

# The Hammononton Item.

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## "Move On."

The bright, sunny hills keep on flowing  
Along by the "banks and the brook."  
And not one summer blossom stops growing.  
No matter how dark are the days,  
The clouds, too, keep miling and lifting,  
To let the bright sun-arms through;  
These nature by changing and shifting,  
Keeps moving with plenty to do.  
Stand still, and you miss the bright places  
That wait for you further along;  
Stand still, and the blossoms will fade,  
Will wither you miss with its song.  
Move on, with the grand working army,  
That labor with purpose of soul;  
Move on, and the air will grow balmy,  
And victory be yours at the goal.  
Stop back, and there's small hope of winning,  
For courage true fleeth must lend;  
Stop back at the very beginning,  
And where will you be at the end?  
Go forward, young sowers at dawning,  
With gladness and hope to the field;  
Go forward, for sweet at the dawning  
To labor for Autumn's rich yield.  
Great worlds in their orbits are moving,  
And planets unpeopled keep pace;  
While in contrast, all living and loving,  
Dumb life adds its mile to the race.  
Then why, in this busy creation,  
That moves without rest or delay,  
Oh, why, fair young sons of the nation,  
Should man be the laggard to-day?

## New York Correspondence.

New York, Apr. 19, 1877.

### THE BEEF TRADE.

A new trade has sprung up between this country and Europe, which promises to be of enormous benefit to both countries. Beef in London retails at from 22 to 40 cents per pound, which puts it out of the reach of the laboring classes, except as a rarity. The steamer was running from New York to Liverpool with very light cargoes, and the passenger business had dropped off terribly in these hard times. Beef in the carcass had been transported from the West to New York in refrigerator cars, and the thought occurred to some one, "Why not to Europe in refrigerator steamers?" And so steamers were fitted up for the transportation of fresh beef and the business began. Cattle were brought from the far west to Chicago, Toledo, and other principal points, fed on cheap corn, and slaughtered; the carcasses packed in refrigerator cars, brought to New York, put into the hold of the steamers, and in ten days the meat was exposed for sale in London, as fresh and sweet as it was the day it was killed. The effect was tremendous. American beef was sold in London for twelve and fourteen cents a pound, and the monopolists were troubled. They undertook to deny it as inferior, but a trial dispelled that notion, and now England is very largely dependent upon this country for its meat. The effect of this trade upon the country cannot be over-estimated. Already over two and a half millions of dollars worth has been exported, and the trade is increasing with wonderful rapidity. From this time forward, there will be a regular demand for cattle for exportation, and America will have another source of revenue, something more to balance our demand for foreign goods. It will be a big help to our agricultural interest.

### THE VANDERBILT WILL.

The Vanderbilt will is not settled. It was understood that Wm. H. had agreed to give each of the other heirs a million, in addition to what was given to them by their father, and that in consideration all proceedings were to be stopped. He settled with all of them but Mrs. Le Bau and Cornelius. He offered Mrs. Le Bau her money, but as he delayed to settle with Cornelius she refused to take it until he had settled with him. This he has not done, and so it is probable that the whole matter will be reopened. Cornelius' attorneys claim the most gross injustice in the matter, and the way the will is worded William is not compelled to give his brother a cent of money for disposal as he chooses. They claim it makes Cornelius simply the pensioner of his brother's bounty, and indirectly dependent upon him, which, as the father died worth one hundred millions of dollars, they think is rather hard. As the matter looks now there will be a big fight and an ugly one. William appears determined to carry out the provisions of the will and do nothing more, except as he chooses, and good lawyers believe they can break it.

