

The Hammonton Item.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HAMMONTON AND MAKING MONEY.

VOL. I.-NO. 14.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1872.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

(From the Brooklyn Eagle, Feb. 7th.)
A Great Advertising House.

On printing house square, at the junction of Park Row, Nassau and Spruce streets, facing the recently raised "Franklin" Statue, and "vis-a-vis" to the Post-office in process of erection, stands a large five-story stone building, occupied on the ground floor by the New York Times. In the first story is the establishment of GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., advertising agents, a visit to which will repay the curious. Our country has developed many remarkable phenomena. Scarcely one hundred years old, we have made such rapid progress in arts, sciences, manufactures and agriculture, that we can contend for equality with most of the older nations, and point with pride to many branches in which we excel all others. In no one department has such marked superiority been displayed as in our management of newspaper advertising. There are within a fraction of seven thousand newspapers published in the United States and Canada, printed in many languages, to accommodate our cosmopolitan population.

To reach all these, if it be desirable to do so, is an immense work. Imagine an advertiser, possessed of some really meritorious article, which he desires to bring to the notice of these 40,000,000 people, sitting down and directing 7,000 letters to them, the postage alone on which would be \$210, merely to learn their various rates of charges. Then the printing (or writing) would be worse) of 7,000 slips containing his advertisement; then the examination of 7,000 papers to ascertain whether the article has been inserted; then the payment (if credit should be granted by the publishers) of the bills, necessitating \$210 more for postage stamps and \$140 more for check stamps; then, in the event of carelessness on the part of the proprietors of the various papers, the necessary correspondence to straighten up matters; then the time lost in correspondence, and some idea may be formed of the benefits conferred upon our merchants by the reliable advertising agent.

Here, the house of GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., comes to his assistance. By their complete organization, the most distant points on this continent or abroad are reached by the mails or telegraph. Every information is afforded to inquirers—the lowest cash prices are charged because their commissions come from the publishers, and not from the customers. Publishers do not take discounts off for advertisers. A widow some time ago brought an advertisement of personal nature to this house, which she desired to have inserted in a first-class New Orleans paper. She had never been out of New York, knew nobody down there, and had but one little article to be inserted. It was received as freely, and attended to as carefully, as if it were a part of a thousand-dollar contract. This little wif passed through this great establishment, and was as closely watched as a column in advertisement.

The day of objections to railroads, sewing machines, labor-saving agricultural tools, telegraphs and advertising has passed. No one man builds Conestoga wagons or stage coaches for travelers; no lady's sight for the good old days of hand sewing; no farmer uses (except in Berk Co. Pa.) wooden plows; dealers curse the lightening, and the maker of soothing syrups writes his name in every baby linen box in America by the means of the press. The advantages resulting from advertising are too well understood in these days to need any argument. It is our national characteristic to push commerce; to bring buyer and seller into acquaintance and thus benefit all. There are only two ways of advertising: either by personal attention or by committing it to the hands of a reliable agent. Even in our cities the aid of an agent is beneficial; but when it is desired to embrace the country in the circuit of advertising, the agent becomes indispensable. But few persons are acquainted with the extent of this business, as carried on by this firm. A stroll through their office will be interesting, and we ask the attention of our readers while we walk them through the various rooms. The door of entrance is on Park Row. After ascending the first flight of stairs you are ushered into the mail-room. There, every day, are brought the mail-bags for the firm, from every quarter of the continent. Seven thousand papers are disgorged from their spacious maws. Here is first to be seen the order which exists throughout this vast establishment. Every paper is placed in its proper pile, book of entry is opened, and the foot of its receipt is noted. This book is arranged in States and Territories. When the clerks are through with this mass of papers, they are passed into the examination room. Here the papers are

examined. Those which contain advertisements in which the house is interested are marked upon the front page heading.

The clerk opens his book of advertisers, and under each name and date marks the notice, specifying description of advertisement. Then the papers are placed in their proper racks; there are 9,000 of them, arranged as States, alphabetically, beginning with Alabama, and so on throughout the list. These papers are kept in the racks for six months, after which they are tied up, marked, and laid away. Here again the perfection of the system is shown. If the second clerk's book don't show the proper marks of insertion, then the receiver's book is searched to learn if the paper has been received; if it be not received, word is immediately sent to the publisher announcing the fact, the missing numbers are immediately sent, the advertisement, if inserted, is posted if it be forgotten; the advertiser is not charged for it, nor is the paper paid for it. There cannot be any mistake. No private advertiser, unless at great expense and trouble, can do this work as effectually as this firm. The visitor, if desirous of advertising, is then taken into the private office of the head of the establishment. Unacquainted with the best modes of advertising, he is informed of everything interesting upon this point. The impression made upon his mind by this interview is that he is talking with a thorough master of his business.

