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New York Correspondence.

New York, Feb. 14th 1877.

A WEDDING IN HIGH LIFE.
The papers are filled with accounts of a gorgeous wedding in high life, which has afforded an immense deal of amusement in the clubs and among the men about town. The lady in the case is a daughter of a very wealthy man, who has something over a million in her own right, and the groom is a young man from a Western State, whose only fortune was his voice, and a handsome face and figure. The voice, a very rich tenor, by the way, has brought him \$800 a year, in an up-town church, which sum has had to take care of his person, for that is all he had. The lady is past her hey-day, and has the additional disadvantage of not being a sylph in proportions. But the million and over! Half that sum would convert a much uglier woman into an angel, and the young singer found her defects in person no drawback whatever. Especially were they not noticeable, after she settled upon him an income of \$16,000 per year for life, and made over to him \$100,000 in his own right. That proceeding covered all her defects, and he was led like a lamb to the nuptial altar. From this time out the gorgeous rooms of the lady at the swiftest of the swell hotels, will have two occupants. Rather a good speculation counted as a speculation—for a young man with only \$800 per year! But then think of his being pointed out everywhere as the husband of the rich Mrs. Croesus! Think of how his fellows, who haven't married a million and over, will sneer at him, and turn up their noses at him, for doing what they would give all their earthly possessions to be able to do. It will be hard lines for the young man, and possibly he has more than earned his money. He professes to be happy, and swears, as he drinks his wine—wine is a late habit with him—that he actually loves her.

BLUE GLASS.

Some years ago Gen. Pleasanton published an article in which the assertion was made that rheumatism and a dozen other diseases could be cured by merely permitting the beams of the sun to shine through glass alternate white and blue, and fall upon the afflicted parts; that vegetables grown under blue glass would produce infinitely more than that exposed in the natural way; and that animals—calves, pigs, chickens, etc., kept under blue glass would grow twice as fast as when in any other light. A few weeks ago the article was reproduced, and this time it took. The city papers published it, with a lot of wonderful experiments that had been tried, and immediately a demand for blue glass sprung up that was wonderful. In two days every particle of blue glass was taken up, and the astonished dealers were obliged to telegraph for supplies. Rheumatism used it, animal fanciers covered their quarters with it, and all sorts of ailing and bed-ridden people are trying the new cure. One writer asserts that he cured himself of rheumatism by this simple agency, and others are claiming that they are getting great benefit from it. If there is anything in it it is queer that it has never been discovered before—if it is a whim it is certainly the most whimsical whim that ever struck the people. Look out for a blue glass mania in your part.

EXCESSIVE FEES.

It pays to be a lawyer in New York, if you can only get anything to do. The will case of the late James R. Taylor makes an exhibit that is startling. Mr. Taylor left an estate that was worth \$200,000 cash, which has been entirely eaten up by the lawyers. One firm gets \$10,000 commission for the sale of ten shares of Times stock. Other firms get fees ranging from 4,000 to \$20,000; and now the litigation stops because there is nothing more to pay the lawyers with.

The papers in the city have taken the matter up, and are urging the formation of an association to resist the robbers. The charges for legal services are always exorbitant and oppressive. They have more the appearance of robbery than charges, and there is no use in going to the courts about it, for the judges are lawyers, and never decide against the craft. A young lawyer considers himself amply provided for for two or three years, if he can become counsel in a bankrupt case. There never is anything left of the assets, but the attorney gets a fair start in life. He always considers himself in condition to marry when such a plan drops to him.

VANDERBILT'S ESTATE.
Will, without doubt, be in the courts in a few weeks. Cornelius, Jr., is moving in the matter, and several of his brothers-in-law are backing him. The old man left, undoubtedly, an estate of one hundred millions of dollars, of which ninety-five millions was given to one son, William H., second son, and the most of the five millions goes back to him on the death of the recipients. For instance, Cornelius gets nothing absolutely—all that he has is the income of \$200,000 for life, which is about \$12,000 per year. One or two of the others had a half-million each left them out and out. The idea of the old man was to keep his fortune in the hands of William, that the great schemes which engrossed his life, and which he had not time to carry out, might be continued. If the

fight is made it will be a lively one. It is the largest estate in the country, and the lawyers will have fat pickings, no matter how it is decided.

POLITICAL.