### THE JAWETT TRAGEDY, AND DIRTY.

The entire inefficiency of the police of New York, is shown in the delay in getting anything in relation to the Jawett tragedy. Here were three wealthy men found on the floor of a private office of a great store, two dead and one living, with revolvers and the fragments of a hand-grenade on the floor. What little is known about it was known before the killing. It is known that the younger of the Jawetts was on bad terms with his uncle and the other partner, and that it had been decided to buy him out, and that the meeting that morning was to conclude the arrangement. Who killed the two men and so fearfully wounded the other is not known, and at the present rate of investigation probably never will be. The police either cannot or will not find out anything about it. In Paris the mystery would have been solved in two hours. And speaking of the city authorities, the street commissioners are the last to undergo an overhauling. During the last week it has been very dry and very windy, and the streets have been made well impassable by clouds of the vilest dust that ever filled the air. Dried mud, the offal of thousands of horses, in short, the accumulations of a winter, filled the street. Now the city pays something like

a million a year to have this removed, but it is never done. A few gangs of lousy men scrape it to the sides in pails, and there it lies till the wheels of vehicles pulverize it into an impalpable dust, which the wind takes up and scatters through the air, the fine particles penetrating eyes, ears and clothing to the skin. The drivers of street cars are compelled to wear veils like women, and there are sore eyes enough in New York to make the fortunes of a dozen Mulberry Sellers.

### THE CHARITIES.

are mostly in a bad way. The rogues have fallen out, and terrible facts are coming to the surface. There are grave charges against the managers of St. John's Guild, a half dozen "Homes" are on the gridiron, and a dozen of charities for which large sums of money are contributed every year, have been found to be merely private speculations carried on for the benefit of boards, who use a small part of the contributions for relief and the big balance in salaries, and not to put too fine a point on it, stealings. It is the era of speculation, but it is a pity that the best impulses of the people should be so abused.

### POLITICAL.

President Hayes is carrying out the principles that he announced would govern his administration remorselessly in this city. It has been fashionable for members of Congress and city magnates to quarter their friends upon the custom house in New York, till it was overrun with holders of sinecures. There are thousands of men on the pay-roll of that snug harbor for strikers and broken down politicians from all parts of the State, who never show themselves in the building except on monthly pay-days. Secretary Sherman's explicit orders to cut down the employees to the strict requirements of the business strikes terror to the hearts of the sinecurists, especially as they know it will be done. And the thousands who expected to be placed, but who see that under this administration there is no chance for it, are also indignant. Whenever you hear a gentleman, with a nose at all red, and not addicted to labor, express an opinion that the President's southern policy will prove a failure, ascertain whether he has not been recently dismissed from a custom house, or was not recently an applicant for a position. In this city party lines are being rapidly obliterated among good men, and for that matter among bad ones. For the Democrats who would have had places if Tilden had been elected, join in cursing Hayes, the Republicans who have been unceremoniously turned out. The President can endure the displeasure of both classes.

### BUSINESS.

is not so good as I had expected, but the merchants still hope for a fair spring trade. The settlement of the southern troubles, and the prospect of a good, stable government, they argue, must bring about a revival of business. I do not mean to say that trade is absolutely bad, only it is not what was hoped it would be by this time. There must be a revival very soon. The stock carried by the merchants in the interior are very light, and they must have goods. It is singular that South Carolina merchants have made their appearance here much more freely since the settlement of the troubles in that State. The theatres and other places of amusement are running very light, and the retail trade of the city is down to zero. But we all expect an improvement soon.

### PISTON.

## Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Apr. 18, 1877.

### THE PRESIDENT'S POLICY.

Within the memory of your correspondent, which covers many years of the past, there has not been manifested in political circles at the Capital, so much uncertainty as to the character of the party lines which will hereafter divide the prominent politicians of the country as exists at this hour. Prior to the inauguration of President Hayes no one clearly defined what would be his policy further than what was indicated in the letter of acceptance. In that communication he portrayed, in general terms, the leading objects of his administration if elected, but he did not give utterance to the means he would adopt to secure home rule to the South, nor did he clearly define what his interpretation of home rule would be. The one and the other are now being clearly developed, and it is the approval or disapproval of them by his political friends which furnishes the themes for discussion. All Republicans who worked for the election of President Hayes sincerely desire that success may crown his efforts to restore prosperity to the country; but it is not to be disguised that many of the staunchest of his party apprehend evil results. The President, however, asserts that his policy is only an experiment, and if the future makes it manifest that he has been wrong, he will retrace his steps. Both those who have confidence in the correctness of his views, and those who prognosticate failure are interested. Hence the unusual anxiety expressed by the enthusiastic and the fearful.

