

The Hammonton Item.

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New York Correspondence.

New York, Feb. 6th 1877.

POLITICAL.

The passage of the compromise electoral bill, has soothed the timid souls of the business men who had been bull-dozed by Tilden and his gang, by fear of war. The straight Republican don't believe in it, and never did, for they knew it was a trick of the Democratic spoilsman, and was contrived to make the great demagogue President. It was carefully contrived and carried out with diabolical skill. Tilden had his local copperhead press breathe war and gore till he got the business interests shaking in its shoes; and then he appeared with this proposition to arbitrate for a place he never had the shadow of a claim to. It was eagerly accepted and the little game was about to win, when, presto, one of these sudden changes which even a Tilden cannot foresee, took place and his kettle of fish is upset. Tilden expected to have a majority of the Supreme Court, with him; but the election of Davis to the Illinois Senate made that impossible, and Bradley, a good Republican and an honest man, takes the place, giving the Republicans the majority of the Commission. Now the Democracy are not so much in favor of it as they were. When it was supposed that Davis, a bit of a partisan, was to be the fifth judge, thus giving the Tildens a majority in the Commission. It was all pleasant. But now that the majority on the Commission are Republicans, it is quite another thing, and the Sun and other rabid democratic sheets are as extravagant in their denunciation of it as they were in its praise a week ago. Tilden is as mad as a March hare about Davis, and has asked him not to accept the senatorial position to which he has been elected, but remain on the bench. But Mr. Davis is not stupid enough to forgo his ambition to serve Mr. Tilden's, and so he politely declined, and Bradley was selected. This ensures Hayes fair, legal treatment, and that is all any republican wants. If he is legally elected, he must be inaugurated—if not not. The Republicans of the city are jubilant over this result.

The position of Senator Conkling, of this State is unfavorably commented on. It is not denied that he felt very much aggrieved at the nomination of Hayes. He retired from public gaze after the convention, and did not emerge from his retirement till after the struggle was over. He supported the compromise in a way that was singular, to say the least, for a republican, and his enemies in the city assert that he is preparing for a change of base. It is not supposed that he will go over to the democracy, but it is expected that he, Davis, and a dozen others who have had a half and half affiliation with the Republican party, will organize an independent body, and be the Spanish flies of the body. Conkling is sorcerer, and is in the previous frame of mind to make a fool of himself, as greater men than he have done. It is a pity that a man with the talents he possesses could not be better balanced. He has too good an opinion of himself.

CHARITY.

There is a great deal of actual charity in New York. Probably no city in the world does more in proportion to its population and wealth, but mixed up with it is an amount of snobbery and bores, that is as disgusting as true charity is delightful. The charity ball, in aid of the Foundling Asylum is regularly the event of the season, and while it nets a very considerable amount of money for a very deserving object, the manner of it is enough to turn a Christian's stomach. It is as snobbish as anything can well be. To begin with, it is made exclusive, and all the snobs and all the would-be fashionables have to have their names in all the papers. The list of "Lady Patronesses" has to appear in long columns, and the sort of a trawling them runs up into the thousands. Now all this is of no account whatever from a business point of view, except that as it is recognized as the big thing of the year Mrs. Snooks Thompson would not thrill for charity at all unless she saw her name in the list. It pleases the wife of a stock speculator, who has made a fortune in a year or two, and who has lately moved into a gorgeous house on one of the avenues, to have her name published as a prominent lady for it establishes her consequence, and only costs her the price of a half dozen tickets at five dollars each. Fully one half of what ought to be the profit of the ball goes to feed the vanity of those who attend it; that is they contribute fifty cents to their own vanity, and fifty cents to the poor. Perhaps it is well enough to get fifty cents on the dollar out of them. But the ball itself is a gorgeous affair. When people dance for charity they go prepared to do it. No woman of fashion appeared last night with less than \$20,000 of diamonds on her person, and the cost of some of the toilets ran up a long way into the thousands. The ball cost the people who attended it probably \$250,000, and the net result to the charity was something like \$10,000, \$232,000 for the world, and \$10,000 for the poor.

THE LIFE INSURANCE PROBLEM.

