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.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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—AND—
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MAY'S LANDING, N. J.

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dec 20 tf

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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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STANDARD CRANBERRY CRATES, $12 PER 100.
All Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.
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BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS
No. 235 North Second street Philadelphia.
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STORE BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS
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—OF—
Wm. & J. H. Wolsieffer,
—AT—
Egg Harbor City, N. J.
The product of above vineyards consists of pure brands of the celebrated "Egg Harbor Wines." For those who want a delicate wine they are fast taking place of all others. Attention is directed to our specialty, which consists of the sweet juice of the grape being kept in the condition it left the press, by simply preventing the fermentation that obtaining s permanent.
"MUST."
For this product we retain the original name of unfermented grape juice, as it is not a "wine" on account of possessing no spirituous or alcoholic properties. It is needless to speak of the healthfulness of this beverage, as all will readily perceive that it is equivalent to consuming the delicious grape in liquid form. For invalids it has proven most exhilarating and highly beneficial, to which numerous Physicians can testify. Temperance people can have no objection to the use of Must, and will certainly find it as a promoter of their cause. Churches are using it for sacramental purposes in preference to the various boiled juices, as they begin to discover the positive keeping qualities of Must. Orders will be promptly filled at the following
RATES:

Must, per case of 1 doz. bottles	$6 00
White Wine " "	5 00
Red Wine (claret) " "	5 00

Terms, C. O. D.
Address all orders to
WM. & J. H. WOLSIEFFER,
Egg Harbor City, N. J.

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AND
Commission Merchants.
No. 162 Maiden Lane,
Near South street, NEW YORK.
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Black Rose Vineyard.
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 connoisseurs as having a RICH, FRUITY FLAVOR, and being SUPERIOR to any Native Claret, as yet in the market.
CHARLES SAALMAN.
PRICE LIST:
In Casks, from 5 to 10 Gallons, $1 75 per gallon—cask extra.
In Barrels, 20 Gallons and upward, $1 50 per gallon—barrel extra.
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.
JULIUS HINCKE'S
"Iolhink" Vineyards,
EGG HARBOR CITY, N. J.
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 relish for Sweet Potatoes.
Franklin—Is a superior Burgundy," a full-bodied Wine than the [illegible] and a very pleasant [illegible]
Jersica—A beautiful, sweet-bitter tasting Wine, of golden color and great richness.
Catawba—A light colored, quite pleasant tasting Wine—the welcome and against too great competence.
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,	$5 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. JEWETT,
JEWELER,
ATLANTIC CITY.
Atlantic Avenue, opposite U. S. Hotel
OPEN ALL THE YEAR.

THE YEARS ARE PASSING BY.

The years are passing by!
We watch, as from an open door,
Their passage through Time's corridor;
Each shadow, in its falling, slopes
Across the grave of buried hopes;
The pulse of being slower beats
Through winter's snow, thro' summer's heats,
And faith and hope and love grow cold
As we grow old—as we grow old!
The years are passing by!

The years are passing by!
Time's record hath such pages blurred!
With hasty deed, with bitter word;
Such sad mistakes mark all life's years
We scarce can read, because of tears;
We see dead faces on the walls,
We hear dead voices in the halls,
We touch some hands on bended knee,
We kiss some lips we cannot see—
The years are passing by!

The years are passing by!
They carry with them as they go
The rain, the sunshine and the snow;
They leave behind the drift of days
Wherein each soul some penance pays;
Some hopes we have, but not our own,
Some loves we cherish, not alone;
And there are leaves and faded flowers
That tell sad tales in memory's hours.
The years are passing by!

The years are passing by!
The seal of silence on our lips
We closer press. Time's umbra dips
To deeper darkness down the lane
Through which we walk to hide our pain.
We smile and smile as one who bears
A life untouched by grief or cares,
But when in solitude we wait,
We bow our head at sorrow's gate.
The years are passing by!

The years are passing by!
Another joins the passing band!
Oh, is there not some other land
Where compensation for all ills
The measure of life's being fills?
We wait the answer, but in vain.
The shadow falls, a sense of pain
Rests on us wherever we go
And whispers of the soil and snow.
The years are passing by!

"Lady Blanche's Leap."

"Now, remember, my daughter," said my father, as he carefully tucked me into the corner of the close traveling carriage—"remember my caution. It is all very well for you to preach against intemperance and dissipation in the proper place, and to the proper person; but the Grange and its owner are neither. The old homestead is a quet, steady building, and your uncle long ago sorely repented himself of the evils you are so fond of crusading against. Poor Walter is not what he was as a young man. In one day he passed from the careless life of a 'man of the world' into the true, humble Christian he is now. So be careful, daughter, that hap-hazard tongue of yours does not, unintentionally, wound him."

And then the carriage started away toward what was to me, a new and undiscovered country," even though it was but thirty miles distant from the quiet country town in which all my young life had been spent.

It was a sudden thing, this visit I was about to make; for years it had been brought up at certain intervals, discussed, and then laid aside.

And now, at last, I could scarcely realize that I was actually on my way to the much-talked-of "Grange," the lonely residence of my father's only brother, Lord Walter Shafton.

The latter, himself, was no stranger to me, for of late years—since, as my father said, he had repented of the wild life he had hitherto led—his visits at our little parsonage had been of frequent occurrence.

He was a tall, fine-looking man, of some fifty years of age, but so bent and sorrowful, his head and beard so white, that one ignorant of the truth would have supposed him to be, at least, ten years older.

That there was a sad story connected with my uncle's sudden change of character—some terrible guilt which had so aged him beyond his years—I had always suspected; but, as my kind father seemed to shrink from the subject whenever I ventured to hint my curiosity, I never questioned him.

My anxiety to penetrate the mystery, however, rather agumented than decreased, from the check thus put upon it; and I resolved that, before I left the 'Grange,' I would find some means of gratifying my curiosity.

Fortune, fickle dame though she is, in this instance, at least, proved herself my friend, and in a few days after my arrival, a rare opportunity to attain my object was unexpectedly laid before me, without any effort of my own.

Among my uncle's numerous servants was one who had lived in the family for many years - during my grandfather's lifetime in fact—and to this faithful old follower Lord Shafton confided my safety during the long rides I so delighted in, he himself being generally unable to bear the fatigue of my wild gallop across the country. One bright morning, however, I persuaded him to lay aside his books, and enjoy a quiet ride with me, but fearing that he might wish to return before I was ready, he told old Robert to follow closely after us."

It was, as I have said a glorious day, and the exhilerating air and motion seemed to set upon my uncle's gloom like a charm. He talked, even laughed, as we rambled along a road I had not yet explored; and, in fact, I had never before seen him in such spirits.

The one dark shadow of his life, what ever it might be, seemed, for the time, forgotten, and I gave myself up with delight to study my loved relative in his new character.

"Look, uncle Walter!" I cried, suddenly, reining in my horse. "What a beautiful, shady little road that is to the right! Come, let's follow it!"

He made no reply, and I glanced round at him.

To my surprise, every trace of his late cheerfulness was gone, and instead, a dark, deep shadow had spread over his face—darker and more sorrowful than I had ever seen it before.

"I am tired," he said, with the thick, slow utterance of one who struggles to control some great emotion. "I am tired. Go on, if you like. Robert will accompany you."

And then, without another word, he struck his steed with his whip, and was far away before I could reply.

I turned to look for old Robert; he was close at hand, gazing in the direction his master had taken, and there was something so strange in the expression of his face, as he sorrowfully shook his gray head, that I could not resist the impulse that prompted me to turn to him for an explanation of such strange behavior.

"What is the matter, do you know, Robert?"

"Ah! yes, miss; I'm afraid I do," answered the old man; "I don't know how my lord came to take this road; he's never been near it for years; not since——"

He paused abruptly, as though conscious that he had touched upon a forbidden subject.

"Now," thought I, as we rode slowly forward on the shady road that had so attracted me, "now to question this old man or not, 'that is the question.' To fathom the mystery I have so longed to have cleared up; or, because I can only do so by the aid of an old servant, to live on with my curiosity unsatisfied? Some people would say it was derogatory to my dignity to question a servant. So it would be, I believe, with an ordinary servant; but Robert is almost like one of the family; he lived in it before Uncle Walter was born. So I will ask him to tell me this story about my Cousin Blanche's death, and her father's reformation, for I am certain the two are connected."

And in a moment after, my "hap-hazard tongue" was employed in eliciting the following information from the by no means unwilling old servitor:

"It wasn't very long after you were born, Miss Shafton," he said, "that all I am going to tell you happened. You were too little to know anything about it, and it's a sad tale, that folks would rather forget than tell over again. Lady Blanche was my lord's only child, and he thought all the world of her, and so did every one else; she was like a bright fairy in the house, always full of laugh, and always so happy. She looked very much like you, Miss Shafton, and my lord see that as well as I do; I know it from the way I've seen him looking at you, when you did not know it. Well, the Earl of Grandon lived then in the big house you can see from the balcony of the Grange, and his nephew, Mr. Arthur Woodville, used often to come down there and hunt, and he'd stay for weeks together. It was not very long before I began to see that something more than the love of hunting brought him so often to his uncle's house, and pretty soon other people began to think as I did.

"Any one who saw Lady Blanche and Mr. Woodville together, would have said that they were just made for one another; and they thought so, too, themselves.

"Now, the young gentleman, though he was the nephew of an earl, was poor himself; and, as his uncle had plenty of sons of his own, it was very plain that he could not expect anything from him.

"Ah! if he had only been rich, things might have been so different now!"

"You know, Miss Shafton, that my lord was not always—just—just what he is now. He was a little wild in those days; like most young noblemen, and he did not want his only child to marry a poor man; so he and Lady Blanche had some trouble about Mrs. Woodville.

"My lord said that she should dismiss him; and she declared she never would, and that her father was unjust. Well, well," continued old Robert, doubtfully, his affection for his master struggling with his own honest conviction; "maybe he was, just a little. But, then, my lord might have had reason that no one knew about. But it did seem rather hard to part a young couple, who loved, each other, just because the gentleman was not rich. Lady Blanche thought it was, anyhow, and so she kept on being just as kind as ever to Mr. Woodville. They often rode horseback together, and I always went, too.

"My lord, you see, did not want to offend the earl, who was his friend, by forbidden his nephew to come to the Grange, and so he had to let things go as they were.

"One morning Lady Blanche told me to have her horse and mine ready, as Mr. Woodville was coming to ride with her.

"I brought the animals round to the door, and, as Mr. Woodville had not come yet, I tied them and went into the house. As I passed the drawing-room door, I heard my lord and Lady Blanche talking.

"I went out to the front again, and waited with the horses; but even there I could hear my lord's passionate tones.

"Mr. Woodville soon rode up, and Lady Blanche came out, looking very pale and distressed, in spite of her efforts to seem gay.

"My lord came out in the hall with her, and I heard him say, too low for Mr. Woodville to hear:

"Now, mark my words, Blanche; if, when you come back from this ride, you cannot tell me you have given Arthur Woodville his dismissal, this home will be no longer your home. Remember!'

"I dropped a good way behind them, as I always did, just keeping within call.

"I could see that they were talking very earnestly, and once Mr. Arthur pointed to the little chapel we were passing—ah! there it now, just ahead of us, Miss Shafton—but Lady Blanche shook her head. I misdoubt that he was asking her to marry him, then and there, and so end my lord's opposition.

"Ah! no one will ever know what they talked about!"

"They had just passed the chapel, when a deer burst from the woods, and sprang across the road, just before them, and my lady's horse—a wild thing that she ought never to have mounted—became perfectly frantic with the sudden fright.

"She could not hold in, and before Mr. Woodville could catch the rein, he sprang away down the road at a terrible pace.

"The young gentleman, his face as white as a sheet, dashed after, and I followed, full speed.

"It was an awful place for a horse to get frightened, for, not half a mile ahead, the road comes to a sudden stop, on the very brink of a cliff, with the sea roaring two hundred feet below. We all three of us, thought of this, and my lady tried to turn her horse, but the animal was mad with fear, and minded her no more than a fly. Mr. Woodville pushed his own horse forward, and, just before the Arabian reached the cliff, he managed to pass it, and then turned his own horse at the very end of the road, so as to completely block it up. On came the Arabian, and instead of stopping, as we all thought he would, he came, full speed, right up against Mr. Woodville's horse! Oh! Miss Shafton! I shudder now, when I think of that terrible moment! Lady Blanche's Arabian was a powerful animal, and the other staggered under the shock. The next instant, I saw both horses, with their riders, go over the cliff together! How I got home to tell the tale I scarcely know. They never found the bodies—the sea swallowed them up.

