

The Hammonton Item.

Devoted to the Interests of Hammonton.

VOL V--NO. 19.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, MAY 20, 1876.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Business Cards.

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HAMMONTON, N. J.
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PIONEER STUMP PULLER

Having reserved the right to manufacture and
sell this Favorite Machine in the counties of
Camden, Burlington, Ocean, Atlantic and Cape
May, I hereby give notice that I am prepared
to fill orders at following rates:

NO. 1 MACHINE, \$65.00.

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

For particular and general information,
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[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

CHAPTER I.

An Act to prescribe the notice to be given of applications to the Legislature for Laws, when notice is required by the Constitution.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever by the constitution, as now amended notice of the intention to apply for the passage of any bill is required, such notice shall contain a correct statement of the general object of said bill, and shall be signed by at least one of the parties who intend to apply for the passage of such bill, and shall be published in at least one of the newspapers printed and published in every county wherever said bill is, or is likely to take effect, and if no paper be printed and published in said county, then in newspaper printed and published in some adjoining county.

2. And be it enacted, That for the passage of any bill for which application shall be made to the legislature now sitting, such notice shall be published at least once in each week, for four consecutive weeks next preceding the day prescribed for the first assembling of the legislature in which such bill shall be introduced.

3. And be it enacted, That after the session of the legislature now sitting, the notice required by the first section of this act shall be published at least once in each week, for four consecutive weeks next preceding the day prescribed for the first assembling of the legislature in which such bill shall be introduced.

4. And be it enacted, That proof of the publication, required hereby shall be made by an oath or affirmation in writing made by the publisher, or authorized agent of such publisher, or every newspaper in which such publication was made, containing a copy of the notice published, which shall be presented with such bill when introduced, and, after the final vote upon said bill, shall be filed and deposited by the officers of the legislature in whose hands the same may be, in the office of the secretary of state, there to remain.

5. And be it enacted, That after the adjournment of each legislature the secretary of state shall record, in well bound books to be provided by him for that purpose, every proof that relates to any such bill as has become a law; and such books, or any copy of either of them, shall be received in evidence in any place and for any purpose for which the original proof would be received, in so same as the original thereof, and the publication of any law in the pamphlet laws published by the state shall be prima facie evidence that the notice required by the constitution has been duly given.

6. And be it enacted, That if any one shall falsely swear, or affirm in the making of the proof aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and on conviction thereof shall be liable to all the penalties prescribed by law therefor.

7. And be it enacted, That all acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved January 26, 1876.

CHAPTER II.

An Act to provide for the Registration of Persons entitled to the Right of Suffrage in cases of Special Elections.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cases where a vacancy or vacancies have occurred, or shall hereafter occur, by reason of death, failure to qualify or other legal disability, in offices which are filled at general state elections and annual municipal elections and special elections, half a year thereafter to fill such vacancy or vacancies in incorporated cities containing, according to the census of the year one thousand and eight hundred and seventy, more than twenty thousand inhabitants, there shall be a registration of all persons entitled to the right of suffrage therein, respectively, as hereinafter provided.

2. And be it enacted, That the judges of election in the several wards or election districts into which said wards are or may be divided, shall constitute a board of registry and shall, as members thereof, severally take and subscribe an oath or affirmation before an officer authorized to administer oaths and affirmations, faithfully and impartially to discharge all the duties under this act according to the extent of their ability, which oath or affirmation shall be entered on the register.

3. And be it enacted, That at least five days before the day fixed in and by this act for the meeting of said boards of registry to prepare a revised and corrected register as hereinabove recited, the city clerk of every such city as a census shall cause to be published in each of the daily new-papers of such city, and continued therefrom, at least three days, a public notice of the time and place of revising and correcting such register and holding such special election in the several wards or election districts into which said wards shall or may be divided, which place of revising and correcting such register as hereinabove recited, and holding such election, shall be the same.

