

# The Hammononton Item.

Devoted to the Interests of Hammononton.

VOL V.--NO. 8.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876.

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

## New York Correspondence.

New York, Feb. 28, 1876.

### HOW THE POOR LIVE.

A friend lately had a delinquent washerwoman, and not finding excuses as satisfactory as shirts, set out with me to hunt her up, not more out of curiosity to find the clothes, than to see for ourselves how the poor live. Her address was a narrow street of a dozen blocks, in the heart of downtown, and there was not a decent building in it. The pavements were strewn with garbage, and the houses stained with the slops thrown from the windows. The woman was in a crazy old wooden tenement in the rear of the one fronting on the street, and had just as little air and light in consequence as would do to live in. We found her in a room ten by twelve, with a bed, wash tub, cook stove and boiler in the corners, leaving just room to worm one's way between them. Her grown son and a little girl sat on the bed; there was no chair, and a string of wet clothes hung above their heads. For this room and a closet for the boy to sleep in, she paid eight dollars a month rent—her whole means of living being her son's wages as boy in a grocery store, at four dollars a week, the washing from one family, and a trifle of help from her daughter, who got two dollars and fifty cents a week as waitress in an uptown house. Instead of making way with the clothes, as we supposed, we found that her husband had been sick with fever, and the doctor had forbidden her to send any clothes out of the house. The air could not get through the house, the drains were out of order, and the stenches in the entries were so sickening that we were not surprised to hear that there was diphtheria and small pox in the block. The man had been sent to the hospital to die, and the house cleaned and disinfected by the Board of Health, but it could hardly be kept clean by mortal hands, and never healthy. Comfort! These people never expect that. All they can hope for is the barest possible life—so bare and naked that a full meal is something to be eaten from, and the possession of a dollar a matter to be remembered. And the end of that life? The hospital first, and Potter's field afterward. That's all there is about it.

### THE PROFITS OF TENEMENT PROPERTY.

Passing by a block of ruinous buildings on a street by the river, I asked the owner why he didn't tear it down, and build up something decent. He told me, laughing the notion to scorn, that such property was the most profitable in the city. It cost nothing to keep it in repair, for he never made any repairs, and it was divided into lodgings, twelve feet square, or a few twelve by eighteen, and they were full always. There was no loss of rent, for that was always demanded in advance, and if by the next month the tenant was unable to pay, the agent hauled him out in the street, and there was always plenty to take his place. There are families on Fifth Avenue who have incomes of sixty thousand a year from just such property, and they want no other. What a horrid contrast between the fastidious member of a fashionable club who rolls down to his office in his coupe, or a morning, from his luxurious and picture hung home in the bright, wide up town street, and the fever scoured den, where the poverty stricken wretches toll their lives away, to earn the price of his luxuries. When will Moody and Sankey so labor, that men's hearts may be softened toward their kind, and take for their text, "Your gold is corrupted, and your riches are moth eaten."

### JAY GOULD AND THE TRIBUNE.

That Jay Gould did get a controlling interest in the New York Tribune, everybody believes, and that he is sick of his bargain everybody also believes. Jay Gould is a tremendous man, but he is not altogether infallible. He wanted a big paper in his control that he might manipulate the stock market, and he took advantage of the trouble that followed the death of Mr. Greeley to gobble the Tribune, or enough of its stock to have an influence in it, the idea being that he could have this stock written up, or that one written down; and thereby put money in his purse. But the thing didn't work. Mr. Reid did not yield to the behests of the stock king, and the Tribune did not become a mere instrument in his hands. And now Gould wants to get out. The speculation did not pay, as well as Wall street—in fact it did not pay at all for him. He did not want newspaper stock unless he could use it to help other stocks, and when the Tribune would not do that his interest was at an end. Therefore Reid gets rid of this stomach, and the Tribune freed from the odium that attaches to the very name of Gould, will get back its place in the hearts of the people. The Tribune was a great power, and now that it is to be freed from the reputation of Gouldism, it will be again.

### RELIGIOUS.

The Moody and Sankey meetings are to make a success then they were in Brooklyn. The numbers in attendance are great as ever, but the effect produced is nothing. And the really religious people of the city, those who were instrumental in bringing them here, are getting of their bargain. Moody is a great man, though earnest and earnest, and his preaching and method rather than attract. He has a strong confidence when he speaks of

the Deity that shocks the sense of any devout person, and he has a bullying, swaggering way with him that is anything but pleasant. He is very short, crusty and dictatorial in his dealings with the clergy, lacking entirely that meekness that is so important an item in the Christian make up. Sankey's singing is delightful for a time, but like everything that lacks the principles of true art, it gets fearfully tiresome in a little while. It is a lamentable fact that ninety nine hundredths of the people in attendance are religious people—the sinners stay away, and never go.