### THE OTTOMAN TRIAL.

It has been said that in life nothing is more certain than death, and it may, with equal truth, be said that nothing in the successive events of the day is more uncertain than the yet uncer-

tered verdict of a jury. The second arraignment of Ottoman on an indictment containing three counts, the first of which was for the larceny of \$47,000 from the Treasury of the United States, the second for receiving the same, knowing it to have been stolen, and the third for participation in the embezzlement, has terminated, as did the first trial in the disagreement of the jury. As to the first count, the jury was unanimous for acquittal, but as to the second and third there were eleven who voted in favor of a verdict of not guilty, and stubbornly refused to be guided by the remaining one. Results like this tend to make trial by jury a mere farce. Notwithstanding the community believe that Ottoman is chargeable with a guilty knowledge of the criminal transaction, and that he was in possession of a large part of the stolen money, there seems to be an absurdity in the fact that one juror out of twelve can defeat the rendering of a verdict.

### CHAMBERLAIN'S ABDICATION.

The succumbing of Chamberlain after he arrived at Columbia, and found that he would have no support from his fellow Republican State officials, but, if he continued the contest, he would have to do it single-handed, reminds us of an anecdote told of a brave soldier named O'Brien, at the battle of Brandywine during the revolutionary war. O'Brien was busily engaged loading and firing his musket, thinking only of killing as many of the red coats as possible, when his regiment was ordered to retreat, but which movement was not perceived by him, so engrossed was he with the business on hand. The result was that he was surrounded and taken prisoner, much to his astonishment. Looking around him in surprise and not seeing any of his comrades he exclaimed, "be jabbers, where's the rest of us?" The reader can apply the simile.

### BEN. WADE'S LETTER.

To those in Washington who have an intimate acquaintance with Ben. Wade, of Ohio, and are familiar with his eccentricities, the text of his letter addressed to one of his friends here, in which he said to have criticized with some severity the President's southern policy, is looked for with some anxiety. All accord to the ex senator the full measure of honesty, although he may express himself in language "rough yet strong." His long and eventful public life, the consistency which has marked his political career, and his devotion to the interests of his party give him a prominent position among Republican leaders. Free expression of opinion by the representative men of the Republican organization is, at this time, not only admissible but commendable. No Republican will or should lose standing because of an outspoken expression of his convictions. Ostracism will not follow admonition, if the latter be given for the public good.

### THE TURKO-RUSSIAN WAR.

It is characteristic of the people of this country to express strong sympathy with one or other nation engaged in open war. During the Franco Prussian war, which was declared on July 15, 1870, and terminated February 15, '71, lasting 210 days, the preponderance of sympathy in the United States was with Germany. This may be accounted for mainly from the fact that a large part of our citizens of foreign birth is composed of emigrants from that land. This consideration over-ruled the feeling of gratitude to France for her efficient aid in our early struggle for independence.

In the coming contest, if it be confined to the two nations which precipitate it, our best wishes will be for the success of the Russian arms. This may be traced to more than one cause. There are but very few from either country who have made homes on our soil, but Russia has been our fast friend under all circumstances, and we naturally feel kindly towards her. On the other hand, Turkey is looked upon as a barrier to the progress of Christian civilization. Her form of government and the peculiar traits of character which distinguish her people from other Europeans are distasteful to us. In the fierce strife about to be inaugurated we will rejoice, as a nation, to know that victory has perched upon the Russian banner. In no city in the United States will this preference be manifested with more enthusiasm than at the Capital.

### WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

In view of the fact that the public interest requires the completion of many public improvements, to accomplish which it will require a large amount of labor, it needs no argument to prove that when wages are at a low figure it is advisable to prosecute the work. There is a double reason why this should be done now. It would be more economical to do so, and in addition it would relieve a vast amount of suffering resulting from the forced idleness of a large number of our people who would rather work than beg bread.