4. And be it enacted, That the boards of registry provided for in this act shall meet in the place designated in such notice, on Saturday next preceding the time fixed for such special election, at seven o'clock in the morning and shall remain in session until eight o'clock in the evening (but may take any necessary recess not exceeding one hour during that time), for the purpose of revising and correcting the revised and corrected register prepared for the general election immediately preceding (taking the certified copy thereof) if at the city clerk of every such city as aforesaid, at which said meeting the said board of registry shall add to and register the names and residences of all persons entitled to the right of suffrage in the election district at such special election, and who shall appear in person before them; and they shall cross through the name of any person who shall be shown, after a fair opportunity to be heard, not to be entitled to a vote therein by reason of non-residence or otherwise; and upon the final completion of said register the said board of registry shall publicly announce and certify on the register the number of names entered thereon, and on the Monday following such meeting shall cause certified copies of the list of registered voters to be forwarded to the city clerk of each town, and to the commissioners of each township, and the president of the primary school in each

meeting shall have been held and another certified copy of such names shall be filed with the city clerk, and be open for public inspection; and if any person shall wilfully tear down, remove or deface any list of names posted pursuant to this act, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction to be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

5. And be it enacted, That the register shall contain a list of the persons entitled to the right of suffrage in the election district, arranged in the alphabetical order of their surnames in such a manner as to show the names at full length, the residence by the number (if there be a number), and the name of the street, court or alley, or other location of the dwelling place of each person.

6. And be it enacted, That the clerks of election of the various wards or election districts into which the wards are or may be divided, shall attend said meeting of the board of registry, and act as clerks of said boards, procure and furnish the register, make the entries therein and prepare the certified lists for posting and filing; provided, that in case of the absence of the clerk, from sickness or otherwise, said board may appoint a temporary substitute.

7. And be it enacted, That the proceedings of the board of registry shall be open to the public, and all persons entitled to the right of suffrage in the election district shall be entitled to be freely heard in relation to the revision and correction of the registry.

8. And be it enacted, That any member of the board of registry may, at said meeting of the board, administer the oaths and affirmations required by law for testing and determining the qualifications of electors and their right to be registered, and that whoever shall swear or affirm falsely in relation thereto shall be deemed guilty of perjury, and suffer the punishment prescribed therefor.

9. And be it enacted, That any person who shall cause or procure his name to be registered in more than one election district, or shall cause or procure his name to be registered, knowing that he is not entitled to vote in the ward or election district wherein said registry is made, at such special election to be held therein, or who shall falsely represent any registered voter, shall be punished for each and every such offense by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

10. And be it enacted, That said register, after being revised and corrected, shall be carefully and safely preserved by the board of registry, for use by the members thereof as judges of election on the day of election, and no person shall be allowed to vote unless his name shall be found on the register; and if any member of the board of registry shall refuse to register any person legally entitled to vote, or shall, at the said meeting of the board of registry, refuse to the name of any person who shall not have appeared before the board to require the registry of his name, or be shown to have been a legal voter in the ward or district at the last preceding general election, or if when acting as judge of election on the day of election, shall receive the vote of any person whose name shall not appear on the revised and corrected register, he shall be punished, on conviction for every such offense, by a fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment for a term not exceeding two years, or both, in the discretion of the court.

11. And be it enacted, That on the day of election the clerk of election shall keep the usual poll list, and one of the judges shall check on the register the name of the person voting, and the after the canvass of the votes, the poll list and the register so kept and checked shall be attached together, and shall, within three days thereafter, be filed with the clerk of the county, if such special election be held to fill a vacancy occurring in an office filled at general state elections, and with the city clerk, if such special election be held to fill a vacancy occurring in an office filled at general state elections, and with the city clerk, if such special election be held to fill a vacancy occurring in an office filled at annual municipal elections.

12. And be it enacted, That the expenses incurred under this act shall be paid by the electors, to which it applies; that the clerk of election and each of the members of the board of registry and each judge of election shall receive three dollars per day for his service under this act; provided, that compensation shall not be paid for more than four days in respect to such election.

13. And be it enacted, That eight hours shall constitute a day's labor on any day wherein any general or municipal election shall be held.

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

Approved, February 2, 1876.

RURAL TOPICS.

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

REARING STRAWBERRIES.

The way to obtain seedling strawberries is as follows: When the berries are fully ripe take the variety you desire to experiment on (and the poorer may produce as good seedlings as the best, as "like does not produce like" in this case) and wash the fruit in just enough dry sand to separate the seed, so that they can be sown "sand and all." Prepare a small bed made rich with well-rotted manure, and thoroughly mixed with the soil; and if not in a shady place it must be protected from the rays of the sun in some way. Sow your seed in a broadcast way, and cover with finely pulverized soil about an eighth of an inch deep, packing down the earth with the back of a spade.

