

The Hammonton Item.

Devoted to the Interests of Hammonton.

VOL. VI-NO. 24.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1877.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

A Nut to Crack.

There was an old woman who lived in a hut
About the size of a hickory-nut.
The walls were thick and the ceiling low,
And seldom but doors did the woman go.

The walls were thick and the ceiling low,
And seldom but doors did the woman go.
Of any sort was the hut to look;
Yet she imagined she knew much more
Than man or woman had known before.

They talked in her hearing of wonderful things,
Of the dazzling splendor of Eastern kings,
Of mountains covered with ice and snow
While all the valley lay green below.

They spoke of adventures by sea and land,
Of oceans and seas by a cable spanned,
Of buried treasures; but though she heard,
She said she didn't believe one word.

And still she lives in her little hut
About the size of a hickory-nut,
At peace with herself, and quite content
With the way in which her days are spent.

Little it troubles her, I suppose,
Because so very little she knows;
For keeping her doors and windows shut,
She has shrouded up in her hickory-nut.

And you, my dear, will no longer grow,
If you rest content with what you know;
But a pitiful object you will dwell,
Shut up inside of your hickory-nut shell.

—Josephine Pollard in Wide Awake.

New York Correspondence.

New York, June 21, 1877.

POLITICAL.

The even of the week was the reception of Tilden and Hendricks, by the Tammany society and Manhattan club. There are always wheels within wheels, and in this there were a great many wheels inside of each other. The splurge was originally intended by the anti-Tilden democracy of this city as the beginning of a movement to put Hendricks on the track three years from now. Originally it was intended to leave Tilden out of the demonstration—the excuse being that it was merely a good-bye to Hendricks who was on route for Europe. But uncle Sammy is altogether too astute for anything of this kind, and he quietly notified the managers that he would better invite him or there would be trouble. He had no idea of letting Hendricks get that put out on him. It was done accordingly, and then Sammy put himself at the front, and what was intended to be a demonstration in favor of Hendricks was converted into a demonstration in favor of Tilden. Then came the tight fight between the local politicians. John Kelly, the head of Tammany, was found that Morrissey, his ancient enemy, should not have the opportunity to air himself, and he so manipulated the demonstration as to be every where recognized as the central figure, even though to do it he had to flout Tilden, whom he hates most cordially. But he cut the comb of Morrissey most effectively. The speeches of Slippy Sam make amusing reading. In the crowd which surrounded him, while he was denouncing fraud in politics, were Polton who engineered the attempt to buy a Republican elector in Oregon, Tweed's district attorney and two of his deputies, a score of Tweed's best known officials, men who grew rich out of his stealings by Tilden's help, and every political shyster and adventurer in the city. And to such a crowd the shameless man who stands first on the list of political corruptionists, who spent five millions of stolen money in an attempt to buy himself into the Presidency, spoke gravely of the terrible frauds that had kept him out of the Presidency. It was the cheekiest performance that New York ever saw. Tilden still intends to be a candidate in 1880.

THE KING ROBBERS.

The Ring robbers will all get out with the most of their plunder, except Tweed. The district attorney read his confession and has decided that there is not enough in it to justify his release, and so Tweed stays to chafe his soul out in durance. Sweeney gets through by restoring about one-twentieth of his stealings, and Connolly ditto. It is rumored that a proposition from Oakley Hall is on the way to this country, which will be of course accepted, and he will come back. Oakley played it very smart on the city, and got away as well as those who went before, and he will come back covered with glory. Tweed says he has been used very unfairly. He claims that it was understood that when he made a confession he was to be released, which was true, only his confession was no confession. The story was only told on those who were not his friends, and with whom he had no quarrel, but the real culprit who could not get away from the Ring hereafter, he did not say a word about. And so district attorney Polton refuses to let him go till he tells the whole story. It is amusing to hear men talk of the cruelty of keeping Tweed in prison, as though he were a martyr, suffering for righteousness' sake, and being the most miserable of men. And Tweed himself, who is being persecuted. He has not the faintest idea that he has done anything wrong.

