

The Hammonton Item.

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Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 12, 1874.
The funeral and memorial services in honor of Senator Sumner have monopolized the attention of all classes here since his sudden demise. The ceremony of exhibiting the body to the public gaze in the rotunda of the Capitol occupied most of yesterday, and it was quite late when the funeral cortege, occupying a special train draped throughout, left this city on its way to Boston. An invitation to the friends of the dead Senator from the authorities of Philadelphia that the remains be interred in Independence Hall in that city, before proceeding to its destination, was declined, and there was good reason, no doubt, why the body should be hurried forward to Boston as rapidly as possible. The colored people of the city were almost erased with the loss of their great protector, and the ardor of their demonstrations in his memory was shown regardless of the convenience of the great mass of all colors who assembled at the Capitol. The colored schools were closed, a committee of colored people was appointed to attend the funeral, and all of the colored race who were capable of calling attention to his consistent efforts in their favor did so with a heartiness that betokened their sincerity of love and gratitude for him. He certainly deserved much as their special advocate, and they are not disposed to stint any honor that they can bestow upon his memory.

The New Hampshire election appears to have been decided in favor of the Democracy. There is no U. S. Senator to elect, and therefore the change of a few votes, together with the running of a Temperance ticket, has produced this result, which had already been anticipated. There can be little significance in a change like this, and which has taken place repeatedly in the last few years, as it was always considered an uncertain State. Democracy will bow and be jubilant, and it will do them good to make the most of it.

Senator Stewart, of Nevada, having been made Chairman of the Joint Committee for investigating the District Government, owing to the sickness and consequent resignation of Senator Rowell, the Committee will proceed promptly with the examination of testimony. So far as the examination has extended, viz: to the disposition of the school fund, there has been nothing found against the District authorities, as is generally admitted on all hands.

The vacant seat of Senator Sumner is already the town talk here, as it is to some extent in Massachusetts. The present Governor and General Butler are expected to run another tilt. This time there will be no chance for two different winners. For the present unexpired term Gov. Washburne will probably have the inside track, but at the next session of the Massachusetts Legislature the six years term will be hardly indicated without doubt.

The lecture of Col. Boudisot, an educated and able Cherokee Indian, from Indian Territory, was well received here on last Thursday evening. He advocated the organization of the Indian Territory by act of Congress; the division of land in 160 acre allotments among the Indians, and their equal civil and political rights with all the other people in the United States. He demanded for his race those equal rights before the law which the white and black men enjoy alike all over the country, and referred to Senator Sumner as a statesman mourned by the world for what he had done in the same direction for another race in trouble. There is no doubt that the citizenship of the red race is the next measure of reform to progress which is to follow the peaceable acts of civilizing and educating it. The Cherokee now print the town newspaper in their own language, and have attained a condition of comparative civilization within a very few years of protection from white settlers.

The war on the Government Printing Office is going on here with great vigor. The Chronicle makes fresh charges every day, and the House has ordered an investigation. It is alleged that the printing for Congress, which in the matter of

speeches conflicts with the interests of the newspaper and job offices of the District, has been cut down below cost, while it is more than made up by overcharging the Executive Departments, for which no limit is set. The war is made personal by the Government Printer attributing to the Chronicle malicious and corrupt motives, in a letter sent to the Senate. Mr. Clapp will have his hands full for some time to come in sustaining himself against opposition inside as well as outside of his party.

The committees of Congress are hard at work, but the body itself has been doing little this week on account of the death of Fillmore and of Sumner, two of our greatest men, whose taking off has demoralized not only Congress, but, to some extent also, the clerical force of the Departments, most of whom have had two holidays in consequence.

The report of the Senate Committee on routes of transportation between the different sections of the country is looked for with much interest. Many think that, if any short line water route between the waters of the Atlantic and those of the Mississippi valley is specially recommended, it will then have a fair chance to receive an appropriation at the present session. It certainly is a live question here.

The third number of the second volume of the *Republic Magazine* has just been issued from the office of that excellent monthly. It is the only periodical which is devoted exclusively to politics as a science now published in this country. While the Secretary of the National Republican Congressional Committee is the President of the Republic Publication Company, by which it is issued, the contents are of the solid text book order, and not merely partisan in their tone and substance. The new number contains a great variety of carefully prepared matter, which should reach the hands of every citizen who is interested in good government and true statesmanship.