For a quart of berries mashed in sand a bed three feet square would be large enough. In about two weeks the plants will come up, and the bed must be kept constantly moist and shaded. In the fall the plants will require careful protection for winter; and the next spring they should be set in beds where they will bear fruit the third year. Every plant will be a distinct variety; and you may, perhaps, get three or four very similar kinds. In several beds I have in my company, and considerable part of the property, where

GROWING CROPS IN ORCHARDS.

It is decidedly advisable to cultivate apple orchards for the first five or six years, manuring well, and keeping the ground free of grass and weeds around the trunks of the trees.

Potatoes are one of the best crops that can be grown in a young orchard. Corn is also good while the trees are small. Some farmers crop their old orchards to advantage, plowing rather shallow near the trees, so as not to disturb the roots; but as a general rule old orchards should be kept in grass; and "orchard" grass is very good for such places, as it grows well in the shade.

An old farmer says: "I have an apple orchard of seven and a quarter acres that has been set seventeen years and is most of it in

very fine, healthy condition, and I have plowed and cultivated it every year, I think, but twice since it was planted; those two it was seeded to clover and timothy, and yielded two good crops of hay each of the two years.

The trees have now become so large that the crops have not been raised in the orchard do not amount to very much, but taking the time from the first planting of the trees, I think I have raised as large an amount of crops on the land occupied by the orchard as on any equal number of acres of my farm."

COVERING FODDER CORN.

In sowing fodder corn in drills, a good way

to manage the covering, is to cover with a plow, forming a small ridge over the corn. Then make a smoother, as follows: Take a hemlock joist 4x4 inches, cut it in three 4 feet pieces, then lay down the pieces forming a square, the pieces being about 2 feet apart, then cover the top with boards nailed strong. In one end of

one of the outside pieces, bore a hole to admit a small chain to hitch the whippletree to. We will suppose the corn has been covered about a week, and is well sprouted. Now take your "drag," put a large flat stone upon it in front of your horse to it, and go over the ground crosswise of the ridges. This will smooth the land splendidly, the corn will come up immediately, or within 48 hours, the weeds will all be destroyed; and frequently the crops will require but little, or no after cultivation. It is necessary to watch the germination of the corn, and drag it at the right stage of its growth, to be determined by the heat of the weather. This kind of ridging is also excellent for smoothing the ridges over potatoes covered with a plow, in 15 to 20 days after being planted; and the ground is left as free of weeds as was when the potatoes were planted.

SMALL FRUITS IN GARDENS.

But few people seem to know the value of small fruits to a family when grown in their own gardens. You commence with strawberries; they continue about a month. You pick, perhaps from six to twelve quarts a day. You have them on your table as a dessert, if you please, at noon, and your tea-table is loaded with them at evening, and you want little else but your bread and butter. Your family consume in one way or another about eight quarts a day, and while they last, no medicine for bodily ailments are required, as a quart of strawberries daily will generally dispel all ordinary diseases not settled permanently in the system. After strawberries, raspberries come to continue about three weeks; then we have blackberries where the climate is not too cold for the cultivated varieties; then the currants ripen, which remain till the early grapes mature; and taking the season through any family with a half acre of land in a garden can grow small fruits that make country life delightful, and at the same time hundreds of dollars can be saved in the supply of the table, as the writer knows from 40 years' experience.

THE ITEM.

H. E. BOWLES, M. D., Editor & Prop.
SATURDAY, MAY 26, 1876.
HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC Co., N. J.

The County Convention,

Called to meet at Egg Harbor City, met according to call, and called to order by G. W. Rich, Dr. H. E. Bowles was elected Chairman, and S. C. Abertson, Secretary. The object of the Convention was stated, and the cities, towns and townships were called, and the following gentlemen were nominated and chosen as delegates to the State Convention at Trenton: - Abescon, T. P. Waters and J. G. Babcock, alternate; Atlantic City, Newton Keim and J. L. Bryant, alternate; Buena Vista, A. Pancoast and J. P. Spofford, alternate; Egg Harbor City, A. Stephany and A. C. Morganweck, alternate; Egg Harbor Township, J. S. Adams and Elijah Price, alternate; Guttenway Township, L. H. Ashley and S. V. Adams, alternate; Hammonton, Geo. Elvins and Dr. H. E. Bowles, alternate; Hamilton, Wm. Moore, Jr., and J. E. P. Abbott, alternate; Millville, G. W. Rich and John Langham, alternate; Mewmouth, John Godfrey and Henry Collins, alternate. An expression of the feeling of those present gave a decided preference for J. G. Blaine for President. Two townships were not represented.

