

The Hammononton Item.

Devoted to the Interests of Hammononton.

VOL. V-NO. 51.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1876.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

New York Correspondence.

New York, Dec. 28, 1876.

The feeling has almost entirely subsided in the city. Either people are too busy buying Christmas presents, and in arranging for the holiday festivities, or they have grown tired of the agitation. It has settled down to this: Hayes is elected and is going to be inaugurated, and almost everybody is glad of it. The row was raised principally by respectable Democrats who expected foreign missions under T. Ide, and by the professional rascals who wanted a change in the custom-house and post-office. They found it to their interest to raise a rumpus and demand "Tilden or blood," the blood being always understood as somebody else's, but the steady-going citizen who voted for Tilden don't see any use in keeping up an everlasting clatter for the benefit of these insects. They have their own business to attend to, all the howling now being done don't affect them. The politicians meet with little encouragement, and the frantic appeals of Hewitt, and his paid gang, fall on deaf ears. I believe that half of the democracy of the city, and the half that is worth listening to, are glad in their hearts that Hayes is elected, and if they fought at all, would fight to place him at the head of the government. It is a fact that the expressions in Indiana were inspired in New York, and that the expenses of the meetings were paid out of the democratic treasury here. But it will fall. Every business man knows and feels that what the country wants now is peace, and a lasting one. And they know that it is not safe to entrust the government to a party controlled by Southern rascals, especially when it is loaded with the corrupt officials of New York city. They will not encourage anything of the kind, and as for blood—the South won't fight; the office-seekers never did fight, and the people who did, and those who paid for it, got quite enough of it twelve years ago. There is no occasion to fear.

CHRISTMAS SHOPPING.

The stores are crowded till buyers must wait by the half hour sometimes for the chance of being served, getting the hasty attendance which is all that hurried salesmen and women have to give each of their hundred customers. One would say there was no lack of money, judging from the goods and the money that is passing. But it is seen that people are buying the trifles that cost least, and more match safes and ash trays and such miserable little wares will be sent this season than ever. To see Christmas in something of its old beauty, one should visit the east side of the city, or the crowded quarters that do shopping on Grand street. The sidewalks are a perfect booth of holiday vendors, and children do a thriving trade in wax tapers and trinkets for the Christmas tree. Figures of old Santa Claus with his cloak and snow-frosted beard are common as dolls, and the best choice of toys to please children are found out of doors in the hands of the cheap vendors, and not in the high-priced stores. There it is a hard thing to find anything for children to amuse them after the first blush of novelty has worn off. What use is a fifty dollar elephant that will wag his trunk to a child the day after Christmas? The delight of seeing the animal was his propitius nature of things cannot be elevating. Children want something they can use and take part in with their own ingenuity, a trait which the toy-makers steadily ignore. I noticed in one store an assortment of toys, the lowest of which were thirty dollars, and they run up in price to \$250. And, singular as it may seem, there are people who buy and pay for such things. The wealthy speculator who made his money by a lucky stroke in stocks, has it to spend, but unfortunately he has not the judgment to get the most out of it. His children won't get half the delight out of the elaborate toys that the laborer's baby will out of the ten-cent monstrosity which its poor mother buys. The streets present a splendid appearance, however, and the poor people have just as much enjoyment out of the shop windows as the wealthy who buy.

PICTURES.

Fred Taylor Johnson was a very wealthy man, who lately came to grief in the depreciation of stocks. He was the possessor of the finest private collection of pictures in the country, and he was compelled to bring them to the hammer. The collection brought nearly \$400,000, some of the pictures bringing enormous prices. Turner's "Slave Ship" sold for \$10,000, Church's "Niagara," \$12,000, and several others, very small ones, not over six inches, sold as high as \$6,000. These pictures were bought by such people as Garrett, the President of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, and the great banker, Corcoran of Washington. It is a curious fact that Mr. Johnson, who bought these pictures years ago, got more for them in these hard times than he paid, and so finally made a large profit on the collection. It is a fact that a well-bought picture is as good an investment as can be made, for there are always wealthy men who pay a fancy price on such works of art, to say nothing of the great crowds of rich noodles who know no more of pictures than a pig does of a Greek testament, but who are willing to pay \$10,000 that they

Rural Topics.

