

The Hammononton Item.

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HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1877.

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[For The South Jersey Republican.]

The Colored Race.

By Wm. H. HOPKINS.

"Forty thousand blacks have been murdered in the South since the war."—Senator Blaine.

"More than four thousand have been murdered in Louisiana alone, by plan and by system."—Gen'l Sheri-

It is the old, old story.
Repeated o'er and o'er,
How man since ages hoary
Craves ever more and more!
The weak and ignorant
Are trampled down and die—
Aye, "neath the feet of tyrants
Prone in the dust they lie!

Four million wretches trembling
In our free land to-day,
Groping blindly in the shadows
Grown darker far than they.
With simple hearts, and lowly,
In fear they gaze around;
Alas, "no silver lining"
To their dark cloud is found!

The galling chains of slavery
Bound them so long entwined
No more their doleful echoes
Send out on every wind;
No more the cry of anguish
From hearts asunder-torn,
The shrieks and walls of captives
On southern breezes borne!

But, where the Union armies
Met storms of leaden hail,
And many a noble hero
Went down before the gale,
Dead scenes are acted daily
Of murder, rapine, lust,
Ugly, grown wild with terror,
They know not whom to trust.

We sought to give them freedom—
The ballot and the sword,
But, ah! instead, the vials
Of wrath on them were poured;
For mental strength and cunning,
And intellect and wealth,
Conspired their hopes to shatter
Through dark ways and by stealth.

Now Africa's despairing
Sad sons await the end,
With scarce a hope, yet praying
That God will banish them;
And He who rules the nations
In His own way will lead
The outcast from the toils
Of man's unholy greed!

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 19, 1877.

The past week—Some of its revelations and events—The unhappy position of Senator Kelly and Governor Grover. The Louisiana decision and the manner of its reception. With drawn of Southern men from shattered Democracy, and their union with Republicans. Governor Packard—General Manning and Don Pratt—Government frauds, defrauders and the appropriation bills.

The past week has been crowded with revelations and events of a more startling nature, than any since the credit mobliler swindle first opened the eyes of confiding constituencies to the mire of fraud in which trusted representatives have been wallowing. The action of the Arbitration Court, in the Louisiana case, though not unexpected, added not a little to the excitement prevailing over the Oregon dispatches; and the discomfiture of Field's three witnesses—Littell, Madox and Pickett—had wrought it up to a white heat, at the time the decision was rendered. It is almost useless to state that, their testimony has been riddled past repair, and their characters swamped in a slough of moral filth, mendacity and treason to every good word and work. The time has hardly come for final judgment in Mr. Tilden's case; enough has however come to light to establish beyond a reasonable doubt, his complicity in the conspiracy to steal the Government, through the subornation or theft of an elector; and he is believed to have been the chief, who directed truly subordinate in the plot. The chain of circumstantial evidence—every presumption, in fact, is so complete, that patriotic men, Republicans, Democrats, Liberals and neutrals, feel they have abundant cause for the rejoicing and gladness of heart over his almost assured defeat; and our deliverance from a terrible and ruinous disaster.

That was a notable scene, on Saturday, when Senator Kelly rose in his seat, hardly able to bide his emotion, depressed with the consciousness of defeat, stung by the knowledge that every intelligent man of Oregon, and the country, has, or would, send of his contribution to the mountain of rascality heaped up by the Tilden reformers, during and since, the campaign, and "clothed with humility as a garment," besought his brother Senators to earnestly interpret his connection with the thieves. Every heart was touched by the manner of the appeal, and Mr. Sargent fittingly responded; but Boggs, a Bourbon, under all circumstances, of the straightest sort, and most impervious to the force of argument, has never been able to let well enough alone. He accordingly launched out into a characteristic tirade of abuse, and crafty allusions which destroyed to a great extent the meritorious disposition of the Senate towards Mr. Kelly, and brought it to a close of its unpleasant duty in the premises. An investigation can hardly be avoided; and in that case Governor Grover may be found to have disqualified himself for

the place Kelly is soon to vacate by his complicity.

A half hour after the promulgation of the Louisiana decision, it was known even in the suburbs, and was being discussed by men, women and child from everywhere. The Republicans had awaited it confidently, but withal somewhat anxiously; the Democrats very anxiously but also not without hope. But no one was altogether prepared for it when it came. A great matter, freighted with the hopes of millions, involving in many instances the issues of life and death, virtually hanging upon the decision of one human mind! It came at last. The feeling of relief or disappointment was too intense, and deep, for cheers or groans.

Strong men silently clasped hands in congratulation, or moved silently away into the darkness, bowed down under the first agony of an "outrageous fortune," that wrecked the hope and anticipations of years; and many a gorgeous castle in the clouds came tumbling earthward, and dissolved in thin air. Comments favorable and abusive and profanely unfavorable, were heard later at the hotels, on the streets, at the theaters, and at home. The "wh" Democracy made up what they lacked in number, in very loud and blatant "chin music"; and at a caucous Saturday night it was kicked, cuffed, and so desecratedly treated, that Mr. Field could find only 12 followers in favor of cutting off supplies or filibustering, preferring to direct his corrective for the infamous decision against the stomach and bowels of the Republican party, but willing to compromise on the last named, to right his client.

This apprehension of Republicans, was promptly set at rest by the vote of the caucus; and there is a feeling of great good-will towards those who, from pure motives, voted against the revolutionary schemes. They patriotically resisted a strong temptation, under peculiarly trying circumstances: they were urged to the fatal course with all the force of cunning and subtlety, by an adept in some of the arts that proved so persuasive with the woman in the Garden of Eden. Many Southern men have come to recognize the absurdity of their longer acting with a party that has only brought them and their section suffering, poverty and widespread destitution; and the disintegrating force of antagonistic principles; and interests are rapidly loosening the grip of copperhead Democracy on them. They are tired of acting as the servants of a party whose rank and file, and many of its New York leaders are recruited from the lower order of Milesian immigrants, who control New York City. While it, in turn, controls the party. Its allegiance in a measure is pledged to a foreign church, the deadly enemy of our peculiarly American system of general education. Holding such views, by the law of natural selection, they belong with the Republican party. It can aid them to bring prosperity once more to their desolated section. This change of party allegiance involves nothing dishonorable. The shattered condition of Democracy leaves every man free to adjust his relations politically; and such of them who come, willing to extend the spirit of the golden rule to their politics, will be made welcome to come in as our equals in every sense in the party councils.

The cowardly attempt upon the life of Governor Packard, has been much discussed, and with it is said, harkens his recognition by the general Government. Banning, it is intimated, regards the capture of the reformer, Eph. Holland, with a good deal of feeling, and painful distrust as to the consequences.

has caused a good deal of activity in detective circles, and a harvest of transgressors may soon be looked for. A strong effort being made to get the appropriation bills through before the end of the session, with some show of success.

MAXWELL.

New York Correspondence.

New York, Feb. 22nd 1877.

THE FUNERAL OF O'MAHONEY.

Men go out of sight very soon. Twelve years ago, Col. John O'Mahoney filled the newspapers, which is the modern trump of fame, and his name was on the lips of men. He had been a patriot in Ireland, had seared the British Lion in his den, had emigrated to this country, and organized the Fenian movement, and was its acknowledged head. He had gorgeous quarters, a "staff," and all the trappings of a warlike enterprise. He had everything, in fact, necessary to conquer the independence of Ireland, except men and arms, and some other trifles. But they had a good time of it. While the servant girls and laborers contributed, and when the regular Irish quarrel came. O'Mahoney subsided. As he was an honest man who not only believed in the possibility of military operations against England, he went out poor and he has lived in poverty and obscurity ever since. His death last week was the first that had been heard of him for some time. The Irish gave the dead "hero," an immense funeral. All the societies turned out in regalia, and every Irishman in the city got out his plug hat from the box where it had rested since St. Patrick's day, and the city was alive with them. His body is to be taken to Ireland for interment. And speaking of the Irish, would anybody suppose that human credulity could go so far as to contribute money for another

RAID UPON CANADA.

O'Donovan Rossa, who was an Irish "Hero," is also receiving contributions of any sum that servant girls and simple-minded laborers choose to give, to form a "Skirmishing Fund." He proposes to organize a regiment of skirmishers to annoy the rear of the British Lion in Canada, while other "heroes" attack him in front on the old sod. All this to occur as soon as Europe gets into a general war, which will take the attention of England. The average Irishman is a queer institution. The race in America can be properly divided up into dupes and dupers. The moment a speck of war appears upon any horizon, the "leaders" immediately issue a proclamation, announcing that "Ireland's opportunity" is at last here, and that all that is needed to secure Irish independence is money. Any sum will be received, and from any source. The servant girls and laborers take a liberal share from their scanty earnings, and give it to the hosts, who collect all that is possible, and then let the thing die. One would suppose that after a dozen or two such experiences the people would know better, but they don't. The innocents are always ready to be wheeled, and there are always "leaders" to shear them. The contributions to O'Regan's skirmishing fund, as absurd as it is, fills columns in the Irish newspapers.

TROUBLE IN THE BENEVOLENT SOCIETIES.

It is too bad that one can't give a dollar with any certainty that it will reach the people intended to be benefited. The benevolent societies of the city are undergoing examination, and a vast amount of rottenness has been developed. One institution for sheltering distressed women was found to be a purely private speculation of two enterprising young men, and had no shelter or anything else, and who were collecting a great deal of money from the charitable. They had the sublime impudence to appeal to the authorities for a share of the State appropriation, and were caught. Other institutions were found to be organizations for the support of a parcel of dead heads. The officers, and there are immense numbers of them, were all under heavy pay. The collectors were paid a heavy percentage upon their collections; heavy rents were paid upon which "devices" were doubtless allowed, and altogether, it was as rotten as Tammany, and I can't say more than that. Don't suppose all the societies are of this class—there are deserving ones, but a large percentage of them are proper subjects for close watching.

POLITICAL.

The Democracy are in the dumps. They give up all hope of sliding Tilden in by the Electoral Commission, and are arranging for their new campaign. Their only hope now is in an appeal to the courts, which Tilden has determined to make, apparently forgetting five members of the court will have declared their ideas of the law in the case while they are on the Commission. This fight is for a purpose. Even if Tilden is defeated they have hopes that President Hayes can be bulldozed into being very liberal in the giving of places, for the sake of conciliating them, and healing their bruises. The action of the Commission meets with approval from the business men of this city, irrespective of party affiliation, and the attempt of the hot heads to go back of its decisions and probing the contest, finds no backing. The point now is to have the agency over, and the question settled and there will be no sequel in it, no matter which way it goes.

LENT.

Lent is upon us, and fashionable New York mortifies the flesh for forty days. During that time the fashionable woman is expected to get down into the valley and shadow of humility, and this she does by eating no meat, and abstaining from worldliness altogether. This is accomplished by cropping all high colors in dress, by resolutely refusing to dance, and letting parties severely alone. They humiliate themselves in dark velvets at \$15 a yard, and black lace to match, and in that humble garb—dark-colored, mind you—dance in the afternoon. In eating they distinguish themselves. The good natured bishop generally gives all who can tell a white lie a dispensation to eat meat, but those too conscientious to ask it manage to drag out a hungry and mortifying existence on soups, fish, eggs, and a thousand other preparations. Potted and spiced meats not coming inside—the restriction, they manage very well. Nursing mothers are allowed meat to give them strength, and so every mother whose child is nourished by a wet nurse escapes the prohibition, and indulges in steaks and roasts as usual. She probably eats meat to give the nurse strength. Lent is a good thing for the fashionable woman. After a season's hard dancing and theatre-going it is well to have forty days of quiet, in which to meditate on her sins, and decide what she shall get for her Spring clothes, and see that the art are properly made up. Then there are the galleries to go to, and the shops, with quiet card parties in the evening. The services in the small churches make a very good substitute for the opera, especially as only opera singers are employed in the choirs. Fashionable religion is a very satisfactory thing. The yoke is made very easy.