The recent failures of Savings Banks in Philadelphia, and Richmond, Va., and in which numerous working men have lost their savings—is again reviving the chances of establishing the proposed Postal Savings Banks as recommended by the Postmaster General and the President. A bill for this purpose has been referred, and the more it is examined and discussed the more it recommends itself to the wants of the times. Encouragement to save and accumulate by the industrious classes is among the best moral agencies in the country, and it is constantly demonstrated that without some national authority, as in England, co-morant corporations will prove a continual discouragement to the savings of the industrious poor. The advantages of absolute protection by the Government, which is furnished by the Postal Savings Banks of England would be found far more important in this country, where the savings of the working classes are so much greater in amount.

The veto by the new Governor of Virginia, of a law passed by the Democratic portion of the Legislature of that State has made a great stir here. The law legislated out of office the duly elected Republican authorities of Petersburg, and assured that city Democratic officials. The hungry office hunters have just burned Komper in effigy, but when the veto was taken for passing the bill over the Governor's veto, the Governor was sustained nearly two to one. Hatred and rebellion here and throughout Virginia are especially rampant at the firm course of the friends of progress. They insist upon civil reform among Republicans, but they demand, with terrible threats of consequences, all the offices that they can in any way secure for their own friends, nor caring who may sink, so that they may swim. LAF.

St. Patrick's Day was very generally observed, notwithstanding the unfavorable weather. The display in Philadelphia is said to have been very large and grand, some fifteen thousand persons being in the procession, which was composed almost exclusively of temperance and mutual aid societies, and societies devoted to intellectual pursuits. In New York 20,000 persons were on parade. In Baltimore 5000 paraded, including two colored societies.

PET DOGS.

The frightful death by hydrophobia, a few days since, of a lady well known in the dramatic profession, brings vividly to mind the danger which lurks unthought of and unheeded in many households at this moment. The chance of getting hydrophobia is perhaps not much greater in general than the chance of being struck by lightning. According to one authority not more than one in twenty-five of those who are bitten by dogs are infected by this dreaded disease, and probably not more than one in a thousand is ever bitten. But just as the chance of being struck by lightning would be incalculably increased for a person who went about in a thunderstorm with a patent conductor rigged to his hat, so the chances of hydrophobia are multiplied by habitual association with dogs. They are still further increased by habitual association with dogs of a kind most liable to infection.

Hydrophobia is a disease as mysterious as it is appalling. All the efforts of science have done little to elucidate its pathology, and still less to discover its antidote. Experience, however, has shown certain facts which it is prudent to recognize and follow. Male dogs are attacked more frequently than females, and mongrels oftener than thoroughbreds. The genuine Skye terrier, it is said, never goes mad. But mongrels ought on no account to be allowed in the household, especially where there are children. Their temper is usually uncertain and treacherous. They snap on any or no provocation, and an unregarded bite may, perhaps, instigate the fatal venom. The dog which gave to the lady we spoke of her death-wound had been a family pet for years, and was hardly suspected to be sick at the time of its attack. The indications of rabies are, indeed, almost always obscure, and often deceptive, and the mischief is sometimes done before the warning is given.

It is, of course, difficult to persuade people that household pets so engaging as dogs often get to be a possible source of danger and death in its most agonizing shape. It is consistent with human nature for each man to believe that the dog of his neighbor may go mad, but never his own. Yet the possibility of hydrophobia, however slight, is so terrible, and the peril incurred so entirely disproportionate to the pleasure derivable from the companionship of any beast, that too much care can hardly be exercised in selecting dogs for household companionship. Animals of pure breed ought in every case to be preferred, and mongrels resolutely tabooed. As we have said, the whole thing is a question of chances—infinitesimal, perhaps, for people who do not keep dogs about them; a trifle greater for those who have dogs of pure breed, still more pronounced for such as surround themselves with "mongrels and curs of low degree." Parents, we trust, will not be slow to observe the distinction.—*N. York Times.*

