

The Hammononton Item.

Devoted to the Interests of Hammononton.

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New York Correspondence.

New York, Sept. 2, 1876.

POLITICAL.

The nomination of Seymour for the Governorship by the Democracy of the State, and his declination, after the Convention had adjourned, places the party in a most pitiable attitude. The Democracy of the city are in a state of dumbfoundedness that is funny. They have a ticket without a head, and they are bewildered to know what to do. This is one of Sammy Tilden's smart tricks. He wanted Hewitt for that place, but just before the Convention it was discovered that he was not eligible, as he had been less than a year in the State. Fearing that the Convention would not register his decrees, for there is a strong anti-Tilden party in the State, he urged the nomination of Seymour, knowing that he would not accept. He had the committee appointed to notify Seymour, instructed to telegraph his acceptance, so that the Convention should have dispersed before the real fact that he would not take it at all could be known. It worked. The Convention adjourned, and Seymour, as soon as he heard of it, declined peremptorily. Now the nomination is in the hands of the State Committee, which committee belongs to Tilden body and soul, and it will put at the head of the ticket whoever the astute Samuel dictates. The cursing and swearing in the city is somewhat dreadful. The Democracy generally confess that this trick ends the hope of the Democracy of carrying the State. I had rather they had kept Seymour on, for it was a very weak nomination.

THE COAL DROP.

The hard times has broken up one combination—the coal kings of Pennsylvania have been obliged to succumb to the downward tendency of the times. At the big sale here this week, half a million tons were taken at a reduction of fifty per cent. from the established prices. This drop means more than appears on the face of it. Not only is a relief to the millions of householders who have their winter's fuel put in, but it is a letting up on the manufacturers, who, compelled to sell their product at reduced rates, have been paying old prices for coal, an important item in the cost of production. The effect of this will be felt all over the country, and will go a long way toward reviving business in the East. Next!

SWIMMING.

The prettiest sight I have seen for some time was at the Ladies' Swimming Academy, on Tuesday, the occasion being an exhibition by the pupils of Miss Bennett. Little girls of four, and matrons and maids of forty, participated in the exercises, and they swam with a skill and pluck that I never saw men exhibit. One race was between two little girl babies of scarcely four, who dived themselves in the water as gracefully as trout. The women dived, swam, floated, and took every position in the water that the most experienced swimmer ever did, seeming to do it with more ease than men. Miss Bennett's pupils have no reason to be afraid of accidents on the Sound, or any water not more than three miles from land. One young lady swam four miles and came out not at all fatigued.

PAUL FASHIONS.

The new styles of the season are simple and pretty. The voluminous puffed and looped overskirts which not one woman in a dozen knows how to arrange, disappear for close long polonaises, whose fullness in the back is hardly lifted at all, but hangs in folds crossing, or shawl fashion. What draping there is, is very low on the skirt. The tunic is merely a frame to carry out the skirt gracefully, instead of letting it fall to the form. Young ladies who wear big bustles standing out at the waist, are warned that they are shockingly out of style. Also the button lever is over, and nothing more certainly betrays the country visitor at the Centennial than a saque or polonaise with three rows of buttons back and front. Third-rate dressmakers cling to the style, but it is gone out, and the figure and the polonaise looks much better without them. A daisy, graphish dark blue, like the deepest hue of smoke will be the color most worn, as it blends admirably with the cardinal trimmings and accessories, which are part of the fashionable dress. Flounces lined their depths with the red, so as to show when the wind lifts them, will be the refined version of the red silk shirts worn abroad, and bows, pipings, narrow pleatings and bandings will relieve the monotony in every way. Nothing is worn for the neck but white lawn or cardinal silk ties. Even the slipper bow for the house matches the rest of the trimmings. The effect is delightful in American eyes, which have been used to gray and drab suits so long. Importers and modistes try to introduce deep myrtle green as the leading color, but do not seem very successful, as the fallow women are sure to take to it, and the effect discourages popular taste. Blonder, purer and simpler, clinging to the blue which they fancy sets them off best, not aware seemingly that a fresh complexion looks daisy fair in a dark green suit. Dark brown and dark red of a maroon tinge will be rather more stylish than either blue or green as the season wears, for the reason that every one will not be seen in

them. The high crowned coaching hats have had their day; more modest hats with the same pointed crowns and turned up brims are worn with not scarfs enveloping the crown and plumes falling, low besides it. Turbans, with either deep blue or red velvet brims, almost concealed by bands of feathers of the same color, finished with drooping plumes are shown for bright autumn wear, but the top bonnets are leaving the face of the earth.