The revivals in other parts of the city are more successful. Dwyer and Collier are both preaching in the slums of Vandam street with marked success, for they have gone where the sinners are, and forced them to listen to the gospel. Several of the large churches, seeing that Moody and Sankey must fail to produce any effect, are arranging for revivals in the regular way in their own churches, where they can work more directly upon the people, and where families can be successfully used. The winter is gone, but the religious element does not despair of making some headway yet. At all events they mean to try it.

### BUSINESS.

During the week has been exceptionally dull, and it will doubtless stay so till the opening of spring. The merchants are puzzled to know why this is so. One jobber, who is doing nothing, showed me a letter from a banker in a western city, complaining that the invention had \$400,000 lying idle and doing nothing, and he said that such was the case everywhere. So it can't be the want of money that makes the dullness of trade. The fact is no one has any confidence in anything, and nothing is being engaged in. New York is not going to recover from the present stagnation till confidence is restored, and when that will be the wisest man can't tell.

### THE MARTHA WASHINGTON RECEPTION.

The affair of the 22d was very appropriately, the reception in continental dress at the Academy of Music, which not to see was to regret for the rest of the century, if one should live so long. Three hundred ladies and gentlemen of the best circles not only of New York, but of the Union—were the full dress of the old time, and a pretty sight it was. The handsome men of the club of the clubs in luxurious court dresses, white satin knee breeches, with purple and maroon velvet coats, lace ruffles and with buckled shoes, the ladies lovelier than ever in satin petticoats, with brocade over dresses, and their heads elaborately built up, with powder and plumes, and flowers. The beaux, it is said, found the dress so becoming that they put it off with a sigh of regret that they could not wear knee breeches to show off a handsome leg, or the ruffles which set off a soft aristocratic hand amazingly. There were dresses worn at the Academy, which figured at Lady Washington's evening, eighty years before, and one fortunate lady, it is said, wore a flounce which was a portion of the matchless lace ordered for Maria Louisa, by Napoleon himself, who was a connoisseur. It was not generally surmised, however, that the flounce in question was part of the Empress' bed hanging, though it was a remarkably fine piece of Mechlin. The Academy was densely packed, and the receipts must have been most gratifying for the charity in aid of which the reception was designed, for fashionable New York views its gayest festivities with the sanction of charity. Twenty thousand tickets were sold at five dollars apiece, and the result was, that hundreds of holders of tickets on seeing the crowd, went home without trying to enter, though it was worth the crush to see the minutest danced by two dozen couples, trained for the occasion by a fashionable Fifth Avenue dancing master. The elegant movements of the slinks, and posturings, every turn of which was lovely, were very unlike the angular rushes which pass for dancing nowadays. Then the courtly three hundred filed off, thro' a covered way, built across the street for the evening, to the tea tables in Irving Hall, where it was the thing to regale one's partner with tea at two dollars a cup, and buy the cup and saucer, fac-similes of Martha Washington's own tea set, for another dollar.

### FOREIGN PICTURES.

To be a successful artist is to be a favorite of fortune. The art mania with our rich collectors who buy their pictures by agents, as a speculation, is well nigh as extravagant as the tulip mania of a last century. When fortunes were offered for a single bulb. Mr. Stewart lately paid \$70,000 for a painting by a celebrated French artist, and kindly proposed to throw his gallery open to the public one afternoon a week. Foreign artists are deterred not to hang at prices for want of asking. At the exhibition of water colors now open, the finest effort of our best artists, men like Samuel Pomeroy and Swayne Oxford, rarely venture above \$700, while some wonderfully scrupulously of voluptuous women, with equally voluptuous couch hangings, in which the artist had contrived to mix the woman look just as numerous as the diamonds, and the diamonds as numerous as the women, were offered at the price of \$1,000 apiece. Will it be wondered that the foreigner has the reputation of being a country artist?

back door by which they are to be sold, and their artistic rubbish?

