

The Hammonton Item.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HAMMONTON AND MAKING MONEY.

VOL. I.-NO. 50.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1872.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Manufactures of the United States.

There were in 1870 in the United States, according to the census of the month of June, 252,148 manufactories, employing 40,191 steam engines with a united horse-power of 1,215,711, and 51,711 engines, put in motion by water with a combined horse-power of 1,130,416. There were busy in manufactures 2,053,911 operatives; 1,615,592 of whom were males above sixteen years, 323,708 females above fifteen years, and besides 114,626 children. The combined capital invested was \$2,118,000,000 and during the fiscal year \$76,000,000 of salary were paid. The raw material consumed amounted in value to \$2,488,000,000 and the manufactures reached in value \$4,232,000,000.

When we come to consider that within twenty years from now, it is calculated the Union will count 100,000,000 inhabitants, instead of 40,000,000 now, in accordance with its normal increase thus far, an idea may be formed of the importance which manufactures will assume in the country. And considering, furthermore, the increase of population and riches in our Antilles, in all Spanish America and the Brazils on the one hand, and the impediments which arise in England from the problem of man and labor and the general upward tendency of iron, the most incredulous cannot fail to perceive that there is growing up in our midst an almost unlimited element of prosperity between the tropical countries and the United States. While people in Spanish America will go on devoting themselves to works of agriculture and mining, the great desire of the United States is to furnish them machinery, tools, articles of dress, furniture and provisions such as the country is in the habit of exporting; for our geographical position affords us the opportunity to do more rapidly than the northern European. In 1791, the Union counted 4,000,000 inhabitants; 10,000,000 in 1820; 25,000,000 in 1850; and 28,000,000 in 1870; and, despite the war, 34,000,000 have been added since.

The Sources of the Nile.

In these days of modern research all the old questions which troubled our fathers as unsolved are being interrogatively answered. Among those questions, some of the oldest and one of the hardest has been the origin of the Nile—but to-day thanks to the exertions of a simple persevering man, we are nearer the solution than we have ever been before; and this looks most favorably for the entire solution of the problem. The man to whom the world is indebted for this extension of its knowledge is none other than the great African traveler, David Livingstone, whose discovery last summer by Stanley, the conductor of the Herald's scientific expedition, was our great sensation. Livingstone, before Stanley's return, had overhauled six hundred miles of the water-hed which gives rise to the Nile, and was left by Stanley on the point of exploring the last hundred miles of it.

The success of Livingstone's explorations, and the spirit with which they were undertaken, together with the charming manner in which he tells of them, make his books more interesting to every class of readers than most books of travel are. It is therefore a matter of congratulation to the reading public that we announce the publication, by Hubbard Brothers, of Philadelphia, of volume in which the story of Livingstone's entire life, his boyhood, his early explorations, his later ones under government patronage, together with his last, the reports of his death, the expeditions sent out to find him, Stanley's successful expedition, and Livingstone's own account of what he was doing between the time that the world lost sight of him to the moment when Stanley found him, together with what he is going to do, are all told charmingly. It is a question whether the agents or the purchasers will have the most to congratulate themselves for on the publication of this volume.

The Frenchman believes, with perfect faith, that during the fogs of London, which depress the natural, gloomy mind of the Englishman, the latter throws himself from the monument, or cuts his throat with a razor, in enormous numbers. Curiously enough, the French are the very people who, more than any others, are addicted to causes and preposterous suicide. Perhaps the most ridiculous suicide of the century is that perpetrated, the other day, by a romantic young Frenchman who saw the corpse of a beautiful but unknown girl in the Morgue. He at once became a prey to the wildest admiration of that corpse, and felt that life was not worth having while so tempted a corpse remained inanimate. He therefore immediately proceeded to drown himself, in order that he might enjoy the felicity of lying, even in a blue and swollen state, on a contiguous slab in the Morgue that held the corpse he loved so well. His desire was gratified, and now if some young Frenchman, struck with admiration of his rash conduct, goes and does likewise, a fashion will be set which will bring Paris of its romantic lunatics to a very satisfactory extent.

PEACHES AND BILIOUSNESS—Somebody having made the assertion that peaches were conducive to a bilious condition of the system, a distinguished physician, interrogated in regard to the matter, replied, "On the contrary, they tend to relieve biliousness." Our opinion coincides perfectly with that of the doctor.

—*Journal of the Farm.*

Planting Trees by the Wayside.

What shall be done with the waste or unimproved land of our public highways, is a question often asked, and the most satisfactory answer is perhaps this: *plant to apple trees.* While we fail to observe any real objections to this answer, on the other hand we see no conclusive reason why this suggestion is not a good one, at least to a limited extent, as the project, if carried out, would prove a source of much pleasure and profit, pleasant to the passers-by, and both pheasant and profitable to the owner of the trees. In cases, however, where the roadside is inundated in the soil wet, or where the road is hedged in with forest trees on either side, the tree-planting should be omitted. In this Empire State there are about 35,000 square miles, or 188,000 miles of wayside. One-half of this were planted to trees, two rods apart, the number would be 1,504,000, and if each tree yielded the very small profit of \$2, there, in the population of the State is about 4,000,000, there would be a clear income or profit of \$7 for each man, woman, and child, or about \$14 for each inhabitant of the farming population.

But, leaving this suggestion for what it may be worth, we pass to another, viz.: *plant in doorway your apple trees,* a half-dozen or so, in some quiet corner, or cut-off-the-way place, or wherever the view would not be obscured, or paths obstructed. If, however, the soil is wet or heavy, in some suitable corner or locality where it is desired to plant, a trench may be dug down to the depth of two feet, and a drain of at least ten or twelve feet and filled with gravel or small stones, a depth of a foot more, in the top of which plant the trees, after filling in with rich loam, successively. Water the trees (near the house) weekly, with seepages, and they will grow and thrive with great rapidity. Plant also in your meadows, one or two at least, in each near the fence, or at some particular point or locality. Severe guard be same against stock by (iron) posts and boards, firmly placed, or by a square pen of rails with two upright stakes, driven at each corner, and joined together at the top.