The action of the commission in the case of Florida gives great satisfaction to the republicans, and the Democracy are correspondingly depressed. In fact, they give up the case, and privately admit that they are beaten. But don't suppose that the struggle is to end here. Notwithstanding all their professions of a desire for an amicable settlement, and that this Commission would do it, Tilden will carry the case to the Courts, and make another fight there. He has set his heart upon the Presidency, and his followers upon the fat plunder, and neither he nor they are willing to give it up as long as there is a plank to hang to. Tilden, in anticipation of an adverse decision by the Commission, has gathered around him the best legal talent attainable, and every day they are in consultation at his house. Depend upon it, that so long as he or his gang have a dollar they will continue the fight. They are playing for high stakes, and it makes no difference to them how much their perversity may cost the country by keeping it in an unsettled condition or how much the inflammatory appeals they make destroy confidence and retard the business of the country. All this is nothing when put in the scale against the necessities of a hundred thousands of bums who want places. But the thing will come to a sudden end, as soon as the commission has registered its decree. The business men in that part are tired of being made the out-paw of the speculators, and they will insist that that decision shall be final. But look out for the Democratic papers just about this time. Mr. Tilden's bureau has just sent out a batch of ready-made editorials of the bull-dozing order, breathing slaughterings and vengeance if Tilden be not counted in. They announce their determination of going to the Courts, and if that fails, "freedom know how to secure their rights," which is to say, if they are beaten in the Courts they will appeal to arms. Of course, they won't do any such thing, but if they can frighten the Republicans into a surrender, it will be so much made.

CRIME.

The police columns have been unusually full this week. The most terrible murder that has occurred for some time was that of Mrs. Flood by her husband. It is the old story. Flood was a working man, and Mrs. Flood was, in these hard times, kept on very close ration. Mrs. Flood's sister, an abandoned woman, came to live with them, and she very soon showed her how to mend her condition. Flood discovered his wife's repeated infidelities, left her, but could not keep away. He knew that she was criminally intimate with a man named Alfka, and so last Saturday morning he went to Alfka's room. The guilty pair attempted to escape, Mrs. Flood running in her nightdress towards her room. Flood, crazed with liquor, followed the affrighted woman, and just as she reached her door, plunged a thrusting knife into her breast, killing her instantly. He escaped, wandered about for a day or two, and finally gave himself up. He said he was tired of life, and wanted the authorities to hang him as soon as possible. He loved the woman dearly, but maddened by the knowledge that she had deserted him, killed her, and wanted to follow as soon as possible. He will make no defence.

But suppose it is impraisent for life, and not hanging?

"I will kill myself, then," was his reply.

"I don't want to live, and will not."

The woman was very beautiful, and the husband had always borne a good character.

BURNING.

Is very bad, and the railroad fights are making it worse. The discrimination against New York is driving the grain trade to other points, and the outlook is blue. The merchants are holding meetings, begging the Legislature to lower the tolls on the Erie Canal, so that next summer there will be some revival in this particular, but through the Legislature there is but little hope that it will be done. The railroads want the canals killed, and between them all New York is suffering fearfully. There will be nothing done till spring, and I have very little hope then.

Yours, PIERCE.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12, 1877.

Whether or not a Democrat, a Simon pure, true blue, iron clad Bourbon, be clothed, to hide the leprous spots of his political uncleanness. He left way encountered along the highway of life, with his face turned suddenly away from the present and future, towards the remote past. He leaves no one in doubt as to his estimate of the relative superiority of the moral, social, and political status of the world as it existed under the superstitious and gross ignorance of the medieval age, over our present civilization, and he stubbornly reverts the power behind that is forcing him farther and farther away from the halcyon days of the last twenty-five years of Democratic supremacy, before it finally succumbed to its own rottenness and corruption. He longs for the idols set up

and worshiped in those days, and which were overthrown and hopelessly shattered by the iconoclastic hands of his conquerors. His fossil heart has never once warmed towards the noble achievements which struck the shackles from four million of human beings and rescued another eight million from a familiarity and blighting contact with a barbaric despotism. The altered relations of the Government towards the freedmen, having become a protector instead of an oppressor, during the sixteen years of Republican rule, he claims to have been procured through fraud which it is his bounden duty to resist. He reads that the spirit of universal liberty radiating from this central point has reached the masses of the old world despotisms, notwithstanding the frantic efforts to confine the contagion; he is told that the great power of Russia, which but yesterday