### FOR THE GIRLS.

The bonnets for Spring will be largely of straw, trimmed with velvet, and the shape curve protectively round the head. The latest importations of dress goods are mostly last Fall's styles, lighter in shade and fabric, to suit the changes of March. The long square overskirts open in the back, trimmed all round with fine side platings, and drawn into easy folds across the front by pleats at the side, and held together with large bows, behind the seam on the new suits. The long polonaise with long sides caught together in the back, is the latest and favorite style, very becoming and economical too. For the house, nothing is so much in style as the gored dress with full skirt, in the back, and the least trimming that the fabric demands.

Yours,

PINRO.

## Gen. Babcock Vindicated.

The opposition papers, which were swelling with rage, during the trial of Gen. Babcock, because Gen. Grant testified to the fair fame of his secretary, have, since the acquittal, vied with each other in the exhalation of vile gas, and explosive vocabulary, to make their readers believe that Gen. Babcock was not only guilty, but that President Grant was knowing to his guilt. A baser libel was never perpetrated. There was not only not a particle of evidence produced in Court, to show his guilt, but it is a wonder, and the wonder grows, how a Grand Jury could have found an indictment. The whole case, from its inception till given to the jury, shows conspiracy, a conspiracy not to injure the Secretary so much, but the President. The New York Commercial Advertiser gives the whole thing in a nutshell. To go back a few years to the impeachment trial of Andy Johnson, it will be remembered that Henderson, who was associated with the District Attorney at St. Louis in the prosecution of the whiskey cases—then a United States Senator, was one who believed that Andy Johnson should be impeached, but unaccountably and very suddenly, he became converted to the opposite opinion. And when the vote was taken, Henderson voted against impeachment. On the very heels of this vote, his father-in-law was appointed by Johnson Commissioner of Patents. Gen. Grant was among those (and they were many,) who believed this the result of a bargain, so that, when Grant took the Executive chair, he, knowing the total unfitness of the man for the place, removed him. The Commercial Advertiser continues:—"This action was resented in many ways by Mr. Henderson. When rumors were first started in reference to the supposed existence of a Whiskey Ring in St. Louis the suspected officers were promptly suspended. Then came recommendations for Dyer for the District Attorneyship. He had read law with Henderson, and they were evidently hand and glove in the matter. When assistant counsel were to be employed Dyer at once recommended Henderson, the President making no objection. When the Treasury officials were searching the telegraph offices for despatches, and it was rumored that they had found one signed "Sylph," General Babcock, it appears, at once stated to the officers that it was his despatch, and directed where others could be found. These despatches were explained to the President, Attorney General, and the Secretary of the Treasury, and his explanation was entirely satisfactory. They were also explained to Dyer when he was in Washington, and he pretended at the time to view them in the light of absolute innocence. Of course he communicated all this to Henderson on his return to St. Louis, and here the two saw a rich vein opening to them, and there was a chance however remote, to "get even" with Grant. It was well known that Babcock was a member of a local political committee in Washington in the campaign of 1872, and it was doubtless believed that if he could be brought to St. Louis in the capacity of a criminal they could, by holding a rod over him, develop perhaps the fact that if contributions in money were made to the national campaign fund from Missouri, perhaps the Whiskey Ring contributed a portion, and if it could only be

traced to the hands of the committee, which Babcock was a member, they could have the unspeakable gratification of showing that Grant was elected President on a basis of a corruption fund of money obtained from defrauding the revenue. It developed not long after, even to their satisfaction, that no whiskey money or any other money raised for political purposes ever passed through the Committee of which Babcock was a member. On the last day of the Avery trial, Henderson produced in Court the Babcock despatches, although they had nothing whatever to do with the trial then pending, and made the indecent attack upon the President for which he was removed. Babcock's indictment followed, and in an incredibly short space of time he had his case prepared, and presented himself promptly on the day fixed, with no request for a day's postponement. Although in a distant and a hostile city, where Union soldiers were supposed to have few sympathizers, he overruled his counsel, who had determined to make a motion to quash the indictment on grounds admitted by all lawyers to be legal and just. When the President sent on a manly, straight forward deposition, telling, under oath, what he knew of the defendant, it seemed to arouse the indignation of the prosecution to such an extent that Colonel Brodhead took occasion to repeat the act of his predecessor (Henderson) and make a most uncalled for attack upon the Chief Magistrate, his client. After months and months of training and persistent labor, worthy of a better cause, the case was submitted to a Missouri jury, and in ten minutes these twelve plain, but honest men, have administered in their verdict a rebuke to the prosecution which the people will not soon forget. But what redress is there for the defendant? Absolutely none. He has been denounced in the most reckless manner for months by a press that knew few of the circumstances of the case. He has been dragged twelve hundred miles from home to appear in a criminal dock, leaving an invalid wife, whose life has at times been despaired of. He has been subjected to an expense of over \$30,000, the entire savings of twenty years' of hard work; and for all these wrongs he stands to-day without redress. The lesson of the trial is a significant and instructive one, and shows us only too plainly that political persecution has taken one stride in advance of its former acts, and now attempts to make even courts of justice pliant tools in carrying out its infamous designs."