State Convention.

The Convention met at Trenton, in Taylor Hall, on Wednesday, at 12 m., and was called to order by Joseph Coutts, Esq. Mr. A. Mills, was made temporary Chairman, and J. W. Newlin, Secretary. After the Committees were appointed, it was evident that any other good man would be supported. The delegates will not go to the National Convention pledged to any man.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, May 15, 1876.

THEIR TRUST TO BRISTOW.

A parcel of shyster-politicians seem determined to nominate Bristow, whether of not. The Union League Club is an aristocratic affair, made up entirely of republicans, and is supposed to represent republican sentiment in the order. Atlantic taking the card, declared his preference by casting her ten votes for Gen. Sewell, Hon. Jarrard, Hon. Hobart, and Gen. Geo. A. Halley. With the exception of Jarrard, these gentlemen received nearly the whole vote. Hon. F. A. Potts, was the successful man, in place of Levi D. Jarrard. Their alternates are John W. Griggs, B. G. Clark, E. L. Dobbins, and James A. Schultz against Jarrard. The selection is an excellent one, and cannot be bettered. The fourteenth delegates, and their alternates were then elected, and are as follows:

First District—R. S. Leaming, W. E. Potter. Alternates—F. F. Patterson and Major Acton.

Second District—Ferdinand W. Rockling and James N. Stratton. Alternates—Hon. George Horner and Joseph Carr.

Third District—Wm. A. Newell and W. J. Magie. Alternates—Jonathan Edgar, John A. Howland.

Fourth District—John L. Blair, Isidore N. Dilts. Alternates—C. A. Skillman, Obediah P. Armstrong.

Fifth District—Henry C. Pitney, J. W. Jones. Alternates—George Richards and Cornelius L. Blauvelt.

Sixth District—J. L. Blake, S. V. G. Van Rensselaer. Alternates—S. Morrow and James W. Grover.

Seventh District—H. K. Kendrick, M. T. Newbold. Alternates—John T. Jenney, Henry F. White.

The following is the pith of the expression of sentiment as given by the Convention:

By one of those accidents which men who fight must meet, a Democratic majority has obtained control of one branch of the National Government. During six months of immoderate and frivolous debate, all the Appropriation Bills have been neglected, and the country would be on the verge of bankruptcy were it not for the calm foresight of the preceding Republican House. Nothing but impotence and act and scandal has come from the present. The question presented for your consideration is whether this reign of corruption, of ignorance, and vulgarity shall be extended to the Senate or the Executive Departments. New Jersey will not consent, therefore, without any resolution, save that which has become part of our souls, and is woven into the

fibres of our hearts from a long struggle in war and reconstruction, in costly expenditure in war and honest willingness to pay dollar for dollar, in the soul of the country, every debt contracted in the terrible conflict forced upon us by the insane policy of the Democratic Party; we, the Republicans of New Jersey, strong in our faith, standing shoulder to shoulder in the ranks, united and invincible, send our delegates to the Republican National Convention, without other instructions than that there shall be no compromise of principle. We demand a purity in the public service, honest money, a legal tender that can be redeemed in gold and silver. We insist upon free and non-sectarian schools as delegates to the State Convention at Trenton: - Abescon, T. P. Waters and J. G. Babcock, alternate; Atlantic City, Newton Keim and J. L. Bryant, alternate; Buena Vista, A. Pancoast and J. P. Spofford, alternate; Egg Harbor City, A. Stephany and A. C. Morganweck, alternate; Egg Harbor Township, J. S. Adams and Elijah Price, alternate; Guttenway Township, L. H. Ashley and S. V. Adams, alternate; Hammonton, Geo. Elvins and Dr. H. E. Bowles, alternate; Hamilton, Wm. Moore, Jr., and J. E. P. Abbott, alternate; Millville, G. W. Rich and John Langham, alternate; Mewmouth, John Godfrey and Henry Collins, after name. An expression of the feeling of those present gave a decided preference for J. G. Blaine for President. Two townships were not represented.

to carry the convention by the use of money, and trust to the same agency to secure his election, but he is not in a very cheerful frame of mind. His prospects are by no means rose-colored, either for the nomination or election, and the old bachelor looks careworn and troubled.

BEECHER AND BOWEN.