was the terror of Europe through the unity of her strength, to-day submits to the gross insults of the bigotted moslem, lest her millions, once armed to force reparation, should refuse to lay them down until their own individual rights had been secured them; the swelling murmurs of discontent threatening the violent subversion of royalty by the priest-ridden, grievously-taxed subjects of the Spanish throne, come sounding across the broad Atlantic, piercing his deaf ears; he knows that the seed sown in dishonor more than a century since by a handful of American patriots, Washington, Jefferson, Adams, Franklin, and their compatriots, in open defiance and contempt of the threats of all the despotic rulers of Europe whose "divine rigts" they dared question, has brought forth abundant fruit; the light of the little Republic planted in the wilds of North America, one century ago, has reached the uttermost parts of the earth, bringing hope to the oppressed and heavy laden; and it has come to be like a city set on a hill, having foundations which reach out to the lover of liberty and humanity of every nationality under the sun; but no responsive effort is awakened in his mourning heart, he is down by the Babylonish streams in the land of captivity, and he sighs for the flesh pots from which he sorrowfully parted sixteen years ago. He instinctively sides with the Turk in his present quarrel, and he learned with grief of the defeat of his prototype in France in his efforts to overturn the Republic. Looking at home matters it was only a few days ago that he was making merry over the back down of Republicans as exhibited in the adoption of the Arbitration Commission, it was a Democratic measure, and with its final adoption went up a shout of triumph all over the land, but then it was supposed that Judge Davis would be the fifth Jude, and Field had promised to lead the Commission behind the scenes in Florida and Louisiana. But with a propensity for bungling characteristic of the party, Illinois Democrats defeated their own purposes when they united with the Liberals on "anything to beat" Logan. Field most signally failed in Florida, and his attempt to make a case against the Returning Board of Louisiana and the testimony of such notoriously immoral reformers as Lit

tled, Andrew and McKim, has not only been a failure, but it has reacted in a very damaging way on his own party, for it has shown just the character of the tools through whom it was attempted to purchase that State for Tilden. Democrats generally concede Hayes' success, but there is already a concerted movement to defeat the announcement of any decision by the Commission until the fourth of March shall have been reached and passed, necessitating a new election. Threats to this effect are openly made on the streets, about the Capitol, and at the hotels, and that too by the party solemnly pledged to forward the work of the Commission, and to accept its findings in good faith.

They are furiously mad for they have fallen into the pit dug for their neighbors; and despairing of any other opportunity for revenge they have decided to have it out of Wells and Anderson. Mr. Wells is a man above seventy and infirm at best. The dungeon in which they are confined is under the Capitol, dark and where the sunshine never comes and its walls abiding with dampness. No creature could be long confined there and retain his health unimpaired, however vigorous. Mr. Wells has for days been under the care of a physician; and though Randall disavows all knowledge of the treatment accorded the men and admitted the outrage, they are still in the dungeon this morning. Partisan meanness couldn't go much farther. Nothing is now talked of or thought of save the Presidential matter; excitement has not ranged higher than now, for years. Everything done or attempted in either House of Congress shows how this matter over shadows and dwarfs every other interest. No one seems to know or care any thing about the appropriation bills, and there remains less than three weeks in which to perfect and pass them, and but very few of them have yet been reported to the House. Every one also seems to admit the wisdom of the President's recommendations in his special message relative to the resumption of specie payment, but there is nothing that shows the slightest inclination to attempt giving them practical effect by the necessary legislation.

The severe illness of Sec'y Morrill has been a source of grave apprehension to those interested in the able and honest administration of the Treasury Department, and to his thousands of personal friends all over the country. But it is now stated that his recovery is assured should no relapse take place. Mr. Stephens of Georgia whose death has been announced in so many papers, reached his sixty sixth birthday yesterday, with all his symptoms so much improved that his early convalescence is predicted. Death has been unusually busy among our old naval heroes, no less than four admirals, all retired, and two residing in this city, having died within the past week. The death of Admiral Wilkes revives many a story of his services to the Government, among them, his over zealous capture of Mason and Slidell, on the British Mail Steamer "Trent," and which came so near involving us in a war with that power in 1862, and which was only avoided through Mr. Seward's superior tact and diplomatic skill. The old hero, however, never suffered in the loyal estimation because he erred on the side of his country. MAXWELL.

Rural Topics.

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

HOW TO MAKE A HOTBED.