PROTECTION AGAINST CRIME.

There isn't the slightest protection against crime in the city. If a man charged with crime is arrested, he has no difficulty in making his escape; if he has money enough. Within a week four men charged with grave crimes and under arrest, deliberately walked off, one out of Ludlow-st. jail, one out of the Tombs police court, and two out of the court house. In each case the officers in charge of the prisoners were positively blind, or conveniently out of the way. And all the time the city is being run out and run down. Now, what is to be done?

TAMMANY IS IN CONTROL AGAIN.

The spirit of reform which shook the city has spent its force, popular feeling has in a measure subsided, vigilance has relaxed and the Democracy have come to the front again. The old Tweed villains are filling the offices, Boss Kelly and his gang have control, and such operations as permitting the escape of criminals who can pay for it, are no longer punishable. Unless the advancing tide is checked by some demonstration of strength on the part of the Republicans supported by the decent portion of the Democracy, the city will be in the control of the Tammanyites as completely as it was under Tweed, within a year. The Republicans who are growing about small matters in the President's policy ought to stay here awhile and see the practical workings of Democracy where it has unlimited sway. It is alike everywhere. Wherever it gets power corruption runs riot, and fraud rules supreme. Tammany is a poison which abides wherever there is a Democratic majority. The struggle now is not so much as to "police" as it is whether the respectable portion of the population or the lower elements shall have control. In Democratic New York we are very securely in the hands of the lower elements, and the police columns of the newspapers show the effects thereof much more clearly than I can.

TEMPERANCE.

The Murphy movement which has swept the southern tier of counties in the State like a whirlwind, is being inaugurated in this city. The temperance bodies under the skillful leadership of young Tyng, and others equally zealous, have perfected a consolidation, and will make a movement along the whole line. Licenses have been granted as freely as ever, for the provision in the excise law which prohibited licenses to all except inn-keepers, who kept three beds for the accommodation of the public, was very easily evaded. The rum mills each put up three bunks in their rear rooms, and unblushingly swore that they were inn-keepers, and got their licenses. The bunks were found convenient, as they could be used to lay out the more respectable of their customers when they got too heavy a cargo on. Practically there is no regulation or check upon rum-selling in this city—it is all free as air. Everybody sells who chooses, and sells whenever he chooses, Sundays and week-days, it is all one. The temperance bodies are determined to put some impediment in their way, and to do it now. They intend to hold a series of monster meetings, to awaken the public conscience and then to commence legal proceedings vigorously. They will organize in every ward, have vigilance committees, the best counsel to take the cases through the courts, and at the meetings they expect to make it warm for public men who stand in the way of reform. They intend to shut up a great many who cannot stand the expense of repeated prosecutions, accomplishing a great deal of good thereby; as there are the small bucket-shops that furnish the very poor with the vilest rum—and they intend as well to regulate the traffic among those who are too strong to be squealed, compelling them to at least keep it within the bounds of decency. All good citizens are expected to join in the movement, and by sheer force of public opinion make it a success. It will amount to something this time, for it is being gone about in the proper way.

FINANCIAL TROUBLES.

Another banker, this time a German named Gerndt, has absconded, leaving his depositors with nothing. He wasn't a great thief, only \$125,000 was taken by him, but when it is considered that this money was the all of a thousand poor laborers, widows and girls, who had put each their little pittance where it was supposed to be safe, that they might have it to pay rent, and for food against the day when there could be no work procured, the extent of the disaster may be comprehended. When it became known that he had absconded, about a thousand people whose deposits ran from \$4 to \$25, were at the bank, the men cursing and the women weeping. The treasurer of the French Benevolent Society ran away with all their funds, \$20,000, and one or two life insurance companies are in the throes of dissolution. Take it all in all it is as unhealthy financially as it is in other respects.

BUSINESS.