## Legislature.

On Thursday, the 24th of February, Mr. Wallis, a supplement to the game law, by which penalties are provided for the taking of and killing of game and game fish by means of traps, snares, nets and other devices. The bill provides that any person who shall kill or expose for sale or have unlawfully any game or fish in his possession between the first day of January and the first day of September, shall pay a penalty of \$15. A penalty of \$50 is imposed on any person who shall kill or expose for sale any deer prior to the first day of November 1876, and after this date it shall only be lawful to hunt between the first day of November and the first day of January, under the same penalty. The bill provides penalties for the taking by traps of any game within the time prescribed. On Tuesday, in the Senate the Act regulating the government of Counties was debated, and an amendment was offered, providing that each ward township, or aldermanic District, have one recorder. On vote this amendment was carried. The question of Sheriff's fees was debated. Gen. Sewell said he was opposed to cutting down a man's fees while he is in office. He moved that the bill be recommitted with instructions so to amend as not to apply to persons now in office. This motion was carried by 13 to 8. In the House remonstrances were presented against the extension of the Five County Act. Mr. Ashley presented a petition in favor of fishing with seines in Atlantic and Burlington Counties. The general road bill was discussed and laid over until next week.

## The Freemason's Lodge.

BY BRO. THE REV. THOS. S. RUSSELL, A. M.

Air—God Save the Queen.

### I.

First when Creation all  
Lay in her sable pall  
"Without form" or plan,  
God said, "Let there be light,"  
Forth sprang its rays most bright,  
Fled from their presence Night,  
And Time began.

### II.

Then the Grand Architect,  
Almighty, did direct  
The Royal Arch of heaven;  
Angels beheld the span,  
And on their errands ran;  
All Nature adored the plan  
By Wisdom given.

### III.

Up rose a Temple high,  
And in the azure sky  
"Two Great Lights" did shine;  
Order came forth amain,  
Beauty brought in her train,  
And strength upheld the twin,  
At the Word Divine.

### IV.

Fair the great Temple stood,  
And he pronounced it good  
Who did it frame;  
Then to fulfil the plan,  
Infinite Love began,  
And said, "Let us make man  
To rule the same."

### V.

Love said, and it was done;  
And the Eternal one  
Uncreated Mind,  
Gave his own image forth,  
Strange and mysterious birth,  
High Heaven and lowly earth  
In one combined.

### VI.

Man was thus formed to reign,  
And the Celestial train  
Prepared his throne.  
Order and Beauty bright,  
Harmony, Truth, and Right,  
Strength, Wisdom, Love and Light,  
Around it shone.

### VII.

Descended from above,  
Truth, Freedom, Peace and Love,  
Are gracefully entwined;  
In these our emblems we  
Strength, health, prosperity,  
Union, contentment, see  
With Wisdom joined.

### VIII.

Thus by Masonic rules,  
And emblematic tools,  
We Temples raise,  
Chiefly we do impart  
Knowledge of sacred Art,  
Tuning each Brother's heart  
To our Father's praise.

### IX.

Hail! hail! Free Masonry!  
Great may the Craftsman be,  
With choicest gifts in store;  
Knowing the Art sublime,  
Honored in every clime,  
May they be free till time  
Shall be no more.

Hail! hail! Free Masonry!  
May thy Fraternity  
The Eternal One adore:  
[Thrice] May thy wise laws direct,  
May the Grand Architect  
The Craft bless and protect  
For evermore.

MIRTH AT MEAL TIME.—Everybody should plan to have pleasant conversation at their table, just as they have good food. A little story telling—it may be of humorous things, anecdotes, &c.—will often stimulate the joyous elements of the mind and cause it to not vigorously and healthfully. Think and say something pleasant. Cultivate mirth and laugh when anything witty is said. If possible never eat alone. Invite a friend of whom you are fond, and try and have a good time. Friendship and friendly intercourse at the table promote the flow of animal spirits and aid digestion. Think of a sulky churl manning his meat in a dogged temper. He will become dyspeptic. Never bring a corroding growl or complaint to the table. Is the pudding too salt? Was the bread burnt? Do not mention it, especially at the table. Let that pass; you need not eat that which may not be palatable or healthful, but politely decline it. He who brings the most happiness to the table is the best citizen.