AN INCIDENT.

There are many ways of dealing with unfaithful wives. An incident that happened recently in Brooklyn is worthy of record. A merchant of New York, residing in that city of marital troubles, suspected his wife of being too intimate with a very handsome lawyer—in fact, he was certain that she was in the habit of driving out with him to a place of questionable character, some miles out of the city. One morning, instead of staying over in New York all day, he returned to his home in an hour or two, and found that his spouse had entered a buggy with a man, and had driven off only fifteen minutes before. The merchant is the possessor of a horse that can do his mile in three minutes, and he had it harnessed. Did he take his revolver? Not any revolver. He loaded the bottom of his buggy with nice round stones—a bushel or more, good stones for throwing—and he set out. It only took him a half hour to overtake them, for the pair were going slowly; that the luxury of the seance might be prolonged, and he drove up beside them. The gay Lothario saw the husband, and whipped up his horse. "Vain endeavor! What could a lively steed do against blood? The husband drove alongside, and holding his reins in one hand, bombarded the fellow with stones with the other. To escape the shower of stones, the unfrightened man drove faster, but it was no use. Merely, pitilessly the stones flew, till finally there was a smash. The buggy containing the unhappy pair collided with a fence, and spilled them out. The horse tore himself loose from the wreck and disappeared; the man was too much bruised to move; the lady was terribly frightened, but otherwise unharmed. The husband took her in with him, and drove home in silence. On reaching his house, he quietly told her to pack her effects and get out, which she did. And he filed his bill for a divorce. The gay young man was assisted to town. He paid for a horse, buggy and harness, and left town. Thus, what might have been a tragedy was turned into a comedy. Stones are just as effectual as bullets.

BUSINESS.

There is none, for the weather is too hot to do it. The people are still out of the city, and it is as dull as it can be.

Yours,

PIETRO.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2, 1876.

"The Manuscript Notes from my Journal, or Illustrations of Insects, Native and Foreign," comprises an essay on two-winged flies, and other interesting subjects. This is the title of a work by Prof. Townsend Glover, a gentleman of scholarly attainments, and one whose services could ill be dispensed with by the General Government.

The Agricultural Department has evidence to show the cause of that much dreaded calamity the cranberry rot. The Department contends that the main cause is the peaty fermentation of cranberry bogs. Then it goes on to say that the free use of lime, heavy sodding and irrigation, is a remedy not to be ignored. Prof. Taylor, Microscopist of the Department, will be at Agricultural Hall, Centennial Exhibition, September 5th, at the meeting of the Fruit Growers' Trade Company. The subject under discussion will be that of cranberries and cranberry rot.

The officers of the Tariff Division, Treasury Department, still labor under considerable anxiety respecting the incongruities of the recent revised statutes. An effort will be made next session, so say the Secretaries of the several Departments, to re-revise the present edition.

The Chief of the Revenue Marine Service contemplates finishing the great work undertaken by him of extending the Life Saving service on the great lakes. The appropriations in this particular have not seriously crippled the service.

It is seriously considered among those conversant with Treasury affairs the propriety of abolishing the present Secret Service Division of the General Government, and placing the duties of that service upon the police constabulary of the several States. This movement, it is said, has the sanction of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The Secretary of the Treasury is in receipt of advices from the syndicate recently engaged to place the 13 per cent. loan on the market, both at home and abroad, showing that his anticipations exceed what was at first thought. He attributes this to the firm policy of the present Administration to stand by the indebtedness incurred by the late war.