"I was sick nearly to death for a month after; and, when I got about again, my lord was like another man—kind and gentle, and nearly heart-broken, just like he is now. He has never spoken a harsh or angry word to any one since.

"He parted from Lady Blanche in anger, you see, and he never forgets that—God bless him!

"Well, they will meet again, and then there will be no more anger between them—nothing but love!

"Here we are at the end of the road, now, Miss Shafton, and those bushes yonder are just on the brink of the cliff. People call it, 'Lady Blanche's Leap.'"

—George II. was born June 15, 1727.

Throckmorton Goes Shopping.

Mr. Jasper Throckmorton, who live out on Summer street, is the father of ten children. The other morning Mr. Throckmorton was just on the point of putting on his hat to start for the office, when Mrs. Throckmorton called after him from the kitchen.

"Stop at Sodtler's and tell him to come up and fix the water pipe, and get a big tin dipper and bring it with you this noon. Don't tell them to send it, they'll forget it."

Mr. Throckmorton said he would, and then he put on his hat and started. As he reached the front door his eldest daughter shouted from up-stairs:

"Pa! pa! pa! Go to Greenbaum & Shroder's and ask Mr. Scott to give you two yards and a half of brown satin, cut on the bias, to match the dress I got last week, he'll know the kind. Bring it with you. I don't want to wait for it."

And Mr. Throckmorton, pausing with his hand on the door, said he'd get it, and then he sighed and opened the door. Just then his oldest son shouted from the sitting room:

"Father, the man was up here twice yesterday for the money for my new boat, and I just gave him a note to you, and he'll call at the office to-day for his money, and will give you a pair of oar locks and a dip net. Bring them up with you when you come to dinner."

Mr. Throckmorton kind of stifled a groan like, saying he would attend to it, and then went out. As he passed down the porch steps his second daughter leaned out of the window and cried:

"Oh, pa! do stop at Parson's as you come to dinner, and tell them to send a man to lay the new carpet when they send it up, and you get ten pounds of cotton batting and bring it up with you, for we want it right away and can't wait."

The parent paused with his hand on the gate-latch, and with a visible effort, promised to remember the cotton batting, and opened the gate. But the voice of his youngest son from the side yard caught his ear and held him for a moment:

"Pap! ho, pap! Want ten cents to pay for a winder I broke in the schoolhouse, and I can't go to Sunday school until I get a new hat and some shoes, and please can't I have a quarter to go to the pic-nic?"

Mr. Throckmorton silently registered a flogging for the broken glass, a negative for the pic-nic, and he would get the boots and hat. Then he turned to go, but as he passed down the street his six younger children came running after him.

"Oh, pa! don't forget to stop and see if the old umbrella's fixed, ma says."

"Stop at the dentist's and see when he can fill my teeth."

"Bring my shoe home from the shoemaker's."

"Ma says be sure and tell the doctor to come up to day and vaccinate the baby."

"Pap! Kin I go swimmin' in Hawk-eye krick, to-night?"

"Pa! oh, pa! gimme five cents to ride on the street cars?"

And Mr. Throckmorton went down town and amazed Fred Scott by telling him to cut off about thirteen feet of water pipe, on the bias, and he asked Mr. Parsons to let him have eleving dozen skeins of cotton batting and send him up a man with a tin dipper; he told Dr. Cochran, the dentist, to come right up and fill the baby's teeth, and begged the doctor to hurry right away and put a half-sole on the schoolhouse window; and then he ran to the shoemaker's and asked him if he had vaccinated his little girl's shoe, and amazed the street car driver by asking him for a bath ticket, and when the man came around with the oar locks and dip net he told him to take them up and lay them in the front hall, the girls would show him where. And by three o'clock in the afternoon it had got around town that old Mr. Throckmorton was drinking as hard as ever again, and hadn't drawn a sober breath all day.

Sunday at the Hotel Des Invalides.

On a bright Sunday morning the writer and his traveling companion had taken an omnibus at St. Sulpice, intending to get out at the Pont de Jena and then walk over to the other side of the Seine. On arriving at the Point de l'Alma we noticed so much stir among the idlers on the quay that it seemed worth while to stop and learn the cause. We soon found that something of interest was drawing people in the direction of the Hotel des Invalides, where the First Napoleon sleeps, guarded by the few surviving veterans of his armies, in one of the grandest resting-places provided for the ashes of mortal man. Supposing that the persons whom we saw strolling towards the graves were making a holiday visit to the celebrated tomb, we decided to take the opportunity, as we were so near to see it also. To our disappointment, however, the tomb was not open to visitors at this time, and we were obliged to content ourselves with seeing what we could as we walked about the adjoining buildings and grounds.

The Hotel des Invalides is an immense building, or group of buildings, erected by the "Grand Monarque," Louis XIV., as an asylum for wounded soldiers. It is said to contain more than twenty courts, and has an imposing front on the esplanade of more than six hundred feet. The famous tomb of Napoleon is in the crypt of the church, beneath the dome. There, too, are the tombs of the Emperor's marshals, Bertrand and Deroc.

The great court, called the Court of Honor, into which we now pass, is a bare, open, quadrangular plaza, surrounded by an arcade, on the inner walls of which are rude frescoes representing scenes from the early and in some respects legendary history of France. The quadrangle was at the time comparatively deserted, but knots of old warriors in their simple uniforms of blue were gathering at different points. Some were sitting in the sunshine on the benches between the pillars of the arcade, perhaps recounting to one another for the thousandth time the story of Austerlitz and the Pyramids, of Moscow and Waterloo, and other chapters in the history of their eventful lives. Gray, stern, battle-scarred old fellows they were. Some, too, were drawn in little carriages, while others still were wheeling themselves about in old-fashioned velocipedes.

In a little while a drum-corps of boys, headed by an ancient-looking chief musician formed in front of the chapel doors at the middle of the side opposite the entrance gates of the court. Under the arches on the right a company of Invalides was drawn up in two ranks, all wearing white scarfs across the body and carrying non-commissioned officers' swords and short lances with the tri-color flying from each spear's head. At a signal given the drums were beaten. After a prolonged roll there was silence for a moment, and then, at the word of command from a fine-looking old officer, these veterans of a hundred battles marched or hobbled into church to the sound of the drums beating their loudest through the lofty aisles. Half way up the nave they halted, opened ranks and faced inward, and quickly aligning themselves on either side stood steadily at "carry arms." The officers then, two by two, all in gala dress and preceded by the gorgeously attired Suisse, with halberd in hand, marched in between the open ranks.

They were a goodly company of men still, and conscious of their own grandeur and importance. As they passed up towards the chancel, the two arms of veterans presented arms. In a few moments the commandant entered, and then all the officers took their seats in the space nearest the choir. A loud roll of the drums, and the officer in command gives the word "order arms." Then a fine military band strikes up, and after the stirring strains have ceased the tones of the organ at the end of the church are heard, at first soft and low, then, swelling loud and full, and at last gradually dying away. The priests in their gorgeous vestments are in their places before the altar, at either side of which—how strange the sight!—stands a soldier with lance upright. Between the priest and the congregation, halberd still in hand, is seen the stately figure of the Suisse. The solemn prayers are offered up, and the air grows heavy with incense. And now the music has ceased, and every sound is hushed as we reach the crowning point of the ceremony. The priest is about to elevate the host. Suddenly the Suisse strikes his staff fiercely upon the marble pavement. The drums furiously beat a salute. The soldiers present arms, then come to the "carry," then ground their arms in a peculiar way and fall upon one knee, supported by their pikes. A little bell rings once, twice, thrice, perfect silence, and all are bowed to the ground. Again the bell rings, and we rise. The soldiers shoulder the arms, and the band breaks forth again in victorious strains of martial music.

After this an anthem is sung, and the priests retire from the chancel. In a few moments the officers rise, and, preceded by the Suisse, pass out in reverse order through the open ranks. The company of veterans closes up, faces, and marches out with drums beating, the drum corps halting just without the doors. The lances are left in the vestibule on the way, and the spectacle is over.

A few minutes later the officers reviewed the company in the Court of Honor. It was a singular sight as the column passed stiffly in review with the music of the drums to which the aged veterans could with difficulty keep step. I noticed several wooden legs, or pins rather, among them; but the owners and their comrades went through all the forms with precision, and were then dismissed to their quarters.

Whether what has been described is still a regular Sunday observance at the Hotel des Invalides or not I do not know. But it was worth much to have seen it once, for it was very suggestive. One cannot but feel, after seeing such a ceremony, that he has gained a new point of view, and becomes acquainted with a peculiar phase of State religion. Of the mental attitude of the men who took part in this service, it is of course difficult to say anything. But if Macaulay's New Zealander or the inhabitants of another planet were to look in upon this singular combination of priestly devotion and military parade, might he not be excused for doubting whether the divinity thus worshiped is really the mild being whom the Christians are wont to style the Prince of Peace, or some Mars, some god of war of the people to whom in our courtesy we give the name of heathen?

American Crows.

It is not generally known that crows do not go further south than Washington during the winter. They congregate there by the millions, and have roosting-places within three miles of the city. Early in the morning, in huge flocks, they course down the Potomac, and late in the evening return to their roosts in the pine groves which lie adjacent to the river. They follow the tide swamps whenever bared by the ebb tide and subsist upon the crabs and other water animal life which may be left exposed. But why they do not remain some twenty or thirty miles down the Potomac, where the pine groves are a hundred times more extensive than here, and where ice nevers forms, is unexplained. We have gone near a roosting-place, of a few acres extent, about dusk, and were surprised to note the immense number of these birds clinging to the branches of the trees. They keep up an incessant cawing all night long, and when disturbed, literally fill the air with their confused masses and cries. When warm weather comes, they leave us, and are as rarely seen here during the summer as they are further north during the winter.

The Canal Boat as a Home.

A few of the canal captains have little houses and small patches of land along the canal where they Winter themselves, their families, and their stock, and send their children to school. A large number of them, however, live on their boats with their wives and babies, from January to December, and a hard time they have of it. One room and that as confined and close as could be well devised for kitchen, parlor, sitting room, library, and all the rest with bunks curtained off perhaps for a place to sleep—this is their home. Love in a cottage, and a very small cottage too, is one of the sweet possibilities of men's and women's lives, but how many of the amenities of life do you think will find resting place among the inmates of the cabin of a canal boat, or how many of the better traits in men's nature and women's disposition can you believe will ever be therein developed? The humanitarians would do far better to turn men and women out wild in the west to hewn down forests and build log houses, with all the chances of fever and ague and death, than to shut them up in these canal boats cabins and crush out of them every atom of the best of their natures. Yet I saw recently the wife of a canal captain sitting at her cabin door knitting a worsted tidy in the most brilliant colors.

Set, Sit, Lay.

"Father, does a hen set?"

"No, my child, the best authorities on nidification now declares that the hen sits."

"Do you sit a chair for company?"

"Oh, no, sonny, you set a chair."

"Well—then—do you set a copy, or sit a copy."

"Why—I—I—I think I make a copy."

"And the sun sets, does he?"

"Not at all—the sun sits."

"Does a court set, father?"

"Oh, no, you say of a coat that it sits well or ill."

"Court, I said."

"Well, don't you snap me up! A court sets, I guess."

"Does vinegar set or sit your teeth on edge?"

"Why—you ought to know that—it sets 'em, I think, Joseph."

"Does a dog set?"

"Well—that—depends—on what sort of a dog 'tis, Josie. But I am sure you set beans poles and tunes."

"And what do you lay, father? Do you lay on a bed, lay table, and lay?—

"Joseph, you hush set! You go right out and chop up some of that wood."

The Record

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ATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JAMES A. GARFIELD,

OF OHIO.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

OF NEW YORK.

The Democrats have "reduced the army" to one "superb soldier."

So long as there is a Solid South just so long will there be a sectional issue.

Will Wade Hampton take the stump in the North and tell how the South is solidified?

Do Southern Democrats support Hancock because he fought them in '61, or because they expect to use him in '81?

In 1876 the Democratic party took the field as a hindrance to resumption. Now it is running as a hindrance to prosperity.

Now that the wind boom over Hancock has subsided, it is in order to remark that the next President will spell his name Garfield.

The latest Democratic epithet for Garfield is "mule-whacker." It is a dreadful disgrace in this country for a man to work for a living.

The Republican State Convention for the nomination of a Gubernatorial candidate and Presidential electors will be held in Trenton on the 18th of August.

"The Democratic platform," observes an admiring Southern commentator, "is sound and tough." It is: so tough in fact that the country will decline to swallow it.

About the only noticeable feature of the campaign at present is the cooling of the Democratic enthusiasm for Hancock. It is easy to see that the ticket has been stronger than it ever will be again.