LABOR.

There are fifty thousand men in the City of New York out of work, with every prospect of remaining so till spring opens. There was but little building last summer; there has been none doing this winter, and in all the mechanical pursuits stagnation has been the rule. Every body wears their boots and clothes a month or two longer than they did, and nobody buys anything in the way of furniture or furnishing who can possibly avoid it, and consequently a heavy per cent. of these formerly employed in these pursuits are sitting still, and many of them starving. You can get men by the hundred for 80 cents a day, and strong men are willing to take office boy's places at \$4 a week. The wages that are paid are fearfully small. A car-driver, exposed to rain and frost, standing on his feet from five in the morning till ten or eleven at night, gets \$1.80 a day. "It's hard times," said one to me; "but what are you going to do? If I should quit, there would be a thousand applying for the place in an hour. I'm glad to get even this." And women! why an advertisement for a woman to do anything, at any price, will bring a thousand answers by noon of the day it appears. The charities are overburdened, and private individuals are beset. The professional medical, with a thousand different dodges, takes away a large part of what the really honest poor ought to have, and so half fed, and not clothed at all, they exist somehow waiting till the Spring opens, and some kind of business commences.

BUSINESS.

Begins to show a slight improvement. There are a great many merchants in the city from the South and West, and they are buying more liberally than for some time. The resumption of business by the manufacturers of New England is doing something to make a better feeling, and the indications are that there will be a good business for three times in the Spring.

PRAYER IN WALL STREET.

The most curious phase of the religious feeling now prevailing, is the series of prayer-meetings daily for the Wall Street gamblers. The bulls and bears have been finally touched, and the place of meeting is daily thronged with them. And they show a great deal of feeling. Let us hope that it will some of the gambling that has made that street a by word and a reproach. If they should all get decently converted it would make a wilderness of it. The spirit is among them, though, and they appear to be affected as other sinners are when under influence. If anything is accomplished among these men it will be a triumph of Christianity that will outweigh the talk of all the infidels in the world.

Yours, PICTOR.

Tax Notice.

BY VIRTUE OF A WARRANT ISSUED BY me, by one of the Justices of the Peace, of the county of Atlantic, to collect taxes in the township of Buena Vista in said county, notice is hereby given to those persons whose names are annexed, and who are delinquent in the payment of their taxes, to pay the same with costs and interest, or their timber, wood, herbage, or other vendible property will be sold, or so much of it as will make the money, as the law directs.

Sale at the hotel at Buena Vista, on

Saturday, March 3rd, 1877.

between the hours of 1 and 5 o'clock, P. M.

NAMES.	TAX.	COST.
Adams, C. C.	\$14 38	86
Berry, John	4 95	86
Berry, Geo. D.	12 88	86
Baly, John	5 94	86
Brown, L. W.	5 94	86
Beck, Julia	99	86
Beck, Geo.	99	86
Brown, Jas.	15 84	86
Bray, E. W.	8 91	86
Biglo, S.	2 97	86
Biglo, B.	2 97	86
Benson, John	2 97	86
Booth, E. G.	45 54	86
Barradough & Buckle	1 93	86
Cheekell, Wm.	9 42	86
Causon, L. R.	1 93	86
Comer, J.	10 89	86
Chew, Mathias	11 94	86
Cushman, O.	49 50	86
Collings & Co.	30 88	86
Coombs, Jesse	1 93	86
Claypool, H. S.	43 08	86
Courtney, A.	1 93	86
Down, J. W.	73 25	86
Down & Co.	29 70	86
DeJott, Jno.	2 97	86
Duffy, L.	2 97	86
Devine, Andrew	7 89	86
Devitt, J. R.	5 96	86
Diamond, Jas.	3 98	86
Devine, Peter	1 93	86
Ewing, Israel	99	86
Ellis, A.	9 90	86
Elliott, O. N.	1 93	86
Ellis & Co.	9 90	86
Ferrell, W. T.	9 90	86
Garrison, Mr.	1 93	86
Galliker, T.	4 05	86
Hoard, Jonathan	13 86	86
Hierogthy & Vanaman	10 89	86
Hanborth & Co.	376 20	86
Holter, Eli (estate)	16 43	86
Hester, Daniel	3 96	86
Houga, Robt.	2 97	86
Houga, W. A.	37 02	86
Hanna Geo. L. C.	1 93	86
Higby, Ellen	99	86
Jones David	4 75	86
Kerry, W.	19 50	86
Kern, J. B. R.	99	86
Lancing, E. S.	5 94	86
Leveritt, Caroline	99	86
Luke, Wm.	6 93	86
Lundis, C. K.	286 88	86
Lipt, Mary	99	86
McKewin, Peter	8 93	86
Matheson, Peter	1 99	86
Maroh, Jno. sen.	1 50	86
Maroh, Jno. sen.	11 88	86
Maroh, Jno.	15 84	86
Maroh, Mathew	3 98	86
McGargie, Justice	5 14	86
McGargie, O.	8 92	86
Milne, A.	19 50	86
McNichols & Woodruff	3 98	86
Middleworth, Mrs.	2 97	86
McKillop, W. F.	18 81	86
Marshall, T. B.	99	86
Mitchner, Ely	99	86
McBean, Aaron	1 98	86
Miller, E.	3 47	86
North, J. H.	29 70	86
Panocast, David	13 32	86
Pago, C.	99	86
Patterson, Ann	2 97	86
Potter, N. P.	3 98	86
Quinton, H.	1 93	86
Koller, Chas.	5 46	86
Roller, Tuos.	4 90	86
Rytle, Solomon	1 78	86
Rimby, J.	3 98	86
Ricardson, J. A.	99	86
Rockhill, C. H.	3 98	86
Riggo & Co.	5 55	86
Surrah, Ely	1 78	86
Shaw, Vanaman & Co.	1 98	86
Sherly, P. P.	2 97	86
Star, E. R.	9 90	86
Sprague, C. H.	9 90	86
Southern New Jersey R. R.	14 08	86
Smith, Caroline	99	86
Snyder, M.	99	86
Shap, Geo. W. (estate)	15 84	86
Tidmore, C. I.	4 95	86
Vanaman, Saml	99	86
Vanaman, Wm.	1 98	86
Winnor, Jno.	2 97	86
Wool, L. H.	3 97	86
Wills, H.	3 96	86
Wilson, D. A.	4 35	86
Walker, B. J.	2 96	86
Walton, Ann H.	1 93	86
Whelan, Wm.	99	86
White, H. E.	3 90	86
Wentworth, Edward	3 46	86

R. O. CAKE, Collector.

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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Cattle food.

Experience teaches us that cattle thrive best on a mixed diet, all hay or all grain will produce less "heat" than hay and grain. The animal structure of the ox also demands "bulk" in food as well as richness; the feeding of concentrated food being profitable only so far as the animal assimilates it, beyond that simply increasing the manure heap at a cost far beyond its value. The ox has approximately eleven pounds of stomach with only two and one-half pounds of intestines to each one hundred pounds of live weight; the sheep has less stomach and more intestines, giving a smaller percentage of digestive apparatus; while the pig, for every hundred pounds of his live weight, has only one and a third pounds of stomach to six pounds of intestines.

A steer would thrive well on a bulk of straw, with a little oil meal, that would shrink a sheep and starve a pig. Forc can be produced from clear corn meal, while mutton requires greater variety of food, and beef, cattle would become cloyed and diseased with its exclusive use. A thoughtful attention to these broad facts will change much injudicious feeding into cheaper meat production.

One element in the economy of cattle feeding, the use of straw as fodder, has not received the attention its importance demands. On no point is the average farmer so incredulous as regarding the value of straw to feed, and on many farms the wasteful practice still exists of turning all the straw into the manure heap. If properly made and reasonably cared for, a large portion of the straw, especially of the oat crop, should be used as cattle food. Early cut straw is worth for feed two-thirds as much as hay, and is three times as valuable in feeding cattle as in the manure heap. Pea haulm and bean straw, especially if in the latter the pods are attached, are of still greater value. The best heat producing foods are wheat, corn, oats, hay and bran.

Oat straw will develop as large a percentage of heat as oil cake; bean straw even more; and, in this respect, one hundred parts of oat straw are equal to eighty parts of hay. Straw is deficient in flesh forming material, it requiring one hundred parts of oat straw to equal sixteen parts of good hay in this particular; yet, fed with cotton seed or linseed cake, it supplies what they lack in heat giving and respiratory elements.

For the purposes of feeding out oat straw, our oat crop is allowed to over-ripen, a large amount of its nutriment being lost without any corresponding benefit to the grain, which never improves after the upper portion of the stem has commenced turning yellow. Oats out when just turning from the green state, yield more grain as well as greater feeding value in straw. The narrow margins of profit in cattle feeding in this section of the country demand the closest economies in the food supply, and the most thorough investigations and experiments with an article of so little present market value, and one of such abundance with most farmers, as oat straw.

Should cattle be at any time in danger of choking by reason of any foreign substance in the throat, take of fine cut chewing tobacco enough to make a ball as large as a hen's egg, dampen it with molasses, so that it can be compressed into a ball and will adhere closely; elevate the animal's head, pull out the tongue, and crowd the ball as far down the throat as possible. In fifteen minutes it will have sickness and vomiting, relaxing the muscles so that the potato, or whatever may be choking it, will be thrown up.

Domestic Recipes.

FOR CLEANING ZINC.—Use kerosene oil and rotten stone.

TO RESTORE GILT.—Ammonia and water will often restore French gilt if not too much worn off.

QUICK WEDDING CAKE.—Two and one-half cups flour, one and one-half cups sugar, one cup butter, three-quarters cup milk, two eggs, one-half nutmeg, one-half pound of raisins, one-quarter pound currants, one-quarter teaspoonful soda.

WAFFLES.—One quart of lukewarm milk, two tablespoons melted butter, half a cupful yeast, nearly two quarts flour; set them in a warm place four or five hours, until light. They want to be baked over a quick fire; slow baking makes them tough.

MINUTE PUDDING.—Eight oven table-spoonfuls of flour, one pint cold milk, with a piece of soda the size of a pea dissolved in it; stir in the flour gradually with the milk to the consistency of thin starch; add four well beaten eggs; set sitting down to dinner put it in the oven; butter the dishes well, and put the mixture in one-eighth of an inch thick, as it rises so rapidly; serve hot from the oven with cold sauce.

RAISED CAKE.—One yeast cake sponged at ten A. M. At one P. M. warm three cups milk, add the sponge and two cups sugar, make a stiff batter, and set to rise in a warm place. At nine P. M. add two cups of butter (or one of butter and one of lard), three nutmegs, two cups sugar, two cups fruit; mix well with the hand and let it rise till morning, then stir and put into pans, let it rise thirty minutes longer, and bake an hour in a slow oven.

EXCELLENT TURKEY HASH.—Chop quite fine two good sized onions; put in a hot fryingpan, with enough of beef dripping and butter to fry them till tender; then add a pint and a half of chopped turkey, with salt and pepper to taste, and a little thyme; add boiling water enough to moisten, without making much gravy; a very little browned flour stirred in and stirred. Boil it up and serve; or it may be turned over half slices of buttered toast.

How to Make Philadelphia Butter.

