The Hammonton Item.

Devoted to the Interests of Hammonton.

VOL V.--NO. 21. HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1876. $2.00 PER YEAR

ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS

Of Atlantic Co.

For the Year ending May 9, 1876.

TOWN OF ABSECON.

	Bridges.	
1875.		
May 12	Absalom Doughty, lumber	$131 39
	Absalom Cordery, labor	13 50
Aug. 10	" "	14 50
	" "	23 25
Dec. 7	Enoch Cordery, iron work	49 21
	Lee & Scull, lumber, brick and cement	38 80
	Chalkley Clement, labor	20 25
	Benj. Burroughs, lumber and labor	9 50
	Absalom Doughty, lumber	62 75
	Absalom Cordery, labor	20 50
1876.		
May 9	" "	16 50
	Total	$400 15

	Expenses of Board.	
1875.		
Aug. 10	Absalom Cordery, fees	$22 00
Dec. 7	" "	16 50
1876.		
May 9	" "	10 90
	" "	2 50
	Total	$52 90

	Miscellaneous Bills.	
1875.		
Dec. 7	C. T. McMullen, enumeration of population, meeting Board of Assessors, Special Messenger to Trenton, &c.	35 07
	A. S. Frambes, meeting County Canvassers	3 00
	Total	$38 07

SUMMARY.

Bridges	$400 15
Expenses of Board	52 90
Miscellaneous bills	38 07
	$491 12

ATLANTIC CITY.

	Bridges.	
1875.		
Aug. 10	Miles Sage, labor	$2 75
	Keystone Co-operative mill, lumber	3 15
	Total	$5 90

	Expenses of Board.	
1875.		
Dec. 6	Joseph T. Note, fees	$20 80
1876.		
May 9	" "	8 00
	Total	$28 80

	Miscellaneous Bills.	
1875.		
Dec 7	Jacob Middleton, enumeration of population, &c	$29 94
	Joseph T. Note Special Messenger to Trenton	22 40
1876.		
May 9	George T. Currie, roof on Clk's office, hardware, &c	69 54
	Total	$121 88

SUMMARY.

Bridges	$5 90
Expenses of Board	28 80
Miscellaneous bills	121 88
	$156 58

BUENA VISTA TOWNSHIP.

	Bridges.	
1875.		
Dec. 7	J. W. Down, lumber	$163 82
	George Burnshouse, labor and material	32 01
	Ambrose Pancoast, lumber	11 25
	Harvey S. Claypool, "	5 80
1876.		
May 9	J. W. Down, lumber	19 75
	A. Pancoast, "	164 00
	H. S. Claypool, lumber and lab.	7 20
	George Burnshouse, labor and material	26 28
	Isaac A. Braddock, building bridge	150 00
	Total	$520 14

	Poor Relief.	
1875.		
May 12	J. N. Kip, expenses attending and burial of John Palmer	$60 00
Aug. 10	J. N. Kip, burial of pauper	12 80
Dec. 7	Wm. Dornbeck, removal	10 60
	Total	$83 40

	Expenses of Board.	
1875.		
Aug. 10	A. Pancoast, fees	$32 90
Dec. 7	" "	18 80
	" "	3 20
1876.		
May 9	" "	8 80
	Total	$63 70

	Miscellaneous Bills.	
1875.		
Dec. 7	J. P. Spafford, messenger to Trenton, to carry returns	$18 60
	L. M. Pancoast, canvasser	3 00
	A. Spencer, enumeration of population, &c	68 94
1876.		
May 9	H. S. Claypool, committance of persons to County jail	3 00
	Total	$93 54

SUMMARY.

Bridges	$520 14
Poor Relief	83 40
Expenses of Board	63 70
Miscellaneous bills	93 54
	$760 78

EGG HARBOR CITY.

	Bridges.	
1875.		
Dec. 7	Louis Kuehnle, lumber and labor	$100 34
	Louis Kuehnle, paid C. Adams, labor	4 00
	Sam'l Cavileer, keeping planks in place	1 00
1876.		
May 9	Samuel Cavileer, labor and expense on bridge	[illegible]
	Total	[illegible]

	Expenses of Board.	
1875.		
May 12	Louis Kuehnle, dinners for committee	2 35
Aug. 10	Louis Kuehnle, fees	5 40
Dec. 9	" "	20 70
1876.		
May 9	" "	13 05
	Total	$41 50

	Miscellaneous Bills.	
1875.		
Aug. 10	F. S. Regensburg, publishing statement, sub. to pap. printing and adv	$49 50
	A. C. Morganweck, pub. statement and pub. resoultion	43 00
Dec. 7	P. Benjamin, Co. Canvasser	3 00
	A. C. Morganweck, messenger to Trenton	18 00
	Henry Behm, transportation of prisoners	2 00
	Jno. Schwinghammer & Bro. sundries for jail	7 48
	Jacob Mueller, stools	3 72
	F. A. Schlitz, M.D., post mortem examination	15 00
	John Kraft, stores, &c. for jail	7 25
	Samuel Cavileer, attend. draw.	25 00
	F. S. Regensburg, adv	2 75
	V. P. Hoffman, enumeration of population, &c	26 11
1876.		
May 9	A. C. Morganweck, subscript'n to paper	2 50
	Jno. Kraft, stove and range fixtures	10 50
	Henry Behm, transportation of prisoners	7 00
	Sam'l Cavileer, attend. draw	25 00
	John Schwinghammer & Bro. sundries for jail	2 08
	Total	$249 89

SUMMARY.

Bridges	$108 84
Expenses of Board	41 50
Miscellaneous bills	249 89
	$400 23

EGG HARBOR TOWNSHIP.

	Bridges.	
1875.		
Aug. 10	N. Disbrow, lumber and labor.	$26 05
	" " "	14 87
	Jos. Garwood, " "	22 04
Dec. 7	Constant Somers, lumber	37 90
	R. I. Frambes, labor	32 50
	Joseph Garwood, lumb and lab.	16 35
	Jesse Somers, "	73 32
	" " "	29 93
	A. W. Smith, " "	41 57
	Wm. Jeffries, " "	71 38
	" " "	250 00
	" " "	148 78
	Frederick Carman, labor and materials	27 00
	N. Disbrow, labor and mat'ls	25 86
1876.		
May 9	Wm. Jeffries, lumber and labor	116 92
	" " "	139 00
	Enoch Scull, "	12 32
	Caroline Price, "	34 65
	Jesse Somers, "	31 67
	Mark L English, "	12 37
	Japhet Garwood, labor	32 77
	N. Disbrow, "	30 50
	Total	$1243 75

	Poor Relief.	
1875.		
Aug. 10	D. Ingersoll, coffin & fun'l exp.	3 50
	" " "	5 00
	" " "	7 00
	E.S. Ingersoll, " "	5 00
	Total	$20 50

	Expenses of Board.	
1875.		
Aug. 10	N. Disbrow, fees	$7 50
	" " build. com.	8 00
	" "	4 20
	J. C. Albertson, dinners fr com	21 00
Dec. 7	N. Disbrow, fees	9 60
	" "	3 20
	" "	29 40
1876.		
May 9	" "	28 10
	Total	$111 00

	Miscellaneous Bills.	
1876.		
Dec 7	J. W Smith, Co. Canvasser	$3 00
	L. Conover, meeting Board of Assessors, & Special Messenger to Trenton	99 00
1876.		
May 9	Mary B. Risley, rent, &c	30 00
	Total	$132 00

SUMMARY.

Bridges	$1243 75
Poor Relief	20 50
Expenses of Board	111 00
Miscellaneous	132 00
	$1507 25

GALLOWAY TOWNSHIP.

	Bridges.	
1875.		
Aug. 10	Charles Mathis, iron work	$5 60
	A. Sahl, lumber and labor	7 60
	Isaac Smith, oil, &c	1 15
Dec. 7	J. L. Baier, lumber	99 98
	A. Sahl, lumber and labor	37 36
	H. D. Smith, " "	13 20
	C. Garrison, " "	4 17
	Ezra Bowen, labor with team	8 00
	Wesley Miller, labor	2 00
	Edw. Strickland, "	2 50
	Isaac Smith, hauling sand	1 50
	B. Oliver, building bridge	121 00
1876.		
May 9	Herman Keyser, labor	11 50
	H. D. Smith, labor and mater'l	23 75
	D. S. Blackman, lumber	17 80
	A. B. Smith, labor	10 00
	A. Sahl, lumber and labor	9 15
	Ferdinand Warchow, labor and material	3 25
	O. P. Hickman, labor	2 25
	Chas. Mathis, labor	4 75
	Wm. O. Johnson, "	1 00
	Richard Higbee, "	1 00
	Chas. Kraus, lumber	1 86
	Isaac Smith, " and lab.	28 50
	J. L. Baier, lumber	20 96
	Total	$440 83

	Poor Relief.	
1875.		
Aug. 10	Isaac Smith, ex. of pauper	$2 00
Dec. 7	Joseph B. Conover, removal	1 00
	Total	[illegible]

	Expenses of Board.	
1875.		
Aug. 10	Isaac Smith, fees	$12 70
Dec. 7	" "	21 70
	" "	7 00
1876.		
May 9	" "	25 00
	Total	$66 40

	Miscellaneous Bills.	
1875.		
May 12	S. V. Adams, making arrests	$38 00
	John S. Risley, Special Messenger to Trenton	21 00
Dec. 7	Jos. B. Turner, enumeration of population and canvasser	48 80
	Total	$107 80

SUMMARY.

Bridges	$440 81
Poor Relief	6 00
Expenses of Board	66 40
Miscellaneous	107 80
	$621 03

HAMILTON TOWNSHIP.

	Bridges.	
1875.		
Aug. 10	J. B. Love, labor	$15 75
	J E P Abbott, lumber	3 60
Dec. 7	M Wolbert, lumber and labor	25 87
	" " nails	23 65
	J E P Abbott, lumber	12 00
	James B Love, " &c	40 08
	" " "	8 25
	C E P Mayhew, "	2 50
1876.		
May 9	J B Love, lumber	3 41
	J E P Abbott, lumber	5 60
	James Peterson, labor	14 00
	Wm Hudson, "	6 00
	Benj Coleman, "	6 00
	Jos Wilson, lumber and labor.	4 25
	Wm Barnes, " &c	27 34
	" " and labor	12 00
	Total	$210 30

	Poor Relief.	
1875.		
May 12	E E Hudson, coffin and burial of pauper	$7 50
Dec. 7	M B V Moore, exam. & remov.	4 50
	E E Hudson, removal	18 25
	Total	$30 25

	Expenses of Board.	
1875.		
May 12	Wm. Veal, dinners and lodging	$3 50
Aug. 10	" " horse feed.	25 37
	James Baker, "	21 50
Dec. 7	" " "	19 00
	Wm Veal, "	11 00
	Wm L Norcross, din. & "	13 50
1876.		
May 9	Wm Veal, dinners and "	19 05
	Total	$112 92

	Miscellaneous Bills.	
1875.		
May 12	Geo Wheaton, 650 shingles	$7 80
	C N Rape, for arranging papers in Clerk's office	25 72
Aug. 10	E E Hudson, board'g prisoners	231 83
	" services and exp.	13 45
	E E Iszard, clerking for building committee	30 40
Dec. 7	S. Hauthorn, wood for jail	3 00
	J S Champion, repairing pump	2 60
	C E P Mayhew, pens and ink	0 74
	C N Rape, clerk of canvass, &c.	11 25
	D E Iszard, special messenger, clerking, &c	23 00
	S R Devinney, enum. pop'n, &c.	18 61
	" stationery, &c	0 35
	E E Hudson, board. prisoners.	464 36
	" services & exp's	61 75
	C E P Mayhew, lum, pens, &c.	8 56
	Joseph Wilson, cord of wood	3 00
	D B Ingersoll, medical attendance on prisoners	9 00
	J E P Abbott, costs, pick-ts, &c.	20 35
	C E P Mayhew, sundries	2 87
	Beecher & Shinn, coal	216 31
	L A Down, expenses in office.	11 85
	E E Hudson, board'g prison'rs	296 03
	D E Iszard, col. fee and com.	252 70
	" shoes and buttons.	5 54
	E E Hudson, services rendered	51 03
	J E P Abbott, profess. services	66 82
	C Bacon painting r'f clk's off.	6 60
	J B Love, labor	3 75
	Total	$1861 01

SUMMARY.

Bridges	$210 35
Poor Relief	30 25
Expenses of Board	112 92
Miscellaneous	1861 01
	$2213 08

TOWN OF HAMMONTON.

	Bridges.	
1875.		
May 12	George Elvins, spikes	84
	T J Smith & Son, lumber	12 44
Dec 7	A S Gay, building bridge and lumber	222 00
	Wilsey Horn, lumber	94 40
	Joseph Craig, piling	5 00
	Total	$334 74

	Expenses of Board.	
1875.		
Aug. 10	E D Redman, fees	$33 40
Dec. 7	" "	28 70
1876.	" "	7 00
	Total	$69 10

	Miscellaneous Bills.	
1875.		
May 12	A W Eldridge, Judge Election	$3 00
Aug. 10	A M Stringer, " "	3 00
Dec 7	H M Vincent, mess to Trenton	16 00
	H E Bowles, advertising proposal and statement	44 20
	Gerry Valentine, meet'g Board Co. Canvassers	3 00
	J R Conkey, enum. popl'n, &c.	66 81
	Total	$136 01

SUMMARY.

Bridges	$334 74
Expenses of Board	69 10
Miscellaneous	136 01
	$539 95

MULLICA TOWNSHIP.

	Bridges.	
1875.		
May 12	James Week, labor	$7 00
Aug. 10	S C Nichols, lumber and labor	54 50
Dec. 7	David Wescoat, labor	31 00
	Thos Crowley, labor and stone	85 25
	Chas Clark, "	7 50
	W S Miller, "	10 00
	G Parkhurst, "	7 50
	James Weeks, lumber and lab.	26 14
	S C Nichols, " "	51 68
	Wm Weeks, "	2 00
	Geo W Rich, cement	28 20
1876.		
May 9	Thos Irving, lumber	3 24
	Caspar Craig, labor	7 50
	David Wescoat, "	29 00
	" lumber and labor	11 50
	Thos Crowley, lum, stone & "	69 59
	W S miller, labor	6 75
	Chas Clark, "	6 00
	G W Rich, lumber and cement	33 37
	Total	$471 72

	Poor Relief.	
1875.		
May 12	S A Coombes, removal	$8 15
Dec. 7	S C Nichols "	2 00
	G Parkhurst, examination	1 50
	Isaac Jarvis, removal	8 00
1876.		
May 9	G Parkhurst, examination	2 00
	B B Doughty, "	1 50
	Total	$23 15

	Expenses of Board.	
1875.		
Aug. 10	Geo W Rich, fees	$16 20
Dec. 7	" "	29 40
1876.		
May 9	" "	14 20
	Total	$59 80

	Miscellaneous Bills.	
1875.		
Dec. 7	Geo Riggs, enumerat'g popl'n	$14 85
	Jas B Filer, mess'r to Trenton	17 00
	J H Wilson, Co. Canvasser	3 00
1876.		
May 9	" salary as Clerk	75 00
	" mak'g ann. statem	10 00
	Total	$119 85

SUMMARY.

Bridges	$471 72
Poor Relief	23 15
Expenses of Board	59 80
Miscellaneous bills	119 85
	$674 52

WEYMOUTH TOWNSHIP.

1875.		
Aug. 10	S M Champion, lumber & labr	$144 14
	T B Madden, nails and lime	3 30
	J C Sheppard, labor	3 00
	C R Powell, lime and hardware	6 90
	Smith Townsend, labor and "	37 85½
	D C Townsend, labor	14 60
	H F Madden, lumber	2 78
Dec 7	Stacy Schuff, "	5 00
	D S Collins, "	6 00
	Smith Applegate, lumber	8 00
	Elias Campbell, "	4 50
	Asbury Chester, lumb and labor	37 01
	Chas F Collins, " "	15 00
	S M Champion, " "	44 86
	Jesse Lee " "	16 14
	" " "	10 74
	John Wallace, " "	127 17
	Jesse Surran, " "	45 25
	Anthony S Parker, labor and material	15 28
1876.		
May 9	Asbury Chester, lumber & labr	42 04
	H Shaw, labor and material	23 41
	S M Champion, lumber	50 48
	H F Madden, cement, lime, &c.	3 74
	Total	$626 69½

	Expenses of Board.	
1875.		
Aug. 10	H F Madden, fees	$34 70
Dec. 7	" "	30 30
1876.		
May 9	" "	9 40
	Total	$74 40

	Miscellaneous Bills.	
1875.		
May 12	John Godfrey, supervision of drawbridge	$5 00
Dec 7	S P Baker, mess'ger to Trenton	21 00
	John Wallace, Co. Canvasser	3 00
1876.		
May 9	Jonas Hawkins, enumeration of population, &c	12 32
	John Godfrey, supervision of drawbridge	5 00
	Total	$46 32

SUMMARY.

Bridges	$626 69½
Expenses of Board	74 40
Miscellaneous bills	46 32
	$747 41½

TOTAL SUMMARY.

Bridges	$4,363 06½
Poor Relief	163 30
Expenses of Board	680 52
Miscellaneous bills	2,909 97
	$8,116 85½

REPORT OF THE ALMS HOUSE COMMITTEE.

	Expenses of House.	Expenses of Farm.	No. of Inmates.
May 28, 1875.	$133 24	$40 00	18
July 30, "	841 24	130 00	19
Sept. 24, "	329 44		19
Nov. 26, "	289 78		18
Jan. 28, 1876.	289 14	131 50	17
Mar. 31, "	730 56	106 41	17
Total,	$2613 40	$408 41	
		2613 40	

Total expend're of House and Farm, $3021 81

Inventory of the goods and chattels of Alms House and County Farm amounts to $2778 94.

Your committee would respectfully report that the average number of inmates for the past year is 18. No. of deaths 3. No. of births none. No. bound out 1. All of which is respectfully submitted.

H. F. MADDEN,
N. DISBROW, } Committee.
A. PANCOAST,

COUNTY COLLECTOR'S REPORT.

Daniel E. Iszard, Collector of Atlantic County for the year ending May 9th, A. D. 1876.

Dr.

To—Balance from last statement	$348 99
Rec'd of L. A. Down, County Clerk for license	105 00
Rec'd of C. N. Rape, Late Clerk	20 00
Rec'd from Absecon town on acc't	1366 79
" Atlantic City, on acc't	6297 00
" Buena Vista Twp., in full.	2134 73
" Egg Harbor City, in full.	2415 15
" Egg Harbor Twp., in full.	5918 81
" Galloway Twp., on acc't	3095 24
" Hamilton Twp., in full	4307 00
" Hammonton Town on acc't	4655 20
" Mullica Twp in full	2543 45
" Weymouth Twp. in full	2925 83
Rec'd on Notes	20133 67
" balance insurance money on Alms House	1850 09
Rec'd cash borrowed on County drafts	2100 00
Interest rec'd from Buena Vista Twp	3 22
Rec'd S. V. Adams, Sheriff, court fines.	22 00
" S. V. Adams, Sheriff, on acc't costs vs. John Ireland	50 00
Interest rec'd from Weymouth Twp	10 70
Balance due Collector	11 50
Total	$60614 33

Cr.