Winfield Scott did not resign his position in the Army during his canvass for the Presidency. But then General Scott was not running on a platform which denounced his commander-in-chief, the President of the United States, as a conspirator.

There is a movement on foot in Texas to raise a fund to send Southern speakers North during the campaign. This is a first class idea. If Ben Hill, Senator Beck, Blackburn, Chalmers, and other timber-chimed champions of solid Southern ideas are included in the speakers sent, the Republicans will raise the entire fund themselves.

When General Hartranft was a candidate for governor of Pennsylvania the Democratic papers gave him the appellation of "Hangman Hartranft" on account of the part he played in the Surratt affair. He simply obeyed the instructions of General Hancock, his superior officer, and yet Democratic papers have so far neglected to refer to the latter as "Hangman Hancock." However, there are several counties yet to hear from.—*Gloucester Reporter.*

The Pittsburg *Commercial Gazette* prints the following as a special despatch from Washington: "It is stated that the seven million dollars appropriated for the star route mail service was drawn upon heavily to defray the expenses of the Cincinnati Convention, for rent of hotels, transportation delegates, etc. In connection with this star-route subject startling developments are promised that will send the Credit Mobilier to the rear. The Democratic members of the ring who are to furnish the campaign funds to elect Hancock have undertaken a big job."

The Republican party, desirous of accrediting General Hancock with all the merit due him as a soldier, frankly admits and warmly praises him as a soldier, frankly admits and warmly praises his service to his country. But even in this he is at no advantage with his competitor, General Garfield. The one was a professional soldier, educated by the government to do precisely what he did; the other became a soldier at the call of duty when ruin threatened his country. They are, therefore, entitled to equal honor, respect and gratitude in their millitary capacity, and in that the Republican party accords their equality. But in the field in which they are now put forward, statesmanship, and not military knowledge, is the great requirement, and in that General Garfield towers far above his competitor and on a level with the ablest men in the land.

Now that the Democratic assaults upon General Garfield have brought such dismal discomfiture upon his assailants, and that every accusation has but created an opportunity for the truth to speak in behalf of his unswerving integrity, that party of assorted and long-condemned principles has fallen back upon a campaign cry which is rather more safe than inspiring. "General Hancock, the unassailable," might, indeed, be imposing enough if General Hancock had ever occupied a position, other than a strictly millitary one, wherein he could have received either commendation or condemnation. If he represented any principle or policy; if he had any known convictions upon the questions of the day that had advanced him to his present prominence, then might "the unassailable" have some weight. But its present application is characteristically ridiculous, and is very much like praising the economy of the beggar who hasn't a cent to spend, and calling that virtue, which has no opportunity of being a vice.

Beesley's Point.

On Monday last, July 5th, Beesley's Point Hotel was re-opened by Mr. Downam, the proprietor, to the public patronage for the present season. Circulars had been issued and distributed in different places, stating that there would be a "Boat Race" in the afternoon and a "Hop" in the evening; the boat race would be free to all boats and the winning boat should receive a silk flag, purchased by Mr. Downam for this special occasion.

During the entire day persons kept arriving from all quarters in and around Beesley's Point to participate in and to witness the enjoyments of the occasion.

In the afternoon the excitement seemed to tend towards the boat race. The following is the list and measurement of the boats entered for the contest:

The "Uncle Tommy," Capt. Johnson, 20 ft. 10 in.; "Vinnie Young," Capt. Gandy, 22 ft.; "Willie T.," Capt. Kelley, 19 ft. 6 in.; "Annie M. Jeffries," Capt. Jeffries, 17 ft. 11 in.; "Independent," Capt. Smith, 20 ft. 3 in.; "Pauline," Capt. Knott, 22 ft. 9 in.; "R. Van Gilder," Capt. Van Gilder, 19 ft.; "Julia T." Capt. Clark, 22 ft. 9 in.

We give the measurement of each boat in the above, because all boats measuring less than 22 ft. 9 in. (the length of the longest boat) were allowed two minutes extra for each foot they measured less, so that the boat coming in first would not be likely to win the race, especially if it was the longest boat, as it was in this case.

At ten minutes past four o'clock, a gun was fired as a signal for starting. At this time all the boats were in disorder and everything was in confusion, some in starting collided with each other, entangling their rigging with that of another boat, thus not giving a fair start to all. After sailing part of the distance, the "Pauline" and "R. Van Gilder" returned, the Pauline having broken her rudder head. The wind blew so hard that most of the boats were compelled to reef their sails.

The race was a distance of ten miles, starting from opposite the Beesley's Point Hotel and proceeding up the Bay near the mouth of the Tuckahoe river, then returning to a point in Little Bay, then sailing across the Bay and rounding a Schooner near Somers Point, then back to the same point in Little Bay, and then returning to the point of starting. The Annie M. Jeffries won the race in about 2 hours and 18 minutes, the Uncle Tommy coming in second boat. At the decision of the Judges the "Uncle Tommy" was awarded the silk flag, which turned out to be made of bunting. Their reason for presenting the flag to the "Uncle Tommy" was that the Annie M. Jeffries was from Atlantic County and the conditions of the race excluded all boats out of Cape May County. This fact had not been made known publicly so that the boat had entered ignorant of any such a condition. After the Annie M. had been permitted to take part in the race and had fairly won, the prize justly belonged to her. This produced considerable dispute between the different parties, but luckily it terminated here. We are glad to see Atlantic County still ahead.

Very many persons had come anticipating a good time in the evening but they were doomed to disappointment; the grand "Hop" which was published to take place was a complete failure, the only excuse being given for not having it, was that the fiddler had disappointed them. Everything else passed off very smoothly, all seeming to enjoy themselves.

Mr. Downam seems to be very well adapted and understaneds how to keep a first class Hotel. We hope that the present season may be a very profitable one.

KINDLINGS.

General Grant, who's first nominated for the Presidency, and Franklin Pierce, were of the same age as General Garfield.

Edison is inventing a lemonade without either sugar or lemons for the convenience of circusses and Sunday school picnics.

In some respects the gentler sex far surpasses us. No man, for instance, can deliver a lecture with a dozen pins in his mouth.

The translation of the New Testament into Japanese has just been completed. The event was celebrated by a public meeting at Tokio.

There are 20,340 Sunday-schools in this country belonging to the Methodist denomination. The number of scholars is 1,538,311, or about 75 to each school.

"I spell suffin a burnin," remarked an aged negro who sat at a camp fire, roasting his extremities. "Gosh!" he added in a moment, with a wild yell, "it's de nigger's own bug.—Hawkeye.

An "economic" camp-meeting is to be held at Old Orchard, Me., August 17-21, to which ministers and members from all parts of the nation are invited. Eminent spiritual teachers of other denominations will be invited.

An indulgent Kansas parent sold his cooking stove for $11 in order to take his thirteen children to the circus. He says a circus only comes two or three times a year, and besides, he never had much to cook on the stove anyhow.

You may say what you please about it, but there is luck in horseshoes. A woman nailed one up against a wood-shed a month ago, and last week her husband eloped with the hired-girl. The man had not earned a cent for more than two years.

The new Methodist Bishops will held their official residences as follows:—Bishop Warren goes to Atlanta, Ga., where Bishop Haven used to reside; Bishop Foss goes to St. Paul, Minn. Bishop Hurst to Des Moines, Iowa; and Bishop Haven to San Francisco, Cal. Bishop Andrews removes from Des Moines to Washington.

There is a curious coincidence in relation to the "thirty-sixth ballot" in connection with Presidential affairs. Garfield was nominated on the thirty-sixth ballot; Jefferson was elected on the thirty-sixth ballot. In 1801 Jefferson and Burr were an exact tie in the Electoral College, and the election went to the House of Representatives, where Jefferson was elected on the thirty-sixth ballot, the contest lasting for seven days.

General Garfield is said to have been a good little reader at three years old, and to have had a remarkable memory, retaining almost verbatim the contents of the books he devoured. As a small boy he often annoyed teachers of limited education by the innumerable questions he asked them. When as a youth he taught school in Ohio he was so poor that he had only one suit, and that of jean. Toward the end of the term, it is related in the Cleveland Leader, the trousers became very thin, and while bending down one day he tore one of the knees nearly around. The chagrinned teacher pinned it together as well as he was able, and that night made somewhat bitter complaint to Mrs. Stiles, where he was boarding, in regard to his poverty. "Oh, never mind," said the good woman, "you can go to bed and one of the boys will bring down your pantaloons, and I will carefully darn the hole, so that it will be as good as new. When you get to be President you will forget all about such little things as that."

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UNDER McCLAIN'S HALL.

Ready Made Clothing in all its variety, from the Finest to the Lowest grade.

NEW STOCK, LOW PRICES.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES,

Including all the latest Spring Styles in Felt, Silk and Straw.

OIL AND RUBBER CLOTHING,

For Fishermen and others.

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All the latest style of Neckwear, Collars, Cuffs, Shirts, Underwear, &c., in Gauze and Linen.

As we have three Stores and buy STRICTLY FOR CASH, we will sell at the LOWEST PRICES, which we guarantee to be as LOW if not LOWER than Philadelphia prices.

A. J. STEELMAN, Proprietor.

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BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS.

Hardware, Provisions, Grain,

FLOUR AND FEED,

Glass, Putty, Paints, Oils and Varnishes,

Cigars, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco.

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to the late N. P. Mattix, we solicit a continuance of the same, satisfied that our stock is better selected and will be sold CHEAPER FOR CASH than any other house in May's Landing.

☞Goods delivered promptly. Jan. 31 tf

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GROCER & PROVISION DEALER,

PHILADELPHIA AVENUE, NEAR AGASSIZ STREET,

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The Most Extensive Establishment in Atlantic county.

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, FLOUR, FEED AND GRAIN, FRUITS AND SPICES CROCKERY, CHINA AND QUEENSWARE, GLASS AND WOODEN WARE, PURE LIQUORS AND CORDIALS, SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL KINDS, DRUGS AND HERBS, &c., &c.,

The celebrated "Iron Horse and Cattle Powder," for cleansing and strengthening the blood and improving the general condition of the animal.

Ship Chandlery, Glass, Paint, Oil, Varnish and Painters' Materials, Harness of all Kinds.

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From all appearances the year 1880 is to be the largest in sales ever known.

The READYMADE Department is Better Stocked!
The BOYS' Department is Better Stocked!!
The CUSTOM Department is Better Stocked!!!
The SHIRT Department is Better Stocked!!!!

All this will be apparent on FIRST SIGHT! Please call whenever you can and look through this BEEHIVE of a Building, so busy with its Hundreds of Workpeople and Customers. Do not forget that Clothing of the W. & B. make will stand better service than any other that can be got and that it does not cost any more (if as much) as other makes.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

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THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA.

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Sash, Doors, Blinds, Shutters, Mouldings Window and Door Frames.

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Brackets, Scroll Sawings, Turnings, Hand Raild, Newel Posts and Balustering.

PUMPS, PUMPS, PUMPS.

White Leads, Paints, Kalsomine, (all tints) Glass, Oils, Putty, etc. Building and Housekeeping Hardware of every description.

SLATE MANTLES AND SHELVES.

Barbed Wire, Corn Shellers, Hog Rings, Ringers and Holders.

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BOOTS, SHOES AND GAITERS!

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And all goods usually found in a first-class Country Store. Thankful for the liberal patronage of other years, I would solicit a share of the custom from my old friends and all others who desire first-class goods at the LOWEST cash price. Satisfaction guaranteed. ☞GOODS DELIVERED PROMPTLY.☜

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Jan31tf

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A Fool's Errand, By One of the Fools: and **Part II.**, a compend of startling Facts on which the tale is based. Takes on sight. Every copy sold sells others. 4,500 of the plain edition sold by one man. A lucrative business for any one. For terms address FORD, HOWARD & HULBERT, 27 Park Place, New York.

DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY.

☞FAVORITE REMEDY☜

is offered as a reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the

BLOOD,

such as Scrofula, Salt Rheum & like affections

☞FAVORITE REMEDY☜

is a specific in Kidney & Bladder Complaints, Dropsy, Gravel, Pain in the Back and diseases of the Liver. To Women who suffer from any of the ills peculiar to the sex, Favorite Remedy proves a real blessing.

DR. KENNEDY

would have it understood that, while he is engaged in the manufacture of his medicine (Favorite Remedy) he still continues the practice of his profession, but confines himself exclusively to office practice. He treats all diseases of a chronic character, and performs all the minor and capital operations of Surgery. Parties living at a distance, except in Surgical cases, by sending a statement of their case can be treated at home. Address

DR. DAVID KENNEDY, RONDOUT, N. Y.