The Beecher trouble has broken out afresh, and this time more virulent than ever. Bowen has knowledge, he claims, which will settle the whole matter. But he will not divulge, unless he is permitted to do it in the way that he wants to. He says that the knowledge he has involves a great many other people, and that he will go before a committee of disinterested men, and tell all, they pledging themselves to secrecy, simply making public their verdict as to the guilt of Beecher. This Mr. Beecher declines. At the last meeting of Plymouth Church there was a spicy time. Bowen and Beecher got by the ears, the ball was passed as sweetly as at a town-meeting; members were ordered to "get out," and the proceedings would have done no discredit to a nominating convention in a Democratic ward in New York. In the meantime Moulton is pressing his suit; Bowen is getting ready to find some way to get at Beecher without involving others, and there is a prospect for a Kilkenny fight of the highest dimensions. How it will all result, no one knows. But the whole world wishes that it was over in one way or another. Tilton is lecturing in the West, and his wife and mother are keeping borders.

THE CENTENNIAL YEAR.

1876 CENTENNIAL YEAR. 1876

had hunted him to death. The opinion of everybody is that the man was guilty of the crime, but that he was insane when he did it.

PIETRO.

THE WEATHER.

is delightfully cool and pleasant, and the Park is crowded every afternoon with magnificent equipages, and gaily dressed horsemen and horsewomen. It is well worth an hour every day to see the fashion of New York on dress parade.

Sundays the poor people get there, and they make a sight of almost equal interest.

PIETRO.

PIETRO.

AGRICULTURE BY STEAM.

Some Novel Experiments in Forcing the Growth of Vegetables.

A New Jersey agriculturist is secretly experimenting upon the growth of vegetables by means of steam pipes underground, and has produced potato plants fifteen inches high-in-a fortnight. The potato plant, however, was in contact with the pipe, and he has previously removed attempts, with a view of establishing a proper equilibrium. The use of steam pipes in forcing plants has been in practice many years. The novelty lies in the gentleman's peculiar application of the system. He intends, also, soon to try the effect of electricity.

The first experiments of vegetables by electricity were made in March, 1841, by Mr. R. D. Peale, a wealthy land proprietor on the Hudson river, near Hyde Park, whose Newtow pippins have long been noted in the New York market. His orchards now comprehend 20,000 trees, all of the above description. He was also first in the country to raise fish from the egg. Prof. Moreau's instructions regarding the application of electricity to his purposes, and he departed for Hyde Park. Mr. Peale first gave attention to growth in sand, which he placed, to the depth of a foot, in a box three feet square. He planted in a row a potato, some wheat, rye, oats, and barley kernels, and a black vine, and covered over them with a coating of an inch of copper wire an inch thick. This wire was soldered at one end to a piece of copper plate about an inch square and an eighth of an inch thick, and at the other to a similarly sized piece of zinc. These formed the positive and negative batteries, but neither quite touched the soil. The weather being cold, the box was placed in a covered garden, and it became very quickly stimulated by an electric machine. The sand under the wire was in a highly electrified state, and within a fortnight the plants pushing from the soil reached a height of fifteen inches.

Another process was by placing sand in pots of one, two, or three quarts, with a copper plate at the bottom. A hole was made in the former to allow water to permit the escape of the water with which the sand was occasionally moistened. A wire was carried outside of the pots from the copper to a hole in the side, an inch from the bottom, where it communicated with zinc inside. The object of not allowing the wire to extend to the bottom of the pot was to permit its coming in contact with the sand. The sand existed for a wire within the pot. The sand completed the electric circuit, brought by the wire outside, and without the use of a machine, the grain grew with rapidity equal to that in the box.

Another experiment was without the use of electric batteries. A number of wheat grains were placed on a sheet of wove glass fourteen inches square. A thin layer of sand was placed on them, and on this transversely other layers, to the height of three inches. On these the glass cords were wound to keep them in place. The apparatus was set on the soil of a covered hot-bed, and the straw was kept constantly moist. Decomposition set in within a day or two, and the seeds began to germinate. In five days the covering young plants had grown to a height of four inches, and in three weeks a height of fourteen inches was reached. The roots spread wide on the glass, and rose into the straw, and by turning the glass over, their complete winding and interlacing could be seen. The seeds found in the straw the chemical properties which they themselves contained and required for development.