By—Balance due at last settlement,	
Paid County Clerk for Stationery	246 17
" State Treasurer (state tax)	16160 03
" State Lunatic Asylum	470 00
" Orders of Alms House Committee	1819 06
" Paid Interest on the same	7 91
" Orders of Board of Freeholders	8614 27
" Interest on the same	178 60
" Poor Relief Orders	298 83
" Interest on the same	11 22
" Sheriff for Court Expenses	4138 47
" Election Bills	300 00
" For Inquisitions	32 60
" For Incidental Expenses, freight on coal and books, &c	97 59
" County Superintendent Orders	841 67
" Interest on same	9 46
" School Examiners	33 80
" Bridge bills	325 00
" Interest on sundry county papers not redeemed	326 35
" County Notes	20500 00
" A. L. Iszard. Agt., Insurance new Alms House	107 50
" Jos. S. Race and Son, bal. in full building Alms House	6043 40
" W. Fitzgerald, 14 bbls. Cement	28 00
" Garretson & Blakemore, Dry goods for jail	23 95
	$60614 33
Balance due Collector	$11 50

SCHOOL FUND.

Received of State Treasurer for School Fund,

1875		
Nov. 18	Rec'd State apportionment	$1632 55
1876		
Feb'y 16	Rec'd on acc't state school apportionment	9231 30
Feb'y 23	Rec'd balance state school apportionment	10986 12
	Balance in Collector's hands	$21852 97
	Pd f'm Sch'l Fund to Absecon	736 58
	" Atlantic City	2327 29
	" Buena Vista Twp	1058 26
	" Egg Harbor City	2191 84
	" Egg Harbor Twp	1937 69
	" Galloway Twp	3893 82
	" Hamilton Twp	1875 49
	" Hammonton Town	1993 18
	" Mullica Twp	1503 97
	" Weymouth Twp	1306 85
	Balance due Collector	$21852 97

The undersigned Committee, appointed to audit the accounts of the County Collector, respectfully report that we have carefully examined the account, together with the vouchers in his hands, and find them to be correct.

CHARLES R. COLWELL,
LOUIS KUEHNLE, } Com.
E. D. REDMAN,

ATLANTIC COUNTY BALANCE SHEET FOR YEAR ENDING MAY 9, 1876.

		DR.
1876.		
May 9,	To Absecon Town	$555 54
"	" Hammonton Town	1798 97
"	" Atlantic City	578 37
"	" Galloway Twp	4579 00
	Total	$7511 88
		CR.
1876.		
May 9,	By Atlantic Co.	$6037 59
"	" Alms House	1462 79
"	" am't due collector	11 50
	Total	$7511 88

STATEMENT OF THE FINANCES OF ATLANTIC COUNTY, FOR THE YEAR ENDING MAY 9, A. D., 1876.

		DR.
1876.		
May 9,	To outstanding Co. Drafts	$1445 17
"	" Alms House "	4019 30
"	" Poor Relief "	10 60
"	To am't due Collector	11 50
	Total	$8486 57
		CR.
1876.		
May 9,	By am't due from Township	$7511 88
"	By Indebtedness	974 69
	Total	$8486 57
	Drafts out Alms House	$4019 30
	Due "	1462 79
	Indebtedness	$2556 51

[Continued on 4th page.]

Notice to Creditors

Anthony Steelman and Samuel Steelman, executors of Jonas Steelman, deceased, by direction of the Surrogate of the County of Cape May, hereby give notice to the creditors of said decedent to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the estate of the said decedent, under oath, within nine months, or they will be forever barred of any action therefor against the said executors.

ANTHONY STEELMAN,
SAMUEL STEELMAN,

Dated May 11th, 1876.

A Quiet Bit of Scandal.

When cannibal savages after a fight
Make a feast of the bodies of those they have beaten,
The grisly repast yields a keener delight
From the knowledge that every unfortunate wight
Would have deem'd it the deepest disgrace to be eaten.

Though the custom is fast dying out in Feejee,
As the influence of Western example increases,
In civilized countries you often may see
A circle of friends, in the highest of glee,
All busily picking some neighbor to pieces.

And the best of it is that the neighbor is not,
As in islands barbaric, a person deceased;
His flesh has been baked in no caldron or pot;
They don't even trouble to serve him up hot;
For the victim still lives in the midst of the feast.

Some good natured friend, p'r'aps, may make him aware
Of the nature of these hungry monsters' employment;
And though in reply he may stoutly declare
That such vivisection won't hurt him a hair,
Yet he writhes at the thought of their fiendish enjoyment.

Still one comfort remains. In the isle of Feejee
No possible vengeance is left for the victim;
He's cooked and defunct. But in Europe he's free
To seek satisfaction; and sometimes we see
That he wounds in exchange for the wounds which have pricked him.

Then beware, Mrs. Smith; beware, lovely Miss Brown;
Young Jones, whisper nothing that isn't quite true;
Be a little more careful of others' renown,
For Thompson in yonder recess has sat down
With Miss Green, and is quietly cutting up you!

THE CONDUCTOR.

When I was a schoolboy and used to go to London for the holidays, among my most pleasing recollections on my return to Mr. Tawse's academy were the cries of the omnibus conductor. With two forms piled one on the other, a sympathizing schoolfellow perched at one end as driver, it was my delight to hang on to the extreme end and act the "cad," with greater fluency than accuracy, and ignoring strict topographical unities. I would rattle out a long list of destinations in the most approved sing-song. I would "run in" imaginary old ladies, and defraud equally unsubstantial stout old gentlemen out of their change. I would exchange gay chaff with rivals, and hurl satirical remarks at visionary policemen.

It was not, however, my early inclinations that led me into the path of life I at present follow, but rather a hard necessity—the inability to earn my living in any other way. I am an unfortunate person, I am sober and industrious, and possessed of some little ability; but everything has gone wrong with me, and I can't help thinking that I have been the victim of some little persecution. I made an enemy in early life, and I can trace the effects of his sinister influence at every step of my career.

My boyhood's home was comfortable and genteel. My mother was a widow with a sufficient income. I was an only son, with but one sister, who was five or six years older than myself. I was the spoiled child of the establishment. At fourteen I was a merry mischief loving boy, somewhat of a nuisance, I dare say, to my elders, but thoroughly happy and self-satisfied. Then an evil influence appeared upon the scene—a stout ponderous man, dressed in black, with flabby pendulous cheeks, and eyes sunken but bright like a pig's. I hated him from the first, and he returned my aversion with interest. He concealed his sentiments, however, till he had fairly established his footing in our family. When I heard that he was to marry my sister Caroline, my rage and indignation knew no bounds. I abused him frightfully. I disgraced myself, I dare say; but still, although the manner might be objectionable, the matter was true enough. He was a beast, and his name was Balker.

He was in the drug trade, I believe, and a struggling man at that time. He had a family, too, being a widower. My sister Caroline's portion set him up in business for himself, in which he afterward amassed a considerable fortune. His eldest boy came to see us once, and I thrashed him one day soundly. He was a spiteful sneak, and I got into nice trouble through him, whilst he never forgave me that thrashing—neither he nor his father.

Everybody, however, cried shame upon me for my conduct in respect to Carry's engagement; for people hadn't found him out as I had. When he had nearly broken his neck over a cord I had slyly stretched across the garden path, and I avowed and gloried in the deed, it was generally said that I ought to have been sent to prison. Instead of that, however, my mother consented that he should give me a good horse-whipping. He tied me up with cords and thrashed me awfully; but I have the satisfaction of thinking that I managed to get hold of his leg with my teeth, and left a mark upon him for his life.

When the wedding day came, although I was forced to go to church, yet I resolutely turned my back on the proceedings, and made faces expressive of scorn and contempt at the little boys up in the gallery.

After the marriage Balker ruled our house in everything. My mother was a gentle, weak woman, and Caroline worshiped him. One of his first improvements was to send me to a warehouse in the city of London, where I had to sweep out the floors and make myself generally useful.

I was not likely to do much at this, and after putting up with it as long as I could I ran away and went back to mother's house. There, as luck would have it, my sister Caroline—he always made use of our house as a hospital—was being laid up with an infant. She went into hysterics about me, and I was hauled off and taken back to London like a criminal. Then, of course, owing of Balker's suggestions, my employers gave a very bad account of me and refused to take me back, so that Balker, to get rid of me, placed me on board an immigrant ship bound for Australia that belonged to a friend of his. Here I was treated like a dog, and as soon as we reached Melbourne I ran away to the diggings. And now I was in a line that just suited me. I had no great luck, but was making my living and enjoying myself first rate. So pleased was I with myself that I must write home to mother with a packet of gold dust and a lot of stories about the diggings. I was even so much mollified that I sent my love to Carry and kind regards to Balker.

Well, it so happened that my letter reached home just after Carry and mother had fallen out, and mother had mustered up spirit to send 'em out of the house and get rid of them. And she wrote to me, poor woman, such a kind letter. I was her own dear, darling boy, and she saw now how that wily Balker had set her against me. But if I'd come home now and close her eyes all that she had would be mine, and I should take my proper place in the world. Added to that she sent me a bank post-bill for £100 to pay my expenses.

After that I felt I was bound to go, and yet things kept turning up that hindered me from starting. I had to finish out a piece with my mates, and then I waited for a chum of mine who drove a 'bus to Melbourne, who was going home, too; so that it was a year or more before I found myself anchored in the Downs, with the white cliffs of old England shining in the distance. I landed there and made my way without troubling myself about my baggage, just as I was, half-sailor, half-digger, across the country to Biddlesden, where mother lived.

I fancy I see the place now—a red brick house, with bow windows kept wonderfully bright, wire blinds, and green venetians; the street with tuft by the sides, and nice trees growing here and there. It looked so quiet and cheerful, with the sun shining brightly on everything, that I said to myself, quite in the poetic vein: "If there's peace to be found in the world the heart that is humble may hope for it here."

There were beautiful white steps up to mother's door, and I walked up them with a strange, uneasy feeling, half joy and half foreboding. It was just four o'clock. Mother would be sitting by the fire. She always had a bit of fire, except in the very hottest weather. Dinner had just been taken away. There would be two decanters on the table in little round stands, a few biscuits, two or three apples, and some walnuts, in dishes of old china. Mother would have her feet on the fender, with her dress tucked over her knees and her black quilted satin petticoat warming in the blaze. I would just pop in quietly. "Hallo, mother!" I should say, just as if I'd come home from school, and slip behind her chair and give her a kiss before the old lady knew where she was.

Lord, how my heart did beat as I softly opened the door! This was what I saw—the decanters were there all right, and the dessert, and the smell of dinner and wine, just as of old, but there was no mother sitting there.

Carry in black on one side of the fire; Balker in black on the other; little Timmings, the lawyer, in the middle, smacking his lips over a glass of port.

My voice died away in my throat. I shut the door gently and went off into the kitchen. There was Patty, mother's old servant, putting away the silver. She was in black, too, and crying over the things. She gave such a scream when she saw me. I was a rough looking chap, bear in mind, and she didn't know me at the moment.

"I'm Dick," I said, "Patty. Where's mother?"

"Oh," she cried, putting her hands on my shoulder, and looking into my face to make sure I was speaking truth; "Oh, dear, Master Dick, why didn't you come home before?"

So it was. Mother had been dead and buried a fortnight ago. Balker had smoothed her over long before her death, and he and Carry between them had made it right about the property. I don't know what lies Balker had told about me, but I saw her will afterwards and there was nothing for me except a hundred pounds. And I didn't even get that, for they made out that I had been advanced the money beforehand—that hundred pounds mother sent me, you remember—and I knew it was no good fighting Balker about it, me that hadn't a halfpenny.

All the knocking about hadn't knocked the pride out of me. Before I'd be beholden to Carry or Balker for a penny I'd starve; and I came very near starving, too. I walked up to London hungry and footsore. I slept under trees in the park, and earned a few shillings at the docks, just enough to keep body and soul together, till one day I had carried a ship captain's bag from Victoria docks to Charing Cross for a shilling, and I stood at the corner by St. Martin's church, looking at the fountains and the big lions, and wishing one of them was alive and would make an end of me, when a yellow 'bus drove up and a chap sings out:

"Hallo, Dick!" It was the chum I'd come home with who was sitting up there driving. "Jump up," he said; and I got upon the box-seat and we had a long talk, and finding I was doing no good, he offered to get me a job to look after the horses of the 'bus.

But he did better than that for me; for, seeing that I had got some education about me, the manager made a conductor of me.

It wasn't that gay, agreeable job I once thought it. To be sure the line I was in wasn't one that admits of much elocution. "Toria, 'toria," and "Tannia," meaning Victoria Station and the Britannia Tavern. you can't make much of a patter of. And as for jokes, why, ever since they introduced those "waybills," as they call them, that you stick upon the doors and mark the fares on; you've got your pencil in your mouth all day long, and can't make 'em.

Still I was pleased enough at my job, and it so happened that one day I was waiting my turn in the bar of the Mother Shipton and took up the *Daily Telegraph*, and casting my eyes over the deaths I saw announced Mr. Balker's—on the very day, too, that I had got my situation. There's no use mincing the matter, I was downright glad. "That man," I said to myself, "didn't enjoy his ill-gotten plunder very long; and what's more, I believe that he was my evil spirit, and that now he's gone I shall make a start in the world." But I hadn't reckoned upon his having a son.

I had been at my new work for about a fortnight, when one evening on our downward journey, after we had passed Redcap, I began to collect the fares. There were only three passengers in the 'bus. One of them was a pretty fresh looking country girl, who, as soon as I called "Fares, please," began to search her pockets. Then she flushed up quite crimson all of a sudden. "Dear me," she cried, "I've lost my purse!" Well, there was a man sitting opposite her very respectably dressed, with a sallow, waxy face, and little pig's eyes, and he looked at her quite angrily. "Lost your purse!" said he. "You mean you've left it at home on the drawing-room chimneypiece," he said, with a sneer. Well, I could see the poor girl was almost in tears about it, so I spoke to her and told her that as far as the loss of the purse went it was a bad job for her, but that she needn't be troubled about not paying the fare, because she could let me have it next time she saw me. With that she began to tell me that there was one pound fifteen shillings in the purse, and that she was going to a place as nursemaid at Haverstock hill, and that the purse contained all the money she was worth. She had been standing waiting for the 'bus some time, and supposed somebody had taken it out of her pocket.

I was very sorry for her, and said what I could to comfort her, and when we came to the Shipton I showed her the way to the place she was going to—17 Judkin place. I noticed that the sallow faced man started when she told me the address, and seemed to look rather hard at her, and looked hard at me too when she asked me who she should inquire for to pay the money back, and I told her my real name, Dick Maylam.

I began now to take notice of the regular customers, and found that the sallow faced man traveled by us pretty regularly. A spiteful chap he was, too. He'd hit wildly out with his umbrella handle when he wanted to get out, as if conductors had no feelings in their elbow joints. He always offered me twopence too for a threepenny fare on the chance that I'd take it by mistake.

One night, when I went to the office on my last journey, the bookkeeper said to me: "Maylam, you're ninepence short in your cash to-day." "I think not," I said; for I was always very careful of the cash and to keep the waybills right, and I was so 'cute that I always put a private mark against the last fare on each line, so that nobody should stick down any figures after me.

These waybills were a Manchester invention, I believe, and were slips of thin paper ruled with cross lines twelve spaces in a row, and as many rows as there were different fares. Mine had three rows for twopenny, threepenny and fourpenny fares. You put them in a little frame that opens with a hinge and is screwed on to the door of the 'bus, and every fare you draw you mark on the bill.

Well, as soon as the bookkeeper told me I was short in my cash, I said: "Well, let us look at the waybills," feeling sure he'd either made a mistake or wanted to plunder me, but I reckoned them all up carefully and found that the man was right. I must have lost the money. I made it up out of my own pocket, and resolved to be more careful another time. But next day it was the same ninepence short again. Then for two days I was right; after that another ninepence to be bad.

"You must be careful, Maylam," said the man, "and don't let it happen again, for if it does I shall report you as always being short."

But it did happen again and again, sometimes sixpence, sometimes ninepence, sometimes a shilling, and I couldn't find out how it went. I was well-nigh driven mad by it, for I knew I should lose my place if it happened much oftener, and brood over it as I might I could fathom it in no way. I was always particular in giving change, and nobody could get at my money, which I kept in the leather wallet provided by the company.

At last word came down one day that I was to have the sack at the week's end, and then I can tell you I felt downright bad. There wasn't much chance of my getting another place, as private owners were few, and besides the company most likely would refuse to give me a character. I didn't know what to turn to, and couldn't see anything before me but starvation. Those sort of feelings don't help a man to get through his work smartly, and I got worse and worse muddled as the day went on. People abused me for not setting them down where they told me, and altogether I was well-nigh distracted.

It was a damp, dismal afternoon, and when we stopped at the corner of Oxford street and Tottenham Court road there was a great rush of people to get into the omnibus. Among them was a lady in deep black, and with her was our sallow-faced friend. It was dusk and I couldn't see the faces inside, but as I lighted my lamp and the gleam shone into the 'bus I started back and turned my head away from the door. The widow lady was my sister Carry. After the first touch of shame, however, I didn't care any more. You get hardened to such things when you come to downright want. I took no more notice of her, and whether she'd recognize me I did not know. She did sure enough when she got out at the Shipton; she in her black silk and handsome crapes, all rustling and crackling, with a sealskin purse in her hand almost bursting out with gold and bank notes, and me with my tattered, greasy coat, patched trousers, and broken boots. She flushed up to her eyes, and I think she'd have spoken to me but I turned my back upon her, and the sallow man hurried her away.

As my old chum got off the box I told him about my getting the sack, and he said it was a bad job, but there was no use fretting. As we were standing there a young woman popped her head in quite shamefaced. "Can you tell me," she said, "whether a Mr. Maylam, a 'bus conductor, comes here?" "I'm he, miss," I said; and then I recollected that she was the girl who had lost her purse. "Oh, I've brought you the money for the fare," she said, "Mr. Maylam, and if you wouldn't mind accepting a shilling"— "Oh, no, thank you, miss," I said. And then we began talking; but she said that she couldn't stop, because her mistress didn't know she had run out. "And what do you think!" she said. "That was my new master who came up in the 'bus with me, that sodden complexioned gent!" "And what's his name?" I asked. "Why, Balker," she said. Then I saw who he must be. He must be Balker's eldest son by his first wife—the one I had thrashed so badly a good many years ago.

Well, I thought it all over and over again that night as I lay awake, and I couldn't help fancying that these Balkers, who had been the ruin of me all along, had some hand in this last misfortune. They hated me badly enough to do anything to bring me to destruction, although one would have thought being an omnibus conductor was low enough for them. Then I seemed to recollect that every time I had been short of cash young Balker had taken the journey with me. Still I didn't see how he could have robbed me, and even if he had it would never be found out now. I was done for, and that was an end of it.

Next day Balker traveled back with us, getting in at Oxford street. It was early, about four o'clock in the afternoon, before the regular stream of business men set in; consequently, after we passed the Redcap, there was no one else inside. It had often happened so before. He always came home early, not having much to do, I dare say, living comfortable, no doubt, on my mother's money.

"Well, we crossed the canal bridge and passed under the railway arch, and just beyond we pulled up, of course, to change horses. I always made a practice of giving a helping hand during this operation, and I was going to jump off my perch as usual to go and help, when I saw a sort of wicked sparkle in Mr. Balker's eye that put me on my guard.

"Jack, I whispered to the driver, running to the front, "just look over the side and see what the man inside is doing."

Well, Jack looked over for a second, and then he jumped off his perch and ran behind. I ran too, and we got there just in time to see our sodden looking friend with a pencil in his hand, jotting down a few extra figures on the waybill.