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WEST JERSEY & ATLANTIC RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

On and after Thursday, June 17, 1880, Trains will leave Market St. Wharf, Phila., as follows:

LEAVE PHILA. FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

Excursion,			6:30 a. m.
Express,	8:30, 10:40 a.m.,	2:10,	4:15, 5:20 p.m.
Accommodation,			3:10 p. m.
Sunday,	7:30,	7:45,	9:00 a. m.

LEAVE PHILA. FOR MAY'S LANDING.

Express,	8:30 a. m.,		5:20 p. m.
Accommodation,	10:40 a. m.,		3:10 p. m.
Sunday,	—		7:45 a. m.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY FOR PHILA.

Express,	7:15 a. m.,		4:40 p. m.
Accommodation,			7:15 a. m.
Excursion,			6:00 p. m.
Sunday,	5:00,	5:30,	5:30 p. m.
Sunday to Cape May,			8:00 a. m.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY FOR MAY'S LANDING.

Accommodation,			7:45 a. m.
Express,	11:15 a. m.,		3:40 p. m.
Sunday,	2:00 p. m.,		2:30 p. m.

LEAVE MAY'S LANDING FOR PHILA.

Express,	11:31 a. m.,		7:31 p. m.
Accommodation,			7:38 a. m.
Sunday,			5:40 p. m.
Sunday for Cape May,			8:38 a. m.

LEAVE MAY'S LANDING FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

Express,	10:20, 11:41 a. m.,		6:40 p. m.
Accommodation,			5:03 p. m.
Sunday,	6:50 a. m.,		6:38 p. m.

WM. J. SEWELL, Supt.

CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

On and after Thursday, July 1st, 1880, Trains will leave Phila. for Atlantic City as follows:

Excursion,			6:30 a. m.
N. J. S. Accommodation,			7:00 a. m.
Mail daily including Sundays,			8:00 a. m.
Express Sundays only,		7:20,	9:00 a. m.
Fast Line,			10:00 a. m.
Express,	3:00,	4:00,	5:00 p. m.
Accommodation,			4:15 p. m.
Express Saturdays only,			2:00 p. m.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Express Monday only,			6:25 a. m.
Express daily except Sunday,		7:00,	8:10, 11:15.
Accommodation,			6:50 a. m.
Mail,			3:40 p. m.
Fast Line,			5:50 p. m.
Excursion,			6:00 p. m.
Sunday mail,			5:05 p. m.
Sunday Express,	5:00,	6:00,	7:30 p. m.

LEAVE PHILA. FOR MAY'S LANDING.

Mail,			8:00 a. m.
Accommodation,			4:15 p. m.

LEAVE MAY'S LANDING FOR PHILA AND ATLANTIC CITY

Accommodation,		7:02 a. m.,	3:52 p. m.

LEAVE PHILA. FOR HADDONFIELD.

7:00, 8:00, 9:15, 10:15, a. m.		12:00 m.,	2:00,
4:15, 5:00, 6:00, 6:45, 9:30,		11:30 p. m.	
Sundays,		8:00 a. m.,	5:00 p. m.

LEAVE HADDONFIELD FOR PHILA.

6:07, 7:07, 7:50, 8:53, 11:07, a. m.,		1:07,	1:22,
3:07, 5:40, 5:50, 6:11, 8:20, 9:55, 10:50, p. m.			
Sundays,		8:50 a. m.,	6:54, 8:54 p. m.

NEW JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Time Table, June 21, 1880.

Trains leave May's Landing, Camden and Atlantic R. R., connecting at Winslow Junction) as follows:

For all stations to New York, and for Vineland, Bridgeton, Bay Side and intermediate stations, 7:15, a. m.

For all stations to Long Branch, and for Vineland, Bridgeton, Bay Side and intermediate stations, 3:52, a. m.

RETURNING,—FOR MAY'S LANDING.

Leave New York, ft. Liberty St., All Rail Line, 1:30 p. m.

Bay Line, 1:10 p. m.

Leave Long Branch, 4:00 a. m., 3:03 p. m.

Leave Vineland, 7:20 a. m., 2:31 p. m.

Leave Bridgeton, 6:45 a. m., 2:35 p. m.

Leave Bay Side, 6:05 a. m., 2:15 p. m.

For further information see Time Tables at station.

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Mar. 27.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri Facias, to me directed, issued out of the Atlantic Circuit Court will be sold at public vendue, on

Saturday the Tenth day of July, 1880, at Two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Hotel of Elmer Murphy in Absecon, all the following described pieces of land and premises situate in the township of Egg Harbor, County of Atlantic and State of New Jersey and bounded as follows: Beginning on the Upper side of the Shore Road and in the South Corner of Jesse S. Lakes lot and runs first north-fifty eight degrees and a quarter west five hundred and fifty eight and a half feet to Jesse S. Lakes corner; second South thirty-eight degrees and a quarter, west two hundred and ninety three feet to Simon Lakes corner third; south fifty eight degrees and a quarter east ninety feet to Lucas Lakes Corner; fourth north thirty eight degrees and a quarter, east two hundred and three feet to another corner of Lucas Lakes Lot; fifth south fifty eight degrees and a quarter, east four hundred and sixty eight feet to the Shore Road; Sixth north thirty nine degrees and three quarters; east ninety feet to the place of Beginning, Containing one acre and fifty seven hundredths of an acre more or less, excepting therefrom 99-100 of an acre conveyed to Rheubamah Carter by deed dated the 8th day of September, A. D., 1866, and recorded in the Clerks office of Atlantic County in Book 28 of deeds folio 89 &c. also excepting therefrom 99-100 of an acre conveyed to Peter V. Furey by deed dated the 8th day of September, A. D., 1866, and recorded in the Clerks office of Atlantic County in Book 30 of deeds folio 590, &c.

Seized as the property of Warms B Frambes, Def'ts, taken in execution at the suit of David Lee & James Lee, Pl'ffs, and to sold by

Dated May 8 1880. M. V. B. MOORE,

Alex. H. Sharp, Atty. Sheriff.

June12-prf$7 00.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the Atlantic Circuit Court will be sold at public vendue, on

Monday the twelfth day of July, 1880, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Hotel of Louis Kuehnle in Atlantic City, all that building known as the Eagle Cottage and the interest and estate of the defendants in the lot whereon it is situated described as follows: The said building is a two story frame Cottage thirty feet five inches by twenty five feet with a one story addition back twenty feet by twelve feet four inches and a shed six feet three inches square on a lot or curtilage containing thirty-seven hundred and fifty square feet of land situate in Atlantic City, Atlantic County aforesaid on the west side of Mississippi avenue adjoining lot of James Ewing on the North lot of Palmers and others on the west end lot of James Ewing on the South.

Seized as the property of George Connor builder George Connor Sarah Connor Mary Henry owners Def'ts., taken in execution at the suit of Edward Maule & Henry Maule trading, &c., Pl'ffs, and to be sold by

M. V. B. MOORE,

Dated May 7th 1880. Sheriff.

William A Logue Atty. June19-prf$4 00

Administrator's Notice to Creditors.

Samuel Y. Adams, administrator of Bailey Adams, late of the county of Atlantic, deceased, by direction of the Orphan's Court of the county of Atlantic, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said Bailey Adams, deceased, to exhibit to him under oath or affirmation their claims and demands against the estate within six months from the twenty-third day of April, Anno Domini, Eighteen hundred and eighty, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same.

SAMUEL Y. ADAMS

May's Landing April 23d 1880. Adm'r.

may8-9t-prf$3 00

Executor's Notice to Creditors.

Enoch Cordery and James Ryan, Executors of Absalom Cordery, deceased, by direction of the Surrogate of the county of Atlantic, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said Absalom Cordery, 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 executors.

ENOCH CORDERY,

JAMES RYAN, Executors.

Dated April 30th, A.D. 1880.

may8-9t-prf$3.

M. & J. S. PERRINE,

SOLE PROPRIETORS OF

Perrine's Monogram and Gold Medal

ON THE

PURE RYE WHISKEY.

Apple Ginger and Apple Whisky

37 N. Front Street

PHILADELPHIA.

dec20 1y

$5 TO $20 per day at home. Samples worth $5 free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

The Record.

SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1880.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

On and after the hour of noon, JUNE 19th, 1880, trains on the May's Landing and Egg Harbor City Railroad will arrive and depart as follows.

Arrive at May's Landing.—10:02 a. m., 6:25 p. m.
Leave May's Landing, 7:02 a. m., 3:52 p. m.

This Railroad connects at Egg Harbor City with day close connections at Egg Harbor City for Atlantic City and Atlantic trains for Philadelphia.—Close connection at Atlantic City.

Our Churches.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
Rev. WM. R. 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. R. B. Stephenson, Pastor.
Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and 8:00 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M.
Wednesday evening at 8:00.

Our Lodges.

A. F. & A. M.

UNITY LODGE, No. 88, meets in the Hall over N. P. Martin's Store, on the evening of every first and third Tuesday of each month.

I. O. of O. F.

ATLANTIC LODGE, No. 59, meets in the Hall over N. P. Martin's Store, on Friday evenings.

Building and Loan Association.

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

—Mr. George Henry Wheaton and wife, of Camden, spent Sunday in the Landing.

—Superintendent Morse will accept our thanks for a copy of the Report of the State Board of Education.

—Miss Ella Whittaker, of Bridgeton, arrived per morning train Thursday and is a welcome guest in the Landing.

—All our Students have now reached home and are rusticating beneath the "vine and fig tree". Miss Clara Joslyn, of the state Normal School, arriving last week.

—Capt. Alfred Conover, of Absecon, barkentine John Lauchlin, chartered to load locomotives for Adelaide Australia. She will commence loading about August 15th.

—Rev. G. B. Wight, of Camden, and his brother, of the New York Custom House, passed through the Landing on Tuesday from Atlantic City on the W. J. & A. R. R.

—The cars belonging to C. & A. R. R. were all in use on the main line on the 3rd and 5th of July, thus preventing Conductor Bartlett from making his annual excursion to the "City by the Sea."

—Capt. S. S. Hudson has removed his fence in front of his property and we now have a continuous evergreen hedge from Mayhew's corner to the river, below the property of Jos. Thompson, Jr.

—The 5:20 P. M. train leaving Philadelphia for Atlantic City on W. J. & A. R. R. is a great favor and duly appreciated by the people of May's Landing. Please stop the 7:15 A. M. express from Atlantic City at May's Landing and then we will be entirely made up.

—Capt. [illegible] has built another house on Mr. [illegible] lot, adjoining his residence, and is prepared to carry passengers to Tuckahoe, or anywhere else within a radius of twenty miles. Terms reasonable.

—Capt. [illegible] Vaughan has been at home for a few days last week on account of the sickness of his sister Mrs. J. Vaughan for Portsmouth, Va., to load wood for New York market. John Peterson has charge of the century [illegible] and returns a "ship jack" with the best of them.

—Mr. S. A. Gould, of Hammonton, a gentleman of culture and pleasing address has been in our town during the past week, tuning and repairing pianos and organs. Mr. Gould is a fine musician and thoroughly understands his business and comes among us with the best recommendations. Any one needing his services may address him at Hammonton, N. J.

—Jerusha, daughter of Mr. David Eberhardt, a docile ten year old music pupil, under the efficient instruction of Miss J. Mayhew, is quite a musical prodigy. She performs some very difficult pieces with ease and facility and recently composed a plain waltz, which would reflect credit on much older amateurs. She's a "chipess" of the old block, ma?

—"A merciful man is merciful to his beasts." Justice and duty towards our noble horses to whom we owe so much and which have not the power to express their suffering, demand a notice in their behalf. Drivers should at least, throughout the hottest term, lighten their loads, slacken their speed and frequently refresh them with pure, cool water.

—Alfred Somers, Esq., and lady of Galloway township were at the Thompson House on Wednesday and Thursday. Mr. Somers is the efficient Assessor of Galloway and spent two days with us in completing his duties as "enumerator" of that township. Galloway foots up, entire population, including men, women and children, 2347, farms 269, flour and grist mills 2, saw mills 1, deaths for the census year 30.

—The 4th of July was celebrated by some on Saturday by others on Monday by many on both days. Nothing special transpired in the Landing to commemorate the occasion. Large demonstrations were made at Hammonton, Tuckahoe and Atlantic City, at each of which places May's Landing had numerous representatives. The usual discharge of fire crackers, pistols, etc., occurred and most of our citizens displayed the stars and stripes, from porches observatories, &c.