You plant them, those beautiful and lucrative fruit trees, not only in regular laid out orchards, but, by the wayside, in your door-yards, and wherever you may choose; cultivate with care, and like "bread cast upon the waters," it (the fruit of your labors) will return to you after many days; while the coming generation shall rise up and call you blessed. —O. A. Pratt.

The sermons are now speculating upon the great November atmospheric wave, whose existence and annual recurrence, long suspected, is said to have been established by the meteoric observations at the signal service. Some account of this November atmospheric wave was given as long ago as 1703, when, according to Dotoe, the air was seen "full of meteors and vaporous fires." The "vaporous fires," at least, seem to have given place, this year at least, to an atmosphere of telees, presaging in its temperature, in this latitude, the speedy return of the glacial period. It would be more satisfactory if the scientists would prognosticate an early return of a little vaporous November warmth.

FRUIT CULTURE.—No sooner is fine fruit sold at a moderate price in large cities than there is an immediate outcry that the fruit business is overdone. Fruit cultivators become disengaged, and the result is, that the fruit supply of the country has never been, and is not likely to be, what it should be. This is all a mistake. The truth of the matter is, that the people of the United States have never been properly educated up to the fruit eating standard. There is not a tenth part the fruit consumed in this country that there should be. The great masses of the people have yet to learn that fruit is both wholesome and nutritious, and that it can and ought to be used in conjunction with meats, much more largely than it is. Less money should be expended for beef and pork, and more for apples, peaches, &c. If this were done, fruit culture would be stimulated, and the price of meats, in consequence of the smaller demand, would be brought down to reasonable figures, fruit farmers would find other markets for the products of their orchards and gardens, and the whole people would be benefited in point of health and wealth. —*Journal of the Farm.*

PEACHES AND BILIOUSNESS—Somebody having made the assertion that peaches were conducive to a bilious condition of the system, a distinguished physician, interrogated in regard to the matter, replied, "On the contrary, they tend to relieve biliousness." Our opinion coincides perfectly with that of the doctor.

—*Journal of the Farm.*

—*Journal of the Farm.*

Among our very best Agricultural exchanges we may place the *Journal of the Farm*, Daniel Baugh, Editor and Publisher, 22 North Seventh St., Philadelphia, from which we make some excellent and practical selections.

PLANTING TREES BY THE WAYSIDE.—What shall be done with the waste or unimproved land of our public highways, is a question often asked, and the most satisfactory answer is perhaps this: *plant to apple trees.* While we fail to observe any real objections to this answer, on the other hand we see no conclusive reason why this suggestion is not a good one, at least to a limited extent, as the project, if carried out, would prove a source of much pleasure and profit, pleasant to the passers-by, and both pheasant and profitable to the owner of the trees. In cases, however, where the roadside is inundated in the soil wet, or where the road is hedged in with forest trees on either side, the tree-planting should be omitted. In this Empire State there are about 35,000 square miles, or 188,000 miles of wayside. One-half of this were planted to trees, two rods apart, the number would be 1,504,000, and if each tree yielded the very small profit of \$2, there, in the population of the State is about 4,000,000, there would be a clear income or profit of \$7 for each man, woman, and child, or about \$14 for each inhabitant of the farming population.

But, leaving this suggestion for what it may be worth, we pass to another, viz.: *plant in doorway your apple trees,* a half-dozen or so, in some quiet corner, or cut-off-the-way place, or wherever the view would not be obscured, or paths obstructed. If, however, the soil is wet or heavy, in some suitable corner or locality where it is desired to plant, a trench may be dug down to the depth of two feet, and a drain of at least ten or twelve feet and filled with gravel or small stones, a depth of a foot more, in the top of which plant the trees, after filling in with rich loam, successively. Water the trees (near the house) weekly, with seepages, and they will grow and thrive with great rapidity. Plant also in your meadows, one or two at least, in each near the fence, or at some particular point or locality. Severe guard be same against stock by (iron) posts and boards, firmly placed, or by a square pen of rails with two upright stakes, driven at each corner, and joined together at the top.

You plant them, those beautiful and lucrative fruit trees, not only in regular laid out orchards, but, by the wayside, in your door-yards, and wherever you may choose; cultivate with care, and like "bread cast upon the waters," it (the fruit of your labors) will return to you after many days; while the coming generation shall rise up and call you blessed. —O. A. Pratt.

The sermons are now speculating upon the great November atmospheric wave, whose existence and annual recurrence, long suspected, is said to have been established by the meteoric observations at the signal service. Some account of this November atmospheric wave was given as long ago as 1703, when, according to Dotoe, the air was seen "full of meteors and vaporous fires."

The "vaporous fires," at least, seem to have given place, this year at least, to an atmosphere of telees, presaging in its temperature, in this latitude, the speedy return of the glacial period. It would be more satisfactory if the scientists would prognosticate an early return of a little vaporous November warmth.

FRUIT CULTURE.—No sooner is fine fruit sold at a moderate price in large cities than there is an immediate outcry that the fruit business is overdone. Fruit cultivators become disengaged, and the result is, that the fruit supply of the country has never been, and is not likely to be, what it should be. This is all a mistake. The truth of the matter is, that the people of the United States have never been properly educated up to the fruit eating standard. There is not a tenth part the fruit consumed in this country that there should be. The great masses of the people have yet to learn that fruit is both wholesome and nutritious, and that it can and ought to be used in conjunction with meats, much more largely than it is. Less money should be expended for beef and pork, and more for apples, peaches, &c. If this were done, fruit culture would be stimulated, and the price of meats, in consequence of the smaller demand, would be brought down to reasonable figures, fruit farmers would find other markets for the products of their orchards and gardens, and the whole people would be benefited in point of health and wealth. —*Journal of the Farm.*

PEACHES AND BILIOUSNESS—Somebody having made the assertion that peaches were conducive to a bilious condition of the system, a distinguished physician, interrogated in regard to the matter, replied, "On the contrary, they tend to relieve biliousness." Our opinion coincides perfectly with that of the doctor.

—*Journal of the Farm.*

—*Journal of the Farm.*

All kinds of utensils, it is said, can be purified from disagreeable odors, by rinsing them out with charcoal dust wet into a soft paste. Putrid water is immediately deprived of its unpleasant smell by its use, and it will keep fresh meat sweet a long time. It is further stated three or four pieces of it, the size of a hen's egg, put into water in which tainted meat is boiled, will effectually remove the taint.