His means are limited, and he wants to know how he can best reach the customers, and he is made acquainted with all the available points. When a list of papers has been selected, the form of advertisement is drawn out and handed to the clerk, an estimate is made and given to the customer, and a contract is signed. If the advertiser intends to use a cut the artist is first consulted, and an engraving is prepaid. The electrotyper is the next man set to work, and if there should be needed twenty-five hundred plates they will be ready in two or three days. These are then properly secured and forwarded to the papers.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER REPORTER AND PRINTERS' GAZETTE is a weekly paper published by this firm. Whilst it is specially devoted to the newspaper trade, it embraces matter of interest to all classes. It is a paper of high character. It gives the list of new newspapers, of changes, and everything calculated to enlighten publishers, and keep alive professional good feeling. The favor with which this REPORTER is received by the entire press is the highest proof of its value. There are in all about forty persons engaged in this advertising agency. Every man has

his own work to attend to, and it is ample enough for ordinary industry. Toward six o'clock the mailing department grows extremely lively. All letters are copied, and often there are \$150 worth of stamps used in a single day. There is what is called "The Museum," into which are crowded tons of newspapers from everywhere, which, after waiting the proper time for the verification of advertisements, are thrust in here and then sold. The receipts from this depository are believed to cover the amount expended for postage. In those several rooms are collected the printed thoughts of seven thousand inquisitive minds, who write from every stand-point, and which, like the Sibylle leaves, must be properly read to enable one to grasp the great mission work of the American Press.

Harper's Magazine.

Notices of the Press.
There are two intelligent American Families in which HARPER'S MAGAZINE would not be an appropriate and highly welcome guest. There is no monthly magazine an intelligent reading family can less afford to be without. Many Magazines are accumulated. Harper's is edited. There is not a magazine that is printed which shows more intelligent pains expended on its articles and mechanical execution. There is not a cheaper magazine published. There is not, confessedly, a more popular magazine in the world.—*New England Home*.

A repository of biography and history, literature, science and art, unequalled by any other American publication. The volumes are as valuable as a mere work of reference as any encyclopaedia we can place in our libraries.—HARPER'S MAGAZINE is a record of travel everywhere since the hour of its establishment. Livingstone and Gordon Cumming in Africa, Stralsund among the Andes, Ross Brown in the East, Spoke on the Nile and MacGregor on the Jordan—indeed, all recent travelers of note have seen their most important discoveries reproduced in these pages. Most of our younger and many of our older writers find here their literary biography. Our artists see the best specimens of their genius and the most enduring specimens of their work in the Magazine.—N. Y. Standard.

It is one of the wonders of Journalism—the editorial management of Harper's.—*The Nation*.

SUBSCRIPTION—1872.

TERMS

Harper's Magazine, one year.....\$4.00
An extra copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY or BAZAAR will be supplied gratis for every club of FIVE subscribers at \$4.00 each, in one remittance; or SIX copies for \$20.00, without extra copy.
Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Bazaar, to one address, for one year, \$10.00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address, one year, \$7.00.
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Railroads.

Camden & Atlantic R. R.

ON AND AFTER

MONDAY, Oct. 2, 1871.

DOWN TRAINS:

Leave	A. M.	A. M.	P.M.	P.M.
Vine St. Wharf.....	7.00	8.00	4.45	6.00
Cooper's Point.....	7.15	8.15	4.00	6.15
Knight's Sliding.....				
Haddonfield.....	8.04	8.34	4.19	8.43
Ashland.....	8.21	8.42	4.27	8.55
White Horse.....	8.48	8.48	4.32	7.01
Berlin.....	9.23	9.02	4.46	7.17
Acoo.....	9.41	9.09	4.53	7.26
Waterford.....	10.04	9.20	5.03	7.36
Ancora.....	10.24	9.25	5.48	7.41
Wissahickon.....	10.42	9.32	5.16	7.46
Haddonfield.....	11.02	9.42	5.25	7.56
DaCosta.....	11.15	9.48	6.30	
Elwood.....	11.45	10.00	5.42	
Egg Harbor.....	12.11	10.11	5.53	
Pomona.....	12.42	10.26	6.08	
Abscoo.....	1.13	10.41	6.21	
Atlantic arrive.....	1.48	11.00	6.40	

UP TRAINS:

Leave	A. M.	A. M.	P.M.	P.M.
Atlantic.....	6.15	11.40	3.20	
Abscoo.....	6.35	12.15	3.35	
Pomona.....	6.47	12.42	3.51	
Egg Harbor.....	7.02	1.15	4.08	
Elwood.....	7.23	2.06	4.30	
Haddonfield.....	8.00	7.20	2.21	4.38
Windlow.....	8.10	7.37	2.41	4.46
Ancora.....	8.17	7.41	2.54	4.53
Waterford.....	8.22	7.49	3.04	5.03
Acoo.....	8.32	7.58	3.29	5.13
Berlin.....	8.40	8.05	3.45	5.20
White Horse.....	8.58	8.16	4.12	5.32
Ashland.....	7.04	8.24	4.27	5.38
Haddonfield.....	7.15	8.34	4.45	5.47
Knight's Sliding.....	7.42	8.52	5.25	6.05
Cooper's Point.....	7.57	9.07	5.40	6.28
Vine St.				

