

The Hammonton Item.

Devoted to the Interests of Hammonton.

VOL. VI. NO. 1

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

News of the Week.

NEW YORK, MAR. 5, 1877.

It is not strange that a woman, rich and beautiful, who has been married to a man who is poor and old, should be the subject of much gossip. The case of Mrs. Mary L. Hammonton is no exception. This lady, who is now in her 60th year, was married to a man who was a successful merchant, and who died a few years ago, leaving her a large fortune. She has since been the subject of much gossip, and it is not strange that she should be the subject of much gossip. The case of Mrs. Mary L. Hammonton is no exception. This lady, who is now in her 60th year, was married to a man who was a successful merchant, and who died a few years ago, leaving her a large fortune. She has since been the subject of much gossip, and it is not strange that she should be the subject of much gossip.

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THE GRAND DUKE.
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It might want to marry his son to one of the great reigning families to strengthen his empire after the fashion of kings and emperors, who make no more account of love in such matters than they do of whipping-tops. So he has positively forbidden the young man to do anything of the kind, and sent out royal officers in any number to prevent the match. And the young man is under orders to either give up his wild design or come home. And Alexis swears, in unexceptional Russian, that his imperial father may go to blazes, and that he will follow the dictates of his own heart, which he claims is his personal property and a part of the Great Russian Empire. He has a dozen or two millions in his own right, and he rather favors the notion of settling down as a quiet gentleman in America, and dodging the cares of royalty. How it will result, no one can tell. If the Grand Duke is as stubborn as the rest of his family, he will do it. He is a good deal of a Democrat, and cares very little for the forms of royalty. The attendants that his state imposes upon him are irksome to him, and he enjoys nothing so much as his liberty.

TALMAGE.
No man who ever made religion a business has ever been so successful as the eminent sensationalist who calls himself T. DeWitt Talmage. He has built for him a church that looked more like a theatre than anything else, and he filled it with people for effect. He is a long, slender, nervous man, with a singular voice and a magnetic manner, and he got up his place of meeting by a view solely to its fitness for him. He has the best organist and cornet player in the city to lead the congregational singing, and his sermons are so full of fire and enthusiasm that they are a wonder. Talmage aims to be a prophet, and he is a prophet. Just now he is preaching to the different professions, and his sermons are so full of fire and enthusiasm that they are a wonder. Talmage aims to be a prophet, and he is a prophet. Just now he is preaching to the different professions, and his sermons are so full of fire and enthusiasm that they are a wonder.

There is coming a conflagration, compared with which that of Chicago in 1871, or that of Boston in 1872, or that of New York in 1837 or 1832, I've forgotten which, is as nothing. Brooklyn on fire, New York on fire, Vienna on fire, Canton on fire, St. Petersburg on fire, Paris on fire, London on fire, the Andes on fire, the Appennines on fire, the Himalayas on fire! And what will be peculiar about that Jay will be that the water with which we put out great fires will itself take flame. The Ohio and Hudson, and Mississippi and trembling Niagara shall with red tongues lick the heavens. The geological heats in the centre of the earth will burn out toward the circumference, and this world will be a living coal, the living coal falling into ashes, the ashes scattered by the breath of the hot hurricane, and all that will be left of this glorious planet will be flakes of ashes falling on other worlds. Oh, on that day will you be fireproof, or will you be a total loss? Will you be rescued or will you be consumed? When this world in its baptismal font of the sea shall blaze, will you go out on the fire escape of the Lord's deliverance? Oh, on that day, for which all other days were made, may it be found that this life insurance man had a paid-up policy, and that this fire insurance man had given him, instead of the debris of a consumed world, a house not made with hands, eternal in the heavens.

And after this turgidity he stands for a moment, as if overcome by his feelings, looking shyly out of his left eye to note the effect upon the throng, and with a "let us pray" utters what he calls a prayer, which is very like his sermon, and as blasphemous. Still this humor draws more people every Sunday than Beecher, or any other preacher in the two cities. Curious thing human nature.

It is somewhat better, and shows signs of permanent improvement. Buyers from all parts of the country are here, and I am happy to say, are purchasing freely.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 5, 1877.