The Statistical Division of the Department of Agriculture, charged with the publication of monthly reports of the growing crops, and the Statistics of Domestic and Foreign Agriculture,

with the preparation of an annual volume which Congress deemed worthy of issuing 200,000 at a time, is cut down to \$10,000, a sum insufficient to pay the office tabulators, leaving nothing for collecting special information, for work of experts, for writing or editing the report, or drawings or engravings. It is a sum less than single States give for a similar purpose; less than the cost of matter, or even engravings for an agricultural newspaper. And yet this same Congress shows its appreciation of the former work of this Division by voting \$130,000 to print the last two reports for themselves! And the Chairman of the House Committee of Agriculture tells the Division to wait patiently till next winter, when it can have all that is needed, which the necessity for "economy" now forbids! Thus is the service trifled with, its efficiency impaired, even its existence threatened.

Thirty years ago the Democracy of Pennsylvania passed the following resolution. It was done in the State Convention, and was passed unanimously:

"Resolved, That the removal from the various offices at Washington of every opponent of the National Administration, of Democratic principles and measures, has been long called for, and is alike demanded by the voice of the Democratic party and the best interests of the country, and ought not to be longer postponed or delayed."

After the action of the Confederate House of Representatives, the Democracy in New York, Baltimore, and every other city where they hold political control, is it not a little strange that there is not a Department in Washington, but can show its score, or hundred of Democratic office-holders, and many of them outspoken States Rights men at that?

There is one who holds position that is a recognized leading rebel in Maryland, but he drops his mask and rifle in the District line, and the powers that be refuse to touch him because of his Republican backing. Lists have been furnished of them, but the majority, through family or other influence, have on their applications the leading Senators of the North and West, and they are defiant. All through the war they held places, and it is not uncommon to hear how they sent medicines and other material contraband of war through the lines between this and Harper's Ferry; or how they enabled their friends, when captured, to round the angles of life in the Capital Prison, and in a few cases, to make their escape. And some of these same men, under the old rule of seniority, held some of the best positions in the Departments, giving them often, as heads of sections and divisions, opportunity to discriminate against the soldier who bared his breast to the bullets of the rebel horde, who then (and they are attempting it again now) were striving to get possession of the Federal Capital. They boast as one did in our hearing the other day, that "in the next fight it will be the Federal army who will have to create a flag to fight under." There are secret societies of these men in this city, and no Union soldier resident here, can swear that his associate in the Department is not a member of it, unless he can show a Federal "muster-out." And yet Mr. Tilden would have us believe "that all is peace," that "merit alone should be the criterion for Federal position." If he is elected the Northern man will be told that "it is asking much to permit a Federal to reside in" Washington.

The nomination of the rebel incendiary, Wade Hampton, who fled Columbia, S. C., and who, since the war, has made his name contemptible in Mississippi by the manner in which he treats his colored laborers, is thus spoken of in the *Nation*, which finds nothing to recommend in Grant's administration: "He is neither a statesman nor a politician, nor a man of conciliatory disposition; nor anything but a soldier and Southern gentleman of the old school, to whom niggers, Yankees, schools, roads, free labor and free speech are naturally almost as hateful as to the Pope himself." Pretty good "character" for a "reformer" candidate of a "reform" journal! "Carpet bag" in its palmy days kept the schools open, though Jake Thompson stole \$5,000,000 school funds to start the Confederacy. It worked the roads, kept free speech untrifled, made free labor honorable, sought to make a friend of the Southern, and if unscrupulous secondaries crawled into place, who to blame so much as those who refused to vote with a "nigger." But we must not be personal, for the "Reformer Sam" is defendant in several suits for monies fraudulently obtained. "Oh, no! we never mention 'em!"

Yours,

BETA.

Philadelphia Correspondence.

Centennial Exhibitions.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 2, 1876.

The attendance to the Exhibition is gradually increasing so as to average about 35,000 a day, but with the opening of the annual show, this number will be very largely increased. One of the Philadelphia papers has estimated that the Exhibition will close about \$3,000,000 in debt, and this is not far from correct.