HOW SOIL WAS MADE.—Professor Agassiz says that all the materials on which agricultural progress depends are decomposed rocks, and not so much those that underlie the soil, but those on the surface, and ground to powder by the glaciers. Ice all over the continent is the agent that has ground out more soil than all other agencies put together. The penetration of water into the rocks, forests, running water and baking suns have done something, but the glaciers more. In a former age the United States was covered with ice several thousand feet thick; and the ice moving from north to south by the attraction of the tropical warm, heavy weight of the snow and ice behind, ground the rocks over—which was called soil. These masses of ice can be tracked by the hunter. He has made a study of them in this country as far south as Alabama, but has observed the same phenomenon in Europe, particularly in Italy, where among the Alps glaciers are now in progress. The stones and rock-ground and polished by the glaciers can easily be distinguished from those which have been scratched by running water. The angular boulders found in meadows and the terraces of rivers not reached by running water can be accounted for only in this way.

PRESIDENT GRANT'S SOCIAL HABITS.—Chinquipile, in the *Syracuse Journal*, says: From observation it is easy to notice that, though the President is not in public affairs, yet personally he has no fondness for display; and he occasionally avails himself of his liberty as a citizen to lay aside ceremony. While his coupe goes dashing down the avenue with its driver and footman, and perhaps no person inside, the President, after the fatiguing routine of calls is over for the day, mounts an open buggy and with his old friend Gen. Harney by his side, drives his black ponies in his own way. On New Year's day, after receiving and shaking hands three hours, he quietly stepped out of his official character and went around and called on his neighbors, as any gentleman would. If his pastor is to receive a donation, he not only sends his gift, but contributes his presence to promote the hilarity of the occasion. If you take a ride in the suburbs you may probably notice an ordinary carriage, and the President on the front seat, driving with Miss Nellie by his side and Mrs. Grant and sister in the back seat, all looking like a well-to-do farmer's family evidently enjoying the freedom from restraint. In utter disregard of the "high mightiness" that has been supposed to pertain to his position he occasionally avails himself of the appetizing influence of change of surroundings, and china and table-cloths, and the magnetism of friendly faces, and accepts an invitation to dine in a quiet way.

The most powerful argument against the specialization of the labor of woman, and the marking out for them of an individual career is the disastrous influence, such a course, entailed on our homes, and upon the lives of young men and young women, in the present and for the future. Women are the natural helpers, and educators of men, who still, in the objective world, stand as their representatives. This is the broad fact, immovable, in its general features and principles as the everlasting hills. Conventions cannot alter it, resolutions cannot move it, exceptions cannot change it, and the sooner women generally accept the position, and prepare to do their duty in it, the better.

There was a time when I desired, above all things, that women should achieve fame, and honor, and glory and power, and reputation, and money for themselves—when I experienced a sense of indignation against self-forgotten and self-sacrificing women—the Caroline Herschels and Caroline Bowles of the past—who had devoted their lives and genius to work with which men were credited. This self-abnegation, instead of being praiseworthy, seemed a weakness, the result of which was not only injustice to themselves, but to their entire sex.

But how differently do they appear to me now! How noble does such pure womanhood seem beside the petty striving for personal distinction which is the curse of women to-day; not the desire for the real superiority which comes from broader aims, a truer culture, a higher ideal of life, but the striving for individual place and power, the false assumptions, the efforts to clothe poverty of brain in high-sounding language, to make words stand for ideas, and use the meanest arts, slander, and trickery, to acquire personal influence. All these are the natural result of individual aims, and therefore are women cursed who pursue them. They may start with a nobler intent, but the selfishness of the aim must in time get the better of it.—*From Democrat's Monthly for March.*

Some of the Massachusetts papers, the Boston Advertiser among them, are advocating Charles Francis Adams as successor to Charles Sumner in the United States Senate. Others speak of Dawes, and others favor Judge Hoar. Each has his friends and advocates. For a high-toned man, Adams would fill the card. For an honest, hard working Senator, who would meet the needs of the times, and do honor to his constituents and the country Judge Hoar is the very best man. The Springfield Republican will undoubtedly push the claims, if any claims there be, of Dawes.

