

The Hammonton Item.

Devoted to the Interests of Hammonton.

VOL V.-NO. 39.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1876.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 30, 1876.

One of the important battle-fields, on which a political contest is to take place in October, is the State of Indiana. Ohio and Indiana, holding State elections prior to the great Presidential election in November, are looked to with all-absorbing interest, on account of the influence the results in October may have upon the contest in the subsequent month. If the Republican State tickets should be defeated, in either, or both, in October, it will be, by no means, conclusive that like results will follow in November. For the reason that there are controlling causes working in behalf of the National ticket, which are not so potent in favor of the State tickets. On the contrary, if the Republican tickets should be triumphant in October, it may be very safely concluded that such results will be followed by overwhelming victories in November.

Indiana is now represented in the National House of Representatives by eight Democrats and five Republicans. There cannot be a doubt if the Republicans in that State exert themselves, they can redeem three of the Districts now misrepresented by Democrats, thus reversing the political complexion of the present delegation.

Every outrage that has been committed in the Southern States upon the unoffending victims of Democratic persecution is denied by the press of that party, no matter how well substantiated by irrefragable testimony. We are in possession of a private letter, written by a gentleman who is reliable in every sense of the word, which gives a brief history of a single instance of murder and robbery, that may be considered as a specimen of the numerous wrongs committed by the White Livers of Louisiana upon political opponents.

The late Postmaster at Coushatta Chute, La., is a colored man. While he held that office, his assistant and five other Republicans (white men) were arrested by a vigilance committee of Southern gentlemen (?), and put in jail to prevent a war between the races. This chivalrous committee sounded the alarm, and a horde of dirty rebels took these incarcerated men out of prison and murdered them. Four colored men were also killed—two shot and two hung. The Postmaster fled for his life, and was in the "bush" twenty-nine days. His house was twice searched, and shadowed all the time.

After the murder of the assistant postmaster and the nine others referred to the assassins appointed a committee to keep the post-office. They sold all the stamps and stole the money and other valuable found in or passing through the office. The ex-postmaster is a hard-working, intelligent, sensible man. He is a lover of law and order. He is in constant danger of being murdered by the same fiends who drove him out and robbed his office. This statement is well authenticated, and may be taken as a sample of Democratic justice in Louisiana.

It is a fair answer to the assertion that "the enforced contraction of the currency by the Republicans is the cause of the restriction of business and trade," to state that the voluntary retirement of the bank circulation since 1874 amounts to \$28,000,000, and that the volume of currency is still \$14,000,000 larger than in 1869, or either of the five years following, and that this contraction was done under the Free Banking act so clamorously demanded by the West. Tilden's financial "reform" must then, (and Henderson's "rag exudation," be against, ay, in spite of the financial judgment of the West. The Germans are all going for Hayes and Wheeler.

H. B. Claflin & Co. have offered \$1,000 per foot for land in a certain locality in Chicago. It is said that Tilden offered Gen. Newton \$10,000 to hold his Hell Gate explosion back until after the November elections. What for? Chamberlain, the Long Branch gambler, and one of Tilden's "boppers," is wanted on a charge of connivance at and abetting the robbery of one Thomas Hilson of \$10,000. Swear it down, as Tilden did his income, and next time pay the 50 per cent. penalty.

The Internal Revenue returns of August show an increase of \$914,000 over same month of last year, and yet Tilden wants a return to "the good old times of the Democracy and reform."

Scott Lord is again on the penitential stool. He admits that, after voting the last Whig ticket nominated, and before coming out for States Rights and reform, that he voted in '66 with the Know Nothings, and that in '64 he voted against Dan. Ullman and Tammany. Next!

The experts detailed to overhaul the accounts of the Democratic Councils of Baltimore, report that they have found, in many instances, inexplicable items in the accounts, and the school board accounts have not been properly kept. They also fail to account for the great deficiency in their city treasury.