To those having personal knowledge of the exciting, and in many instances turbulent, condition of the public mind, one short week since, and reflected by the thousands gathered here, our status to-day of comparative repose and hearty good-will, one to another, is something akin to the marvellous. From the opening hour of the session last Monday up to the close of the last two hours discussion on the vote of Wisconsin at 3 o'clock A. M. Friday the faithless repudiators in the House had held that body in a constant state of turmoil, and our city in one of wearisome disquiet, their probable successor defeat being immediately followed by a corresponding despondency or great cheerfulness as the cause of events in the South end of the Capitol indicated the former or latter, and these violent alternations from the two extremes were speedily transmitted by the mercenary crowds which awaited the completion of the count around the House from day to day, to those of our citizens who made a feeble pretense of pursuing ordinary avocations. There are a few dissatisfied, of course, with the final award of the Commission. Among those are the revolutionists who begin to have a clear conception of the ugly position they elected to occupy, and the little army of reform politicians who anticipating a Tilden victory, have crowded our hotels during the past few weeks with eyes single to a Federal appointment. While the last named have only the pang of disappointment to suffer, the former have, in addition, the keen recollection of their perfidious course in repudiating their pledges and their mad efforts to precipitate the country into the black abyss of civil war. It is entirely safe to predict that none of these will participate with any show of enthusiasm in the inaugural ceremonies of to-day. Another class, and their name is legion, while hoping, regard all statements to the effect that removals from office will be few except for cause, with ill-concealed sentiments of disapprobation or outspoken condemnation. While professing to have come hither in accordance with their usual custom of spending a portion of every winter at their Nation's Capital to while away some of their leisure time, it is readily seen that they are very very anxious about the distribution of patronage, and are sturdy advocates of rotation in office. Since President Hayes' arrival on Friday at 10 A. M. he has not been neglected nor can he complain of the nigardness of his fellow citizens in the way of advice. He was met on his arrival by an enthusiastic concourse at the depot whose cheers of welcome he promptly acknowledged by raising his hat, and bowing his acknowledgments; but Senator and Gen'l Sherman captured him and his party, conveying them to the residence of the former. After breakfast, with Senator Sherman and some personal friends he called on President Grant and subsequently went to the Capitol, holding an impromptu reception in the Vice President's room. Nearly every Senator, both Republican and Democrat, were introduced and also many representatives of both political parties. Two hours were consumed and the impression made by the President eliot and Mrs. Hayes was a very pleasant one on all present. Since his arrival the House of Senator Sherman has been besieged by those anxious for an early acquiescence, but many of them were turned sorrowfully away without accomplishing their purpose. Only a few years' residence at the Nation's Capitol is requisite to appreciate the insincerity and heartlessness underlying fashionable life here, and the facility with which many of its devotees have transferred their allegiance from Mrs. Grant and the ladies of the outgoing Cabinet whom they assiduously courted, to Mrs. Hayes, is so thoroughly inconsistent with the protestations of eight years' duration, that my proposition needs no further proof to establish its correctness.

MAXWELL.
COGN MARKERS.
Cogn markers are useful everywhere—with the farmer who plants a few acres, and with him who grows his 50, or 100 acres, and uses a horse planting machine. For the farmer who plants but little corn, the following is the cheapest market that can be made to be drawn by a horse: Take a joist, 3x6, and make three runners, each three or four feet long, rounding up the front ends on the lower side. You then take inch boards and nail them with 10 penny nails to these three runners, placing them three and a half feet apart, or wider if you please, from center to center. The nailing must be strongly done. The next thing to do is to attach a pair of shafts to it; and green hickory, oak, or other strong poles will answer the purpose; and they may be attached by boring inch holes diagonally through a piece of joist 4x1, to suit the position of the shafts; and then nail it to the top of the marker in a substantial manner from the under side. Spikes might be used to advantage in securing this piece of timber. If the ends of the shafts be wedged in well they will not get loose. This is a marker that may be made in an hour or two; and it will make two rows at a time, one running following the outside mark. A wheel could, if desired, make a runner on this plan, with a pair of shafts properly attached, which would last a life-time. Handles may also be attached to it, and the top so made that a stone weight may be laid upon it, and keep its position, if it should be needed to make the marks plainer.

Rural Topics.

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

A MARKET GARDENER'S METHOD.

