephraim Stell, of Weymouth township, and Josiah A. Ross and Henry Alburn, of Buena Vista. Marcus Fry, of Vineland, did the surveying. The new road is about two miles in length and runs from Downsville to Thomas Wilson's property. The petitioners for the new road did the handsome thing for the party by providing a sumptuous dinner at the residence of Mr. Dwey Southwick, to which ample justice was done.
—Mr. Geo. Perks, of Camden, a son-in-law of Judge Iszard, while in the Landing a few days last week, wishing to take a pleasure ride, went to the stable to harness "Lillie." Finding her lying down, as he thought and throwing the harness on her and she still refusing to get up, he waltzed around to her head to see what was the matter, and was quite surprised to find it to be a cow, instead of the mare, he was trying to gear up. The horns were quite prominent, and the stable pretty dark, it may be well to remark.
—The schooner Centennial, Capt. Wm. Barrett, arrived at the Landing on Saturday last, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal for the Water Power Company; also the schooner Jerusha M., Capt. Souders, with a cargo, consisting of coal for the Water Power Company, and a deck load of junk for the paper mill, arrived last Saturday; also the schooner Annie Marts, of Bridgeton, Capt. Reeves, from Philadelphia, with coal for the Water Power Company, arrived last Saturday.
—McClintock, of the Atlantic City Times, who is in the county jail serving a ten-day sentence for having libelled Prosecutor Sharp, is doing as well as could be expected, under the circumstances. His time will be up on Monday next. He intends carrying the case to the Supreme Court, in order to get justice. He has received letters of condolence with offers of money, from some unexpected quarters, which must be quite encouraging to any one in his position.
—Mr. Chas. Palmer, the courteous host of the Lafayette Excursion House, corner of Pacific and Mississippi avenues, Atlantic City, is making some striking improvements to that popular house, and will be fully prepared to give all who may stop with him every comfort during the coming season. We would advise our readers by all means to make Palmer's Excursion House their headquarters when visiting the "City by the Sea."
—We are sorry to say some of our road-overseers are still adhering to the custom of their forefathers, in patching up old gravelly beds instead of newly gravelling the sand beds. It seems that travellers are destined to pull through sand for generations to come. The Catawba road is in a fearful condition, and we have been requested to call Overseer Treen's attention to it.
—On Monday last, quite an excitement was raised in Taylortown, by the sudden disappearance of a child belonging to Mrs. Marshalee. After a good bit of searching, in which the whole neighborhood turned out, the little one was discovered lurking behind one of the large forest trees in front of Dr. Ingersoll's residence. A good many thought it was a "Charley Ross" case.
—Judge Reed on last Friday in the matter of the commissioners to divide the Walker tract, appointed Dr. Cook, of Salem county, in place of Mr. C. T. Abbott, who, being a member of the bar, was taken off the commission, hence the change. The commission as now constituted consists of the following gentlemen: Wm. Veal, Wm. Trenchard and Dr. Cook.
—The grounds around the school-house, instead of being a barren waste could be made to blossom like the rose by a very little outlay of money. Gravel the rear for a play-ground—the walks at any rate; set out a hedge in front; sow grass seed, and with the building painted it would be one of the most inviting spots in the Landing.
—Any one wishing flower plants, of all kinds, or tomato, lettuce, egg or early cabbage plants, can be supplied, in any quantity, at low prices, by addressing or calling on Wm. H. Mann, at Haddonfield. These plants were raised exclusively for home use, but having more than needed, will dispose of the remainder.
—The Odd Fellows of the Landing at a meeting on Friday evening of last week by a unanimous vote returned thanks to those ladies who so kindly loaned them various articles for the entertainment on the evening of their anniversary.
—John McGrogan, who was found guilty of an assault committed on Gerhard Cluen at the recent term of court, was sentenced to pay a fine of $1 and costs and to stand committed until the same is paid. Being unable to liquidate he is still in prison.
—Gloucester City Reporter: The Sabbatarians of Camden intend to commence a war against the violators of the Sabbath. That city needs regenerating badly, but we fear the work of the followers of the Lord will prove futile.
—The Atlantic County Teachers Association will meet in Hammonton on next Saturday, May 17. Exercises commencing at 9 a. m. The result of the recent examinations throughout the county will then be given.
—The Presbyterian Mite will meet at the residence of Mrs. Mary Taylor on Monday evening next, instead of Mrs. Thompson's as announced last week. A change in the programme does not render this necessary, but desirable.
—Camden West Jersey Press: Miss Lillie Somers, of this city, assisted at the Bordentown Lady Washington Tea Party. She wore a dress which was very ambient, over a hundred years old, of cinnamon-colored satin.
—The money was voted for the roads, and still the Estellville road, in places, is just like a sand pit. Hurry up, Mr. Moore, and finish the Estellville road.
—The road to Weymouth, too, Mr. Jim Scheneck needs looking after, and the people of your district swear they shall be a change next year if you don't put that road in good

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

CHAS. T. ABBOTT,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
MAY'S LANDING, N. J.
☞ Collections promptly made.

JOSEPH THOMPSON, Jr.,
Attorney at Law, Master in Chancery,
AND
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
May's Landing, N. J.

J. E. P. ABBOTT,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW AND MASTER IN CHANCERY.
MAY'S LANDING, N. J.

HARRY L. SLAPE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY,
MASTER IN CHANCERY, SUPREME COURT COMMISSIONER, AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
CONVEYANCING in all its Branches.
MAY'S LANDING,
ATLANTIC COUNTY, N. J.
Special attention given to foreclosing Mortgages. Notes and accounts collected in all parts of the United States. Prompt attention given to all Legal Matters. Acknowledgements and Affidavits taken. Practice in all the Courts.

WM. MOORE, Jr.,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
—AND—
MASTER IN CHANCERY,
MAY'S LANDING, N. J.

C. V. D. JOLINE,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
South-East Corner of Second and Market Streets,
CAMDEN, N. J.

JOHN K. R. HEWITT,
Attorney at Law and Solicitor in Chancery,
—311 MARKET STREET,—
CAMDEN, N. J.

H. H. JEWETT,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Real Estate & Insurance Agent,
And AUCTIONEER,
Winslow, Camden County, N. J.
All business entrusted to me will receive prompt attention.
March 23, 1878. 23-3m

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
Law and Collection Office,
No. 113 Arch Street,
CAMDEN, N. J.

A. STEPHANY,
CONVEYANCER,
Real Estate & Insurance Agent,
Philadelphia Avenue, below Arago Street,
Egg Harbor City, N. J.
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS,
FOR NEW JERSEY AND OTHER STATES,
Master in Chancery, Notary Public and Justice of the Peace.
☞ Collections a specially and promptly attended to.
May 4, 1878.

Surveying.
The undersigned, now the sole proprietor of all the maps and surveys with the field notes of Messrs. Kinsey, Samuel Wills & Son, with many copies from other surveyors in Atlantic county, will attend to surveying in any part of the county.
Notice left with Henry S. Collins, Estellville, James Baker, May's Landing, Edmund Collins, Bakersville, or South Seaville, Cape May county, by letter, giving one week previous notice, will be promptly attended to by J. P. COLLINS, *Surveyor.*
References:
Dr J F Leaming, Senator and Ex-Surrogate of Cape May County, N J.
Thomas Townsend, Surveyor, South Seaville, N J.
Dr E L B Wales, Tuckahoe, N J.
John Walker, "
James Baker, May's Landing, N J.
Joseph H English, English Creek, N J.
Dr. Job Somers, Leesville, N J.
Jupiter Emen Cordery, Absecon, N J.
June 8 1878. 1y

Gruner & Behns,
Manufacturers and Dealers in
Pianos and Parlor Organs,
AGASSIZ STREET,
Corner Havana Avenue,
Egg Harbor City, N. J.
Send for Circulars.
Tuning and Repairing at short notice.