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

Wool.—Farmers who keep large flocks of sheep, should not dispose of them hastily, in view of the low prices they bring, and the cheapness of wool, as we are not always to have such times as exist at present. Probably in two or three years the price will advance 50 per cent. from the fact that a large portion of our wool growers will either go out of the business, or greatly reduce their flocks, no matter how much they are advised to "hold on." In some cases it will be well to get rid of your poorest sheep, and thus reduce your flocks somewhat; but my advice is to reduce your flocks as little as you can, and make them pay expenses of keeping till prices go up. During the last thirty years there have been a half a dozen ebbs in the price of sheep and wool, and yet those breeders who "held on" came out all right. What you need most is good breeding rams; and I annex what an old sheep-raiser says: "The best breed, and best formed Merino rams may now be had for \$50 to \$100, and the long wools or Downs are quite as cheap; and when we reflect that we may have 50 to 100 lambs from a single sire, what a waste of money it is to use an inferior, flat-sided and light-boned ram, because he can be had for \$10 to \$15. The defects of a bad sire, used for a single season, will be visible in a flock for many generations; so that the injury done cannot be estimated; and the services of such an animal will never be accepted by an intelligent breeder, or if accepted as a gratuity.

THE TROUBLE IN BUSINESS.

Contrary to all expectation business has not, as yet, picked up very much; and for a time there was a trouble to know why. "Why don't you buy more?" wrote the New York Journal to the retail customer. "Our people are not buying anything, nor are they paying for the goods they bought last spring," comes back as an answer. "Why?" "Because they spent all the loose money they had last summer at the Centennial, and they are scrambling to make up the expenditure." There is doubtless, a great deal of truth in this. The farmer who took his wife and two daughters to Philadelphia, did not get home without an expenditure of from \$250 to \$300. Some did it for less; but that may be put down as about the regular thing. Now, the moment they get home, the question was, "How can we make up this expenditure?" The new dress that Maria was to have bought did not get; the new coat that the old gentleman intended to get, he put off; and every pair of boys in the family were made to do duty a month or so longer. And when the bills came in for what they had purchased, they were not paid very promptly—the money had gone to the Centennial trip. And so the retailer does not buy, and, of course, the jobber does not sell. All this is nonsense, but so it is; and it is felt from Maine to Texas. Millions of people went to the Centennial, and the millions of money that were spent would otherwise have gone into the regular channels of trade. In one respect—the Centennial was a curse, but, in others, it was a good thing. It will pinch trade for a while, but the people are infinitely richer in knowledge and experience.

MOVEMENTS IN MORALS.

We are not to have any Moody and Sankey excitement, this year, but Mr. Wm. E. Dodge and the other wealthy religionists are making a move on Satan in conjunction with the churches. The objective point this year will be rum. A temperance movement on a very large scale is being inaugurated, the effort being directed especially to saving young men. Mr. Dodge and his friends have issued an address to ladies, urging them not to provide wines or liquors of any kind for their New Year, callers, and immediately after the holidays an effort will be made to hold a series of enormous meetings, that an excitement something like the old Washingtonian may be gotten up. The hard times will be a help to the temperance agitators, for there is not half the liquor used that there was three years ago. One bar near the Post-Office the daily receipts of which used to be \$200 per day do not average \$40, and they are all growing. The consumption of lager beer has increased enormously, and largely for the same reason. Whisky is ten and fifteen cents a drink—beer five cents. The stimulator takes the five-cent drink, as there is not as much alcohol in it is an improvement. But there is plenty of room for reform. In many quarters of the city there are a dozen rum mills to every block, and the poor people support them.

THE WEATHER.

It is delightful for the season. Sleighing is good it is not severely cold, and altogether we are promised pleasant holidays.