To hold the present administration denounced by the Democracy for its interference in the Tweed business sounds strangely to one not familiar with the peculiarities of that party. They say it is all a Republican trick, and that it is a most unwarrantable piece of impudence for the national government to interfere in a

matter which belongs clearly and wholly to the State of New York. At the same time they are aware, if they know anything at all of international law, that the great criminal must be brought back, if at all, by the aid of, and in the name of the United States. The fact is, however, that the Democracy of New York did not desire the capture and return of Tweed, and there can no longer be any doubt that his escape was permitted, and aided by the Democratic officials who had him in charge at the time. They made a great outcry and offered a large reward for his recapture, but that offer was long since withdrawn, and all efforts on the part of the State officers to find his hiding place soon ceased. They were never sincere in such efforts, which were clearly made for effect. They dread his return to-day for the same reason that they desired his escape then, and that is the fear that his punishment, if continued, will wear out his patience, and that he will clear his troubled conscience by a full confession, and thereby expose his companions in iniquity. Such an exposure on the part of Tweed would cause a much greater commotion among the citizens of New York, and the country generally, than General Newton's little affair of Sunday, the 24th ult., though its effect, in all probability, would be very much the same. It would remove from power men who, to-day, are occupying high positions of trust in that great commonwealth, who have been for a long time far more dangerous to the ship of state than the rock, which the engineer removed, was to the vessels navigating the East River. It is stated among the knowing ones that Tilden will even take the risk of exercising his pardoning power, if it comes to the worst, and free the prisoner, as far as possible, from the trammels of the law. The very men who are loudest in their cries for reform in the national government are equally loud-mouthed in their indignant howlings against the arrest of Tweed through the efforts of Mr. Fish. It is, however, only another evidence of the sincerity of their pretensions.

The claim, which has been published broadcast, that it was through the efforts of Tilden and his Democratic confederates that Tweed was exposed and brought to punishment is a most ridiculous one, when it is well known that even after Tweed's rascality was clearly demonstrated through the efforts of a citizen's committee, of which Samuel J. Tilden was not even a member, the Democracy of New York City re-elected the great plunderer to the State Senate, from which, through Republican votes alone he was expelled, and the State saved that terrible disgrace which the city had attempted to place upon it.

Another of the great reformers of the present day, the short-haired, prize fighting gambler, Morrissey, is now trying through the efforts of some of his newspaper admirers to polish up his past record so as to make his reform character a little more consistent. They deny that during his term as Congressman he established a gambling house in this city and presided over it himself when not engaged at the Capitol. It is a fact, however, well known to all here, and to politicians everywhere, that such an establishment was opened by that illustrious legislator in most gorgeous style, and every inducement held out to his fellow members to invest their money while enjoying his choice wines and elegant cigars. When we know that it was in great part due to the efforts of Morrissey that Tilden was nominated at St. Louis, and that to-day he is one of his closest and most trusted advisers, and as another evidence is added to the list to prove that the chief aim of the Democracy is reform. Really, it makes one's blood boil with indignation to think that the people of this great country are even invited to place the government in the hands of such men, as reformers. A man who has lived all his life in open defiance of the law, and who is to-day liable to criminal prosecution for carrying on not only one but several gambling establishments in various parts of the country. If a man is always judged by the company he keeps, by what logic can Tilden's honesty of purpose be established? Not by his administration of the State government, for it is apparent to the most careless observer that from the day he was elected Governor his every move has been made with the view of securing the nomination and if possible, his election as President. His messages to the State Legislature were remarkable documents, and only required a change of direction to be recognized as messages to Congress. They treated fully of national affairs, while State matters were almost entirely ignored.

It is easy to understand why the disloyal element of the South support him so fully notwithstanding his shallow pretensions, for it is with them to-day as in 1872, when they accepted Greeley, "anything to beat the Republican party." But how the people throughout the North can be expected to endorse him with their ballots, when they know that by so doing they hand this country over to the tender mercies of Tammany and the rampant rebel element of the South is not so plain. It cannot be possible that they will.

Yours, BETA.

Philadelphia Correspondence. Centennial Exhibitions.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 27, 1876.