Haddonfield Accommodation—Leaves Vine St. Wharf 8.01 a. m. 2.00, 4.40 and 11.15 p. m.; and Haddonfield 6.00 and 11.00 a. m., and 3.00 10.00 p. m.

Vineland Railway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Vineland Railway is now open for Passengers and Freight business between Atlan and Greenwich. Freight will be received and delivered at Atlan, Vineland Junction, Landisville, Main Avenue, Vineland, Bridgeton, Greenwich.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1872, train will run as follows:

For NEW YORK, and Intermediate Points

Leave Greenwich 6.00 a. m. Bridgeton 6.20 a. m., Vineland 7.00 a. m., Main Avenue 7.04 a. m., Landisville 7.10 a. m., Cedar Lake 7.20 a. m., 4.20 p. m.; Vineland Junction 7.35 a. m., 4.45 p. m.

Leave NEW YORK, prior 28 N. R., foot of Murray street.

9.00 a. m., arriving at Atlan 7.15 p. m., North Hammonton 7.35 p. m., Vineland Junction 7.40 p. m., Cedar Lake 8.05 p. m., Landisville 8.15 p. m., Main Avenue 8.20 p. m., Vineland 8.25 p. m., Bridgeton 9.00 p. m., Greenwich 9.15 p. m.

For PHILAD'A, and Intermediate points.

Leave Greenwich 6.00 a. m., 2.40 noon; Bridgeton 6.20 a. m., 3.10 p. m.; Vineland 7.00 a. m., 3.50 p. m.; Main Avenue 7.04 a. m., 3.54 p. m.; Landisville 7.10 a. m., 4.05 p. m.; Cedar Lake 7.20 a. m., 4.20 p. m.; Vineland Junction 7.35 a. m., 4.45 p. m.

Leave NEW YORK, prior 28 N. R., foot of Murray street.

9.00 a. m., arriving at Atlan 7.15 p. m., North Hammonton 7.35 p. m., Vineland Junction 7.40 p. m., Cedar Lake 8.05 p. m., Landisville 8.15 p. m., Main Avenue 8.20 p. m., Vineland 8.25 p. m., Bridgeton 9.00 p. m., Greenwich 9.15 p. m.

Leave PHILAD'A, Vine St. Ferry.

8.00 a. m., arriving at Cedar Lake 9.55 p. m., Landisville 10.08 a. m., Main Avenue 10.15 p. m., Vineland 10.29 p. m., Bridgeton 11.00 a. m., Greenwich 11.30 a. m.

8.45 p. m., arriving at Rogers (Hammonton), 7.35 p. m., Atlan 6.40 p. m.

6.00 p. m., arriving at Cedar Lake 8.05 p. m., Landisville 8.15 p. m., Main Avenue 8.20 p. m., Vineland 8.25 p. m., Bridgeton 9.00 p. m., Greenwich 9.15 p. m.

Freight received all day in New York and Philadelphia, and delivered next day at all points on the road.

Passenger, for Hammonton can reach the south part of the town by changing cars at Vineland Junction, then on C. & A. R. R. 3 miles J. W. MILLS Sup't.

J. EMILE RALPH, Gen. Freight and Ticket Agt.

Winter Arrangement, Adopted Jan. 22, 1872

SOUTHWARD.

Pass Pass Pass Pass Ft.

A. M. A. M. A. M. P. M.

Leave New York 9.00 4.00 6.30

Pier 28 N. R. ft. Murray 9.00 4.00 6.30

Leave Long Branch 10.57 6.10 7.15 7.14

" Eatontown June 11.17 6.20 7.39 8.18

" Farmingdale 11.22 6.48 8.02 8.84

" Briarcliff 12.01 7.06 8.56

" Manchester 12.25 7.27 10.45

" White Plains 12.40 7.40 6.00 11.98

" Pemberston June 1.35 6.62

" Mount Holy 1.52

THE ITEM.

THE ITEM PRINTING CO.

HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC Co., N. J.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1872.

National Union Rep. Convention.

The undersigned, constituting the National Committee assigned to the Convention held at Chicago on the 26th day of May, 1868, hereby call a convention of the Union Republican party at the city of New York, June next at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

Each State is invited to be represented in proportion to its number of Senators and Representatives to which it will be entitled in the next National Congress, and each organized Territory represented by one delegate.

In calling the Convention, the Committee remind the country that the promises of the Union Republicans of 1868 have been fulfilled. The laws of the country have been faithfully executed, public faith has been preserved, and the national credit firmly established. Government has been strengthened at the same time, of the public debt, and of taxation; and the funding of the national debt at a lower rate of interest has been successfully inaugurated.

The right of suffrage has been extended by franchises, and migration encouraged by liberal provisions. The defenders of the Union have been gratefully remembered, and the rights and interests of labor recognized.

There is nothing needed to make the "Liberal Republican" movement in this state a force, that being Soovel, who tries to be at the head of the leap into every political movement and the ordinary come-out gloriously at the other end,

The remains of Gen. Robert Anderson, who commanded Fort Sumter at the time of its original bombardment in 1861, have been brought from Italy and were interred at West Point on the 5th of April.