Is dead, and the weather is terrible hot. The days bake and the nights parboil. It is muggy, sultry, sticky and nasty. Of course there can be no buying or selling in such weather, for the seller hasn't enough energy to name a price for anything, and the buyer hasn't strength to accept or decline. Everybody is getting out of town who can get out, and the rest spend their time wishing they could go. Thank Heaven! the authorities have opened the free baths, so the poor can keep cool.

PINCH.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 18, 1877.

THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY AS INTERPRETED BY A BOOTBLACK.

A bootblack's notion of what is meant by the "freedom of the city" was given in a conversation between two of them at a street corner in Washington.

"Jack," says one, "Grant is going to have the free of the city of London—what is that?"

"Oh, you fool!" was the reply, "don't you know?"

"Why he can just walk along all through the city, and those fellows with stars on their coats must stand out of his way. If they look at him, as if to say mind your eye and keep straight, he can spit in their faces, and they can't take him to the station house. If he wants to, he can take a lark in broad daylight and they have to let him alone. That's what it is."

"Why," says Jim, "that's not much. I know a fellow who can start from Georgetown outside of a keg of beer and a bottle of whiskey, and walk along the pavement to the Navy Yard, making zigzag all the way, and those police ducks won't say a word to him; because they know him to be a bum of the Major."

"Now, that fellow has the freedom of the city of Washington. They need not make so much fuss about it in London."

THE PATH TO BE TRODDEN BY THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

The expression of the Democratic press in commenting upon the speeches made at the Manhattan Club reception of ex-Governors Tilden and Hendricks is generally to the effect that Administration of President Hayes is to be quietly submitted to; that he is to be recognized as being both *de jure* President, but that his inauguration must be denounced as a moral wrong. The immediate object of the entertainment was to give directions to a *modus operandi* for the campaign of 1880, and to bring prominently forward the martyrs of 1876 as the future candidates of the Democracy of the nation. It is very evident that the Republican party has the one course to pursue, and that is to go in the even tenor of its way, to be true to itself, to make no entangling alliances with the enemy, to hasten to remedy mistakes, and then to await the verdict of the people. It has only to be self-reliant and consistent to be sure of popular approval.

THE PRESIDENTIAL NORTHERN TOURS OF 1833 AND 1877.

In the year of 1833, President Jackson, made his memorable Northern tour from Washington to Boston. His receptions at Philadelphia, he rode at the head of a military and civic procession said to have been six miles in length. Triumphant arches were thrown across the streets through which he passed, and from the windows the beauty of the city waved handkerchiefs in token of welcome. So it was in the other cities named. Taking it all in all, it certainly was a most brilliant manifestation of popular attachment.

In a few days, President Hayes will start on a like excursion, but times have changed and men have changed with them. The partisan has been entertained by the portion of the people of the country towards the Administration of "Old Hickory" was immeasurably greater than that of the political enemies of President Hayes. In proportion to opposition, the order of friends in such cases, is elicited. While the present Chief Magistrate may not have as devoted followers as Gen. Jackson had, hostility to him is by no means so imbibed. Hence the ovation of 1833 will not have a counterpart in that of 1877.

THE BUSINESS OUTLOOK FROM A PATRIOTIC STAND-POINT.

There are many in Washington who contend that it is for the best interests of the country that prices for labor and material should touch figures lower than they were before the war, even if the results be greater distress in business circles and among the working classes. These political economists argue that the first thing to be desired is the improvement of the National credit, so that our bonds can be sold at par, at a low rate of interest. This simply means that the owners of the money bags must be protected at the expense of grim poverty prevailing in every poor man's household. Such doctrine may do for Wall Street brokers, but it is death to the great body of producers in this country. The President and his Financial Minister are now struggling with the financial question. It would be well to bear in mind that this is a government of the people and for the people.