The following is the method employed in making the celebrated Philadelphia butter: The milk is skimmed after standing twenty-four hours and the cream is put into deep vessels having a capacity of about twelve gallons. It is kept at a temperature of fifty-eight or fifty-nine degrees, until it acquires a slightly acid taste, when it goes to the churn. The churn is a barrel revolving on a journal in each hand, and driven by horse power. The churning occupies about an hour; and after the buttermilk is drawn off cold water is added, and a few turns given to the churn and the water then drawn off. This is repeated until the water as it is drawn is nearly free from milliness. The butter is worked with butter-workers, a dampened cloth meanwhile being pressed upon it to absorb the moisture and free it of buttermilk. The cloth is frequently dipped in cold water and wrung dry during the process of "wiping the butter." It is next salted at the rate of an ounce of salt to three pounds of butter, thoroughly and evenly incorporated by means of the butter-worker. It is then removed to a table, where it is weighed out and put into pound prints. After this it goes into large tin trays and is set in the water to harden, remaining until next morning, when it is wrapped in damp cloths and placed upon shelves one above another, in the tin lined cedar tubs, with ice in the compartments at the ends, and then goes immediately to market. Matting is drawn over the tub, and it is surrounded again by oilcloth, so as to keep out the hot air and dust, and the butter arrives in prime condition, commanding the highest price.

What a Comma Did.

The claim of the United States for the return of the \$1,500,000 advanced to help out the Centennial Exposition has been rejected by the United States circuit court at Philadelphia, although there are abundant funds remaining in the hands of the managers with which to satisfy it. Consequently, unless the decision of the court is reversed on appeal, the \$1,500,000 will be distributed among the shareholders in the enterprise. That this would be the result was foretold by the opponents of the loan at the time it was proposed, and was indignantly denied by its friends.

The clause which was relied on to protect the interests of the nation, and which was used to secure votes for the grant, reads thus:

"The appropriation hereinbefore made shall be paid in full into the treasury of the United States before any dividend, or percentage of the profits shall be paid to the holders of said stock."

The advocates of the grant professed to read these words with a comma after the word "dividend" and persuaded the public that no dividend of any kind would be paid to the stockholders until the loan from the United States had been first returned. Now, by their counsel learned in the law, they have successfully contended that there is no such comma, and that only a "dividend or percentage of the profits" was intended. Inasmuch as a dividend of capital is not a dividend of profits, they have got the judge to say that the stockholders may pocket the \$1,500,000 as returned capital, and the United States may lose the whole.

This is not the first time that a comma or the want of it has made trouble with the United States treasury. A clause in the Tariff act of 1875, by the omission of this modest sign of punctuation, admitted free of duty all kinds of foreign fruits, when the intention of Congress was merely to exempt fruits imported for the sake of their seeds. The trick in that case was universally denounced and speedily frustrated, but in regard to the \$1,500,000 now in question the nation is very possibly without a remedy.—*New York Sun.*

How to Make Newspapers.

There are a great many readers who are quite sure that the editors don't know how to do it. If these sagacious and critical readers could only do the editing, how many blunders and libel suits would be avoided, how many able articles would be written, what a tone the papers would have, how many shining little hatchets would be ground! The newspapers which these critical readers are constantly seeking to edit are like old schoolboys' children—the best governed and the best behaved in the world. But a Texas schoolboy has visited a Galveston office and found out "how to make newspapers." Here is his composition, read before the school after his return: "The head men sit down to their desks and write on square pieces of paper what to print in the paper. They put them in a box and send them up stairs. When they get up stairs a man takes them and gives a lot of other men every one a piece of this paper that is written on. The man that the paper is given to takes the types and fixes them one after another so they read what the paper reads. A man then takes the words and puts them in a box as they are to be in the papers; then he takes the box and places it in some machinery that makes it go back and forth; then there is a boy who stands over the machinery and puts the paper on the machinery, and then some hooks bring it down over the box with the types in and the types have ink on the types print on the paper, there is hooks that take the paper up and lay it on another machine that folds it up and then they sell them. The end."

In Fulton county, Pa., a few days since, a youth named John H. Trillio was about throwing a ball, having his right arm drawn back, when it suddenly snapped off midway between the elbow and the shoulder and dropped to his side. The snapping of the bone was heard for a considerable distance.

Life in Wall Street.

The *New York Times*, in an article on the gamblers of Wall street, says: Most of them are from the West, notably from Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. Discontented with their narrower field at home, they come to the metropolis, where their financial genius can expand; where big operations are the rule, and where big men, as they imagine themselves to be, find their proper place. They are unquestionably shrewd, energetic and sagacious; but they seldom see Wall street in all its proportions and ramifications. They overrate their own power and foresight. They try and enter into open combat with the street; and while they are one, the street is many; and therefore they must be eventually overcome. * * * One of the peculiarities of the smaller gamblers is that they invariably believe beyond wavering that they are more astute than their fellows. They acknowledge the perils of their pursuit; they admit that they walk amid pitfalls; that counselors are untrustworthy; that friends cannot be counted on. But they are wily. Other men are constantly failing. Oh, yes; they admit this; but then some men are not like other men. Their faith in themselves is superlative; but bitter experience demonstrates are long that their faith is sorrowfully misplaced.

Every year or two such ardent gamblers come to grief, and are succeeded by others equally ardent, equally sanguine, equally fated to win. Have you not met Smith, of Cincinnati, in Broad street, and inquired after Simpson, of the same city? "Poor Simpson," is his response; "they've cleaned him out. That last operation in St. Paul broke him flat. He's gone home to die in peace." "Where's Parker, of Louisville?" you may ask. "I haven't seen him for some time. Parker's gone up. He was a little too rash. He went heavily into Michigan Central; couldn't carry it, and had to succumb." "Wiggins, of St. Louis, is still bellowing with the bulls, I presume?" "Well, no; he isn't bellowing as much as he was. The fact is, he bought a big lot of Jersey Central at over par, and when it went down with a run Wiggins had to squat. Indeed, he's completely used up." "Robinson, of Chicago, still keeps on top, doesn't he?" The last time I met him he told me he was worth at least a million. "Probably he was then; but that's seven or eight months ago. Lake Shore scooped him in. He lost all he had, and several hundred thousand more. He's gone to Colorado, and is trying to do something in silver mining."

You may suggest to Smith, of Cincinnati, that since such a fate has overtaken Simpson, Parker and Wiggins, he may not be quite safe himself. Smith laughs with the insolence of a full blown pride as he says: "Never fear for me. I've had my eye teeth cut; I know the street thoroughly; Wall street doesn't get up in the morning any earlier than I do. You can bet on that." Some months later, you encounter Brown, a near friend of Smith, and you ask affectionately after the Cincinnati. "Smith, poor devil, they've got his scalp. A few weeks ago he was in Washington looking for a \$1,500 clerkship."

So it goes with the confident gamblers in one continuous round of disaster. They exceed the Bourbons; they learn nothing and forget everything.

The Spitz Demon.

The vicious and venomous little Spitz has gathered another victim. A few days since, says the *New York Herald*, a little boy, ten years of age, who had been bitten by one of these dangerous household pets two months before, died in the customary terrible agonies of hydrophobia. The same animal before it was killed bit the mother and brother of the little victim and another person, not a member of the family. It is to be sincerely hoped that no bad results may follow in these remaining cases, and it is not believed that any of the parties have occasion for alarm. The sufferings already caused by this sly, spiteful, treacherous little Spitz should gain for him a rope collar with a stone attached, and a bath in the river wherever he may be found. He is not wanted among us any more than the tarantula, the scorpion or the rattlesnake. If people found one of these latter in the streets they would dispose of it on short notice, regardless of whose pet it might be. They should in like manner welcome the wandering little Spitz demon wherever he may be found, with ready hands, to the first available hospitable grave. If people love such pets let them keep them in their own arms. Then if the darlings bite anybody we shall only have fewer simpletons in the world. The popular cry should be "War to the knife on the snapping Spitz."

A House Full of Children.

The Rondout *Freeman* says that there is a man named Philip Shultis, in the town of Woodstock, Ulster county, who has thirteen sons, all of whom are able bodied men and boys. Shultis owns two sawmills and three hundred acres of land, a large portion of it being timber land, besides several quarries. When he has his whole force of boys at work in any particular branch of business, such as getting out wood, lumber, or stone, they usually glut the market. The boys all live at home, and each one that is able to handle horses is given a team. Another man who lives in the town of Woodstock has seventeen children—nine sons and eight daughters. The name of the lucky individual is William Sageendorph, and he, too, is doing well in life, having accumulated considerable property. Neither Shultis nor Sageendorph are very old men.

Be polite, and associates will not notice that you are not handsome.

The Ways of the World.

More than half a century ago, says Porto Croyon, two little boy cousins sat together earnestly speculating on the arrival of a beloved aunt, just from the South, with a big trunk reported to be laden with tropical fruits expressly for the children. Very soon their expectancy was resolved by the receipt of a ripe golden orange each. Now at that day the orange was so rarely seen by us that it was encircled with the glamour of romance—an exotic so costly that when we occasionally got a pale, half wilted specimen, it was carefully peeled and divided into compartments enough to give every member of the family a taste. But here each cousin held in his hands a whole globe of fresh and succulent delight; to dispose of and enjoy according to his own will. Without pausing a moment to admire the beauty or sniff the external fragrance of his fruit, the first hurriedly tore it open, and burying his face in the luscious pulp, squirting the rich juice from his hair to his heels, swallowed what he managed to get in about three gulps, threw the skin into the street, and wished he had another. The other cousin meanwhile handled his golden gift as if it had been "a gem too rich for use," tenderly manipulating its yielding plumpness, voluptuously exhaling its refreshing fragrance, and when he could no longer abstain, carefully opened a pinhole in one end, and sucking samples of the contents, like a modest gauger, until he had extracted the last drop from the precious cask. The seeds, accurately counted, were kept to plant in an orangery, and the skin dutifully delivered to mamma to flavor a promised cake.

As might readily have been foreseen, when these boys became men, the first stuck his two thumbs into his world, recklessly tearing it open as he had done his orange, devouring estate, body and soul in three greedy swallows, dying at twenty-seven, so palmed with the flavor of this life that he scarcely wished for another. The careful cousin, now past threescore years, is still sucking his portion through a pinhole, still straining for the last sweet drop, having squeezed his world until it is flat, stale and unprofitable as a ship biscuit after a long voyage.

A Sensible Present.

Last year a wagon and carriage manufacturing company of South Bend, Ind., presented each of their army of workmen (about nine hundred in all) with a twelve-month subscription to a weekly newspaper, the employee signifying whichever paper he desired to take. The aggregate expense of this token of good will to their workmen by the company was a large sum of money, but they proposed to incur it again, and as a preliminary step, have taken a vote of the force to see how many would prefer a turkey instead of the newspaper. Only three of the entire number expressed a choice for the turkey.

The course of a manufacturing company that will have a care for the intellectual well-being of its men, independent of their attitude each to the other, as employer and employed, in a pecuniary point of view, cannot be too strongly commended. The so-called natural antagonism between capital and labor will have hard work to assert itself when capital thus takes labor by the hand and says: "Come up higher." The example of the company in this matter is worthy of imitation by manufacturers throughout the country, and the press would do well to give them a gentle hint to that effect by bringing the one under consideration to their notice.

Suffrage by Machinery.