The failure of three or four Life Insurance Companies, which will be followed in rapid

succession by three or four more, makes a decided ripple in financial circles. These events are of more importance than appear upon the surface. The companies gather money from all parts of the country, and hold it here in New York for investment. It is loaned on real estate, and is presumed to be invested so safely that nothing can affect it. The Life Insurance Companies with their millions upon millions withdrawn from the circulations of the country represent an important factor in the financial interests of the country, and anything that disturbs them disturbs the whole country. They are the depositors of the people's money, to a greater extent than the savings banks and their relation to the people is one of confidence purely. For the man in the country knows very little the people in whose hands he entrusts his earnings, and he has to take it on faith. Now when one of these companies breaks, and it is shown that for four years there has been systematic stealing; that the statements have been cooked; that assets that never existed have been put in; that liabilities that did exist have been left out, and that the whole fraud had been sworn to, and that the officials created by the state are not shrewd enough to detect the swindle, it is calculated to uproot things in a rather uncomfortable manner. The Continental was a mass of corruption all through, and the Security—Heaven save the mark—was still worse. The good companies feel it sorely. For out in Minnesota the difference between the solvent and the insolvent does not appear. And the result is all Life Insurance is discredited. There have been three failures of this class within a few weeks, and the effect is an almost entire stoppage of receipts from this source. The pessimistic agent finds himself blocked in the middle of his discourse upon the benefits of Life Insurance, by the terrible word "Security," and if he survives that some one throws "Continental" into his face, which finishes him. All this is wrong. There are perfectly sound companies, and life insurance is a necessity. There is no more reason for denouncing life insurance because of three scoundrelly companies than there is denouncing Christianity because an occasional clergyman makes a slip.

A CASE OF SERIOUS TROUBLE.

A very curious incident occurred, culminated last week. A young swell belonging to one of the rich families was engaged to be married to a young lady who possesses more beauty and brains than money. The young fellow is a fool, as is the case with the most of the young fellows who have money in the city, but the girl accepted him, all the same, because he was reputed to have an income of \$35,000 per annum. It was rather a comfortable thing to have a rich fool for husband, for while he could pay the bills, and keep her in diamonds and all sorts of things pleasant to the feminine mind, he would not be in the way of her enjoying herself as she chose. The wedding was to have taken place last week, but it was unaccountably postponed. Finally the cause transpired, the young man's income came entirely from real estate, mostly on Broadway, and the young lady had very prudently been making inquiries. One store which had rented for \$12,000, was empty, and there was no prospect of its being occupied for some time; another was occupied at a reduction of seventy-five per cent., and to sum it all up, the income of \$35,000 had shrunk to less than \$10,000. She promptly declined to enter into the marriage state on any such money, and notified the groom in expectation, that the nuptials would be postponed till the odd \$25,000 could be made up. The young man was in despair. There was no use of trying to do anything with real estate, for that is a drug, and so, between desperation and brandy, he raised money by mortgage, and went into Wall Street. Need I detail the result? He came out of that place plucked clean as a pigeon, for he bought on a falling market and sold on a rising one, so all such fellows do, and from an income of \$10,000 he was a young man about town with no income whatever to speak of. He threw himself upon her mercy but he fared worse with the adamant young woman of the world than he did in Wall Street. She declined to see him, and forthwith engaged herself to another fool whose father was smart enough to put his money into gas stocks, which never can depreciate, having a city to swindle. And the discarded lover is wandering about the city accepting invitations to drink from those who know him in his better days. Moral—for the benefit of your dear investment in gas stocks, abstain.

Yours, DICKSON.

The Democrats are spending a quarter of a million dollars in their investigations this winter, and getting nothing but water-tinns and disappointments.—Washington Republican.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 6, 1877.