The City Election in Camden, on Tuesday, resulted in the election of J. H. Jones, the Editor of the *Democrat*, as Mayor, by a majority of 41. The Recorder, Paul O. Hold, is a Republican, and the Receiver, A. O. Jackson, a Democrat. James R. Hines, Republican, was elected Mayor of Gloucester.

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TESTIMONIALS
We have cultivated the Japanese Peas for several years, and have found them to be a perfect yield was enormous. For the Stock they are unsurpassed by any other pea. They grow well on thin land and are a No. 1 fertilizer.
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H. H. H. H.
A. E. BLUNT, P. M.
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F. R. HARDWICK
Cleveland, Tenn. Jan. 22, 74.

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The Tichborne Case. A Condensed History of the Case which has excited so much interest in England. The following sketch of the Tichborne case, the claimant of which has just been sentenced to fourteen years transportation, will be read with interest in this country.

In March, 1868, Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, born January 5, 1829, sailed for Valparaiso, Chili. In March, 1864, he embarked as a passenger on New York in the British mail-ship, subsequently lost at sea, all his passengers and crew having been drowned. Roger Tichborne, who would have been Sir Roger Tichborne had he lived, was regarded as dead by all his family and friends with the exception of his mother, the Dowager Lady Tichborne. His James, Roger's father, died and was succeeded by his second son, Alfred, in the title and the estates. In the year 1866 Lady Tichborne inserted an advertisement in an Australian paper which met the eye of a Mr. William Gibbs, an attorney of Wagga-Wagga, who died upon a man named Thomas Castro, with whom he was acquainted as a stock-keeper by occupation, and who Gibbs called his attention to the Tichborne inquiry he declared himself to be the late Roger. His story was that after the wreck of the Esmeralda he was picked up—being the only survivor—by a passing vessel, the Osprey, bound for Australia, which had come from the same source. He had remained therefor in Australia, employing himself under the name of Thomas Castro, as a keeper of stock, as before related.

Lady Tichborne, in Europe, was immediately informed of this important discovery that had been made, and in September, 1868, the latter sailed for Europe, accompanied by his wife and by an old negro, Andrew Bogie, a former servant of the Tichborne family and a resident of Sydney, whose acquaintance he had made, and who recognized in the missing Roger Tichborne. Lady Tichborne received Castro joyfully and recognized him as her son; but none of the other Tichborne family were present, when he appeared, was a slight, effeminate-looking person, while Castro was a very tall and athletic man. When Castro made his appearance in England Sir Alfred Tichborne, Roger's brother, was informed of the time lost by Castro, followed by Lady Tichborne's recognition and advocacy, in preparing to lay proof before the courts of his identity with Roger Tichborne. The matter was sent to Australia and Chili to take evidence in all that concerned the wanderings and fate of Roger and the Australian side-maintainers. An inquest was held at a man named Arthur Orton, son of the late George Orton, a butcher of High Street, Wapping, who had once spent some time in Australia, where he had lived until he returned to England falsely to assume the name of Roger Tichborne.

A suit in Chancery for the recovery of the Tichborne estates was the preliminary to the first great trial in which Castro, now the claimant, figured. This cause was the epitome of the trial of the Court of Queen's Bench, the late Lord Chief Justice Bovill presiding, and Tichborne vs. Lushington, the latter representing the Tichborne family. In the course of the trial, which commenced in 1870 and lasted for nine months, running far into 1871, interrupted by occasional adjournments, the Court, hundreds of witnesses and a mass of evidence, about half of which was Roger's, was heard. The evidence in a more marked degree a gross ignorance of many persons, places, and events with which Tichborne was unduly familiar. The close of this case was remarkable as had been its continuance. The jury had been reticent for some time, and finally, before the judge had delivered his charge, they announced in court that they had made up their minds, and that they did not need to hear any more on the subject. As this was equivalent to a verdict against the claimant, had the case gone to the jury, his legal advisers consented to a non-suit, and the Lord Chief Justice immediately committed him for trial for the charge of wilful and corrupt perjury. He was imprisoned for five weeks, and at the expiration of that time he was released on bail. Lord Rivers, Messrs. Oulton and Whalley, members of Parliament, and one other being his sureties. He was himself also required to give bail in \$10,000. The claimant passed many of the following months in visiting various towns in England, accompanied by Messrs. Oulton and Whalley, and making public addresses, to hear which an admittance fee was charged. This money was expended in assisting in defraying the expenses of the coming trial, even as the Tichborne bonds, so called, had been sold previously to the first trial. Orton attended at this meeting, and the evidence was manifested by the populace in his cause.