Yours,

FINRO.

While Governor Hayes is at Columbus, attending to the duties of his executive office, Governor Tilden is in New York city conspiring with Southern rebels to force himself into the Presidency.—*American Standard.*

The Columbia (Pa.) Epy says: "Georgia gives Tilden 55,183 majority. In 1868 the vote of the State was, Republican, 53,537; Democratic, 16,354. The Republican vote this year cannot be 26,000. In six counties of the State there was not a single Republican vote.

Rural Topics.

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

Swamp Muck.—Many farmers have large supplies of swamp muck upon their farms, and the question that most interests them is, what is the value of it as a fertilizer? If one believes all he reads in the agricultural papers about muck, he will frequently be led to suppose that it is of about the same value as barnyard manure, when in fact it is but little better for any purpose than ordinary loamy soil. If it be carted out upon dry land a foot thick, as an experiment, no crop would grow luxuriantly upon it; nor can it be made a strong fertilizer of itself. By composting it with lime or ashes, to destroy the sour, inert matter in it, muck has some valuable qualities; it is good to compost with manure. For instance, after being drawn from the swamp, and composted with lime or ashes—to a layer of muck six inches deep, apply a layer of lime just slaked, or ashes, a half an inch thick; and

CEMENTING CELLARS.

Any cellar can be made perfectly dry if cemented before any wood-work is put up in it to interfere with a proper application of the cement. Cements are of different strength; the Rosendale, and other similar kinds, must not have more sand than cement to be safe; that is, half sand and half cement, to be applied within thirty minutes, or it will "set," and be much injured by working it over again. Cellars that are merely damp, with a little water after heavy rains, can be made dry by a coat of cement an inch thick. The walls may require a thin coat a foot or two from the ground. But when the pressure of water is great and it rises a foot or more high at times, such a cellar may be made perfectly dry as follows: Obtain cobble stones about the size of a goose egg, some larger and some smaller. Be sure that you have fresh cement, and have two or three men at the job, one all the time mixing cement so it can be used within 30 minutes after being mixed. Spread a layer upon the ground about an inch thick, then quickly set the stones close together, sinking them down into the cement, which must be quite soft, nearly to the ground; and after you have laid a course across your cellar as wide as you can reach with your arms, put the finishing coat upon the stones covering all; and so go on till the whole bottom is cemented. It would do very well to wait till the whole cellar bottom is laid in stones before the upper coat is applied; but in that case the finishing coat might not adhere so strongly to the under one. Some men place the stones directly upon the ground and fill in by turning over very thin cement called "grout." This does very well if you do it when no heavy rains occur for a month or two, and when the ground has time to harden. But the great difficulty is in cementing the outside step-way into your cellar. Unless it have an outside door, so as to keep the frost out of the passage-way, no cementing will stand through the winter season. Freezing before the cement is dry will destroy it in all cases; and also after it is dry; if it be wet by a pressure of water against it through a brick or stone wall.

MAIZE SUGAR.

Mr. Boyer.—In the notice which appeared in the *Public Ledger* of the 25th instant of the meeting of gentlemen interested in the best sugar industry, some facts are set forth which go to show that under circumstances requiring large changes in the means and methods of agricultural labor in this country, and extended experimentation to determine the qualities of different soils, best sugar production may be made profitable in portions of the northern United States. When it is remembered that the growing of beets for sugar in this country has met with peculiar and unexpected difficulties, and that the problem now is how to secure a source of supply abundant enough to retain in the country the one hundred millions of dollars which we are now annually sending out of it for foreign sugar, it becomes a public duty on the part of those possessed of the information, to make known any new facts bearing upon this important question. I, therefore, ask space in your valuable journal for the following brief statements, now for the first time given to the public.

FALL PLOWING.