AMERICAN HOTEL,
May's Landing, N. J.
Transient or Permanent Board at Lowest Rates
First-Class Stabling.
Bar always stocked with Choice Liquors.
WILLIAM VEAL,
Proprietor.

Parties desiring to build
Can save money and have buildings which will sell or rent much better by having Plans, Specifications, and Estimates made before building, which I can furnish equal to any to be procured in Philadelphia. Plans for all kinds of Buildings, Furniture, Pulpits, Store-Fronts, &c., &c. All the latest styles as illustrated in London, New York, Boston and other building journals. Old buildings altered and modernized.
No charge for plans where I do the building, and no competition in building on plans made for builders.
Building done in all parts of the country.
A. L. HARTWELL,
Architect and Builder
mch22 3m HAMMONTON, N. J.

FOR SALE!
HOUSE AND LOT ON MANSION ST.
HADDONFIELD.
The lot contains 1½ acres of ground, five minutes walk from the depot. The lot contains apple, pear, peach and cherry trees, currants, strawberries, gooseberries, grapes, etc. This is one of the finest places in the market for a man with a small family. Call on or address, JOHN BATEMAN,
mch 15 tf On the premises.

Administrator's Notice to Creditors.
Edward North, administrator of Hurbert D. Smith, deceased, by direction of the Surrogate of the county of Atlantic, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said Hurbert D. Smith to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the estate of said decedent, under oath or affirmation, within nine months, or they will be forever barred of any action therefor against the said administrator. EDWARD NORTH.

MARROWFAT PEAS!
CLOVER SEED!
Timothy Seed!
Orchard Grass Seed!
Herd Grass Seed!
Peruvian Guano,
(Guaranteed Pure,)
Ground Button Bone!
Turk's Island Salt!
Fine Table Salt!
Course Ground Salt!
Lime, Hair, Cement, and
Calcimined Plaster
Put up in Hdds. or Bbls. or Shipment.
Mill Feed of all Kinds.
FLOUR
FOR
Bakers' and Family Use.
Prices quoted by Mail.
W. FITZGERALD & CO.
10 and 12 Market Street,
CAMDEN, N. J.
☞ Goods sent by Railroad delivered at Depot in Camden Free of Charge.

EDWARD HALLOWAY,
DEALER IN
Artificial Stone Work,
Hitching Posts, Stepping Blocks, Tiles, For Walks And Curbing.
All Orders will receive prompt and personal attention.
Call and see specimens at place of business,
ELLIS STREET, HADDONFIELD, N. J.
All Work Guaranteed.
March 16, 1878. tf.

E. F. SHANNON. M. HASKIT
R. F. SHANNON & CO.,
SAIL MAKERS!
No. 426 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
CORNER OF LOMBARD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
REFER TO D. S. Stetson & Co., John Wallace, Julius & Anderson, Philadelphia Merchants.
April 13, 1878.

LADIES
WISHING to learn the self-fitting system of *CUTTING AND FITTING* will be thoroughly instructed in all its branches and perfect satisfaction guaranteed by
MISS A. M. SCHWANKER,
march 8 2m* *Estellville.*

A. LETELLIER,
Haddonfield Cigar Emporium,
CORNER OF MAIN & CHESTNUT STS.
Agent in Haddonfield for the MAY'S LANDING RECORD.
May 4, 1878. tf.

LENNOX & BURGESS,
Ship Brokers
—AND—
Commission Merchants
105 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
Quotations of Freights to and from this and adjacent ports, and prices of Merchandize, by the cargo, furnished on application. Liberal advances made on Freights and Bills of Lading. Business of Vessels and Consignments solicited. Letters and dispatches for masters of vessels directed to our care, promptly delivered without charge.
June 22, 1878.

T. M. HARRISON, Jr.
LADIES' AND GENTS' FASHIONABLE
BOOT & SHOE MAKER,
MAIN ST., NEXT DOOR TO N. J. CENTENIAL BUILDING,
HADDONFIELD, N.J.
☞ Repairing a speciality. Will call at residence to measure for new work. All work promptly done.

C. L. HIGBEE & CO.,
Ship Brokers
AND
Commission Merchants.
No. 202 Walnut street
PHILADELPHIA. (Jan11

E. STEELMAN.
Fashionable
Boot and Shoe Maker
MAIN STREET, NEAR TURNPIKE,
HADDONFIELD.
REPAIRING A SPECIALITY.

TURKEYS! TURKEYS!
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS
FOR SALE!
$15 per trio. Address
JAS. S. DACOSTA,
Vine Street Ferry, Philadelphia.
dec21tf

—OFFICE OF—
ROBERT SMITH,
Brewer,
N. W. Corner Fifth and Minor Streets,
Philadelphia, May 1, 1878.
INDIA PALE ALE.
My new brewings are now ready for shipment.
This Ale has had the test of several years alongside the Imported, and wherever used, its SUPERIORITY TO THE ENGLISH BREWINGS is acknowledged, whether in Flavor, Purity, Brilliancy or keeping qualities, whilst the price is about half that the Imported Article costs.
Price List furnished on application.
ROBERT SMITH.
May 4, 1878. 1f.

THIS PAPER may be found at

N. J. S. R. R. LINE
THE POPULAR BAY ROUTE.
To and from New York, Long Branch, Egg Harbor, Atlantic City, Vineland.
VIA WINSLOW JUNCTION.
Commencing Monday, April 21, 1879,
The joint time table of the
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD
AND THE
NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD,
Will go into effect as follows:

	A M	P M
Leave Atlantic City,	7 00	3 35
" Absecon,	7 15	3 50
" May's Landing,	7 15	3 50
" Egg Harbor,	7 36	4 10
Arrive Vineland,	10 22	6 19
" Bridgeton,	11 08	7 03
" Alston,	8 50	5 55
" Whitings,	10 09	
" Toms River,	10 57	
" Long Branch,	12 05	
" New York,		1 35

North River, foot of Liberty street.
(C. R. R. of N. J.)

	A M	P M
Leave NEW YORK, via C. R. R. of N. J., foot of Liberty street,	11 45	
" Long Branch,		11 30
" Toms River,		2 00
" Whitings,		3 05
" Alston,	7 40	4 37
" Bridgeton,	6 35	2 45
" Vineland,	7 20	3 37
Arrive Egg Harbor,	9 55	5 23
" May's Landing,	10 15	6 14
" Absecon,	10 17	6 15
" Atlantic City,	10 30	6 28

EXCURSION TICKETS,
New York, Long Branch, &c., at Low Rates
W. S. SNEDEN, Gen'l Manager.
CHAS. P. McFADDIN, Gen'l Ticket Ag't.
☞ Trains leave New York from C.R.R. of N. J., depart foot of Liberty street for points on Camden and Atlantic R. R., at Winslow Junction.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
On and after OCTOBER 1, 1878,
Trains will leave Vine Street Ferry, Phila'.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY:
Accommodation, 8 a.m., 4 p.m.
Hammonton Accommodation, 6:00 p.m.
For May's Landing, 8 a. m and 4:00 p. m.
TRAINS LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY
Accommodation, 7:00 a.m., 3:35 p.m.
SUNDAY TRAINS:
Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 a.m.
Leave Atlantic City, at 4 p.m.
Trains leave May's Landing, 7:15 a.m., and 3:50 p.m.
Round trip tickets, good for 10 days, $1 50.
D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