On the south side of Machinery Hall is an annex, for the exhibition of hydraulic and pneumatic machinery of all kinds, and in the

center of the annex is a tank or basin, that is 164 feet long, 60 feet wide, 8 feet deep, and which holds about 500,000 gallons of water. All around this basin are arranged pumps of every imaginable kind, from the smallest hand pump, up to those run by steam and which can raise nearly 31,000 gallons a minute; blowers, for forcing great volumes of air; hydraulic rams; water meters; and mining machinery. All of those pumps which are driven by steam draw the water up from the tank, and then discharge it back again over the edges, either allowing it to quietly fall from a considerable height, or forcing it through nozzles, which send the water high in the air, as from a fire engine. The constant falling of thousands of gallons of water creates a noise that completely drowns the roar of all the machinery in the adjoining hall. When one is hot and tired, a more pleasant place than a seat by the side of this basin can scarcely be imagined, as the air is kept constantly in motion by the blowers, and is always delightfully cool. Among these pumps there are two that deserve special mention, one for its immense size, and the fine display it makes, and the other for its intrinsic worth. The first is known as the Niagara Pump, and its name is fully chosen. It consists of two immense rotary pumps, which elevate about 30,000 gallons a minute 32 feet high, and then discharge it back into the tank in one broad steady sheet about 30 feet wide, making as pretty a miniature water fall as was ever seen. These pumps require 100 horse power to run them, and are capable of emptying the main basin of its 500,000 gallons in 16 minutes. The other pump, and which in my opinion is quite a wonderful invention, is known as the Huffer Steam Vacuum Pump. It consists of two or more chambers, into which the steam is alternately admitted so as to form a vacuum, and into these vacuums the water is forced by the pressure of the atmosphere. Instead of requiring five steam direct from the boiler to operate it, it is to be run entirely by exhaust steam, that is, by steam that has already done its work in driving the main engine, and is then allowed to escape in the air. A pressure in the steam of a pound or two is as good as a pressure of many pounds, so that a person who runs an engine, however small, can also run a pump that will raise any desired quantity of water without the expense of a single pound of fuel extra.

In Machinery Hall is one of the finest exhibitions of sewing machines and fancy needle work probably ever seen together. The merits of the different machines are too well known to the public to need mention here, so, with the exception of a single one, that is so new that I have never seen it before, I shall speak of the displays, made by each Company, alone, without any reference to the machines themselves. The new machine is called the "Little Wonder," and well it deserves its name. With the exception of a little handle, on top of the left end of the table, and which connects underneath with the feeding device, the machine is evidently of common make. The operator takes this little handle in the left hand and turns it around, back and forth, and by this means the feed is turned in any direction desired, so that by a slight movement of the work in and out from the needle, the most intricate embroidery can be made as rapidly as the most common work. All that the operator has to do is to form the pattern in his mind, and then turn this little handle back and forth, and the machine lays the work on with an accuracy that is almost mathematical. How much practice it takes to do this I cannot say, but the ladies who run these machines appear to scarcely give their work a second thought and yet they write and embroider as rapidly as if they were running straight seams.

The Howe Company has about as fine an exhibit, both of machines and samples of work, as any other Company. In order to show the wonderful difference between what his machines are now, and when first patented, the model that was used when he applied for his first patent, has been taken from the Patent Office, at Washington, and placed on exhibition. The machines as first made were very small, and were intended to be sewed to the top of a table, and operated entirely by hand. The fly wheel and treadle are a later application, and were never dreamt of at that time. Instead of the needle being straight, and working vertically up and down, in this model the needle is curved, and secured to an arm or lever, so as to pass into the work from the side, the work being held in exactly the opposite position from what it is now. His idea, as it then existed, was rather a mechanical curiosity than a practical success. Attached to some of his modern machines are arms that are attached to the needle bar, and which have a palm leaf fan secured to one end. As soon as the needle bar begins to work up and down, the fan is set in motion and fans the operator fast or slow, according to the speed of the machine. The Singer Company is not represented in this Hall but have built one of the finest buildings on the grounds, just back of the annex to Memorial Hall. In one room are a large number of machines, and show cases that are filled with dresses that are enough to drive an ordinary woman crazy, and make a mad man out of the

air is blue. The second room is fitted up very elegantly as a parlor, and is free to all visitors. To Singer, more than to any other inventor is due the perfection to which the modern machines have been brought. Inside of ten days after he heard of Howe's success in sewing by machinery, he invented his first machine, made a model, and applied for a patent. He took Howe's imperfect idea, and produced the first really practicable sewing machine that was ever made.