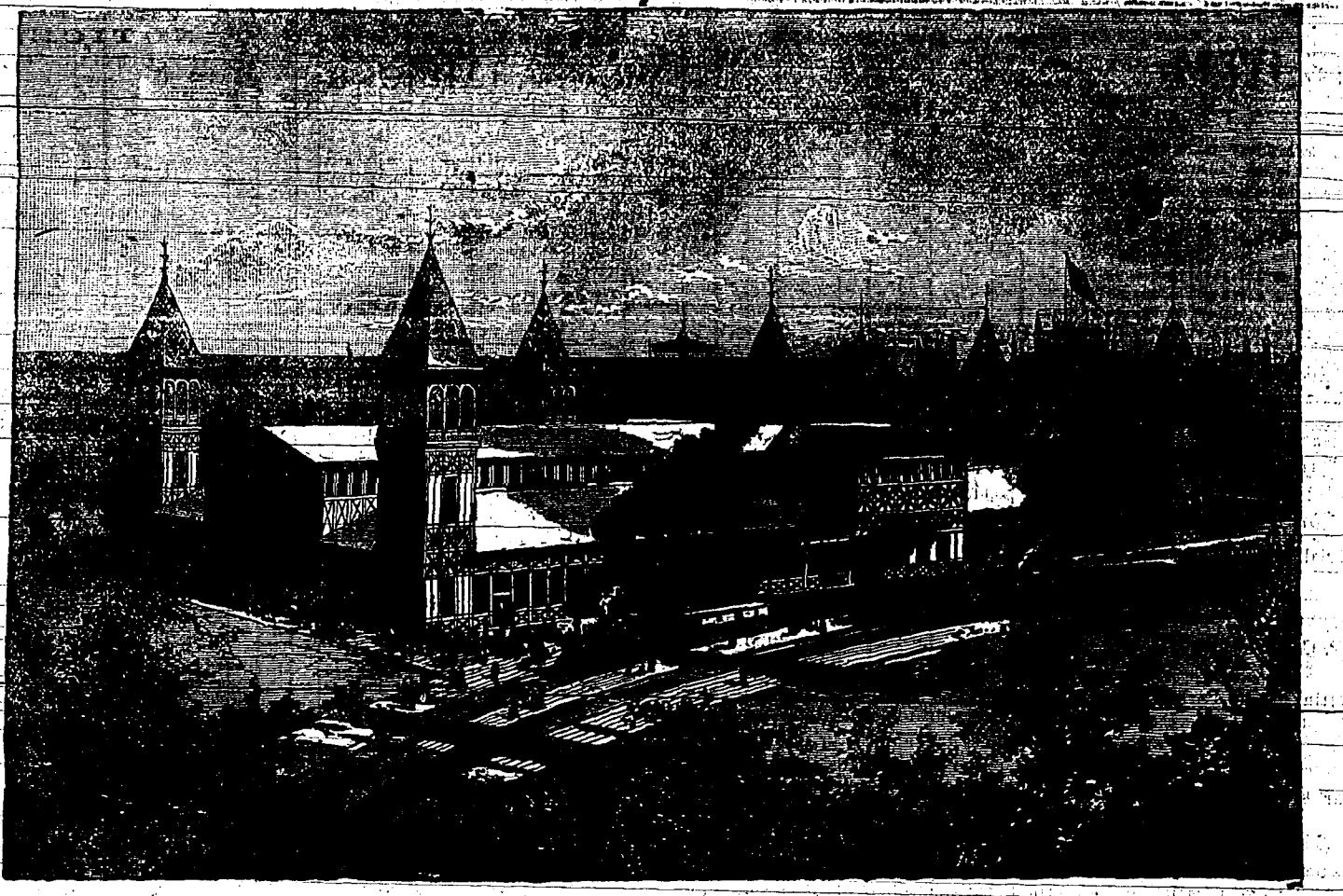
To the great joy of June M. Peale placed in the open air a pile of young tomato plants. At one and a half feet high, some fifty plants were set out in a circle, each a foot apart. They were supported by a wire eight of an inch thick, fourteen inches wide, and four feet long. It was embedded two feet in the ground in an erect position, leaving two feet in the air. A zinc plate of the same size was similarly treated at the other end. A wire was laid from the top of one, forty feet, to the top of the other, being raised sufficiently by poles to cause horses to plow under it. No wire laid under the plants, as the plants would touch the cement. An abundance of manure was applied, and the plants matured and bore small ripe tomatoes, an inch in diameter, in a week. These were followed by three other weekly crops of the same sized fruit within a month. It was necessary to limit the width of the tract to forty feet, so the copper and zinc wires did not have both placed a mile apart. The earth would equally well have formed a circuit. —New York Sun.