One Thousand Pieces  
Spring Dress Fabrics.  
At about half value.

Two Cases Plaids, 12 1/2 Cents.  
One Case Vigoune Serges, 15c.  
One Case Persian Suitings, 18c.  
One Case De Bege Suitings, 20.  
One Case Solway Suitings, 25c.  
2 cases Silk Check Mixtures, 25  
2 cases Silk Plaid Suitings, 28c  
1 case All-wool Diagonals 37 1/2c

The attention of all purchasers of Dress Goods is invited to the above Special Bargains, as the goods cannot be found elsewhere at the same prices in America.

## MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS.

NEW YORK MILLS, 12 1/2c.  
WAMSUTTA, 12 1/2c.  
DAVOL, 11c.  
FRUIT OF THE LOOM 10c.

Besides the above standard goods, we have every reliable make of Muslins and Sheetings, in all the widths, at lower prices than they have ever been sold, even before the war.

The attention of Housekeepers and Proprietors of Hotels is especially invited.

## HOUSEKEEPING LINEN GOODS.

We have made extraordinary preparations in this department for the business of the Centennial year, and now offer the finest stock of

Housefurnishing Linens  
IN PENNSYLVANIA.

We have great bargains in Table Cloths and Napkins, Towels and Towelings, Turkey Red Doylies, Floor Linens, Crash, &c., &c., &c.

Many of the goods in this department cannot be duplicated at the prices when sold.

## HAMMONTON HARDWARE STORE AND FURNITURE DEPOT.

The subscribers keep constantly on hand a general assortment of goods in their line comprising nearly everything usually called for in a country Hardware or Furniture Store. We propose hereafter to sell our goods at the lowest Cash Prices, and to enable us to do so, we must sell for ready pay. Thankful for past favors, we solicit a continuance of the same liberal patronage that we have had in the past.

## NO BOOKS AT

## P. S. TILTON'S CASH STORE,

HAMMONTON, N. J.

LARGE STOCK NOW IN OF

New Clothing,  
HATS,  
CAPS,  
BOOTS,  
SHOES,  
DRY GOODS  
NOTIONS,  
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FOR CASH!

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Fire Insurance Company,  
BRIDGETON, N. J.

Conducted on strictly mutual principles, offering 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 usually had, nothing can be offered more favorable to the insured. The best 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 accruing to stockholders, or consumed in expenses 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 assessment having ever been made, being now more than thirty years, that saving would amount to more than

One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars

The Losses by Lightning.  
Where the property is not set on fire, being less than one cent per year to each member, are paid without extra charge, and extended to us to cover all policies that are issued and outstanding.

BENJAMIN SHEPPARD, President.

HENRY B. LUTON, Secretary.

AGENTS & SURVEYORS.

CHAS. W. WHEAT, Hammonton, N. J.

CHAS. W. SAWYER, Tuckerton, N. J.

A. L. INZARD, Mays Landing, N. J.

## Camden & Atlantic R. R. WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER  
Wednesday, October 6th, 1874  
DOWN TRAIN.

LEAVE	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Vine St. Wharf.....	7:30	Atlantic.....	6:00
Cooper's Point.....	7:45	Absecon.....	6:15
Kaigh's Siding.....	8:00	Pomona.....	6:30
Haddonfield.....	8:15	Egg Harbor.....	6:45
Ashland.....	8:30	Elwood.....	6:55
White Horse.....	8:45	DaCosta.....	7:05
Berlin.....	9:00	Hammonton.....	7:15
Atco.....	9:15	Vineland Junction.....	7:25
Waterford.....	9:30	Windsor.....	7:35
Ancora.....	9:45	Windsor Junction.....	7:45
Winlow.....	10:00	DaCosta.....	7:55
Winlow Junction.....	10:15	Elwood.....	8:05
Hammonton.....	10:30	Egg Harbor.....	8:15
DaCosta.....	10:45	Pomona.....	8:25
Elwood.....	11:00	Absecon.....	8:35
Egg Harbor.....	11:15	Atlantic arrive.....	8:45
Pomona.....	11:30		
Absecon.....	11:45		
Atlantic arrive.....	12:00		