THE GEORGIA CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

It appears that the Democrats of Georgia, who have been restive under the State Constitution of 1768, which ignored the ante bellum doctrine of State rights and established that of paramount allegiance to the Government of the United States, have succeeded in securing a call for a Constitutional Convention. This simply means the overthrow of the salutary provisions of the present Constitution, which was adapted to secure to the colored race the equal protection of the laws, and to abolish all the tyrannical features of the Constitution of 1865. Is this not a step in the direction of a new rebellion? What will be done in Georgia will be emulated by the insurrectionary States, until the power of the master will be as potent as before the war.

OUR NEW ARTICLES OF EXPORT TO EUROPE.

The magnitude of our exportations of Fresh Beef to Great Britain is attracting much interest. A few years ago, such a trade was not

thought of; and now, in the last month (May), we shipped to the United Kingdom from New York 5,069,700 pounds, and from Philadelphia 2,217,500 lbs. the total being valued at \$899,076. For a time, we have been exporting Artificial Butter in large quantities. We even shipped, from Pittsburg, some tons of Pig Iron to Europe. We are preparing to send to our friends across the water some of our Fresh Milk Butter. The time is not far distant when we will be sending Coals to New Castle.

Etc.

Rural Topics.

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

PARIS GREEN AND PLASTER.

Paris green is often mixed with finely ground plaster—20 parts of plaster to one of Paris green—and is thus applied to potato vines when the dew is on them. There are sifters made by tinners to apply this mixture, with handles about four feet long. If short handled sifters are used the mixture may get into one's mouth and poison him. If it be put into a bag made of open muslin or of strainer cloth it may be carried in one's hand, and dusted upon the vine by a shake or two at each hill, and no injury will be sustained if you keep your mouth shut; but perhaps a better way would be to attach a handle to the bag. At time can be saved by applying Paris green in either of these ways, instead of mixing it with water. It is an object to farmers to try the tin sifter and bag systems and see what the result is. I had last season a potato field adjoining my barn, and on a range awarded to my fowls, and close to the potatoes a half a dozen hens with chickens were cooped. In the daytime all the hens with chickens were let out to run among the potatoes, with about 40 old fowls. The beetles were abundant upon the vines, and Paris green was applied which killed them, but not a chicken or fowl was injured. They did not eat the bugs, even the young ones, which some what surprised me. How the case would be with turkeys, I am not informed; but if they eat the poisoned bugs, it is reasonable to suppose that they would be poisoned. In cultivating potatoes on which Paris green has been applied I should not consider it safe to allow the horse to eat any of the tops. His head should be kept up by the check rein.

HENS ONE YEAR OLD.

The best laying hens are those one year old—fowls that were hatched the previous season in April and May. Hens two and three years lay about 25 per cent. less eggs than those but one year old; consequently the best way for all fowl breeders is to raise chickens every season to be the layers of the next season; and to kill all the old stock regularly between December and February of each year. It is doubtful whether it be profitable to keep fowls without a run for them over grass land. A small yard with grass in soon becomes solid and the grass all picked off; and then the hens begin to lay fewer eggs, and the result generally is that there is no profit in fowls thus confined. It seems to be the nature of the fowls to require a moderate run of some 20 or 30 rods from their roosting house, to keep them active and healthy by searching for insects. A dozen hens and one cock in a quarter acre yard would do well; but if confined in a yard 20 or 30 feet square they would not be profitable, unless their feed should almost entirely consist of the waste of the family table. From a bushel and a quarter to a bushel and a half of grain is consumed in a year by every fowl, at a cost of about one dollar, when no waste from the table is given to them; and good breeds, as the Brahmas, Plymouth Rocks, Leghorns and Hamburgs, will lay annually each about 150 eggs, if not closely confined, worth in most places from \$2 to \$3. Then a family having 15 or 20 fowls, may have poultry to kill in the winter worth \$50 at least, by raising chickens, and killing the surplus roosters, and the old stock as above stated; and thus poultry-keeping is certainly profitable. The light Brahmas and Plymouth Rocks are much better table fowls than the Leghorns and Hamburgs, the latter being small and chiefly valuable for laying.