—Jim Baker, Jr., has been greatly improving the Frazier property, recently purchased at the Administrator's sale. The trees have been trimmed, the fences reared up, and all the out buildings whitewashed, painted, &c. The house is being thoroughly overhauled and will soon be ready for occupancy. D. E. Iszard has caught the inspiration and the Thompson House is now undergoing repairs, preparatory to being treated to a new coat of paint.

—The cotton mill was closed from Wednesday, June 29th, to Tuesday, July 6th, in consequence of the giving way of the step, which supported the water wheel. The step was constructed of lignum-vitae and was constantly immersed by water leading to it from an iron pipe. The pipe became choked up, witholding the water supply from the step, which soon crumbled and in consequence the mill wheel settled. A new step was made and shipped from Millville, but work was not resumed until Tuesday, thus giving the employees of the mill both Saturday and Monday on which to be patriotic.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine. nov 23 1y.

ESTELLVILLE.

ESTELLVILLE, July 7.

A certain young man of May's Landing went to Tuckahoe to spend his Fourth, and on his way home Tuesday evening in the shower, came in collision with a wire clothes line, and we have not seen that young man nor the clothes line since.

—The Atlantic County Company for the Culture and Sale of Cranberries, at its recent annual meeting at Elwood, elected the following officers: President, H. C. Alexander; Vice President, A. B. Boardman; Treasurer, Charles R. Colwell; Secretary, George W. Rich; Directors, Thomas Irving, General E. Wright, Dr. S. C. Edmunds, D. B. Collins, Charles Lening, C. G. Darby, J. D. Sanders, Richard Smith and B. B. Carpenter.

—Pennington Seminary is deservedly popular in Atlantic county. During the past three or four years it has had for its patrons, representatives of some of the best families in the county, among which the following are graduates: Miss Dora Gaskill of Absecon, the Misses Hudson, Down and Gifford, and Mr. B. G. Peck, of May's Landing. The Steelman's of Tuckahoe, and Hanthorn's of May's Landing have also been represented at the Seminary during the time.

—By mutual agreement and public notice given, the store keepers close their stores at 8 o'clock each evening in the week, except Saturday evening. This is a sensible proceeding verily, Why storekeepers should be obliged to "put in" seventeen or eighteen hours every day, we never could understand. People fall in very gracefully, the order was given and each one governs himself accordingly. It is just as easy to get what is needed before, as it is after dark. A wise agreement.

—In accordance with the law, S. H. D. Hoffman, Enumerator for Hamilton township, sat two days for correcting, revising, &c., the list filed in the Clerk's Office. No applicants appearing, the enumeration yet stands, May's Landing 824, Weymouth 191, Tar Kiln Neck 96, Suburban parts 333. Total for the township 1464. Thus ends the tenth census of the United States for this township. The returns, etc., have been forwarded to John L. N. Stratton, Supervisor, for the 3d census District, Mount Holly, N. J.

—The Camden Safe Deposit and Trust Company, makes a gratifying exhibit in its semi-annual statement. It has increased its surplus three thousand dollars, and declared a semi-annual dividend of three per cent. With honesty and brains at the fore, it is fast becoming one of the first financial institutions in the State. There is certainly none in the country managed with more ability, or with stricter regard to the interests of both stockholders and depositors. This is the secret of its success thus far, and its future occasions no concern, for its present management will be continued indefinitely.

—The Millville Mutual Fire Insurance Company is making a desperate effort to keep its head above water. A meeting of the policy holders was held at Millville last Wednesday and a committee appointed to visit Trenton and request Insurance Commissioner Kelsey to stay proceedings in the matter of the appointment of a Receiver. The committee visited Trenton yesterday with the following result. Injunction will not be dissolved, but the company is permitted to collect its assessments and reinsure its risks. The appointment of a Receiver has been postponed upon the condition that five members of the present Board of Directors resign, and their places filled by members of the company said to be favorable to Mr. Kelsey. The new directors decided upon were: Hon. John F. Bodine, Dr. G. W. Darby, Daniel Sharp, R. S. Howell and John W. Newlin.—H. J. Press.

—Through the mistake of a flagman on the Narrow-gauge Road to Atlantic City, who displayed the wrong flag, a collision occurred yesterday at the crossing of that road over the West Jersey track between Camden and Gloucester. A narrow-gauge engine was employed in drilling cars at that point, which is but a few hundred yards from the Camden depot, and had occasion to cross the track of the West Jersey Road about the time the 5:20 Atlantic City express train was due. As the West Jersey Road is the oldest and consequently has the right of way, the Narrow-gauge Company employs a flagman at the crossing to warn its trains of the approach of others on the West Jersey Road. This man, for some reason, instead of displaying the danger signal and preventing the Narrow-gauge engine from crossing, showed one indicating a clear track. On approaching the crossing, however, the engineer on the Narrow-gauge Road saw the Atlantic City train rushing down upon him, and could do nothing but save his life by jumping from the engine, which he did. The West Jersey train struck the tender of the engine on the Narrow-gauge Road, making a complete wreck of it and throwing the engine and single car attached to it on opposite sides of the road. The cab of the engine was badly smashed; but it was not injured otherwise. The car was turned completely over and lay on one side in the ditch, along the side of the road. Though it is only smashed a little at one end, it will have to be taken almost entirely apart to get it out of its present position. The West Jersey train was not perceptibly injured, and its speed was not checked in the least. It was probably owing to the fact that the train was running at a high rate of speed and that no one was on the Narrow-gauge train that no loss of life occurred, or that the West Jersey train was not thrown off the track.

English Creek.

The following is a list of the pupils who passed the examination in the different grades, in Hope School, No. 22, with the general average of each:

First grade graduates—Louise Dennis, 87 10-13; Amanda Risley, 86 7-13; Rhoda Lee, 84 10-13; Anna Risley, 84 2-13.

The following passed in nine of the thirteen studies and received first grade certificates of merit: Laura Smith, 85 8-9; John Smith, 73 2-9; Joseph Frambes, 83 5-9; Mary Ingersoll, 72 2-9 Walter Hess, 75 1-9; George Barrett, 77 1-9; Annie Lee, 68 5-9; Nicholas Barrett, 78 1-9; Burris Dennis, 79; Second grade—Mary E. Somers, 82 4-7; Martha Barrett, 81 1-7; Ada Smith, 75 6-7; Job Risley, 76 2-7; Somers Lee, 74 2-7; Amanda Austin, 76 5-7. Third grade—Sallie Horn, 86; Maggie Barrett, 88; Ida Ketchum, 81; Millie Barrett, 89 1-6; Jennie Albertson, 80; John Smith, 89½; Hallie Sooy, 85½; Charles Smith, 74½; Ann H. Scull, 85½; Susie Scull, 88 1-3; Lucinda Dennis, 92; Eva Scull, 85 2-3; Flora Kears, 80; Richie Smith, 85 1-3. Albert Smith, 76½; John Ingersoll, 75½; Melvina Lee, 78½; Hannah Clayton, 76½; Louise Barrett, 85½; Jennie Emmons, 81½; Anna Giberson, 79½; Japhet Smith, 81½; Ina Risley, 77½. Sallie Thomas, 78½; Sallie Thomas, 76½; Sallie Endicott, 75½; Mamie Champion, 75 5-6; Phebe Ingersoll, 79; Anna Endicott, 78½; Warren Smith, 86½.

Each of the above received certificates of merit corresponding to the grade passed.

PENNINGTON.

The annual exercises of Pennington Seminary commenced on Sunday, June 20th. On this day the Baccalaureate Sermon was to have been delivered by the President, Dr. Thos. Hanlon, but owing to the indisposition of the Dr., he was unable to keep the engagement, and the vacancy was filled by the Rev. D. R. Foster, A. M. the Presbyterian minester of Pennington. On Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday were the public examinations. Wednesday, 3 P. M. Annual address by the Rev. B. C. Lippincott, A. M; 7; 30 P. M. Anniversary of the Philomathean Society. The members of this society, although few in number, have succeeded in making this anniversary one of unusual success, and in gazing into the misty future, with a prophetic eye. We can not help but see that their's is a course of unusual brilliancy. Thursday, 11 A. M. Oration before the Philomathean Society, by Prof. George W. Atherton, of Rutgers College, New Brunswick, N. J. Subject, "The Political Responsibilities of Educated Men." This Gentleman is a well known politician and a very eloquent speaker. 2 P. M. annual meeting of the Trustees. 3 P. M. Exercises by the graduating Class. The programme was as follows introductory song by the class Salutatory, Miss Jennie Y. Fish, New York. Toast to Pennington, Arthur B. Lake, Coren, Class History, Miss M. P. Boyle, N. J. Class Poem, M. B. Diehl, Penna. Classs Prophecy, E. Clark Campbell, N. Y. Presentation, Miss A. L. Walcutt, N. Y. Valedictory, J. H. Petherbridge, Delaware. Farewell song by the Class. Planting the Oak, Miss Hattie H. Sharp, N. J. 7: 30 P. M. Contest for the Roman, (Gentlemen) and Lippincott (Ladies) Gold Medals. These prizes were to be awarded to the lady and gentleman who should excel in English Composition and Oratory The. Roman was awarded to E. W. Osborn of Conn. A second prize was given to J. E. Hudson of Philadelphia, who excelled in English Composition alone. The Lippincott was given to Miss Lizzie E. Pasforfield of New Jersey. A second prize was also given to Miss Anna Muirheid of Pennington. Friday, June 25th, 9 A. M., Commencement. This is the Thirty first annual Commencement of Pennington Seminary, and never has it had such a large graduating class as that of '80. The class numbered thirty two, and eleven gentlemen were unable to speak because of the length of the exercises. J. H. Petherbridge of Delaware, delivered the German salutatory and Miss Madge P. Boyle, of New Jersey, the English salutatory. Miss Jennie V. Fish of Albany, N. Y., was valedictorian of the class. In her address she spoke "in memorial" of the much loved valedictorian of the class of '79, Miss Carrie G. Howland, and expressed the wish that such would not be the duty of the valedictorian of the class of '81. She then addressed the President and Preceptress, thanking them for their watchful care, and in a few remarks, thanked the teachers for their patient and careful instruction, after which she bade farewell to her classmates, after a short address by Dr. Hanlon, prizes were then awarded, and in the intermission that followed, Dr. Hanlon requested that all should sing, "Shall we gather at the river." The sentiments of the song were certainly very appropriate, and it was sung with much feeling. Diplomas were then awarded and the exercises closed. Another class has gone out from the walls of Pennington Seminary. Its members have finished only to begin, and they will not for a long time, realize their motto "*Finis Opus Coronat.*"

O. M. A.

Report of C. E. P. Mayhew, D. C.

Chas. E. P. Mayhew, D. C., in account with School District, No. 38:

		Dr.	Cr.
1877.			
Sept. 1,	By Amt of D. B. Ingersoll, late D. C.,		1.87
" "	" Amt from special school tax'		30.00
" "	" Amt from special tax,		135.00
	1878.		
Oct. 1,	" Amt borrowed of C. English,		300.00
	1879.		
Nov. 7,	" Amt recd for paint sold C. Bacon,		.25
" 10	" Amt recd for paint sold C. Veal,		.25
" 13	" Amt recd for 1 qt. japan to county,		.50
	1880.		
Mar. 1,	" Amt recd of Jos. Thompson, Jr.,		350.00
July 1,	" Amt recd of Jos. Thompson, Jr.,		40.00
			$847.87
Balance in my hands,			$11.44
1878.		Dr.	
Feb. 16,	To Amt of Note Paid Mrs. Down,	$145.55	
Mar. 16,	" ½ years Salary as D. C.,	10.00	
Sep. 29	" " Sundries of C. E. P. Mayhew,	1.32	
" "	" " Amt paid for Books,	3.75	
July 5,	" " S.H.D. Hoffman, repairs,	4.00	
Aug. 30,	" " ½ years salary to D. C.,	10.00	
Nov. 25,	" " Allen Budden for mason work,	2.50	
	" " C. N. Rape, for supplies,	3.00	
	" " S. Townsend for carpenter work,	16.37	
Nov. 26,	" " C.E.P. Mayhew lumber,	2.00	
" 30,	" " Wm. Mann for Labels,	2.50	
Dec. 12	" " Keystone School Furniture,	7.20	
" "	" " Wm. G. Taylor Publishing proposals,	.75	
" "	" " Hohenteter tin work on gutter,	9.64	
" 14	" " S. Shuff hauling gravel,	3.25	
	1879.		
Jan. 10,	" Freight on old books sent back,	.40	
" "	" " C. N. Rape fixing stoves,	.25	
" "	" " N. P. Mattix sundries,	1.53	
" 17	" " Sower, Potts & Co., books, 39.00 less for old books 8.85,	30.15	
Feb. 26,	" " C. N. Rape for chalk,	1.05	
Mar. 17,	" " Wm. Pomaleer for floor Boards,	2.73	
" 18,	" " Ivison & Co., for books,	10.00	
" 31	" " Freight on Books,	.40	
April 28,	" " " Aparatus,	.60	
May 3,	" " S. Champion for tin, &c.,	2.56	
" 5	" " Cowperthwait & Co.,	6.00	
Sept. 22,	" " C. N. Rape bill, Sower, Potts & Co., for C.books,	.60	
Nov. 8,	" " C. E. Morse bill, Claxton & Co.,	1.38	
" "	" " S. Shuff carting coal,	2.80	
Dec. 5,	" " D. E. Iszard cedar siding,	1.87	
" "	" " A. S. Barnes & Co., books 90.61, less for old books, 31.88,	58.73	
" "	" " D. C. salary for '78 & '79,	20.00	
" "	" " Pd J.S. Risley for painting,	60.50	
" "	" " M. L. Record for printing,	.50	
" "	" " C.E.P. Mayhew for paint,	75.82	
" "	" " Cash pd by C. E. P. Mayhew for sundry articles,	9.08	
	1880.		
Mar. 10,	" " C. Bacon for painting pump house,	2.00	
" 13,	" " C. W. Abbott lumber for pump house,	27.60	
" "	" " T. Kears building pump house,	7.50	
" "	" " E. Dubison cleaning well,	1.00	
April 16,	" " Cash pd Interest on note to C. English,	18.00	
" "	" " Cash pd on Principal to C. English,	150.00	
May 11,	" " T. Small wood for digging holes for shade trees,	3.00	
" "	" " Shade trees and freight,	10.40	
" 18,	" " Crayon Chalk & freight,	1.04	
" "	" " A. Budden for planting trees,	1.00	
" "	" " Cash pd by C. E. P. Mayhew for sundry articles,	5.56	
June 30,	" " J. B. Smith janitor fee,	20.00	
" "	" " C. E. P. Mayhew Dist. Clerk's fees,	20.00	
" "	" " E. E. Hudson carting mud,	3.00	
July 1,	" " Amt pd C. English on note,	50.00	
			$836.33
General School Account for year ending June 1880.			
1879.			Cr.
July 1st,	By Balance due the School from Township,		$ 14.06
Dec. 31,	" State appropriation,		68.43
" "	" 2 Mill Tax,		671.96
" "	" Township Tax,		432.56
			$1,188.88
	Dr.		
To Amt pd. C. E. Morse, salary,			$669.00
" " "	" Lou Joslyn, "		250.00
" " "	" Laura Gandy, "		180.00
" " "	" for coal and freight,		39.04
" "	Balance,		50.84
			$1,188.88
By Balance due school from Twp.,			$50.84

C. E. P. MAYHEW, Dist. Clerk.

New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station.

III.

ANALYSES OF LAND PLASTER.

This substance has been very extensively used in New-Jersey as a fertilizer. It was formerly thought to be almost indispensable for producing a good crop of clover. It is not so much used for that purpose now, though employed to some extent, but is found beneficial in hastening the germination of seeds, in promoting the growth of young corn and potatoes. It is much used on composts for absorbing or decomposing gases and for hastening the decay of coarse manures.

The supply of plaster for this State comes mostly from Central New-York or from Nova Scotia. That from New York is commonly of a grayish color, and besides the sulphate of lime and water which are its proper constituents, it contains some carbonate of lime, some carbonate of magnesia, and other impurities. The Nova Scotia plaster is white and usually contains only a small per centage of any impurity.

Pure plaster is composed of—

Lime	32.6 per cent.
Sulphuric acid	46.5 " "
Water	20.9 " "
	100.0

When the plaster is heated a little above the temperature of boiling water, it gives off the water that was combined with it, and is then known as boiled plaster or plaster of Paris. This is the plaster which sets and becomes stone again when it is thoroughly wet with water, and is used for making plaster casts, cornices, hard finished walls, &c.

In addition to the chemical names of calcium sulphate and sulphate of lime it is also called gypsum. As a mineral it is known as alabaster and selenite, and when found as it is sometimes without water in it, it is called anhydrite. It is so soft as to be scratched with the finger nail, and it dissolves slightly in cold water, about one pound of it dissolving in sixty gallons of water.

Plaster for farmers' use is to be found in all our markets.

The following samples have been sent to the Station for analysis and they are the kinds most commonly sold.

The comparative value of these samples is calculated very nearly by assuming that pure boiled plaster is worth $10 a ton or a half-cent a pound. This price would make the value of the specimens to be as set down in the table.

	(2.)	(3.)	(4.)	(5.)	(25.)
Sulphuric Acid	44.64	20.52	45.14	45.08	52.17
Lime,	31.24	20.66	31.59	31.56	39.56
Sulphate of lime,	75.88	50.18	76.73	76.64	96.03
Water,	20.06	14.32	20.33	20.28	00.00
Val. per hund.	$0 38	0 25	0 38	0 38	0 48
Value per ton,	$7 59	5 02	7 67	7 66	9 60
Selling price,	$8 00	7 00	9 00		8 10

(2) Sent by S. L. Burrough, of Merchantville, from stock of Fitzgerald & Co., Camden. Its brand is Pure Nova Scotia Land Plaster; and its price $8 per ton.

(3) Sent by I. W. Nicholson, of Camden, Cayuga Plaster Co., Union Springs, N. Y. Delivered at Haddonfield, by car-load, $7 a ton.

The analysis accompanying this plaster gave its per centage of pure gypsum as 80.78 per cent

(4) Sent By William C. Nicholson, of Haddonfield. Brand, Land Plaster. From stock of Taylor Bros., Camden. Price, $9 per ton.

(5) Sent by Hon. E. Burrough, Merchantville. Brand French's Land Plaster. From stock of French, Richards & Co., of Philadelphia. Price not given.

(25) Sent by Samuel L. Burrough, Merchantville. Brand Nova Scotia Land Plaster. From stock of W. Fitzgerald. Price $8.10 per ton. Of these specimens, 2, 4, and 5 are samples of Nova Scotia Plaster, 3 is a sample of plaster from central New York, and 25 is a sample of boiled plaster or plaster of Paris. Their values in the table are estimated by considering the sulphate of lime as the only substance desired by the farmer in buying it.

The Cayuga plaster is perhaps worth a little more than this estimate, on account of other substances in it, and the boiled plaster may not be worth so much as estimated on account of its liability to set if it should be wet before the time for using it.

The dressing used for an acre is very small, from 100 to 300 pounds. This may be the reason that the poorer plaster gives as good results as the best. But if so the dressing may well be diminished in amount.

Geo. H. Cook,
Director.

MARINE.

Philadelphia, arrived 2nd inst.
Frank Leaming, Champion, from Gardiner.
Jesse Murdock, Slocum, from New Bedford.
George S Marts, Marts, from Kennebec.

Arrived 6th inst.
C C Baker, Baker, from Kennebec.
Rebecca Shepard, Lake, from Richmond.
Electa Ballou, Smith, from Gardiner.
John Sherman, Cash, from New York.
C G Cranmer, Cranmer, from New York.
Katie J Hoyt, Heaney, from Wareham.
Adelie Trudell, Grace, from Newport.
Annie E Stevens, Tice, from New York.
L A Danenhower, Cannon, from Hallowell.
Georgie Clark, Burdett, from Gardiner.

Arrived 7th inst.
C L Godfrey Godfrey, from Gardiner.
Sallie E Ludlam, Ludlam, from Fall River.
M H Crawford, Reed, from Kennebec.
A E Safford, Ketchum, from Pawtucket.

Cleared 3rd inst.
Hannah M Buell, Ireland, for Cambridgeport.

Cleared 6th inst.
Taylor & Matnis, Cheeseman, for E Braintree
Chas. Lawrence, Shaw, for Charleston.
Rachael Seaman, Seamen, for Roxbury.
Annie E Stevens, Tice, for Richmond.
Katie J Hoyt, Heaney, for Wareham.
Rebecca Shepard, Lake, for Roxbury.
Adelie Trudell, Grace, for Cambridgeport.
C G Cranmer, Cranmer, for Providence.

Cleared 7th inst.
J B Vanderveen, Booye, for Washington.
Frank Leaming, Champion, for Boston.
A B Bacon, Tuson, for Gardiner.
W L Elkins, Lindsay, for Boston.
David Clarkson, Ireland, for Chelsea.
John Sherman, Cash, for Boston.
Electa Bailey, Smith, for Boston.

ALBERT ENDICOTT,
[illegible]
At May's Landing, [illegible]

To Gratify his Wife.

An Interesting Story—A Hopeless Case Cured. A Good Reason for Happiness.

Statement of Mr. Washington Monroe, of Catskill, Green County, New York.

"For many years I had suffered from a complaint which the physicians called Gravel. I had employed some of the most noted doctors without obtaining any permanent relief, and for a long time my case was regarded as hopeless. All who knew the circumstances said I must die. Finally, my wife induced me to try a bottle of Dr. Kennedy's Favorite Remedy, which she had seen here heard of or seen advertised. Without the slightest faith in it, but solely to gratify her, I bought a bottle of a druggist in our village. I used that and two or three bottles more, and—to make a long story short—I am now as healthy a man as there is in the country.

"Since then I have recommended 'Favorite Remedy' to others whom I knew to have suffered from Kidney and Liver complaints, and I assure the public that the 'Favorite Remedy' has done its work with a similar completeness in every single instance, and I trust some other sick and discouraged mortal may hear of it and try the 'Favorite Remedy' as it did."

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the Atlantic Circuit Court, will be sold at public vendue, on

Saturday, the 24th day of July, 1880,

at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Louis Kuehnle in Atlantic City, all that certain lot tract or piece of land situate in the city and county of Atlantic, state of New Jersey, described as follows: Beginning at a point in the south side of Pacific avenue eastward from Mississippi avenue and in the boundary of lands of the Camden and Atlantic Land Company and Steelman Leeds, running thence (1) along said Pacific avenue on a course of south sixty seven degrees, west a distance of one hundred and fourteen feet to a peg in the southeast corner of said Pacific and Mississippi avenues; thence (2) along the east side of said Mississippi avenue on a course of south twenty-three degrees, east a distance of three hundred feet more or less to low water line wherever that may be on the surf; thence (3) along the said low water line on a course of north sixty-seven degrees, east or thereabouts a distance of seventy-two feet to said line of boundary of lands of said Leeds and said Camden and Atlantic Land Company; thence (4) along said line of boundary of lands of said Leeds and said Land Company on a corner of north fifteen degrees, west a distance of three hundred and three feet more or less to the place of beginning.

Seized as the property of Charles Palmer, def't, taken in execution at the suit of Sundry Plaintiffs, and to be sold by

Dated May 18th, 1880. S. Y. ADAMS, Late Sheriff.
June26-5t-fr$6 30.

FITZGERALD & CO.,
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&
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LAND PLASTER!
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ADJOURNED SALE.

The Sale of the property seized as the property of Samuel V. Adams, taken in Execution at the suit of Sundry Plaintiffs stands adjourned until Tuesday, July 20th A. D. 1880 at the same hour and place.

M. V. B. MOORE, Sheriff.

ADJOURNED SALE.

Sale of the [illegible] at the suit of [illegible] Gibbs. [illegible]

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LIFE INSURANCE CO.

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No.	Amt.		Years.	Days.	Age at Death.	Amount of Policy.	No.	Amt.				
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4	911 25	31	3	183	37	10,000	4	1,043 28	8,956 72		8,045 52	
5	1,139 00	35	4	148	39	10,000	5	1,342 58	8,657 42		7,518 42	
6	1,299 80	36	5	113	41	10,000	5	1,628 21	8,371 86		7,204 86	
7	1,594 60	37	6	91	43	10,000	5	1,529 62	8,470 38		6,884 78	
8	1,822 40	38	7	52	45	10,000	5	1,315 12	8,684 88		6,562 48	
9	2,059 20	39	7	357	47	10,000	5	1,108 70	8,891 30		6,241 10	
10	2,238 00	40	8	267	49	10,000	5	1,078 50	8,921 50		5,922 50	
11	2,595 80	41	9	118	50	10,000	5	1,117 25	8,117 25		5,611 45	

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THE SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO. of Syracuse, N. Y.
Are now putting on the market a Plow that is as much superior to any Plow heretofore made as the Plows of the past few years have been superior to those made half a century ago.
It combines all the excellencies of any Plow in use.
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In addition it embraces several new features of the greatest value, for which we have obtained exclusive Patents.
Its Beam, Clevis, Jointer Standard and Wheel Standard will be STEEL, and its mold board will be a composition of Steel and Iron chilled under a process for which we have also obtained an Exclusive Patent. It will be called
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Its weight will be eighteen pounds less than our present styles.
A first-class Steel Plow, made in the ordinary way, full rigged, retails for twenty-two dollars. Inferior Steel Plows retail from sixteen to nineteen dollars.
The price of our new Plow will be but Seventeen Dollars, and it will be the cheapest Agricultural Implement ever sold.
Its mold board will outwear three of the very best kinds of the ordinary steel mold boards.
It will scour in soils where all steel plows and all other plows have hitherto proved a failure.
With this Plow will

The Orient.