An ingenious Belgian has contrived an apparatus for the application to general elections of the system of the ball punch and the telegraphic tape combined. There is to be in his scheme at each polling place one machine for every candidate. The voter is to touch the machine inscribed with the name of the man for whom he wishes to vote, and the machine records one on the tape or "blue trip ticket," and rings a bell. Each tape punched with the votes is rolled up on a graduated scale in such a way as to indicate without counting how many votes have been cast for each candidate. In the operation of this machinery all that the returning boards would have to do would be to bulldoze the reel on which that tape has to be wound, and thus they would swell the majority of a favorite candidate.

Raising Snakes to Kill Rats.

Notwithstanding the great profit in raising oranges in Florida, the business has its perplexities. A correspondent writes: "Everybody talks about oranges. All that's yellow is not golden fruit, however. I listened to a gentleman on Saturday who was relating a misfortune. The rats had climbed his trees and eaten out all the inside part of many of his oranges without causing the rinds to collapse or to fall from the limbs! He was going to raise two particular kinds of snakes which would drive off the rats; and he had also a somewhat similar plan for killing the squirrels that visited his orange grove."

We notice that the agricultural papers all over the country recommend the use of *Verdant's Cherry Condition Powder*—*Exchange*. Farmers and others in this section have long known and appreciated the advantage of these powders over all others.

Is there one reader of this paper suffering from rheumatism? If so write to Helphensine & Bentley, druggists, Washington, D. C., for a circular of Durang's Rheumatic Remedy. This medicine is taken internally, and will positively cure any case of rheumatism on the face of the green earth. Price, one dollar a bottle.

Vegetable Pulmonary Balm, the great New England cure for coughs, colds and consumption. Cutler Bros. & Co.'s, Boston, only genuine.

Why Advertise?

People sometimes ask, why does Dr. V. Pierce, of Buffalo, N. Y., spend so much money in advertising his family medicines, which are so well known and surpass all other remedies in popularity and sale. It is well known that A. T. Stewart considered it good policy, and undoubtedly it paid him, to spend many hundred thousand dollars in advertising his goods, yet nobody questioned the excellence of his merchandise. The grand secret of success lies in offering only goods which possess merit to sustain themselves, and then through liberal and persistent advertising making the people thoroughly acquainted with their good qualities. Men do not succeed in amassing great fortunes, establishing a thriving and permanent business, and founding substantial institutions like Dr. Pierce's Grand "Invalids' Hotel" at Buffalo, which cost over two hundred thousand dollars, unless their business be legitimate, their goods meritorious, and their services—which they render the people genuine and valuable. Dr. Pierce does not attempt to humbug you by telling you that his Golden Medical Discovery will cure all diseases. He says: "If your lungs are half wasted by consumption, my Discovery will not cure you, yet as a remedy for severe coughs, and all curable bronchial, throat and lung affections, I believe it to be unsurpassed as a remedy." The people have confidence in his medicines because he does not over-recommend them, and when tried they give satisfaction. His Medical Adviser, a book of over nine hundred pages, illustrated by two hundred and eighty-two engravings and bound in cloth and gilt, is offered to the people at no moderate price (1.50, post-paid), that it is no wonder that almost one hundred thousand have already been sold. His memorandum books are on every druggist's counter for free distribution.

Popularity.

The popularity of Messrs. James S. Kirk & Co.'s soaps, manufactured in Chicago, is shown by the unprecedented sale which their goods have reached during the year 1876. This by far is the largest soap-manufacturing concern in the United States, producing and selling in all parts of the country, from the Red river of the North to New Orleans, and from Portland, Me., to San Francisco, 25,000,000 pounds annually. No so-called soaps enter into these sales. Only pure refined tallow and vegetable oils are used, containing no adulteration. Fair and square weights always reliable. This is why their soaps are so popular with all good and economical housekeepers.

When You Go to New York.

It is desirable to stop at the best hotel. The best hotel at present is within the reach of the most moderate purse. It should be generally known that the Grand Central, the largest of the first-class hotels, has reached the lowest "hard pan" reduction yet made—that is, the best first-class accommodations for \$2.50 and \$3.00, instead of \$4.00 and \$5.00 per day.

"A Slight Cold," Coughs.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a cough or "slight cold," which would yield to a mild remedy, but, if neglected, often attacks the lungs. "Brown's" Bronchial Troches" give sure and almost immediate relief.

A Good Place to Stop.

When you go to New York, the Tremont House, 665 Broadway, kept on European plan, is the place to stop. You have a comfortable room for 75 cents and \$1 per day. You can get a good meal for from 30 cents to 50 cents. You will be near all the wholesale dry goods houses, and the cars and stages passing the door will take you to any part of the city. I was satisfied; I know every one will be who gives them a trial.

[From a Distinguished Jurist.]

"I have tried the Peruvian Syrup, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a new man of me, infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

If the board of health, which spent thousands of dollars in the general distribution of deodorizers to prevent the spread of contagious fevers, would be consistent, they should gratuitously distribute *Glenn's Scurvy Soak* to the victims of the contagious eruptions. Sold everywhere. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, N. Y. Hill's Hair & Whisker Dye, black or brown, 50c.

There are probably a hundred or more persons in this and neighboring towns, who daily suffer from the distressing effects of kidney troubles, who do not know that *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* is almost a certain cure. In severe cases, great relief may be obtained, if not a perfect cure.

Patentees and inventors should read advertisement of Edison Bros. in another column.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.		
Beef Cattle—Native	09 1/2	10
Texas and Cherokee	0 1/2	10 1/2
Milk Cows	60 00	65 00
Hogs—Live	08 1/2	08 1/2
Dressed	07 1/2	08 1/2
Sheep	06 1/2	06 1/2
Lamb	01	08
Cotton—Middle	13 1/2	13 1/2
Flour—Western—Good to Choice	1 1/2	1 1/2
State—Good to Choice	1 1/2	1 1/2
Wheat—Red Western	1 1/2	1 1/2
No. 2 Milwaukee	1 1/2	1 1/2
Rye—State	84	84 1/2
Barley—State	80	80
Barley Malt	120	1 1/2
Buckwheat	47 1/2	1 00
Oats—Mixed Western	41	64
Corn—Mixed Western	41	64
Hay, per cwt.	70	60
Straw—per cwt.	75	85
Hops—1875-1876	04	12
Pork—Mess	16 1/2	16 1/2
Lard—City Brand	11 1/2	11 1/2
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	10 00	20 00
" " No. 2, new	10 00	20 00
Dry Cod, per cwt.	8 1/2	8 00
Herring, scaled, per box	18	18
Petroleum—Crude	10	10 1/2
Wool—California Flies	17	22
Texas	16	22
Australian	18	24
Butter—State	24	26
Western—Choice	21	22
Western—Good to Prime	18	17
Western—Firm	12	14
Cheese—State Factory	10	11
State Blended	06	07
Western	06	06
Eggs—State and Pennsylvania	10	20 1/2
BUTTER.		
Flour	100	10 1/2
Wheat—No. 1 Milwaukee	100	1 00
Corn—Mixed	43	63
Oats	41 1/2	41 1/2
Rye	80	80
Barley	80	80
Barley Malt	100	1 10
PHILADELPHIA.		
Beef Cattle—Extra	08 1/2	08 1/2
Hogs—Dressed	08	07 1/2
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	600	6 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 1/2	1 1/2
Rye	75	80
Corn—Mixed	45 1/2	45 1/2
Oats—Mixed	37	37
Petroleum—Crude	10 1/2	10 1/2
WATERBURY, MASS.		
Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	4 1/2	8 1/2
Sheep	3 1/2	8 1/2
Lamb	3 1/2	8 1/2

THE ITEM.

H. E. BOWLES, M. D., Editor & Prop'r.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1877.

HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC CO., N. J.

Why is the Democratic party like Van Deman's Land? Because it becomes the asylum of perjurers, thieves and assassins.

Mayor Stokely was re-elected Mayor of Philadelphia on Tuesday. Most of the charter elections of Pennsylvania went Republican, as usual.

We are obliged on account of press of advertisements, to postpone again the article from the Railway World, referring to the Camden & Atlantic Railway.

The Electoral Commission decided in the Louisiana, as in the Florida case, that they could not go behind the returns. So the count went on to Oregon, and as electors bought with money, could not be counted in, objections were made, and the case went to the Commission.

The case of Don Platt, editor of a rebel paper in Washington, for the seditious language uttered in his paper on Sunday, was before the Grand Jury on Wednesday, and a true bill was found against him, a warrant issued, and he was arrested and gave bail in \$5,000.

Our friend, John L. Bryant, has adopted the southern style, and announced himself a candidate for nomination for State Senator, at the fall convention. Mr. Bryant is one of our best men, and a good honest Republican, and the voters of Atlantic County have an abundance of time to consider his claim and qualifications. Other good men have been mentioned as possible candidates, for nomination. But whatever we do, let the Republicans be united, and we shall surely win. And we think the party could unite on either gentlemen mentioned to us.

Rural Topics.

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

FERTILIZERS FOR ROOT CROPS.

A noted English writer on fertilizers for roots says that superphosphate of lime is principally used in England; but guano is used to a considerable extent in Scotland and Ireland, where the climate is cooler and moister than in the South of England. In dry seasons there, as well as in this country, these fertilizers do not give satisfaction. Having, in connection with other scientific farmers, made many experiments with artificial fertilizers, running through a series of years, he comes to the following conclusions:

1. That their action is very much dependent upon the soil. Some soils possess a great responsive power, and others do not respond at all to fertilizers.
2. Poor land, and in poor condition, derives the most striking benefit from artificial dressings. Land in high cultivation, on the other hand, derives often no benefit at all.
3. Superphosphate is the most paying manure we can use for Sweden.
4. Guano, nitrate of soda, farmyard dung, and organic matter containing nitrogen, diminish the germinating power of the seed and cause a blankness in the crop, when they are brought into close proximity with the seed.
5. Guano and nitrate of soda top dressed on, either at the time of sowing, or later, by which means they are not placed in contact with the seed, increase the crop, but not to an extent which warrants us in recommending them in the district.
6. The dissolved guano is less injurious in its effect upon the seed than ordinary Peruvian guano.
7. That the benefit from the application sometimes is represented by 10 to 12 tons per acre over the unmanured plots, and that in other cases the unmanured plots are fully equal to those dressed, in which cases there is a heavy pecuniary loss from their application.
8. About 3 cwt. of superphosphate to the acre has given the best economic result during several years' experience, extending over hundreds of plots.

The writer says, however, that on some soils a larger quantity is applied, as "a ton per acre to mangel;" but root culture is one of the main crops in England, and immense crops are obtained which warrant the use of such large quantities of fertilizers. He admits that artificial fertilizers often prove a failure—"in many cases the money expended is wasted, while in other cases it is well spent." The manner of applying fertilizers on English prize farms is this: "Artificial manures are applied by hand on the surface, namely, 5 cwt. of pulverized bone, 1 cwt. of guano, and 3 cwt. of superphosphate, at a cost of £3 10s. per acre. The land is then scarified, harrowed, and rolled, by which operation the artificial manures are thoroughly incorporated with the soil, and the last week in May, if the season admits, the turnips are drilled on the flat, at a distance between the rows of 19 inches."

CONSTRUCTION OF PRIVIES.