Just beyond the west end of Machinery Hall, in the open air, is the first locomotive ever run in America, and which is attached to two passenger cars, such as were used in 1833. Both the locomotive, cars, and the track upon which they stand, are such curiosities in their way, in comparison to those used to-day, that I give below a full description of them. The rails are not attached to wooden cross-ties, but to great square stones, upon which are placed thin blocks of wood, as it was considered unsafe in those days to run an engine, which weighed 9 tons on rails affixed to anything so frail as wood. The rails are much lighter than those used to-day, were rolled in England, and then shipped to America at great expense. The locomotive, "John Bull," was built in England in 1831, and then shipped to America. On the arrival of this locomotive at Bordentown, Pa., it was transferred from the sloop, on which it had been brought from Philadelphia, by means of wagons to the only permanent track of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, then completed, about 3-4 of a mile in length, and about one mile from Bordentown. The machinery was then put together, and a tender constructed from a whiskey hoghead placed on a small wheel platform car, which had been used by the contractor in the construction of the road. The connection between the pump of the locomotive and the water tank was made by means of a leather hose made by a shoemaker. This engine first began to run in 1833, and took the place of horses, which had been used up to that time.

The cylinders are 9 inches in diameter, have a 20 inch stroke, and are placed underneath the front end of the boiler, in between the two front driving wheels. There are two pairs of these driving wheels, 4 feet 6 inches in diameter, which are not coupled together, so that the force of the steam on the piston is exerted on the rear pair alone. The cow-catcher consists of two long wooden beams, which have their rear ends pivoted to the outside ends of the shaft of the front pair of driving wheels, while the front ends of the beams are supported upon a special pair of wheels 3 feet in diameter. In order to prevent this outlier from raising upward too high, it is held down upon the rails by a coiled spring. There is no cat for the engineer and fireman, and the only protection whatever given to them from the cold, heat, wind, rain, and snow, is that the front end of the roof of the little tender projects slightly over the rear end of the locomotive. The funniest feature is a covered seat, such as is used on wagons, but only large enough for one person, which is placed on the top of the big covered-box that forms the tender, and which seat is turned so that the person sitting in it looks back over the train. What that seat is for I cannot imagine, unless a person was placed in it to keep a watch on the cows, and to let the engineer know when they were catching up, so that he could go a little faster, and thus prevent them from walking into the rear end of the train. The two cars are each about 30 feet long, and look more like the "Black Maria" than are used to convey prisoners from the different stations, than passenger cars. The windows are about 12 inches high, by 6 inches wide, are not made to be raised or opened, and are furnished with sliding curtains. Above each seat is a ventilator 2 feet long by 8 inches wide, so that each one can ventilate for himself.

In Machinery Hall there are about a dozen locomotives of all kinds and sizes, one of which is one of sixteen purchased by Dom Pedro to be sent to Brazil, and is named after him. The locomotives built in England and America differ principally in two particulars. The Americans place their cylinders outside of the driving wheels, while the English place theirs in between them, under the front end of the boiler. The Americans never use driving wheels larger than about 5 feet in diameter, while the English have always made them from 6 1/2 to 8 1/2 feet in diameter. As long as the track is perfectly level, these immense wheels are just what is needed, but as soon as grades are encountered, they only impede the progress of the train, and the English are now beginning to realize this, and are discarding these immense drivers and adopting the American plan of never having them over about 5 feet. The Americans are due some of the finest and best improvements in the locomotive. America has built the largest passenger engine ever made, also, the largest coupled engine, but the latter was a failure, owing to the false theory on which it was built. As a general thing the English run their cars faster than the Americans, but this is owing to their better ballasted roads, and more uniform levels. The best work put by Americans upon their engines is only about equal to the ordinary work of the English, owing to the fact that the English have better skilled workmen, and better metal to work with. There is a duty of 3 1/2 per cent. on locomotives, but even if this duty were removed, the English could find no market in America for their engines.