PLANTING TREES BY THE WAYSIDE.—What shall be done with the waste or unimproved land of our public highways, is a question often asked, and the most satisfactory answer is perhaps this: *plant to apple trees.* While we fail to observe any real objections to this answer, on the other hand we see no conclusive reason why this suggestion is not a good one, at least to a limited extent, as the project, if carried out, would prove a source of much pleasure and profit, pleasant to the passers-by, and both pheasant and profitable to the owner of the trees. In cases, however, where the roadside is inundated in the soil wet, or where the road is hedged in with forest trees on either side, the tree-planting should be omitted. In this Empire State there are about 35,000 square miles, or 188,000 miles of wayside. One-half of this were planted to trees, two rods apart, the number would be 1,504,000, and if each tree yielded the very small profit of \$2, there, in the population of the State is about 4,000,000, there would be a clear income or profit of \$7 for each man, woman, and child, or about \$14 for each inhabitant of the farming population.

But, leaving this suggestion for what it may be worth, we pass to another, viz.: *plant in doorway your apple trees,* a half-dozen or so, in some quiet corner, or cut-off-the-way place, or wherever the view would not be obscured, or paths obstructed. If, however, the soil is wet or heavy, in some suitable corner or locality where it is desired to plant, a trench may be dug down to the depth of two feet, and a drain of at least ten or twelve feet and filled with gravel or small stones, a depth of a foot more, in the top of which plant the trees, after filling in with rich loam, successively. Water the trees (near the house) weekly, with seepages, and they will grow and thrive with great rapidity. Plant also in your meadows, one or two at least, in each near the fence, or at some particular point or locality. Severe guard be same against stock by (iron) posts and boards, firmly placed, or by a square pen of rails with two upright stakes, driven at each corner, and joined together at the top.

You plant them, those beautiful and lucrative fruit trees, not only in regular laid out orchards, but, by the wayside, in your door-yards, and wherever you may choose; cultivate with care, and like "bread cast upon the waters," it (the fruit of your labors) will return to you after many days; while the coming generation shall rise up and call you blessed. —O. A. Pratt.

The sermons are now speculating upon the great November atmospheric wave, whose existence and annual recurrence, long suspected, is said to have been established by the meteoric observations at the signal service. Some account of this November atmospheric wave was given as long ago as 1703, when, according to Dotoe, the air was seen "full of meteors and vaporous fires."

The "vaporous fires," at least, seem to have given place, this year at least, to an atmosphere of telees, presaging in its temperature, in this latitude, the speedy return of the glacial period. It would be more satisfactory if the scientists would prognosticate an early return of a little vaporous November warmth.

FRUIT CULTURE.—No sooner is fine fruit sold at a moderate price in large cities than there is an immediate outcry that the fruit business is overdone. Fruit cultivators become disengaged, and the result is, that the fruit supply of the country has never been, and is not likely to be, what it should be. This is all a mistake. The truth of the matter is, that the people of the United States have never been properly educated up to the fruit eating standard. There is not a tenth part the fruit consumed in this country that there should be. The great masses of the people have yet to learn that fruit is both wholesome and nutritious, and that it can and ought to be used in conjunction with meats, much more largely than it is. Less money should be expended for beef and pork, and more for apples, peaches, &c. If this were done, fruit culture would be stimulated, and the price of meats, in consequence of the smaller demand, would be brought down to reasonable figures, fruit farmers would find other markets for the products of their orchards and gardens, and the whole people would be benefited in point of health and wealth. —*Journal of the Farm.*

PEACHES AND BILIOUSNESS—Somebody having made the assertion that peaches were conducive to a bilious condition of the system, a distinguished physician, interrogated in regard to the matter, replied, "On the contrary, they tend to relieve biliousness." Our opinion coincides perfectly with that of the doctor.

—*Journal of the Farm.*

—*Journal of the Farm.*

Among our very best Agricultural exchanges we may place the *Journal of the Farm*, Daniel Baugh, Editor and Publisher, 22 North Seventh St., Philadelphia, from which we make some excellent and practical selections.

PLANTING TREES BY THE WAYSIDE.—What shall be done with the waste or unimproved land of our public highways, is a question often asked, and the most satisfactory answer is perhaps this: *plant to apple trees.* While we fail to observe any real objections to this answer, on the other hand we see no conclusive reason why this suggestion is not a good one, at least to a limited extent, as the project, if carried out, would prove a source of much pleasure and profit, pleasant to the passers-by, and both pheasant and profitable to the owner of the trees. In cases, however, where the roadside is inundated in the soil wet, or where the road is hedged in with forest trees on either side, the tree-planting should be omitted. In this Empire State there are about 35,000 square miles, or 188,000 miles of wayside. One-half of this were planted to trees, two rods apart, the number would be 1,504,000, and if each tree yielded the very small profit of \$2, there, in the population of the State is about 4,000,000, there would be a clear income or profit of \$7 for each man, woman, and child, or about \$14 for each inhabitant of the farming population.

But, leaving this suggestion for what it may be worth, we pass to another, viz.: *plant in doorway your apple trees,* a half-dozen or so, in some quiet corner, or cut-off-the-way place, or wherever the view would not be obscured, or paths obstructed. If, however, the soil is wet or heavy, in some suitable corner or locality where it is desired to plant, a trench may be dug down to the depth of two feet, and a drain of at least ten or twelve feet and filled with gravel or small stones, a depth of a foot more, in the top of which plant the trees, after filling in with rich loam, successively. Water the trees (near the house) weekly, with seepages, and they will grow and thrive with great rapidity. Plant also in your meadows, one or two at least, in each near the fence, or at some particular point or locality. Severe guard be same against stock by (iron) posts and boards, firmly placed, or by a square pen of rails with two upright stakes, driven at each corner, and joined together at the top.

You plant them, those beautiful and lucrative fruit trees, not only in regular laid out orchards, but, by the wayside, in your door-yards, and wherever you may choose; cultivate with care, and like "bread cast upon the waters," it (the fruit of your labors) will return to you after many days; while the coming generation shall rise up and call you blessed. —O. A. Pratt.