An important object in the construction of a country privy, is to allow the night soil to be easily removed once a year, and have no offensive odor from it. It is a bad practice to set a privy on blocks, or piers at the corners, 16 inches, or two feet high, leaving an open space between the piers or blocks, and allowing the odor of the deposits to perfume the air around one's dwelling; yet we often see them so placed—a nuisance to the place, besides endangering the health of the family. Then, we find hundreds of privies built in a style that would disgrace a pig pen; rough boards, with cracks between to light the building, instead of a window; and the whole thing unfit for human beings to use, costing, perhaps, five dollars

to build! Farmers, you ought to be ashamed of yourselves to allow such nuisances to be on your premises; and my advice is to build a respectable one, not less than 5 x 6 feet, nicely clap-boarded and painted, with a small one-eighth window to slide up between the plastering, or the inside ceiling. Give it a double-pitch roof, and have a box ventilator run from below the seat, up between the studding, thence between the rafters, and coming out of the centre of the ridge of the roof, a foot above the ridge, with a moulding around the top, to give it a tasty appearance. Lay the floor with the best of seasoned, pine matched floor boards, at each square covers to the openings, hung with built, then get a panel-door for the structure, and you won't be ashamed to have a friend call on you, and stay over night. Now, such a privy can be built along side of the old one; and when the pit is dug (I shall not allow you to put this in its position without a pit) and walled up, four men can put on its foundation in a few minutes. Dig the pit 3 x 6, four or five feet deep, and wall it up with brick eighteen inches thick, laid up in mortar. The dirt that you throw out will raise the ground about a foot, sloping off six or eight feet; consequently about four feet is all the depth you will require below the level of the natural ground. In the centre of the rear wall, an opening is to be left: two feet wide; and the ground should be dug out five or six feet back of the privy to allow a place to go down to remove the deposits. This passage should also be walled up with brick, leaving a clear space of two feet at least between the walls; and the tops of these walls should be as high as the other wall, where they connect; and then slope off to the rear, so as to hang a door over the aperture, and have a decent of some inches. At the end of this passage a couple of steps may be made with bricks, to enable one to clean the vault out easily; I find that such a method of cleaning out a privy vault works well. The night soil should be mixed with any good soil in layers—three or four times as much earth as night soil—to remain in the heap a month or two, when the whole mass will be worth as a fertilizer three times as much as the same bulk of stable manure. The tops of the heaps should be flat to hold the rain.

DON'T BORROW MONEY.

Perhaps few men have seen the troubles that farmers have been brought to, in consequence of mortgaging their farms more than I have; and I warn my readers to beware of the pit they would dig to fall into, by borrowing money to enable them to purchase stock, or to cultivate their farms better, and more extensively. There never was a time within the present century when farmers needed to be so careful not to run in debt as at the present time. It will do for young men, with but little money, to buy really good farms, and run in debt for a part of the purchase money; but a farmer who is out of debt—owns his homestead free of mortgage—would be very unwise to put even a small mortgage on it, no matter what his condition is, it would be better to cut down expenses to the utmost degree. When a farmer is out of debt he can, on a tight pinch, support his family on a very small income. His cows, pigs, and fowls, with the breadstuffs he can grow, without any hired help, will supply him with food. Then by keeping from fifty to one hundred hens, he can buy his groceries with the surplus eggs; and with a few pigs fattened, a few calves, a little surplus hay, and grain, he can clothe his family; and thus avoid mortgaging his farm—the death knell, in most cases, of a farmer's prosperity and peace of mind. Every farmer who finds it hard work to "make both ends meet," and has girls and boys growing up, should have a patch of strawberries, raspberries, or of other small fruits, for the children to weed and pick, and also to sell in the village, if not far off. Let the rising generation among farmers be utilized, by being thus employed at times in some profitable and pleasant work. Strawberries often yield one hundred bushels per acre, or 3,200 quarts, worth anywhere from 15 to 20 cents a quart; and many a farmer has cleared, with the help of his children, one hundred dollars on a quarter of an acre. The Wilson, Chas. Downing, Green Proffitt, Kentucky, Champion, Monarch of the West, Beth Boyden, and Juconda, are among the most popular varieties.

THE VALUE OF STABLE MANURE.

Stable manure generally sells to market gardeners and other people who want a little for private gardens at \$2 to \$3 a two-horse load. No farmer can afford to pay over \$1 a load and draw it two or three miles, unless it be wanted for some better paying crop than is generally grown on farms. If a farmer cannot buy stable manure at \$1 to \$1.50 a load, he had better not buy any, but make what he can on his farm, and try turning under green crops, as huckwheat, clover, &c., to keep his farm in good condition, growing more grass and less grain and food crops. Some farmers recommend borrowing money to buy manure rather than attempt to grow crops with an insufficient supply. A late writer says: "Any man who has capital enough to own valuable land can not well be too poor to buy the fertilizers needed to make it productive. If he cannot do otherwise he may safely borrow the money till his crop is harvested and sold. When a farmer cannot get enough stable manure, as is the case with all farmers, buying some kind of commercial fertilizer is the alternative to doing nothing that is doubtful. How can a farmer be assured of "safety" in borrowing money to buy manure? Suppose the season be very unfavorable, as by a great drought, and his crops fail, what then? No, don't do it; but keep more live stock, turn everything into manure that you possibly can, save your own manure, as it is worth as much as pure guano, keep all the pigs you can, as their manure is very strong, throw weeds into their pen to keep the manure from drying, with turf, muck, or anything that will increase the bulk of its contents; and thus try to avoid the necessity of buying manure."

CARTING OUT MANURE.

In hauling out manure at this season of the year, upon fields to be plowed in April or May, if the heaps be made of a size to equalize its distribution, the same as would be made if the land were to be plowed without delay, there will be a great loss in the manure by the escape of its ammonia and drying of the surface of the heaps. Suppose a two-horse load of first-rate stable dung be placed in six heaps in a field in February, and this manure remains in these heaps till the middle of April or the fore part of May, and are then spread and the land plowed, how much less does the manure sustain? Not less than 10 per cent. Men argue frequently that the loss is not so much; but I cannot, I think, be less than ten per cent. There must be a certain degree of loss—more than farmers can afford to lose—and the question is, how is this loss to be prevented? One way is to wait till the ground is to be plowed, and then haul out the manure, and plow it under as fast as it is spread. But farmers are too busy to haul it out then, and are compelled to draw it out in the winter. If one must do so, it would be a good plan to make the heaps large, but not too large to be spread properly with a little extra hard labor; pack them as solidly as possible, and if they be well built up and trodden down, they may be made so compact with a little labor that not over one or two per cent. of loss will take place. Another way is to put only three or four very large heaps to the acre, making them compact, as in the foregoing case; and when the time comes to spread the manure take a team and a sled with movable side-boards and proceed to remove some of the manure to other places, so that when it is spread it will be evenly distributed. It would be but a short operation to remove a part of the manure in that way, and I think the labor can well be afforded by farmers, rather than lose so large a portion of their stable dung by evaporation, as the ordinary method of hauling out manure in the winter is sure to cause.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

The subscriber, pursuant to the last will and testament of Morris Sutherland, late of Atlantic County, and town of Hammonton, the State of New Jersey, deceased, will offer at Public Sale, on

Thursday, March 22nd, 1877,

At 2 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, All that certain real estate, consisting of a very valuable Small Farm, with commodious dwelling house and barn, situated in the town of Hammonton, in the county of Atlantic, State of New Jersey, fronting on Bellevue Avenue, near the Presbyterian and Baptist churches. A fine young apple orchard and vineyard on the premises.

At the same time, a small tract of land belonging to the same estate, near Valley Avenue. Conditions made known at sale. By order of F. R. BRACE, Surviving Executor.

Dated Jan. 8, 1877. Printer's Fee, \$3.75.

Adm'r's Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court of the County of Atlantic, made on the 12th day of Dec. 1876, will be sold at Public Sale on THURSDAY, MARCH 15th, 1877, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, the following described tracts of land and premises, situated in the town of Hammonton, Atlantic County, New Jersey.

- No. 1.—Is a tract of land, situate on Grape Street, adjoining lands of G. W. Valentine and co. containing about four acres.
- No. 2.—Is a tract of land well stocked with fruit, with a house and barn, situate on the corner of Central Avenue and Grape Street and containing about three and one-half acres of land.

Twenty per cent. of the purchase money to be paid at the time of sale and the balance on delivery of deed at the April term of Court.

ALBERT C. WETHERBEE, Administrator.

Printer's Fee, \$3.75.

PROTECT YOUR BUILDINGS

Which may be done with one-fourth the usual expense, by using our

PATENT SLATE PAINT.

(Fifteen Years Established.)

MIXED READY FOR USE.

Fire-proof, Water-proof, Durable, Economical and Ornamental.

A roof may be covered with a very cheap shingle, and by application of this paint be made to last from 20 to 25 years. Old roofs can be patched and coated, looking much better and lasting much longer than new shingles without the slate, for

ONE-THIRD THE COST OF RE-SHINGLING.

The expense of slating new shingles is only about the cost of simply laying them. The paint is water-proof, and keeps out sparks or flying embers, as may be easily tested by any one.

IT STOPS EVERY LEAK.

and for tin or iron roofs equal, as it expands by heat, contracts by cold and never cracks nor scales. Being covered with Tar Shingling Felt can be made water-tight at a slight expense, and preserved for many years. This Slate Paint is

EXTREMELY CHEAP.

"Two gallons will cover a hundred square feet of shingle roof, while on the iron, felt, matched boards or any smooth surface, from two quarts to one gallon are required to 100 square feet of surface, and although the paint has a heavy body it is easily applied with a brush."

No Tar is used in this Composition therefore it neither cracks in winter, nor runs in summer.

On decayed shingles it fills up the holes and pores, and gives a new substantial roof that will last for years. Curled or warped shingles it brins to their places, and keeps them there. It fills up all holes in felt roofs, stops the leaks, and although a slow dryer, rain does not affect it a few hours after applying. As nearly all points that are black contain Tar he sure you obtain our genuine article, which (for shingle roofs) is

CHOCOLATE COLOR.

When first applied, changing in about a month to a uniform slate color, and is, to all intents and purposes, SLATE. On

TIN ROOFS

our red color is usually preferred, as one coat is equal to five of any ordinary paint. For

BRICK WALLS

our bright red is the only reliable Slate Paint ever introduced that will effectually prevent dampness from penetrating and decaying the plaster.

These paints are also largely used on out-houses and fences, or as a priming coat on fine buildings. Our only colors are Chocolate, Red, Bright Red, and Orange.

NEW YORK CASH PRICE LIST.

1 gallon, can and box	\$1.00
" " " "	2.00
" " " "	3.00
" " " "	4.00
" " " "	5.00
" " " "	6.00
" " " "	7.00
" " " "	8.00
" " " "	9.00
" " " "	10.00
" " " "	11.00
" " " "	12.00
" " " "	13.00
" " " "	14.00
" " " "	15.00
" " " "	16.00
" " " "	17.00
" " " "	18.00
" " " "	19.00
" " " "	20.00

2000 rolls 2-ply Tarrad Roofing Felt, at 1 1/2 cents per square foot.
3000 rolls 3-ply Tarrad Roofing Felt, at 2 1/2 cents per square foot.
200 rolls Tarrad Shingling, at 1 1/2 cents per square foot.
5000 gallons fine Reseal Paint, mixed ready for use, on inside or outside work, at \$3 per gallon, all shades.
1000 Bbls Slate Flour..... per bbl. \$3 00
1000 " Soapstone Flour..... " " 3 00
1000 " Grafton Mineral..... " " 3 00
1000 " Metallic Paint, dry..... " " 3 00
Special prices per ton or car-load lots.
All orders must be accompanied with the money, or subject to 30 days draft on well known parties.

N. Y. SLATE PAINT COMPANY
102 & 104 MAIDEN LANE, New York.

O. C. WHITE,

Plasterer and Brick Layer,

ATLANTIC CITY.

JOBING A SPECIALTY.

Seull's Cottage on Atlantic Avenue, bet. Virginia and Penn's Avenues.

CHARLES WHITNEY,

Surveyor and Civil Engineer,

ELWOOD, N. J.