In the extreme western end of the grounds is a glass factory, where the whole process of making tumblers, and other glass articles may be seen. About the only improvements that appear to have been adopted in this art for nearly 20 years, is the use of a steam engine for the purpose of compressing or blowing air, which is conducted around in pipes to the different moulds, for the purpose of cooling off the plungers of the moulds. Among the many articles on exhibition and for sale is a glass bonnet, made in the latest style. Every part with the exception of the lining is made of glass, and so light, fleecy and beautiful are the flowers and ornaments on it, that no one would ever guess of what material it is made. It can be worn, but not very comfortably, and is strong enough not only to bear ordinary handling, but to be packed away for transportation in a trunk. It took the workmen four weeks to make it, and is offered for sale at \$150. There are also two working glass engines, one of which is a non-condenser, and the other a condenser. The condenser works a fountain, and pumps up water which falls upon and runs a glass water wheel, while the other engine works a whole gang of glass rock-drills.

Among the Italian collection of statuary are two life-sized figures, representing "Joy" and "Grief." "Joy" is a little boy about two years old, with nothing on but a shirt that does not reach to his knees. In his right hand he is squeezing a little bird as hard as he can, and his face is a picture of merriment and laughter. "Grief" is the same youngster, who has suddenly awakened to the fact that he has just squeezed his little pet to death, and stands holding it disconsolately out in his hand, while weeping bitterly.

Another statue represents a little crying child, in a very short dress, who stands holding a spoon in one hand, while he is digging the fist of the other into one of his eyes. At his feet lies the fragments of a broken cup that has fallen from his grasp, "et lino illa lacrimae." This broken cup is so prettily finished, and so highly polished, that it looks like genuine china, instead of marble.

I would like to compare the different exhibits of statuary, but it is so exceedingly hard to distinguish foreign from American work. For instance, the largest portion of the Italian collection is sent here simply for sale, and have evidently been purchased by regular dealers in marbles for that purpose only. For all that is known, the very finest of them may be American or English work. Italy has, however, by far the finest and largest collection, although some of the American statues are as fine as any other.

Rural Topics.

REPAIRING BUILDINGS, ETC.

Nothing shows the lack of energy and good management of a farmer more than to find his buildings leaky, and out of repair, especially those in which he winters his live stock. For instance, you stall your cows, oxen and horses in a barn, the boards of which are placed vertically, with no battens over the cracks, which are about half an inch wide. You might almost as well leave them out of doors, so far as warmth is concerned; and the result is that it requires one-third more feed to winter your stock in good condition than it would if your barn were built warm as it should be. Every animal will require at least five dollars worth more feed during the winter, in consequence of the open condition of the barn, while the entire expense of making the whole barn warm and comfortable would not equal the loss that one sustains in a single winter with his stock not properly sheltered. Suppose you place a steam engine in a warm cellar, and another like it out of doors on a cold winter day. Is it not evident that it would require much more fuel to get up steam in the boiler of the outdoor engine than in that of the one in the cellar? So it is with your cattle, horses, swine, &c. When kept warm they require much less food; and as hay and grain are money, every farmer who neglects to provide warm quarters for his stock throws money away.

LEAKY ROOFS.

When a man allows any building to have a leaky roof beyond the summer months, he needs to have a friend to give him a few words of good advice—to tell him how the hay in his barn is being badly injured; how his carriage and harness are damaged by a leak in his wagon house; how his hogs lie in the mud, in consequence of a leaky roof; and how his sheep suffer from the drippings of water upon them during cold storms, through the roof of their shade. Farmers, now is the time to attend to these leaky roofs, and also to the other needed repairs, as leaks in all buildings cause more or less decay in their frames, till in a few years, new plates, sills, &c., are required, costing perhaps ten times the expense of stopping the leaks.

HOW TO MANAGE CUTTINGS.