The sermons are now speculating upon the great November atmospheric wave, whose existence and annual recurrence, long suspected, is said to have been established by the meteoric observations at the signal service. Some account of this November atmospheric wave was given as long ago as 1703, when, according to Dotoe, the air was seen "full of meteors and vaporous fires."

The "vaporous fires," at least, seem to have given place, this year at least, to an atmosphere of telees, presaging in its temperature, in this latitude, the speedy return of the glacial period. It would be more satisfactory if the scientists would prognosticate an early return of a little vaporous November warmth.

FRUIT CULTURE.—No sooner is fine fruit sold at a moderate price in large cities than there is an immediate outcry that the fruit business is overdone. Fruit cultivators become disengaged, and the result is, that the fruit supply of the country has never been, and is not likely to be, what it should be. This is all a mistake. The truth of the matter is, that the people of the United States have never been properly educated up to the fruit eating standard. There is not a tenth part the fruit consumed in this country that there should be. The great masses of the people have yet to learn that fruit is both wholesome and nutritious, and that it can and ought to be used in conjunction with meats, much more largely than it is. Less money should be expended for beef and pork, and more for apples, peaches, &c. If this were done, fruit culture would be stimulated, and the price of meats, in consequence of the smaller demand, would be brought down to reasonable figures, fruit farmers would find other markets for the products of their orchards and gardens, and the whole people would be benefited in point of health and wealth. —*Journal of the Farm.*

PEACHES AND BILIOUSNESS—Somebody having made the assertion that peaches were conducive to a bilious condition of the system, a distinguished physician, interrogated in regard to the matter, replied, "On the contrary, they tend to relieve biliousness." Our opinion coincides perfectly with that of the doctor.

—*Journal of the Farm.*

—*Journal of the Farm.*

Among our very best Agricultural exchanges we may place the *Journal of the Farm*, Daniel Baugh, Editor and Publisher, 22 North Seventh St., Philadelphia, from which we

HAMMONTON.

ATLANTIC COAST, NEW JERSEY.

Early California Days.

Brett Harte in his humorous lecture on early California days is thus described:

"Mr. Harte said of the Argonauts of 1849: 'We were delicately born and tender, at once and in turn, as those wonderful sketches that first surprised the world into a knowledge of his rare new genius. The rudeness, the desperateness, the extravagance, the coarse humor, the outer semblance of the life found other and remarkable chroniclers; but no other has reached with such keen and appreciative touch, the pathos of their deeper tragedy.'

Mr. Harte proposed to end a crucial scene with the following words:

"It is not a pretty story," he said; "I do not know that it is even instructive; I do not know that it is strictly true. It is of a life which perhaps the best that can be said is that it exists no longer." After this brief preface, the lecturer sketched the primitive days of California; when the land and the dwellers therein were alike experiencing a golden era. He sketched through his occupations of a day. She rises early—at seven or half-past—listens to matins, and then dresses; breakfast follows; and this her costume: a silk gown richly embroidered with fur, open from the neck to the waist in front, and having a turn-over collar of a darker color. They are shiftless, transplanting their tree once in every twenty-four hours. These are the sort you hear called "No snakes, and 'No count'." When physiologically the whole story we shall find that it is the grandfather if not the father of civilization.

The noise and clatter of the machinery became deafening, the keen prairie winds whistled and shrieked around the rushing locomotive. Haight knew he must die left in his perilous position a little longer. But there was no escape until the train halted. He thought of dropping down upon the ties which guided beneath him with lightning rapidity. This he knew would be instant and certain death. But he had done so, but he found himself unable to get through the network iron tress.

"My boy Susan," replied the anxious mother, "you did not mean to do that."

"Of course Susan knew well enough who her master meant and only asked for the sake of having something to say."

Stepher Calver had been a sort of an easy-going younger, without any of the energy and purity. Male and female have also

been frequenting out-of-the-rattling-of-sticks.

"But let me tell you, and tell to business," broke in Suke.

"We ain't none of us that's

had a home, and gone no one knows where."

"I suppose the neighborhood, who could not

afford to have a strange freak in the never-

wanting-to-be-a-family.

Young ladies of this age are cautioned

by a M. de Montaigne, who appears to

be somewhat of a poet and a social re-

former, against being too quick to fall in

love from talking scandal, from drinking

too much wine, and from chattering at

table. They are enjoined to practice

modesty and respect to the aged, to

refrain from quarrels, and above all,

never to allow themselves to kiss them in

secret! London Society.

Malleable Glass.

One of the novelties, which skill and

science have had a hand in—was the

making efforts to reduce the cost of

the instruments of speculation and trag-

ic "earnestness."

And Mr. Oakhurst wondered, as he

sat in his chair, that

"You'll hear about me again."

It is relevant to this anecdote

that Mr. Oakhurst himself came of a

family whose motto was "nothing became

of chance as sinfulness."

Once more illustrates in this history

a phase of contradictory nobility,

by redeeming from the game table for

his wife a luckless gambler, by buying

his next play, and then losing it by con-

cert with the dealer. As he confessed

the weakness to a friend, he added sol-

emnly: "It's the first time as I ever

played a game that wasn't on the

square." Hart's description of the

campus is even more vivid than

the life of the population.