A good hotbed may be made upon the surface of the ground, piling up the manure from two feet six inches to three feet high, and at least six inches wider all around than the frame. This extra width tends to preserve the heat within the frame; and if it be a foot wider than the frame it would be better than six inches. The situation should be where the soil is dry; and the bed should front to the south, or as nearly south as the location will permit. The vines should either be procured before the bed is made, or their exact size should be known when the frame is made; and the frame may be made to hook closely together, so as to be removed, and easily stored away when not in use. Fresh horse dung is the best manure to produce heat. It should be thrown into a heap and wet slightly about a week before it is placed on the bed, and turned over once or twice before using it to increase the heat. When put on the bed, tread it down firmly, and cover it about six inches deep with light, rich soil, and ascertain the degree of heat when you desire to sow your seeds, by plunging a thermometer into the soil; and if too warm, wait a day or two for the bed to cool. Seeds will stand a heat of 90 degrees very well. Sometimes seeds are sown in pots or pans, which are plunged into the manure without any covering of soil; but in such a case, it should be covered three or four inches deep with sand or ashes to retain the heat. Wooden boxes six inches deep, made of very thin boards, about two feet long, and one foot wide, would be better than pans and pots for some kinds of plants. The bottom might be of zinc, or galvanized sheet-iron, perforated with small holes to allow water to pass through them, if the watering should be too copious. Such boxes could be packed in without any waste of room; and they could be easily removed to fork up the bed anew to increase the heat, or to allow a new bed to be made, when the heat of the old one is too much exhausted.

PRUNE YOUR GRAPE VINES.

The proper time to prune grape vines is in the fall; but many persons neglect to prune at that season, and in cases where the vines have not been pruned, they should be attended to the first pleasant day; and not wait till the sap begins to flow, as then they would "bleed," and be badly injured. In pruning grape vines, you are merely to put the vines in good shape, being careful to save the most of the best canes of last year's growth, which may be known from their reddish color. The ends of the canes saved may be cut off to suit your trellis space; and the side spurs cut back to one bud, or as many as you please, according to the length of the spurs. A spur four feet long, with eight to ten buds, I should cut back to two or three buds, and the cut is to be made several inches from the nearest bud. As you approach the end of the cane where the spurs are shorter, one or two buds only should be left. Where vines are laid down, and protected for the winter, or do so, no pruning can be done till taken up; but I presume that no one, who is worthy of owning a grape vine, has laid down his vines unpruned.

WHAT GRAPES ARE BEST.

There is considerable interest felt in the new varieties of grapes; and every person who desires to plant a few vines next spring is interested in ascertaining what varieties he had better buy. They who have not got the Concord should obtain it as the most reliable grape in all soils and climates that exist in this country; and for the first time, reports come from Ohio that this popular variety begins to fail in that State, where for 25 years it has been grown in perfection. But you want, perhaps, several varieties; but among all that exist, no man can say that any of the scores of varieties, except the Concord, that have been in the market a longer or shorter time, are more to be a success in any locality, except where they have been fully tested. In consequence

of this fact, those who are desirous of obtaining new varieties, which have not been tested several years in their vicinities, must run the risk of the result. No particular credence should be given to what is said in grape circulars, about the adaptation of vines to all localities; nor to the testimonials in regard to the qualities of different varieties offered for sale, because testimonials as to quality are often given by men who are not good judges of grapes. The best I can do for those who are seeking for good varieties is to say: The Delaware, Iowa, Agawam (Rogers' Hybrid, No. 15), and Concord, are the four best old colored varieties, which may be risked in any part of the country where the Concord ripens. There are several new varieties which have lately come into market, as the Brighton, Champion, Worden's Seedling, and Lady, the last named being a white grape.

All of these are said to be good, but as to quality they may be good, and they may not. Then they are said to be early, the Champion being claimed to be ten days earlier than the Hartford Prolific; but when we consider that about three-quarters of the grape vines sold during the last 30 years have been humbugs, if not frauds, as to quality and earliness claimed for them, we cannot expect that any very great reformation has taken place in the morals of grape vine venders. Buy sparingly and with the expectation of being cheated in some degree, and then all will be right. As an instance of misrepresentation, some years ago the "Walter" grape was extensively advertised as ripening in New York State in August, and as being "the only raisin grape in the United States." It turns out with me to ripen with the Concord, and to be no raisin grape at all, and not worth cultivating at this late date, when there are so many better varieties.

ROTATION OF CROPS.