A market gardener says: "Our method for making hotbeds is to haul fresh stable manure and lay it for a few days in a rick three or four feet high, and the length of the bed required. When the manure has a good heat, begin at one end and shake up loosely, making your bed about two feet thick and eight feet wide; then place on the bed a box or boxes, made of ten-foot boards, six feet wide which will take four sash six by four feet. We make the boxes out of good common inch boards, sides ten to twelve inches wide, ends three inches wider than sides, to keep the air from getting under sides of sash, with crossbars two inches wide for sash to slide on, these bars to be let into the sides even with the top and bottom boards. Then tramp down the manure inside the box, which will usually settle to about one foot in depth; put in enough good dry earth to cover the bed six or seven inches inside the box. Good leaf-mold from the woods, or

earth from a fence-corner where weeds have not seeded, will do if you have nothing better. Gardeners keep a supply of hotbed stuff on hand which usually consists of about two-thirds good soil and rotten manure, which should be turned two or three times to mix well. Having covered the manure with earth, put on sash, and in about four days the bed will be fit to seed." The sashes should be kept closed till the plants appear, and then should be raised enough to let off the steam; and when the plants are large enough, if the heat falls, they must be transplanted in another bed freshly made. From 400 to 500 cabbage plants; or other plants of same size, may be grown under each sash. Something, as old matting, or sacking, should be kept on hand to cover the sashes in very cold weather. Some gardeners prefer cotton cloth to glass sashes, as plants are often injured by the heat of the sun through the glass. The manner of preparing the cloth is as follows: "Take one quart of linseed oil, one ounce of sugar of lead, and three or four ounces of resin. Pulverize the sugar of lead in a little oil, then add it to the materials. Put all into an iron kettle and heat it until the resin is dissolved and the other ingredients are thoroughly mixed, stretch the muslin upon the frames, and apply the composition while hot. Frames prepared in this manner will last for several years, if kept under cover when not in use."

GRAY YIELD OF POTATOES.

The quantity of potatoes that can be grown from one pound of seed is astonishing, when every eye is utilized to its utmost capacity. I have long known that 600 to 700 pounds can be easily grown from one pound of most any variety; but the experiments of late years go far beyond that product. Messrs B. K. Bliss & Son, seed-merchants in New York, offered prizes in 1876 for the largest yield from one pound of the Ruby or the Alpha—two new varieties. There were six prizes, from \$120 down to \$10, and the successful competitors produced from one pound of the Alpha, in the order of the prizes, 1,707½, 1,665½, 1,536½, 1,511, 1,426½, and 1,330 lbs. The Ruby went up to 1,982 lbs. for the first prize, and for the others, not varying much from the product of the Alpha. I do not consider this result as showing the great superiority of these varieties over others as yielders; but rather as proof of what can be done with one pound of seed in skillful hands. In regard to the manner of cultivation, the report of the committee on prizes shows that it is almost impossible to manure land too highly for potatoes; and that artificial watering may be made more beneficial to a potato crop than rain, even when there is no drought. The manure in the above cases was applied three or four inches thick to the land, and was then spaded in, and ashes, bonedust, lime and other fertilizers were also applied. I may say without mercy! To plant an acre of land on this system, it would require probably \$500 worth of fertilizers, and an expense in labor of 100 more. The yield per acre with a full quantity of seed on the above system, would be perhaps, 1,000 to 1,500 bushels; but such "high" farming would be dangerous to farmers' pocketbooks and bank accounts. The manner of planting in such cases as are reported above, is to cut the potatoes into as many pieces as they have eyes, and then to place an eye in a hill, the hills to be at least three feet apart; and perhaps four feet apart would be better, as the object is to produce the largest crop possible, without regard to the extent of land used.

ATTACHMENTS, on the ends of which are secured a couple (one to each) of ordinary cultivator teeth, say three and a half feet apart, thus making four marks that distance from each other. A tongue for two horses should be made also a seat for the driver; and in its operation three rows are marked at a time, one wheel going in the last row made as a guide. Another way, but one never adopted, is to get up something on the plan of an ordinary horse cultivator, with only three teeth, and the marker so made that it can be adjusted for corn or rows for anything else, as for beans, turnips, &c. Such a marker would not cost over about eight dollars, and it would be very useful.