Charles K. Hulse of Jeffersonville,

Ohio, has collected a number of

other facts forwarded to Washington

to be distributed by means of the

monthly and yearly reports. Specialties

are also employed to prepare for these

reports instructive articles on suitable

topics. Questions from agriculturists

are freely answered and the fullest pos-

ible information afforded. The pur-

pose of the institution is to

serve the agricultural interests of the

United States, through the statistics of

quality and quantity of

other factors forwarded to Washington

to be distributed by means of the

monthly and yearly reports. Specialties

are also employed to prepare for these

reports instructive articles on suitable

topics. Questions from agriculturists

are freely answered and the fullest pos-

ible information afforded. The pur-

pose of the institution is to

serve the agricultural interests of the

United States, through the statistics of

quality and quantity of

other factors forwarded to Washington

to be distributed by means of the

monthly and yearly reports. Specialties

are also employed to prepare for these

reports instructive articles on suitable

topics. Questions from agriculturists

are freely answered and the fullest pos-

ible information afforded. The pur-

pose of the institution is to

serve the agricultural interests of the

United States, through the statistics of

quality and quantity of

other factors forwarded to Washington

to be distributed by means of the

monthly and yearly reports. Specialties

are also employed to prepare for these

reports instructive articles on suitable

topics. Questions from agriculturists

are freely answered and the fullest pos-

ible information afforded. The pur-

pose of the institution is to

serve the agricultural interests of the

United States, through the statistics of

quality and quantity of

other factors forwarded to Washington

to be distributed by means of the

monthly and yearly reports. Specialties

are also employed to prepare for these

reports instructive articles on suitable

topics. Questions from agriculturists

are freely answered and the fullest pos-

ible information afforded. The pur-

pose of the institution is to

serve the agricultural interests of the

United States, through the statistics of

quality and quantity of

other factors forwarded to Washington

to be distributed by means of the

monthly and yearly reports. Specialties

are also employed to prepare for these

reports instructive articles on suitable

topics. Questions from agriculturists

are freely answered and the fullest pos-

ible information afforded. The pur-

pose of the institution is to

serve the agricultural interests of the

United States, through the statistics of

quality and quantity of

other factors forwarded to Washington

to be distributed by means of the

monthly and yearly reports. Specialties

are also employed to prepare for these

reports instructive articles on suitable

topics. Questions from agriculturists

are freely answered and the fullest pos-

ible information afforded. The pur-

pose of the institution is to

serve the agricultural interests of the

United States, through the statistics of

quality and quantity of

other factors forwarded to Washington

to be distributed by means of the

monthly and yearly reports. Specialties

are also employed to prepare for these

reports instructive articles on suitable

topics. Questions from agriculturists

are freely answered and the fullest pos-

ible information afforded. The pur-

pose of the institution is to

serve the agricultural interests of the

United States, through the statistics of

quality and quantity of

other factors forwarded to Washington

to be distributed by means of the

monthly and yearly reports. Specialties

are also employed to prepare for these

reports instructive articles on suitable

topics. Questions from agriculturists

are freely answered and the fullest pos-

ible information afforded. The pur-

pose of the institution is to

serve the agricultural interests of the

United States, through the statistics of

quality and quantity of

other factors forwarded to Washington

to be distributed by means of the

monthly and yearly reports. Specialties

are also employed to prepare for these

reports instructive articles on suitable

topics. Questions from agriculturists

are freely answered and the fullest pos-

ible information afforded. The pur-

pose of the institution is to

serve the agricultural interests of the

United States, through the statistics of

quality and quantity of

other factors forwarded to Washington

to be distributed by means of the

THE ITEM.

H. E. BOWLES, M. D., EDITOR & PUBLISHER
SATURDAY, DEC. 14, 1872.

HAMMONTON ATLANTIC CO., N. J.

Gen. Grant and his Policy.

The policy which the President is following, and is likely to carry out, is one which gives confidence to business men, and assurance to the general public, that nothing will be done by him to interfere with the tranquil and peaceful condition which reigns throughout the nation. His course in his four years as a civil magistrate, and his career as a military commander have inspired the people with a faith in his patriotism, his judgment, his prudence, and his wisdom, a few men could inspire the people. Every department of business has received new life, and affairs will move on without the fear of disturbances within or difficulties without. His Indian policy is receiving the commendation of those who once bitterly opposed it. His dealing with foreign powers has met the approval of his countrymen, and not only of his own countrymen, but the highest encomiums have been paid him by distinguished foreigners.

In many other matters he has shown himself as great as he proved himself in his military career. Under his administration for the next four years we predict unprecedented prosperity to our whole country. The South will be convinced of the peaceful disposition and good will not only of the President but of the whole loyal people of the North, and learn the lesson they should have learned long ago, of submission to the laws, and there is a power in the government to enforce them if necessary; and northern men in the South now and will be protected in their rights, southern men are and always have been in the North. The fact that he has declared his determination to enforce laws, that the rights of citizens shall be maintained, will go far towards bringing about the desired result; for his firmness and decision are too well known to leave any room for doubt that he will most emphatically carry out his determination. Under this regimen the South will receive an influx of people and capital, and the thousand resources of that section will be made available, and inaugurate a stage of prosperity and wealth, which will ultimate in the growth that will astonish the natives with the immense sources of wealth and greatness that have lain at their feet, so long hidden and unknown. This can only be brought about by northern skill, energy and enterprise, and this is just what these people have long waited for. Under Grant's policy, this wonderful result should transpire, as we are satisfied it will, his administration will take a prominent place in history, and the people who cast their votes for his re-election will have reason for great rejoicing in their elevation—a man into the President's chair, under whose policy the nation prosper, peace finds an abiding place, and the era of brotherhood of man bound together in communion, not by any art or hand, and the general welfare of the nation enhanced.

On Friday record R. Hackett, N. Y., imposed a sentence which will meet with general approval. During the strike of last year, a Union workman deliberately called a non-Union man his work, and when they had reached the struck shot him through the cheek with a pistol. For this outrage the perpetrator has been tried and convicted, and upon the return of a verdict, Recorder Hackett promptly sentenced him to seven years' imprisonment at Sing Sing. With the justice or expediency of the strike in which this criminal was concerned, neither the jury nor the Court had any concern. An orderly strike is sometimes the only means by which workmen can improve their condition. To supplement a strike, however, by assaulting and murdering the men who do not choose to engage in it, is an outrage which no intelligent Unionist approves, and which nine-tenths of the workmen out of a hundred would gladly subscribe with the utmost vigor. Recorder Hackett acted not only in the interest of the community at large, but in those of the workmen, when he imposed this severe sentence upon one who had done his best to disgrace the men whose cause he supported.

Mr. Greeley's last will bequeaths all his property, absolutely, to his daughters but some one has turned up mean enough to contest it. He is neither the man who induced Mr. Greeley to use his money in a vain hope of being made president.