### BYA.

## Rural Topics.

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

### THE BEST SALT FOR BUTTER.

At a late meeting of the National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association in Chicago, the question came up in regard to the best salt for dairy use, and the decision was that Ashton's Liverpool is the best. I quote a few re-

marks: "Several members said they had formerly used Ashton's but of late they had been unable to get the genuine imported salt; and they had changed, some to Boston salt, others to Onondaga, still others to Western brands or other Liverpool makes. Mr. Thos. Webster of Samuel Thompson's Nephews, New York, the agents for Ashton's salt for fifty years, satisfied the Convention that the salt was up to its previous high standard or quality, and was the same in all respects that it always had been. He said there always had been and was still a secret process employed in the manufacture of Ashton's salt which no other salt makers possessed. His firm was bent upon prosecuting every man who sold or offered any counterfeit of Ashton's brand which, he knew, had been extensively pirated." I advise dairymen to obtain this salt, if possible, as I have used it for better many years. It sells at about one dollar per sack more than other kinds; but a sack will salt 1800 lbs. of butter; and what is one dollar saved on that quantity; while, perhaps, you will lose \$60 or \$70 in the price of it, if poor salt be used?

### ARTIFICIAL BUTTER.

There is an article called "oleomargarine" now being manufactured extensively and sold as butter. It is reported from good authority that 3,000 firkins of it are made weekly in the vicinity of New York, to say nothing of what is made elsewhere; and that it is preferred by hotel keepers, and keepers of restaurants, to real butter of the common grades. Mr. Willard, the editor of the Dairy Department of the Rural New Yorker, says:

The process of manufacturing oleomargarine butter has so far perfected the grain and flavor that many persons do not readily detect the difference between it and ordinary butter, which it is often preferred to the common grades of the genuine article. What, then, would be the result of this state of things, or what should we naturally expect? Would it not have a demoralizing influence on the butter trade—reducing prices of the genuine article? Indeed, may not the extraordinary weakness manifested in the butter market at the present time be in some measure attributable to the oleomargarine production? If its manufacture goes on increasing in the ratio that it has during the past year or so, the butter dairymen of the country may well fear for their interests, for they have a dangerous competitor in this new substitute, not only in the home markets, but in the markets of the world. In our daily market reports, our readers will have observed that oleomargarine, or artificial butter, is quoted in the London markets at a price not much below American; and we are informed that immense quantities of this article are constantly being put into British consumption. That the article has already obtained a strong foothold in English markets cannot be doubted, and from what we can learn, it is likely to be permanently retained as an article of food under the name of "Margarine."

### MILK ROOMS.

The quantity of cream produced by milk depends greatly on the situation of the milk room. A cool, airy room in the cellar, if it be high and well ventilated, and on the north side, answers the purpose very well. But the floor should be cemented, and no odors of decayed vegetables should be allowed to enter it. Milk rooms are often constructed above ground, sometimes connected with the dwelling, and sometimes separate; but they should always be shaded by trees or otherwise. When the large modern pans are used, an out door room is preferable to a cellar, especially if the water from a cool spring can be brought underground and made to circulate under and around the pans.

### BREEDING MARKS.

The best age of mares for breeding is from six to twelve years; but they often produce colts when fifteen to eighteen years. It is a doubtful policy to allow old, broken down mares to breed unless they possess some remarkable good qualities, because a valuable horse can be raised, worth from \$200 to \$500, as cheaply as one worth \$50. In horse like produce like too unwarily to spend much money in raising poor animals. Broken wind, spavin, ringbone, founder, and blindness in a dam is transmissible to the colt. So, also, is the temper and defects in her form. One of the best English writers on this subject says: "Breed as much as possible with pure blood of the right kind, and breed what is technically called up, not down; that is, by breeding the mare to a male superior, not inferior blood to her self; except where it is desired to breed like to like, for the purpose of perpetuating a pure stream of any particular variety which is useful. A half-bred mare should never be put to a half-bred stallion, as in that case the product in nine cases out of ten degenerates below the dam, whereas if she be bred to a thorough-bred stallion, the product will be superior. Another error is, to breed from mares that have become noted for their speed. Some persons will pick up some long-legged, broken down, trotting mare, which could perhaps trot her mile in 2.30 thinking to produce something very fine. Nothing can be more ill-judged, as in the majority of instances it is sure to end in disappointment. A mare, with all the best blood in her veins, if she has not got good shape and good points, is not fit for a stallion."