In some cases fall plowing is advisable. If you have a stiff clay soil, that has had a crop upon it this season, and you want to seed it down to grass next spring, or otherwise cultivate it, if plowed this fall in ridges, by turning two back furrows together, throwing them up as high as plowing ten or twelve inches deep will effect, the frosts of winter will pulverize the soil and much improve it. I do not recommend plowing toward land in this manner, as it makes it too grassy to cultivate easily the next season. Nor would it be advisable to plow lands in sod this fall that you design to cultivate next season to corn or potatoes; it is better to plow such lands next spring and plant immediately after plowing. It will do very well to plow either sward or other lands in October or November, if in good condition, and sow them to oats the next spring very early; and you will have more time in the spring to devote to other work. In such cases, as soon as the land is dry harrow it well, then sow your oats and grass seeds, then harrow again, and finish with the roller. A farmer who does not own a good heavy roller should buy one before he seeds down any land for grass.

SWAMP MUCK.

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so on through the entire heap. Leave it one winter to be further benefited by frosts, and then deposit it with manure, to lie in the compost heap one season, then spread the heap over mixing all thoroughly, and you will have a valuable fertilizer—not so much from the actual fertility of the muck, as in the diffusion, or spreading of the virtue of the stable dung through the entire heap, and thus rendering the manure capable of being spread evenly in the soil, and adapting it better as plant food, whether spread or used in the hill than it would be if the dung were used alone. But will it pay to haul the muck from the swamp? That is the point. It must be drawn in a droughth, when the swamp is dry, and farmers can judge for themselves on that matter; but you may be assured that in no case is this muck in its natural state worth much as a fertilizer.

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Researches conducted with great care during the last summer enable me to say with the utmost confidence that the best root, in no present respect, as a sugar producing plant, is at all the equal of our own maize. First, however, let it be said, to prevent mistake, that maize sugar is not the so-called and comparatively worthless "corn sugar" made from the starch of the grain by a well-known chemical transformation, but is a natural product of the juice of the immature plant.

1. The stems of Indian corn, if taken at the proper stage of development, contain in great abundance a saccharine juice, in richness scarcely if at all, excelled by that of the sugar cane of Louisiana. The sugar which it contains is true crystallizable (cane) sugar only. 100 pounds of corn stems at that period of their growth contain 8 1/2 parts of juice and 1 1/2 parts woody fibre and insoluble substances. 14 to 17 per cent of the juice is crystallizable sugar, nearly all of which can be extracted.

2. The amount of natural impurities in the juice in proportion to the sugar is not more than one sixth part of that contained in the beet. In this respect also maize ranks with the tropical cane.

3. Unlike the sugar cane, and unlike the beet and sorghum, the saccharine quality of the juice is but little affected by the presence of a large amount of water in the soil. Hence, it is adapted to a wide range of soils, and notable those of the prairie of Illinois and Iowa, where the beet is a failure.

4. Hybridization does not greatly affect the quality of the juice, as is the case with sorghum, and hence, less care to prevent it is needed.

5. The climate of almost the whole territory of the United States is adapted to its growth. Best sugar cannot be made successfully at the South. The sugar cane is limited to a comparatively insignificant area lying along the Gulf coast.

6. The immature plant only is used, and sugar may be produced within ninety days from the time of planting the seed. Hence all danger from frost is avoided, and the ground may be used in producing two crops in a season, either of sugar or sugar and roots, such as turnips, &c. In these respects it greatly excels both the cane and the beet.

7. The yield of sugar per acre from a single crop of corn will range from 2000 to 3000 pounds, or equal to the average from the sugar cane and the beet, and at one-half the cost in this country of the latter.

8. Our hot summer climate is unequalled by any in the world for corn growing, as the exhibits at the late International Exhibition have fully manifested, and the improved agricultural implements and processes now in use here-increase culture will simplify and cheapen immeasurably its production.

9. The process adopted to the production of the sugar is at least one-half less expensive than that used for beet-sugar.

10. If the large sweet corn is grown, a combined grain and sugar crop may be realized at the same time. A reduced yield of sugar, but a large crop of green corn, suitable for drying or canning, is the result.