The trial for perjury, which has just closed with the conviction of the defendant begun on April 29, 1870. The issue was between the Queen and Thomas Castro, alias Roger Charles Doughty Tichborne, Baronet. The indictment comprised twenty-six counts, in each of which the defendant was charged with perjury and subornation of perjury. Among the charges were that he had falsely sworn that he was the son of Sir James and Lady Tichborne; that he had assumed the name of Roger Tichborne; that he had assumed the name of George Orton, the butler; that there were a number of charges less grave; but the substantial charge was that he had assumed the name of Roger Tichborne, the son of Sir James and Lady Tichborne, and in denying his identity with Arthur Orton. The time of the trial was about a month, and on the 20th of May in reading documents, and on that day the examination of the mass of witnesses for the prosecution was commenced. On the thirty-fourth day of the trial, the 10th of June, Mr. Hawkins, counsel for the prosecution, announced that the case for the prosecution was closed. A large number of witnesses, and the defendant numbered 212, among whom were the Tichborne family and friends and connections, French as well as English; Chilian witnesses, such as Mr. Wapping, and other Orton witnesses, etc. An adjournment of the Court until July 21st then ensued in order to give Dr. Kenally, the defendant's counsel, an opportunity to examine the witnesses which he began on the 23rd of July and ended on August 21. The examination of the defendant's 256 witnesses commenced on August 22 and lasted for 124 days, ending on the 21st of October. The cases from which these witnesses were drawn was about the same as those for the prosecution, with the exception of some of the connections and friends. Thirty persons were examined on the 29th and 31st of October to rebut the defendant's allegation regarding Lady Radcliffe. Between that date and the 10th of December, after the discovery that had been made, and in September, 1868, the latter sailed for Europe, accompanied by his wife and by an old negro, Andrew Bogie, a former servant of the Tichborne family and a resident of Sydney, whose acquaintance he had made, and who recognized in the missing Roger Tichborne. Lady Tichborne received Castro joyfully and recognized him as her son; but none of the other Tichborne family were present, when he appeared, was a slight, effeminate-looking person, while Castro was a very tall and athletic man. When Castro made his appearance in England Sir Alfred Tichborne, Roger's brother, was informed of the time lost by Castro, followed by Lady Tichborne's recognition and advocacy, in preparing to lay proof before the courts of his identity with Roger Tichborne. The matter was sent to Australia and Chili to take evidence in all that concerned the wanderings and fate of Roger and the Australian side-maintainers. An inquest was held at a man named Arthur Orton, son of the late George Orton, a butcher of High Street, Wapping, who had once spent some time in Australia, where he had lived until he returned to England falsely to assume the name of Roger Tichborne.

A suit in Chancery for the recovery of the Tichborne estates was the preliminary to the first great trial in which Castro, now the claimant, figured. This cause was the epitome of the trial of the Court of Queen's Bench, the late Lord Chief Justice Bovill presiding, and Tichborne vs. Lushington, the latter representing the Tichborne family. In the course of the trial, which commenced in 1870 and lasted for nine months, running far into 1871, interrupted by occasional adjournments, the Court, hundreds of witnesses and a mass of evidence, about half of which was Roger's, was heard. The evidence in a more marked degree a gross ignorance of many persons, places, and events with which Tichborne was unduly familiar. The close of this case was remarkable as had been its continuance. The jury had been reticent for some time, and finally, before the judge had delivered his charge, they announced in court that they had made up their minds, and that they did not need to hear any more on the subject. As this was equivalent to a verdict against the claimant, had the case gone to the jury, his legal advisers consented to a non-suit, and the Lord Chief Justice immediately committed him for trial for the charge of wilful and corrupt perjury. He was imprisoned for five weeks, and at the expiration of that time he was released on bail. Lord Rivers, Messrs. Oulton and Whalley, members of Parliament, and one other being his sureties. He was himself also required to give bail in \$10,000. The claimant passed many of the following months in visiting various towns in England, accompanied by Messrs. Oulton and Whalley, and making public addresses, to hear which an admittance fee was charged. This money was expended in assisting in defraying the expenses of the coming trial, even as the Tichborne bonds, so called, had been sold previously to the first trial. Orton attended at this meeting, and the evidence was manifested by the populace in his cause.