R. COOPER WATSON,
CABINET MAKER,
Main St., opp. Turnpike,
HADDONFIELD, N. J.
Furniture of all Kinds Repaired
UPHOLSTERING.
RE-CANING AND PUTTING PATENT BOTTOMS IN CHAIRS.
Putting up and taking down Furniture.
Nov 30tf

COMPOUND HERB
COUGH SYRUP.
It will cure Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Bronchitis, and all diseases of the
THROAT AND LUNGS.
Wholesale depot, Egg Harbor City, N. J.
S. F. RINGGOLD,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.
☞ For sale by all first class druggists.
TESTIMONIALS.
MAY'S LANDING, Jan. 16, 1879.
Mr. S. F. Ringgold:—I have tried your excellent compound Herb Cough Syrup for caring coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, bronchitis and all diseases of the throat and lungs, and have found it a source of relief to me while I was recently troubled with an unpleasant cough. As I have thus experienced great comfort in the use of it I would cheerfully recommend it to all persons who are in any way afflicted with a cough. In introducing it to the public I have no hesitation in pronouncing it an unequalled cure. No one who values the vocal powers should be without a bottle of your Cough Syrup; I deem it an invaluable remedy and its intention a great blessing to the world. It should meet with an extensive sale on account of its superior merit and wish you very much success in your efforts for ameliorating the physical status of our humanity. JAMES R. CAMPBELL,
Pastor Presbyterian Church.
MAY'S LANDING, Jan. 17, 1879.
S. F. Ringgold.—By becoming over-heated working on my engine I took cold which settled on my lungs and I was very much distressed. My cough troubled me most at night, and I was advised to try your Compound, and I am now well, your syrup has cured me and I shall always use it as it produces such a happy result. I recommend it now to everybody. A. CONELLY,
Engineer May's Landing Branch.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE
PICTORIAL HISTORY OF THE WORLD
Embracing full and authentic accounts of every nation of ancient and modern times, and including a history of the rise and fall of the Greek and Roman Empires, the growth of the nations of modern Europe, the middle ages, the crusades, the feudal system, the reformation, the discovery and settlement of the New World, etc., etc.
It contains 672 fine historical engravings and 1200 large double column pages, and is the most complete History of the World ever published. It sells at sight. Send for specimen pages and extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells faster than any other book. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.
May 25, 1878.

Each number contains THIRTY-TWO PAGES of reading, many fine wood cut Illustrations, and one COLORED PLATE. A beautiful Garden Magazine, printed on elegant paper, and full of information. In English and German. Price $1,25 a year: Five copies $1,00.
Vick's Flower and Vegetable Garden, 50 cents in paper covers; in elegant cloth covers, $1,00.
Vick's Catalogue.—Three hundred Illustrations, only 2 cents. Address,
JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.
March 2, 1878.

AGENTS WANTED FOR
CREATIVE SCIENCE
OR, MANHOOD, WOMANHOOD, AND THEIR MUTUAL INTER-RELATIONS;
LOVE, ITS LAWS, POWER, ETC.
Agents are selling from *Fifteen to Twenty-five* copies a day. Send for specimen pages, and our extra terms to Agents, and see why it sells better than any other book. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING COMPANY, Philadelphia, Pa. Aug. 24

Adjourned Sheriff's Sales.
The sale of the property seized as the property of John W. Fries at the suit of Henry Disston, stands adjourned to
SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1879,
at the same hour and place.
S. V. ADAMS, late Sheriff.

The sale of the property seized as the property of Albert G. Clark, at the suit of sundry plaintiffs, stands adjourned to
SATURDAY, MAY 10, 1879,
at the same hour and place.
S. V. ADAMS, late Sheriff.

Agents Wanted
For our new and reliable work, "Our country and our people." Guarantees the sale of over 100 copies in Camden County. Terms liberal. Address, HUBBARD BROS., Philadelphia, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery, will be sold at Public Vendue, on
Saturday, the Seventeenth day of May, 1879,
at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Louis Kuehnle in Atlantic City. All the following described lot of land situate in Atlantic City, in the county of Atlantic, and state of New Jersey, and bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at a point or peg in the northwest corner of Pacific and Illinois avenues; thence northwardly along the west line of Illinois avenue one hundred and fifty feet to a peg; thence westwardly parallel with Pacific avenue one hundred and fifty feet to a peg; thence southwardly parallel with Illinois avenue one hundred and fifty feet to a peg in the north line of Pacific avenue; thence eastwardly along said north line of said avenue one hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning, being the same premises which Samuel Wetherill et al., by indenture dated the 14th day of February, A. D., eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and recorded in the clerk's office of Atlantic county, at May's Landing, New Jersey, in liber 47 of deeds, folio 559, &c., granted and conveyed to the said Mary A. Rueh in fee, together with the three story frame dwelling, stable and buildings thereon erected.
Seized as the property of Amanda M. Foster, et als., defendants, taken in execution at the suit of William E. Knight, complainant, and to be sold by
M. V. B. MOORE, Sheriff
Dated March 17, 1879. ap19 prfs0 00.
Thomas W. Dudley & Son, Solicitors.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery, will be sold at public vendue, on
Monday the 26th day of May, 1879,
at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Louis Kuehnle, Egg Harbor City, Atlantic county, N. J.:
All that certain lot of land and premises with a two story brick dwelling house thereon erected, situate in Egg Harbor city in the county of Atlantic and state of New Jersey, designated as lot No. 12 in block No. 201 on the plan of the lots of said Egg Harbor city, a copy of which is filed in the clerk's office of said Atlantic county, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north corner of Liverpool avenue and Beethoven street, thence running northeastwardly along the northwest side of the said Avenue one hundred feet, and extending in breadth or depth northwestwardly one hundred and fifty feet, keeping the said breadth in parallel lines and at right angles with the said avenue to the southeast side of a back street, containing fifteen thousand square feet and being the same premises which the said Henry Koehler purchased of John S. Heyl, by deed, bearing date July 20, eighteen hundred and seventy-two.
Seized as the property of Henry Koehler, et ux., et al., defendants, taken in execution at the suit of John S. Heyl, complainant and to be sold by M. V. B. MOORE, Sheriff.
Dated March 27, 1879. apl 26 prfs $5 70
J. E. P. Abbott, Solicitor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the Atlantic court of common pleas, will be sold at public vendue, on
Saturday, the 10th day of May, 1879,
at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Louis Kuehnle, Egg Harbor city, Atlantic county, N. J.:
All that certain farm lot of land and premises situate in Galloway township, Atlantic county and state of New Jersey, known and designated as farm lot four hundred and sixty-eight on a plan of the lands of the Gloucester Farm and Town Association, which is filed in the Clerk's office of the said county of Atlantic, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the north corner of Prague avenue and Aggersiz street; thence running northeastwardly along the northwest side of the said avenue seven hundred and fifty-three feet and four inches and extending in length or depth northwesterly eleven hundred and fifty-six feet and six inches, keeping the said breadth in parallel lines and at right angles with the said avenue to the division line dividing the lots No. 467 and 468 on said plan, containing twenty acres.
Seized as the property of F. Angermann, defendants, taken in execution at the suit of William Zimmer, plaintiff, and to be sold by S. V. ADAMS, late Sheriff.
Dated March 5th '79. [ap12 prfs$5 70