11. Great advantage is afforded from the fact that the period for the cutting and working up of the crop occurs when the season for outdoor work is the most favorable, and when the days are long. No loss is likely to be incurred from the inclemency of the weather. Furthermore the process of manufacture may easily be at a point where it may be completed during the winter, if desirable.

12. A large crop of blades and tops for fodder equal to hay—and the offal of the sugar factory for manure are supplementary to the crop, and very valuable.

In the experiments made, many different varieties of corn have been used with very uniform results. The principal obstacle in the way to the production of the sugar was found to consist in the peculiar nature of the varieties in the juice, and the associated harsh flavor not separable by bone-black or the ordinary means. This difficulty has been entirely overcome. It is intended to undertake the manufacture of this sugar on an extended scale in Western Pennsylvania, next season. Samples of the crude sugar were shown in Agricultural Hall toward the close of the Exhibition. F. L. STAWART, Philadelphia, Nov. 27th, 1876.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The following petition is being circulated throughout our land and one well filled with names will be sent to our Legislature:

Petition for Home Protection, prepared by the Women's National Christian Temperance Union:

Whereas, Woman, by the changeling nature which God has given her, and through the most sacred relationship of which that nature is capable is the best conservator of home, and the most trusty and conscientious guardian of her children; Whereas, also, Woman is the greatest sufferer from the liquor traffic, which is sanctioned and sustained by law, and does much to create the temptation, which nevertheless is not allowed to be the excuse for crimes which result from the use of intoxicating liquors; And Whereas, Men, while claiming to represent our wives and our interests, have signally failed to give us prohibitory laws. Therefore, be it Resolved, That we as men and women hereby petition for the protection of home, by the enactment of a law that no place for the sale of intoxicating drinks shall be licensed to any locality without the consent of a majority of the voters and of women over eighteen years of age in that locality, such consent to be expressed by their signatures to a petition for such license. It is signed by men and women over eighteen.

No REASONABLE Democrat has dared to deny that the persistent frauds of the Confederates gave Tilden Mississippi and Alabama. The Republicans of these two States had no brave Governors like Chamberlain in South Carolina, Kellogg in Louisiana, and Stearns in Florida to call for help from the General Government, and so they were disfranchised without remedy or remorse. Not content with seizing electoral votes in the South by open and universal intimidation, the Confederates follow up the wrong by stealing one from Oregon! These are the reformers who whine for "fair count," and ask the Republicans to echo their will.—*Free.*

GOVERNOR HAWLEY not only did a good work during the run of the Centennial Exhibition, but with characteristic energy he is making it the text for a number of instructive addresses, one of which was delivered last week in New York before a crowded audience. The General is evidently of the opinion that such an exhibition should never die, but should in its memories and in its productive usefulness be as lasting as the nation. Some facts stated by Gen. Hawley should make a deep impression. He said: "Exhibitions stimulate the mental powers, awaken the nations and spread knowledge broadcast. They are proofs and illustrations of improving civilization, and bring about the union of mankind. They bring about new importations and increase immigrations. Three hundred and fifty foreign journals have written of this Exhibition in such terms that foreign capitalists have invested in this country to an unprecedented extent. Don Carlos in his book has said: 'We were taught that America was discovered in 1492. It is false; we have but now discovered it.' The orator gave a pleasing running account of the various exhibits, showing in what departments America was lacking and in what superior, and predicted great progress in all our manufactures in years to come from the information gained at the Great Exhibition.—*See, Freedom.*

Mary Grey's Mother-in-Law

The air was still and the light of the moon was on the water. When life eternal came to reign over a world of darkness...

Mary Grey's Mother-in-Law

A Christmas Story.