A judicious rotation of crops will keep a farm in a good state of fertility without any manure, except what is made on the farm. In the first place, turn over a field in sod for corn, first spreading upon the field what manure you can spare, and turning it under as fast as spread, or the same day at least. Deep plowing is not necessary in plowing sward land for corn; but it should be turned over flat and evenly, and after harrowing the land the corn should be planted immediately, so as to get a good start ahead of the grass. The next year this land may bear a crop of oats, barley or spring wheat. Seeding it down to clover or to any other grass with it, the clover being necessary to fertilize the land the third year, by turning under a second growth (the first being out for hay) early in September, and sowing the seed to wheat or rye, and seeding it down to grass again, omitting to sow the clover seed in this case till the following March, when it may be sown even if the ground should be covered with snow; and as soon as the snow is gone and the land is dry roll it, and the clover seed will catch well. There is no kind of grass so good as a green fertilizer as clover, as its roots penetrate the soil quite deep; and with the green clover turned under it is equal in fertilizing land to a moderate spread of stable manure. We are now on the fourth year with wheat or rye and the land properly seeded. The fifth year may be a crop of hay, and the sixth hay or pasture, to be followed when desirable with another rotation of crops, but it is not essential that the above system be strictly followed, but it is necessary that the clover be grown to be turned under at the proper time, if the land is to be kept in a good state of fertility without manuring.

TOP DRESSING ORCHARDS.

A writer on this subject says: "The most perfect treatment for an orchard to give vigor of growth, is to cultivate the surface in connection with a yearly moderate application of manure. Heavy top dressing without cultivation will produce decided results. We visited an orchard which had for years received an abundant top dressing. All the manure that could be spared went to the orchard. The melon surface could be kicked up with the boot among the grass. The trees bore heavy and excellent crops. The London Garden mentions a similar instance. An orchard stood in grass, which was mowed each year and the grass carried off. It thus grew poorer and poorer, and the trees were stunted and covered with moss. Then a new treatment was begun. All sorts of refuse matter were wheeled or carried on, such as sifted coal-ashes, old tan, scrapings of roads, fragmentary manure, &c., until a considerable thickness had finally accumulated. A free growth commenced, and improved crops of apples were the result."

PAINT AND REPAIR YOUR IMPLEMENTS.

No farmer should fail to put his farm implements in good order before work commences in the spring. Some of them, undoubtedly, need painting; and others, perhaps, are not in good repair, a brace being broken, or a bolt, or a nut missing. While you are at the blacksmith's, it would be well to get a few extra nuts made for such implements as are liable to have them lost when in use. You should also have duplicates of such parts of your mowing machine as are most liable to break. These can be obtained of the maker; and if you never need them, you may consider yourself fortunate. Now is the time to attend to these matters. In regard to hoes, shovels, spades, &c., it is best to have a surplus, to be used in case you want to employ extra help at any time. It is unpleasant for a neighbor to be called on to lend a hoe, shovel, or other farm implement, when they can be bought for 50 cents to \$1.50. Remember, too, that the best tools are the cheapest in the end.

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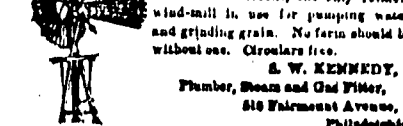
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B. Redfield & Co.,

FRUIT & PRODUCE

Commission Merchants

No. 10 Vine Street.

Market reported daily and returns made
promptly.

Shipping Cards may be had at Anderson
Bros. and A. G. Clark's.

SWINKER & BEGGS,

Commission Merchants,

And Wholesale Dealers in Fruit
and Produce.

No. 242 North Wharves,
PHILADELPHIA.

All those who consign fruit or produce of any
kind to this house can rest assured of prompt
attention and quick returns. Shipping cards
can be obtained at A. G. Clark's, who will be
kept informed of the state of the market daily,
and to whom returns will be made.

A. J. KING, ATTORNEY,

And Counsellor-at-Law.

Solicitor and Master in Chancery

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

AND

NOTARY PUBLIC.

AGENT FOR THE RENTING AND SALE OF HOUSES
AND LANDS.

Collecting, Conveyancing, the execution of
Pension Papers, and all legal and kindred bus-
ness promptly attended to.

HAMMONTON, N. J.

IMPROVED FARMS. CHOICE

FRUIT and FARM
LAND.

TOWN LOTS
IN BEST LOCATION FOR SALE.

DEEDS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, CON-
TRACTS, and all writings relating to Real
Estate attended to.

R. J. BYRNES.

Cook and Parlor STOVES.



A large assortment constantly on hand at
prices that defy competition.

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.

of our own make. In great variety.

STOVE PIPE

of all sizes, constantly on hand.