A Word about Marriage.

A physician writes the following sensible advice: My wife has thrown me among women of all classes, and my experience teaches me that God never gave man a greater proof of His love than that of a woman full of life. My advice is to prop up the most delicate girl you know. If she says yes, tell her how much your income is from what source derived, and tell her you will divide the last shilling with her, and love her with all your heart in the bargain. And then keep your promise.

My word for it, she will live within your walls, and to your last you will regret it. Don't worry about expense. Gentlemen, don't worry about expense. extravagance and feminine unrest. Just be true to her, love her sincerely, and a more fond, faithful, foolish slave you will never meet anywhere. You won't deserve her, I know, but she will never know it. Now throw aside pride and selfishness, and see what will come of it.

It is time to plant early peas. Then it will soon be time for beans. Then some neighborhood fights.



CENTENNIAL DEPOT, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The Pennsylvania railroad company, whose lines penetrate every section of the Union, and directly connect all important points with Philadelphia, has made magnificent preparations for conveying, with safety and comfort, the thousands of visitors to the Centennial Exhibition directly to the Centennial grounds. The location of the Exhibition made it impossible for any other railway to directly reach the Exhibition buildings and grounds, and the management, ever since the site was designated, has endeavored to make the highest degree of excellence attained by the railway transportation system of America, in making the great thoroughfares uniting the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi valley, the West, Northwest and Southwest with the Centennial City, as perfect as possible.

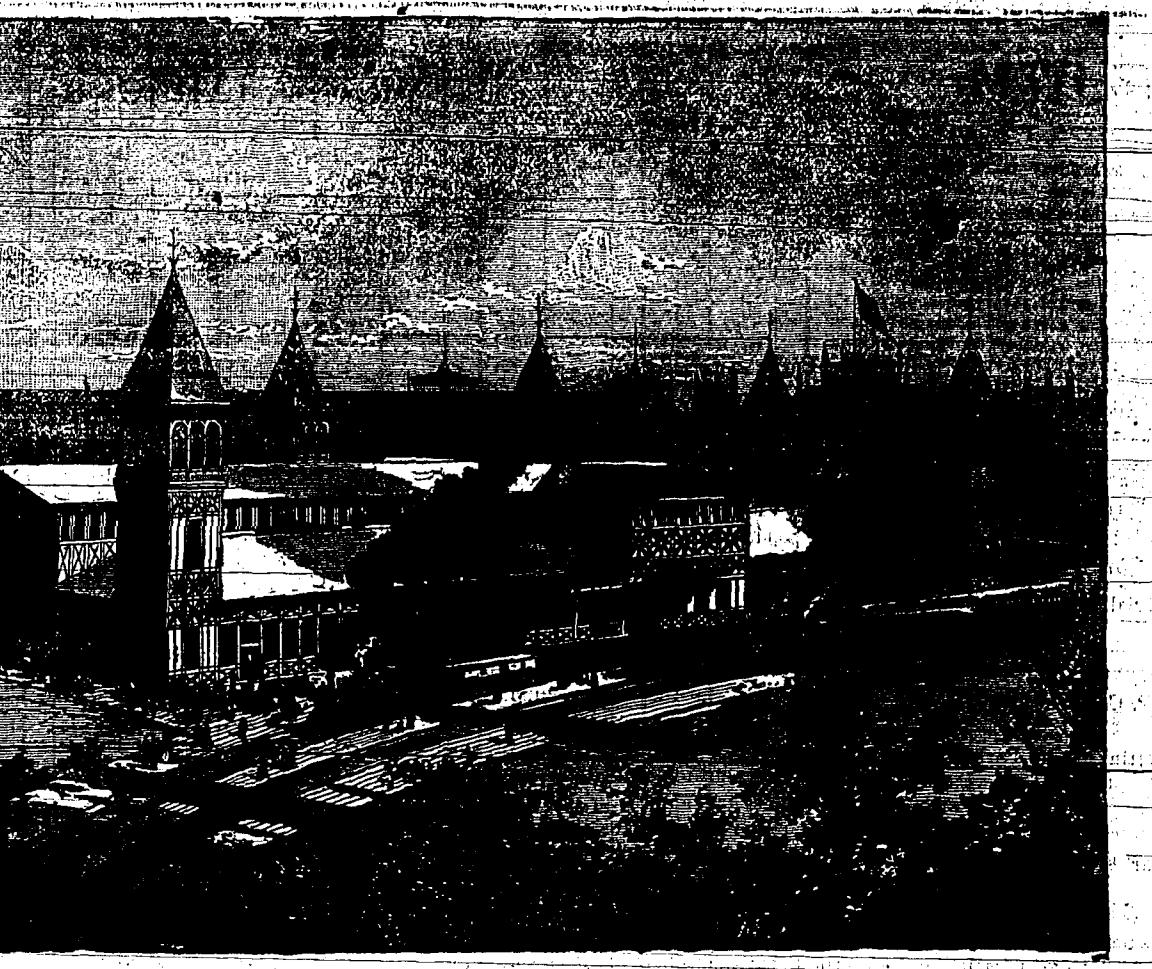
The Block-signal system, exclusively used by the Pennsylvania, is adopted along the entire length, compels the engineer of a train to know whether the track is clear or not to the next station, the first floor contains a gen-