SHERIFFS' SALE.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the court of chancery, will be sold at public vendue, on
Monday, the 9th day of June, 1879,
at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the court house in May's Landing, N. J.:
All the following described tracts and city lots situate in Egg Harbor city, Atlantic county and state of New Jersey and described as follows: Beginning at the east corner of Philadelphia avenue and Buerger street, thence running northeastwardly along the southeast side of said avenue eighty feet extending in length or depth southeastwardly keeping the said breadth in parallel lines and at right angles with said avenue to the northwest side of a back street, according to the city plan and designated as lots No. 1 & 2, in block No. 315, according to the city plan aforesaid.
Also lot No. 14 in block No. 420, according to plan of said city and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southeast side of Buffalo avenue forty feet southwestwardly of Camp street, thence running southwestwardly along the said side of said avenue forty feet, extending in length or depth southeastwardly keeping the said breadth in parallel lines and at right angles with the said avenue to the northwest side of a back street, containing six thousand square feet.
Also lots No. 14 & 15 in block No. 616 on the plan of the city as aforesaid described as follows: Beginning at the south corner of Havanna avenue and Camp street, thence running southwestwardly along the southeast side of said avenue eighty feet and extending in length or depth southeastwardly keeping the said breadth in parallel lines and at right angles with the said avenue to the northwest side of a back street, containing twelve thousand square feet.
Also lots No. 1 & 2, in block No. 521 on the plan of said city and described as follows: Beginning at the east corner of St. Louis avenue and Camp street, thence running northeastwardly along the southeast side of the said avenue two hundred feet and extending in length or depth southeastwardly keeping the said length or depth in parallel lines and at right angles with the said avenue to the northwest side of a back street, containing thirty thousand square feet.
Seized as the property of Bernard Graves et ux., et al., defendants, taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Watson, complainant, and to be sold by M. V. B. MOORE, Sheriff.
Dated April 8, 1879. may 10 prfs$0 90.
Chas. T. Abbott, Solicitor.

SHERIFF'S SALE.
By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the court of chancery, will be sold at public vendue, on
Saturday the 7th day of June, 1879,
at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Hammonton House, in the town of Hammonton, N. J.:
All that certain lot or piece of land situate lying and being in Hamilton township, Atlantic county and state of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point in the middle of Seventh street, at a distance of sixty chains from the middle of Second road and runs thence (1) south forty-three degrees fifteen minutes, east twenty chains to a point; thence (2) south forty-six degrees, forty-five minutes, west fifteen chains to a point; thence (3) north forty-three degrees fifteen minutes, west twenty chains to a point in the middle of Seventh street aforesaid; thence (4) by the middle of said street north forty-six degrees forty-five minutes east fifteen chains, to the place of beginning, containing twenty acres of land. Being the same tract of land conveyed to the present grantor by Benjamin Salman by deed bearing date Oct. 8, 1873, and recorded in the clerk's office of the county of Atlantic in book 73 of deeds, folio 40, &c.
Seized as the property of Albert G. Clark, defendant, taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Sharp, complainant, and to be sold by M. V. B. MOORE, Sheriff.
Dated March 27, 1879. apl 26 prfs $5 70
J. E. P

Rearing Wild Birds.

I found it essential to success in rearing birds from the nest to watch the parent bird and find what food it selected for its young. That of all the finches, sparrows and wrens was naked-skinned worms and grasshoppers. The indigo finch, which I at first failed to rear, I found was fed solely with white grass hoppers (*i. e.*, with grasshoppers which had just molted), after which I found it very easy to raise, and that it proved to be a very excellent cage-bird. All the birds fed readily upon small grasshoppers and large-sized worms, and in every case died after being fully grown, from my inability to make the proper change in their food. The finches and sparrows would take to seed-eating as soon as they left the nest and their bills were hardened. Wrens, under my observation, fed their young almost exclusively with small, smooth larvæ, taken from the undersides of the leaves of currant bushes, brambles, etc., and I have set for a long time and counted the worms brought to a nest, the average being five worms in two minutes. This was a nest of the common house wren, when the supply of food was abundant in a neighboring row of currant bushes. These also were easily reared in the nest. All the young birds took naturally to water when fully grown, except the ground or grass finch, which would bathe only in fine sand, but would keep itself in excellent condition and was a very interesting cage-bird. The common rice-bird or bobolink was very easily raised, fed on young grasshoppers, took to eating seed readily, became as tame and playful as a kitten, and when full grown was liable to become excessively fat, and would then often have epileptic fits, recurring at frequent intervals, death always following. The cat bird was an inveterate mimic, attempting to do and sing whatever it saw or heard done by the other birds in its compartment of the cage. The wren was a thorough busybody and studious of nature, investigating with a very knowing and inquiring look every corner and crevice of the cage and every act of its associates. A pair of blue birds kept themselves inviolate from all the other birds, and were models and full of lover-like attentions to each other. They selected a place where the pair could perch themselves closely together, and spent a large part of their time in attention to each other. The nuthatch, when full-grown, delighted to find a grain of Indian corn, which it would push into any crack or crevice where it would fit closely, and then would amuse itself by hammering away at it until it was broken into fragments suitable for its food. The cow bird was an inveterate gormandizer. It could not be fed enough to stop its clamor for more, and often so fully crammed was it that the last worm or grasshopper stuck in its throat; but it would still be for more, as if starving. Taking the offered food and finding itself unable to swallow it, it would throw it away with a sudden jerk of the head, but still ask for more. Anything in the shape of animal food that it could swallow was gobbled down; and this affectation of starvation, and its large size, sufficiently explain the dwarfing of the other occupants of the nest in which it is a foster child. It would eat or waste all that any two birds could gather.

A Panther Fight.

Colonel Seth A. Abbey, the veteran printer who in 1821 issued 10,000 copies of the old English Reader, has just returned from California, Oregon and Washington Territory. He is full of those hunting reminiscences now so rare, among which is the following: I went to Watertown, Jefferson county, New York, in January, 1819, with my printing establishment and commenced publishing a newspaper. Jairus Rich was a kind of half-way lawyer; he had started a newspaper a year or two before and failed. He and his wife then started a little whiskey tavern near the Court House, and they did not succeed in that very well. He said to me one day: "I think I can get a better living with my rifle and traps in the woods than I can by hanging around here in the village." Rich was a Vermonter by birth; a small, muscular man. The north portion of Jefferson county, at that time, was an almost unbroken wilderness, and thither Rich with his wife and traps, bent his way. A number of months elapsed before I heard anything from him. At length a rumor came that he had been killed by a panther. Nearly a month after this I got a letter from him describing his encounter with a panther; he was hardly able to write then. His story ran thus: "I had fastened one of my traps to the root of a large hemlock tree and near by was a dense thicket of low hemlocks of about half an acre. When I visited my trap this morning I discovered one panther in my trap and another close by. I fired at the one outside of the trap and wounded him, and he made immediately for this thicket. I had a little whiffet dog with me, and I put the little dog into the thicket where the panther entered, and I ran around the thicket where I thought the panther would come out and met him just as he came out of the thicket. I tried to shoot him but my gun missed fire, and there we were, face to face, and I had to run or fight. I threw down my rifle and drew my hatchet from my belt and made a pass at him and he knocked my hatchet more than twenty feet from me. We then clinched in and were up and down in every shape; he tearing away with his teeth and chewing my hands. He would sometimes have one hand in his mouth and sometimes the other. We were wrestling and tearing in this way until I was nearly done for. In one of the falls he happened to come under, and I clapped my knee right in his flank, forward of his hind leg, with my left hand in his mouth. I then slipped my right hand into my pocket and pulled out my jack knife and opened it with my teeth, and made very short work of it then. I lay there by the side of my victim a long, long time. My clothes were tore off from me or hung in shreds; my face and limbs a gore of blood. The nearest settler was two miles. I came to myself after a time, so that I killed the other panther. It took all the rest of the day to make the house of the nearest settler." I knew this man for many years after this encounter, and strange to say, he still continues to hunt panthers and wolves. I saw a panther skin that was green, killed by him and just taken from the body, that measured from the nose to the end of the tail, nine feet. I would like to tell you one of Rich's wolf stories. He did not tell it for several years after it occurred—the reason why, you will probably guess at, after hearing the story. He said he was out among the rocks and discovered a wolf; he shot and killed it. Upon examination he found it to be a she wolf, and suckling young ones. He finally found her den and crawled into it, and found ten young pups. He took them to his shanty and built a log pen for them and reared them on deer meat—they were too young to get the bounty on. There was then a bounty for grown up wolves offered by town, county and State, in all amounting to about $50 for each wolf. They were the large gray wolf, one of them nearly black. This one, he said, he used to take and play with it the same as a dog. He said he regretted to kill this one very much, but $50 was too great a temptation. As these wolves grew up, he would take them into different sections, kill them, take their scalps off and claim the bounty.