H. Greeley's Friends.

From facts that have been made public since the death of Horace Greeley, it is evident he was demented, and his mind bordered on insanity long before the November election. It is also evident that he had a promotion, not only of the result of the election, but of his approaching death. Even as far back as in August, the coming events of the Autumn cast their shadow before him, and had been left to himself he would have acted differently, and adopted a different programme. These facts give us a key to the many inconsistencies in his course of conduct, on several occasions. No man of his usual acumen and knowledge of the political status of the country, could have been induced to do certain things he did do, unless under some aberration of mind. We are not disposed to endeavor, under the circumstances, but we refer to this only to give a reason for certain things said and done, and also to show why he was such a pliant agent in the hands of corrupt and designing politicians, who were his pretended friends and would have sacrificed even the life of so good a man as Mr. Greeley, or that of any other man, to say nothing of reputation, to have gained their ends. We say pretend friends, for it is evident that true friends, who must have seen and known months before hand, would not have attempted to deceive him in the results of the canvas. His man Friday, whose "home stretch" will be a synonym of overweening confidence—a sort of whitewash to keep these people as we wish to see our worthy poor dealt with. "Malicia" knows how to keep a store with a small capital, but we would prefer not intruding him with our poor yet awhile. EX. FREEHOLDER.

The President has received one expression of decided value in regard to his efforts toward reform. On Friday, Senator Willard, of Atlanta, passed to the Senate a joint resolution, passed by the Legislature of his State, as follows:

"That we cordially approve the reprobation by the President of the United States of his patriotic endeavors to reform the civil service, so that honesty, fidelity, and merit shall be the sole basis of promotion; and we further do hereby commend to the attention of Congress, and to the people of the North, and the lesson they should have learned long ago, of submission to the laws, and there is a power in the government to enforce them if necessary; and northern men in the South now and will be protected in their rights, southern men are and always have been in the North. The fact that he has declared his determination to enforce laws, that the rights of citizens shall be maintained, will go far towards bringing about the desired result; for his firmness and decision are too well known to leave any room for doubt that he will most emphatically carry out his determination. Under this regimen the South will receive an influx of people and capital, and the thousand resources of that section will be made available, and inaugurate a stage of prosperity and wealth, which will ultimate in the growth that will astonish the natives with the immense sources of wealth and greatness that have lain at their feet, so long hidden and unknown. This can only be brought about by northern skill, energy and enterprise, and this is just what these people have long waited for. Under Grant's policy, this wonderful result should transpire, as we are satisfied it will, his administration will take a prominent place in history, and the people who cast their votes for his re-election will have reason for great rejoicing in their elevation—a man into the President's chair, under whose policy the nation prosper, peace finds an abiding place, and the era of brotherhood of man bound together in communion, not by any art or hand, and the general welfare of the nation enhanced.

As we have said, he foresees the end, and prayed hard death might come to his friends, called were received, and still they held out to him his election, and he listened to the siren voice of the deceivers and yet knew the hope of his ambition could never be realized. Under these influences he committed the greatest error of his life. It is pretended friends have been shown to have been his very worst enemies. They have gone to their own places. They should be treated with the contempt they deserve, as they undoubtedly are, and will be held up before the community as monuments of the distasteful meanness and the utter want of truthfulness and integrity, in a desperate effort to gain an unpopular and unjust end, as the sequel has shown, and as was intimated and reiterated for months during the late Presidential canvass. Under all the conditions attending the disband and death of the great journalist, we are pleased to throw the mantle of charity over the last years of his life and speak of him only in as great deeds of goodness, and whose humanitarian principles entitle him a benefactor of his race.

We paid a visit to Earle's Gallery the other day while in the City, and were well paid for our visit. Beside the numerous works of art always to be seen there, the portrait of the Emperor of Russia is on exhibition, a work of rare merit, and gives one an excellent idea of the Czar in full Imperial dress. The portrait of a present to A. G. Curtis, our late Minister to Russia, and was accompanied by an autograph letter from the prime minister of the Empire.

A fire broke out in Fifth Avenue Hotel on Tuesday night about 11 o'clock, on 2d floor, in one of the upper rooms, cutting off the escape of the servants, 11 whom lost their lives. Damage to building, furniture, &c., set down at \$40,000.

The Liberal Republicans in the U. S. Senate, who had chairmanships of Committees are retained, and undoubt edly took place.

A bill was introduced by Mr. Arthur, of Ky., to repeal the enforcement act also to abolish the stamp duty on bank checks, &c.; also to abolish the tax on bill tobacco. The House took up the bill on Tuesday, that was reported Saturday, sent to the Senate, and was accompanied by an autograph letter from the prime minister of the Empire.

The bill was introduced by Mr. Arthur, of Ky., to repeal the enforcement act also to abolish the stamp duty on bank checks, &c.; also to abolish the tax on bill tobacco. The House took up the bill on Tuesday, that was reported Saturday, sent to the Senate, and was accompanied by an autograph letter from the prime minister of the Empire.

The "Evening Almanac" for 1873 has been received from the National (Ecliptic) Watch Company. No one need wait for Almanacs or correct time, if it is not exact, for the journal till January 1874, without extra charge. It claims to have the assistance of the best writers, and to have nearly a thousand engravings, not exceeding 100 in the year, and that on the first of January will be enlarged to 16 pages. These will be subscriber can leave names and money with us. New calendar is also a supplement.

A bill was passed in the House, on Friday the 10th, abolishing office of Assessors or Internal Revenue, placing the duties upon the Collectors, of whom there will be one in each Congressional District.

M. Editor.—If you have any more ink to waste on Malicia Township affairs, count us in until the 1st of March, which comes after Spring election. Your correspondent, "Malicia," says:—"It is well known that two hundred dollars will support all the poor of this Township."

Let us calmly examine this statement, and see if there is truth in it. The following poor persons from Malicia Township are supported by the County, viz.:—

First, Franklin Cook and wife. He is a cripple, his wife old and feeble. They

receive relief from the County amounting to \$130 yearly, they remaining at home. Absalom Cook, in Poor House, paralyzed

Cripple.

Urias Stebbins, in Poor House, old and feeble.

Mary Wescott, in Poor House, Rheumatic cripple.

German woman, in Poor House, Insane.