True Love Gone Out of Fashion.

The country never possessed so many beautiful and marriageable young ladies as it does at the present time. And why do we not have more marriages? We answer: Because marriage for love is the exception and not the rule. The young people of this age have gone fashion and money mad. It is the dandy bank clerk, who pays one-half of his income board, and the other half for the room, who does not improve his condition. The shopkeeper, who is always described as the honest, upright, and hard-working man, is not to be compared favorably with the most beautiful structures erected for the purposes of the exhibition, without detention or confusion, of an almost unlimited passenger business.

Its route follows the geographical channels of continental inter-communication, uniting most of the larger cities on the southern shores of the great lakes on the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, and on the Atlantic harbors. The main road from New York to Philadelphia, though passing through the principal cities of New Jersey, does not deviate six miles from the rail line, and connects with it in the interior of navigable waters. These routes not only excel in directness as well as in the number of important cities and towns they connect, but they are confessedly superior in convenience, speed, and the accommodations for comfort, luxury and safety unexcelled. Careful agents, on all routes, have been engaged to make the exhibition a success, by providing the amplest accommodations at the minimum price, for both exhibition and visitors. It was fitting that a railway company, national in its character and operations, should thus second the commercial and democratic spirit of the exhibition, and permit the great trains to run to their allotted distance without interruption, and near Philadelphia, the principal exchange point of the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi valley, the West, Northwest and Southwest with the Centennial City, is as perfect as possible.

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CENTENNIAL DEPOT, PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

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The Block-signal system, exclusively used by the Pennsylvania, is adopted along the entire length, compels the engineer of a train to know whether the track is clear or not to the next station, the first floor contains a gen-

A Brave Workman.

A corse's jury at Bristol, England, has rendered a verdict of accidental death in the case of John Chidley. He was foreman at a quarry, close to the Great Western line, between Keynsham and Bristol, and was superintending the stacking of the stones alongside the line, when he found that a large block of stone had fallen on the materials of the down line. There was no time to be lost, for running toward the up line, the engine had stopped, and the train, consisting of a locomotive and four carriages, had run into the platform. Seven additional stones had been constructed, connected with this circle of a length of 1,000 feet each, upon which waiting trains can run and remain with engines attached, until the time arrives for the delivery of allагages, etc., to the city cents sell seats in a comfortable carriage to any point in Philadelphia.

Above all, these visitors will be landed at the very doors of the exhibition, the beautiful Centennial of the company which enables freight trains to keep even with the passenger trains in the great cut. The company has endeavored to give the greatest of convenience to the passenger trains to run to their allotted distance without interruption, and near Philadelphia, the principal exchange point of the Atlantic seaboard and the Mississippi valley, the West, Northwest and Southwest with the Centennial City, is as perfect as possible.

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The Grand Union Hotel, New York, opposite the Central Grand Central, has over 800 elegantly furnished rooms. Elevator, steam, and modern conveniences. European cooking.

Grand Union is a safe place to take to and from the depot, free of expense. The restaurants supplied with the best dishes, and the hotel is the best in New York. Union stars at any rate of the best-class hotel. Union cars pass the hotel constantly to all parts of the city, and to Philadelphia depot.

It is the grandest hotel in the world, and may be described as the finest in the country.

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