PLANTING POTATOES IN 1877.
Last spring I strongly urged farmers to plant more potatoes than usual, as it was evident that the bugs would injure crops and I said: "Next fall and winter potatoes will be very dear," and to-day in some of our cities they sell at five dollars a barrel! Now, I am going to give my readers advice for 1877. This year there will be a very large area of land planted to potatoes. Everybody who owns an acre of land will plant half of it to potatoes, and the bugs will be fought as potato bugs were never fought before; and the result will be, if we have no severe drouth, a very large crop of potatoes everywhere, and the prices next fall will be low; therefore, my advice is, don't make any exertion to raise a large crop; but plant for a medium product, planting early varieties, putting in the seed as early as the ground will permit and fight the bugs systematically and efficiently. By planting early varieties the crop becomes mature by the time the second hatching of bugs takes place; and if you have destroyed the early bugs, your crop is safe. But beware of very early planting on land that is not well drained, either from the surface, or otherwise, as potatoes in such a soil, with two weeks of cold, rainy weather, would be liable to rot. Early green is the only destroyer of potato bugs that has proved to be effectual. It will require from four to six pounds to an acre, if the bugs are numerous; and it ought to be purchased for 30 to 40 cents per pound, as it sells at wholesale for about 25 cents per pound.

COUGHS AND COLDS IN HORSES.
An inexperienced writer on the diseases of horses says: "Coughs are sometimes caused in horses by feeding dusty hay, a fruitful cause of disease. If caused by this, it will be cured by feeding hay entirely free from dust, mold, &c. But, from long experience with horses taking sudden and severe colds, which very frequently leave a cough, I have found nothing equal to steamed food as a cure. It is well known that turning a horse to succulent grass in pasture will generally cure a cough and will greatly relieve the heaves; but cooked food has a much greater effect upon both. I have cured several horses with incipient heaves by steam ed food, and never knew a cough that would not yield to it. Steaming prevents all ill effects from dust, and also sweetens mow-hay, musty straw, corn stalks, &c., and renders them healthy food. When one has no steaming apparatus for cooking food for stock, a hot bran mash with a bag put over the pail and brought up on the horse's head, so as to keep in the steam while he is eating it, will sometimes relieve a cough and cold, but the horse should be kept warm after this application."

EDWARD NORTH, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

HAMMONTON, N. J.

Residence on Railroad Avenue, next to the Hammonton House.

THE COLONNADE,

PACIFIC AVENUE.

Between Railroad Depot and the Beach.

IN FULL VIEW OF THE OCEAN.

Atlantic City, N. J.

J. HENRY HAYES, Prop'r.

O. C. WHITE,

Plasterer and Brick Layer,

ATLANTIC CITY.

JOBBER A SPECIALTY.

Soull'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 Rathford.

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TURKIN, RUSSIAN

AND OTHER

BATHS,


No 25 S. Tenth St.,

Philadelphia.


WM. A. ELVINS, Prop'r.


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THE ITEM.

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

SATURDAY, MARCH 10, 1877.

HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC CO., N. J.

Inauguration of Hayes.

President Hayes' inauguration took place on Monday and there was an immense crowd gathered to witness the procession and ceremony. The inaugural address was delivered, as usual, from the eastern entrance of the capitol, and those who could hear greeted it with a hearty amen. After the address the oath of office was administered by Chief Justice Waite. We stood within hearing distance near some colored people, and when he had taken the oath, a negro near us said: "We've got him, we've got him." "What does the book say?" "That he is a good man," which to them seemed a great satisfaction. Everybody seemed pleased, not only with the appearance of the man but with his address, and we heard even Southern Democrats say they were satisfied, and if physiognomy was an indication of character they may be. From the White House and returning was an ovation, quiet, undemonstrative, but there was an earnest, deep, sincere feeling of triumph, and a providential escape from ignominy and shame, whose only power was money, and whose only claim was that money could buy the office of President, or any other in the gift of the people. The long struggle ended on Monday, and the White House is now occupied by one who will do honor to the station and to the people.

The new Cabinet appointments sent to the Senate on Wednesday consisted of good men, some of whose names are as familiar as household words, while others are but little known. Bull, they come with good backing. There is a strong opposition on the part of the Senate to several of them; yet we believe they will with one or two exceptions, be confirmed. If not, the President will do the next best thing, and carry out the policy laid down in his address. We hope he will be permitted to do so, though we have not a particle of faith in congressional measures. Yet we hope it will be tried. We predict that the sop will be taken with avidity, and the kindness repaid with ingratitude and a constant readiness to strike the hand that tendered it.