POLITICAL.

The last Congress was the most expensive one ever convened. A sample of Democratic economy:

Wade Hampton says: "I yield to none in my devotion to the lost cause." And the chivalric Southron wants to be the Democratic Governor of South Carolina!

The Democrats in the West are running mad riot on the rag money question. While it was necessary to print promises to pay to conduct the war for the suppression of the rebellion, they opposed the issue of the paper promises. But now that the Government cannot inflate the currency without violating its honor, they insist that it shall dishonor itself. All through the West they are nominating inflationists for Governor, for Congress, and for the Legislature. In Illinois the Democratic nominee for Governor is so obnoxious that the leading Democratic journal in the northwest repudiates him as a "rag money communist."

It is well enough to bear in mind that it cost the United States \$5,000,000,000 to suppress a Democratic Rebellion. About three billion dollars of this large debt has been paid by the Republican party, leaving unpaid in round numbers about two billion dollars. And further, let us bear in mind that in doing this, taxation has not been nearly so oppressive as thinking people, while the war was in progress, supposed it would be. The Democrats who brought on the war have a great deal to say about the debt, but are careful never to mention what has been paid. Republicans, when you hear a Democrat blowing about reform and about our heavy debt, just put this fact at him.

General N. P. Banks, who was a follower of Greeley and was elected by the Liberals and Democrats to Congress in Massachusetts, has come out squarely for Hayes and Wheeler. The General was disgusted and alarmed by the rebel tendencies of the Democratic Congress. He says:

"It was my duty not to assist in such a stupendous conspiracy as this campaign of Tilden—a united South masked behind the deception of Northern reform. Four years ago I followed Mr. Greeley and Mr. Sumner because I thought we should break up the sectionalism of the South and open the way for improvements in administration. Nothing can be done for administrative reform while the South is handed together as a section, expecting to sweep the patronage and possess the nation as a South. And therein lies the wickedness of Mr. Tilden's campaign, in saying to those Southern States: 'Unite again. By violence or intimidation, or fraud, carry the reconstructed States, and we will pick up a Northern statesman, anywhere, and enable you to possess and enjoy the revenues of this rich Government.' Animate by such freshbooters' hopes they are ready to murder tens of thousands of men to get the United States Government. A member of Congress from the South said to me: 'To be frank with you we want the Government and we will get it if we have to murder and strangle any number of people.' The defeat of Tilden will not only scotch but kill the hope of victory without division, and we shall see a general reformation of parties in the South, dividing the negro vote also."

The *Express* professes great anxiety to see the income tax returns of ex Governor Morgan. If the *Express* will publish these, year by year, alongside of Governor Tilden's returns, we shall gladly furnish the required data. In a general way we may inform the Democratic organs that have exhibited some curiosity on the subject that the tax paid by E. D. Morgan amounted, on the average, to a larger sum than the income on which Samuel J. Tilden paid tax. And yet Mr. Tilden is popularly supposed to be the richer man of the two. —N. Y. Times.

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1876 CENTENNIAL YEAR. 1876

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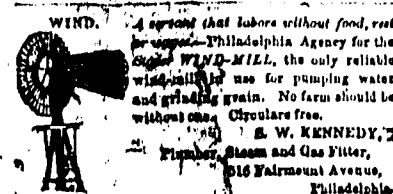
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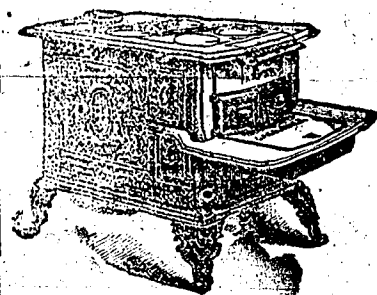
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Camden & Atlantic R. R. FALL ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER
Saturday, Sept. 1st, 1876.
DOWN TRAIN.