Cuttings of grape vines, currants, gooseberries, quinces, &c., should be cut in the fall, but not till frosts have caused the leaves to fall, in November or late in October. If left till the spring, they are less liable to grow, because

the butts of the cuttings require some months of time to callous over preparatory to sending out roots. All cuttings should be from eight to twelve or more inches long, to be cut off an inch or two above the upper bud, and square off close to the lower one, two buds at least to a cutting. In taking grape cuttings, wait till November, when the vines should be pruned, and have two buds only to each, when the joints are long enough to set them as much as six inches deep in the ground, leaving the upper bud about even with the surface of the soil. But when the joints are very short cut them with three eyes. They may be preserved in different ways. You may pack them in boxes mixed with sand, and put in your cellar, to be kept moderately moist; or they may be kept in sand in boxes kept out of doors all winter. In a climate where snow usually covers the ground all winter, with but little rain till spring, cuttings may be laid upon the ground in a dry place in layers, and covered with any soil a foot thick over all, packing the earth firmly between each layer; but in a climate where but little or no snow falls, this system is liable to fail to preserve them, being kept too wet from frequent rains. In such localities the cuttings may be set out in November where they are to grow, covering the upper buds (to be as before stated, near the surface of the ground) with hay or straw to protect them. The wetness of the soil may kill the lower buds, but that will not prevent their taking root the following season. The rules for managing grape cuttings, as regards their preservation apply to all others. I think, however, the safest way would be to set the cuttings in November very thick, as close as they can be set, in trenches temporarily till spring, and then set them where they are to grow, or the frosts of winter might lift them up some if set permanently. The upper buds in both cases are to be above ground, and covered with hay or straw.

KEEPING CIDER SWEET.

The following method of keeping cider, it is said, will keep it perfectly sweet for five years: "Leach and filter the cider through pure sand, after it has worked and fermented and before it has soured. Put no alcohol or other substance with it. Be sure that the vessels you put it in are perfectly clean and sweet. After it is leached or filtered, put it in barrels or casks filled, leaving no room for air, bung them tight and keep it where it won't freeze until February or March, then put it into champagne bottles filled, drive the corks, and wire them. The best cider is late made, or made when it is as cold as can be and not freeze."

AUTUMN TREE PLANTING.

The only advantage that I have seen in planting trees, &c., in the fall, is that one has more time to do it then, and if left till spring, if the trees are not already on hand, people are apt to put the setting off for want of time. It is to the interest of nurserymen to recommend fall planting, as they can thus dispose of more trees, &c. In a light sandy loam soil fall setting will do very well; but in stiff clay soils, in climates where the ground is subject to freezing and thawing often, if set in the fall, the trees should be well mulched. No trees and shrubs, however, should be set in the fall where water stands in a wet time in winter.

LIGHT IN STABLES.

Neither cattle nor horses should be stalled in a dark stable, as all animals require light in the day time. A horse kept for months in a dark stable would be liable to become blind. In regard to light in swine pens, a writer says that two sows having litters on the 18th and 22d of January, respectively, were kept in two dark but warm temporary sties, and had to occupy them until about the middle of April, when, for each sow with litter, one of the permanent sties was opened by selling the occupants. At that time the pigs which had been kept in the dark, temporary sties, proved to be less lively than, and much inferior in weight and size to those of any of the litters raised in the less warm but well lighted permanent sties. Notwithstanding that the difference in age was very small, and that food and care had been the same in every respect. One of the litters born on the 15th of January, which had accidentally the best lighted sty, though situated in the northwest, and consequently coldest corner of the frame building, exhibited the most rapid growth, and the litter born on the 10th of January, which had the darkest sty, had made the poorest.

BONE SPAVING.

A correspondent of the New York Farmer's Club gives his treatment of a case of bone spavin. He had two horses lame with this ailment, and he used about a half pint of oil of spike for each horse, applying it once in two or three days with a swab, a large teaspoon will contain about the quantity for each application. The horse was lame for seven or eight months. For the past six weeks he has not taken a lame step, being in use at all times when needed.

THE LATENT AND HEART. -- "Let My Name be Kindly Spoken." A Beautiful Song and Chorus by H. P. Dunck. Made post-paid 25 cents by W. H. Dwyer & Co. Music Publishers & Dealers, 1104 Chestnut St., Phila.

THE ITEM.