One Man's View of it.

A forlorn and greasy tramp called at this office recently and said:

"I dropped in to call your attention to the fact that we stand vindicated."

"Who stands vindicated?" asked a reporter.

"We do, sir—the gentlemen of the road."

"You mean tramps, I suppose?"

"Yes, sir, tramps, so called."

"How does it happen that you stand vindicated?"

"Public sentiment did it, sir; I knew it would. Why, my dear sir, just look at it! It has become as popular as sewing."

"You refer to the walking mania do you?"

"I do, sir. The whirling of time has spun us around in our proper place, and our occupation is no longer a reproach. The change of public sentiment has made it just as popular in the higher walks of life as the iron heel of poverty has in the lower walks, of which I am an humble representative."

"So it would seem."

"The last man to join or ranks is M. Gambetta, the new President of the French Chamber, whom the cable announces as walking eight miles daily around the delightful lawn of the Presidential garden—one of the prettiest of the *rive gauche*. I envy M. Gambetta his lovely tow-path as it were, but welcome him with open arms to our fold. I think he'll like us," and the man of shreds and patches backed out of the room, for the reason, we think, that the front of his garments was more presentable than the rear. Pausing on the threshold, he added:

"Don't forget to mention that we stand vindicated. And, by the way, Sergeant Bates is one of our pioneers. Be good enough to say it italics that the Sergeant also stands vindicated."

Properties of Cocoa.

The remarkable properties of cocoa—the dried leaves of a small tree growing in Peru and Bolivia—and especially its power to enable one to put forth long-continued exertion without fatigue, have been exciting a good deal of attention among scientific men for the last few years. These properties were known and prized long before the Spanish conquest, the leaves being em- After the conquest, they were among the most valuable articles of export. At Potosi alone, 100,000 bushels were consumed yearly. Under the influence of the leaves of this plant, the miners can work night and day, with only brief intervals of rest and sleep. The slightest food and a handful of the leaves enable the natives to endure the severest and most protracted toil of every kind. They take them three times a day, chewing them and lodging them in the side of their mouth, like a quid of tobacco. In 1876, the Toronto (Canada) Lacross club, consisting of sixteen players, all of sedentry professions, held the championship of the world against all comers, white men or Indian, fortified mainly by coca, which they chewed during the game swallowing the saliva. One day, during which the heat of the sun was at 110 degrees Fahrenheit, though their antagonists, mechanics and tradesmen of sturdy build, were utterly exhausted before the game was finished, the former seemed as free from fatigue as at the beginning. Its chief action is upon the heart, and it is believed by some, at least, that it is liable to the same objection as other powerful narcotics. A French writer affirms that when long used in excess, it affects the brain, and ultimately induces imbecility.

A Cunning Artisan.

No bird, or other animal, not even man himself, can excel the beautiful workmanship of the tiny little creature known as the "brickmaker," which is scarcely visible to the naked eye. By the use of the microscope it has been discovered that she not only builds her house, but manufactures her own brick, and lays them up, one by one, with no workmen to assist. The house is usually attached to some water-plant; but they sometimes anchor their dwellings to the parent-house. When the animal is resting or is in any way disturbed, she settles down in the lower part of the tube; but when all is quiet and she is in good working condition, with no nursery of young ones around her, she is pretty sure to reward us with the sight of her four beautiful wheels which she sets in rapid motion, thus forming a swift current which brings the food and tee material for the brick close to her head; and she has the power of selection, for she often rejects particles brought to her mouth. The apparatus for moulding the brick is within the body. The material is brought through the action of the wheels to a small opening, where it passes down to the apparatus, which is in rapid, whirling motion, soldering the particles together until they become, seemingly, a solid ball; now she ejects the brick from its mould, bends her head over, and securely places it on top of the structure. It takes her about three minutes to manufacture each brick.

Never pick the teeth or clean the nails in company.

Man is made—tier upon tier—of faculties, the nature of every one of which points toward happiness.

Never answer questions in general company that have been put to others

"Have you cologne?" she asked. "No, ma'am," replied the druggist. "I have no scents at all. She said he didn't look as though he had.

SCIENTIFIC.

Geologists, astronomers and physicists alike have hitherto been baffled in their attempts to set up any satisfactory kind of chronometer, which will approximately measure geological time, and thus give us some clew to the antiquity of our globe. It is therefore worth noting that Mr. Mellard Reade of Liverpool has lately contributed to the Royal Society a very suggestive paper, in which he endeavors to grapple with the question by employing the lime stone rocks of the earth's crust as an index of geological time. Limestones have been in course of formation from the earliest known geological periods, but it would appear that the later-formed strata are more calcareous than the earlier, and that there has, in fact, been a gradually progressive increase of calcareous matter. The very extensive deposition of carbonate of lime over wide areas of the ocean bottom at the present day is sufficiently attested by the recent soundings of the Challenger. According to the author's estimate, the sedimentary crust of the earth is at least one mile in average actual thickness, of which probably one-tenth consists of calcareous matter. In seeking the origin of this calcareous matter, it is assumed that the primitive rocks of the original crust were of the nature of granitic or basaltic rocks. By the disintegration of such rocks, calcareous and other sedimentary deposits have been formed. The amount of lime salts in waters which drain districts made up of granites and basalts is found, by a comparison of analyses, to be on an average about 3.73 parts in 100,000 parts of water. It is further assumed that the exposed areas of igneous rocks, taking an average throughout all geological time, will bear to the exposures of sedimentary rocks a ratio of about one to nine. From these and other data Mr. Reade concludes that the elimination of the calcareous matter now found in all the sedimentary strata must have occupied at least 600,000,000 of years. This, therefore, represents the minimum age of the world. The author infers the formation of the Laurentian, Cambrian and Silurian strata must have occupied about 200,000,000 of years; the old red sandstone, of carboniferous, and the poikilitic systems, another 200,000,000; and all the other strata the remaining 20,000,000. Mr. Reade is, therefore, led to believe that geological time has been enormously in excess of the limits urged by certain physicists; and that it has been ample to allow for all the changes which, on the hypothesis of evolution, have occurred in the organic world.