Now when we consider that four of the above persons cannot put on their own clothing or help themselves to necessary food without assistance, it certainly would not seem a very desirable or profitable undertaking for this reformer to keep and clothe these persons for two hundred dollars a year. One hundred dollars a year invested in straight jackets, some meal and dried apples might keep these people as dogs are kept, but not as we wish to see our worthy poor dealt with.

"Malicia" knows how to keep a store with a small capital, but we would prefer not intruding him with our poor yet awhile.

EX. FREEHOLDER.

The President has received one expression of decided value in regard to his efforts toward reform. On Friday, Senator Willard, of Atlanta, passed to the Senate a joint resolution, passed by the Legislature of his State, as follows:

"That we cordially approve the reprobation by the President of the United States of his patriotic endeavors to reform the civil service, so that honesty, fidelity, and merit shall be the sole basis of promotion;

and we further do hereby commend to the attention of Congress, and to the people of the North, and the lesson they should have learned long ago,

of submission to the laws, and there is a power in the government to enforce them if necessary; and northern men in the South now and will be protected in their rights, southern men are and always have been in the North. The fact that he has declared his determination to enforce laws, that the rights of citizens shall be maintained, will go far towards bringing about the desired result; for his firmness and decision are too well known to leave any room for doubt that he will most emphatically carry out his determination. Under this regimen the South will receive an influx of people and capital, and the thousand resources of that section will be made available, and inaugurate a stage of prosperity and wealth, which will ultimate in the growth that will astonish the natives with the immense sources of wealth and greatness that have lain at their feet, so long hidden and unknown. This can only be brought about by northern skill, energy and enterprise, and this is just what these people have long waited for. Under Grant's policy, this wonderful result should transpire, as we are satisfied it will, his administration will take a prominent place in history, and the people who cast their votes for his re-election will have reason for great rejoicing in their elevation—a man into the President's chair, under whose policy the nation prosper, peace finds an abiding place, and the era of brotherhood of man bound together in communion, not by any art or hand, and the general welfare of the nation enhanced.

As we have said, he foresees the end, and prayed hard death might come to his friends, called were received, and still they held out to him his election, and he listened to the siren voice of the deceivers and yet knew the hope of his ambition could never be realized. Under these influences he committed the greatest error of his life.

It will be seen that this not only approves the principle of civil service reform, but the President's method of securing it, and directs active co-operation in the same on the part of the Representatives of the State. Mr. Willard, of Boston, is on the Civil Service Committee of the House, and the thousand resources of that section will be made available, and inaugurate a stage of prosperity and wealth, which will ultimate in the growth that will astonish the natives with the immense sources of wealth and greatness that have lain at their feet, so long hidden and unknown.

This can only be brought about by northern skill, energy and enterprise, and this is just what these people have long waited for. Under Grant's policy, this wonderful result should transpire, as we are satisfied it will, his administration will take a prominent place in history, and the people who cast their votes for his re-election will have reason for great rejoicing in their elevation—a man into the President's chair, under whose policy the nation prosper, peace finds an abiding place, and the era of brotherhood of man bound together in communion, not by any art or hand, and the general welfare of the nation enhanced.

As we have said, he foresees the end, and prayed hard death might come to his friends, called were received, and still they held out to him his election, and he listened to the siren voice of the deceivers and yet knew the hope of his ambition could never be realized. Under these influences he committed the greatest error of his life.

It will be seen that this not only approves the principle of civil service reform, but the President's method of securing it, and directs active co-operation in the same on the part of the Representatives of the State. Mr. Willard, of Boston, is on the Civil Service Committee of the House, and the thousand resources of that section will be made available, and inaugurate a stage of prosperity and wealth, which will ultimate in the growth that will astonish the natives with the immense sources of wealth and greatness that have lain at their feet, so long hidden and unknown.

This can only be brought about by northern skill, energy and enterprise, and this is just what these people have long waited for. Under Grant's policy, this wonderful result should transpire, as we are satisfied it will, his administration will take a prominent place in history, and the people who cast their votes for his re-election will have reason for great rejoicing in their elevation—a man into the President's chair, under whose policy the nation prosper, peace finds an abiding place, and the era of brotherhood of man bound together in communion, not by any art or hand, and the general welfare of the nation enhanced.

As we have said, he foresees the end, and prayed hard death might come to his friends, called were received, and still they held out to him his election, and he listened to the siren voice of the deceivers and yet knew the hope of his ambition could never be realized. Under these influences he committed the greatest error of his life.

It will be seen that this not only approves the principle of civil service reform, but the President's method of securing it, and directs active co-operation in the same on the part of the Representatives of the State. Mr. Willard, of Boston, is on the Civil Service Committee of the House, and the thousand resources of that section will be made available, and inaugurate a stage of prosperity and wealth, which will ultimate in the growth that will astonish the natives with the immense sources of wealth and greatness that have lain at their feet, so long hidden and unknown.

This can only be brought about by northern skill, energy and enterprise, and this is just what these people have long waited for. Under Grant's policy, this wonderful result should transpire, as we are satisfied it will, his administration will take a prominent place in history, and the people who cast their votes for his re-election will have reason for great rejoicing in their elevation—a man into the President's chair, under whose policy the nation prosper, peace finds an abiding place, and the era of brotherhood of man bound together in communion, not by any art or hand, and the general welfare of the nation enhanced.

As we have said, he foresees the end, and prayed hard death might come to his friends, called were received, and still they held out to him his election, and he listened to the siren voice of the deceivers and yet knew the hope of his ambition could never be realized. Under these influences he committed the greatest error of his life.

It will be seen that this not only approves the principle of civil service reform, but the President's method of securing it, and directs active co-operation in the same on the part of the Representatives of the State. Mr. Willard, of Boston, is on the Civil Service Committee of the House, and the thousand resources of that section will be made available, and inaugurate a stage of prosperity and wealth, which will ultimate in the growth that will astonish the natives with the immense sources of wealth and greatness that have lain at their feet, so long hidden and unknown.