Well, he went home to his friends afterward, looking a deal more disreputable than me, and I don't think he'll very soon forget his trip that day. He had to give me £50 too to hush the matter up, and that will pay my passage over to Melbourne, and leave me with a few pounds in pocket. So I fancy, although the company are quite willing to keep me on, that you won't hear any more from me as an ill-conducted conductor.

How to Make Children Moral.

I think, says a writer, that instead of beginning, as we do, with a whole heaven and earth embracing theory of duty to God and man, it might be better to adopt with our children the method of dealing only with each particular instance of moral obligation empirically as it occurs; with each particular incident of life, detached as it were from the notion of a formal system, code, or theory of religious belief, until the recurrence of the same rules of mortality under the same governing principle, invoked only in immediate application to some instance of conduct or incident of personal experience, built up by degrees a body of precedent which would have the force and efficacy of law before it was theoretically inculcated as such. Whoever said that principles were moral habits spoke, it seems to me, a valuable truth, not generally sufficiently recognized or acted upon in the task of education.

Dealers in trees assert that experienced men buy small, thrifty trees, while those who are just starting are anxious for the largest ones to be had. Those who are to set trees the coming season will do well to learn from the experience of those who, at considerable loss to themselves, have demonstrated that small trees are the ones to buy.

The Weather.

How well these lines express the present season:

The weathercock is dancing round,
And will not settle east or west:
The air is chill, and moist the ground,
And all the sky in gloom is dressed.
Uncertain spring! Poets were right
Who gave the female form and face,
For change is ever your delight,
And fickleness your chiefest grace;
And now you smile to hear men say:
"I wonder if 't will rain to-day?"

Items of Interest.

Of Iowa's population over sixteen years of age, only one in 168 cannot read.

Over $18,000,000 are invested in various enterprises of the grangers in the United States.

A Pennsylvania man owns a farm in which he can fell a tree so that it will lie in three counties.

Think all you can of the good qualities of others; forget and keep silent concerning their bad qualities.

There is nothing like planting a garden early, even if it has to be planted for the second time in the same spring.

A Worcester man was wandering from paint shop to paint shop the other day, asking for "striped paint" with which to paint a barber pole.

Of a gypsy camp near Joliet, Ill., nearly all the members own farms in various parts of the West, and one is a wealthy drover in Texas.

The statue of Columbus, the gift of Italy to America, is to arrive from Carrara in time to be inaugurated on the fourth of July in Philadelphia.

The sultan of Turkey swears off every New Year's day, and then every thirty-first of December wonders, like the rest of us, how on earth he managed to squander $25,000,000 that year.

A Kansas paper speaks of "a lady" residing near Leavenworth, who has been divorced once, married three times, and now cares for a mixed family of thirteen children, none of which are her own.

At this season, the question which interests a boy is not so much whether his life will be crowned with glory and honor, as whether his new summer vest is going to be made out of his father's old trousers.

A Calhoun (Ky.) man, who lost the power of speech by lying out doors drunk one cold, stormy night, five or six years ago, regained it when his house caught fire, and nearly burned him up, the other night.

The county of San Bernardino, California, has a population of 11,000, and an area which would allow every man, woman and child 1,000 acres of land. It is unnecessary to say, however, that it isn't divided that way.

A youth of Lafayette, Ark., recently undertook to frighten a doctor by the name of Westbrook by presenting a plug of twist tobacco at his head. The doctor, thinking that it was a pistol, drew his revolver and shot the boy dead.

This is the season for planting gardens. It is also the season for revenge. Many a man has avenged injuries which blood could not wipe out by keeping a few industrious and energetic hens after his neighbor had laid out his vegetable garden.

A heathen Chinee interprets the Scriptural passage, the "wicked flee where no man pursueth, but the righteous is as bold as a lion," thusly: "The flea he much badee, he stand still likee stake; when many wicked man walkee by, he shootee."

A postal card was received at the post office in Rochester the other day with the following address in German: "To my cousin who lives four miles from Rochester on a farm of forty acres, the cars runs through his land and he has ten red heifers."

A startling rumor comes from Paris that long gloves reaching nearly to the elbow and requiring twenty buttons will be essential to the peace of mind of every well dressed lady this year! Also, that without court plaster patches no true toilet will be complete.

The Alabama *Planter* complains that its little garden patch was unprofitable last season: "The snails ate up the cucumbers; the chickens ate up the snails; the neighbor's cats ate up the chickens, and we are now in search of something that will eat up the cats!"

Two tramps in Westchester county stopped at the house of a lone widow and one went in to beg. Very soon he came out with a bloody nose and a first-class black eye. "Well, did you get anything, Jack?" "Yes," growled the sufferer, "I've got the widow's might."

A newspaper published in Bolton, England, contains the following advertisement: "Wanted, immediately, an idle, drunken carter. The advertiser has had so many sober carters that he wants a change; but a moderately sober one would not be objected to. Inquire, etc."

Here's an argument in favor of cheese. Prof. Peck says that in this country, where cheese is least used, one physician to every five hundred persons is required. In Switzerland and countries where it is most used, only one physician is needed for every ten thousand persons.

He isn't six years old, and he said: "Please, sister Sarah, can't I have another piece of that nice custard pie you made?" "Why, deary, you are too full for utterance now; look at that luscious dumpling on your plate not half eaten." "Oh, well, sister, I know the dumpling side of my stomach is full, but the custard pie side feels rather empty yet. That other piece of pie is missing."

MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING.

The Space Occupied by the Different Nations and the Condition in which they are—A Hasty Glance through the Building.

Size of building, 1,880 feet in length and 464 feet in width; height, seventy feet; floor space, 21.47 acres. The United States occupies an area of 189,231.1 square feet, or nearly one-third of all the floor space in the building. It has in addition to this 12,410 square feet in the mineral annex to the Main building. Although late at the beginning, it came up at the opening in good shape.

Great Britain and Ireland have an area of 51,776.3 square feet. This section is one of the four occupying the posts of honor in the building, the others being the United States, Germany and France. Very nearly ready. Display excellent.

France and colonies have an area of 3,814.5 square feet. So nearly ready that two days after the opening suffices to have everything in excellent shape.

Germany has an area of 27,705.5 square feet. The display was in a condition quite as far advanced as any in the building. The showcases are massive. Like the sections of the United States, Great Britain, France, India and Japan, the German area is not inclosed by a pavilion or any other structure. The leading display is that of ornamental metallic work, statues, statuettes and busts of gods, goddesses, heroes, fairies and great men of the Teuton race. Jewelry and relics of centuries long gone by are also prominent features.

Austria and Hungary have an area of 24,070.3 square feet. Austria but partially incloses her space, and that with a triple arch filled in with Tyrolean stained glass.

Canada has an area of 24,070.3 square feet. In this section prominence is given to an educational display, mineralogical specimens, petroleum, hides, and furs. A peerless work in the shape of a hearth of white Italian marble; a geological display, perhaps the most complete in the building, and polished slate hearths and mantels of great beauty and so cheap that in guessing their price one would be apt to name a sum four or five times their value. In addition to Canada other British colonies occupy a space of 24,070.3 square feet, and fill it well.

Sweden has an area of 17,755.3 square feet. A grand wooden archway leading into this section is perhaps the most elaborately finished piece of common carpenter work on the Centennial grounds, with the sole exception of the Swedish schoolhouse.

Japan has an area of 17,080.8 square feet. This section is not inclosed by a pavilion, but is filled with large structures of white pine, rounded, grooved and stained in imitation of bamboo. Hanging from the roof of the Main building, above the section, are festoons of white and blue cloth, having stamped upon it red and black fan-shaped patterns. The exhibit comprises vases, urns, etc., with a groundwork of highly polished ebony, relieved by raised figures of gilt and steel, delicately executed; fine specimens of pottery, decorated with delicately raised work of the most grotesque description; also, other earthen specimens, glittering with almost as many colors as the Chinese are remarkable for. There are curious articles of all kinds, most of which, though decidedly antifodal in shape, can by no means be ridiculed for workmanship.

The Netherlands have an area of 15,450 square feet. The display is among the most creditable in the building, and is inclosed by a graceful pavilion of the Moresque style. The pavilion of its next neighbor, Brazil, is also of this style.

Belgium has an area of 15,358.8 square feet. The Belgian display will not be completed before June.

Spain has an area of 13,253 square feet. Spain's pavilion is of the Rennaisance style, the neatest structure in the building. The leading display is of gold, silver and bronze articles used for sacred purposes in the Catholic Church; paintings of the apostles and other saints, dress goods and clothing of silk, wool and linen; rural scenery, rich carpets, playing cards and cut glassware and fancy glass and earthenware, much of the latter being of Moorish patterns, lavishly decorated.

The area of the section devoted to Russia is 11,002.3 square feet, too much to remain unoccupied at the opening ceremonies. It contains nothing but a few dozen unopened cases. It will be remembered that the steamer Goethe, which recently set out with most of the exhibits of Russia, became injured in the propeller, and was obliged to put back to Plymouth, England, for repairs. She has not yet resailed, and to this circumstance is owing the backwardness in this section.

Italy occupies an area of 8,167.5 square feet. All ready. The chief attraction is the furniture, the showcases and articles for display alone.

Norway has an area of 6,897 square feet. The pavilion is as much in keeping with the romantic country and hardy people which it represents as an egg-shell is with its contents. The exhibit comprises articles of cut glass, silverware, ornaments for females and musical instruments; a great variety of fancy articles, such as watch chains, charms and side knives (articles worn by all Norwegians), all made by the farmers at night by the fireside; cod liver oil and perfumery; hand woven worsted cloths, for which medals have been drawn at all the previous great exhibitions; cotton yarns and stockings kitted by five-year-old girls; elder down quilts, bear hides and furs of all kinds; fishermen's materials; weapons used by the ancient Norsemen; carved furniture, 400 years old; ancient drinking horns and jewelry, and a great display of sleighs, carriages, and iron in bars and sheets.

Brazil has an area of 6,897 square feet. In a $30,000 pavilion of the most gaudy extreme of the Moresque style, and almost realizing the creations of fabulous Arabian lore, Brazil exhibits fairylike showcases filled with artificial flowers made of feathers from the brilliantly plumaged birds inhabiting the country, a tiring entomological collection, pottery, beautifully mottled marble and palatial furniture, precious stones in a rough state, ores of the most valuable metals, soap and candles that look like the mottled marble of Mexico, hats, caps, shoes and clothing, from the styles adopted by the nobility down to those of the most humble; skins and furs in great variety, and stuffed zoological specimens representing the most important animal life in the wooded valley of the great rivers.

Switzerland occupies an area of 6,646.3 square feet. Clocks and watches, watches and clocks. Clocks of silver and brass; watches of gold and silver; philosophical and chemical apparatus; maps of sections and of the whole of the renowned country; anatomical charts, and entomological, zoological, mineralogical, agricultural and botanical specimens; carved cabinetware, relieved by gilt mountings and floral paintings; courtly costumes, heavy with embroidery of gold and silver; great seamless expanses of the most valuable lace; banners and regalia, and fine straw and delicately tinted silks are the main features of the display. But the most interesting and the leading exhibit in the section is that of clocks.

Mexico has an area of 6,504.8 square feet. The pavilion is built of wood and plaster, and is of the florid Gothic style, being a representation of the leading architecture of the city of Mexico at the time of the conquest of the country by Cortez. The display is of silk, cotton and wool, raw and manufactured; collections from the world renowned mines of Mexico, including a mass of silver weighing 4,000 pounds; coffee seeds, fine wood and fibers of the agave or maguey.

Egypt has an area of 5,022 square feet. In a pavilion which is a perfect model of an Egyptian temple of the ninth or tenth century, Egypt presents, in perfect order, a display of plaster casts of her celebrated monuments, busts and statues; Arabic ornamental plaster work; a collection of household utensils, and implements and weapons of war used by the natives of interior Soudan; cabinetware of modern make, exquisitely carved in the ancient Arabic style and inlaid with ivory, ebony and mother-of-pearl; brassware, almost microscopically engraved with religious sentences in Arabic; fancy articles of ivory or ebony, made by hand by wandering Arabs, and equaling in finish the best machine make, and a great variety of curious old manuscripts in hieroglyphics, Coptic, Arabic and Hebrew.

China occupies an area of 5,642 square feet. The pavilion, which was constructed in Canton in sections, is a gaudy affair. The cases are arranged in circles, and contain pottery, porcelain, bronzes, carved wood work, chasings, inlaid work, silks, etc., both cases and contents being in keeping with the curious pavilion. The display is ready.

Turkey has an area of 5,022 square feet. This section, like the Russian, is occupied by but a few unopened cases. About the fourth of July the display, comprising coffee, opium and pipes, will doubtless be complete.

Portugal has an area of 8,569.5 square feet. The exhibits comprise a representation of the flora of the country, a full display of the wines for which Portugal is noted, and a great variety of manufactures, including articles made of Lisbon marble.

Denmark has an area of 2,510 square feet. A plain, neat, fortress-like structure, bearing the Danish coat-of-arms, incloses this section. The display is mainly of terra-cotta ware, with a dark ground, relieved by raised figures of a light color, or with a light ground relieved by dark figures. There is also a fine display of cordials, gloves, furs and skins.

Chili has an area of 2,823.8 square feet, a rectangular inclosure being formed by means of a series of glass showcases, with a beautiful pagoda at one end of the rectangle. All the exhibits were displayed at the recent fair in Santiago, having been selected therefrom for superior merit. Minerals from the recesses of the Andes, old pottery and other relics of the Auracanian and neighboring Indian tribes, stuffed llama and cougar hides and general manufactures constitute the notable portion of the exhibit.

The Argentine republic has an area of 2,823.8 square feet. Not ready.

Tunis and Sandwich islands have an area of 3,589.5 square feet. Tunisian area, 2,015 square feet; exhibits not completely arranged. Sandwich islands area, 1,574.5 square feet; condition like that of the Tunisian.

Peru has an area of 1,462.5 square feet, inclosed by a pavilion of unpretentious, but neat design. The principal exhibits are card tables, checker boards, etc., made of rare wood, beautifully inlaid; filagreed silverware; charming artificial flowers made by the students of the college of St. Teresa de Lima; cigars; guano, an indispensable article in a Peruvian display; oil paintings by native artists, and a great variety of tasteful articles made by school-children.

Orange Free State has an area of 1,057.5 square feet. The carpeted platform, inclosed by a framework of dark wood, relieved by gilding and draped with orange and white (the State colors), from which hangs festoons of red, white and blue, supports a rich and thoroughly completed display. Diamonds in rough state, minerals, specimens of curious wood, ostrich feathers, hand made harness, equal to machine work, ivory, hides of wild beasts and grains compose the bulk of the display. It is a great wool growing country, and that commodity is the main feature of the exhibit, there being large quantities of mohair, just as it was sheared from the Angora goat, and also less fine material in the unwashed and the white state.

The War on the Hostile Sioux.

A dispatch from Fort Lincoln, Dakota, announces the starting from that point of a column of soldiers, one thousand strong, finely equipped and well provisioned, to open the campaign against the wild Sioux. A thoroughly digested plan to whip the Indians has been prepared by the United States War department. The scene of active operations is laid in that portion of the Territory of Dakota lying between the Little Missouri and Yellowstone rivers and bounded on the north by the Missouri river. It may be roughly described as a parallelogram about one hundred and fifty miles long by fifty broad, the Little Missouri and Yellowstone, which form its eastern and western sides, flowing toward the great river in a north-north-easterly direction. Sitting Bull, the fighting chief of the Sioux, has his fifteen hundred lodges, capable of furnishing three thousand warriors, camped near the Little Missouri, and to strike him before he has time to move or to catch him if he runs, is the object of a triple movement of the United States forces. First of these comes the command of General Terry, including Custer's cavalry regiment, which has started from Fort Lincoln on a march of one hundred and fifty miles due west, and is heading directly for Sitting Bull's camp. The second and more properly the supporting force, under General Gibbon, has started from Fort Ellis, Montana, near Bozeman City, on the Yellowstone, to descend the river for two hundred miles until reaching a depot of provisions to be established near the mouth of the Big Horn, a tributary of the Yellowstone. This will place Gibbon to the west of Sitting Bull's camp, in a position to catch the Indians if they break before General Terry and run west. The third force is that under General Crook, the renowned Indian fighter, whose command moves north for three hundred miles from Fort Laramie to meet the Indians if they break from Terry and Gibbon and run south. The only road this leaves open for the Indians is to the north, where the broad Missouri confronts them.

This rude sketch of the plan of an Indian campaign on a larger scale than has been undertaken for years is necessarily incomplete, and those who know anything of Indian fighting are aware how futile finely drawn plans are with a wily enemy better informed than is generally supposed; prepared to take advantage of every condition of the ground; that can run for days and days with scarce a mouthful of food, and that naturally knows the country better than the invaders.

A Question of Color.

It has been already noted in the New York *Times'* dispatches that the crowd on the Centennial grounds treated all foreign visitors with the utmost respect. Dom Pedro, and one or two others, were indeed regarded with deference. There was only one exception, I think, to this general rule, and that was more amusing than offensive. After the opening exercises were over, and the crowd had dispersed through the immense buildings, leaving the grounds comparatively open and clear, one of the Turkish exhibitors, clad in a flowing silk gown peculiar to his country, and accompanied by a beautiful young woman, who seemed to be his wife, and who was magnificently attired in the national costume and brilliant with many gems, passed through the avenue leading from Machinery hall to the Main building. The couple attracted a great deal of attraction and much innocent comment. When they had just reached the doors of the grand gallery they were met by a well known colored member of Congress from South Carolina, who was accompanied by two colored women. As the parties approached each other the Congressman, who was swelled out in all the dignity of a dress coat and white kid gloves, exclaimed, looking fixedly at the Turkish lady: "I 'clares to man, dat am a stunnin' looking woman." A shade of jealous annoyance passed over the face of one of his companions as he said this, and running close up to the Turkish party she inspected the face of the little lady from the East with her gold-mounted eyeglasses. Then she returned to her escort and exclaimed: "Well, Mr. S., I'se sure I can't say I admires your taste. Dat poor Turk gal ain't neither black nor white—just a poor yaller half-way thing—notin' more, notin' less.

Shaking the Carpet.

There is one thing on which a Danbury husband and wife never have and never can agree, and that is on what constitutes a well beaten carpet. When the article is clean it's a man's impression that it should be removed, and he be allowed to wash up and quietly retire. But a women's appetite for carpet beating is never appeased while a man has a whole muscle in his body. And if he waited until she voluntarily gave the signal to stop he might beat away until he dropped down dead. It is directly owing to his superior strength of mind that the civilized world is not a widow this day.

An Ashburnham (Mass.) letter reports that the partially abandoned farms in that region are now being taken up, and generally by those who are disgusted with the "ups and downs" of mechanical business, and are determined to have a place to retreat to, at least when their trades are dull.

The American Prima Donna.

Miss Emma Abbott, the American singer, made a very successful *debut* as Daughter of the Regiment at Covent Garden, London. Though her acting leaves something to be desired, she possesses a voice of great power and purity, and is almost perfect in her rendering of the character. She was twice recalled after the first act.