"So your mother-in-law is coming to live with you, remarked Miss Susan Skinner, contentedly, giving her head a toss which set all the little pink bows on her cap a dancing. "Practically, little Mrs. Grey opened her brown eyes in mild surprise at her visitor's tone. "Why, yes, Miss Susan, mother Grey's last child has married and moved away from her, and now she is left quite alone. Henry always was a favorite child, and I, knowing it would please him, suggested that she should rent or sell the farm, and make her home with us, and she consented to do so. "Humph! all the more for you! You have got yourself into a pretty fix now, Mary Grey. She will never leave you as long as she lives; you can make up your mind to that. Was it good-bye to peace for the rest of your days?" "Why, Miss Susan," said Mrs. Grey, regarding her old neighbor with surprise, "I never want to leave home, and as for peace, what difference can her coming make?" "Oh, yes, she," replied Miss Susan, knitting needles kept tight in her hand. "You will regret your bargain before you are over, mind what I tell you. Of all the mean, cold, and unmerciful women in the world, it is a mother-in-law."

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Life Pictures

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Made Crazy by Fire

One of the most striking incidents of the fire in the burning building in several places seen in the burning building. It is a picture of the life of a man. It is a picture of the life of a man. It is a picture of the life of a man.

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Looking for Love.

The modest pair of Offenberg's last season's "La Belle au Lait," is said to be...

THE STEWARDESS' STORY.

A CHRISTMAS STORY.

It was Christmas eve. I was spending it not in the sweet circle room of the home fireside...

Calendar for 1877.

Calendar for 1877. A table showing the days of the week and the corresponding dates for the year 1877.

Hints About Dresses.

Polonaise that are to be worn both in the house and the street...

The Sick Male.

Perhaps, says an exchange, the most doleful spectacle that can be presented to the imagination is that of a man afflicted with toothache...

A BRAVE RESCUE.

At the time of the Brooklyn theatre fire a man by the name of Burton succeeded in climbing to the windows facing the dress circle...

The Great Question Settled.

Nobody doubts that danger lies behind a cough or cold. How to cure these fore-runners of consumption has been the only question...

A Universal Remedy.

Brown's Bronchial Trochocids—for coughs, colds and bronchial affections stand first in public favor and confidence...

The Farmer's Wife.

At a meeting of the Agricultural Society at Westbury, N. Y., a gentleman had brought out the startling fact that farmers have on the average, in the course of their lives, two and one-half children...

Have the readers of this paper ever used any of Brown's Peppermint Cure?

Have the readers of this paper ever used any of Brown's Peppermint Cure? It is a most valuable medicine for all kinds of coughs, colds, and bronchitis...

THE APPLE CARE.

The apple core is the use of apples as food on the same principle that grapes are used...

THEY TRIED EVERYTHING.

Each person should be careful to get the best medicine for their ailments. It is not enough to have a doctor, but you must have the right medicine...

WORTH ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD.

The Peruvian Syrup is a most valuable medicine for all kinds of ailments. It is made from the most pure and best ingredients...

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP.

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Advertisement for CATARRH, COLLINS' VOLTAGE PLASTERS, CHRONIC PLEURISY CURED, and other medical products. Includes text for 'THE PERUVIAN SYRUP' and 'CHICAGO LEDGER'.

MARCHAL & SMITH, PIANOS. PIANOS.

The Handsomest,
The Best Toned.
THE MOST DURABLE PIANOS MADE.
They are beautiful Rosewood, 7 1-3 Octaves,
With every Improvement, and fully Guaranteed
Their moderate price and uniform success have won for them the position of a
STANDARD OF ECONOMY AND DURABILITY.

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

MARCHAL & SMITH PIANO-FORTE CO.
Or, ROBERT W. SMITH, Agent,
47 University Place, NEW YORK.

JOHN MOORE & CO.

Have Built up their Business by Fair and Honest Dealing.

We allow no misrepresentation!
We have one of the LARGEST ASSORTMENTS!
We have the very LOWEST PRICES!
We have DRESS GOODS of all kinds, and Shawls!
We have a BLANK GOODS DEPARTMENT!
We have CASSIMERES in variety, very cheap!
We have MUSLINS, FLANNELS, TICKINGS, TOWELINGS!
We have NOTIONS OF ALL KINDS, CHEAP!