This can only be brought about by northern skill, energy and enterprise, and this is just what these people have long waited for. Under Grant's policy, this wonderful result should transpire, as we are satisfied it will, his administration will take a prominent place in history, and the people who cast their votes for his re-election will have reason for great rejoicing in their elevation—a man into the President's chair, under whose policy the nation prosper, peace finds an abiding place, and the era of brotherhood of man bound together in communion, not by any art or hand, and the general welfare of the nation enhanced.

As we have said, he foresees the end, and prayed hard death might come to his friends, called were received, and still they held out to him his election, and he listened to the siren voice of the deceivers and yet knew the hope of his ambition could never be realized. Under these influences he committed the greatest error of his life.

It will be seen that this not only approves the principle of civil service reform, but the President's method of securing it, and directs active co-operation in the same on the part of the Representatives of the State. Mr. Willard, of Boston, is on the Civil Service Committee of the House, and the thousand resources of that section will be made available, and inaugurate a stage of prosperity and wealth, which will ultimate in the growth that will astonish the natives with the immense sources of wealth and greatness that have lain at their feet, so long hidden and unknown.

This can only be brought about by northern skill, energy and enterprise, and this is just what these people have long waited for. Under Grant's policy, this wonderful result should transpire, as we are satisfied it will, his administration will take a prominent place in history, and the people who cast their votes for his re-election will have reason for great rejoicing in their elevation—a man into the President's chair, under whose policy the nation prosper, peace finds an abiding place, and the era of brotherhood of man bound together in communion, not by any art or hand, and the general welfare of the nation enhanced.

As we have said, he foresees the end, and prayed hard death might come to his friends, called were received, and still they held out to him his election, and he listened to the siren voice of the deceivers and yet knew the hope of his ambition could never be realized. Under these influences he committed the greatest error of his life.

It will be seen that this not only approves the principle of civil service reform, but the President's method of securing it, and directs active co-operation in the same on the part of the Representatives of the State. Mr. Willard, of Boston, is on the Civil Service Committee of the House, and the thousand resources of that section will be made available, and inaugurate a stage of prosperity and wealth, which will ultimate in the growth that will astonish the natives with the immense sources of wealth and greatness that have lain at their feet, so long hidden and unknown.

This can only be brought about by northern skill, energy and enterprise, and this is just what these people have long waited for. Under Grant's policy, this wonderful result should transpire, as we are satisfied it will, his administration will take a prominent place in history, and the people who cast their votes for his re-election will have reason for great rejoicing in their elevation—a man into the President's chair, under whose policy the nation prosper, peace finds an abiding place, and the era of brotherhood of man bound together in communion, not by any art or hand, and the general welfare of the nation enhanced.

As we have said, he foresees the end, and prayed hard death might come to his friends, called were received, and still they held out to him his election, and he listened to the siren voice of the deceivers and yet knew the hope of his ambition could never be realized. Under these influences he committed the greatest error of his life.

It will be seen that this not only approves the principle of civil service reform, but the President's method of securing it, and directs active co-operation in the same on the part of the Representatives of the State. Mr. Willard, of Boston, is on the Civil Service Committee of the House, and the thousand resources of that section will be made available, and inaugurate a stage of prosperity and wealth, which will ultimate in the growth that will astonish the natives with the immense sources of wealth and greatness that have lain at their feet, so long hidden and unknown.

This can only be brought about by northern skill, energy and enterprise, and this is just what these people have long waited for. Under Grant's policy, this wonderful result should transpire, as we are satisfied it will, his administration will take a prominent place in history, and the people who cast their votes for his re-election will have reason for great rejoicing in their elevation—a man into the President's chair, under whose policy the nation prosper, peace finds an abiding place, and the era of brotherhood of man bound together in communion, not by any art or hand, and the general welfare of the nation enhanced.

As we have said, he foresees the end, and prayed hard death might come to his friends, called were received, and still they held out to him his election, and he listened to the siren voice of the deceivers and yet knew the hope of his ambition could never be realized. Under these influences he committed the greatest error of his life.

It will be seen that this not only approves the principle of civil service reform, but the President's method of securing it, and directs active co-operation in the same on the part of the Representatives of the State. Mr. Willard, of Boston, is on the Civil Service Committee of the House, and the thousand resources of that section will be made available, and inaugurate a stage of prosperity and wealth, which will ultimate in the growth that will astonish the natives with the immense sources of wealth and greatness that have lain at their feet, so long hidden and unknown.

This can only be brought about by northern skill, energy and enterprise, and this is just what these people have long waited for. Under Grant's policy, this wonderful result should transpire, as we are satisfied it will, his administration will take a prominent place in history, and the people who cast their votes for his re-election will have reason for great rejoicing in their elevation—a man into the President's chair, under whose policy the nation prosper, peace finds an abiding place, and the era of brotherhood of man bound together in communion, not by any art or hand, and the general welfare of the nation enhanced.

As we have said, he foresees the end, and prayed hard death might come to his friends, called were received, and still they held out to him his election, and he listened to the siren voice of the deceivers and yet knew the hope of his ambition could never be realized. Under these influences he committed the greatest error of his life.

A FLOWERS' EPISTLE.
These dead leaves were a violet once,
A tender, timid thing.
A sleeping beauty, till the wind
Killed it, & made it die.

Then for one little, little while,
It was a violet, still & white;
Unto the woe wind it gave
All that it had.
And then it dropped & faded happily;
For, having loved it had to die.

Mrs. Seward's First Case.

Mr. Lewis Gaylord Clark tells the following details of Mrs. Seward's early life:
There was a time when Mr. Seward had his own struggles to contend with. He had just put out his "shingle" as a lawyer-at-law. As he used to say, he began the "pursuit of the law at that time, but found it difficult to overtake her."

He was wont to narrate, in his familiar way, to his intimate friends, how he had toiled for his first dollar fee in Cayuga county, and that too, in an unromanticizing case. He walked seven miles, one hot summer's day, to "Simpson's or Cicero Center" or "Cato Four Corners," or some other of those classic "huddles or villages" named by Dominic Sampson Surveyor General De Witt, who forgot all the old picturesque and mellow Indian names in his love of the classics.

In due time Miss Buttilton, then a young woman, came to him to be represented.

She had been wronged.

He replied a friend, "I will do my best to right her wrongs."

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.

He took her to his office.

"I will do my best to right her wrongs," he said.</p