New Yorkers, with all their shrewdness, are easily humbugged. The last sensation is a great sale of watches at such low prices that the jewelers have taken alarm, and combined to demolish the monstrosity.

The Tribune alleges first-class fraud, and in consequence, has a libel suit out against the jeweler.

The small-pox continues its ravages, but it is by no means an epidemic. The cases occur chiefly among the poorer classes, whose surroundings tempt disease,

Many thousand people have been vaccinated and the doctors are still busy with lance and quill. They visit stores and families from morning until night. A. T. Stewart has had all of his numerous employees (800) punctured by contract.

Destructive fires are becoming less frequent in New York. This is due to the efficiency of the paid department, and the remarkable facility with which both horses and men reach the exact point of conflagration.

It is also due to the new general use, by the Fire Department and by private individuals, of a wonderful little machine known as the National Fire Extinguisher, which has already extinguished upward of a thousand fires. Go into almost any large store, factory or hotel, and you may find the private residence of the city, and you will see a bright copper cylinder, not more than three feet high and eight inches in diameter, standing on a convenient shelf and ready for instant action. A strap fits it to your shoulder, and then you can throw it over a work of any kind, and it will stop the fire.

The men who make the assaults are applauded for their "independence."

Whose Ox is GONE?—It is amusing to see how beside itself with rage the New York Tribune is, because the Senate has sent it to pass Senator Conkling's resolution inquiring into what efforts certain

Senators have made to secure official patronage for their friends. The Tribune regards the whole affair as in bad taste, bad temp, and as a lamentable sacrifice of dignity. Where Senators, however, stand up and denounce the President, may more, viliy and scurrilously abuse him, not a word of protest is uttered by the Tribune. The men who make the assaults are applauded for their "independence."

The President's friends rise in his defense they are met with taunts about wearing "White House Livery." Now Senator Conkling's purpose is to put a stop to this kind of thing; and he is right.

It is certain that investigation will show that those who abuse the administration incessantly have been the most invertebrate beggars for officials favors.—*J. C. Times*

A chance to win \$50,000. and at the same time aid the Sick and Destitute.

The sale of tickets in the Grand Legal Enterprise at Omaha, in aid of Mercy Hospital, under the auspices of the Sisters of Mercy, will be continued until May 30th, when the drawing will positively take place in open public.

This charitable enterprise enjoys the confidence of the Governor, and best business men of Nebraska; also, the Mayor and President of the Board of Trade, Omaha. Highest price, \$50,000. Total, \$150,000 cash.

The tickets are \$3, each, or two for \$5. For full particulars address, Pattee and Gardner, Bus. Managers, Omaha, Neb.

The Newark Advertiser is rather hard on Johnny Haseltine, M. C. Speaking of Mitchel and Haseltine in connection with the Scovel telegram, it says:

Mr. Belmont has at last called a meeting of the Democratic National Executive Committee, to meet at New York the 8th day May, one week after the meeting of the Cincinnati Convention. The business of the meeting will be the naming of the time and place of the National Convention, and a definition, if possible, of the course they intend to pursue during the campaign. The calling of the Committee Meeting upon the heels of the Cincinnati Convention looks like a condition, which may be drawn up by some of the Northern Democrats, but will be harder for the Southern Democrats to follow than "higher equality."

The Tribune is following in the wake of the *Times* in trying to make capital against the President for appropriating his relatives to office. Playing second fiddle to a paper like the *Times* is a role which until now the Tribune has never stooped so low as to assume.

We are not prepared to deny that the name of Mr. C. L. Lever is well known in Haseltine's circle. We do not know the generation nor where they live; in fact, have heard of them before, but they may be "leading Republicans," but they may not be.

For prompt, cheap and handsome work the Journeyman Printers' Co-operative Association, at 30 Beckman street, are said to give every establishment in the city of New York.

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Mar. 1, '72.

Jim Scovel—New Jersey and the Cincinnati Convention.

The following astonishing telegram appeared in the Tribune, of Friday, last week:

PHILADELPHIA, April 4th.—A mass meeting will be held on the 11th or April in Camden, N. J., to elect delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, Ex-Governor N. G. Charles P. Smith, John S. Mitchell, John R. Haseltine, and other leading Republicans will go to the Convention. New Jersey will send a full delegation to the Convention. James M. Scovel heads the movement in N. J.

There is one statement in the above undoubtedly true—"Scovel heads the movement in N. J." And such a Head—Good Lord!—Good Devil! The balance is lie. But who expects Scovel to tell the truth? Who of this country don't, that certain. Ex-Gov. Newell is not the man to hob-nob with Jim Scovel, and Chas. P. Smith, of Trenton, in answer to a telegram the same day, says:

I had not even time to receive your dispatch, receiving your dispatch. Have not authorized the use of my name in connection with any convention.

It there is anything needed to make the "Liberal Republican" movement in this state a force, that being Scovel, who tries to be at the head of the leap into every political movement and the ordinary come-out gloriously at the other end,

The remains of Gen. Robert Anderson, who commanded Fort Sumter at the time of its original bombardment in 1861, have been brought from Italy and were interred at West Point on the 5th of April.