### EXPERIMENTS WITH PHOSPHATE.

At a meeting of the western New York Farmers Club, a member reported that in 1874 he used 150 lbs. of phosphate to the acre on a field of barley, and secured 47 1/2 bushels per acre against 15 1/2 bushels where the phosphate was not used. In 1875, on two-rowed barley, he raised 42 5/8 bushels, against 15 5/8 on land not so manured. He believes in special fertilizers, and proposes the coming year to use 500 lbs. of phosphate on potatoes; then mix 100 lbs. with wood ashes and apply in the hill. Another member said: "We ought to know what we buy the special fertilizer for—if for potatoes, buy a fertilizer rich in potash—if for wheat, one rich in phosphoric acid."

### TURKEYS.

Turkeys should not be bred in-and-in longer than two or three years, when a change of males is necessary. Hens about a year old are best for breeding, but they often lay 40 or 50 eggs before setting. Older hens lay less. Remove the eggs daily, leaving a China egg in the nest. All that are to be allowed to sit, should hatch by the first of June. Every young turkey under four weeks old should be gathered to its fold before sundown and shut in. Learn them to be gentle, so that you can pick them up and put them under their mother's wings, if

necessary. "When hatching," says a writer on turkeys, "remove the shells from the nest and allow them to remain twenty four hours after hatching before feeding. For the first two or three days I keep them on the old nest, as it is all warm throughout, and feed on thick custard, with a proportion of one part egg and the other new milk, I keep them on this food for nearly a week and allow little or no run for them, and then only in the warmer portion of the day. Keep them clean, dry, and warm (and they will bear a goodly amount of heat), well fed, and they will keep quiet and repay you for this extra care, that at the first outlook may appear like foolishness, but it is not. When they are about a week old I began to wean them away from custard and introduced whole buckwheat, and allow more run. When commencing to feed buckwheat, do not forget to furnish water for beverage, or thick, sour milk, and clam or oyster shells broken fine. The old-fashioned idea of raising turkeys on corn alone, and allowing them to range from one end of the farm to the other has exploded."

### COMMENCING FRUIT GROWING.

A Western small fruit grower says: "I commenced the business on an income of \$100 a year; now it is \$3,000. My market has been mostly in our small towns near home. And it is astonishing what an amount of fruit can be sold in our small towns of from 500 to 5,000 inhabitants, and at paying prices too. But as some one who reads this may think he will try the business too, I would just say 'go slow, at first.' That's good, and remember it takes years to become successfully established in small fruit growing, and then the profits may be light. Your land is to be first put in good condition. Apply the manure liberally, even if you have enough for one acre only. 'Go slowly.' Obtain the best varieties of fruits, as far as in your power, and be satisfied to make a mere living. Beware of setting varieties that are not adapted to your climate. For instance, raspberries that may be very successful in one place may not be worth anything in another locality, and the same is true, in some degree with strawberries, blackberries, grapes, &c."

### MANURE FOR FRUIT TREES.

The Western New York Horticultural Society lately discussed the question of manure for fruit trees. One member said that he had used superphosphate of lime with good results. Another member said that he had seen more benefit resulting from superphosphate the second year than the first, especially when the first was a dry season. Another member preferred wood ashes. He once used 1,800 bushels of leached ashes on the sandy soil of his orchard and vineyard, with very great advantage, applying it at the rate of 300 bushels per acre. The quality as well as size and yield of fruit was much improved. Another member considered barnyard manure as the most profitable fertilizer for fruit trees, as it furnishes all the elements required for growth and fertility. Fruit-growers should therefore manufacture all the manure they can, by keeping horses, cattle, pigs, poultry, and gathering up all the litter, &c., for the manure pile. Some people are liable to make mistakes in using stimulating manures as fertilizers for fruit crops.