Emma Abbott was born in Wisconsin, her father being a well known violinist there, and although at an early age she developed wonderful musical talent and a voice of exceptional sweetness, yet there was little encouragement given to her, owing to the humble circumstances of her parents. At fourteen years of age, when she was singing in a church at Milwaukee, she had the good fortune to meet Miss Kellogg at Toledo, Ohio. She called on the great prima donna and asked her with childlike simplicity: "Will you please hear me sing?" A cordial compliance greeted her request. The rest is soon told, and it is a story that more deeply will enshrine in universal loving remembrance America's representative cantatrice. Miss Kellogg discovered the undeveloped purity, sweetness and power of her voice, and placed her under the care of our best musical teachers. Mme. Nilsson heard her sing at Dr. Chapin's church, New York city, and at the close of the services the Swedish Nightingale, with the enthusiasm of genius greeting genius, rushed up to her, introduced herself, embraced her, and said: "You can sing as well as I can; there are golden ducats in your voice." The growing talent of the fair young singer induced a number of admirers of genius to subscribe a sum of money sufficient to send her to Italy, where she received the most valuable instruction, and where renowned *maestri* predicted a brilliant career for her. Whatever success Miss Abbott may meet she owes to her own untiring energy and determination to succeed.

The Wealth of Brazil.

All intelligent travelers who have visited Brazil speak in the most glowing terms of the country. Prof. Agassiz regarded it as the most productive and interesting country on the globe, and the one in which it is the easiest to obtain a livelihood. Some who have sailed up the Amazon declare that a vessel can be loaded with Brazil nuts at an expense of only a few cents per bushel. These constitute a valuable article of commerce, while the oil extracted from them is very desirable. All the tropical fruits are produced in Brazil almost without cultivation. The soil in many parts of the country will produce twenty successive crops of cotton, tobacco, or sugar cane, without the application of manure. No country in the world approaches the land of Dom Pedro in the variety of its forest productions. Prof. Agassiz states that he saw one hundred and seventeen different kinds of valuable woods that were cut from a piece of land not half a mile square. They represented almost every variety of color, and many of them were capable of receiving a high polish. One tree furnishes wax that is used for candles; another a pith that is used for food; and still another yields a juice which is used in the place of intoxicating liquor. There is a single variety of palm from which the natives obtain food, drink, clothing, bedding, cordage, fishing tackle, medicine, and the material they manufacture into dwellings, weapons, harpoons and musical instruments. Doubtless the day is not distant when the valuable woods of Brazil will be used for various useful and ornamental purposes. Brazil is not only "a wooden country," but a country that produces the most beautiful woods in the world.

The Western Greaser.

The greaser is the most striking anomaly one meets in his Western tour. To look at him, says a writer, you must conclude that he was evolved, like the mule, by the exigencies of border life. My theory of his genesis is simple. He is a modification of the Indian. Civilization has never been able to utilize the redskin. A beneficent government has offered him every inducement to mingle himself with the Anglo-Saxon stock in a proper American manner. It has provided him with improved arms and asked him to give up his warlike games and till the soil. It sends him absolute alcohol and missionaries, it pays him money and lets him take his choice, and he remains Indian to the last man of a vanquished tribe, dying in the county jail, drunk to his toe nails, but Indian still. The greaser is Indian minus everything that makes the Indian admirable. He is a utilized barbarian. He drives an army wagon with stolid fidelity. He rides a mule with the stony indifference, and much more of the grace, of an average Washington statue. If you look narrowly under his long, matted, black hair into his little Mexican eyes, you will not be able to detect his pedigree, but you will see the dull, low cunning of the primitive man, the high carnivorous jaw of the brute, and that vacuity of mind which marks the absence of will and the domination of an unconscious nervous system. He is the same animal that he was when the Santa Fe trail was laid out in 1822. With the ultimate abandonment of the army wagon he will probably disappear—at least from Colorado.

Training a Boy.—An old detective at Troy (N. Y.) says: "If I desired to train my son for a detective, I would first make him a newspaper reporter. That, beyond any other business, is the business that makes stupid men smart, ordinary men able, and capable men brilliant; and what an experienced reporter cannot detect is not worth detecting."

The Ladies' Darling.

A writer says of "ladies' darlings": The creature is delighted if he can persuade himself that he has reason to think that a score or so of girls are over head and ears in love with him, and there is ground for believing that he would become exhilarated to the last degree if he were informed that some foolish damsel had pined away and died of a broken heart on his account. The fact that so long as his vanity is ministered to he is indifferent as to what unhappiness devolves upon others affords a not altogether agreeable but thoroughly reliable index to his character. If he had any conscience deserving of mention he would not systematically make love—directly or indirectly—with whom he is thrown in contact, but being, as he is, utterly reckless of the feelings of his neighbors, he does his best to enslave the fancy of nine-tenths of the attractive ones whom he meets under circumstances favorable to flirtation.

It would be injudicious to deny that he achieves success. It would be unwise to declare that he does not obtain many triumphs; for some girls are so silly and have such susceptible hearts that they would become fascinated with a mop stick provided that it was skillfully set up and dressed in male habiliments, and called a man, and others, who are a trifle wiser than to be guilty of such stupidity, are still foolish enough to believe nine-tenths of what every shallow pated noodle tells them.

But though this is so, there is cause to hope that the career of the would-be ladies' darling is not one of uninterrupted success, and that he is not the object of so much admiration as he generally imagines. Occasionally he receives a prompt and decided check from ladies who have no wish to be made fools of, or to suffer in reputation, however slightly, in order that he may be glorified; while not a few females play up to him before his face and pour unmeasured contempt upon him behind his back. Nor is it surprising that they should do so, for he gives them every reason to think that he is a shallow and egotistical fool. His conversation consists of a series of dreary insanities, ridiculous compliments, which are as insincere as they are in bad taste, and melancholy jokes which consist for the most part of ill natured speeches at the expense of some unfortunate victim or other.

He seldom assumes that his lady friends have brains enough to understand anything except the most superficial matters, and when he does venture to touch on the last new book, new play, new parson or new sensation, he merely repeats the cant jargon which is current in the set in which he moves, and which frequently condemns what is good and praises what is bad. Beside his manner is affected, he wears on his face a continual grin, and he is dressed up in such a fashion and has such a slinking way about him that he appears altogether as much unlike a genuine man as he could well do. For the rest, he lowers the moral tone of those with whom he associates, and scoffs at everything in which people of correct feeling take an interest.

Fashion Notes.

Leather belts are revived.

Fine cameos are much sought after.

Paintings are again appearing in bracelets.

Turquoise is largely introduced into bracelets.

Buttons are used by the dozens as trimming on costumes and suits.

Very long and very flat are the prevailing features of Paris dresses, so far as form is concerned.

The popular black grenadines prove to be those with stripes of the Mexicaine pattern worn last year.

Misses' skirts are never more than three yards in breadth at the bottom, and they reach the ankles.

New necklaces are composed of row of gold beads divided at intervals by square blocks or bars of gold.

Cards of fashionable size with envelopes to match, or Dom Pedro stationery, are the style now for notes of regret and invitation.

As the season advances hair "invisibles" will be more and more worn. They range in price, according to depth, at from $2 to $10 per front.

Rough satin faced straw bonnets will be worn by elderly ladies for traveling, while young ladies will patronize round hats and English walking hats.

A novelty for a summer overdress is the Russian polonaise. This is a belted garment with a yoke in the back. The skirt of the back is deep, full, and trimmed up the center. The front is open and a belt sewed in it.

Flower fringes are introduced in Paris and London as garniture for evening dresses. Grass and daisies, red berries and mignonette, bunches of lilac with olives, and water plants with leaves are among the favorite combinations.

Scarf tunics, recently introduced to wear on ball dresses, are composed of soft, supple material, and are two and a half yards long. They drape across the skirt closely, falling back in careless folds to almost reach the edge of the skirt.

Willie's Prayer.

A little four-year-old boy, Willie by name, enjoyed the luxury of sleeping with his mother during a short illness. After his entire recovery his mother told him one night that he was to go again to his own little room. He made no objections, but after being undressed said to his mother: "Mother, I want to say my prayers alone to-night." "But why do you want to, Willie?" "Because I want to, mamma." Mother humored him, and, standing outside the door, heard Willie pray as follows: Oh, God, make Willie sick; make him real sick; make him wommit; but don't dead him." How much that boy wanted to sleep with his mother.

THE ITEM.

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

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1876.

HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC Co., N. J.

An estimate of the number of preferences for nominee for the office or President, of delegates so far chosen to the Cincinnati Convention has been made by trustworthy parties, and the result is about as follows: Blaine will, on first ballot have 217 votes; Morton 100; Conkling 60; Bristow 63; Haftranft 58; Hayes 44; scattered or unknown 32.—There will be 756 delegates, 574 of whom are already elected. 379 will be necessary to secure a nomination. On first ballot, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Kentucky, and Indiana will give their entire number of votes, each to her favorite son.—New York will give 55 for Conkling, 8 for Blaine, and 5 for Bristow. On second ballot, the New York *Tribune* asserts that Pennsylvania's 58 votes, and 22 of Ohio's will go to Mr. Blaine, and 22 to Mr. Bristow, making their figures stand: Blaine 297; Bristow 85.

Recognition.

The vote cast for Gen. Sewell at the State Convention on Wednesday, was as gratifying to his friends as it was flattering to himself. He received the unanimous vote of the Convention, a compliment paid to no other candidate, and was thus constituted chairman of one of the best delegations that ever represented New Jersey in a National Convention.

General Sewell has been for years a member of the Senate, and the Republicans of New Jersey understand his worth and appreciate his services to the party and the State, and they seized the first occasion offered them to give him an emphatic expression of their good will and esteem. They had not forgotten the fiery ordeal through which he passed last fall, or the malignity with which he was pursued by those "inside of the party," who had shared its honors and emoluments, but who, unmindful of these, turned upon the gallant soldier, and sought his defeat by every species of legerdemain, fraud and falsehood, practiced by the party's direct foes.

So far from shaking the confidence of the Republicans of the State in General Sewell, the attack only served to give him more strength with them; and if they had been given an opportunity to place the seal of their condemnation upon the conduct of the General's assailants, it would have been as marked as the character of the compliment was conspicuous.

The late State Convention was not packed in the interest of any Presidential candidate. It was a spontaneous gathering of the representative men of the party, determined to act for the country's best interests. The delegates selected were selected with reference to this object, and their action at Cincinnati, it is certain, will be for the general good. Men might have been chosen who believe the Republican party is their machine, and whose mission upon this occasion would only be one for their own personal glorification and promotion; but the Convention wanted no such representative, and that is the reason it singled out men of the type of General Sewell.—*West Jersey Press.*

CENTENNIAL YEAR, 1876. - The whole world is invited to purchase trunks, bags, valises, shawl, shoulder and trunk straps from the Oriental Trunk Factory, 818 Market street, south side, bet. Eighth and Ninth streets, Philadelphia, wholesale and retail. First-class goods at low prices, and repairing promptly done.

The Cantata

Of Esther was repeated on Wednesday evening, and Union Hall was densely packed with an eager attentive and appreciative audience. The performance was equally as good as that of the week previous, and in some particulars improved. We can add no word of praise to anything we said last week. Without scenery, and machinery to produce stage effect, the performance was a grand success. If there were no other evidence, the fact that so large an audience, uncomfortably seated, many of them, sat spell bound for over two hours, is sufficient. Miss Pressey and Miss Annie Elvins each were the recipients of a beautiful bouquet. The characters were well sustained, and the effect was as grand as it could be under the circumstances. The Choruses were grand, the articulation and time perfect. This we consider one of the highest attainments in chorus singing. There were several changes of position, since last week, giving a decidedly better effect. We noticed one or two things that were in bad taste, which we are sure would not be repeated if attention was called to them. But for amateurs, and for the time in which the class was in rehearsal they are a marvel, they cannot be outdone, and in some passages even professionals would consider the singing and dramatic effect the very acme of the art.

[Concluded from 1st page.]

Report of Board of Freeholders.

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Atlantic County:—Your Finance Committee would respectfully report having examined the books and vouchers of Daniel E. Izard, County Collector, and find the accounts as stated in his report correct, and vouchers to correspond exactly. Also that said vouchers have been properly cancelled. Your committee would also report that the Collector has effected a settlement with the committee of Galloway township finding the indebtedness of said township to said county on April 1st, 1876 to be $4789 00. Since having received $210 00, leaving at this time due $4579 00, and that the Collector agreed to give them three years to pay said indebtedness, one third to be paid each year with legal interest on the whole until paid. We would further recommend that this Board do sanction the actions of said collector in this matter.

Your committee would also call the attention of the Board to the annexed balance sheet which shows an indebtedness by the County of only $974 69. Whilst we only raised this year the one-half of $5000 00 the indebtedness of building new Alms House. In conclusion the Committee would tender a vote of thanks to Daniel E. Izard for his attention to the business of the County and accuracy and clearness of his accounts.

C. R. COLWELL,
LOUIS KUEHNLE, } Com.
E. D. REDMAN,

JOHN H. WILSON, Clerk of Board.
Dated May 9th, 1876.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

CHAPTER XXIII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to encourage the establishment of mutual loan, homestead and building associations," (revision), approved April ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any mutual loan, homestead or building association heretofore organized under the laws of this state shall have power to meet and reorganize and provide for the transaction of their future business under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, by giving notice thereof by advertisement for four weeks successively, at least once in each week, in a newspaper published or circulating where such company or association is located, which advertisement shall be signed by the secretary, and state the time, place and purpose for which such meeting is called, and also by sending a written or printed notice to each stockholder, containing the same information; when so assembled they shall have power, by a two-thirds vote of the stock present, to change, alter or repeal their present constitution and by-laws and to adopt such new constitution and by-laws as they may deem needful for their future government: provided the same do not conflict with the laws or constitution of this state or of the United States.

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

Approved March 15, 1876.

CHAPTER XXV.

An Act relative to the state library.

Whereas, the extension to the library room, built in eighteen hundred and seventy-one, has never been completed, and books are now crowded upon shelves which have been set up temporarily for their use; and whereas, the furniture, carpets and matting are worn out, ragged and unsightly; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That a sum not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars be, and is hereby appropriated, for finishing and refurnishing the library room.

2. And be it enacted, That the secretary of state, treasurer and state librarian shall be and are hereby appointed commissioners, without compensation, who shall superintend and conduct said finishing and furnishing as to them shall seem for the best interests of the state.

3. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners shall cause all their accounts in relation thereto to be accurately kept and stated; they shall deliver a copy thereof, with their vouchers, to the comptroller, to be filed in his office and audited according to law.

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

Approved March 15, 1876.

CHAPTER XXVII.

An Act to secure a representation of the educational interests of New Jersey at the centennial exhibition.

1. "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be the duty of the state board of education to secure a proper exhibit of the educational interests of this state at the centennial exhibition at Philadelphia.

2. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of defraying the expenses incurred in securing said exhibit, a sufficient sum not to exceed four thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be paid by the treasurer of the state on warrant of the comptroller upon being certified by the president and secretary of said board.

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

Approved March 15, 1876.

CHAPTER XXIII.

An Act fixing the compensation of certain public officers of the State.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the several public officers of this state for the time being, hereinafter named, shall respectively be entitled to receive the compensation and fees hereinafter mentioned, that is to say:

The governor of this state a salary at the rate of five thousand dollars by the year and no fees;

The comptroller of the state a salary at the rate of four thousand dollars by the year and no fees;

The treasurer of the state a salary at the rate of four thousand dollars by the year and no fees;

The attorney general a salary at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars by the year and the fees he is now entitled by law to receive;

The adjutant general and the quartermaster general each a salary at the rate of twelve hundred dollars by the year and no fees;

The private secretary of the governor a salary at the rate of two thousand dollars by the year and no fees;

The assistant secretary of state a salary at the rate of two thousand dollars by the year and no fees;

The commissioners of the sinking fund each a salary at a rate of one thousand dollars by the year and no fees;

The superintendent of public instruction a salary at the rate of three thousand dollars by the year and no fees;

The state librarian a salary at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars by the year and no fees;

All of which salaries shall be paid to the said several officers, on the warrant of the comptroller, by the treasurer of the state.

2. And be it enacted, That the public officers hereinafter mentioned, are hereby authorized, by and with the approval of the governor of this state, to employ assistants as may be necessary in their several departments, provided, that the annual cost thereof shall not exceed the amounts hereinafter allotted to the several departments for that purpose, that is to say:

To the executive department, two thousand dollars;

To the comptroller's department, for the first assistant two thousand five hundred dollars, and for other clerical service three thousand five hundred dollars;

To the treasurer's department, three thousand three hundred dollars,

To the adjutant general's department, two thousand five hundred dollars;

To the quartermaster general's department, seven thousand seven hundred dollars;

To the commissioners of the sinking fund, one thousand six hundred dollars, and such expenses incurred in foreclosure and other necessary legal proceedings, as the governor shall approve;

To the superintendent of public instruction, five hundred dollars;

To the state librarian, two hundred and fifty dollars;

And the persons employed in the said departments, under the authority of this section, shall make out their several bills, monthly, stating therein the service rendered, and procure the same to be certified by the head of the department, and to be endorsed with the approval of the governor, and present the same to the comptroller, and on his warrant, each bill shall be paid by the treasurer of the state.

3. And be it enacted, That the public officers of this state hereinafter mentioned, shall receive no salaries, but shall be entitled to receive the fees following for the services herein after specified, and no further or other fees, that is to say:

The secretary of state shall be entitled to receive the same fees which he is now entitled by law to receive, as secretary of state, clerk of the court of errors and appeals, clerk of the prerogative court, and register in the prerogative office, clerk of the court of pardons, and commissioner of insurance;

The clerk in chancery shall be entitled to receive:

For entering an action,	fifteen cents;
For filing each pleading or other paper,	nine cents;
For copies, and enrolling proceedings, for each folio of one hundred words,	six cents;
For entering every rule,	fifteen cents;
For every commission issued,	one dollar;
For setting down a cause for hearing,	thirty-eight cents,
For taxing a bill of costs,	thirty-eight cents;
For commissions on deposits, if under one hundred dollars, three-fourths of one per cent.; if over one hundred dollars, and under one thousand dollars, three eighths of one per cent. on such excess; if over one thousand dollars three sixteenths of one per cent. on such excess;	
For searching the records, for each book, for each name,	three cents;
For drawing a certificate and seal,	fifteen cents,

The clerk of the supreme court shall be entitled to receive:

For sealing every writ,	ten cents;
For entering an action,	eight cents;
For entering an appearance on default,	ten cents;
For entering the return of a writ,	ten cents;
For entering every rule,	twelve cents;
For filing every writ, pleading, or other paper,	six cents;
For entering a retraxit, discontinuance or non suit,	eleven cents;
For entering a postea,	fifteen cents;
For entering a judgment,	nine cents;
For entering satisfaction on record,	fifteen cents;
For copies, and recording judgments, for each folio of one hundred words,	six cents;
For taxing a bill of costs,	thirty-eight cents;
For drawing certificate and seal,	fifteen cents;
For searching the records, for each book, for each name,	three cents.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately; saving and excepting, that so far as the same increases or reduces the per centage or allowance of any public officer during the term for which such officer was elected or appointed, it shall take effect only upon and immediately after the end of such term.

Approved March 16, 1876.

CHAPTER XXX.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to game and game fish;" approved March twenty seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no person or persons shall kill or expose for sale, or have unlawfully in his or her possession after the same has been killed, any summer duck, commonly called wood duck, between the first day of January and the first day of September in any year, under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird so killed or had in his or her possession, to be recovered in the way and manner prescribed by the act to which this is a supplement.

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

Approved March 16, 1876.

CHAPTER XXXI.

An Act against the unlawful taking of certain animals.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That if any person shall within this state unlawfully, willfully and maliciously, take any horse, mare gelding or mule without the consent of the owner thereof, and cause the same, either directly or indirectly, to be removed from the possession or control of such owner, although only temporarily the person so offending shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor, and being thereof convicted, shall be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or imprisonment at hard labor for any term not exceeding two years, or both; provided, that this act shall not be so construed as to apply to any case where said horse, mare, gelding or mule is taken or removed in consequence of trespass, or damage committed, or being committed; nor interfere with the full force and effect of the laws now in operation in such cases.