New Yorkers, with all their shrewdness, are easily humbugged. The last sensation is a great sale of watches at such low prices that the jewelers have taken alarm, and combined to demolish the monstrosity.

The Tribune alleges first-class fraud, and in consequence, has a libel suit out against the jeweler.

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The Soldiers' Homestead bill which lately passed both houses of Congress, has been signed by the President and is now a law. Under its provision every person who served in the army or navy nine days, and has since remained loyal, is entitled to a quarter section of land. This is understood to include the militia who were mustered into the service in 1862, and are known as the "three months' men." The claimant may enter on the land by an agent, and the agent may occupy the land, the period of his occupancy being reckoned in the "five years" residence required. This term is further reduced by the period of actual service, or in case of wounded or disabled men, by the period of convalescence. Thus, a man whose service extended over two years will require but three years' residence, either by himself or agent; and a man who enlisted for three years, and was discharged wounded, will require but two years; but at least one year's residence will be necessary in any case, and the claimant must, before the time closes, enter upon the land in person and commence settlement.

The concert in Clark's Hall is announced for Monday evening next. Mrs. Stringer has taken great pains to make it a success, and we have no doubt will be greatly enjoyed.

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Our New York Letter.

WALL STREET IN A PLUTER.—GEN. ROBERT ANDERSON—THE RAVAGES OF THE MAIL-POX.

NEW YORK, April 9th, 1872.

If you step into the Stock Exchange about this time, you will see one of those periodical spasms for which Wall street has become famous. "Erie" has "jupped" from 37 to 68, and men have gone almost wild in their mad race for sudden wealth. Hundreds of fortunes have been made in ten days. Jay Gould is said to have made \$1,000,000. One of the Delmonico waiters has added \$2,500 to his pie. A boot-black put up his "margin" and is now worth a clear thousand.

Sharp-lady living up-town bought "on the fly," and can afford to wear a new silk every day. No one pretends to account for the unexpected rise in the stock, and bulls and bears are alike non-plussed.

A leading banker says the stock is really worth 50; but that figure, it is like a hot poker—to be handled gingerly.

The scene in the Exchange is hundreds of men yelling, crowding, jostling and snapping their fingers in each other's wild eyes reminds one of the *London NURSERY*.

HOOTHOUSE AND WINDOW PLANTS.

An extensive assortment of rare and choice plants adapted to window culture.

FALLOWS & WINTER DRY GOODS.

TRIMMINGS & NOTIONS.

ALL IN LARGE QUANTITY.

HATS AND CAPS.

ALL IN VARIOUS STYLES.

SCARFS, ETC.

ALL IN VARIOUS STYLES.

NECKTIES.

ALL IN VARIOUS STYLES.

SCARFS, ETC.

THE POISONED FLANNEL

The Fatal Discovery on the Border of a Mill-Rhees & Howell Flannel Makers—A Secret Experiment—Extraordinary Success—The Fatal Fabric! (Oh, God! I am Punished!)

(From the New York World.)

modern appliances and so much strict system that the proportion of expense was very materially reduced. The mill Ford-Rhees & Howell, Flannel Makers—A Secret Experiment—Extraordinary Success—The Fatal Fabric! (Oh, God! I am Punished!)

say:

Morgan's flannel is a manufactured product, and your cumbersome system, but I must do more yet. I am pending in one of the civil courts of this State, growing out of the following facts: During 1869, 1870, and 1871 many paragraphs appeared in papers in different parts of the country chronicling cases of poisoning from wearing flannel, usually real flannel. It is since claimed to have been discovered that the diseases so produced were all essentially of one type and never ensued except to persons who have been wearing

flannel of the manufacture of Messrs. Rhees & Howell, Howlet Creek, Pa.

The suit is brought by some of the stockholders of the firm. Morgan's claim is that he has a particular mark of his own, and was called "the Rhees fabric." It was sold only

for trial, and at prices averaging

twenty-five per cent below the market standard for similar qualities, but always in small lots, and to different purchasers. This goods, thus distinctly separated from the common product of the mills, the parties who bring them in claim will be specifically identified.

It is well known that the disease caused by the changes they allege, and indeed brought on the catastrophe of the Rhees & Howell mills.

Then he would go into his laboratory and think and study and experiment until, Morgans said, he expected to see

claimed to have been discovered that the diseases so produced were all essentially of one type and never ensued except to persons who have been wearing

flannel of the manufacture of Messrs. Rhees & Howell, Howlet Creek, Pa.

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It is well known that the disease caused by the changes they allege, and indeed brought on the catastrophe of the Rhees & Howell mills.

"What's that?" said Mr. Rhees.

Morgans shook his head. "It might be thick-milled flannel, but it isn't. I never heard of any cloth like it," answered Mr. Rhees.

"It's a vegetable plant, known as 'water-flannel,' and grows on our mills."

Morgans stared. "Cots!" said he, "if we could only get a good crop of that sort of thing on the ponds, we could let the tariff go to the devil!"