The following process of reproducing linear drawing by the aid of photography is said to give excellent results. The drawings to be copied must be on cloth or tracing paper, in order that the light may pass through it where the lines do not occur. Under this cloth or paper the sensitive paper, called *papier cyanofer*, is placed, and both are exposed to the light. Under the action of the light the ferric salt of the sensitive paper is reduced to ferrous salt, which is not effected by the application of a solution of yellow prussiate of potash, while those portions of the paper which have been protected by the lines are colored by the solution. Treating the paper, therefore, in a prussiate bath brings up the drawings in clear, dark blue lines on a white ground. The sheet of reproduced drawing is well washed in water, and then all traces of the protosalt of iron is removed in a bath acidulated with hydrochloric acid. Color may be applied to the fac-simile in the usual way.

As an illustration of the meteorological effect of ocean currents, Mr. J K. Laxton lately called attention in a lecture to some estimates made by Mr. Croll of the heating influence of the Gulf Stream. He calculated that the surface water of the North Atlantic, if deprived of the Gulf Stream, would be reduced to a temperature very far below which this great current disperses into the air above it, if converted into power, would be equal to the horse-power of 400,000,000 of the largest iron-clad men-of-war. It is this heat which, carried over the northwest of Europe, makes there green fields and open harbors during the winter, while in Labrador and Newfoundland the earth is buried with snow and the harbors blocked with ice.

The most certain test of the goodness of a piece of cast iron is by striking the edge with a hammer, when, if it makes a slight impression, denoting some degree of malleability, the iron is of a good quality, provided it be uniform. If fragments fly off, and no sensible indentation be made, the iron will be hard and brittle. The difference between good and bad iron is shown mainly by the breaking. Good iron breaks like a piece of good spruce timber; bad iron will break like a carrot, it snaps in two.

For the joining of belts, good lace leather, if properly used, being soft and pliable, will always give better satisfaction than any patent fastening or hooks which have yet been invented. In many instances, the tearing out of lace holes is often unjustly attributed to poor belting, when, in reality, the fault lies in having a belt too short and trying to force it together by lacing, and the more the leather has been stretched while being manufactured, the more liable it is to be complained of.

From experiments made upon oak and other sorts of wood, it is found that their strength is proportioned to their density and weight; that of two pieces of the same species of wood, of the same dimensions, the heavier is generally the stronger.

Lightning Benefits.

When I boarded the train at New York, a man said to me:

"Big thing this telegraph."

"Yes," I said, "it was big as a grape vine."

"No joking," he said. "I came to New York, one hundred miles out of my way to see a man. When I got here, I went to St. Nicholas, and when I got ready to go out and see my man, by jocks, stranger, I had lost his address, and by George, I couldn't think of his first name even. And his last name was only Johnson. Easy name to hunt for, eh? I was left. You know what it is to find any body in New York when you don't know their address. It is worse than finding an honest man. Well, this man was a new comer here; name wasn't in the directory. I asked questions until I made a fool of myself.

"Then I said to the telegraph operator at the St. Nicholas:

"'It'll keep me here a week. I've got to write clear to St. Louis to get the man's address.'"

"'Telegraph,'" the operator said.

"Well, I never thought of that before. I wrote a dispatch right away:

"'To Cottit & Reapit, brokers, St. Louis—What is our man Johnson first name, and what's his address?'"

"And in due course the answer came back:

"'James P., St. Nicholas hotel.'"

"What you think of that, stranger? I went to the clerk and said:

"'Is Mr. James P. Johnson in his room?'"

"'That is Mr. James P. Johnson,'" said the clerk.

"The man, stranger, was standing beside me, waiting for me to move so that he could speak to the clerk. And I had just sent one thousand and sixty-four miles to find where he was. Funny, stranger, wasn't it?"

AGRICULTURE.

Clover Seeding.—At this time I can scarcely believe any one desires to dispute the value of red clover as an important manurial agent in enriching worn-out land; in fact I consider it the cheapest fertilizer a farmer can apply to his land, especially in such land as is suitable to growth. When clover seed may be obtained as at present, for only about $4 50 per bushel, every farmer should plan to seed down as many acres as possible during the coming spring, since it seems hardly probable that so low a figure will be reached again for seed in several years, especially if the ravages of the insect working in the seeds of clover should be widespread and as destructive as was the case in this section during the past summer and autumn. Many farmers have an idea that clover should be sown only upon fall-sown wheat or rye. This is a wrong impression, as I have been equally as good catches when sown with oats, spring wheat and barley. When intending to seed with spring grain, a less quantity of the grain should be sown, and if the ground is mellow, sow the clover and go over with a Thomas or brush harrow after drilling. If in the buckwheat growing section, sow the clover on previous to the last harrowing, and as the buckwheat will afford the young clover a good shade from the heat of the sun, its growth will be rapid and satisfactory.

Swelled Legs in Horses.—Partial or local debility is generally the cause of horses' legs swelling over night in the stable. When swelled legs occur in a horse that is thin and impoverished, debility must be counteracted to promote a cure, by feeding somewhat liberally. It is aided also by giving tonics, such as half a drachm of powdered sulphate of iron, and two drachms of powdered gentian root, mixed in the food once daily. Smart hand-rubbing and bandaging should be employed, for which purpose strong woolen cloths of any kind may be made use of, but flannel forms the best bandage, when evenly and firmly applied by means of a roller four yards in length, and four inches in breadth. Such a bandage may be applied every evening, as long as needed. Its application should always be preceded by smart friction of the limbs, and instead of fastening them with strings it is better to use strong pins.

The Scarcity of Quinces.—Within a few years past quince trees have been attacked by a worm, just under the surface of the ground, somewhat similar in appearance and in its effects to the peach worm, and not being properly attended to and the worms removed, the trees have generally died, and the fruit accordingly disappeared from all our markets. The quince can be just as successfully grown as the peach, if a little care is taken to head off its principal enemy, the worm at the root, which requires but little time and trouble each Spring and Fall to removing the earth from around the stems of the tree, probe for the grub in his hole in the bark with a stiff wire, and filling up around the tree with wood ashes or slacked lime. The cheap gaslime, from the gas-works, is a very effectual remedy for worms in peach trees, and it would no doubt answer the same purpose around the quince.

Marking Sheep.—This is best done with Venetian red, a cheap paint, only a few cents a pound, and one pound will mark a thousand. Take a pinch of dry powder and draw the enclosing thumb and fingers through the wool and draw a bright red mark that the rains will never wash out, and which, without injuring the wool, will endure from one shearing to another, while it can be readily cleansed out by the manufacturer.

To keep animals in good condition or increasing in weight, should be the object of every farmer during the winter season. To permit a loss of weight after the summer's feeding is to waste the food both winter and summer. It costs more to get an animal fat than to keep it fat.

Parsnips are used very much in France for fattening meat cattle and hogs. Steaming or boiling them is strongly recommended, especially for swine and poultry.

Grass land is very much improved by the consumption of oil cake, grain and feeding stuffs rich in nitrogenous substances.

As soon as the teeth begin to fail the animal—whatever it may be—is past a profitable age. Sheep go down hill fast. Weed out the flocks, and keep only thrifty sheep over the winter.

He Was a Diplomat.

A very tall man with sandy white whiskers entered the door. The car was full, and the seat unoccupied by two persons was filled with a valise, a bundle, a shawl and a thin woman of thirty-five, with the latest style of red hair and false teeth. The man with the sandy whiskers, feeling a systematic bond drawing him toward the woman's red hair, touched her on the shoulder and said:

"Is this seat engaged?"

"Yes, it is," snapped the woman, swelling up in the seat, that the man might observe no possible room.