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

Approved March 16, 1876.

CHAPTER XXXII.

A Further Supplement to "An act in relation to the census or enumeration of the inhabitants of this state," approved March twenty-fourth eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

Whereas, the duties of the assessors of the several townships and wards of this state, in taking the census of population as required by the act to which this is a supplement were increased without providing adequate compensation; and whereas, the boards of freeholders or supervisors have heretofore allowed additional compensation in most of the counties; and whereas doubts have arisen as to the legality of such allowances; and whereas, it is desirable to remove all doubts and equalize the compensation allowed; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the assessors of the several townships and wards of this state, shall be allowed for taking the decennial state census in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and the census of each tenth year hereafter, three cents per name, for each inhabitant so enumerated.

2. And be it enacted, that the accounts of the assessors for the work done under this act, shall be audited and paid as now required by law.

3. And be it enacted, That the thirteenth section of the act to which this is a further supplement, be and the same is hereby repealed.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed and taken to be a public act, and shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 16, 1876.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act for punishment of crimes," approved March twenty-seventh, eighteen hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That if any person shall make a transfer of any property of goods or chattels liable to taxation by the laws of this state for the purpose of thereby evading the payment of any taxes that may be afterward assessed thereon, or shall obtain a loan for the purpose of thereby claiming a deduction in any taxes that may be afterward assessed against him or her, with the intention of obtaining a re-transfer of said property, or goods, or chattels, or of taking up said loan when such purpose shall be accomplished, he or she shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on being convicted shall be punished by fine not exceeding five thousand dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding one year, or both in the discretion of the court.

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

Approved March 16, 1876.

CHAPTER XXXV.

An Act to provide for the further relief of the poor.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That where the appropriation now made for the aid and relief of the poor, in cities having five thousand inhabitants and upwards, has been already exhausted, or is or may be found to be inadequate and insufficient for the necessary and reasonable relief of the suffering and destitute poor it shall be lawful for the board of finance in any such city, or in the absence of such board, then the common council or other authority or board, by whatever name or designation styled, to increase said appropriation at any time during the fiscal year for which the same was made, in such amount as by said board or common council, as the case may be, may be deemed reasonably necessary for the purpose of such aid and relief; provided, such additional appropriation hereby authorized shall not in any case exceed fifteen thousand dollars; and provided further, that it shall be the duty of such board or common council thus making appropriation, to adopt and enforce such measures and regulations respecting the giving out and disbursing such appropriation or otherwise relieving the poor on account thereof, as in the judgment of such board or council will secure a prudent, wise and economic expenditure of such appropriation, and afford the desired aid and necessary relief of the poor.

2. And be it enacted, That said board of finance or common council is hereby authorized to borrow the amount of money which such board or common council may by this act appropriate, for the purpose of such appropriation, in anticipation of taxes next thereafter to be levied, and to issue proper evidence or evidences of indebtedness therefor, to be signed by the mayor, sealed with the city seal, and attested by the clerk of the city; and the said board or common council, as the case may be, shall provide for the re payment of said borrowed money in the tax levy to be made next thereafter, unless the same be previously paid; and it is hereby made the duty of said mayor to sign, and of said city clerk to attest and seal with the corporate seal, such evidences of indebtedness, the issue of which may be ordered under this act as herein provided.

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

Approved March 16 1876.

St. Nicholas for June brings a full budget of attractions to the many thousand boys and girls who watch so eagerly for each month's issue. It begins with an interesting account by Susan Coolidge of the life and achievements of Jeanne DeArc; and then comes the second instalment of Mr. Aldrich's fascinating story, with thirty-three of Mr. Hopkins' irresistible silhouette pictures. A charming "talk" by H H on "The Expression of Rooms" a beautiful little verse by Mrs. Dodge, a funny picture, and a story quite as funny, follow each other in quick succession; and we are treated next to an article entitled "A Frog and his Neighbors," describing simply, and with the aid of fifteen pictures all the curious changes of frog-life, from the hatching of the egg to the dignity of "Mr. Frog grown up."

"The Old Saw Mill" is a fresh and natural story, and "The Coming Army of Voters," an encouraging picture. Celia Thaxter contributes a true story of the wonderful flight of a canary, and the instalment of "The Boy Emigrants" is as interesting as any of the previous ones, which were so very interesting that out of sheer respect for the children's demands, as the editors state, there is given in the present number a sketch and portrait of the author, Mr. Brooks.

As for poetry the pages fairly ring with it. There is "See, Saw, Marjorie Daw," "The Four Little Imps," "A June Morning Lesson," and so no fine verses entitled "Mabel's Maids."

The June number of the *Republic* magazine contains many invaluable articles on the current political topics of the day. No speaker, public man, or private citizen favoring the ascendency of Republicanism should be without this sterling monthly. It is published in the interest of good government, and closes its 6th volume a recognized power for good throughout the land. During the Presidential campaign the *Republic* will do good service, and should receive hearty support. It has steadily grown in public favor, and deserves wide circulation. The June number has among a number of excellent articles, the following: Work of the Patent Office; The Church, the State, and the Public Schools; The Truth of History and the Horrors of Andersonville; Southern Judicial Ku Kluxism; Congressional Investigations; Poverty of the South; Domestic Commerce. Send $2 to the Republic Publishing Company, Washington, D. C. and receive the magazine for one year.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

At DaCosta Station.

Will be sold by order of Court, the following named Real Estate, belonging to the late Henry Webster, deceased:

A one and ½ story House, with about two acres of land lying on the north-east side of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, within a few rods of Dacosta Station.

Also a lot of land consisting of about twenty acres, lying on the south-west side of said railroad, and fronting thereon between 8th and 9th streets, on which is some good building stone. Sale to be held on

Saturday June 24th, 1876,

At TWO O'CLOCK, P. M.

The above is to be sold for the benefit of the creditors of said deceased. For further information inquire of Mr. Benjamin Bland, or of

GERRY VALENTINE,
Administrator.

MASTER'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the Court of Chancery, upon a decree made in a cause wherein the First National Bank of Vincentown is complainant, and Josephus Sooy, Jr. and others are Defendants, to me directed and delivered, I, John C. Ten Eyck, a Master of the said court, will expose the lands and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, for sale at public vendue, to the highest bidder,

On Thursday, the 29th day of June 1876.

as follows:

All that part of the said land and premises situate in the county of Burlington, New Jersey, at ONE O'CLOCK of said day, at the hotel of Sebastian Crowley, at Green Bank, in the township of Washington in said county, and all that part of the said land and premises which is situated in the county of Atlantic, New Jersey, at Three o'clock of said day, upon the premises, in the township of Mullica, in said county, in the lots and parcels as herein mentioned and designated, and as numbered on a map of said premises made by H. J. Irick, Esq., Master in Chancery, and marked Exhibit A in this case, (and by which the premises hereby advertised will by sold,) viz:

No. 1.—All the undivided 2-5ths part of all that tract of land and premises at Green Bank, in the township of Washington, in the county of Burlington aforesaid, designated as No. 1 on said map, in the following parcels as subdivided on said map, viz: 2-5ths of Thirteen separate

BUILDING LOTS

marked on said map as lots A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L and M, all but lot E fronting on Mullica River and this lot lying in the rear of lots F and G, and all of them having dwelling houses thereon, except lots E and I.

No. 2—All that

Farm

with the buildings thereon, at Green Bank, in the township of Washington aforesaid, (formerly the residence of Josephus Sooy, Jr.) bounded north by the road leading from Sooy's Mills to Bridgeport, east by the road from Green Bank to Wm. H. Sooy's, west by Edwin B. Johnson, and south by Mullica River and No. 1 aforesaid, containing 56 50-100 acres more or less.

No. 3. A tract of timber, brush and cranberry land, situate in the township of Washington aforesaid, lying on the north side of the road from Sooy's Mills to Bridgeport, bounded north by lands of Joseph Wharton, east by said Wharton and others, and west and south by Edwin B. Johnson, containing 99 85-100 acres more or less.

No. 4. A tract of brush and timber land, situate in the township of Washington aforesaid, near the "Clayholes," bounded on all sides by lands of Joseph Wharton, (being the Philip Wallace survey) containing 98 73-100 acres more or less.

No. 5 A tract of timber land situated in the township of Washington, on the north side of the road from Sooy's Mills to Bridgeport, bounded north by lot No 6, east by Wm. H. Sooy, west by Elizabeth Collins and others, and south by Elizabeth Collins, containing 4 73-100 acres more or less.

No. 6. A tract of timber land, situate in said township of Washington, on the west side of of the road from Green Bank to Washington Tavern, bounded north by Henry Pool and others, south by Wm. H. Sooy and lot No. 5, east by the last mentioned public road, containing 11 35-100 acres more or less.

No. 7. A tract of timber land, situate in Washington aforesaid, on the east side of the road from Green Bank to Washington Tavern, bounded on all sides by lands of Joseph Wharton, containing 15 acres more or less.

No. 8. A tract of timber and cranberry land (being a part of the great "Slough Tract,") in the township of Randolph, in Burlington Co., lying on the north side of the road from Sooy's Mills to Bridgeport, bounded north by lands of Josephus S. Weeks and lot No. 9, east by the Mason surveys and others, west by Ephraim and Lydia Sooy, and south by the road last aforesaid, containing 345 33-100 acres more or less.

No. 9. A tract of Timber and Cranberry land, situate in the township of Randolph aforesaid, (being another part of the great "Slough Tract,") bounded north by lands of Joseph Wharton, east by the Mason surveys, south by lot No. 8, and west by Josephus S. Weeks, containing 52 42-100 acres, more or less.

No. 10. The undivided one fourth part of a tract of Timber Land and Savannah grounds, situate in the township of Randolph aforesaid, lying on both sides of the road from the "Eagle" to Tulpehocking bridge, bounded north and west by the "Speedwell Tract," east by Wading River, and south by Tulpehocking Creek, containing 1,200 acres, more or less.

No. 11. The undivided one half part of a tract of Timber and Brush Land, situate in Randolph and Washington aforesaid (partly in each) on both sides of the road from Green Bank to Washington Tavern, bounded on all sides by lands of Joseph Wharton, containing 220 acres, more or less.

No. 12. The undivided one half part of a Cranberry Bog, in the township of Randolph aforesaid, bounded north and east by lot No. 9, west by Josephus S. Weeks' bog and lot No. 9, and south by Nicholas S. Weeks' bog and lot No. 9, containing 11 33-100 acres more or less.

No. 13. The undivided one-fifth part of a tract of Cedar Swamp and Marsh land, situate on the south side of Mullica river, in the township of Mullica, in the county of Atlantic (opposite Green Bank) bounded north by said river east by E. B. Johnson, west by lot No. 14, and south by lands of the "Gloucester Town and Farm Association," containing 45 acres more or less.

No. 14. The undivided one-fifth of the 4 5ths of a tract of Cedar Swamp and Marsh land, in the township of Mullica aforesaid, bounded north by Mullica River, east by lot No. 13, west by No. 15 and south by lands of Gloucester Town and Farm Association, containing about 110 acres.

No. 15. The undivided 2-5ths part of a tract of Cedar Swamp and Marsh land situate in the same township of Mullica, bounded north, east and south by lot No. 14 and west by the Gloucester Town and Farm Association, containing 50 acres, more or less.

The conditions of sale will be read at the sale.

JOHN C. TEN EYCK,
Master in Chancery.

Dated April 15th, 1876.

THE ITEM.

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 1876.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 w.	2 w.	1 m.	4 m.	6 m.	1 yr.
quare.	75	$1 00	$1.50	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00
"	1 40	1 85	2 65	6 50	9 50	16 00
"	2 00	2 50	3 50	9 00	13 25	21 00
"	2 50	3 25	4 45	11 50	16 40	26 00
q. ¼ c.	3 00	3 75	5 00	14 00	18 00	30 00
ol'mn	5 00	6 00	8 00	18 50	25 00	45 00
	8 00	10 25	15 00	33 75	45 00	80 00

otices in Local Column, 20 CENTS PER LINE, each insertion.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

HAMMONTON HOUSE,
HAMMONTON, N. J.
MRS. ELLEN LUCAS, prop'r.

☞ Strawberries are ripening. The t shipment from Hammonton was made on ursday evening, and of quite a number of ates.

☞ The Cantata of Esther was re ated at Union Hall last evening, for the ben of the singers and the Band. Why not give Band the whole benefit?

☞ Gents' Clothing, fashionable and ll made, and at bargains at Tilton's.

☞ The Strawberry crop is now ening. Let every grower remember that d prices depend on having the berries well ked. Better throw away small and half berries altogether. Good berries will bring ood price.

☞ The potato bugs are wonderfully s for a few days. We have been told by mers that they have been seen to rise from fields, and fly away to the eastward, and t they are found in large quantities on the ch.

☞ Groceries, A. No. 1, of all kinds, des and qualities, at the pleasant store of S. Tilton, where the busy hands of obliging ks wait upon you with politeness and do tch.

☞ Our friend Stewart, who has so g, faithfully and admirably filled the place mail agent on the Camden and Atlantic lroad, has resigned. We shall miss him.— place is to be filled by Mr. Charles S. Wilson.

☞ Oh! Rutherford, Rutherford, ou art the favored one," in all Hammonton, with Boots and Shoes, and Photography, shop is the popular resort for the belles beaux, for foot gear and pictures. All be e we sell cheap, take good pictures and are he popular side of the avenue.

☞ K. K. Thomas, the popular Pho apher of Atlantic City, has opened his ns for the summer, corner of Atlantic and th Carolina avenues, and is ready for the mer campaign. Call in and obtain one of cards, which is of itself worth a place in r album.

☞ Trade is improving, judging from rowds going and coming from the store of . Clark.

☞ That cargo of T is going rapid nd A. G. Clark is looking anxiously for a arrival, that there may not be one *draw* hat cannot be supplied on call.

☞ The subscription paper in H. D. h's Drug Store, is filling up fast. This is should be. But we find there those who ble to give most, give the least. But small s gratefully received. The music of the these pleasant evenings is very fine, and appreciated by our citizens, as their sub tions show.

☞ "Flags of all Nations Grand h," by E. Mack, a brilliant, pleasing com ion, and a finely illustrated Title page con g the Flags of Thirty-six Nations; every hould have a copy. Mailed (post paid) for nts, by W. H. Boner & Co., Music Pub s, 1102 Chestnut street, Philada.

☞ Such is the rush at the store of Tilton, for Dry, Dress and Fancy Goods, Furnishing Goods, Ready Made Cloth lats, Boots and Shoes, &c., that the gra oor sill is being rapidly worn away. But ness and kind attention will bring the mers.

☞ People going to the Centennial no time for shopping. With this fact in A. G. Clark has laid in a fine and varied of Dress Goods, Fancy Goods and No and the ladies can be as well supplied, t just as good prices as in the city.

☞ The place for bargains is A. G. s store, on the busy and business side of no avenue, Hammonton, N. J.

☞ You, gents' and boys, who need shade hat, go to P. S. Tilton's, and get yours supplied. Hats in variety.

☞ There will be an excursion to the ntial on Thursday next, the 8th of June, same prices from all stations on the s on the Excursion on the opening day.

..'tic City,	$2 00	From Anco..,	$ ..0
..secon,	1 75	Wat...d,	75
..mona,	1 55	Atco	65
..e's Land'g,	1 60	Ber..	55
..H..ity,	1 35	Kirk..d,	40
..ood,	1 20	Ash..,	35
..rolina,	1 15	Pine ...,	30
..Costa,	1 05	Had..nfield,	25
..ammonton,	1 00	Ol..	20
..slow,	90	Coo.. Rd,	15

Hammonton train leaving ..adelphia ..P. M. will on this day ..through ..nt.. City, stopping at all ... May's Landing train will take passengers ..n, at Egg Harbor City ..r May's

☞ An old-time resident of Hammonton, Phillips Hunt, of Worcester, Mass., and his wife, made us a visit this week. They came to Hammonton when the country was a wilderness. Now they find good farms, enclosed with beautiful hedges, fine and well ordered houses, and thrift and prosperity appearing on every hand. They think our improvements great and wonderful, and every thing considered, are not surpassed, in South Jersey or anywhere else.

☞ The trotting at the Atlantic Agricultural Society's Park, at Absecon, attracted some three or four hundred people from the immediate surrounding country, and but few strangers. There were three trotting races and a running race. In the first race there were entered Morris's white mare Pollie E., Bryant's horse Major, Gardener's horse Prince and D. C. Wright's mare Topsey, and the mare Fanny.—The race was won by Topsey; time 3.30. Tho' Pollie E. made much the best time, and almost distanced her contestants she was ruled out for foul driving. For the second race were entered Hattie, Rosie, Maggie, and Judith, the last driven by S. R. Colwell, and Prince. The race was won by Rosie in 3.15. The third was won by Lantern, Job G. Babcock's horse. His contestants were Andrew J., George Willing's, white horse, from Germantown, Pa., Fanny, and Captain Walters' horse Sam French.

☞ The Waterford B. B. Club sent a challenge to the '76 club of Hammonton a short time since for a match game. The game was played on Thursday afternoon on the grounds of the '76 club, and was a well contested one, and one of the best ever played in Hammonton. The home club got the worst of it in the first of the game being treated to 0 in the first four innings but broke the ice in the 5th by 4 runs and decided the game in the 7th by the addition of 8 more putting them two runs ahead. The home club did not play as smoothly nor as accurately as the visitors, being a new nine and this the first of their playing together, and it was only by sheer hard work that gained the victory. But they soon warmed up and got used to their opponents, and then made a good record and won the game in good style. Our boys have reason to feel proud of their victory, as the Waterford boys are good players, and hard to beat. Much praise is due Mr. Chew who umpired so satisfactorily and impartially. The following is the score.

Runs by Innings.

Innings.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
'76.	0	0	0	0	4	1	8	2	3	-18
Waterford	1	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	1	-13

Umpire—Mr. Wm. Chew of the Waterford club.
Time of game, 2½ hours.

Marriages.

SORDEN—BRADLEY.—At the residence of the officiating minister, Rev. J. Jarolemon, in Hammonton, May 25th, Mr. H. R. Sorden, of Iron Mills, and Mrs. Sarah A. Bradley, of Hammonton, N. J.

SMITH—HUDSON.—On the 22d May, by Rev. Thomas H. Stockton, Mr. Wm. J. Smith, of Hammonton, and Miss Abbie S. Hudson, of Lynn, Mass.

HYSON—MULLEN.—At Hammonton, N.J., May 27th, by Rev. E. M. Kellogg, of Hammonton. Elijah B. Hyson to Georgiana Mullen, both of Winslow, N. J.

Deaths.

LUCAS.—On the 29th ult., in Hammonton Frank R., son of Ellen and the late Frank R. Lucas, aged 11 years.

[The remains were taken to Philadelphia, and interred in Mount Moriah Cemetery.]

New Advertisements.

Keystone Printing Ink Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
PRINTING INKS.
(Book and News Black a Specialty.)
135 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

Our inks are of a superior quality, being made from the best ingredients and under the personal supervision of a practical printer and pressman, therefore we will *guarantee every pound of ink sold* to be of a SUPERIOR JET BLACK, QUICK DRYING and entirely free from setting off.

Our prices are from **30** to **50** per cent. lower than any other inks manufactured in the United States.

A trial of a sample keg will convince any printer that he has been paying nearly double what he should for his inks in times past. Put up in kegs and barrels to suit purchasers.