Field, prompted by his inordinate vanity and offensive egotism when he entered the Congressional arena besought, or demanded rather, his associates of the Tilden cabal there, to transfer to his shoulders the entire weight of the "Reformers" cause, recalling with confidence and pride his successful efforts in behalf of the old Democratic thief now languishing in Ludlow St. jail; and he found them nothing loth to comply, wearied and worn out as those not wholly heartless and indifferent to violations of law were, with the fearful burden of assassinations, tortures, debauchery and corruption of voters which have been increasing in number since the hour when John Morrissey bought the nomination for his master at St. Louis last June; and in order to appreciate the motives which tempted him to risk the appearance upon the witness stand of such treacherous leeches and soldiers of fortune as Littlefield, Maddox and Pickett, that it was absolutely incumbent on him to affect the brazen attempts to purchase electors or members of Returning Boards here and there—\$50,000 for Nash in South Carolina, \$200,000 for Anderson in Louisiana, and an uncertain amount, but reaching up among the tens of thousands in Oregon—by showing similar villainies on the part of the opposition. The blood stains and the record of other atrocities covering every page of the history of the Democratic canvass, could not be blotted out, but they could be denied, as could also the thousand and one tricks by which it was sought in different Republican States to defraud its voters of their choice and force upon them Tilden electors to misrepresent them in the Electoral college. So Littlefield & Co's appearance just at this juncture, when perception an impression might be made upon the consciousness of a Supreme Court member of the Arbitration committee is made plain. But a knowledge of the antecedents of this precious trio is the only antidote needed in the interests of truth. They all appear to have been governed by one common instinct, that of treason, in their dealings with friend and foe alike. This rule of action appears to have governed them always, so far as their histories have become known. Littlefield is, by his own confession a wine bibber, gambler, a hang-on about disreputable places, living with a woman to whom he was never married, in cheap lodgings; Maddox was a little higher-toned, apparently but not one whit the inferior to his socially more humble friend, Littlefield, in all the qualities that made Arnold infamous, and he appears to have lived by cheating and defrauding those who trusted him. Pickett, always ready to serve the cause that could pay him best, has earned money in Cuba, in Mexico, in Nicaragua, under the filibuster Warder and under the Davis government, ending his services there, it is said, by stealing archives and selling them to the Federal government for a paltry consideration. The purpose of Maddox and Pickett, the purchase of the Louisiana Returning Board, was confessed with the most unblushing effrontery. This scheme had the approval of John Morrissey, and even Mr. Hewitt did not disapprove. The effort was based on "high moral grounds," and they spurned any pay for their patriotic services, other than a liberal percentage of the amount to be raised. Littlefield, during his examination before a Senate Committee, incautiously blurted out some very interesting insinuations relative to the occupation of those two Democratic recruits, Palmer and Trumbull, while in New Orleans. The only evidence of Republican complicity in the schemes of these vulgar bands, is that furnished by their unsupported statements; and they have all been specifically denied by members of the Returning Board.

Pelton's rooms at the Arlington, said to be the Democratic headquarters in this city, and it is alleged that Maddox gazed there nightly to be coached and instructed as to his part and to rehearse it to the great David. Even among its most enthusiastic advocates, the plan of the Arbitration Commission has proved unsatisfactory in its practical working. Its crudities and lack of limitations in certain important particulars threaten to defeat the purpose of its creation. Four days have elapsed since the count began and it is not yet decided what evidence may be admitted in the Florida case. Should it be decided to go behind the returns it will open the doors to an almost interminable struggle. Evans and O'Connor argued the matter yesterday but no one expects the Florida case to end before the last of the week, and others contend that it may consume all the time up to the 4th of March. Another cause of great embarrassment is the inability of Congress to adjourn until the count of the vote shall have been completed. Some of the authors of the plan begin to regret with feelings akin to those of Frankenstein when brought face to face with the unbalanced work of his own hands.

Notwithstanding the urgent recommendations of the President's special message looking to legislation for the prompt resumption of specie payment at the time designated by law, there is an evident indisposition on the part of Congress to take any action. The fact is Con-

gress is utterly and absolutely demoralized; and until there has been some definite settlement of the Presidential dispute, we need expect little but trifling. It now looks as though the gamblers would soon have their dens in full blast again. The suspended officials have all been restored to duty, and their trial deferred from time to time with the purpose of ultimately dropping it, as the story goes.

Hon. A. H. Stephens was visited recently by the President. His physicians give but little hope that he will ever get up again, nor does he expect it. He is conscious all the time and suffers acutely. The city is gradually filling up with the crowd that is always in attendance at inaugurations—office seeking, thieves, gamblers, house breakers and feminine birds of prey. Some remnants of the great snow storm of five weeks ago are still visible, but we have no fear of any recurrence of the Arctic weather of December and January, since the ground hog, consulting neither corn husks nor the goose bone, assured us on the 2nd inst. that the spinal column of winter was hopelessly broken and shattered into fragments.

LOGAN.

Rural Topics.

[Written for the South Jersey Republican by one of the most experienced farmers, gardeners and fruit growers in the United States.]

WANTS ON HORSES.

A remedy is to dissolve three teaspoonfuls of blue vitriol in a pint of water; keep well corked; and apply with a feather, or small camel's hair brush, twice a day.

SORE NOSE IN SHEEP.

Sheep are frequently afflicted with a disease called "sore nose," being scabbed so badly as to interfere with eating. The remedy is to mix spirits of turpentine with soft lard or goose oil; half a pint of each, stirred well together while cold. This quantity is sufficient for one hundred sheep. In some cases it may need to be applied a second time. Rub it on thoroughly. Tar is sometimes employed, but of itself is very hard and stiff in cold weather.