W. BOWLES, M. D., Editor & Prop'r.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1876.
HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC CO. N. J.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
OF Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
OF New York.

ELECTORS AT LARGE,
WILLIAM A. NEWELL,
THOMAS S. GARDNER.

DISTRICT ELECTORS,
1st District—JAMES H. SIMON,
2d District—JOSEPH CARL, Jr.,
3d District—DAVID THOMPSON,
4th District—HENRY HUCKLEY,
5th District—JOHN L. BLAKE,
6th District—CHARLES H. BRIDGER.

FOR CONGRESS,
DR. J. HOWARD PUGH,
OF Burlington.

Republican County Convention.

A Convention of Delegates of the Republican Party in Atlantic County, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Assembly and two Congressmen, will be held at the Hotel, Egg Harbor City, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, October 14th, 1876.

The City, Town and Township of this County are entitled to send one Delegate for every 25 votes, and one for every fraction of 25 votes over 15 votes for Congressmen, at the preceding Fall election.

Next Tuesday is the day to decide the political fate of Indiana and Ohio, and it is believed that they will be carried by Republicans, notwithstanding the Democratic ballot box stuffers, and Tilden's lack of money.

Thursday, Pennsylvania day, exceeded by far, in numbers, attending the Centennial exhibition any other day since the opening of the Exhibition. 257,287 paying visitors and over 12,000 others, went through the gates, and yet there was no accident, and nothing to mar the harmony of the occasion.

An effort is being made by the right men in Philadelphia, to preserve the grand Exhibition buildings in the Park. The Horticultural Hall, Art Gallery, and some other buildings are permanent, and the permanency of the others should be secured, especially the Main Building, and it is generally hoped that the efforts now being put forth may be successful.

Col. John W. Forney, under the head of "Associates of Public Men," in the Press, in speaking of Geo. W. Hancock, the statesman and historian, who has made Washington his winter home, ends his truly beautiful reference to this man whom our government has, on several occasions, delighted to honor, in the following elegant and eloquent language: "On his seventy sixth birthday he has good reason to be proud of fine health, a comfortable competency, and the supreme satisfaction that crowns a life well done. And to round the circle of his great life, he is to-day an earnest and a radical Republican. I can conceive nothing more enviable than a public man closing his career in the capital of his country, especially since that capital has been solidly won to its chosen position, surrounded by the best society and near to the finest in the world. Such a man as George Hancock may, in the afternoon of his life, look out upon the glowing horizon of his eventful career, and see the stars that will shine over his night, will forever shine sweetly in honor of his imperishable fame."

It may be well to remember that Mr. Hancock belonged to the Democratic party, till fraud and corruption therein, drove him as it did all his best men, from it, and who became component parts of the great Republican party, and who are still earnest Republicans.

CENTENNIAL YEAR, 1876.—The whole world is invited to purchase trunks, bags, valises, shoes, shoulder and trunk straps from the "Oriental Trunk Factory," 813 Market street, south side, bet. Eighth and Ninth streets, Philadelphia, wholesale and retail. "First class goods at low prices, and repairing promptly done."

Claims on the Treasury.

In the Birmingham (Ala.) Iron Age we find the following advertisement, which, in case of a Democratic success in November, will become general at the South:

CONFEDERATE MONEY WANTED.—Persons having Confederate money of bonds, if of the proper issue and denominations, can find a purchaser at fair prices by inquiring at this office.

But, besides the expected redemption of Confederate money and bonds, the great hope of the South is in the matter of claims. The South expects to be compensated for all the losses in the war. Every man who lost a dollar by the war, no matter by which army, or on which side he was engaged, proposes to ask for \$10. In the State of Missouri there are claims of this kind against the United States amounting to nearly seven millions of dollars by the ex-rebels of the back counties. These claims have all been filed with the State Government, and the Confederate Legislature has certified to their justice. The State of Missouri proposes, when there is a change of administration, to present these claims in the name of the "Sovereign State" and demand payment therefor. The State has placed its great seal upon the claims, and their validity is not to be questioned. The Democrats in Arkansas, Texas, Tennessee, Maryland, the Carolinas, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana, Florida and Kentucky, will all have their claims for compensation.—Chicago Tribune.