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The evils of using tobacco. The following article, from the Country Gentleman, thrillingly sets forth the evils of using tobacco. It is one of the most powerful of poisons, and its use is a daily, though gradually, fatal. On the third day one is forced to stop smoking, and the next day the head aches, and the eyes are inflamed, and the throat is sore, and the lungs are inflamed, and the system is generally deranged. A little dry air-lacked lime, sprinkled on cattle's backs and carded into the hair occasionally; also sulphur, are recommended as a remedy for lice.

It has been asserted that good Osage orange hedge can be made without planting; and an experienced Illinois grower says that a good thing is certain that to make a good hedge of the Osage it must be planted and after that have annual shearings in order to keep the growth within bounds and compact.

The reclamation of land and utilization of its resources is one of the most productive of any of the economical modes a farmer has of reducing the proportion of his taxes to production. The reclamation of land and utilization of its resources is one of the most productive of any of the economical modes a farmer has of reducing the proportion of his taxes to production.

Keeping Fish and Game. In Russia they allow some kinds of fish to freeze in a certain amount of water, which they store the same as they would in a cold cellar. The President was not on the deck at the time he was shot. He was on the deck at the time he was shot.

Lightning and the lightning rod. Lightning is a great scourge to the human race. It is a great scourge to the human race. It is a great scourge to the human race.

Nothing is so common as to see a man who is a great success in business, and who is a great success in business, and who is a great success in business.

Household Liniment. This is a very useful preparation for the treatment of all kinds of household accidents. It is a very useful preparation for the treatment of all kinds of household accidents.

Wine's Soothing Syrup. This is a very useful preparation for the treatment of all kinds of household accidents. It is a very useful preparation for the treatment of all kinds of household accidents.

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Nature's Great Remedy
THROAT AND LUNG DISEASES!!
This is the only medicine that has been found to cure all the diseases of the throat and lungs. It is a great relief to all who suffer from these diseases.

HOT FOOT-COLORADO!
This is a great relief to all who suffer from hot feet. It is a great relief to all who suffer from hot feet.

TEA
This is a great relief to all who suffer from tea. It is a great relief to all who suffer from tea.

CRUMBS
This is a great relief to all who suffer from crumbs. It is a great relief to all who suffer from crumbs.

COMFORT
This is a great relief to all who suffer from comfort. It is a great relief to all who suffer from comfort.

CRUMBS
This is a great relief to all who suffer from crumbs. It is a great relief to all who suffer from crumbs.

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Sewing Machine Co.
Over Eighty-one Competitors.
This is a great relief to all who suffer from sewing machines. It is a great relief to all who suffer from sewing machines.

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This is a great relief to all who suffer from American insurance. It is a great relief to all who suffer from American insurance.

STANDARD LOTTA BUSTLE
This is a great relief to all who suffer from standard lotta bustle. It is a great relief to all who suffer from standard lotta bustle.

IRON IN THE BLOOD
This is a great relief to all who suffer from iron in the blood. It is a great relief to all who suffer from iron in the blood.

PIES
This is a great relief to all who suffer from pies. It is a great relief to all who suffer from pies.

EXTERMINATORS
This is a great relief to all who suffer from exterminators. It is a great relief to all who suffer from exterminators.

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Price Six Cents.
 A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Spermatorrhea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emission, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally, Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, etc.—By **ROBERT J. CULVER**, M.D., Author of the "Green Book, etc."
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 Sent to the New Jersey Farmer, Bridgeton, N. J., will secure by return mail, a map and full particulars of one of the best investments in the country; and instructions how every healthy man and woman can become the owners of their own home, and be their own banker. It will pay to send for it; but if you doubt it keep your money; you have not faith enough in man to succeed.