CUT STRAW FOR BEDDING.

When farmers have facilities for cutting straw by horse power, it is advisable to cut the bedding for their stock, as it absorbs the urine of the cattle much more effectually than when it is uncut; it keeps its place better under them, mixes better with the manure, and decomposes quicker than long straw. Manure so mixed is in good condition to be used in the Spring, being easily spread, and better adapted for plaid for than it is when in an adhesive, lumpy condition. When straw is thus cut, a place should be provided to hold all the straw cut in a day at least, because when the horse and cutter are at work it is best to keep them at work till enough straw is cut to last several weeks.

A CHEAP ICE HOUSE.

Where ice is abundant every farmer ought to have an ice house, and fill it with ice for the use of his family; as it will cost very little to fill it with one's own team in winter, when, perhaps nothing else would be done. It is not necessary to build an expensive one, nor to go below ground. A cheap house may be built as follows: Lay 4x8 sills upon large flat stones, say for a building 12 feet square inside, when the filling in is done, which should be from 12 to 18 inches thick. Suppose, then, you have sills 13 feet 6 inches square on the outside. You then set up the studding, 2x4, about two feet apart, with 4x4 corner posts. The plates may be 3x4. You now have a stiff frame, all to be nailed together. Next, place a 3x4 girder across the corner, spike to the plates, to keep the roof from prying out the sides, especially when it is covered with a heavy body of snow. While you are about it, it is best to make a good job; if it is a cheap one. Next comes a double-pitch roof, with a good pitch. The siding may be of any boards you please, but the expense between hemlock inch boards and ordinary pine clapboards is very little; and besides, you want a building to look pretty well, if the expense is no more than for one you are ashamed of. Probably a more suitable siding would be five-eight inch pine, barn boards, which are thin enough to allow a good lap. The doors are to be on the north side—two half doors, so that the upper one may be opened while the lower one is closed against the ice. You now want to arrange for the inside packing, which should be sawdust, or straw. If the former, it should be about a foot thick; if the latter, eighteen inches. Light studding will answer for this purpose, against which sufficient boarding could be nailed to keep the sawdust, or straw, in its place. A loose floor should be laid, resting on any old timbers a few inches from the ground, and when the packing is in you are ready for the ice. Such a building as I here roughly sketch can be built as well in the winter as in the summer. The ice should be cut with a cross cut saw, with one handle removed, first marking off the ice in blocks two feet square, a more scratch to guide the saw. The cakes should be hauled out, after being cut, with a sixteen feet plank, run under them, and having a cleat nailed at the end to hold the ice. Pile in the ice compactly in square blocks, and fill in all openings

with broken ice, so that the whole mass will become a solid body in a few days. Cover the ice about two feet deep with straw, and have a small window on the west, or north end as a ventilator above the straw.

RAISING CALVES.

Like everything else pertaining to a farm, raising calves requires good judgment and experience. It is best always to leave the calf with the cow several days, until the fever is out of the bag and the milk good for family use, and with proper judgment the calf can be easily taught to drink milk at four or five days old. It is important that the calf should take its first sustenance from the cow, to enable it to discharge the foetal nutriment in its stomach and bowels, and to give it strength for its future development. If a calf is of no value to rear, or if the milk is worth more than the cost of feeding four or five weeks for the butcher, it should be killed as soon as the milk becomes good, but if it is to be raised, it should have pure milk for about ten days, when a little skimmed milk may be added to the unskimmed by degrees, till it may be fed entirely on skimmed milk. It has been shown by abundant tests that calves will thrive as well on the poorest butter-milk as on the best; consequently, if a farmer has any cows which give poor milk, that should be fed to calves, because it is not the cream that nourishes them so much as other properties of the milk. When four or five weeks old they may be fed on buttermilk. It is good management to feed calves in connection with their milk, when about 18 days old, a little cooked meal. At first, barely a tablespoonful of Indian, oat, or barley meal, and cook it in a little water; then mix it