We ask the readers of this paper to call and see for themselves the great variety of, and the low prices we ask for DRY GOODS AND NOTIONS, and by so doing oblige, &c.,

JOHN MOORE & CO.,

517 & 519 N. Second St., above Noble,
PHILADELPHIA.

1776 CENTENNIAL YEAR. 1876

EDWIN HALL,

28 South Second, below Market Street, Phila.

Would respectfully invite Ladies visiting the city to examine our stock, consisting in part of
BLACK SILKS of the best makes which we guarantee,
COLORED SILKS of the newest and most desirable shades.
FANCY SILKS at very low prices.
DRESS GOODS, embracing all the new fabrics.
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, &c.
DRESS MAKING in all its branches. Ladies buying the material of us can have it made up in the most fashionable manner at the shortest notice.
EMBROIDERIES, GLOVES, HOSIERY, UNDERWEAR, TIES, &c.
CLOTHS and CASSIMERES for Men's and Boys' wear.
TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, Table Coverings, MUSLINS, &c.

ONE PRICE AND PRICES GUARANTEED.

The store is accessible from all points by Street Cars.

ARE YOU GOING TO PAINT!

THEN USE NEW YORK ENAMEL PAINT CO'S

CHEMICAL PAINT

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

Address New York Enamel Paint Company,
Price reduced. Sample cards sent free. 103 Chambers St., N. Y.

BANKRUPT SALE

OF MILTON GOLD JEWELRY.

GRANT FAILURE OF THE MILTON GOLD JEWELRY COMPANY IN ENGLAND.
Their Entire Stock consigned to us to realize money.

Everybody has heard of MILTON GOLD JEWELRY, having been sold in this market for the last ten years, and worn by the best and richest class of our population. Still, it takes an expert Jeweler to discover MILTON Gold from VIRGIN Gold. We will send for the ninety days ONLY the following articles by mail, post-paid, on receipt of 50 cents:
ONE PAIR OF ELEGANT SLEEVE-BUTTONS, with Independent Hall engraved, retail price: \$1.00
ONE SET SPIRAL MOUNTED RINGS, retail price: 75
ONE BEAUTIFUL COLORED SUGAR PIN, retail price: 75
ONE ELEGANT GENTS' WATCH CHAIN, latest pattern, retail price: 1.50
ONE COLLAR BUTTON, retail price: 50
ONE ELEGANT WEDDING RING, very heavy, retail price: 2.00
Total..... \$6.50

Remember, we will send you the above-named articles, which we have retailed for \$6.50, by mail, for only \$3.00, or \$2.00 if you order by mail for \$1.00 and 12 sample lots for \$4.00.

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
Address
WILLIAM W. BELL & CO.,
Importers of Watches and Jewelry,
8 N. Seventh St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Please state when you saw this advertisement.

WIND. A current that labors without food, rest or sleep.—Philadelphia Agency for the **WIND-MILL**, the only reliable wind-mill in use for pumping water and grinding grain. No farm should be without one. Circulars free.
S. W. KENNEDY,
Plumber, Steam and Gas Fitter,
614 Fairmount Avenue,
Philadelphia.

HENRY BOWER

Manufacturing Chemist
GRAY'S FERRY ROAD, PHILA.,
has constantly on hand and for sale
POTASH SALTS for MANURE,
Sulphate Ammonia for Manure,
ALSO,
SOLE PROPRIETOR & MANUFACTURER OF

BOWER'S Complete Manure,

MADE FROM
Super-Phosphate of
Lime, Ammonia and Potash.

This Fertilizer is being prepared this season with special reference to the Wheat Crop. Super-Phosphate of Lime contained in it is of very high grade, having been imported by the manufacturer direct from England, where the average crop of Wheat is 50 bushels to the acre.

DEPOTS:
55 SOUTH WATER ST., PHILADELPHIA,
103 SOUTH STREET BALTIMORE,
For sale by
Geo. Elyms. A. G. Clark

GEO. W. PRESSEY
AGENT FOR THE
CUMBERLAND
Fire Insurance Co.
21-11 BRIDGETON N. J.