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Gardner's Horticultural Magazine
 For 1876. In Advance. Send 25 Cents. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, address to new subscribers: **CHAS. H. HARRIS, Publisher**, 100 N. 2nd St., Philadelphia.

Great Rush for Hats
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.
 Fall Styles Now Ready.
STIFF & SOFT FELT HATS, CLOTH HATS AND CAPS
 Also, an assortment of **Neat Children's Goods,** Various Styles.
OUR GREAT SPECIALTY IS SILK HATS,
 of our own manufacture, made to fit the most difficult shaped heads.
THOMAS M. SNEDS,
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 T. De Witt Talmage is editor of the **Christian at Work**, C. H. Spurgeon, Special Contributor. They will give you other paper in America. Three magnificent Chromes. Pay larger commission than any other paper. **ORDER NOW ALL READY.** No restrictions. No sectionalism. One Agent recently obtained 248 subscriptions in 60 hours. Absolute work. Sample copies and circulars sent free.
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WANTED. Men and women. Business that will pay from \$4 to \$5 per day, can be secured in your own neighborhood, and is entirely honest. Particulars free, or sample with several dollars that will enable you to see, will be sent on receipt of fifty cents.
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Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
MILLVILLE, N. J.
 & dates May 1, 1876, as follows:
PREMIUM NOTES, \$925,000
CASH ASSETS, 145,000
TOTAL, \$1,070,000
 Insurance effected for the
Term of TEN Years
AGAINST LOSS BY
Fire and Lightning;
 and for one and three year term when desired.
 The Premium Notes required by this Company, are but one-half as large as other Mutual Companies in this District, while the Cash Payment is the same.
Farm Buildings and Contents will be insured at the very lowest rates.
 All Losses are promptly paid.
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NO. 1 MACHINE, \$85.00
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 These Machines are warranted to be the **BEST** in the market.
 For particulars send for circular.
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FURNITURE DEPOT.

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 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.
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Manufacturing Chemist,
GRAY'S FERRY ROAD, PHILA.,
 has constantly on hand and for sale
POTASH SALT 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.** Super-Phosphate of Lime contained in it is of very high grade, having been imported by the manufacturer direct from England, where the average crop of Wheat is 50 bushels to the acre.
DEPOTS:
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103 SOUTH STREET BALTIMORE,
 For sale by
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European
DYSPEPTIC CURE!
PURIFIES THE LIVER, REGULATES THE ACTION OF THE HEART IMPARTS A HEALTHY TONE TO THE BLOOD, CLEANSSES THE STOMACH, THUS AIDING DIGESTION,
Cures Dyspepsia.
ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

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 Sole Agent for United States & Canada
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18-17 Atlantic City, New Jersey
103, 105, 107 N. Second St.
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MILLINERY GOODS,
 consisting of the newest shapes in Straw, Silk and Fancy Hats, Bonnets, etc. Velvets, Flowers, Oranges, Silk Goods, Feathers, Blouses, Ribbons, Buckles, Braids, Ornaments, etc.
 We shall be happy to wait on you at our store, or receive your orders.
 Yours very Respectfully,
H. WARD,
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GRANDE.
 Illustrated Catalogues sent by mail, post-paid to any address, upon application to
B. SHOWINGER & CO.,
 New York, N. Y.

Canada & Atlantic R.R.
 ON ANY AFTER
Wednesday, October 1st, 1876.
DOWN TRAINS.