with the milk, and increase the quantity of meal as the calves grow older. Flax-seed boiled to a jelly and mixed with milk, when the calves are 10 days old, is good for them. It is poor policy to stint calves which are worth raising, as their future development as good cows depends in a great degree on the manner which they are treated when calves. Let them be fed three times a day at regular hours, and as much as will satisfy them, and in the end their owners will never be losers by so doing. Look at the poor, unsightly animals in the yards of farmers who half starve their calves to save a few cents, and we have ocular demonstration of what stinting calves in their feed will do. When calves are old enough to begin to eat hay or grass, if confined in stable or a yard, a little fine sweet hay, or grass, should be placed within reach. It may be tied with a cord, and suspended where they can nibble at it, and in a few weeks, when about four months old, they may be turned out to pasture, still giving them a little meal and water once a day for a week or two. They should have fresh water in their pasture, which should produce an abundance of good grass; and they will go into winter quarters in fine condition. Then, let them be fed on good, fine sweet hay, with fodder corn (sweet) cut and cured as soon as it begins to tassel; and a little meal of any kind; and when they are two or three years old, you will have stock that you will not be ashamed to have your neighbors see. Even the milk that such cows will give, will be much more than if they were poorly fed when calves. There is no use in a farmer expecting to raise fine stock of any kind, unless he attends thoroughly to their wants through all the stages of their growth. If he grows a good crop of corn, it must be fed, and the woods exterminated—no half-way work; and the same rule applies to his live stock.

"Whitney's Musical Guest for February, 1877," is at hand, containing 10 pages of new and popular music, besides several pages of valuable reading of a general and interesting character, pertaining to musical matters, &c. "The Song and Chorus," "Tell me that Story again, Maggie," by Chas. Edw. Prior, has an easy and attractive melody, and the words are charmingly suited to the subject. "Room among the Angels," by W. A. Ogden, is a beautiful song, while "Tripping through the Meadow," by Frank M. Davis, is a sparkling little Polka, and "Pickwick Walks," by Wm. Willing, is fine, especially written for "The Cabinet Organ." We find, also, two popular airs from Winner's Dollar Organ Method, besides some well chosen selections from the books, (Songs of the Bible, and Silver Carols.) Surely such an array of music and literature as this number of the Guest contains, deserves a wide patronage, especially when we consider that each subscriber receives it monthly, and all for the small amount of \$1.10 a year, postage prepaid. We recommend our readers, who desire a good Musical Magazine, to send 10 cents to the publisher for a specimen copy, or subscribe at once.

W. W. Wainwright, Publisher, Toledo, O.

David Dudley Field is a precious specimen of the model Democratic reformer. He was for four years notorious as the strongest legal prop of Jim Fisk's rascallities and Ross Tweed's thefts. Field is a good man for the Democrats to send to Congress at the present crisis. So able a defender of private rascality before the courts is probably well qualified to defend and justify the political and public rascality of the Democratic party during the recent canvass.—San Francisco Chronicle.

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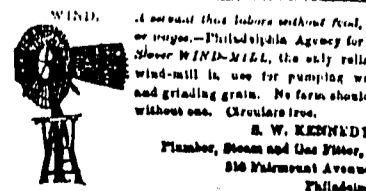
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January 15th, 1876.

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bor City; Capt. Daniel Walters Abasco; Theo.

E. Morris, Somers Point; Hon. D. S. Black-

man, Fort Republic; Allen T. Leads, Tuck-

erton; Dr. Lewis Reed, Atlantic City; Alfred W.

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The guarantee fund of premium notes being

now Three Millions of Dollars.

If an assessment had to be made of five pe-

cent, only, twice within the ten years for which

the policy is issued, it would yet be cheaper to

the members than any other insurance offered.

And that large amount of money is saved to

the members and kept at home. No assess-

ment having ever been made, being now more

than thirty years, that saving would amount to

more than

One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars

The Losses by Lightning.

Where the property is not set on fire, being

less than one cent per year to each member,

are paid without extra charge, and extended so

as to cover all policies that are issued and out-

standing.

BENJAMIN SHEPPARD, President.

HENRY B. LUPTON, Secretary.

AGENTS & SURVEYORS.

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

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

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

INSURE IN THE

Co-Operative Mutual

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE

County of Lancaster, Pa.

The Best and Cheapest Life Insur-

ance in the World.

Everybody can make provision for case of death.

STRICTLY MUTUAL. CHARTER

PERPETUAL.

Inquire of R. & W. H. THOMAS,

Hammononton, N. J.

os. H. Shinn,

INSURANCE AGENT,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Risks taken throughout the County.

PAID UP!

GIRARD of Phila., Assets over \$1,000,000

CONTINENTAL, N. Y. nearly \$3,000,000

LIFE!

MUTUAL BENEFIT, of Newark, N. J.

Assets over \$51,000,000

Send for list of rates before insuring elsewhere

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Assets over \$51,000,000

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