LEAVE	Fri. A.M.	Sat. A.M.	Sun. P.M.	Mon. A.M.
Vine St. Wharf.....	8 00	8 00	4 15	6 00
Cooper's Point.....	8 20	8 15	4 30	6 10
Kaighn's Siding.....	9 10	8 34	4 47	6 36
Hammononton.....	9 25	8 45	4 54	6 45
Ashtland.....	9 50	8 51	5 00	6 53
Berlin.....	10 33	9 02	5 11	7 09
Atco.....	10 55	9 20	5 18	7 17
Waterford.....	11 27	9 20	5 29	7 27
Ancora.....	11 37	9 25	5 34	7 32
Winslow.....	12 00	9 31	5 39	7 39
Vineland Junction.....	12 05	9 33	5 41	7 41
Hammononton.....	12 32	9 42	5 50	7 47
DaCosta.....	12 45	9 48	5 55	
Elwood.....	1 25	9 58	6 09	
Egg Harbor.....	1 55	10 00	6 21	
Pomona.....	2 25	10 20	6 40	
Absecon.....	3 00	10 24	6 53	
Atlantic City.....	3 35	10 50	7 08	

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE	Fri. A.M.	Sat. A.M.	Sun. P.M.	Mon. A.M.
Atlantic.....	6 10	11 30	4 00	
Absecon.....	6 25	12 05	4 20	
Pomona.....	6 29	12 30	4 32	
Egg Harbor.....	6 52	1 00	4 45	
Elwood.....	7 13	1 25	4 58	
DaCosta.....	7 13	1 45	5 10	
Hammononton.....	6 00	7 19	2 05	5 25
Vineland Junction.....	6 58	7 28	2 10	5 34
Winslow.....	6 10	7 30	2 21	5 39
Ancora.....	6 10	7 35	2 42	5 45
Waterford.....	6 22	7 43	3 00	5 51
Atco.....	12 30	6 32	3 25	6 00
Itterlin.....	12 42	6 40	7 19	3 30
White Horse.....	12 55	6 55	8 12	4 20
Ashtland.....	1 04	7 04	8 20	4 29
Hammononton.....	1 14	7 15	8 30	4 55
Kaighn's Siding.....	1 40	7 40	8 52	5 25
Cooper's Point.....	1 50	7 50	9 05	5 50
Vine St. Wharf.....	1 50	7 50	9 05	5 50

Hammononton Accommodation—Leaves Vine St. Wharf 9 00 a. m., 2 00, 5 00, 7 00 and 11 30 p. m., and Hammononton 6 00, 11 00 a. m., and 5 00, 6 05 and 10 50 p. m.

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

N. J. SOUTHERN R. R.

SOUTHERN DIVISION.

Commencing June 5th, 1876.

Passenger train leaves New York at 9:45 a.m. Atison 2:34 p.m.; N. Hammononton, 2:52 a.m. Atison Junction, 2:59; Cedar Lake 3:14; Landisville 3:27; Vineland, 3:41; arriving at Bayside at 4:45 p.m. Returning leaves Bayside at 6:45 a. m., Vineland 7:45; Landisville, 7:58; Cedar Lake 8:10; Winslow Junction 8:20; N. Hammononton, 8:34; Atison 8:54, arriving in New York at 1:20 p. m.

Mixed train leaves New York at 6:00 p. m., Atison 7:55; N. Hammononton 8:15; Winslow Junction 8:35; Cedar Lake 9:02; Landisville 9:19; Vineland, 9:50; arriving at Bay Side at 10:40 a. m. Returning leaves Bay Side at 2:30 p. m., Vineland 4:30; Landisville 4:52; Cedar Lake 5:08; Winslow Junction 5:24; N. Hammononton 5:49; Atison 6:14; Whiting 7:30; New York 2:00 p. m.

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January 15th, 1876.

AGENTS.

J. Alfred Bodine, Williamstown; C. E. P. May-

hew, May's Landing; A. Stephens, Egg Har-

bor City; Capt. Paul Walters Absecon; Thos.

R. Morris, Somers' Point; Hon. D. S. Black-

man, Port Republic; Allen T. Lewis, Tuckerton;

Dr. Lewis Reed, Atlantic City; Alfred W.

Clement, Hammononton; H. M. Jewett, Winslow.

H. E. BOWLES, M. D.,

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