Any communication from Hammonton for services in the profession will receive immediate attention if left at the store of William Ruthertford. 3-13-ly

TURKISH, RUSSIAN

—AND OTHER—

BATHS,

No 25 S. Tenth St.,

Philadelphia.

WM. A. ELVINS, Prop'r

WM. MOORE, Jr.

Attorney-at-Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J.

J. ROBERT FILER,

UNDERTAKER,

Elwood, N. J.

Is prepared to attend and superintend Funerals in Atlantic and adjoining counties.

A full supply of Undertakers' Furnishings

Goods constantly on hand.

COFFINS, CASKETS and BURIAL CASES

ROOMS OVER THE POST OFFICE.

GOD BLESS

OUR HOME is the name of the most elegant French Oil Mottos ever issued. The motto is surrounded by one of the most exquisite and richly-colored wreaths of beautiful flowers on dark background, and is perfect in all its details. It is 11x15. We send this motto chrome and the BOSTON WEEKLY GLOBE, a large eight page family, story and news paper, with agricultural, chess, puzzle, household and all popular departments, 3 months, for only 60 cents. Chrome and paper 6 months for \$1. A beautiful holiday gift.

Agents wanted. Address

WEEKLY GLOBE,

238 Washington Street,

BOSTON, MASS.

To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments.—Business new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex—really earn from 60 cents to \$5 per evening and a proportionate sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their addresses, and test the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send, on dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars, to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Herald, one of the best and best illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address Geo. W. Pressey & Co., Portland, Maine.

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WEEKLY GLOBE,

238 Washington Street,

THE ITEM.

SATURDAY, FEB. 24, 1877.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 w.	2 w.	1 m.	4 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
1 square	75	\$1.00	\$1.50	\$4.00	\$6.00	\$10.00
2 "	1.40	1.85	2.65	6.50	9.50	16.00
3 "	2.00	2.50	3.50	9.00	13.25	21.00
4 "	2.50	3.25	4.45	11.50	16.40	26.00
5 sq. f.	3.00	3.75	5.00	14.00	19.00	30.00
1 column	5.00	6.00	8.00	18.00	25.00	45.00
1 "	8.00	10.00	15.00	30.00	45.00	80.00

Notices in Local Column, 20 CENTS PER LINE, each insertion.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

The evening for Prof. Chandler's Concert, will be given next week.

Reader, don't fail to attend the Concert next Tuesday evening for the benefit of the Amatur Orchestra.

Groceries, Butter, Cheese, Eggs, &c., at A. G. Clark's.

Any one wanting a good Sewing Machine, can find one to suit at A. G. Clark's store. Call and examine.

Those going to paint will find all the materials at DePuy's.

The Great Masonic Mark Depot is at Englehart & Son's, 254 North 2d St., 2d door below Vine St., West side. And it is also the place for bargains in Jewelry, Plated ware, Watches, Clocks, &c.

Those wanting Agricultural Implements, will find a good assortment at DePuy's.

NOTICE. Notice is hereby given that all carpets uncleaned will be sold after the 28th of March.

Mrs. GRACE RIDGWAY, Carpet Weaver, Hammononton, Feb. 10th, 1877. Main Road.

A large stock of Dress, Fancy and Ladies Goods at P. S. Tilton's.

The Concert, on next Tuesday evening, will be one of the finest musical treats we have had in Hammononton for a long time. The Amatur Orchestra have some excellent pieces in rehearsal. Several of which are arranged by Prof. Quinn. Its leader, either one of which is worth the price of admission.

Sugars, Syrups, and Molasses of the best grades at P. S. Tilton's.

The Engineer of the Newark Quaker Road was in town the other day, securing the right of way across Dr. Potter's field, and a lot for their repair shops. Things do certainly look as if that road is to be built. With two railroads Atlantic City ought to be happy.

NOTICE. A 5 Acre Lot for Sale. Also Horse, Wagon, Harness, and Farming Tools. Also a quantity of Household Furniture, low for cash.

Is it Boots and Shoes you want? Then go to A. G. Clark, where you will find a variety of excellent goods.

THE UNDERSTATED. Would announce to his friends, that he will be a candidate for the nomination of State Senator, at the coming Fall Convention, subject to Republican rule.

JOHN L. BARTER. Atlantic City, Feb. 22, 1877.

Do you want a Sewing Machine? Then call at A. G. Clark's store, and examine those he has.

Miss Emma Pressey, and singers from Vineland will sing at the Concert of Prof. Chandler, week after next.

The party who took the waterproof cloak at Union Hall, on Thursday evening, by mistake, will return it to Mrs. Ansel Crowell, or to this office, and greatly oblige.

NOTICE. I hereby inform my friends and patrons for the past five years that I am supplying them with Fish Quenno at either Hammononton or North Hammononton stations, at prices and terms to suit the times. M. PARKER.

At the Concert to be given by Prof. Chandler's Singing Class, to come off week after next Miss Emma Pressey has volunteered to sing, and other outside parties will render assistance.

Lamps and Lamp fixtures at De Puy's.

It speaks for itself; is what a lady said of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup the other day, for a single bottle cured my child of a most dreadful cough.

If Diogenes was to travel about in these degenerate days, he would have set down his tub and put out his candle, on reaching P. S. Tilton's store, for here you find honest goods and honest prices.

The eyes of excursionists are already fixed upon Atlantic City, as the point of attraction next summer. The admirable management of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, has much to do in the conclusion of Excursionists, and they have already a large number of engagements made. We learn that every day in July and August has been engaged for excursions. The Empire Excursion Company have seven days engaged. It is thought that a greater number of families than usual will spend some weeks at the beach.

Are you going to make your purchases in Dry, Dress, or Ladies Goods? Then call and examine the goods of A. G. Clark.

Those of our readers who desire, or intend purchasing Trees, Plants, &c., don't fail to read the ad of Mr. John Buttrick, of the London Nursery, on Walker Road.

Mr. was discovered in the Market House of M. L. Jackson at 12 o'clock on Thursday night, by Mr. Joseph Goss, who lives next door and happened to be upon the time. The alarm was immediately given and the fire was extinguished without doing a great amount of damage. A few moments later, and nothing could have saved the building. The fire took under the dock, burning his books, and was working its way along the wood work when discovered. Luckily there were plenty of men about, on their way from the marketplace, and no time was lost in extinguishing the flames. The origin of the fire is a mystery, for there was no light in the building after about 8 o'clock.

For bargains in Ready-Made Clothing go to P. S. Tilton's. See the result of all who have been there.

A fine and well selected stock of calico is to be found at DePuy's.

The Masquerade, on Thursday evening, was a grand success. There was a large number in costume and many of them were very fine, and many very grotesque. Yankee Doodle, 1776, Memphis, National Guard in full uniform, Old men, Darkies, Troubadours, and others incomprehensible among the gents. The ladies had some very fine costumes. Night, Morning, Queen of Hearts, Queen of Diamonds, Highland lasses, Peasant Girls, Quakers, Apple-pedlars, Rag-gatherers, and many others too numerous to mention. The hall was crowded with spectators, half of them not able to obtain seats. At every crowded gathering at the hall, as on Thursday night, the necessity for more room is apparent. Is it not about time some steps were taken to this end.

Hammononton Park. Building Fund is rapidly increasing. There is no doubt but all that will be wanted will be forthcoming. The enterprising citizens of Hammononton can be relied upon in cases of necessity. The following additional names have been handed us:

A. H. Richards, \$10; Wm. M. Burgess, S. Draper, Wm. M. Myers, J. W. Lyninger, James McElwain, P. H. Brown, D. S. Barnard, Dr. S. S. Riveron, each \$5. Before Reported, \$305. Reported as above, 60. \$365

Atlantic City Items.

It is very pleasant down by the sea. Many persons are down looking after cottages. They are catching large quantities of codfish last Monday morning. She was loaded with coal, from Georgetown bound to Boston. They got her off at high tide. The President and directors of the Camden & Atlantic railroad were down Tuesday in a special train, looking after their road. It is about time that they commenced work on the new railroad if they expect to have it done by the first of June. What is the trouble? Council passed, at their last meeting, to its second reading the bill for changing the names of the cross avenues, from the names of the states to first avenue, &c. The Literary Association are talking of donating their library to the city on condition they keep it up and furnish a room for it. There was a large amount of hunting displayed on the 22d. The schools were closed. Pitching quoits is a favorite pastime with our young men. Mr. John Eotherham who, at one time lived at Hammononton, was last Tuesday taken to the insane asylum. He has been insane for some time. He was a very kind old man and respected by all who knew him. The Literary Association is prospering finely. At their last meeting they had singing by Mrs. Godfrey and Miss Hall, Reading by Miss Hall. The discussion of the question: Resolved that no person should be allowed to vote who could not read and write, which was discussed by J. L. Bryant, J. J. Gardner in the affirmative, and Dr. T. K. Reed and Wm. Hawk in the negative, and a paper by Mrs. M. J. Morse and Miss Jennie Ross. The society ordered to have the paper printed in the Review. The programme for Saturday evening, consists of readings and answers to sentiments.

Smith's Landing Items.

Several vessels loads of southern oysters will be planted in our bay next month. Gunners say that wild game has gone to warmer climes. Hundreds of Fruit and Shade trees were planted here last fall. Rev. J. S. Gaskill suffers very much from a bronchial affection. Revival meetings are in progress, at the Wesley M. E. Chapel. The revival meetings at Mt. Pleasant have closed. Come out ye lovers of the Sunday-school, tomorrow, at Salem. It is Missionary day. The revival meetings at St. John's church are still progressing with unabating interest. A number have already professed conversion. Query—would not the suppression of indecent literature, at this place, result in much good. At the approaching annual M. E. Conference, there is likely to be several changes in the pulpits here on the shore. There being a deficiency in our pastor's salary of \$210, that amount we are happy to state was raised on Sunday, Feb. 11th, in 20 minutes. The whooping cough prevails here. It is not necessary, as it has long been the custom to succor and assist the poor. What percentage of our population is out of employment we are unable to say, but compared with the majority of other communities we believe it to be very small. Houses here, just now, which do not rent at moderate figures, are poor investments, as those who rent cannot afford to pay high rents. Under the management of principal Lake the public school has decidedly increased in efficiency and usefulness, and the pupils have been rendered more active and ambitious. Mr. Lake is making arrangements for an Exhibition. Proceeds will be used in buying a library for the school. How can we possibly have good times where the mass of the people are not earning sufficient to more than barely support themselves. The old adage "as the days begin to lengthen, the cold begins to strengthen," does not hold good this year, as our auspicious weather was experienced while the days were shortening, and it has moderated since very perceptibly as well as acceptably. Farmers say that snow which has covered their wheat, rye and grass fields this winter will exert not only a protecting influence, but will also add to their fertilizing resources. Our fishermen are repairing their nets preparatory to spring fishing. It is gratifying, to Mr. N. Dismore's numerous friends, to know that during his official service as freeholder of Egg Harbor Township, that it has been such as to inspire in their minds, unlimited confidence in his integrity and ability for diligent performance of his duty. Mr. Aaron Ireland, we notice, has erected a new porch to his latter shop, which is a decided improvement. (Camden City), we are informed, draws a long deep sigh of relief since Jas. Seavel is candidate for the Democratic nomination for mayor. Rev. J. S. Gaskill acquitted himself creditably in preaching last Sabbath. His remarks were characterized by profound earnestness and listened to with marked attention. BIRMINGHAM.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

FROM DE HAVEN & TOWNSEND, BANKERS, No. 40 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

	Feb. 21st, 1877.	BID.	ASKED
U. S. 6's	1880	112 1/2	113
" 5 20's	1880	109 1/2	110
" " 1863 J. & J.	1880	109	110
" " 1863	1880	112	113
" 10-40's	1880	113 1/2	114
" Currency, 6's	1880	113 1/2	114
" " 1st, new	1880	109 1/2	110
" U. S. 4 1/2's	1880	109 1/2	110
Pennsylvania R. R.	1880	43 1/2	44
Philadelphia and Reading R. R.	1880	11 1/2	12
Lehigh Valley R. R.	1880	45 1/2	46
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.	1880	23 1/2	24
United Company of N. J.	1880	13 1/2	14
Pittsburg, Tinneville & Bonola R. R.	1880	7	8
Philadelphia and Erie R. R.	1880	11	12
Northern Central R. R. Co.	1880	21	22
Houstonville Pass. R. R. Co.	1880	10 1/2	11
Gold	1880	113 1/2	114

Feb. 21st, 1877.