The native bazaars of Cairo and Alexandria reveal to the traveler, at a glance, the character of the Orient; its cheap tinsel, its squalor and occasional richness and gorgeousness. The shops on each side of the narrow street are little more than good sized wardrobes, with rooms for shelves of goods in the rear, and for the merchant to sit cross-legged in front. There is usually space for a customer to sit with him and, indeed, two or three can rest on the edge of the platform. Upon cords stretched across the front hang specimens of the wares for sale. Wooden shutters close the front at night. The little cubbies are not places of sale only but for manufacture of goods. Everything goes on in the view of all the world. The tailor is stitching, the goldsmith is blowing the bellows of his tiny forge, the saddler is repairing the donkey saddles, the shoemaker is cutting red leather, the brazier is hammering, the weaver sits at his little loom with the treadle in the ground—every trade goes on, adding its own clatter to the uproar. What impresses us most is the good nature of the throng under trying circumstances. The street is so narrow that three or four people abreast make a jam and it is packed with those moving in two opposing currents. Through this mass comes a donkey with a couple of paniers of soil or of bricks, or bundles of scraggy sticks; or a camel surges in, loaded with building joists or with lime, or a Turkish officer with a gayly-caparisoned horse impatiently stamping; a porter slams along with a heavy box on his back; the watercarrier with his nasty skin rubs through; the vender of sweetness finds room for his broad tray; the orangeman pushes his cart into the throng; the Jew auctioneer cries his antique brasses and more antique raiment. Everything is jostled and pushed and jammed; but everybody is in an imperturbable good humor, for no one is really in a hurry, and whatever is, is as it always has been and will be. And what a cosmopolitan place it is! We meet Turks, Greeks, Copts, Egyptians, Nubians, Syrians, Armenians, Italians; tattered dervishes, "welfes," or Moslems, nearly naked, presenting the appearance of men who have been buried a long time and recently dug up; Greek priests. Persian Parsees, Algerines, Hindoos, negroes from Da our, and flat nosed blacks from beyond Khartoum. The traveler has come into a country of holiday which is perpetual. Under this sun and in this air there is nothing to do but to enjoy life and attend to religion five times a day. We look into a mosque: in the cool court is a fountain for washing; the mosque is sweet and quiet and upon its clean matting a row of Arabs prostrating themselves in prayer towards the niche that indicates the direction of Mecca. We stroll along the open streets, encountering a novelty at every step. Here is a musician, a Nubian playing upon a sort of tambour on a frame; a picking, feeble noise he produces, but he is accompanied by the oddest character we have yet seen. This is a stalwart, wild-eyed son of the sand, coal black, with a great mass of uncombed, disordered hair hanging about his shoulders. His only clothing is a breechcloth, and a round shaving-glass bound upon his forehead; but he has hung about his waist heavy strings of goats' hoofs, and these he shakes in time to the tambour, by a tremulous motion of his big body as he minces about. He seems so vastly pleased with himself that we cover knowledge of his language in order to tell him that he looks like an idiot.

An Equine Messenger.

Joseph Stewart, of Cohoes, is convivial by nature and occasionally so in practice. Joseph is married, and has a wife whom he loves, but she has a rival in Joseph's affections in the shape of a beautiful mare that Joseph owns, and of which he has made a great pet. Now the mare is never easy unless when in company with her Lord and master, and from long companionship is acquainted with Joseph's haunts, and if left alone will follow him like a dog. Now, last night Joseph was out with some friends canvassing the probable results of the Chicago convention, and the party were enjoying themselves in a saloon. Joseph, knowing his favorite mare was safely housed in her stall, and fancying his wife in bed and asleep, did not dream of any interruption to his pleasure. When midnight came, however, the party were astonished by the appearance of the mare in the open doorway, and the animal stretching her head forward in the direction of her master, whinnied in a manner which seemed to say plainly, "Joe it is time you was home." An instant later the knowing animal repeated the summons and was about to step inside, when Joe said, "Boys, it is my mare and I have got to go, but I would like to know how she got out," saying which he departed, the faithful beast following, with her nose over her master's shoulder. Mrs Stewart, who jumped into bed just as her husband opened the front door and who was chuckling inwardly, might have explained how the mare got loose, and Joe guesses; but he don't say much.

The Utilization of Genesee Falls.

The plan to furnish Rochester, N. Y. with power for manufacturing and for running street cars through the utilization of the falls at the Genesee in compressing air, has been commenced upon and all the power of the lower falls save what is needed to run two wheels for factories already in operation, has been purchased by the inventor of the plan, and a promising beginning has been made. A large gang of men are at work building the crib just below the falls on the east side of the river in a cove which seems to have been made by nature for this purpose. This foundation is 100 feet long by 75 feet wide, and will have an average depth of 13 feet. It is being constructed of solid logs of oak timber bolted together, and the center will be filled with stone. On the top of the crib will be erected the derrick, 125 feet high, and the water will pour into it from the top of the falls through the bulkheads at one end of the dam. The stand pipes will run from the top of the derrick to the cylinders on the crib, which will be in the neighborhood of 500 feet long. The whole machinery will be rooted in. The difficulty in the way of getting the materials to the place, they all having to be lowered over the falls, makes the work of construction somewhat slow. It is expected, however, that the first application of the system to the propulsion of street cars will be possible in September next.

DOMESTIC.

BAKED VENSION.—Time, 15 to 20 minutes to the pound. Trim the joint, wash in tepid water, and wipe it dry. Rub it over with fresh butter, beef drippings, or lard; then cover it over with a thick paste of flour and water about half an inch thick, closely modeled to the meat with the hand. Put it in a baking-pan with about a pint of boiling stock, gravy, or beef-drippings and bake. Baste it frequently, at least every 10 minutes. Thirty minutes before the meat is cooked remove the paste cover; when cooked, serve on a hot dish with a gravy made as follows: About two hours before the joint is baked put into a pot of cold water sufficient to cover them the scraps trimmed from the joint, or one or two pounds of venison cut into pieces; season with Cayenne pepper, salt, cloves, and nutmeg. Cover and let it simmer; remove the scum as it rises. When it has simmered to about one-half the quantity of water used, take it from the fire and strain the gravy. After the joint is removed, pour the gravy into the baking-pan and stir into it one or two tablespoonfuls of blended flour. Let it boil up once, and serve in a separate dish.

LITTLE WASTES.—The cellar, laundry and kitchen are among the places that demand daily care, if one would guard against much wastefulness. It is incredible how much that could be profitably used, either for the family or to help the poor, is thrown away or rendered worthless through the lack of a little economy. The wastefulness of only one day is small, perhaps, and not easily recognized; but the mischief once begun and suffered to pass unrebuked, piles up very rapidly till it reaches the sum total at the end of the year, which is found to be immense. For instance, the waste of soap and starch alone in the hands of an ordinary good laundress, week after week, would easily supply a poor family with all they would require. Clothes-lines and clothes-pins left out to rot and mildew, instead of being brought in and put in their proper place, will help to swell the list of expenses at the end of the year more than one would at first imagine, not only by the actual expense, but more by the injury done to clothes by this neglect.

Women Never Think.

If the crabbed old bachelor who uttered this sentiment could but witness the intense thought, deep study and thorough investigation of women in determining the best medicines to keep their familes well, and would note their sagacity and wisdom in selecting Hop Bitters as the best, and demonstrating it by keeping their families in perpetual health, at a mere nominal expense, he would be forced to acknowledge that such sentiments are baseless and false.—*Picayune*

BRIGHTENING TIN WARE.—"One of the best things for keeping tins bright is water-lime. This is a soft, brown substance that polishes metals without scratching the surface, and is very cheap. First rub your tins with your hands, and afterward take an old newspaper and rub the flour off, and the tins will shine as well as if half an hour had been spent in rubbing them with brick dust or powder, which soils the hands. The best thing for cleaning tin ware is common soda. Dampen a cloth and dip in soda and rub the ware briskly, after which wipe dry and it will look equal to new. To prevent rusting of tin rub fresh lard over every part of the dish, and then put in a hot oven and heat it thoroughly. Thus treated, any tin ware may be used in water constantly, and remain bright and free from rust. To clean tin or other metalic vessels which have held petroleum—hot soap and water. Wash your washboilers when a little rusty, with sweet milk.

AN ENORMOUS TRAFFIC.—Pittsburgh boasts that 849,746 bottles of CARBOLINE have been sold within the last six months. This shows that the great army of baldheads will soon be reduced to a corporal's guard.

SOME OF MISS CORSON'S TEACHING.—Potatoes any time of the year, can be made mealy if boiled in salt and water and drained and then covered with a thick towel and left in back of the range five minutes.

To retain the color of any vegetable plunge it into cold water after boiling.

Cooks make the mistake of boiling things too much. After reaching the boiling point meats can be made tender by so doing.

It is always best to under-season rather than to over-season food.

When anything is accidentally too salty it can be counteracted by adding a tablespoonful of vinegar and sugar.

Meats of any kind should not be washed, but wiped with a towel to preserve the juices and quality.

VEGETINE is acknowledged by all classes of people to be the best and most reliable blood purifier in the world.

APPLE TAPIOCA.—Take one teacupful of tapioca and put it in one quart of cold water the night before you want it to use. The next morning pare and core eight sour apples, place in a dish with the soaked tapioca. Fill the centre of each with sugar, a pinch of cinnamon and a piece of butter if desired (the latter gives it a little better flavor, but it is good enough without). Put in the oven about an hour before it is wanted for the table; cook till the apples are soft. To be eaten with cream or milk and sugar. This makes a very simple but delicate dessert and can be prepared with little trouble.

EXPERIENCE has proven that the best remedy for Colic, Diarrhœa, Teething and other troubles of Infancy is Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. Price 25 cents.

HOW TO COOK BEANS.—No one person in a hundred knows how to cook properly a pot of beans, and yet it is very simple. Here is the proper mode: Put one pint of dried beans and a quarter of a pound of salt pork into two quarts of cold water; bring them to boil, and boil slowly for about twenty minutes; then put the beans, with about a teacupful of the water they were boiled in, into an open jar; season them with salt and pepper to taste, and one tablespoonful of molasses; lay the pork on the top and bake two hours or longer.

PROVIDENCE GRAHAM BREAD.—Two quarts Graham flour, one quart white flour (small,) one cupful (small cup) molasses, half a cupful yeast; only white flour is sifted, one quart tepid water to mix it; mix about as stiff as pound cake batter; this can be put in, roll-pans for breakfast.

BREAD GRIDDLE-CAKE.—Take a small bowl of bread and soak over night in milk, in the morning take one quart milk, three eggs, and bit of salt, beaten up together with half cupful flour, and one and a half teaspoonfuls baking powder; it wants to be a thick and a very light batter, and then it is delicious.

BROWN BETTYS FOR BREAKFAST.—One cupful Indian meal, one egg, two cupfuls rye meal, one teaspoonful soda, one large tablespoonful molasses; mix with cold milk about as thick as pound cake; fry in hot lard, if your milk is sour, omit the cream tartar.

EVA'S ORANGE PIE.—One orange cut fine, peeled; half a cup of cream; one egg; one tablespoonful sugar; bake with upper and under crust.

Two [illegible] Quarts Genuine Jamaica Ginger, Asiatic Cholera [illegible] Ginger, with Dr. [illegible] Jayne's [illegible] will obtain [illegible] Ginger.

HUMOROUS.

ON a pole in front of a Little Rock store a parrot is daily exhibited. Its verbal vocabulary consists of "Poor Poll" and "Come up here." Rather a limited supply, but usually sufficient to fill the demand. Recently a little girl that lives in the neighborhood stopped on the sidewalk and looked up at the bird.

"Come up here?" said the parrot.

"I'm not going to do it, now," replied the little girl. "I told you yesterday that I was not coming up there."

"Come up here!"

"I won't do it. My ma don't 'low me to climb."

"Come up here!"

"You are just wasting your breath asking me, for I'm not coming."

"Poor Poll."