### DARK STABLES.

It is an established fact that dark stables tend to produce blindness in animals. A veterinary surgeon says: "Darkness produces blindness, because nature is outraged in the fact that the sight of the eyes is destroyed by want of light to present objects properly to the vision, and thus, by continued inactivity, producing blindness. Even so is blindness, or imperfect vision, produced by an over-action of light upon the retina of the eye, as is always the case when light is admitted by a window, directly in front of the horse. Nothing is worse than this light so admitted. Nature is outraged, and as a penalty we have nervous, fretful horses, shyers, cribbers, balkers, runaways, and anything but a reliable, pleasant horse."

The great importance of a settlement of the unfortunate controversies in South Carolina and Louisiana so that the dual governments in each may be resolved into one, and that the right one, may be estimated from the comparatively fortunate termination of the late difficulties in Florida. All information from that section represents that the people are now enjoying peace and are successfully developing the magnificent resources of the State. This is not a result of the ascendancy of a particular party in the state government, but as a consequence of the settlement of a contention that had diverted public attention from the prosecution of home industries. We hope in the near future to witness like results in South Carolina and Louisiana. This will come if the voice of a majority, legally expressed through the ballot-box, be permitted to direct public affairs within each State. If "bull-dozing" be frowned down, if threats be scoffed-at as idle words, and if the rights be held up by the strong arm of the General Government, the sum of prosperity will soon gladden the people of these unhappy States. It is the duty of the National Administration to recognize and uphold that State government in each which the majority of legal votes created. We have no confidence in the result.

A couple of years ago the Democratic Governor of New Hampshire, to give his party power, refused to certify the election of a Republican State Senate because he had been elected as Nat. Head, when his full name was Nathaniel, and gave the certificate to his Democratic competitor. Now see how the ableman comes home to roost. Frank Jones, Dem., has been elected to Congress, but the man's full name is Franklin. The governor is a Republican. Suppose he should upon the Democratic precedent give the certificate to Frank's competitor. Could the Democracy complain? Yet it would be no more a wrong in this case than in that of Nat. Head.







[illegible]







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245 Walworth Avenue,  
Philadelphia.

# 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 \$21,000,000  
Send for list of rates before insuring elsewhere.

**INSURE IN THE**  
**Co-Operative Mutual**

**LIFE**  
**INSURANCE COMPANY,**

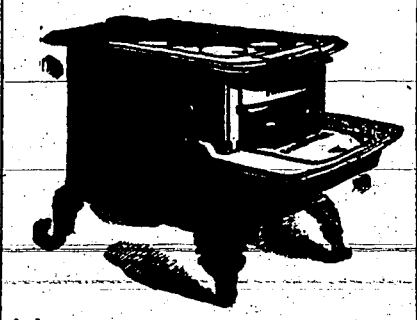
OF THE  
County of Lancaster, Pa.

The Best and Cheapest Life Insurance in the World.

Everybody can make provision in case of death.  
STRICTLY MUTUAL. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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

## 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,**  
**HENRY BOWER**

Manufacturing Chemist  
GRAY'S FERRY ROAD, PHILA.,  
has constantly on hand and for sale

POTASH SALTS for MANURE,  
Sulphate Ammonia for Manure,

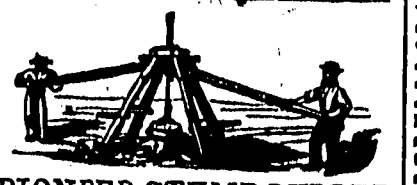
ALSO,  
SOLE PROPRIETOR & MANUFACTURER OF

**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 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:**  
39 SOUTH WATER ST., PHILADELPHIA  
109 SOUTH STREET BALTIMORE,  
For sale by  
Geo. Elving. A. G. Clark



**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, \$45.00.  
NO. 2 " 35.00.

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

For particulars send for circulars.  
G. W. PRESSEY,  
Hammonton, N. J. Inventor & Manufacturer.

**CURL & BRO.**  
PRODUCE  
Commission Merchants  
N. Delaware Ave. Market,  
(Foot of Vine Street)  
Philadelphia.

Berries a Specialty. Fair dealing and prompt returns.