Address,
KEYSTONE PRINTING INK CO.
135 North Third Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

PEABODY HOUSE,
COR. LOCUST & NINTH STS.,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Convenient to all places of amusement and car lines in the city. No changes to and from the Centennial grounds.

Col. Watson, proprietor of the Henry House, Cincinnati for the past twenty years, and present proprietor, has leased the house for a term of years, and has newly furnished and fitted it *throughout.* He will keep a strictly first-class house, and has accommodations for 300 guests.

Terms only $3 per day.

No bar has ever been kept in the Henry House, nor will any be kept at the Peabody. 20 36

B. Redfield & Co.,
FRUIT & PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
No. 10 Vine Street.

Market reported daily and returns made promptly.

Shipping Cards may be had at Anderson Bros. and A. G. Clark's.

NOTICE.

All persons will please take notice, that by Section 13 of an act entitled "An Act to amend and consolidate the several acts relating to Game and Fish" it is enacted "That no person shall rob or destroy the eggs or nests of any wild birds whatsoever, save only those of a predatory character and destructive of game and insectivorous birds, under a penalty of ten dollars."

The West Jersey Game Protective Society intend prosecuting any person found violating this law.

By order of the Board of Directors
of the W. J. Game Protective Society.
Camden, N. J., April 16th, 1876. 19-21

PATENTS.

Persons desiring to take out Patents, or desiring information from the U. S. Patent Office should consult **F. A. LEHMANN,** Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. Examinations free. NO PATENT NO PAY. Send for Circular.

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NEW
Revised Edition.
Agents Wanted.

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BAKER, DAVIS & CO., Phila.

FRAZIER'S GUIDE BOOK TO PHILADELPHIA AND THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION.

Price reduced to TEN CENTS,

Has the best map published, showing the location of 40 of the prominent places of interest on the Centennial Grounds. A better book than any of the 50 cent Guides published. Enclose price to John W. Frazier, 430 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, and get a copy by return mail.

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Commission Merchants,
No. 131 Market Street,
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Consignments respectfully solicited.
Sales always guaranteed.
Returns promptly made.

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GEO. ELVINS,
R. J. BYRNES,
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Wholesale Agents for the Waltham, Elgin, and Springfield Watch Companies.
Manufacturers of Gold and Silver Watch-cases, Jewelry, Silver-ware, &c.

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WM. MOORE, Jr.
Attorney-at-Law
AND
Solicitor in Chancery.
MAY'S LANDING, N. J.

CHARLES WHITNEY,
Surveyor and Civil Engineer,
ELWOOD, N. J.

Any communication from Hammonton for services in the profession will receive immediate attention if left at the store of F. P. Vandevear. 27v13-1y

THE COLONNADE,
PACIFIC AVENUE,
Between Railroad Depot and the Beach.
IN FULL VIEW OF THE OCEAN.
Atlantic City, N. J.
J. HENRY HAYES, Prop'r.

C. C. WHITE,
Plasterer and Brick Layer,
ATLANTIC CITY.
JOBBING A SPECIALTY.

Soull's Cottage on Atlantic Avenue, bet. Virginia and Penn'a Avenues.

J. S. THAYER,
Carpenter & Builder
WORK DONE BY CONTRACT OR BY THE DAY.

Plans drawn and specifications furnished when desired.

JOBBING

a Specialty, and promptly attended to. Orders left with Anderson Bros. and E. Darwin.

Shop on Central Avenue opposite house of Mr. B. Oliver.

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—AND OTHER—
BATHS,
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Philadelphia.
WM. A. ELVINS, Prop'r

G. RIDGEWAY.
Carpet Weaver,
Main Road,
NEAR OLD HAMMONTON
Custom Work promptly attended to.

A. J. KING,
ATTORNEY,
And Counsellor-at-Law,
Solicitor and Master in Chancery.
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.
AGENT FOR THE RENTING AND SALE OF HOUSE AND LANDS.

Collecting, Conveyancing, the execution of Pension Papers, and all legal and kindred business promptly attended to.
HAMMONTON, N. J.

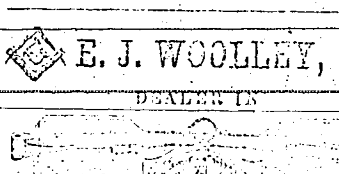
DOBBINS' STARCH POLISH

A [illegible] very.

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

DOBBINS, BRO & CO. 13 N. 4th-st., Phila.

E. J. WOOLLEY,
DEALER IN



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Repairing of all kinds, in his line, done with neatness and dispatch. Satisfaction given and prices as reasonable as at any other place.

Special attention given to repairing Fine WATCHES. Also dealer in

BOOKS & STATIONERY

of all kinds.

TOYS, NOTIONS, FANCY ARTICLES, HOSIERY, GLOVES, &c., at his
OLD STAND,
Southeast side of Bellevue Ave.

Cook and Parlor
STOVES,

A large assortment constantly on hand 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

BUILDING HARDWARE,
LOCKS, KNOBS, DOOR HANDLES
BUTTS AND SCREWS, NAILS,
HAMMERS, HATCHETS.
AXES, FILES, CAPPING BOLTS, &c
A. G. CLARK

Hammonton Business Cards.

H. D. SMITH,
DRUGGIST,
Hammonton, N. J.

First Door above Rutherford's Photo. Gallery

Store open during the week from 7 A.M. to 9 P.M.
Sundays from 8 till 10 A.M. and 3 till 6 P.M.

Persons wishing prescriptions or medicine in the night, or at any other than business hours will be accommodated by calling at his residence on Bellevue Avenue. 17-tf

DR. G. F. JAHNCKE

Having permanently located in Hammonton offers his professional services to all who may call on him. Persons at a distance applying for medical treatment will receive prompt attention. Most careful and particular attention given to all disease of women and children.

Office at his residence corner of Vine Street and Central Avenue, opposite Union Hall.

OFFICE HOURS FROM 8 to 10 A. M.
FROM 4 to 6 P. M.

E. DARWIN,
HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,
Paper Hanger and Grainer.
AT THE LITTLE SHOP ON THE CORNER OF
Bellevue & Central Aves.

AT IT AGAIN.
H. T. Pressey's Carriage Shops
are again open for business.
Wood-work, Blacksmithing and Painting
done in the best manner and at prices to suit
HARD TIMES.

S. DRAPER,
CARRIAGE & HOUSE
PAINTER.
PAPER HANGING, &c., &c.
Hammonton, N. J.

Barber Shop!

The undersigned has opened a Barber Shop on
Bellevue Ave.
and is prepared to Cut Hair, Shampoo, Shave &c., in the best manner.
A Clean Towel to Every Man!

Open every day. On Sunday from 7 to 10 the morning.

JOSEPH COAST.
Hammonton, May, '72. 15 tf

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

Berries a Specialty. Fair dealing and prompt returns.

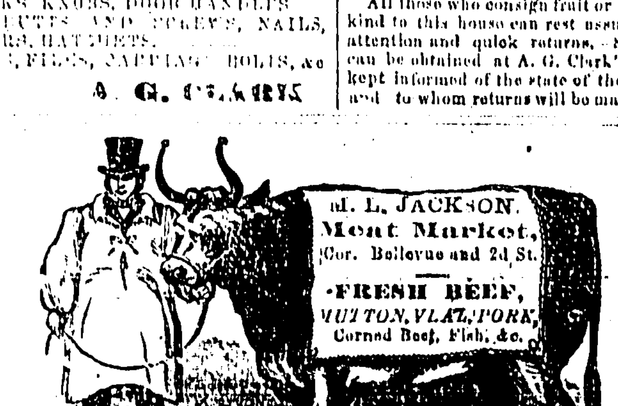
GERRY VALENTINE,
Undertaker.

Having sold out his wheelwright business has taken the rooms over the Blacksmith Shop, and is prepared to furnish coffins with Plates, Handles and Shrouds, large and small, neatly trimmed and furnished in black walnut or cloths from the plainest to the most ornamental. 17t

PRESTON KING, A. M. C. E.
Is prepared to do all kinds of
Surveying, Leveling,
MAPPING,
And other Engineering Work,
at reasonable rates.
Office with A. J. King, Esq.,
Hammonton, N. J.

SWINKER & BEGGS,
Commission Merchants,
And Wholesale Dealers in Fruit and Produce.
No. 212 North Wharves,
PHILADELPHIA.

All those who consign fruit or produce of any kind to this house can rest assured of prompt attention and quick returns. Shipping cards can be obtained at A. G. Clark's, who will be kept informed of the state of the market daily, and to whom returns will be made. 22-38



☞ VEGETABLES in Season. ☜
CIDER AND PURE CIDER VINEGAR.
constantly on hand. Also
PRIME YORK STATE BUTTER.
Our wagon runs through the town Wednesdays & Satudays.

A DOG PARTNERSHIP CASE.

Scudder Explains his Bewildering Troubles and Forgets Something.

The Philadelphia *Bulletin* says: A man came into the office of Judge X., the well known lawyer, the other day, and when the judge had time to listen to him, he said:

"Judge, my name is Scudder; I called to see you about a dog case that kinder bewilders me, and I thought maybe you might throw some light on her—might just give me the law points so's I'd know whether it was worth while suing or not.

"Well, judge, you see me and a man named Potts went into partnership on a dog. We bought him. He was a setter, and me and Potts went shares on him so as to take him out a hunting. It was never exactly settled which half of him I owned and which half belonged to Potts, but somehow I kinder formed an idea in my own mind that the hind end was Scudder's and the front end Potts'. Consequence was that when the dog barked, I always said: 'There goes Potts' half exercising itself,' and when the dog's tail wagged, I always considered that my end was being agitated. And, of course, when one of my hind legs scratched one of Potts' ears or one of his shoulders, I was perfectly satisfied; first, because that sorter thing was good for the whole dog; and, second, because the thing would get about even when Potts' head would reach around and bite a flea off my hind legs or snap at a fly.

"Well, things went along smooth enough for a while, until one day that dog begun to get into the habit of running around after his tail. He was the foolishest dog about that I ever see. Used to chase his tail round and round until he got so giddy he couldn't bark. And you know I was skeered lest it might hurt the dog's health, and as Potts didn't seem to be willing to keep his end from circulating in pursuit of my end, I made up my mind to chop the dog's tail off, so's to make him reform and behave. So I caused the dog to back up agin a log, and then I suddenly dropped the ax on his tail, pretty close up, and next minute he was booming around that yard, yowling like a boat load of wildcats. Just then Potts came up, and he let on to be mad because I'd cut off that tail. One word brought on another, and pretty soon Potts sicked that dog on me—my own half, too, mind you—and the dog bit me in the leg, bit a piece out. See that; look at that leg! About half a pound gone; et up by that dog.

"Now, what I want to see you about, judge, is this: Can't I recover damages for assault and battery against Potts? What I chopped off belonged to me, recollect. I owned an undivided half of that setter pup, from the tip of his tail clear up to his third rib, and I had a right to cut away as much of it as I had a mind to; while Potts, being sole owner of the dog's head, is responsible when he bites anybody."

"I don't know," replied the judge, musingly. "There haven't been any decisions on cases exactly like this. But what does Mr. Potts say on the subject?"

"Why, Potts' view is that I divided the dog the wrong way. When he wants to map out his half he draws a line from the middle of the nose, right along the spine, and clear to the end of the tail. That gives him one hind leg and one fore leg, and makes him joint proprietor in the tail. And he says that if I wanted to cut off my half of the tail I might have done it, and he wouldn't have cared; but what made him mad was that I wasted his property without consulting him. But that theory seems to me a little strained, and if it's legal, why I'm going to close out my half of that dog at a sacrifice sooner than hold any interest in him on those principles. Now, what do you think about it?"

"Well," said the judge, "I can hardly decide so important a question offhand; but at the first glance my opinion is that you own the whole dog and that Potts also owns the whole dog. So when he bites you a suit won't lie against Potts, and the only thing you can do to obtain justice is to make the dog bite Potts also. As for the tail, when it is separated from the dog it is no longer the dog's tail, and it is not worth fighting about."

"Can't sue Potts?" you say.

"I think not."

"Can't get damages for the meat that's been bit out of me?"

"I hardly think you can."

"Well, well, and yet you talk about American civilization, and temples of justice and such things! All right. Let it go. I kin stand it; but don't anybody ever undertake to tell me that the law protects human beings in their rights. Good morning, judge."

"Wait a moment, Mr. Scudder," said the judge; "you've forgotten my fee."

"F-f-fee! Why, you don't charge anything when I don't win, do you?"

"Certainly, for my advice. My fee is $10."

"Ten dollars! ten dollars! Why, judge, that's just what I paid for my half of that dog. I haven't got fifty cents to my name. But I'll tell you what I'll do. I'll make over all my rights in that setter pup to you, and you kin go round and fight it out with Potts. If that dog bites me again, I'll sue you and Potts as sure as my name's Scudder."

Potts own the whole dog now, and Scudder guns without one.

A writer urges the use of camels in the United States. He says that in Fillmore's administration the experiment was tried by the War department at a cost of $30,000, a brother of Admiral Porter buying and importing a herd. These animals were lost sight of in the war, and it is thought that they found their way into menageries.

WHAT WE SAW.

A Correspondent tells us what he saw in Agricultural and Horticultural Halls.

Agricultural hall, on the Centennial grounds, is 826 feet long and 540 feet wide; it contains a central avenue seventy feet wide, with many cross avenues and aisles; consisting of a long nave crossed by three transepts—the whole built of Gothic truss arches; and covers an area of rather more than ten acres, or, inclusive of the ground used as stockyards, thirty-two acres. It cost $260,000, and was built in seven months.

In the department of arboriculture and forest products there are timber and trunks of trees, entire or in transverse or truncated sections, with specimens of barks, leaves, flowers, seed vessels and seed; ornamental and dye woods; gums, lichens, mosses and shrubs.

In the department of pomology there is a tempting array of apples, pears, quinces, nectarines, cherries, melons, and various other temperate and semi-tropical fruits; as well as oranges, bananas, lemons, pineapples, pomegranates, figs and cocoanuts, all growing on their respective trees or shrubs—a really interesting and notable sight. In the department of agricultural products the visitor sees cereals, grasses, roots, spices, and extensive collection of seeds.

In the department of land animals are found not only domesticated horses, mules, sheep, swine, dogs and cats, but also the lima, the camel, the chochineal bug, the silk worm, and a countless number of insects of every sort. In the department of marine animals there are seals, oysters, crustaceans, echinoderms, and fishes in wonderful variety, together with nets, baskets and hooks, and apparatus used in the breeding, culture and preservation of fish. In the department of animal and vegetable products are sponges, hides, feathers, honey, animal perfumes such as musk and ambergris, preserved meats, wines, biscuits, and vegetable oils. In the department of textile substances of vegetable or animal origin there are cotton on the stem, hemp, flax, wool in the fleece, carded and in bales, silk in the cocoon and reeled, hair and bristles.

In the department of agricultural implements and machines are steam-power plows, breakers, harrows and cultivators, grain and manure drills, mowers, hayloaders and potato diggers, winnowers and threshers, incubators and meat choppers, churns, cheese presses and ice cream freezers. In the department of engineering and administration are stump extractors, irrigating machinery, fertilizers, carts, sleds, and models and drawings of farmhouses, of apiaries, and of dairies. And finally, in the department of tillage and general management, are found systems of planting, of draining and of stock breeding, as well as the various and most improved appliances of veterinary surgery.

It seems useless in the presence of such an array of agricultural products, processes and implements to make any "invidious distinctions." Every man, woman or child who enters the building, either with or without the payment of money, can make his choice.

Horticultural hall, though the smallest, is, architecturally, the prettiest, of the five principal buildings, and having been built exclusively by an appropriation from the common council of the city of Philadelphia, will, like Merorial hall, remain permanently in Fairmount park. It is constructed of iron and glass, after the Moorish style of the twelfth century—a bijou specimen of architecture, two hundred and thirty by eighty feet and fifty-five feet high, surmounted by a "lantern" one hundred and seventy by twenty feet and fourteen feet high. Flights of blue marble steps, with an open kiosque in the center of each flight, lead up to the east and west entrances; and ornamental fountains decorate the angles of the main conservatory. It cost $300,000, $40,000 more than the huge Agricultural hall, and was finished in eleven months after the laying of the foundations. The grounds around it are good specimens of intelligent landscape gardening.

The interior is devoted to the exhibition of ornamental trees, shrubs and flowers, of hothouses, conservatories, graperies and their management and of garden tools and the accessories of gardening. The designing, the construction and the management of gardens are also exemplified.

Beware of Opiates.

In order to induce natural and healthful sleep such methods are to be adopted as will abstract an excess of blood from the brain. This may be accomplished by exercise, which draws off the blood to the more weary organs; while a well ordered digestion demands the blood that keeps the brain in too great an activity for the stomach, where it is needed. To sleep well, too, according to Dr. Ferrier, one must, if possible, rid himself of all care, anxiety and disturbing thoughts as the natural season of repose approaches. A brisk walk toward the close of the day, and when the brain has been overtaxed, is commended to us. But Dr. Ferrier warns us—and it were well if he could be heard everywhere and heeded—from opiates as "dangerous ground." They do not produce sleep so much as torpor. If you cannot get sleep by methods which nature itself dictates, he says, it is full time to call in the family doctor.

A FACTITIOUS FANCY.—Servant—"I really could not undertake to look after the library fire, mam." Lady—"Indeed! I cannot see that there is anything derogatory in it; I am sure I should not mind doing it myself." Servant—"Oh, very likely not, mam; that's just the point we've come to, mam; you see your class is a-going down and my class is a-going up."

CENTENNIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

The Centennial City—Its Size—Number of Buildings—Population—The New City Hall—Independence Hall—Revolutionary Memories.

The Centennial city, as Philadelphia is now called, like Washington, is a city of magnificent distances, its extreme length being twenty-three and one-half miles, and its average breadth five and one-half miles, with a superficial area of 129¼ square miles, or about 83,000 acres. By the census recently taken, it had 142,000 occupied buildings, of which 132,000 were dwellings, and many have been completed since. The population was 847,000. The assessed value of taxable property is $600,000,000; it had 600 miles of paved streets, lighted by 10,000 lamps, and 1,000 miles of gas and water mains.

It is peculiarly a city of homes, a greater number of residents owning the houses they occupy than in any other large city on this continent. The houses are built in solid blocks with pressed brick fronts, white shutters and marble steps, presenting a very monotonous appearance to visitors. But they are very comfortably arranged, with water service, the smaller ones usually having three rooms on the first floor—parlor, dining-room and kitchen; on the second floor, two chambers, a sitting-room and bath-room, and on the third floor two spare rooms. The large ones have superior arrangements and a greater number of rooms. Street car lines thread all the principal streets, rendering locomotion to any part of the city convenient and cheap. The public buildings are commodious and elegant, and the charitable institutions numerous and well endowed.

The new city hall, to cost over ten millions of dollars, is now being erected at the intersection of the two principal streets, Broad and Market, and is 470x486½ feet, covering an area of four and a half acres. It is said to be larger than any single permanent building on this continent. It completely blocks up the two principal streets of the city, obstructing a splendid view up Broad street fourteen miles long, overshadowing the Masonic Temple, and promises to be a lasting monument of the folly of entrusting the government of a great city to jobbing and corrupt politicians.