The following are the names of those announced for President Hayes' Cabinet: Secretary of State—Wm. M. Evans, of New York. Secretary of the Treasury—John Sherman, of Ohio. Secretary of War—George W. McCrary, of Iowa. Secretary of the Navy—Richard W. Thompson, of Indiana. Attorney General—Charles Devens, of Massachusetts. Postmaster General—David M. Key, of Tennessee.

Secretary of the Interior—Carl Schurz, of Missouri. The Cabinet officers of Gen. Grant were in their resignations on Monday, to President Hayes, which were accepted. Objection was made in the Senate, and the whole list of the new cabinet was referred to committee. It is to be hoped that no obstacles will be thrown in the way of the President's conciliatory policy. A few months will satisfy him and all reasoning men before we will see "three pearls before swine." If the places of Key and Schurz were reversed there would be less objection.

Since the above was in type Senator Sherman has been confirmed by the Senate, as Secretary of the Treasury.

The army appropriation bill failed in the House, because the Senate would not concur in some part of it, relating to the army not being used in some of the states as it had been used to keep the peace in South Carolina and Louisiana. The conference committee reported this fact to the House, fifteen minutes before its close on Sunday morning, and while the roll was being called the gavel of the speaker stopped him to give time to his colleagues. This was read, and as the last word was uttered the gavel came down and the 44th House of Representatives ended.

The Pennsylvania and Atlantic City Railroad Company, have been buying Centennial buildings, to be used in the construction of Depot buildings along their road. This reminds us that it is reported that the narrow gauge road company, are soon to put a large force to work, commencing at 12th Street, Hammonton, and working both ways, until the road is completed, which they predict, will be by the first or middle of June.

The report of the State Geologist, Prof. Cook, is received, and is a valuable document, from which much important information may be obtained.

Camden and Atlantic Railroad.

The annual report of the managers of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad Company for 1876 shows that the gross earnings of the road were \$16,857.70 in excess of the earnings of the previous year. The decrease in expenses, as compared with 1875, was \$24,972.08. The net balance of earnings for the year applicable to dividends was \$10,714.25, and this is after the heavy outlay that was made to meet the increased business during the Centennial year, which has added much to the carrying facilities of the road. The road bed has been greatly improved, and, in addition to the new rolling stock, a new terminal depot and an improved turn-table has been built at Atlantic City. The managers mention the purchase of some land at Kirkwood Lake, on the line of the road, as a place of resort for picnics, Sunday-schools, &c., and speak of the improvements and other conveniences which have been deemed necessary to make the place attractive and desirable as a first-class pleasure resort for Sabbath-schools, societies, &c., during the spring, summer and fall months, and feel assured that this will (after it becomes known) prove to be a new source of revenue to the road. Considering the general dullness in trade, and particularly the depressed condition of railway interests, this report presents a condition of exceptional prosperity that cannot be otherwise than gratifying to the stockholders.

Our Post Office.

HAMMONTON, March 6, 1877.

MR. EDITOR.

The agency is over and we breathe more freely. The country is saved from the over-riding rule of Democracy, their pious (?) asseverations to the contrary. The vacillating and dishonorable actions of the Democratic members of the Electoral Tribunal, their promise and profession to abide in good faith by the ruling of the electoral commission, show too clearly that they cannot be trusted in or out of power; their whole effort has been, right if practicable, where it needs to be, to get into power, and the whole of their trickery and doings will go into history to their shame and disgrace. Their present chieftain is politically dead and forever, and would God the whole party were dead politically as it certainly is morally. Oh! that a nest of vipers taking the head and tail, when a reign of corruption was about to have had, had Democracy gotten into power, and where would the nation be its honor and credit for years hence? The nation has reason to be thankful that it has an honest, earnest man, desirous and anxious, in no partisan way, to serve his country for his country's good and glory, now seated in the Executive Mansion. His assurance in his inaugural address of his entire devotion to his country's good will establish confidence—the great pedestal of reviving prosperity throughout this vast country; and those opposed, as present to his administration will, ere six months have rolled over their heads, be among the first and the loudest to hurray for Hayes and prosperity; and Hammontonians have reason to be doubly thankful for the continuance of Republican rule, and especially where the party is purged of its renegades as it will be under this new administration.