GAPES IN CHICKENS AC.

We read in the poultry papers of great losses of chickens by gapes; and the same kind of reports have been published for a half a century (my knowledge). For 25 years I have bred light Brahma fowls a part of the time pure and a part crossed on other good breeds; and during that whole time I have never had a single case of gapes in chickens. Now, the question is, are the gapes, which are caused by a worm in the chick's windpipe, produced in some breeds of chickens, and not in other breeds? Or is it bad management in the rearing of chickens that produces the worm? I never lose any chickens by disease, and when I read of great numbers dying of gapes, or otherwise, I am surprised. I feed my chickens on Indian meal till about a month old; then I commence feeding them on cracked corn buck-wheat, or wheat screenings. They are confined about two weeks with their mothers to their coops, which are about two rods apart

the chicks free to run out; and when about two weeks old I raise the coops upon blocks of wood on one side, so that the hens can come out and return at pleasure; and at evening each hen returns to her coop, which is then let down and a wide piece of a board placed against the slats to protect the chickens from vermin during the night. They get fresh water twice a day; and with this treatment a sick chicken is one of the things with me that I read about, but never see one on my premises.

WORKING LAND IN DROUGHT.

During droughts crops should be well cultivated, as the working of the soil is always beneficial to the crops, no matter how severe a drought may be. Then, also, is the best time to eradicate weeds, as the scorching sun and drying winds soon end their existence. When farmers see their crops withering beneath the rays of the sun, and the ground without any perceptible moisture, having had no rain for four, six or eight weeks, they are exasperated if they feel "blue," or have the "horror," but during half a century I have never heard of more than a failure of about half of any crop in any part of the country from drought, and in most cases, though droughts may be very severe yet at last we get an average crop of most things. So let no farmer despair, as we are "seed time and harvest" to the promised end and well has this promise been fulfilled up to the present season. When droughts come work the harder and when the rain comes—as it surely will come—let it. And your cultivated crops free from weeds, and then look at them, and see them grow as if by magic. You may say, as you look on a field of corn twenty-four hours after a soaking rain, "Can it be possible that this is the same parched up corn that I beheld here yesterday?" The motto that old farmers should have posted up in their kitchens is "Never despair!" Half the battle of life is won by cherishing a determination to take the world as it comes, and never to give up in view of adversity.

The following letter from the Philadelphia Times speaks for itself:

Sugar-beet Culture.

MR. BURNET LANDRETH CORRECTS A REPORTER'S ERRORS AND STATES SOME INTERESTING FACTS.

To the Editor of The Times:

The haste with which reporters are obliged to write sometimes leads to amusing blunders when they come to deal with figures, hence the error in the report of the writer's remarks at Hammonton are readily explained. The subject being one of great public interest makes it proper that they should be corrected.

The production of beet sugar in 1875 was 1,317,623 tons—a quantity equal to sixty-one per cent. of the cane sugar manufactured in the world. The internal revenue tax upon European beet sugar amounted in 1874-5 to forty millions of dollars. The average proportion of beet roots is twelve tons per acre, yielding a fraction over one ton of sugar. In Germany the average proportion extracted is 9.1 per cent. The residuum from the press is two and a half tons from every twelve tons of roots used, and is valued at about five dollars a ton.

Experiments made in this country have established the fact that as many bushels per acre can be raised here as in Europe, and there can be no doubt the sucrose percentage can be made as great, whilst the freedom from internal revenue (which is collected in all the States of Europe where beet sugar is made) would be in itself a profit, fifty-three dollars an acre revenue being in some cases paid. The fattening of cattle upon the cake or cellular residuum from the processes is exceedingly profitable and stimulates the production of hay and grain these being necessary adjuncts. The manure, carefully saved under a system of stall-feeding, is returned to the lands from whence the roots were taken, and with judicious application of commercial manures the fertility of the soil is annually enhanced.