"I'll give you a nickel when I get one, but you'll have to come down after it."

"Come up here!"

"I tell you that I wont, and if you ask me again I'll throw something at you." The parrot muttered out a lot of ornithological jargon, and the indignant little girl went away.

It accomplishes its object so quickly and so satisfactorily that its praises are in the mouth of every mother.—We refer to Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup, the remedy for children's diseases. Sold for 25 cents.

A WESTERN paper tells of a saloon keeper at Bodie who made a kite of a $500 plate mirror, using a string of demijohns and jugs for "bobs." The kite went up with a rush, reflecting the rays of the sun and dazzling the eyes of all beholders. "Its focus extended as far as Mammoth, where a hay stack was set on fire by concentration of the sun's rays." It, at the beginning of the year, a belt was offered for the biggest lie told during 1880, it should be immediately handed over to the author of the foregoing story, and no questions asked. It is a Mammoth lie that can't be excelled during the next seven months.

DOBBINS' Electric Soap, (made by Cragin & Co., Philadelphia,) contains nothing but the purest material, and does the work quickly, but without impairing the finest fabric. Try it without fail.

A QUAINTLY appropriate reproof was once launched at a popular "entertainer," a gentleman whose dullness in private life equalled his brightness in his profession, which consisted of appearing in a certain character, singing, etc., popping behind a sort of lid, and promptly reappearing in a new disguise. One evening at a social club Mr. "Deal" had been unusually tedious and morose, and at last one of the company addressed him. "I say, Deal," he slowly inquired, "can't you get under the table, and come up as somebody else—and keep so?"

ONE day they happened to be talking before Emile Augier about a family whose means had been materially diminished, but who had not therefore cease to live in a most expensive manner.

"I never heard of anything of the sort," said one of the company, "they are ruined, and yet they live in as stylish a manner as ever."

"Oh, that is simple enough," said Augier; "formerly from time to time they paid some of their debts; now they pay none. They have retrenched their creditors."

FRIENDS are in the habit of warmly greeting their acquaintances upon the arrival of passenger cars at some of the American railway stations. It was only the other day that a young gentleman rushed through a crowd towards a lady, seized her hand, and gave her a hearty kiss, the smack of which sounded above—we were going to say the ding of gongs; but it is enough to state that the report startled a country lass heard by, who exclaimed to her "feller," "Mary, Josh! what on airth's gey way on the keers?"

A CORRESPONDENT asks us how dogs should be clipped. As this is the season when dogs should be clipped we give the recipe in full. First obtain a dog; then get a good large hickory club. Prepare your dog by tying him to a post, and then clip him over the head with club about five times.

WHEN the census-taker, wishing to compliment, said to a citizen: "Ah, sir, you've a wife of a hundred!" the lady grabbed a rolling-pin and sailed in on him saying: "You villain, I told you I was only 25. Don't you dare to put it down as 100!"

WHAT surprised Noah more an aught else was that he received no application for free passes. And what astonished the public after the flood was that the veteran navigator never tried to get up a complimentary benefit for himself.

WE are a great people, but a few savages keep us in a state of continual apprehension. Perhaps we are waiting for all the Indians to get together in one point, so that we can blow them up with nitro-glycerine.

MR. EDISON is credited with an invention to make lemonade without either lemons or sugar. This was discovered at least thirty years ago, by the man who organized the first Sunday school picnic.

A MAN who won't stand up and yell and swing his hat when a gang of 2-30 horses are coming down the home-stretch in a bunch, must be veneered with sheet iron.

HER mother said the little creature lived on love, but one month after marriage, when the grocery bill came in, he saw that he had made the greatest oversight of his life by not ascertaining what that particular love was for.

GRACE—"I am going to see Clara today. Have you any message?" Charlotte—"I wonder how you can visit that dreadful girl. Give her my love."

"I HAVE got so in the habit of being married by an Episcopal clergyman that I really don't feel satisfied with any other kind," said a Chicago widower.

A CRUEL husband calls his wife "green fruit," because she never agrees with him.

The New Seal

of the World's Dispensary Medical Association of Buffalo, of which Dr. R. V. Pierce is president, consisting of a figure of Aesculapius, the Father of Medicine, surmounting the globe, fitly symbolises the world-wide reputation gained by the Family Medicines of Dr. Pierce now manufactured by this incorporated company and sold in all parts of the world. With a mammoth establishment, the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel in Buffalo, and a correspondingly large branch establishment in London, this Association makes medicines for the whole world—not only that but they personally examine and treat with special medicines thousands of cases. Among the most celebrated of the proprietary or family medicines are Dr Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery—the great blood-purifier, and Dr Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets (little pills),—and Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed—for bowel affections, colds and painful attacks, as colic, neuralgia, and rheumatism,—Favorite Prescription furnishes relief from female weaknesses, and kindred affections. All sold by druggists.

DEAR BRO. MEEK, Ed. "The Central Methodist," Catlettsburg, Ky. I see in the last "Central" that you want a remedy for Sick Headache. If you will use a remedy that you advertise in in your paper every week, I am sure you will be greatly benefited thereby, and I believe cured. I have been a sufferer from Sick Headache, I say almost from infancy, and have tried every remedy I could get, and never found anything to do me any good until I used Simmons' Liver Regulator. It has been nearly three years since I first used it, and I have not had Sick Headache since, and I have never used but two packages and a half of the Regulator. I had a sister last spring that had from one to two spells of Sick Headaches every week. I sent her half of a package, and she says she has not had it since. I feel for any one that suffers with that terrible disease, and I hope you will give it a trial.

C. S. MORRIS, Brownsville, W. Va.

SOWING FLOWER SEED.—In sowing flower seeds a mistake is frequently made in sowing them too deep; indeed, it is a very common error, and accounts for many failures in the germination of flower seeds, where in the florist or seedsman is unjustly blamed. The rule recommended of covering seed only their thickness is a safe one to follow. Some do not require to be covered, but when sown all that is required is to press the earth down with a board. This buries the seed into the ground sufficiently to insure their germination if they are sound. The soil requires to be finely pulverized, for if it be lumpy the seed falls between them, and may dry up before sprouting. Balsams and zinnias, and other medium sized seeds, may be covered from a quarter to half an inch. We are referring now to the hardier annuals, the seeds of which may be sown where they are to grow. As we have said heretofore, it is better to sow the seed in boxes and transplant into the open ground, for in that way stronger plants are generally obtained that stand drouth better and give flowers easier. But the great majority of people do not take the trouble to do this. Where it is done, when the plants are first out they should be watered frequently in dry weather. Ground needs to be kept loose, so that the plant may receive the full benefits of the rain and dews.

"I don't want that Stuff."

Is what a lady of Boston said to her husband when he brought home some medicine to cure her of sick headaches and neuralgia which had made her miserable for fourteen years. At the first attack thereafter, it was administered with such good results, that she continued its use until cured, and made so enthusiastic in its praise, that she induced twenty-two of the best families in her circle to adopt it as their regular family medicine. That "stuff" is Hop Bitters.—*Standard.*

FIRST YEAR OF HEIFERS.—It is too often the case that farmers let heifers with their first calf run together in the pasture the first year, for the reason that they do not generally give a larger quantity of milk than will raise a calf. This is wrong. If the heifer is intended for service as a milker in after years, her udder must be enlarged and distended at her early age so as to hold the full secretions of milk for twenty hours. When running with her calf it will shrink to just that capacity. They must be cultivated to large capacity at the proper period of the heifer. Therefore, so soon as there is no danger of inflamation of the udder from the milk remaining in it 12 hours the calf should be weaned. But the heifers should not be removed so far from the calf that she cannot see and smell it. The natural attachment of the mother for her offspring has much to do in developing her capacity to support it. Smelling and licking her calf stimulates and enlarges the mammary glands and developes the powers of secretion of milk. For four or five days a heifer which has been full fed should be milked every three hours, gradually increasing the time, until it is fixed at twice a day. In this way the udder will be cultivated to the capacity of a full milk cow. If there is a demand for the milk or the cream, the calf can soon be fed on skim milk and kept in the most thrifty condition by adding gruel made of oil cake, corn and oat meal. This is work. All right. If one were to judge of the little farmers seen nearly every day standing on our streets, there is need for more work, at home. A kind and careful man always has gentle cows. A cross and vicious man has kicking, jumping and fractious cows. It is easy to judge the character of a farmer by the character of his cows."

WHAT IS GAINED BY CROSSING SEEDS.—It is a common practice with horticulturists to obtain seeds from another place having a very different soil, so as to avoid raising plants for a long succession of generations under the same conditions; but with all the species which freely intercross by the aid of insects or the wind, it would be an incomparably better plan to obtain seeds of the required variety, which had been raised for some generations under as different conditions as possible, and sow them in alternate rows with seeds matured in the old garden. The two stocks would then intercross with a thorough blending of their whole organizations, and with no loss of purity to the variety; and this would yield far more favorable results than a mere exchange of seeds. Mix seeds of the same variety, grown in different localities, to grow your seeds. Of plants which mix freely by wind and insects, we have Indian corn, clover, beans, peas, beets, cabbage and the like, radishes, turnips, carrots, celery, cucumbers, squashes, melons, lettuce, onions, parsnips, salsify, tomatoes, (the latter to some extent). The writer has been trying experiments in this way with corn, beans and apples. The gain in dent corn thus crossed was as 153 to 100, and with black wax beans as 236 to 100. By raising seed in the manner suggested we increased the yield of ripe seeds of beans from one hundred to two hundred and thirty-six, surely an item well worth looking after.

REMEDY FOR SMALL WORMS.—A small quantity of fine salt sprinkled on the plant is said to be a remedy for the small worms that infest the cabbage. Fresh stable manure that is rich in nitrogen is a good fertilizer for cabbage.

A WELL-KNOWN fruit grower, in making a new orchard, systematizes matters by setting his apple trees so that the summer apples will be together, then the fall apples, then the winter apples, and so on. It makes it easier to gather them, and avoid the necessity of hauling all over the orchard.

ONE hole in the fence will, by and by, cost ten times as much as it would to fix it at once. One diseased sheep will spoil a flock. One unruly animal will teach all others in company bad tricks.

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is a common complaint. If you feel so, get a package of Kidney-Wort and take it and you will at once feel a tonic power. It renews the healthy action of the kidneys, bowels and liver, and thus restores the natural life and strength to the weary body.

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For **Ulcers and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, Pustules, Pimples, Blotches, Boils, Tetter, Scaldhead and Ringworm,** VEGETINE has never failed to effect a permanent cure.

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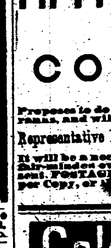

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Is the Old Reliable Concentrated Lye for FAMILY SOAP MAKING. Directions accompany each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly. Has full weight and strength.

ASK FOR SAPONIFIER, AND TAKE NO OTHER.

PENNA SALT MANUF'G CO., PHILA'A.

166

REPORT OF THE INSURANCE COMMISSIONER OF PENNSYLVANIA

RESPECTING THE

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

The Results as Announced by the State Authorities.

THE PENN AT THE HEAD OF ALL PENNSYLVANIA COMPANIES,

WHETHER STOCK OR MUTUAL.

JANUARY 1, 1880.

Total Assets at Present Value	$6,949,129 23.
Total Liabilities	$5,533,151 27.
Surplus to Policy-Holders	$1,415,977 93.

In this Surplus there is no Liability FOR STOCK CAPITAL,

THE PENN BEING PURELY MUTUAL.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REMARKS OF THE EXAMINER.

JUSTICE TO POLICY HOLDERS.—"An investigation of the dealings of the company with its policy-holders evinced a uniform intention to do justice to all parties, and the general management is STRICTLY IN THE INTEREST OF THE INSURED."

ACCURACY OF ACCOUNTS.—"Every item of the income and disbursement of the company was carefully examined, and we are satisfied the respective accounts have been correctly kept."

INTEREST RAILIFIE.—"The interest profits show an excellent average rate of interest, largely in excess of the per cent. required by the State standard of policy valuations."

DEATH LOSSES.—"The death losses for 1879 were $326,361.31, while the tabular mortality provides for $504,3.8. In other words, the Company has made a net saving of $131,477 from the sums which its premiums provided for the current losses."

EXPENSES.—"The percentage of total expenses of management to total receipts is not high, and leaves a large net balance to the credit of policy holders."

ASSETS.—"All the mortgaged properties were carefully inspected and valued by parties selected by the Department as personally acquainted with values in their respective localities. Loans made in accordance to policy-holders on their policies were verified in a full, and the reserve value in each case was found to be largely in excess of the amount loaned. Stocks and bonds stand absolutely by the