TIN ROOFING

and all

Jobbing

In our line promptly attended to.

CHAS. E. HALL,

Hammononton, N. J.

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

For particulars send for circular.

U. W. FRENSEY,
Hammononton, N. J. Inventor & Manufacturer

79-11

PIONEER STUMP PULLER

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

NO. 1 MACHINE, \$65.00.

NO. 2 " " " 55.00.

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

For particulars send for circular.

U. W. FRENSEY,
Hammononton, N. J. Inventor & Manufacturer

79-11

Insurance.

MILLVILLE Mutual Marine and Fire

INSURANCE CO.

Millville, N. J.

Assets January 1st, 1877

\$1,442,987 64.

This strong and conservative Company insures
FARM BUILDINGS, LIVE STOCK and
other property against loss or damage

By Fire and Lightning

at lowest rates, for the term of

One, Three, Five or Ten Years.

VESSELS.

Cargoes and Freight, written on liberal form
of policies, without restrictions as to ports
used, or registered tonnage.

LOSSES

Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

N. STRATTON, President.

F. L. MULFORD, Sec'y

January 15th, 1876.

AGENTS.

J. Alfred Bodine, Williamstown; C. E. P. May-
hew, May's Landing; A. Stephany, Egg Har-
bor City; Capt. Daniel Walters Absecon; Theo.
E. Morris, Somers' Point; Hon. D. S. Black-
man, Port Republic; Allen T. Leads, Tuck-
erton; Dr. Lewis Reed, Atlantic City; Alfred W.
Clement, Haddonfield; H. M. Jewett, Winslow.

H. E. BOWLES, M. D.,

21-17 HAMMONTON N. J.

CUMBERLAND MUTUAL Fire Insurance Company,

BRIDGETON, N. J.

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

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

If an assessment had to be made of five per
cent. only, twice within the ten years for which
the policy is issued, it would yet be cheaper to
the members than any other insurance offered.
And that large amount of money is saved to
the members and kept at home. No 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, Mays 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 one 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.

FAIR DE!

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

CONTINENTAL, N. Y. nearly \$2,000,000

LIFE!

MUTUAL BENEFIT, of Newark, N. J.
Assets over \$51,000,000

Send for list of rates before insuring elsewhere

DENNISON'S
CHEAP AND RELIABLE
PATENT
SHIPPING TAGS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Camden & Atlantic R. R.

Winter Arrangement, 1876.

DOWN TRAINS.			
LEAVE	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive
Vine St. Wharf.....	7:30	8:00	8:00
Cooper's Point.....	7:40	8:15	8:15
Kaighn's Sliding.....	8:34	8:54	8:54
Haddonfield.....	8:50	9:10	9:10
Ashland.....	9:12	9:32	9:32
Kirkwood.....	9:45	10:05	10:05
Berlin.....	10:10	10:30	10:30
Ato.....	10:25	10:45	10:45
Waterford.....	10:45	11:05	11:05
Anco.....	11:05	11:25	11:25
Winslow.....	11:25	11:45	11:45
Vineland Junction.....	11:40	12:00	12:00
Hammononton.....	11:55	12:15	12:15
DaCosta.....	12:20	12:40	12:40
Elwood.....	12:40	13:00	13:00
Egg Harbor.....	1:00	1:20	1:20
Pomona.....	1:25	1:45	1:45
Absecon.....	2:05	2:25	2:25
Atlantic arrive.....	2:30	2:50	2:50

UP-TRAINS.

LEAVE	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive
Atlantic.....	6:20	6:40	6:40
Absecon.....	6:40	7:00	7:00
Pomona.....	6:51	7:11	7:11
Egg Harbor.....	7:03	7:23	7:23
Elwood.....	7:18	7:38	7:38
DaCosta.....	7:24	7:44	7:44
Hammononton.....	7:40	8:00	8:00
Vineland Junction.....	7:55	8:15	8:15
Winslow.....	8:10	8:30	8:30
Anco.....	8:25	8:45	8:45
Waterford.....	8:45	9:05	9:05
Ato.....	9:00	9:20	9:20
Berlin.....	9:15	9:35	9:35
White Horse.....	9:25	9:45	9:45
Ashland.....	9:40	10:00	10:00
Haddonfield.....	9:55	10:15	10:15
Kaighn's Sliding.....	10:10	10:30	10:30
Cooper's Point.....	10:20	10:40	10:40
Vine St. Wharf.....	10:40	11:00	11:00