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE	Arrive	Leave	Arrive
Atlantic.....	6:20	Atlantic.....	11:35
Absecon.....	6:35	Atlantic.....	11:50
Pomona.....	6:50	Atlantic.....	12:05
Egg Harbor.....	7:05	Atlantic.....	12:20
Elwood.....	7:15	Atlantic.....	12:35
DaCosta.....	7:25	Atlantic.....	12:50
Hammonton.....	7:35	Atlantic.....	1:05
Vineland Junction.....	7:45	Atlantic.....	1:20
Windsor.....	7:55	Atlantic.....	1:35
Windsor Junction.....	8:05	Atlantic.....	1:50
DaCosta.....	8:15	Atlantic.....	2:05
Elwood.....	8:25	Atlantic.....	2:20
Egg Harbor.....	8:35	Atlantic.....	2:35
Pomona.....	8:45	Atlantic.....	2:50
Absecon.....	8:55	Atlantic.....	3:05
Atlantic arrive.....	9:05	Atlantic.....	3:20

Haddonfield Accommodation—Leaves Vine St. Wharf 9:00 a. m., 2:00, 5:00, 7:00 and 11:30 p. m., and Haddonfield 6:00, 11:00 a. m., and 6:00, 10:00 and 10:50 p. m.  
Trains leave Egg Harbor City at 10:12 a. m., 6:05 p. m. Leave May's Landing 6:40 a. m., 8:40 p. m.

## N. J. SOUTHERN R. R.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Commencing June 28th, 1874.

Leave N. Y. from Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St

Passenger train leaves New York at 9:45 a. m., Atison 2:28 p. m.; N. Hammonton, 2:44 Vineland Junction, 2:49; Cedar Lake 3:04; Landisville 3:15; Vineland, 3:30; arriving at Bay Side at 4:28 p. m. Returning leaves Bay Side at 6:15 a. m., Vineland 7:10; Landisville, 7:23; Cedar Lake 7:35; Vineland Junction 7:55; N. Hammonton 8:00; Atison 8:15, arriving in New York at 1:00 p. m.

Mixed train leaves Sandy Hook at 3:00 a. m. Atison 7:17; N. Hammonton 7:41; Vineland Junction 8:05; Cedar Lake 8:35; Landisville 8:50; Vineland, 9:25; arriving at Bay Side at 10:55 a. m. Returning leaves Bay Side at 3:00 p. m. Vineland 4:55; Landisville 5:15; Cedar Lake 5:30; Vineland Junction 6:05 N. Hammonton 6:15; Atison 6:40; Whiting 7:57; New York 3:00 p. m.

Insurance.

## MILLVILLE

Mutual Marine and Fire

INSURANCE CO.

Millville, N. J.

Assets January 1st, 1876

\$1,377,886 33.

This strong and conservative Company insures

FARM BUILDINGS, LIVE STOCK and

other property against loss or damage

By Fire and Lightning

at lowest rates, for the term of

One, Three, Five or Ten Years.

VESSELS.

Cargoes and Freight, written on liberal form

of policies, without restrictions, as to ports

used, or registered tonnage.

LOSSES

Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

N. STRATTON, President.

F. L. MULFORD, Sec'y.

January 15th, 1876.

AGENTS.

J. Alfred Bodine, Williamstown; C. P. P. May-

hew, May's Landing; A. Stephens, Egg Har-

bor City; Capt. Daniel Walters Abco on Theo-

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

man, Port Republic; Allen T. Lewis, Tuck-

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

Clement, Haddonfield; H. M. Jewett, Vineland.

H. E. BOWLES, M. D.,

21-17 HAMMONTON N. J.

INSURE IN THE

Co-Operative Mutual

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE

County of Lancaster, Pa.

The Best and Cheapest Life Insurance in the World.

It can be made provision in case of death.

DIRECTLY MUTUAL, CHARTERED PERPETUAL.

Inquire of R. & W. H. THOMAS,

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449

This over-skirt is quite different

from any other, though very

simple and graceful, the

material is of a fine quality

and is produced by the novel

way of draping, and

though it has the appearance

of a separate skirt,

it is all one thing, and

one of its chief attractions

is the convenient

shape for making over

by any other pattern.

It is intended for any

kind of goods, and

will be a great favor

for wash materials

the coming summer.

Particulars are now

using it for their

model in preparing

suits for the spring

season.

Price of

Pattern

with

Cloth

Model,

50

Cents,

Mailed

SMITH'S

ILLUS. PATTERN BAZAAR.

Sample copy 25 cents. Subscription price—

\$1.10 a year, post paid. One dollar's worth of

patterns given to each subscriber FREE as a premium.

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Any person who will promise to try to get up

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