Mr. Rhees did not reply, but placing a bit of the cloth under a microscope, showed Morgans that it was really vegetable flannel, made up of myriads of jointed threads, woven together symmetrically and firmly, so as to give the texture and simulate the actual fabric of a cloth made by machinery.

FLANNEL MADE OF VEGETABLE FIBRE

This was still in the early part of 1869, when Mr. Rhees died. Howell telegraphed to Europe for his son to come and fill his place. When young Rhees returned in 1869—Howell had also died, and the entire management of the concern devolved upon him and Mr. David Morgan, the first young fellow who had come along with the business, for more than twenty-five years.

Mr. Griffith Rhees was about 30 years old when he returned. He had been five years in Europe, most of the time in the University of Berlin, where he had been pursuing a course of technical science and applied chemistry, with the express object of fitting himself for his prospective duties as manufacturer. His chemical studies had ranged over nearly the whole field of that fascinating science.

A paper published in Mr. Rhees' old journal in Halls shows that he had gone curiously back into the empirical and bold dreams of the seventeenth century chemists. He contemplated that "chemistry was emphatic

calculated to make out of it," added Mr. Rhees, "and I have done it."

Morgans' affidavit goes on to recount very circumstantially the processes resorted to by Mr. Rhees to convert the vegetable fabric into a durable cloth, to keep up the strength and continuity of its fibre, and prevent the fungus from undergoing decomposition.

A SECRET

"Now, Morgans," added Mr. Rhees, "you must keep this master a secret, for I am going to perform miracles, and we shall have the hands-burning-us-up-if-it-gets-out. I mean to dispose of the factory, machine, and all; I mean to make our globules manufacture this thing for us, just as we want it, and so cheap, that it will sell, pour for pour, and drive even unwashed wool out of the market!"

Morgans looked at his employer as if he expected to find him truly lunatic. He saw instead a handsome, intelligent fellow, glowing with fine enthusiasm.

"See here," said Mr. Rhees, using his microscope again, do you see this? This cloth is simply vegetable-fibre and starch. Starch is the most unorganized substance, and if I can't establish the conditions precedent to the unlimited production of these globules of starch and their encrapping fibre, it ought to surrender its claims to usefulness. I say this: I already know."

NOW TO MAKE CHEAP CLOTH,

and good cloth, out of this fungus, and I will find means to induce these mill pounds of starch to produce the fungus, just now, how, and as much as we want."

"What will become of the poor hands there? Mr. Rhees?" said Morgans.

"Nonsense!" rejoined his employer, impatiently; "before you can say that any improved process deprives just of labor you'll find that something can come out of nothing. You cannot do that, and you cannot establish the conditions precedent to the useful production of these globules, and their encrapping fibre, it ought to surrender

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NOW TO MAKE CHEAP CLOTH,

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

CHAPTER CXVII.

An act for the better protection of livery stable, boarding and exchange stable keepers.

It is enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, that all livery stable, boarding and exchange stable keepers shall have a lien on all horses and other animals left with them in livery, for board or sale, or exchange; and also upon all carriages, wagons, sleighs and harness, left with them for storage, sale or exchange, for the amount of the bill due to the proprietor of any such stable for the board and keep of any such horse or other animal, and also for such storage, and shall have the right without the process of law, to retain the same, until the amount of such said indebtedness is discharged.

2. And be it enacted, That all property so held by any such livery stable, boarding and exchange stable keeper shall, after the expiration of thirty days from the date of such detention, be sold at public auction; upon a notice of said sale being first published for the space of two weeks in some newspaper circulating in the city or township in which said livery or boarding and exchange stable is situated, and also after five days' notice of said sale set up in five of the most public places in said city or township, and the proceeds of said sale shall be applied to the payment of such lien, and the expenses of such sale; and the balance, if any remaining, shall be paid over to the owner of such property, or his representatives; and if said balance is not claimed by such owner within sixty days after such sale, then the said balance to be paid over to the overseer of the poor-house of said city or township, for the support of the poor.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 5, 1872.

CHAPTER CXVI.

A further supplement to the act entitled "An act to incorporate the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals."

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any person who shall cruelly treat or torture any mule, horse, ox or other animal, shall forfeit and pay the sum of twenty dollars, to be sued for and recovered in an action of debt, with costs of suit by any person or persons in the name of "The New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," before any justice of the peace in any county of this state, who is hereby authorized to hold a court within such county to hear, try, and determine the same according to law.

2. And be it enacted, That any member, officer or agent of "The New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," may take into custody without warrant any person who, within his views, shall cruelly treat or torture any mule, horse, ox, or other animal, and take aid person before the nearest justice of the peace having cognizance of such offence, to be dealt with according to law.

3. And be it enacted, That all actions or proceedings before any justice of the peace under the provisions of this act shall as nearly as may be, be regulated by the provisions of and conducted in the manner prescribed in and by an act entitled "An act constituting courts for the trial of small causes," and the several supplements thereto, and the court held by every justice of the peace for the purpose aforesaid shall be a court of record.