What Gov. Hayes has Done.

The opponents of Gov. Hayes ask who he is and what he has done. His splendid record at South Mountain and Cedar Creek and all through the war answers what he did in the struggle for the Union. His election to Congress twice and to the chair of Governor three times over such eminent Democrats as Pendleton, Thurman and Allen answers what he has done before the people. And Mr. W. D. Howells—who is not a partisan at all but the high-minded and trustworthy editor of the Atlantic Monthly—answers in a clear and dispassionate statement what he has done as Governor of Ohio.

Mr. Howells shows that at the beginning of Gov. Hayes' service, the debt of Ohio amounted to \$11,931,941.56, and that Governor Hayes has reduced it to \$2,773,406.06—the annual reduction being larger than under any other administration in the history of the State. He further shows that the State tax from three and a half mills, and with an annual saving of \$914,518. When he retired at the close of his second term in 1872, he had reduced the tax to the rate named—2.9 mills. After his retirement it was increased, and now in his third term he has again brought it down to that figure. But he has not confined his attention to the State tax. The great burden upon the people after all is the large local taxation which, there as here and everywhere else, largely exceeds both State and national tax together. Gov. Hayes has persistently pressed this subject upon the Legislature, and has thus succeeded in effecting a reduction of the local taxation in the State to the amount of more than \$17,000,000. Through his influence the rule has been established that local authorities shall not make any large expenditure without the sanction of the popular vote, and he has further secured the passage of a law which prevents municipalities from incurring debts beyond the amount actually in their treasuries.—Albany Evening Journal.

An Interesting Document.

A very interesting circular is being distributed among the faithful in the South wherein it is shown that if Democratic "in those States in which slavery is exalted at the commencement of the civil war" are true to themselves, "they will be elected and his peculiar reform introduced in national affairs; every Southern State must be carried at all hazards." "The administration has not enough troops to execute its threats," are among the choice sentiments of this delectable production. There is no attempt to disguise what is proposed. Democrats in the South are advised to use force if necessary. "It is necessary for the South to organize and keep the carpet-baggers from intimidating the negroes on election day." If the South "organizes," as this circular tells it, to there will not be "enough troops for the Administration to carry out its threats" and enforce a fair election. If such a document as this is distributed to open the eyes of those conservative whites who revile the suggestion of force or force in the South, they must be blind indeed. The South looks forward to Democratic triumph this year, as the vandars do for the promised land.—Com. Advertiser.

List of Premiums.

CLASS 1.—Having examined the horses on exhibition under the class, there being about 30, and all of them good, to the best of our judgment we declare as follows:

Best pair of horses for general utility, A. S. Gay, 2nd best, (Brown Mare), E. J. Clark.

Best single horse for carriage, Wm. Davis, (Gray) E. J. Clark, 2nd best, (Gray Mare), A. S. Gay.

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Visitors Welcome!

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BLACK SILKS of the best makes which we guarantee.
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WIND. A person that labors without food, rest or sleep, is liable to the disease known as the "WIND-MILL." The only reliable wind-mill in use for pumping water and grinding grain. No farm should be without one. Circulars free.

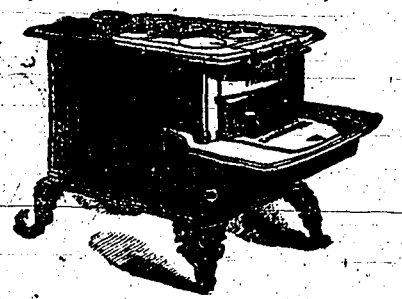
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Wonderful Discovery of the Age.

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 balm 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.
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Sold by his Agents and himself.
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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 they are removed.
Pimples, Fleas, and Blackheads. On the forehead, cheeks and nose. They cause a whitish substance when squeezed; affect both sexes.
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CATARH CURED.