LEAVE	PHILA.	ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY	ATLANTIC CITY
Vine St. Wharf	7:00	7:45	8:00	8:15
Cooper's Point	7:15	8:00	8:15	8:30
Cooper's Sliding	7:30	8:15	8:30	8:45
Haddonfield	7:45	8:30	8:45	9:00
Absecon	8:00	8:45	9:00	9:15
White Horse	8:15	9:00	9:15	9:30
Berlin	8:30	9:15	9:30	9:45
Winslow	8:45	9:30	9:45	10:00
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Winslow	6:15	7:00	7:15	7:30
Winslow	6:30	7:15	7:30	7:45
Winslow	6:45	7:30	7:45	8:00
Winslow	7:00	7:45	8:00	8:15
Winslow	7:15	8:00	8:15	8:30
Winslow	7:30	8:15	8:30	8:45
Winslow	7:45	8:30	8:45	9:00
Winslow	8:00	8:45	9:00	9:15
Winslow	8:15	9:00	9:15	9:30
Winslow	8:30	9:15	9:30	9:45
Winslow	8:45	9:30	9:45	10:00
Winslow	9:00	9:45	10:00	10:15
Winslow	9:15	10:00	10:15	10:30
Winslow	9:30	10:15	10:30	10:45
Winslow	9:45	10:30	10:45	11:00
Winslow	10:00	10:45	11:00	11:15
Winslow	10:15	11:00	11:15	11:30
Winslow	10:30	11:15	11:30	11:45
Winslow	10:45	11:30	11:45	12:00
Winslow	11:00	11:45	12:00	12:15
Winslow	11:15	12:00	12:15	12:30
Winslow	11:30	12:15	12:30	12:45
Winslow	11:45	12:30	12:45	1:00
Winslow	12:00	12:45	1:00	1:15
Winslow	12:15	1:00	1:15	1:30
Winslow	12:30	1:15	1:30	1:45
Winslow	12:45	1:30	1:45	2:00
Winslow	1:00	1:45	2:00	2:15
Winslow	1:15	2:00	2:15	2:30
Winslow	1:30	2:15	2:30	2:45
Winslow	1:45	2:30	2:45	3:00
Winslow	2:00	2:45	3:00	3:15
Winslow	2:15	3:00	3:15	3:30
Winslow	2:30	3:15	3:30	3:45
Winslow	2:45	3:30	3:45	4:00
Winslow	3:00	3:45	4:00	4:15
Winslow	3:15	4:00	4:15	4:30
Winslow	3:30	4:15	4:30	4:45
Winslow	3:45	4:30	4:45	5:00
Winslow	4:00	4:45	5:00	5:15
Winslow	4:15	5:00	5:15	5:30
Winslow	4:30	5:15	5:30	5:45
Winslow	4:45	5:30	5:45	6:00
Winslow	5:00	5:45	6:00	6:15
Winslow	5:15	6:00	6:15	6:30
Winslow	5:30	6:15	6:30	6:45
Winslow	5:45	6:30	6:45	7:00
Winslow	6:00	6:45	7:00	7:15
Winslow	6:15	7:00	7:15	7:30
Winslow	6:30	7:15	7:30	7:45
Winslow	6:45	7:30	7:45	8:00
Winslow	7:00	7:45	8:00	8:15
Winslow	7:15	8:00	8:15	8:30
Winslow	7:30	8:15	8:30	8:45
Winslow	7:45	8:30	8:45	9:00
Winslow	8:00	8:45	9:00	9:15
Winslow	8:15	9:00	9:15	9:30
Winslow	8:30	9:15	9:30	9:45
Winslow	8:45	9:30	9:45	10:00
Winslow	9:00	9:45	10:00	10:15
Winslow	9:15	10:00	10:15	10:30
Winslow	9:30	10:15	10:30	10:45
Winslow	9:45	10:30	10:45	11:00
Winslow	10:00	10:45	11:00	11:15
Winslow	10:15	11:00	11:15	11:30
Winslow	10:30	11:15	11:30	11:45
Winslow	10:45	11:30	11:45	12:00
Winslow	11:00	11:45	12:00	12:15
Winslow	11:15	12:00	12:15	12:30
Winslow	11:30	12:15	12:30	12:45
Winslow	11:45	12:30	12:45	1:00
Winslow	12:00	12:45	1:00	1:15
Winslow	12:15	1:00	1:15	1:30
Winslow	12:30	1:15	1:30	1:45
Winslow	12:45	1:30	1:45	2:00
Winslow	1:00	1:45	2:00	2:15
Winslow	1:15	2:00	2:15	2:30
Winslow	1:30	2:15	2:30	2:45
Winslow	1:45	2:30	2:45	3:00
Winslow	2:00	2:45	3:00	3:15
Winslow	2:15	3:00	3:15	