The great majority of the inhabitants of Hammonton live several miles outside of the village, and the prospect of the continuance of the post-office at the corner is not only gratifying to nine-tenths of the population, but is one of actual necessity for the convenience of the people, and besides, Mr. Editor, where we can find a Postmaster more obliging, more efficient in the discharge of his postal duties to the government and to the people? Doubtless there will be a few dissatisfied, simply from a longing desire for the office, but these I trust will be content when they remember the golden rule—the greatest good for the greatest number.

Why blit! Let us reverse the order of things just for a moment, only in slightly forced imagination and place the post-office at the station. All this would place the pride of the good people of the village, but how do you suppose the vast majority of those living several miles there from would feel when compelled to go to the station daily for their mail? The lamentations and howlings of Sodom and Gomorrah could not equal the discontent of the people. As a people we are under an obligation to the post-master for two mails daily, brought and delivered to them without pay and without charge to the department, and he should stand as high in the estimation of the entire people as Mayor Stokely, of Philadelphia, who has just been re-elected for the third term as Mayor of the Quaker City, for his impartial integrity in the active discharge of his duties; and I believe, from long experience, that one post-master is as deserving of the continued support and confidence of the inhabitants of the township of Hammonton, irrespective of party.

HAMMONTON.

AT HALF PRICE

Fruit Trees, Evergreens,

Hedge Plants,

Shrubs, Roses, &c.

THAT IS TO SAY, in order to reduce a large stock of choice goods required for other purposes I will

STANDARD PRICES of leading sorts to 7 feet, stocky and strong, 25 cents each.

STANDARD PRICES of 8 to 10 feet, stocky and strong, 42 cents each.

Less by 100 and 1000.

KEDGE PLANTS.

AMERICAN AER. VITE, 5 to 8 inches, \$2.50 per 10.

ROSEDALE, 15 to 24 inches, 1.00.

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AT HALF PRICE

Fruit Trees, Evergreens,

Hedge Plants,

Shrubs, Roses, &c.

THAT IS TO SAY, in order to reduce a large stock of choice goods required for other purposes I will

STANDARD PRICES of leading sorts to 7 feet, stocky and strong, 25 cents each.

STANDARD PRICES of 8 to 10 feet, stocky and strong, 42 cents each.

Less by 100 and 1000.

KEDGE PLANTS.

AMERICAN AER. VITE, 5 to 8 inches, \$2.50 per 10.

ROSEDALE, 15 to 24 inches, 1.00.

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THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE,

HAMMONTON, N. J.

H. D. SMITH, Prop'r.

Prescriptions carefully filled at all hours.

THE NEW

Photograph Gallery

AND

PICTURE FRAMES ROOMS.

JOHN JOHNS.

One square above the Railroad, on Bellevue Avenue, Hammonton, N. J.

MARCHAL & SMITH, PIANOS. 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 to 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
taken 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. 103 Chambers St., N. Y.

DEBBINS' STARCH POLISH

HOW DA SHINE



A Great Discovery.

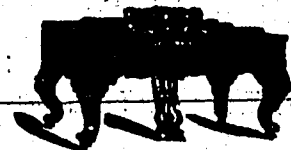
By the use of which every family may give
their Linen that brilliant polish peculiar to
fine laundry work. Saving time and labor in
ironing, more than its entire cost. Warranted.
Ask for Debbins'.

DEBBINS, GRAY & CO. 10 N. 4th St., Phila

ALBRECHT & CO.

GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANOS.

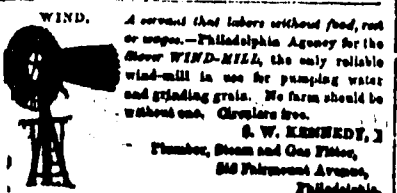


The ALBRECHT & CO. PIANOS are
first-class in every respect, being con-
sidered the leading Philadelphia
make by musicians and competent
judges. Through their extensive
facilities, Messrs. ALBRECHT & Co.
are enabled to turn out instruments
that are not surpassed anywhere, and
still sell them at prices 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. GOTTSCHE, FRANK
ART, GUSTAV SATTER, J. F. HIMMEL-
MANN, WILLIAM WOLFFE 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
CHRONIC AFFECTIONS.
EFFECTUALLY scientifically applies
OFFICE, 1303 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,
etc., 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, Hammonton, 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.,
Hammonton, 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 Anderson
Bros. and A. G. Clark's.