"Ah?" murmured the man, in a pleasant tone. Then he went and stood by the stove and mused for awhile. Presently he returned to the scene of his rebuff, and leaning on the arm of the seat, said softly:

"I beg your pardon, madam, but as I was standing by the stove, your features struck me familiarly. Did you ever attend a Presidential reception at Washington?"

"No, I never did," replied the woman, but in a milder voice than she had at first assumed.

"Then you will please pardon me," said the man, with an apologetic air; "the mistake was occasioned by your close resemblance to a young lady from Philadelphia, who made her *debut* that season, and whom I had the pleasure of meeting. She was copelnered the belle of the season."

"No—I never was in Washington," remarked the woman, in a mollified tone.

"It is strange how much you resemble the lady in question," pursued the man. "The hair is the same golden hue, and while her features may not have been so clear cut and Grecian in their—but there, excuse me, I am annoying you," and the tall man started away.

"Don't hurry," said the woman, pleasantly. "There doesn't appear to be many empty seats; won't you sit here?" And she picked up her numerous baggage.

The man with the sandy whiskers didn't know, but finally accepted the invitation, and in an incredibly brief space of time had the valise and bundle in the rack above, the shawl tucked around the window to exclude the draft, and was regaling the red-headed woman with a choice collection of anecdotes, that kept her laughing till the passengers could see her false teeth.

Never [illegible] a man, determine [illegible] to meet.

DOMESTIC.

Some Foreign Dishes.—Let us first take up a dish very much in vogue, popular in Germany and called Hack Braten. Take two pounds of beef (top round) and one pound of pork, and chop them together so finely that they make a smooth mass. Soak in water two slices of dry bread and press them dry. Add four eggs, half a pound of butter, work in dry, one tablespoonful of water; and pepper, salt, nutmeg, and the grated rind of one lemon, to taste. The whole must be worked together thoroughly and formed into the shape of a loaf. Put a piece of butter over the top and bake for one hour in a quick oven. Put no water in the pan nor in the gravy that drops from the meat. This dish is at once delicate and satisfying, and when brought to the table the savory brown loaf has a very appetizing look and odor. The vegetables that should be served with it are mashed potatoes and stewed tomatoes. Another excellent German dish is of a dainty sort, of meat balls, called Fricadelln. This is an economical dish, for any bits of meat left over from a previous roast can be used, added to some fresh meat. Any sort of meat may be used. It should be chopped exceedingly fine and mixed thoroughly with salt, pepper, dry bread, soaked and squeezed, and a tiny bit of grated nutmeg. Some meat broth or gravy of any kind must be added to keep it moist. Form the mixture with the hands into egg shaped balls or finger long rolls, roll them in bread crumbs, and fry quickly in hot butter. If cooked too long fresh meat meat becomes dry. If beef is used for the fricadelln it should always be cut from the top round. A very delicate dish, and one which, like the two others, will please those who sometimes tire of roasts, is partly French and partly German, and may be called, for want of a better name, Beef Rolls. Cut a large, thin piece of rump steak into long slices, perhaps three eighths of an inch thick. Roll them up, tie them with a thread or string, and fry them brown in a little hot butter. Then make a good brown sauce or gravy, add to it pepper, salt, vinegar and spices to taste with a few capers, and let the beef rolls cook in it for a few minutes until thoroughly seasoned. Put with these at the same time into the gravy a few olives which have first been stoned. Take the strings off the rolls and serve on a platter with the gravy poured around them; there must above all be plenty of this sauce or gravy.

Keep the Dwellings Dry.—A warm and dry atmosphere is not unwholesome, but when cloudy or rainy weather brings a sultry air which dampens everything around us, the atmosphere may be loaded with the germs of disease, and fire is needed to destroy them. The walls, the ceilings and floors of apartments should never be allowed to become damp. Sometimes, when the warmth of the air is oppressive, fire is more necessary to preserve health than it is at another season to protect us from the warmth of winter; and the rooms of a dwelling should never be left without the means of warming and drying. Investigations have shown that some of the most fatal diseases are caused by the germs of vegetable and animal life, and that a humid atmosphere is most favorable to their propagation. It is, therefore, neglecting not to avail ourselves of the great discoveries of the age, and failing to protect ourselves from scourges which so fearfully afflict families, when we ignore the dangers around us. Apartments exposed to the full action of the sun, may be less comfortable in hot weather than those from which the sun's rays are excluded, but they are more wholesome, and when contagious diseases prevail in closely built cities, it is found that the inmates of houses on that side of the street exposed to the sun, are less liable to be attacked, while the greatest number of sick are always found where there is the least exposure to the great disinfector—the sun.

The Greatest [illegible] is simple, pure, harmless remedy, that cures every time, and prevents disease by keeping the blood pure, stomach regular, kidneys and liver active, is the greatest blessing ever conferred upon man. Hop Bitters is that remedy, and its proprietors are being blessed by thousands who have been saved and cured by it. Will you try it? See another column.

To Cook Beans.—The usual way people cook beans is to parboil them, put them in a kettle or pan, set them in the oven to bake with a piece of fat pork in them. The grease oozes out into the beans, causing a most unwholesome and indigestible mass, destroying the flavor of the beans. The method for cooking them (which all who have tried pronounce excellent) is as follows: Parboil as usual, salt to suit the taste, then put them in a pan and place in the oven to bake, putting in a piece of good sweet butter—the size of a butternut will do. Bake until tender and nicely browned over on top. Beans are very nutritious, and cooked in this way are palatable, digestible, and can be eaten by any one. If you want the pork, cook it in a dish by itself.

To Judge Silks.—There are two ways to judge silks. Note the closeness and evenness of the rib, and hold it to the light to judge the better of this. That shows the texture. Then crush the material in the hand and release it suddenly. Notice if it springs out quickly; that is the verve, and should leave no crease behind. The quality of the silk is the softest in the world, and often wanting in stiffness in appearance. The Bengal silk is the poorest, and deficient in verve. And, again, there is a great deal of silk manufactured which is adulterated with a material called jute, which is interwoven in the fibre of the silk. This manufacture will be found very deficient in verve. It is a silk which, if wetted, stiffens almost like paper.

Boiling Fresh Fish.—All fresh fish or fresh meats must be put into boiling water; salt fish or salt meats into cold water. Before putting in the fish throw in about two tablespoonsful of salt for a large fish, and a wine-glass of vinegar. This secures the best flavor of fish, and the vinegar does not affect the taste at all. The water must be boiling when the fish is laid in, but care that it must only simmer. Never boil fish. It is done when it begins to crack or cleave apart from under the gills, if a whole fish; if only a part of a fish it will when done, spring off a little from the backbone. Don't let it cook a minute longer after that.

Clothes last longer when washed with Dobbins' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia,) because no rubbing is needed. Clothes are worn out more on the washboard than on the person. Try it.

In Saxony the farmers manufacture very good cheese from small parcels of milk by addition of potatoes. The potatoes are cooked, then mashed, and to eight pounds of potatoes two quarts of thick sour milk are added. Salt is added, and kneaded the same as bread dough. In four days it receives another kneading, and is separated into balls of four pounds each, pressed with the hand as compact as possible into small baskets, and fried in summer in the shade, in winter by the fire. When thoroughly dry the cheese is put into tin cans, sealed up, and set by for use, in a cool dry place.

HUMOROUS.