One of the chief objects of attraction, especially to visitors to the great Exposition, is Independence Hall, on Independence square, bounded by Walnut and Chestnut and Fifth and Sixth streets. The eastern chamber, where the Declaration of Independence was proposed, discussed, adopted, signed and promulgated, is in a good state of preservation; the portraits of the signers adorn the walls, the table on which the document was signed stands on a dias at the eastern end, and the old chandelier used by the Continental Congress still hangs from the ceiling. The original Declaration has been transferred from the patent office at Washington to this chamber. Time has erased most of the signatures, so that they are illegible; but the instrument itself is quite distinct.

The western chamber contains a great many relics of Revolutionary and ante-Revolutionary times. In this part Congress sat from 1792 to 1799; the House on the first floor, and the Senate on the upper floor.

On the eastern wall of the building is this inscription:

> In this building met the
> First Senate
> and the
> First House of Representatives
> of the United States of America:
> and herein George Washington was inaugurated
> President March 4, 1793,
> and closed his official career;
> when, herein also
> John Adams was inaugurated the
> Second President of the United States,
> March 4, 1797.

Multitudes visit this shrine of liberty, and gaze with deep interest upon the mementoes of the men, who, at the peril of life and fortune, have bequeathed to us so goodly a heritage. And having so recently come from a new baptism of fire and blood, on a question of the union of these States, it is meet that the East and the West, the North and the South, forgetting all past differences, and burying all past animosities, should meet around this common altar of our liberties, and in this centennial year, in this City of Brotherly Love, renew those fraternal ties which bound our fathers in a common brotherhood in 1776.

S. M. B.

How She Felt.

When told that she evinced perfect self-possession when she made her first appearance on the stage in Boston as an actress, Anna Dickinson replied:

"Oh, yes, but I did not feel it. I had nothing like stage fright, and my audience did not trouble me. I am too well used to them. But my surroundings were so strange, my clothes were so new, and I had such a sense of them; then when I lecture I have everything my own way, the platform is clear, and I go where I will. But here it is different. I would start on some quick impulse and suddenly find a human opposing my way, or I would become painfully aware of a chair or table, and it was such a shock to my enthusiasm, like a cold water plunge. When I get accustomed to other presence and to the stage accessories I shall be much more free in action.

HIS BUSINESS EDUCATION.—It is stated that the late Mr. A. T. Stewart inherited his business talent from his mother, who followed him to New York, opened a furniture store, and carried on the business for many years with marked success, but finally, at the earnest solicitation of her son, gave up the store and went to live with him, continuing to reside in his house until her death.

Chinese Cheap Labor.

Before the California Senate Chinese commission, at Sacramento, Lem Schaun, a Christianized Chinese proper, testified that it is practically impossible to convert a grown Chinaman to Christianity, though sometimes efforts in that direction have been successful in the case of boys. He said the condition of Chinese women in San Francisco is horrible. They are bought and sold like cattle, are abused by their masters, tortured, and often killed for attempting to escape. The presence of the lower classes of Chinese in this country is disastrous to both whites and Chinese. The Chinese here of the better class desire immigration stopped, and the whole thing can be done in a friendly way. The Chinese government desires to keep its subjects at home, and if immigration, which is mostly from the province of Canton, was stopped, it would have no effect upon the commercial relations with China. The Chinese government would willingly assist in stopping this immigration; but witness thought they could not do it themselves, as there are eighteen provinces, and a revolution in almost every province. Christianity is not advanced by this immigration, but if it were stopped, something might be done with those who are here.

The witness corroborated the evidence previously given concerning the manner in which the Chinese secret tribunals put a price on the lives of those offending their laws, and carried out such sentences. As to the contract system, he said, when the men have no money to pay their passage to California they borrow, and make a contract to work until they have refunded the money. When Chinamen desire to return to China the Pacific Mail steamship company refuse to sell them tickets unless they have a check or ticket from the Six Companies, or from the missionaries. This is done to protect their creditors. Chinamen living in this country do not think the Six Companies can stop immigration or importation of lewd women and improper characters, nor have they the power to send them back to China.

Matthew Karcher, chief of police, testified at length as to the ruinous effect of the presence of the Chinese upon the rising generation, leading the boys to disease and death, and driving both boys and girls to crime by competition in household and manufacturing employments. Mr. Karcher characterized the Chinese population, almost without exception, as criminals, thieves, liars, and perjurers.

Gems of Thought.

Love has the tendency of pressing together all the lights—all the rays emitted from the beloved object by the burning-glass of fantasy—into one focus, and making of them one radiant sun without any spots.

Shun the inquisitive, for thou wilt be sure to find him leaky; open ears do not keep conscientiously what has been intrusted to them, and a word once spoken flies never to be recalled.

Death is the wish of some, the relief of many, and the end of all. It sets the slave at liberty, carries the banished man home, and places all men on the same level, insomuch that life itself were a punishment without it.

Extreme old age is childhood; extreme wisdom is ignorance, and so it may be called, since the man whom the oracle pronounced the wisest of men professed that he knew nothing; yea, push a coward to the extreme and he will show courage; oppress a man to the last and he will rise above oppression.

Wood burns because it has the proper stuff for that purpose in it, and a man becomes renowned because he has the necessary stuff in him. Renown is not to be sought, and all pursuit of it is vain. A person may, indeed, by skillful conduct and various artificial means make a sort of name for himself, but if the inner jewel is wanting, all is vanity and will not last a day.

He who never relaxes into sportiveness is a wearisome companion, but beware of him who jests at everything. Such men disparage, by some ludicrous association, all objects which are presented to their thoughts, and thereby render themselves incapable of any emotion which can either elevate or soften them; they bring upon their moral being an influence more withering than the blasts of the desert.

How to Sleep.

Many persons get into a habit of wakefulness at night, which is often very wearing, and always annoying and uncomfortable. Some cannot go to sleep till the "small hours" of night; others will wake at three or four in the morning, and cannot coax sleep again until it is just breakfast time. A writer on sleep recommends such wakeful ones to try the effect of change. Go into another room, or move the bed into a different position, or lie with the head in another direction. If you are lying on a high pillow, fling it away; if your head is low, raise it. If you have been trying to sleep without a light, strike one; if otherwise, extinguish it. If other means fail, leave the bed and take a chair. Wakefulness is often easily traced to physical causes. But if one cannot sleep as much as he thinks he requires, don't let him worry over it or think he must necessarily be sick in consequence. Lack of sleep is bad, but discontent is worse. Let every one be thankful for such amount of sleep as he can obtain, and not fret because it is not more.

At our request Cragin & Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., have promised to send any of our readers, gratis (on receipt of fifteen cents to pay postage), a sample of Dobbins' Electric Soap to try. Send at once.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

Catarrh is a common disease—so common that snuffing, spitting, and blowing of the nose meets us at every turn on the street. Your foot slips in these nasty discharges on the sidewalk and in the public conveyance; and its disagreeable odor, contaminating the breath of the afflicted, renders them offensive to their associates. There is the highest medical authority for stating that with fully one-half, if not two-thirds, of those afflicted with consumption of the lungs, the disease commences as catarrh in the nose or head, the next step being to the throat and bronchial tubes—lastly to the lungs. How important then to give early and prompt attention to a catarrh! To cure this loathsome disease correct the system by using Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, which tones it up, cleanses the blood and heals the diseased glands by a specific influence upon them; and to assist use Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy with Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche. This is the only way to reach the upper and back cavities where the discharge comes from. No danger from this treatment and it is pleasant to use. The two medicines with instrument are sold by dealers in medicines.

Acting through the pores upon the sources of inflammation, GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP promptly relieves the burning, itching and other annoyances caused by saltrheum, scald head, impetigo, erysipelas, and other skin diseases, and ultimately removes every vestige of them. Depot, Crittenton's, No. 7 Sixth avenue, N. Y.

Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye is safe as well as speedy.

An Irishman called at a drug store to get a bottle of *Johnson's Anodyne Liniment* for the rheumatism. The druggist asked him in what part of the body it troubled him most? "Be me soul," said he, "I have it in ivery houl and corner or me."

For loss of cud, horn ail, red water in cows, loss of appetite, rot or murrain in sheep, thick wind, broken wind and roaring, and for all obstructions of the kidneys in horses, use *Sheridan's Cavalry Condition Powders.*

Vegetine will cure the worst cases of scrofula, for which no medicine has attained such a great reputation.

See advertisement of James' Bitters.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—Attention is called to the arrangement made whereby any subscriber to this paper (old or new) may obtain, FREE, a copy of that household treasure, *Hodgman's Family Album*, the retail price of which, as sold by agents, is $5.00. Read the advertisement in another column; and if you send for a copy, *do not fail* to cut out the advertisement and forward it with your name, as this arrangement *costs us* something, and is designed for the sole and exclusive benefit of our subscribers.

Don't Threw Away Your Money.—TO THE PUBLIC.—For over 25 years DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT has been sold; every bottle has been warranted, and not one has been returned. Thousands of certificates of its wonderful curative properties can be seen at the Depot, 10 Park Place, New York. It will do all, and more, than it is recommended for. It is perfectly safe to take internally. It cures Cholera, Croup, Dysentery, Colic, Sea Sickness, Chronic Rheumatism, Sprains, Old Sores, Cuts, etc. Sold by the Druggists.

TO ALL, particularly invalids, spring is a trying season. Indications of sickness should at once be attended to. Fatal diseases may be caused by allowing the bowels to become constipated, and the system to remain in a disordered condition, until the disorder has time to develop itself. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, is an old and truthful saying. Therefore, we advise all who are troubled with the complaints now very prevalent—headache, indigestion, disordered liver, want of appetite, nausea, or feverish skin, to take, without delay, Schenck's Mandrake Pills. We know of no remedy so harmless and decisive in its action. It at once strikes at the root of the disease and produces a healthy tone to the system. People need never suffer from any disease arising from a disordered condition of the liver if they would take this excellent medicine when they fee the first indications of the malady. Families leaving home for the summer months should take three or four boxes of these pills with them. They have an almost instantaneous effect. They will relieve the patient of headache in one or two hours, and will rapidly cleanse the liver of surrounding bile, and will effectually prevent a bilious attack. They are sold by all druggists.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.			
Beef Cattle–Prime to Extra Bullocks	08¾	@	10¾
Common to Good Texans	08	@	08
Milch Cows	40 00	@	75 00
Hogs—Live	07¼	@	07½
Dressed	08¼	@	08½
Sheep	05	@	06½
Lambs	07	@	12
Cotton—Middling	11¼	@	11½
Flour—Extra Western	5 55	@	7 00
State Extra	5 45	@	7 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 30	@	1 30
No. 2 Spring	1 27	@	1 27
Rye—State	94	@	95½
Barley—State	1 00	@	1 00
Barley—Malt	90	@	1 25
Oats—Mixed Western	33	@	45
Corn—Mixed Western	62	@	62
Hay, per cwt	60	@	1 05
Straw, per cwt	55	@	1 15
Hops......75's—12 @19 ....olds	04	@	06
Pork—Mess	20 20	@	20 25
Lard	12¾	@	12¾
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	26 00	@	27 00
" No. 2, new	15 50	@	15 50
Dry Cod, per cwt	4 25	@	5 25
Herring, Scaled, per box	24	@	24
Petroleum—Crude......08¾@08¾	Refined,		14¾
Wool—California Fleece	28	@	36
Texas "	20	@	34
Australian "	43	@	48
Butter—State	24	@	30
Western Dairy	25	@	32
Western Yellow	20	@	30
Western Ordinary	16	@	20
Cheese—State Factory	06	@	10
State Skimmed	04	@	05
Western	06	@	12
Eggs—State	14	@	14½
ALBANY.			
Wheat	1 37	@	1 37
Rye—State	91	@	93
Corn—Mixed	58	@	64
Barley—State	84	@	84
Oats—State	38	@	50
BUFFALO.			
Flour	6 15	@	10 00
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 25	@	1 25
Corn—Mixed	54	@	54
Oats	37	@	38
Rye	64½	@	65
Barley	1 00	@	1 00
BALTIMORE.			
Cotton—Low Middlings	12¾	@	12½
Flour—Extra	8 75	@	8 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 20	@	1 20
Rye	75	@	78
Corn—Yellow	50	@	50
Oats—Mixed	45	@	46
Petroleum	08¾	@	08½
PHILADELPHIA.			
Beef Cattle—Extra	04	@	07
Sheep	05¾	@	07½
Hogs—Dressed	11¾	@	12½
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 00	@	8 00
Wheat—Red Western	1 22	@	1 22
Rye	87	@	87
Corn—Yellow	62	@	63
Mixed	60	@	61
Oats—Mixed	38	@	38
Petroleum—Crude......10½@10½	Refined,		14½
WATERTOWN, MASS.			
Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	4 75	@	9 00
Sheep	2 50	@	7 00
Lambs	3 00	@	8 50

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Items of Interest from Home and Abroad.

Miss Julia Matthews, the English opera singer, died in St. Louis......An enforcement of the Sunday liquor law in New York resulted in the arrest of over five hundred saloon keepers.....Count Andrassy, the Austrian premier, says the peace of Europe will not be broken ...... German is to be the official language of Prussia......The large paper box board factory at Whitefield, N. H., was destroyed by fire, inflicting a loss of over $60,000. ......The Mexican state troops under General Escobedo have re-occupied Matamoras, which Diaz had evacuated ...... Dupont's powder mill at Wilmington, Del., exploded, and four men were killed.

The English government will not grant amnesty to the Fenian prisoners ...... Attorney-General Pierrepont has been appointed minister to England, vice Schenck, resigned. Secretary of War Taft has been appointed attorney-general, and J. Donald Cameron, son of Senator Cameron, has been made secretary of war. ......A heavy storm swept over the Northern and Western States, doing much damage. In New Jersey hailstones as large as hen's eggs destroyed much glass and damaged fruit. In Iowa many houses were wrecked by the high wind....An unknown man and woman, claiming to be married, committed suicide together in a Wilmington (Del.) hotel. No clew was found to their identity.

A heavy storm of rain, hail and wind did considerable damage in the vicinity of Rondout, N. Y......The New Jersey Democrats appointed delegates to the national convention and indorsed ex-Gov. Joel Parker for the Presidency. The resolutions adopted call for equal political rights for all; subordination of military to civil power; gold and silver as a basis for currency; a tariff sufficient for the expenses of government economically administered; recognize the amendments to the constitution as part of the organic law, and will uphold the same; charge the administration with imbecility and corruption, and applaud the reform action of the House of Representatives in unearthing frauds and reducing expenditures......Five fishing vessels and forty-seven lives have been lost in the Gloucester (Mass.) fisheries this year......The Magdalen islands herring fisheries have been very successful. Several vessels have arrived at Halifax with full fares.....The four Greek sailors who mutinied on the English bark Lennie, were hanged in London....The Bosnian insurgents have been so much encouraged by their recent victories that they will demand the absolute independence of Herzegovina and Bosnia, and talk of immediately forming a provisional government.

Of a number of political conventions held on the same day, Illinois' delegates mostly favor Blaine for the Presidency. A majority of New Hampshire's delegates favor Blaine; as do a majority of Missouri's and Minnesota's. Kansas sends her delegates instructed for Blaine; and Nebraska does the same. A majority of Michigan's Democratic delegates favor Tilden...... Hon. J. A. Crawford was stung on the head by a bee, at Kingston, Ga., and died in two minutes......Eli Snedham, a murderer, was hanged at Holly Springs, Miss., in the presence of an immense crowd. He confessed on the gallows......Fighting still continues in Mexico......John Calhoun, who had to leave the country on account of some irregularities, returned to Rochester, N. Y., and endeavored to induce his wife to accompany him off, and on her refusing shot her in the back seriously and then killed himself......The banks in New York and other large cities have notices posted up advising their customers that dangerous counterfeits of the denomination of $5 are afloat on all the following banks, and advising that all bills on these banks be refused: First National Bank of Chicago, Ill.; Traders' National Bank of Chicago, Ill.; Merchants' National Bank of Chicago, Ill.; First National Bank of Aurora, Ill.; First National Bank of Paxton, Ill.; First National Bank of Peru, Ill.; First National Bank of Galena, Ill. (no such bank). The banks above will call in all their circulation at once and issue new bills.

The second of the series of mustang races against time took place on the Fleetwood track near New York city. In the first race he rider undertook to ride thirty horses 305 miles in fifteen hours and failed from exhaustion when his work was only half done. In he second race Francisco Peralto rode 155 miles in six hours, fifty-eight minutes and forty-three seconds, winning the race by one minute and seventeen seconds, his time being seven hours. The race was begun at twelve o'clock, noon. The rider is only twenty-one years of age, a native of California. He did not appear to be greatly fatigued after the race......President Grant has issued a proclamation calling attention to the resolution of Congress recommending that the people of each county or town throughout the country appoint some person to deliver an historical sketch of such town or county on the fourth f July, and that such sketch be preserved in he county records and a copy sent to the brarian of Congress, that a true history of he entire country may be acquired.....Three non were killed in Philadelphia by the falling f a brick store which had become undermined......Mrs. Jennie Bruce and her daugh- er Mamie, with Robert Drinkard, were killed y the cars on a railroad bridge near Danville, l.....Alabama's delegates to the Republican onvention favor Morton.....California sends er Democratic delegates uninstructed, but hey favor Tilden.....The Democrats of Kenucky send an uninstructed delegation to vote a unit.... Nine midshipmen of the second d third classes at Annapolis have been ected from the academy for pilfering geneman's furnishing goods belonging to a Balmore drummer.

The girl who can put a square patch n a pair of pantaloons may not be so ccomplished as one who can embroider nd work green worsted dogs on blue round, but she will be more useful at he head of a large family.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Burnside (Rep.), of Rhode Island, called up the Senate bill establishing the rank of paymaster-general, U. S. A. Passed. It fixes the rank of paymaster-general as brigadier-general.

Mr. Wright (Rep.), of Iowa, from the committee on civil service and retrenchment, reported back the bill fixing the salary of the President of the United States at $25,000 per annum, with the message of the President vetoing the same, and recommended that the bill be passed notwithstanding the objections of the President.

Mr. Paddock (Rep.), of Nebraska, from the committee on post-offices and post roads, reported with an amendment in the nature of a substitute the bill to restore the franking privilege.

HOUSE.

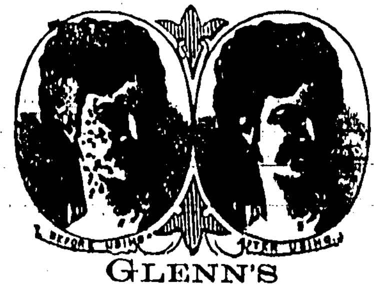
The House went into committee of the whole on the Naval Appropriation bill. The pending amendment was that offered by Mr. Whitthorne (Dem.) of Tennessee, reducing the pay of the officers of the navy ten per cent. Rejected.

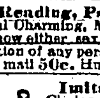
Mr. Morey (Rep.), of Louisiana, from the committee on public lands, reported back the Senate bill repealing section 2,303 of the revised statutes, making restrictions in the disposal of the public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida.

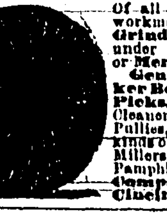
The Road Agents.

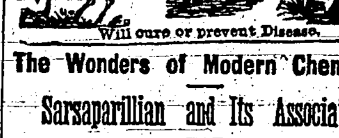
Two stages from San Antonio to Kingsburg were stopped and the passengers and mail robbed about eight miles west of Seguin, Texas. Passengers state that one of the robbers rode alongside of the coach and inquired of the driver if he had noticed a man on a sorrel horse pass. He took a good look at the coaches and passengers and rode on. Soon afterward three masked men, armed with repeating rifles and mounted, advanced from each side of the road ordered the passengers to alight from stages and give up their weapons first and then their money. They allowed the passengers to retain their watches and jewelry. The robbers then cut open the mail-bags and robbed the mails. The passengers state the robbers secured about $600 in currency, four revolvers and two Spencer rifles, which were in cases, besides the mail matter. There were four men among the twenty passengers armed with revolvers, but owing to lady passengers being in both coaches they did not fire on the robbers.