SWINKER & BEGGS,

Commission Merchants,
And Wholesale Dealers in Fruit
and Produce.
No. 242 North Wharves,
PHILADELPHIA.
All those who consign fruit or produce of any
kind to this house can rest assured of prompt
attention and quick returns. Shipping cards
can be obtained at A. G. Clark's, who will be
kept informed of the state of the market daily,
and to whom returns will be made. 23-38

A. J. KING, ATTORNEY,

And Counsellor-at-Law.
Solicitor and Master in Chancery
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

NOTARY PUBLIC.
AGENT FOR THE RENTING AND SALE OF HOUSES
AND LANDS.
Collecting, Conveyancing, the execution of
Pension Papers, and all legal and kindred busi-
ness promptly attended to.
HAMMONTON, N. J.

IMPROVED FARMS, CHOICE FRUIT and FARM LAND.

TOWN LOTS IN BEST LOCATION FOR SALE.

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

Cook and Parlor STOVES.



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

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware,
of our own make in great variety.

STOVE PIPE
of all sizes, constantly on hand.

TIN ROOFING
and all

Jobbing
in our line promptly attended to.

CHAS. E. HALL,



PIONEER STUMP PULLER

Having reserved the right to manufacture and
sell this Favorite Machine in the counties of
Camden, Burlington, Ocean, Atlantic and Cape
May, I hereby give notice that I am prepared
to fill orders at following rates:
NO. 1 MACHINE, \$65.00.
NO. 2 " " \$50.00.
These Machines are Warranted to be the BEST
in the market.
For particulars send for circular.
G. W. PRESSEY,
Hammonton, N. J.
Inventor & Manufacturer.

Insurance.

MILLVILLE Mutual Marine and Fire INSURANCE CO. Millville, N. J.

Assets January 1st, 1877

\$1,442,987 64.

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

By Fire and Lightning

at lowest rates, for the term of

One, Three, Five or Ten Years.

VESSELS.

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

LOSSES

Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

N. STRATTON, President.

F. L. MULFORD, Sec'y

January 15th, 1876.

AGENTS.

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

H. E. BOWLES, M. D.,

21-1v HAMMONTON N. J.

CUMBERLAND MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company,

BRIDGETON, N. J.

Conducted on strictly mutual principles, of-
fering a perfectly safe insurance for just what
it may cost to pay losses and expenses. The
proportion of loss to the amount insured being
very small, and expenses much less than usu-
ally had, nothing can be offered more favorable
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 rates charged by
stock companies, on such risks—the other two-
thirds taken by stock companies being a profit
accruing to stockholders, or consumed in ex-
penses of the companies.

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

If an assessment had to be made of five per
cent. only, twice within the ten years for which
the policy is issued, it would yet be cheaper to
the members than any other insurance offered.
And that large amount of money is saved to
the members and kept at home. No assess-
ment having ever been made, being more than
thirty years, that saving would amount to
more than

One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars

The Losses by Lightning.

Where the property is not set on fire, being
less than one cent per year to each member,
are paid without extra charge, and extended so
as to cover all policies that are issued and out-
standing.

BENJAMIN SHEPPARD, President.

HENRY B. LUPTON, Secretary.

AGENTS & SURVEYORS.

GEO. W. PRESSEY, Hammonton, 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 case of death.
STRICTLY MUTUAL. CHARTER
PERPETUAL.

Inquire of R. & W. H. THOMAS,
Hammonton, N. J.

Jos. H. Shinn,

INSURANCE AGENT,

Atlantic City, N. J.

Risks taken throughout the County.

FIRE!

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

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

LIFE!

MUTUAL BENEFIT of Newark, N. J.

Assets over \$31,000,000

Send for list of rates before insuring elsewhere



Camden & Atlantic R. R.

Winter Arrangement, 1876.