TELFORDMAN JACKAWAY. At the residence of Edward Adair, Esq. Tacony, Phila., on Feb. 19, 1877 by the Rev. A. F. Dutton, Mr. Hiram Steelman of May's Landing, N. J., to Miss Jennie Jackaway, of Tacony, Phila.

DEATHS.

BEAN. At Elwood, Feb. 19, Mrs. Emma J. Bean, wife of A. H. Bean, aged 42.

GALBRAITH. In Hammononton, Feb. 22d, Elizabeth Lura, infant daughter of Wm. L. and Rebecca Galbraith aged 11 months and 22 days. "For of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.

A Five acre lot for sale, with Horses, Wagons, Harness and Tools of all kinds. Also a quantity of Household Furniture will be sold low for cash. Come and See Me. GEORGE W. HOLMES. Hammononton, Jan. 13th, 1877.

JUST LANDED,

AT PACKERS,

FROM THE QUAKER CITY,

BROTHERLY LOVE, COMMANDING.

A fresh Invoice of Sweet Oranges, Lemons, Choice Figs, Raisins, Dates, Candies, Cocoanuts, Almonds, Shell Barks, Cream Nuts, Filberts, &c., &c.



HAMMONTON SHOE STORE

KEEPS A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF CITY-MADE BOOTS and SHOES

at wearing prices.

NONE NEED GO BAREFOOT. Should (our Country be free) again.

Special attention paid to Custom Work and repairing. Hammononton, January 1877. E. L. LEVITT.

\$600 PIANOS FOR \$250

And all other styles in the same proportion, including Grand, Square and Upright—all first-class—sold direct to the people at factory prices. No agents; no commissions; no discounts. These Pianos made one of the finest displays at the Centennial Exhibition, and were unanimously recommended for the House of Representatives. The Square Grand contains Mathew's new patent Duplex Overstrung scale, the greatest improvement in the history of piano making. The Uprights are the finest in America. Don't fail to write for a illustrated and descriptive Catalogue—mailed free.

MENDELSSOHN PIANO CO.,

No. 56 Broadway, N. Y.

AT HALF PRICE

Fruit Trees, Evergreens,

Hedge Plants,

Shrubs, Roses, &c.

THAT IS TO SAY, in order to reduce a large stock and to clear ground—required for other purposes—I will not only sell at half price, but also at a large discount. STANDARD PEAR of leading sorts 5 to 7 feet, stocky and strong, 25 cents each. STANDARD APPLE of leading sorts, 5 to 7 feet, stocky and strong, 12 cents each. Less by 100 and 1000.

HEDGE PLANTS.

AMERICAN ARB. VITE, 5 to 8 inches \$2.50 per 100 " " 10 to 12 inches, 4.00 " " 15 to 24 inches, 7.00 " " 12 to 18 inches, 5.00 " " 12 to 12 inches, 10.00 " " 12 to 18 inches, 8.00 " " 24 to 30 inches, 15.00 " " 36 to 40 inches, 25.00 " " 9 to 12 inches, 4.00 " " 15 to 24 inches, 6.00 "

The above are handsomely furnished, having been twice or thrice transplanted, can be lifted with abundance of fibre root, so essential to successful final transplanting. Of rare specimen evergreens, choice ornamental trees, including especially those recently introduced from Australia, China and Japan, of hardy constitution, of which it will be safe for me to assert, since witnessing the various exhibits last season at Phila., my collection will be found to contain the richest and rarest species at present existing in this country. For description see general catalogue mailed to all applicants. Also a great variety of Hot-house, Window and Bedding Plants, as well as cabbages, tomato, pepper, egg and sweet potato plants at lowest rates.

THE LONDON NURSERY,

HAMMONTON, N. J.

There is No Article Like it to

Cleanse and Restore.

Wood's Improved Hair Restorative.

is unlike any other, and has no equal. The Improved has a new vegetable tonic properties; restores grey hair to a glossy, natural color; restores faded, dry, harsh and falling hair; restores, dresses, gives vigor to the hair; restores hair to prematurely bald scalp; removes dandruff, humors, scaly eruptions; removes irritation, itching and scalp dryness. No article produces such wonderful effects. Try it, call for Wood's Hair Restorative, and don't be put off with any OTHER article. Sold by all druggists in this place and deal everywhere. Trade supplied at manufacturers' prices by O. A. Cook & Co., Chicago, Sole Agent for the United States and Canada, and by J. F. Henry, Curran & Co., New York.

H. M. TROWBRIDGE'S

Clothing & Furnishing Store,

at the old stand of the Anderson Bros.

Constantly on hand a good assortment of DRY, DRESS AND FANCY GOODS, CLOTHS AND TRIMMINGS.

READY-MADE CLOTHING, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES.

A large variety of Toilet and other articles to please the taste and supply the wants of ALL AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Orders also taken for the newest styles and best quality of GENTS' & BOYS' CLOTHING.

EVERGREENS

For Lawns & Hedges

The Largest, Best and Cheapest in S. Jersey

AMERICAN, ROSEDALE AND GLOBE ARBORVITAE

NORWAY SPRUCE, BALSAM FIR, HEMLOCK SPRUCE, IRISH JUNIPER.

Also grown on my own grounds—

Trees of the Best Kinds

APPLE, PEAR, CHESTNUT, CHERRIES, FILBERT, BUTTERNUT, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, BLACKBERRIES, BLACK-CAES AND RASPBERRY PLANTS,

the most approved varieties, SILVER, ASH-LEAVED, RED AND SYCAMORE APPLES,

TULIP, LINDEN, GLEM, and other shade trees.

Call and Examine Stock. J. O. HANSON. Hammononton, Jan. 25, 1877. 3-10

A Great Event Near at Hand

About the First Week in March.

(The exact day to be hereafter announced.)

THE DOORS OF

THE GRAND DEPOT

At 13th & Market Sts., Phila.

Will Swing open to welcome the Ladies

TO INAUGURATE

THE NEW

Dry Goods Emporium

MR. JOHN WANAMAKER, carrying out a long-cherished

plan, and encouraged by the Great Business of 1876 has

COUNTERED AND SHELVED

Two-Thirds of over Two Acres

And filled it with

Hundreds of Thousands of Dollars

OF THE

CHOICEST DRY GOODS.

Messrs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., LORD & TAYLOR and A. T. STEWART & CO. the Leading Fashionable houses of New York, WILL SHARE WITH US MANY OF THEIR NOVELTIES, while the Stocks of ALL OTHER GREAT IMPORTERS have given US SLENDID THINGS to make a

BRILLIANT OPENING.

EDWIN HALL, and J. M. HAFLEIGH,

Have, with other well known gentlemen, used their best taste in selecting and arranging the stock. This guarantees QUALITIES and STYLES, whilst

Go and at 1042 fix a Low Scale of Prices, especially when Goods are laid in from first hands in large quantities.

Under One Roof,

All on One Floor, and

Conveniently Arranged.

Department A—Silks of Every Description.

B and C—Dress Goods of Every Description.

D—Black and Mourning Goods.

E—Ladies Furnishing Goods.

F—Woolens in the Piece.

G—Flannels and Domestic.

H—Linen and Housefurnishing Goods.

I—White Goods and Embroideries.

J—Ladies' Underwear.

K—Ladies' Coats, Dolmans & Ready-made Suits.

L—Little Boys' and Girls' Suits.

M—Men's Custom Tailoring.

N—Men's and Boys' Boots and Shoes.

O—Rubber Goods, Trunks and Valises.

P—Men's, Boys and Children's Hats and Caps.

Q—Gents Furnishing Goods.

R—Ready-made Clothing.

An Exhibition the like of which has Never Been Equalled

In any establishment in the UNITED STATES. To be present at this GRAND OPENING IS WORTH A VISIT FROM THE COUNTRY. If only to see WHAT WILL BE WORN FOR SPRING. It is also proper to say that those who wait for this opening will find that they are WELL REPAID BY WHAT THEY SEE AND SAVE.

THE PRINCIPLES OF THE FAMOUS OAK HALL CLOTHING HOUSE, at SIXTH and MARKET Streets, still the HEADQUARTERS OF CLOTHING, will be applied to the

NEW BUSINESS FOR THE LADIES,

Namely (the system originated and established by MR. WANAMAKER):

A Return of Money if buyer wishes, and Goods are returned unaltered in ten days

A Guarantee with each purchase, covering the facts of sale.

A Price fixed the same for all.

Any Article Exchanged if desired and applied for within two weeks

THIS RADICAL PLAN has never been APPLIED TO DRY GOODS but WE ADOPT IT IN EVERY DEPARTMENT. With this PRESSING INVITATION to the

Dry Goods Opening

PLEASE NOTE that the ENTRANCES are Chestnut Street, half way between the Mint and Thirtieth Street; Market Street, Thirteenth Street, and of Broad St. adjoining the New City Hall.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

C. M. Englehart & Son

HOWARD McCARTY HENRY O. HURLBURT

WATCHES

JEWELRY

McCarty & Hurlburt

(Successors to BUTLER, McCARTY & CO.)

Wholesale Agents for the Waltham, Elgin and Springfield Watch Companies.

Sir Wm. Fergusson, the famous Scotch surgeon, and sergeant surgeon to Victoria, died in

The revenue officers discovered an extensive system of smuggling from Canada, and arrested two of the principals. . . . A young man named . . . and a woman named . . . who had been in Philadelphia and to be a correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, gained admission to the private room of Gov. Packard in New Orleans, and while the governor was conversing with them, they slipped a note into his hand, which was addressed a remark to Mr. Packard, at which the latter turned, only to confront a drawn pistol. He promptly knocked the weapon down, but it was

[illegible]

held that the commission could not understand the real condition of Louisiana, and charging infidelity as its chief fault in the execution of the illegal action charged, he said: "The violence that prevails, or the fraud that secretly pursues the virtue and the right of American citizens—which is the worst of all crimes." In regard to the eligibility of Browder and Levee he said that the Constitution was not guilty of the folly of prescribing that a slave should not elect to the office of elector an honored citizen who dwells within its borders.

“Why,” said the young man, “hasn’t the white man been robbed of his life?”

“Didn’t they take away the straws,” he asked the broker, “and the pocket for his wallet, and the money?”

“No,” said the man who took the life, “they seized the wallet and the money.”

“Then,” said the young man, “the white man is still around the first corner.”