Catarh. A stopped-up feeling in the head, incessant blowing of the nose, hawking and spitting, dropping in the throat, and bad breath.
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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

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

LEAVE	Thru	Mail	Accom	Accom
Vine St. Wharf.....	8 00	8 00	4 15	6 00
Cooper's Point.....	8 20	8 15	4 30	6 10
Haadonfield.....	9 10	8 34	4 47	6 35
Ashland.....	9 25	8 45	4 54	6 45
Kirkwood.....	9 50	8 51	5 00	6 53
Borlin.....	10 38	9 02	5 11	7 07
Atco.....	10 55	9 09	5 18	7 19
Waterford.....	11 27	9 20	5 29	7 37
Ancora.....	11 27	9 20	5 34	7 32
Winslow.....	12 00	9 31	5 39	7 39
Vineland Junction.....	12 05	9 38	5 41	7 41
Hammon.....	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 arrive.....	3 35	10 40	7 08	

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE	Thru	Mail	Accom	Accom
Atlantic.....	6 10	6 10	4 00	
Absecon.....	6 28	6 12	4 20	
Pomona.....	6 39	6 12	4 22	
Egg Harbor.....	6 52	6 10	4 45	
Elwood.....	7 03	6 12	4 56	
DaCosta.....	7 13	6 14	5 10	
Hammon.....	6 00	7 19	2 05	5 25
Vineland Junction.....	6 08	7 28	2 10	5 34
Winslow.....	6 10	7 30	2 20	5 39
Ancora.....	6 16	7 35	2 42	5 45
Waterford.....	6 22	7 43	3 00	5 51
Atco.....	12 30	6 32	3 25	6 00
Borlin.....	12 42	6 40	3 50	6 08
White Horse.....	12 58	6 53	4 12	6 20
Ashland.....	1 04	7 04	4 20	6 25
Haadonfield.....	1 14	7 15	4 30	6 33
Cooper's Point.....	1 40	7 40	5 55	6 54
Vine St. Wharf.....	1 50	7 50	6 05	7 05

Haddonfield Accommodation—Leaves Vine St. Wharf 9 00 a. m., 2 00, 5 00, 7 00 and 11 30 p. m., and Haddonfield 6 00, 11 00 a. m., and 8 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. Hammon, 2 52 Winslow Junction, 2 58; Cedar Lake 3 14; Landisville 3 27; Vineland, 3 44; 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 30; N. Hammon, 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 33; N. Hammon 8 15; Winslow Junction 8 35; Cedar Lake 9 02; Landisville 9 19; Vineland, 9 50; arriving at Day Side at 10 40 a. m. Returning leaves Day Side at 2 30 p. m., Vineland 4 30; Landisville 4 52; Cedar Lake 5 08; Winslow Junction 5 42; N. Hammon 5 49; Atison 6 14; Whiting's 7 30; New York 2 00 a. m.

Insurance.

MILLVILLE Mutual Marine and Fire INSURANCE CO.

Millville, N. J.

Assets January 1st, 1876
\$1,377,886 33.

This strong and conservative Company insures FARM BUILDINGS, LIVE STOCK and other property against loss or damage

By Fire and Lightning

at lowest rates, for the term of
One, Three, Five or Ten Years.

VESSELS.

Cargoes and Freight, written on liberal form of policies, without restrictions as to ports, time, or registered tonnage.

LOSSES Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

N. STRATTON, President.
F. L. MULFORD, Sec'y.

January 15th, 1876.

AGENTS.

J. Alfred Bodine, Williamstown; C. E. P. Mayhew, May's Landing; A. Stephany, Egg Harbor City; Capt. Daniel Walters, Absecon; Thos. E. Morris, Somers' Point; Hon. D. S. Blackman, Fort Republic, Allen's Landing, Tuckerton; Dr. Lewis Reed, Atlantic City; Alfred W. Clement, Haddonfield; H. M. Jewett, Winslow.

H. E. ROWLEN, N. D.,
LAWMONTON, N. J.

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Inquire of R. & W. H. THOMAS,
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