Mayor of Bangor.—The other day, while Bijah was dozing off chairs and growling about the near approach of next winter, in came a man who introduced himself as Mayor of Bangor. He spit all over the stove hearth and said he had often heard of Bijah. He rubbed his muddy feet against the baseboard and observed that he had come five hundred miles out of his way on purpose to shake the old janitor's hand. He had some three-cent cigars, and it wasn't long before he made such a good impression that Bijah lent him six dollars. He was to pay it back that evening, but when he was walked in, about ten o'clock, drunk as a sea captain, he had nothing left. He wasn't even Mayor of Bangor any longer. On the contrary, he gave his name as Timothy O'Hade, and said he had been in the soap business in Buffalo. Bijah sat down in front of him and tried to convince him that he was a liar, horse-thief, swindler and imposter, but the "late Mayor" had his own ideas and couldn't be argued out of them.

"I'll have you sent up for ten thousand years!" was the oft-repeated threat of the old janitor, and even when court opened he wouldn't knock off but one thousand years from the impending sentence. When he stepped forward to be sworn the Court inquired:

"Mr. Joy, have you been naturalized?"

"Naturalized! Why, I was born in this country!"

"Were, eh? Have you ever been convicted of conspiracy against the government?"

"Never!"

"Do you know the nature of an oath?"

Bijah swallwed three or four times and he said he thought he did.

"Well, then, go ahead, but don't wring in anything about Mexico. I want a plain statement of facts—facts, Mr. Joy."

Bijah was very red in the face as he began his story. When he was through the prisoner turned and denied that he borrowed six dollars, or that he claimed to be the Mayor of Bangor, and he appealed to the court to know if the testimony of a man with such a phiz on him was any better than a prisoner's statement.

"From the evidence put in I cannot tell whether the prisoner passed himself off as the Mayor of Bangor, or whether Bijah passed himself off as Mayor of Detroit," said the Court, and he gave Timothy thirty days for being drunk.

Bijah fell back with his knees as limber as a clothes-line after a four weeks' drought, and he was heard to observe that he would resign his situation that very morning if he didn't expect some relatives from Chicago.

A Boon to Humanity

is anything that will ease pain, and a public benefactor one who is able to relieve human ailments. The most painful of all bodily ills is surely piles, and such has been the absurd, empirical barbarous treatment of this terrible disease for 2000 years that scientific men began to despair, and a distinguished modern surgeon has pronounced it the "opprobrium of the profession." Afflicted millions tortured with pain and deceived by the false promises of pile nostrums, cried out in the language of the Bible: "Who is this that darkeneth counsel by words without knowledge; canst thou draw out a Leviathan with a hook?" Dr. Sibbee is a benefactor and Anakesis, the great infallible pile remedy, the most beneficent discovery of the age; a simple, safe, prompt and permanent cure for this terrible, painful and heretofore almost incurable disease. Half a million sufferers pronounce it infallible; none use it without benefit, and doctors of all medical schools now prescribe it! It is the discovery of a scientific chemist and practicing physician after 40 years' experience, and pronounced so by the faculty throughout the world. *Anakesis*, Dr. S. Sibbee's External Pile Remedy is sold by all first-class druggists. Price $1 00 per box. Samples mailed free to all sufferers on application to F. Neustadter & Co., Box 3946 New York.

A New Farm.—Readers of *The Hour* are posted on the fact that Bijah's farm, in the rear of the Central Station, was not a success [illegible] expended [illegible] for seeds, and [illegible] and the income footed up four string beans, a dandelion, and about a dozen old paper collars. The Police Commissioners have kindly offered him the use of the same ground this year, the old janitor has planned to turn it into a park for the benefit of the city poor. It is to be called "Poor Folks' Paradise," and plans are already out for a fish-pond where poor, sad boys can always be sure of a bite; a gondola for babies with the measles to ride in; seven benches on which men can sit and smoke as the sun slowly sinks away; a base-ball grounds, and various other matters of interest. Admission to this park will be free, and it will be open all day and all night, the same as a drug store. Any one found throwing cats into this park from neighboring windows will be dealt with as their crimes deserve. If the public desire to contribute [illegible] or old relics, they will be set up as ornaments, and carefully treasured.

If a bank officer would look at a burglar with a bag of tools as severely as he does at a poor man with a small check, many robberies might be prevented.

A license is necessary both in marriage and in selling liquors. This is because they are at first intoxicating, and afterwards likely to result in a fight."

A Missouri woman keeps up a bar in her house for her husband to patronize and in this way keeping him at home, besides getting all his money.

A Columbus man says he started thirty years ago to make $1,000,000. He has got the fourteen, but the ciphers bother him.

A man never fully realizes to what extent he is dependent upon others until at the barber shop he was waited patiently for an hour and a half for his turn.

A commercial advertisement for "a man to travel," was answered by a tramp. He said he was used to the business.

A lady, joking about her nose, said: "I had nothing to do in shaping it. It was a birthday present."

"What is one man's food is another man's poison,"—but that rule won't work both ways.

Teacher: "What kind of a verb is love?" Young lady pupil: "Fine-night verb."

It has been said that figures will not lie, and yet almost anyone can set them down.

What sort of a voice has the washer-woman? Why, soap-rano, of course.

The occupant of a villa is not necessarily a villain.

A seaside invocation: "Let us spray."

The Value of Time.

As in a fire the larger quantity demands upon the time required for efficient aid to arrive, so the result of catarrh greatly depends upon the speedy use of efficient remedies. For over a quarter of a century, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy has been the standard remedy. The positive cures it has effected are numbered by the thousands. Each year has witnessed an increased sale. Its reputation is the result of superior merit. If the disease has extended to the throat or lungs, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be used with the Catarrh Remedy. [illegible]

Men of the world judge us by what we do in the world.

The tongue has no bones, but the tongue breaks bones.

It is less pain to learn in youth than to be ignorant in age.

That is the best part of beauty which a picture cannot express.

A straight line is the shortest in morals as well as in mathematics.

Stimulate the Sluggish Kidneys.

In addition to its tonic and cathartic properties, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters exercises a beneficial influence upon the kidneys and bladder, when they are inactive, by stimulating them to renewed exertion, thus reopening, as it were, a sluice for the escape of impurities whose regular channel of exit is the organs of urination. Among these are certain abnormal and inflammatory elements, productive of irreparable injury to the system if not entirely expelled. The kidneys and bladder themselves are also benefitted by this stimulus, as their inactivity is usually a preliminary to their disease and disorganization. They also experience, in common with other portions of the system, the potent invigorative effects of the Bitters, which furthermore corrects disordered conditions of the stomach, bowels and liver.

If you are Nervous and Depressed take Hoofland's German Bitters.

Worms. Worms. Worms.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worm can be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, yellow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the nose—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm write and consult the doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggists the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron Has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with any symptoms of indigestion to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty in breathing, weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite with dyspeptic symptoms, hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness in the eyelids, frequent black specks flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, &c. Sold only in $1 00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00. Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron and take no other. Ask your druggist, and if he has it not, send to Proprietor, E. F. Kunkel, No. 259 North Ninth street, Philadelphia, Pa. Advice free; enclose three-cent stamp.

Hebrell's Tetter Ointment will cure Sore Eyelids, Sore Nose, Barber's Itch on the face, or Grocer's Itch on the hands. It never fails. 50 cents per box, sent by mail for 60 cents. Johnston, Holloway & Co., 602 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

RHEUMATISM.

This dreadful disease, the doctors tell us, is in the blood, and believing this to be true, we advise every sufferer to try Dunzing's Rheumatic Remedy. It is taken internally, and positively cures the worst case in the shortest time. Sold by every Druggist in town.

Hebrell's Tetter Ointment will cure all scabby or scaly diseases of the skin.

Those mistaking an Advertisement will confer a favor upon the Advertiser and the Publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in this journal, (naming the paper).

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