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“Then,” said the young man, “the white man is still around the first corner.”

and representative Republican Journal of
 commercial, \$10 per year, \$5 cents per
 (commercial), neatly arranged, clearly
 \$10 for six months, in Clubs, \$10 for
 year, of four or more, \$1.00
 of either edition sent, free, paid, to any
 wanted in every neighborhood, to whom we
 send a free sample and name and ad-
 dressing. Send for Physical Circular to Ac-
 quainting London in the South

WE WANT 500 MORE FIRST-CLASS
SEWING MACHINE AGENTS, AND 400
OF ENERGY AND ABILITY TO
BURNISH BUSINESS OF SELLING SEWING MA-
CHINES. COMPENSATION LIBERAL, BUT
VARYING ACCORDING TO ABILITY, CHAR-
ACTER AND QUALIFICATION OF APPLICANT.
FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS
Singer Sewing Machine Co., Chicago,
325 Broadway, New York, or New Orleans La.
N. Y. & N. O.

FOR WRITING TO ADVERTISERS.

MARCHAL & SMITH, PIANOS.

The Handsomest,
The Best Toned.

THE MOST DURABLE PIANOS MADE.

They are beautiful Rosewood, 7-1-3 Octaves,
With every Improvement, and fully Guaranteed
Their moderate price and uniform success have won for them the position of a
STANDARD OF ECONOMY AND DURABILITY.

We invite correspondence with all who desire to purchase a piano. To those
who have not at immediate command the means to buy one, we will arrange to
extend a liberal credit. Address.

MARCHAL & SMITH PIANO-FORTE CO.

Or, ROBERT W. SMITH, Agent,
47 University Place, NEW YORK.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?

THEN USE NEW YORK ENAMEL PAINT CO.'S
CHEMICAL PAINT

Ready for White and over One Hundred Different Colors made
of strictly prime Lead, Zinc and Linseed Oil, Chemically combined, warranted Much
Handsome and Cheaper, and to last twice as long as any other paint. It has
won the FIRST PREMIUMS at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union, and is on many
Thousand of the finest houses in the country.

Address New York Enamel Paint Company,

Price reduced. Sample cards sent free.

Established 1865.

DOBBINS' STARCH POLISH

HOW DA SHINE



A Great Discovery.

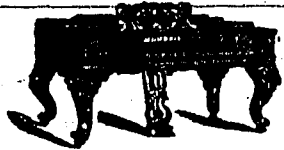
By the use of which every family may give
their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to
fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in
ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted.
Ask for Dobbins'.

Dobbins, 125 & 126 N. 4th St., Phila.

ALBRECHT & CO.

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS.



The ALBRECHT & CO. PIANOS are
first-class in every respect, being con-
sidered the leading Philadelphia
make by musicians and competent
judges. Through their extensive
facilities, Messrs. ALBRECHT & Co.
are enabled to turn out instruments
that are not surpassed anywhere, and
still sell them at prices within the
reach of all. No Piano is permitted
to leave their factory unless satisfac-
tory to the most minute particular,
hence their guarantee of five years
is a thing of value. All late im-
provements of importance are found
in these instruments.

Messrs. ALBRECHT & Co. have re-
ceived the most flattering Testimo-
nials from L. M. GOTTSCALK, FRANZ
LITZ, GUSTAVE HATTE, J. F. HINCH-
MAN, WILLIAM WOLFFKEPPE and
many other eminent artists, besides
being able to refer to thousands of
private purchasers, schools, semi-
naries, societies and teachers.

Pianos conscientiously selected per
orders by mail, carefully packed and
shipped safely to any part of the world.
For further particulars as to
references, prices and terms, address,

ALBRECHT & CO.
610 Arch Street, Philadelphia.



Prof. H. J. Doucet, M. D.

Treats DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, and
all CHRONIC AFFECTIONS.
OFFICE, 1203 Green St., Phila.

Trees! Trees!! Trees!!!

I have the largest variety and best assort-
ment of Shade and Ornamental Trees, Ever-
greens, Hedge Plants, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs,
&c., in Atlantic Co. Also, Apple, Pear, Peach
and Cherry Trees of the best varieties. All of
which I offer at prices as low as any in the
country.
Call and examine my stock.

WM. F. BASSETT,
Bellevue Ave. Nurseries, Hammoncton, N. J.

PRESTON KING, A. M. C. E.

Is prepared to do all kinds of

Surveying, Leveling,

MAPPING,

And other Engineering Work.

at reasonable rates.

Office with A. J. King, Esq.,
Hammoncton, N. J.

B. Redfield & Co.,

FRUIT & PRODUCE

Commission Merchants

No. 10 Vine Street.

Market reported daily and returns made
promptly.

Shipping Cards may be had at Andersen
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.

HAMMONCTON, N. J.

IMPROVED FARMS.

CHOICE

FRUIT and FARM LAND.

TOWN LOTS

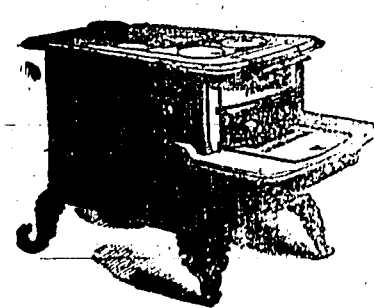
IN BEST LOCATION FOR SALE.

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, on hand.

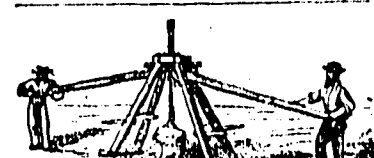
TIN ROOFING

and all

Jobbing

In our line promptly attended to.

CHAS. E. HALL,



PIONEER STUMP PULLER

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

NO. 1 MACHINE, \$45.00.

NO. 2 " " \$30.00.

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

For particulars send for circular.

Hammoncton, N. J. G. W. PRESSEY,
20-11 Inventor & Manuf.

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 Freights, 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; Thos.
E. Morris, Somers' Point; Hon. D. S. Black-
man, Port Republic; Allen T. Leeds, Tuckerton;
Dr. Lewis Reed, Atlantic City; Alfred W.
Clement, Haddonfield; H. M. Jewett, Winslow.

H. E. BOWLES, M. D.,

21-17 HAMMONCTON 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 usual
very had, nothing can be offered more favorably
to the insured. The cost being about ten cents
on the hundred dollars per year to the insured
on ordinary risks, and from fifteen to twenty-five
cents per year on hazardous 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
according 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—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, Hammoncton, 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 ease of death.

STRICTLY MUTUAL. CHARTER

PERPETUAL.

Inquire of R. & W. H. THOMAS,

Hammoncton, N. J.

JOE. 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

PAID UP!

MUTUAL BENEFIT, of Newark, N. J.

Assets over \$31,000,000

Send for list of rates before insuring elsewhere

20-11

DENNISON'S

CHEAP AND RELIABLE

PATENT

SHIPPING TAGS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Camden & Atlantic R. R.

Winter Arrangement, 1876.

DOWN TRAINS

LEAVE	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Vine St. Wharf.....	7 30	8 00	4 00	5 00
Cooper's Point.....	7 40	8 15	4 15	5 10
Kaighn's Siding.....	7 50	8 25	4 25	5 20
Haddonfield.....	8 00	8 35	4 35	5 30
Ashland.....	8 10	8 45	4 45	5 40
Kirkwood.....	8 20	8 55	4 55	5 50
Berlin.....	8 30	9 05	5 05	6 00
Atco.....	8 40	9 15	5 15	6 10
Waterford.....	8 50	9 25	5 25	6 20
Ancoara.....	9 00	9 35	5 35	6 30
Winslow.....	9 10	9 45	5 45	6 40
Vineland Junction.....	9 20	9 55	5 55	6 50
Hammoncton.....	9 30	10 05	6 05	7 00
DaCosta.....	9 40	10 15	6 15	7 10
Elwood.....	9 50	10 25	6 25	7 20
Egg Harbor.....	10 00	10 35	6 35	7 30
Pomona.....	10 10	10 45	6 45	7 40
Absecon.....	10 20	10 55	6 55	7 50
Atlantic arrive.....	10 30	11 05	7 05	8 00

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Atlantic.....	6 20	11 30	3 30	
Absecon.....	6 30	11 40	3 40	
Pomona.....	6 40	11 50	3 50	
Egg Harbor.....	6 50	12 00	4 00	
Elwood.....	7 00	12 10	4 10	
DaCosta.....	7 10	12 20	4 20	
Hammoncton.....	7 20	12 30	4 30	
Vineland Junction.....	7 30	12 40	4 40	
Winslow.....	7 40	12 50	4 50	
Ancoara.....	7 50	1 00	5 00	
Waterford.....	8 00	1 10	5 10	
Atco.....	8 10	1 20	5 20	
Berlin.....	8 20	1 30	5 30	
White Horse.....	8 30	1 40	5 40	
Ashland.....	8 40	1 50	5 50	
Haddonfield.....	8 50	2 00	6 00	
Kaighn's Siding.....	9 00	2 10	6 10	
Cooper's Point.....	9 10	2 20	6 20	
Vine St.....	9 20	2 30	6 30	

Haddonfield Accommodation—Leaves Vine St.
Wharf 9 00 a. m., 2 00, 5 00, and 7 00 p. m., and
Haddonfield 11 05 a. m., and 8 00, 6 05 and 10 50
p. m.
Trains leave Egg Harbor City at 10 15 a. m.,
6 10 p. m. Leave May's Landing 6 35 a. m.,
3 35 p. m.

N. J. SOUTHERN R. R.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Commencing June 5th, 1876.

Passenger train leaves New York at 9 45 a. m.
Atison 2 34 p. m.; N. Hammoncton, 2 52 Winslow
Junction, 2 58; Cedar Lake 3 14; Landisville
3 27; Vineland, 3 44; arriving at Haddonfield
4 45 p. m. Returning leaves Haddonfield at 4 45
a. m.; Vineland 7 45; Landisville, 7 55; Cedar
Lake 8 10; Winslow Junction 8 30; N. Ham-
moncton, 8 34; Atison 8 54, arriving in New
York at 1 20 p. m.
Mixed train leaves New York at 6 00 p. m.,
Atison 7 53; N. Hammoncton 8 15; Winslow
Junction 8 35; Cedar Lake 9 02; Landisville
9 19; Vineland, 9 50; arriving at Haddonfield
10 40 a. m. Returning leaves Haddonfield at
2 30 p. m. Vineland 4 30; Landisville 4 52;
Cedar Lake 5 08; Winslow Junction 5 24; N.
Hammoncton 5 49; Atison 6 14; Whiting's 7 39;
New York 2 00 a. m.

HENRY BOWER

Manufacturing Chemist

GRAY'S FERRY ROAD, PHILA.,

has constantly on hand and for sale

POTASH SALTS for MANURE,

Sulphate Ammonia for Manure,

Also,

SOLE PROPRIETOR & MANUFACTURER OF

BOWER'S

Complete Manure,

MADE FROM

Super-Phosphate of

Lime, Ammonia and Potash.

This Fertilizer is being prepared this
with special reference to the Wheat Crop. It
super-Phosphate of Lime contained in it of very
high grade, having been imported by the manu-
facturer direct from England, where the average
crop of Wheat is 50 bushels to the acre.

DEPOTS:

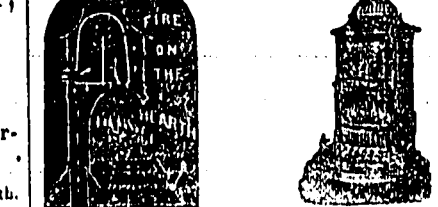
39 SOUTH WATER ST., PHILADELPHIA

103 SOUTH STREET EASTMOR,

For sale by

Geo. Elvins. A. G. Clark

FIRE ON THE HEARTH



THREE THINGS IN ONE.

VENTILATION OF FIREPLACE

RADIATION OF A