4. And be it enacted, That every justice of the peace shall be empowered on oath, affirmation, or affidavit made according to law, and filed in his office, to at any person has been guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of the first section of this act, to issue a process either in the nature of a warrant or a summons against the person so charged, which process shall, when in the nature of a warrant, be returnable forthwith, and when in the nature of a summons, be returnable in not less than five nor more than fifteen days; that such process all state what act has been violated, and the section thereof, and when and in what manner the same has been violated, and that on the return of such process, or at the time to which the justice shall have adjourned the same, the said justice shall proceed to try the cause and give judgment without the filing of any pleadings, and that the justice, if judgment be rendered against the defendant, shall forthwith issue execution against the goods and chattels a d person of the defendant.

5. And be it enacted, That one-fourth of the penalty prescribed for the violation of the first section of this act, shall be paid by the court to the person making complaint and prosecuting said action, and the residue thereof shall be paid to "The New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," for the use thereof, and that the fees and costs in said actions shall be the same as in other actions brought in the courts for the trial of small causes.

6. And be it enacted, That any reputable person owning real estate in Atlantic City may sign a petition for the granting of a license to keep an inn and tavern in said city, and their signatures shall be valid; and in granting any such license, the city council of said city may charge any license fee not exceeding three hundred dollars, not less than one hundred, and the person receiving the same, need not be certified to be provided with stabling.

7. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 10, 1872.

which may be brought under the provisions of this act.

8. And be it enacted, That in all cities wherein the population shall exceed the number of seventy-five thousand, the president of the society for the prevention of cruelty to animals, when directed so to do by the board of directors of said society, may designate, under his hand and seal of said society, the justice or justices of the peace in said city, before whom only in said city, actions may be brought, in the name of said society to recover the penalty provided by this act; and then and in that case no other justice than those thus designated shall, in said city, take cognizance of said actions.

9. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 5, 1872.

CHAPTER CXLII.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act to revise and amend the charter of Atlantic City," approved March thirteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the state of New Jersey, That the city council of Atlantic City by a majority of votes shall have power to pass and enforce ordinances to take effect in said city, for the following purposes: to declare what shall be considered nuisances in the street, lot, and places in said city; to prevent or remove all nuisances in or upon any streets, lots or enclosures; and further to determine when it shall be necessary for the health of said city or the citizens thereof, that the lots upon which water stagnates shall be filled up by the owner or owners of the same; and order and direct and fix the time within which the same shall be done; and in case the owner or owners shall fail or neglect to fill said lots within the time prescribed by said city council, then the said council may proceed to fill up said lot or lots, and the cost and expense of so doing shall be a lien on said lot or lots for the space of five years, and the said city council may proceed to collect the same either by action of debt or by the sale of such lot or lots from the owner or owners of such real estate or his or their legal representatives, in the same way and manner as by said city charter is provided when owners of real estate refuse to comply with ordinances directing the grading, paving, graveling, flagging and curbing the streets and sidewalks of said city.

2. And be it enacted, That the superintendent of common schools of said city shall be the school treasurer thereof, and shall receive from the tax collector of said city all moneys assessed and by him collected for school purposes of said city, which moneys the tax collector shall pay over to the school treasurer and take his receipt therefor, within the time prescribed by law for collecting the same, and the city treasurer of Atlantic City shall pay over to said school treasurer, and take his receipt therefor, all moneys which he may receive for school purposes, by virtue of any law of this state, immediately after receiving the same.

3. And be it enacted, That the said school treasurer shall pay out no moneys by him so received for school purposes, except upon a written order of the trustees of said city; or a majority of them, which order shall state the purpose for which it is given, and be made payable to the person entitled to receive the money, and be by him or her endorsed.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said school treasurer annually to present to the city council of said city, at their annual meeting, an exhibit of his account in such manner as will show the sources and amount of receipts, the disbursements to whom paid, and for what purpose, and his vouchers, in order that his account may be audited by said council.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of said school superintendent in connection with the trustees to meet at such times and places as the said superintendent shall appoint to examine and license, at their option, under their hand and seal, or a majority of them who shall attend at the time and place as appointed, a person or persons to be teachers of public schools in said city, for such time as they see fit, which license shall specify what grade it is, and may be renewed or revoked by said superintendent and trustees when convened as aforesaid, and no person shall receive any public money for teaching in said city unless possessed of such certificate or license.

6. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said superintendent to visit each public school, and each department thereof, at least once in each quarter, and he shall reconnoiter what to him shall seem for the welfare and prosperity of said schools; and he shall examine all text books for said schools, and when now books are to be purchased, he shall select them.

7. And be it enacted, That for all the duties herein before prescribed for said superintendent, he shall receive a compensation of ten cents per head for each pupil on the school registers of said city, to be paid out of the city treasury as the salaries of other officers of said city are paid.

8. And be it enacted, That any reputable person owning real estate in Atlantic City may sign a petition for the granting of a license to keep an inn and tavern in said city, and their signatures shall be valid; and in granting any such license, the city council of said city may charge any license fee not exceeding three hundred dollars, not less than one hundred, and the person receiving the same, need not be certified to be provided with stabling.

9. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 10, 1872.