DOWN TRAINS

LEAVE	Time	Arrive	Time
Vine St. Wharf.....	7 30	Atlantic City.....	8 00
Cooper's Point.....	7 40	Atlantic City.....	8 10
Keighn's Sliding.....	8 00	Atlantic City.....	8 30
Haddonfield.....	8 24	Atlantic City.....	8 54
Ashland.....	8 50	Atlantic City.....	9 20
Kirkwood.....	9 12	Atlantic City.....	9 42
Berlin.....	9 45	Atlantic City.....	10 15
Atco.....	10 10	Atlantic City.....	10 40
Waterford.....	10 35	Atlantic City.....	11 05
Ancores.....	10 45	Atlantic City.....	11 15
Winslow.....	11 05	Atlantic City.....	11 35
Vineland Junction.....	11 10	Atlantic City.....	11 40
Hammonton.....	11 40	Atlantic City.....	12 10
DaCosta.....	11 55	Atlantic City.....	12 25
Elwood.....	12 20	Atlantic City.....	12 50
Egg Harbor.....	1 00	Atlantic City.....	1 30
Pomona.....	1 25	Atlantic City.....	1 55
Absecon.....	2 05	Atlantic City.....	2 35
Atlantic arrive.....	2 30	Atlantic City.....	3 00

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE	Time	Arrive	Time
Atlantic.....	6 20	Atlantic City.....	6 30
Absecon.....	6 40	Atlantic City.....	6 50
Pomona.....	6 51	Atlantic City.....	7 01
Egg Harbor.....	7 03	Atlantic City.....	7 13
Elwood.....	7 15	Atlantic City.....	7 25
DaCosta.....	7 24	Atlantic City.....	7 34
Hammonton.....	7 30	Atlantic City.....	7 40
Vineland Junction.....	7 35	Atlantic City.....	7 45
Winslow.....	7 39	Atlantic City.....	7 49
Ancores.....	7 44	Atlantic City.....	7 54
Waterford.....	7 50	Atlantic City.....	8 00
Atco.....	8 22	Atlantic City.....	8 32
Berlin.....	8 40	Atlantic City.....	8 50
White Horse.....	8 53	Atlantic City.....	9 03
Ashland.....	9 04	Atlantic City.....	9 14
Haddonfield.....	9 14	Atlantic City.....	9 24
Keighn's Sliding.....	9 40	Atlantic City.....	9 50
Cooper's Point.....	10 00	Atlantic City.....	10 10
Vine St. Wharf.....	10 10	Atlantic City.....	10 20

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 9 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.,
8 35 p. m.

N. J. SOUTHERN R. R.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Commencing June 5th, 1876.

Passenger-train leaves New York at 9 45 a. m.
Atlantic 2 34 p. m.; N. Hammonton, 2 52 Winslow
Junction, 2 58; Cedar Lake 3 14; Landville
3 27; Vineland, 3 44; arriving at Bay Side at
4 45 p. m. Returning leaves Bay Side at 6 45
a. m. Vineland 7 45; Landville, 7 58; Cedar
Lake 8 10; Winslow Junction 8 30; N. Ham-
monton, 8 34; Atlantic 8 54, arriving in New
York at 1 20 p. m.
Mixed train leaves New York at 6 00 p. m.,
Atlantic 7 53; N. Hammonton 8 15; Winslow
Junction 8 35; Cedar Lake 9 02; Landville
9 19; Vineland, 9 50; arriving at Bay Side at
10 40 a. m. Returning leaves Bay Side at
2 30 p. m. Vineland 4 30; Landville 4 52;
Cedar Lake 5 08; Winslow Junction 5 44; N.
Hammonton 5 49; Atlantic 6 14; Whiting's 7 30;
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 season
with special reference to the Wheat Crop. It is
Super-Phosphate of Lime contained in is 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 BALTIMORE.

For sale by

Geo. Elving, A. G. Clark

FIRE ON THE HEARTH



THREE THINGS IN ONE.

VENTILATION of a FIREPLACE

RADIATION of a STOVE.

CIRCULATION of a FURNACE.

CENTENNIAL AWARD

OBTAINED!

Send for circular to the

Open Stove Ventilating Co.

107 FULTON ST., N. Y.

CURL & BRO.

PRODUCE

Commission Merchants

N. Delaware Ave. Market,

(Foot of Vine Street)

Philadelphia.

Berries a Specialty. Fair dealing and prompt
returns.