An English doctor traveling in the East was excessively anxious to increase his reputation at home by learning certain native methods of treating disease, of which he had heard wonders. On one occasion, when on the confines of the great desert, he asked an old shiekh "What do you do with sick people when they can't sleep?" He received the very practical reply: "We set them to watch the camels."









N Y N U No. 21

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, please say that you saw the advertisement in this paper.

A MATTER OF POPULAR INTEREST.

We condense from the *Lehigh Register* the substance of a conversation about Oak Hall, in Philadelphia, Wanamaker & Brown's "Largest Clothing House in America." A visitor and attendant are the speakers:

Visitor. "What corner is the Building on?"

Attendant. "South-East corner of *Sixth* and Market. Please note the SIXTH, for some strangers seeking Oak Hall, have been misled by designing persons."

V. "It is perfectly colossal! Do you know its dimensions?"

A. "12,000 square feet—66 on Market, and 180 odd on Sixth, six stories high, has over three acres of flooring, and covers space once occupied by more than twenty different business places."

V. "Do you use steam-power?"

A. "A giant young engine furnishes power for the freight and passenger elevators, and the boilers steam for heating, and the other operations of the house."

V. "What order do you take with goods?"

A. "They are first opened and arranged in the basement, on long low counters, and taken thence on the freight elevator to the inspector's room on the fifth floor."

V. "Is inspecting the first operation?"

A. "No, sir, measuring. The goods are first measured in the piece, then inspected. The cloth passes over rollers in the face of a strong light, and two men sit, one before and one behind the goods, watching with the eye of a hawk for the least pin-hole imperfection, and marking every flaw, so that the cutter may see and avoid it when he comes to cut the garments."

V. "You must employ an army of cutters?"

A. "Come to our fifth floor and see! We keep 70 hands all the time cutting up the cloth into garments, besides the machines that do a dozen men's work each at a stroke."

V. "Do you manufacture all your own goods?"

A. "We do, and most carefully. Our examiners inspect every stitch and seam, and certify to every garment as extra-well-made before we put our ticket on it, and become responsible for it."

V. "Your system must save you a great deal?"

A. "In every direction, sir. It is the system and economy we practice all the way through, that enables us to put our prices down to the people as we do."

V. "After inspecting the work, what becomes of it?"

A. "Before it goes into Stock it is *ticketed*. Every single garment has its number and other points noted on it, so that its entire history can be traced without fail, upon our books."

V. "You must have 30 or 40 salesmen?"

A. "Why sir, on busy days you may see 100 in the various rooms and suites of rooms, selling to the throngs of customers."

V. "Do you do an order business, by mail and express?"

A. "Very great. All over the country. Our perfect system and rules of self-measurement make it possible to please people 2,000 miles away just as perfectly as if they were here in person."

V. "I suppose you have at least half a dozen different departments?"

A. "My dear sir! we have more than *twenty*, each charged with its own business, and each thoroughly organized, a necessary wheel within the great wheel."

V. "Will you name a dozen or so of them?"

A. "With pleasure. The Custom Department, for those who prefer custom-made to ready-made. The Furnishing Department, with its immense stock of all underwear. The Shirt Factory, with its busy machines, making our own first-class shirts. The Trimming Department, itself as big as many a regular store. The Garment Stock Room. The Receiving Room. The Order Department, named before. The Special Uniforms Department. The Delivery Department, with its score of messengers. The—"

V. "Hold, hold! sir, enough!"

A. "I'm not half through! The Advertising Department, with its bill and sign distributors, editing and publishing a business and popular journal, circulating, free, 10,000 copies monthly (tell all your friends to send for it). The Men's Department, with its many rooms. The Boys' Department. The Youths' Department. The Children's Department, with its special entrance for ladies. The Telegraph Department. The Chief Clerk's Department, with its book-keepers and assistants. General Manager's Department; Financier's Office, and other offices of the firm, all busy as bees thinking, planning, executing, buying, making, registering, receiving, sending out, selling, and in a thousand ways joining their forces to carry on a business with the people amounting to between $2,000,000 and $3,000,000 annually."

V. "S-t-u-p-e-n-d-o-u-s!"

A. "Indeed it is! I forgot to name the Cashier's Department, which handles its $25,000 of retail sales on some single days!"

V. "$25,000! Immense! That's what enables the house to buy cheap and sell cheap!"

A. "Exactly! You have just hit it. The people throng here, knowing that we depend on low prices and immense sales."

V. "What are the 'FOUR RULES' I hear so much about?"

A. "Our system of business dealing—1. One price, no deviation; 2. Cash for everything; 3. A guarantee protecting the purchaser; 4. The money returned if the buyer can't otherwise be suited."

V. "Nothing could be fairer."

A. "Nothing. And the people see it."

V. "Well, I thank you, sir, for your polite attention."

A. "Not at all. It's a pleasure to serve you. Call again; and be sure of the place—Wanamaker & Brown's Oak Hall, South-East corner Sixth and Market."

V. "Thank you! I shall be happy to do so. Good morning."

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT?

THEN USE NEW YORK ENAMEL PAINT CO.'S

CHEMICAL PAINT

Ready for use in **White** and over **One Hundred Different Colors** made of strictly prime White Lead, Zinc and Linseed Oil, Chemically combined, warranted **Much Handsomer and Cheaper,** and to last twice as long as any other paint. It has taken the FIRST PREMIUMS at twenty of the State Fairs of the Union, and is on many Thousand of the finest houses in the country.

Address **New York Enamel Paint Company,**

Price reduced. Sample cards sent free. **103 Chambers St., N. Y.**


The Simplest,
The Strongest,
The Lightest Draft
The Most Durable,
The Safest.
AWARDED THE HIGHEST HONORS IN EUROPE AND AMERICA
OFFICE 165 GREENWICH ST. N.Y.
ADRIANCE, PLATT & CO.
BUCKEYE MOWER AND REAPER
FACTORY POUGHKEEPSIE, N.Y.
Best Mower,
Best Reaper,
The Best Combined
Circulars sent
By Mail.
STYLES AND PRICES TO SUIT ALL CLASSES OF FARMERS

SKIN DISEASES.

1321 Green St.

White, Itchy and Scaly Tetter of the Scalp. The scalp gets itchy, tender and covered with fine white scales. They form again as fast as removed.

Pimples, Fleshworms, and Black heads,—On the forehead, cheeks and nose. They exude a whitish substance when squeezed; affect both sexes.

Prurigo (Intense Itching)—Begins as soon as the clothing is removed; no eruption but that caused by scratching; worst from the waist to the ankles.

The above and all Skin Diseases cured by Dr. VAN DYKE, 1321 Green Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

CATARRH CURED.

Catarrh.—A stopped-up feeling in the head, excessive blowing of the nose, hawking and spitting, dropping into the throat, and bad breath,

CURED BY

DR. VAN DYKE,

No. 1321 Green Street, Philadelphia.

DENNISON'S
CHEAP AND RELIABLE
PATENT
SHIPPING TAGS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

GEO. W. PRESSEY
AGENT FOR THE
CUMBERLAND
Fire Insurance Co.
BRIDGETON N. J.

THE

PHILHARMONIC PIANO.

This entirely new instrument possessing all the essential qualities of more expensive and higher priced Pianos is offered at a lower price than any similar one now in the market. It is durable, with a magnificent tone hardly surpassed and yet it can be purchased at prices and on terms within the reach of all. This instrument has all the modern improvements, including the celebrated "Agraffe" treble, and is fully warranted. Catalogues mailed.

WATERS'

NEW SCALE PIANOS

are the best made. The touch is elastic, and a fine singing tone, powerful, pure and even.

Waters Concerto Organs

cannot be excelled in tone or beauty; They defy competition. The Concerto Stop is a fine imitation of the Human Voice.

PRICES EXTREMELY LOW for cash during this month. Monthly instalments received: On Pianos, $10 to $20. Organs, $5 to $10. Second hand instruments $3 to $5 monthly after first deposit. Agents wanted. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, Schools, Lodges, etc. Special inducements to the trade. Illustrated Catalogues mailed. HORACE WATERS & SONS, 481 Broadway, New York. Box 3567.

TESTIMONIALS OF

Waters' Pianos & Organs.

Waters' New Scale Pianos have peculiar merit.—N. Y. Tribune.

The tone of the Waters' Piano is rich, mellow and sonorous. They possess great volume of round and the continuation of sound or singing power is one of their most marked features.—N. Y. Times.

Waters' Concerto Organ is so voiced as to have a tone like a full rich alto voice. It is especially human in its tone, powerful yet sweet.—Rural New Yorker. 11 ly

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Hammonton Town Lots and Villa Sites.

Close to the R. R. Station.

The very best Business Locations in the town, and the most convenient lots for residences for persons doing business in Philadelphia.

Lots from $100 upwards

according to size and location.

Apply to WM. PASSMORE,
Hammonton, N. J.

Handsome Country Residence

AND

FRUIT FARM FOR SALE!

IN THE GREAT FRUIT AND WINE REGION OF NEW JERSEY.

This Property is on Central Avenue, in the

TOWN OF HAMMONTON,

Thirty miles S. E. of Philadelphia,

One mile from the station of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, thirty miles from Atlantic City (the great ocean watering place) eleven miles from Egg Harbor City, (the great wine center) ninety miles from New York. Fruits sent to Philadelphia in 1½ hours; to New York in 5 hours. THE BEST MARKETS IN THE COUNTRY.

Hammonton is at a pleasant distance for persons doing business in Philadelphia, who wish to reside in the country. Two morning and two evening trains all the year round. In summer four fast lines that stop only at Hammonton, so that people can come and go as they choose.

HAMMONTON IS

A Growing and Prosperous Town.

And a very desirable place of residence. Best climate on the Atlantic coast, or this side of California, owing to the dry sandy soil of South Jersey and to the nearness of the Gulf stream to the coast. People highly *intelligent*, moral and enterprising. Excellent High and other schools. All sorts of places of worship; all sorts of stores; all sorts of amusements: social, literary, musical, dramatic and miscellaneous, thus meeting the tastes of all sorts of persons. Peculiarly favorable to invalids, especially for those suffering from affections of the throat and lungs. No Fevers and Agues. Excellent Water.

THE PLACE NOW OFFERED FOR SALE is one of the most beautiful and valuable properties of its kind that can be found anywhere and contains nearly 30 acres. House large, (twelve rooms with all conveniences) neat and comfortable, beautifully situated upon a knoll, with large, handsome and well built barns and out-houses, in perfect order. Shade and ornamental trees and evergreens and shrubbery of many varieties, are uncommonly fine. Hammonton Lake, a beautiful sheet of water, stocked with black bass, lies in front of the house, and the title extends to the middle of the lake, giving every facility for bathing, boating, fishing, ice, skating, etc. The large public park is within ½ mile of this place on the shore of the lake. Any gentleman might be thankful to have so beautiful a home. And any fruit-grower or any other person who wishes to make an easy and comfortable living by merely gathering and sending to market the products of the trees and vines now set out, might well consider it an extraordinary piece of good fortune to get it at a much higher price than is asked for this property.

There are now upon the place hundreds of pear trees in bearing, and hundreds more coming into bearing. Hundreds of apple trees also in bearing, and hundreds more just coming into bearing. Many cherry, peach, plum, quince, nectarine, filbert, persimmon and other trees in bearing. A vineyard of one acre, and vines elsewhere, in full bearing, and yielding fruit of every size, shape and color. All of these fruits are of the choicest kinds.

There is also a fine patch of cranberries—an acre or more—that has been in bearing for 12 years. Also, all kinds of small fruits, strawberries, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, blackberries, huckleberries, tea berries; in fact everything that will grow and do well in this remarkably prolific soil and climate.

The trees are now so well established that without any risk and with very little care they will continue to grow in size and productiveness for years to come.

Sold only on account of the impaired health of the owner.

Cash Price $10,000.

Apply to WM. PASSMORE,
Hammonton, N. J.

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 & MANUFACT'R 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. The Super-Phosphate of Lime contained in 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,
103 SOUTH STREET BALTIMORE,

For Sale by

Geo. Elvins. **A. G. Clark**

Work for the Unemployed

THE THISTLE EDITION

is the only fully Illustrated Edition of Sir Walter Scott's

WAVERLEY NOVELS

of American make, and is "the best edition of the best English novelist"

The books are standard, and will sell for all time. The mechanical execution is of the best. The price is of the lowest. **Agents wanted Everywhere,** to whom liberal terms and exclusive territory are offered.

Forty-eight volumes, averaging 400 pages each, and containing nearly 2,000 illustrations, will complete the series. Subscribers supplied with two volumes (a complete work) monthly. Eleven months deliveries (21 volumes) are now ready. Price—in cloth, gilt extra, per volume, $1.50. Half Turkey, gilt top, $2.25. For terms etc., address

E. J. HALE & SON, Publishers,
17 Murry Street, New York.

Trees! Trees!! Trees!!!

I have the largest variety and best assortment of Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Hedge Plants, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs, &c., in Atlantic Co. Also, Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry Trees of the best varieties. All of which I offer at prices as low as any in the country.

Call and examine my stock.

WM. F. BASSETT,
Bellevue Ave, Nurseries, Hammonton, N.J.

Prof. H. J. Doucet, M. D.

Treats DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, and all CHRONIC AFFECTIONS.

ELECTRICITY scientifically applied.
OFFICE, 1203 Green St., Phila.

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HARDWARE

STORE

AND

FURNITURE DEPOT.

The
subscribers,
keep constantly
on hand a general assortment of goods in their line
comprising nearly everything
usually called for in a
country Hardware or
Furniture Store.
We
propose
hereafter to
sell our goods at
the lowest Cash Prices,
and to enable us to do so,
we must sell for ready pay.
Thankful for past favors,
we solicit a continuance of the same
liberal patronage that
we have had in the past.

M. D. & J. W. DePuy.

Jan. 3, 1873. 51-tf

CUMBERLAND MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company,

BRIDGETON, N. J.

Conducted on strictly mutual principles, offering 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 usually had, nothing can be offered more favorable to the insured. The cost being about *ten cents on the hundred dollars per year* to the insurers 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 taken by stock companies being a profit accruing to stockholders, or consumed in expenses 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 Dollar

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 outstanding.

BENJAMIN SHEPPARD, *President.*
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THE HEALING BALM

Cough Mixture

For the Throat and Lungs.

Wonderful Discovery of the Age.

It will stand on its own merits. The Healing Balm is compounded from Nature. It can be taken by the youngest to the oldest with perfect safety. All we ask of the public is to give it a trial, and we believe the cry will be that the half has never been told of the wonderful healing properties that belong to the Healing Balm.

The mixture is put up in 50 cent and $1 00 Bottles. Every bottle labelled, with directions for taking.

Prepared by D. H. PITMAN,
Somer's Point, N. J.

Sold by his Agents and himself.

1,500 Bottles sold in Atlantic Co.

IMPROVED FARMS.

CHOICE

FRUIT and FARM

LAND.

TOWN LOTS

IN BEST LOCATION FOR SALE.

DEEDS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, CONTRACTS, and all writings relating to Real Estate attended to.

E. J. BYRNES.

Camden & Atlantic R. R.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER

Saturday, May 6th, 1876.

DOWN TRAIN.

	Frght.	Mail	Acom	Acom.
LEAVE.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	......
Vine St. Wharf......	8 00	8 00	4 00	6 00
Cooper's Point......	8 20	8 15	4 15	6 10
Kaighn's Siding......	......	......	......	......
Haddonfield......	9 10	8 34	4 32	6 35
Ashland......	9 25	8 41	4 39	6 45
Kirkwood......	9 50	8 47	4 45	6 53
Berlin......	10 33	8 58	4 56	7 09
Atco......	10 55	9 05	5 08	7 17
Waterford......	11 27	9 14	5 13	7 27
Ancora......	11 37	9 19	5 18	7 32
Winslow......	12 00	9 24	5 23	7 39
Vineland Junction.	12 05	9 26	5 25	7 41
Hammonton......	12 32	9 34	5 33	7 47
DaCosta......	12 45	9 39	5 38	
Elwood......	1 25	9 48	5 47	
Egg Harbor......	1 55	10 00	6 01	
Pomona......	2 25	10 11	6 12	
Absecon......	3 00	10 23	6 25	
Atlantic arrive......	3 35	10 40	6 40	

UP TRAINS.

		Acom	Acom	Frght	Ma
LEAVE.		A. M.	A. M.	NOON	
Atlantic......			6 20	11 30	4 2
Absecon......			6 38	12 05	4
Pomona......			6 51	12 30	4
Egg Harbor......			7 03	1.00	5
Elwood......			7 14	1 25	5
DaCosta......			7 23	1 45	5
Hammonton......		6 00	7 29	2 05	5
Vineland Junction......		6 08	7 35	2 10	5
Winslow......		6 10	7 39	2 30	5
Ancora......		6 16	7 44	2 42	5
Waterford......		6 22	7 51	3 00	5
Atco......	12 30	6 32	8 00	3 25	6
Berlin......	12 42	6 40	8 07	3 50	6
White Horse......	12 58	6 58	8 23	4 20	6
Ashland......	1 04	7 04	8 27	4 29	6
Haddonfield......	1 14	7 15	8 30	4 55	6
Kaighn's Siding......					
Cooper's Point......	1 40	7 40	8 53	5 35	6
Vine St......	1 50	7 50	9 05	5 50	7

Haddonfield Accommodation—Leaves Vine Wharf 9 00 a m, 2 00, 5 00, 7 00 and 11 30 p and Haddonfield 6 00, 11 00 a m, and 3 00, 6 and 10 50 p m.

Trains leave Egg Harbor City at 10 12 a. 6 05 p. m. Leave May's Landing 6 40 a. 3 40 p. m.

N. J. SOUTHERN R. R.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Commencing June 28th, 187

Leave N. Y. from Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector

Passenger train leaves New York at 9.45 a. Atsion 2.28 p. m; N. Hammonton, 2.44 Winsl Junction, 2.49; Cedar Lake 3.04; Landisvi 3.15; Vineland, 3.30; arriving at Bayside 4.28 p. m. Returning leaves Bayside at 6 a. m., Vineland 7.10; Landisville, 7.23, Ced Lake 7.35; Winslow Junction 7.55; N. Ha menton, 8.00; Atsion 8.18, arriving in N York at 1.00 p. m.

Mixed train leaves Sandy Hook at 3.00 a. Atsion 7.17; N. Hammonton 7.41; Wins Junction 8.05; Cedar Lake 8.35; Landisvi 8.50; Vineland, 9.25; arriving at Bay Side 10.55 a. m. Returning leaves Bay Side 3.00 p. m. Vineland 4.55; Landisville 5. Cedar Lake 5.30. Winslow Junction 6.05 Hammonton 6.15; Atsion 6.40; Whitings 7. New York 3.00 a. m.

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January 15th, 1876.

AGENTS.

J. Alfred Bodine, Williamstown; C. E. P. hew, May's Landing; A. Stephany, Egg bor City; Capt. Daniel Walters Absecon; E. Morris, Somers' Point; Hon. D. S. man, Port Republic; Allen T. Leeds, Tu ton; Dr. Lewis Reed, Atlantic City; Alfr Clement, Haddonfield, H. M. Jewett, Wi

H. E. BOWLES, M. D.,

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