# Camden & Atlantic R.R. Winter Arrangements, 1876.

| DOWN TRAINS       |       |       |        |        |
|-------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| LEAVE             | Final | Mail  | Accom. | Accom. |
| Vine St. Wharf    | 7:30  | 8:00  | 8:00   | 8:00   |
| Cooper's Point    | 7:40  | 8:15  | 8:15   | 8:15   |
| Knight's Siding   | 8:34  | 8:34  | 8:34   | 8:34   |
| Haddonfield       | 8:50  | 8:50  | 8:50   | 8:50   |
| Absecon           | 9:12  | 9:12  | 9:12   | 9:12   |
| Kirkwood          | 9:15  | 9:15  | 9:15   | 9:15   |
| Berlin            | 9:45  | 9:45  | 9:45   | 9:45   |
| Atco              | 10:10 | 10:10 | 10:10  | 10:10  |
| Waterford         | 10:35 | 10:35 | 10:35  | 10:35  |
| Ancoats           | 10:45 | 10:45 | 10:45  | 10:45  |
| Winslow           | 11:05 | 11:05 | 11:05  | 11:05  |
| Vineland Junction | 11:10 | 11:10 | 11:10  | 11:10  |
| Hammonton         | 11:40 | 11:40 | 11:40  | 11:40  |
| DaCosta           | 11:55 | 11:55 | 11:55  | 11:55  |
| Elwood            | 12:20 | 12:20 | 12:20  | 12:20  |
| Egg Harbor        | 1:00  | 1:00  | 1:00   | 1:00   |
| Pomona            | 1:25  | 1:25  | 1:25   | 1:25   |
| Absecon           | 2:05  | 2:05  | 2:05   | 2:05   |
| Atlantic arrive   | 2:30  | 2:30  | 2:30   | 2:30   |

| UP TRAINS         |       |       |        |        |
|-------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|
| LEAVE             | Final | Mail  | Accom. | Accom. |
| Atlantic          | 6:20  | 11:30 | 8:30   | 8:30   |
| Absecon           | 6:40  | 12:05 | 8:40   | 8:40   |
| Pomona            | 6:51  | 12:30 | 8:52   | 8:52   |
| Egg Harbor        | 7:03  | 1:00  | 9:05   | 9:05   |
| Elwood            | 7:15  | 1:25  | 9:15   | 9:15   |
| DaCosta           | 7:24  | 1:40  | 9:25   | 9:25   |
| Hammonton         | 6:50  | 7:35  | 2:15   | 2:15   |
| Vineland Junction | 6:58  | 7:35  | 2:30   | 2:30   |
| Winslow           | 6:10  | 7:39  | 2:40   | 2:40   |
| Ancoats           | 6:16  | 7:44  | 2:50   | 2:50   |
| Waterford         | 6:27  | 7:50  | 3:10   | 3:10   |
| Atco              | 12:30 | 4:32  | 3:35   | 3:35   |
| Berlin            | 12:42 | 4:40  | 3:47   | 3:47   |
| White Horse       | 12:55 | 4:58  | 3:50   | 3:50   |
| Ashland           | 1:04  | 5:04  | 4:02   | 4:02   |
| Haddonfield       | 1:14  | 5:15  | 4:24   | 4:24   |
| Knight's Siding   | 1:40  | 5:49  | 4:52   | 4:52   |
| Cooper's Point    | 1:40  | 5:49  | 4:52   | 4:52   |
| Vine St.          | 1:50  | 5:59  | 5:00   | 5:00   |

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

**H. E. BOWLES, M. D.,**  
21-17  
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 usual  
anywhere, nothing can be offered more favorably  
to the insured. The cost being about ten cents  
on the hundred dollars per year to the insured  
on ordinary risks, and from fifteen to twenty-five  
cents per year on hazardous properties, which is  
less than one third of the lowest rates charged by  
stock companies, on such risks—the other two-  
thirds being 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 assessment  
having ever been made, being now more  
than thirty years, that saving would amount to  
more than

One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars

**The Losses by Lightning.**

Where the property is not set on fire, being  
less than one cent per year to each member,  
are paid without extra charge, and extended 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. ISBARD, May's Landing, N. J.