Fattening stock, it will be thus seen, because a prominent feature in all districts where the beet-sugar industry is pursued, and with the new markets opened abroad to the almost limitless import of American beef and mutton, this feature is to us of immense importance.

The processes of culture require improved agricultural implements with these comes closer observation of rural affairs, and thus the farmer is educated to habits of investigation as well in agricultural chemistry as in the studies of vegetable life.

That it may readily be perceived that the sugar beet industry is profitable to all concerned—all classes participate in the prosperity it creates and diffuses. No agricultural pursuit is so beneficial to the community where it is carried on—the producer and manufacturer dealing directly with each other.

B. L.

Bloomfield, June 12,

Fareira's Continental Balsam.

The Great Diarrhoea Antidote.

A few of the many reasons why every person should keep a bottle of the Continental Balsam in their house—First, it will cure almost instantly all cases of Pain, Cramps, Colic, Dysentery, or Looseness of the Bowels. Second, it will cure the Chronic Diarrhoea of long standing. Third, it is one of the best medicines in the world for Children while Teething as it gives instant relief without subjecting them to any injurious effect. Fourth and last, The price being so low, 25 and 50 cents a bottle, that the poorest can afford to buy it. Sold by JOHN FARRIMA, Sole Proprietor, 324 North, Ninth Street, Philadelphia, and Druggists generally.

and held by an assistant while Smith places the shoe on.

His population is declining. The decline must be due to earthquakes, civil war and, especially, brandy.

[illegible]

Everybody can buy A PIANO OR ORGAN

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MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS

Having with privilege of purchase, any Organ of which the price in our Catalogue is over \$100 and under \$500. The price per quarter is ten per cent. of the price of the organ, payable quarterly in advance. Thus if the price of the organ be \$100, the first \$20 is paid quarterly, and the rest is \$80 quarterly. One may at any time purchase the organ, in which case they will be allowed all rent which has been paid, and a deduction from its price at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum on payments anticipated.

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We sell out PIANOS on the same plan as we do the MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN. STECK, DECKER BROS. BRADBURY, HAINES BROS., and other Pianos.

In addition to the above Elegant Instruments we have, always stock of Low Priced Pianos and Organs. Order by mail promptly attended to, and instruments selected personally by Mr. W. M. G. FISCHER.

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We invite correspondence with all who desire to purchase a piano. To those who have not at immediate command the means to buy one, we will arrange to extend a liberal credit. Address,

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Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

For Diseases of the
Throat and Lungs,
such as Coughs, Colds,
Whooping Cough,
Bronchitis, Asthma,
and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, is consequence of the numerous cures it has produced during the past century. It is a sufficient assurance to the sufferer, who is desirous to realize the happiest results, that it is the best. In almost every case of cough, there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it acknowledge its superiority, and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates to use it with confidence to employ to relieve the distressing and suffering, peculiar to pulmonary affections. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral always affords instant relief, and cures of the most violent and obstinate cases of cough, croup, and whooping cough, and of the most formidable affections of the throat and lungs, which have been cured by it.

It is a remedy which has been used for over half a century, and its efficacy is well known to all who have employed it. It is a remedy which has been used for over half a century, and its efficacy is well known to all who have employed it.

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Prepared and Analytical Chemists.
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ALBRECHT & CO. PIANOS are first class in every respect, being considered the leading Philadelphia make by musicians and competent judges. Through their extensive facilities, Messrs. ALBRECHT & CO. are enabled to turn out instruments that are not surpassed anywhere, and still sell them at prices within the reach of all. No Piano is permitted to leave their factory unless satisfactory to the most minute particular, hence their guarantee of five years is a thing of value. All late improvements of importance are found in these instruments.

Messrs. ALBRECHT & CO. have received the most flattering Testimonials from L. M. GOTTSCHE, FRANKLIN GUSTAVUS, J. F. HINCHMAN, and many others.

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