COCAINE

A stimulant and narcotic. It is the best stimulant of the mind and body. Sold by all druggists. Powers of sedation. A division of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals may discontinue all suits, and the best remedy of the mind and body. Sold by all druggists. Powers of sedation.

See what \$3.00 Will Do!

ELMIRA

PREMIUM

Land Sale!

For Benefit of City Hospital

\$387,000

IN PRIZES.

1,019 premiums!

SHARES \$3.00 EACH!

Pattison Market.....\$100,000

Pattison Hotel.....35,000

1 Valuable F. rm.....25,000

Residence in 5th ward.....15,000

do 4th ward.....15,000

10 acres of Land adjoining corporation.....15,000

400 city lots in Elmira, at \$300 each.....120,000

1 cash Prize of.....5,000

1.....4,000

1.....3,000

1.....2,000

1.....1,000

4 cash Prizes of \$1000 each.....4,000

2.....800.....1,600

2.....750.....1,500

1.....500

10.....\$300 each.....3,000

10.....250.....2,500

11.....200.....2,200

10.....150.....1,500

10.....100.....1,000

100.....80.....8,000

100.....75.....7,500

99.....50.....4,950

200.....40.....8,000

50.....35.....1,750

Each Shareholder will receive by mail or delivered at the General Office, either of the following beautiful steel engravings: U.S Grant, Evangelie, M. M. (Brick) Pomeroy, or Gen R E Lee, or receipt of three dollars, in addition to a share in the distribution.

DIRECTORS.—Jud Smith, the late Sheriff of Chemung county, N.Y., Israel O' Scudder, Esq.; Elmira, Geo. Bennett, Esq., Horseheads, N.Y.; COMMISSIONERS of Distribution—Hon J B Clark and Maj W R Rathbone, Elmira, N.Y.; DEPOSITORY—Bank of Chemung, Elmira, N.Y.; T. S. PATTISON—Bank of Chemung, Elmira, N.Y.

LAWYERS.—John C. Johnson, attorney at law, Baltimore, Jason P. Woolver, Van Etten, Chemung co., N.Y., U.S. Loan Co., E. M. Posey, U.S. Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., A. B. Galatian, J. P.

DESCRIPTION OF REAL ESTATE.

The Pattison market was built by T. S. Pattison about three years ago, situated one block from the Post Office, Elmira, N.Y., fronting on Market st., three stories high, with hotel known as Market Hotel, attached, seventy-five feet on Market st., running north 200 feet, forming an L, running west 250 feet, fronting on Baldwin st., being 450 feet, with public hall above; 200 feet long, and an office in the centre, with a fire and burglar-proof vault. Market built and fitted up in the most convenient and improved style.

PATTISON HOTEL.—Situated on the corner of Baldwin and Market sts., about 75 feet front on Baldwin and 100 on Market streets.—Suitable barns attached.

FARM.—Situated 2½ miles from Elmira, situated on the lake road, containing 100 acres; good farm buildings, orchard, &c., all in fine state of cultivation.

RESIDENCE.—Fifth Ward, on Penn ave., about 50 feet front and 100 feet deep. A fine residence with modern improvements.

RESIDENCE.—In Fourth ward, situated on Baldwin st., 50 feet front, 100 deep. One block from Post Office.

TEN ACRES LAND.—Adjoining corporation about one mile from post office, with house and barn, suitable for vegetable or building purposes.

400 CITY LOTS.

Manner of Distributing the

Property.

There will be a duplicate number of shares kept and registered; and previous to the distribution, the duplicate numbers of all shares will be placed in an envelope and sealed, and on the day of distribution the premiums, all the sealed envelopes containing the duplicate numbers will be placed in a wheel and be thoroughly mixed, then a number drawn out and the corresponding number will be the first premium mentioned in the above list of premiums, and so on until the premiums distributed. Notice will be published immediately after the distribution takes place, in the principal papers in the country which have given publication, and all persons holding numbers for premiums will be notified by mail. Distribution of premiums taken place at Elmira, N.Y., May 1st '72, or as soon as shares are sold.

All remittances may be sent to Dr. T. S. Pattison, Orders or Greenbacks, all communication addressed to:

T. S. PATTISON,

Bk. Manager and Cor. Soc'y, Elmira, N.Y.

Shares can be procured at the General Office, Elmira, N.Y., at the principal Hotels in M. Y. City and all the large cities in the Union.

Good Reliable Agents wanted

C. COLTON'S

SELECT

FLAVORS,

or the CHOICEST FRUITS and SPICES

One-third of the quantity is more than equal to

the ordinary Extracts, and they are the truest

extracts of the Fruits. A great

variety in the flavor. Dishes are made

with them, and say "This is the best."

Sold by Grocers and Druggists, Wholesale and

J. W. COOTON'S NEW YORK DEPOT

1 Wall St., N.Y.

It has the delicate and refreshing

fragrance of genuine Fruits

Cologne Water, and is indispensable to

the Toilet of the Fair.

TOILET SOAP.

The Toilet of every Lady.

Manufactured by

COLGATE'S EAU-DE-COLOGNE

the Toilet of every Lady.

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