Trees! Trees! Trees!!!

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

W. M. J. BASSETT,
Bellegrove Ave. Haddonfield, N. J.

PRESTON KING, A. M. C. E.

Is prepared to do all kinds of
**Surveying, Leveling,
MAPPING,
And other Engineering Work.**
at reasonable rates.
Office with A. J. King, Esq.,
Haddonfield, N. J.

B. Redfield & Co.,

FRUIT & PRODUCE
Commission Merchants,
No. 10 Vine Street.
Market reported daily and returns made promptly.
Shipping Cards may be had at Anderson Bros. and A. G. Clark's.

SWINKER & BEGGS,

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

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

A. J. KING, ATTORNEY,

And Counsellor-at-Law,
Solicitor and Master in Chancery
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS.

AND
NOTARY PUBLIC.
AGENT FOR THE RENTING AND SALE OF HOUSES AND LARNS.

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

IMPROVED FARMS.

CHOICE
**FRUIT and FARM
LAND.**

TOWN LOTS
IN BEST LOCATION FOR SALE.

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

Established in 1810.

Fancy Dress Establishment.

J. & W. Jones,
30 North Front St., Phila.

Dye Silks, Woollens and Fancy Goods of every description. Their superiority of dyeing Ladies' and Gentlemen's garments is widely known. Crapes and Merino Shawls dyed the most brilliant and plain colors. Crapes and Merino Shawls cleaned to look like new. Also Gentlemen's apparel, or curtains, cleaned or re-dyed. Kid Gloves cleaned or dyed to look like new. Call and look at our work before going elsewhere.
Branch Office cor. 9th & Vine Sts. 30-17

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE

For both sexes, at Concordville, Delaware Co., Pa., in Phila. and Balt. Central R.R. English Branches, Natural Sciences and Mathematics receive special attention. Greek, Latin, German, French, Spanish, &c., are most thoroughly taught. Bibles reduced—1¢ per week for girls and 1 1/2¢ for boys. Terms commencing month of September 1st.
This Washington Township, West Chester, Pa., says: "As to the progress of my late ward, who was under your care and tuition for over two years, I was well satisfied with the school, its arrangements and discipline, and the progress in knowledge he made while under your instruction."
Send for Circular to JOSEPH SHORTLIFFE, A.M.

ZELLEN'S Encyclopedia.

150,000 articles,
3,000 engravings and
18 splendid maps. The
BEST BOOK of universal
knowledge in the
language. New in
course of publication.
SPERMEN with map
sent for 20 cents.

HAKER, DAVIS & CO., Phila.

PATENTS.

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

Bea utiful Cora Rubber Teeth.

5¢ to 25¢ per set guaranteed to last 12 months. In the morning, teeth in the afternoon. Nitrous oxide gas for painless extraction. 50 cents per tooth Old sets repaired equal to new. Perfect satisfaction given. COLLEGE OF FINE ART, PHILA.

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 Freights, written on liberal form of policies, without restrictions as to ports used, or registered tonnage.

LOSSES Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

N. STRATTON, President.
F. L. MULFORD, Sec'y
January 16th, 1876.

AGENTS.

J. Alfred Bodine, Williamstown; C. E. P. Mayhew, May's Landing; A. Stebbins, Egg Harbor City; Capt. Daniel Walters Abscon; Thos. E. Morris, Somers' Point; Hon. D. S. Blackman, Fort Republic; Allen T. Leeds, Tuckerston; Dr. Lewis Read, Atlantic City; Alfred W. Clement, Haddonfield; H. M. Jewett, Winslow.

H. E. BOWLES, H. D.,
21-17 HAMMONTON N. J.

CUMBERLAND MUTUAL Fire Insurance Company,

BRIDGETON, N. J.

Conducted on strictly mutual principles, offering a perfectly safe insurance for just what it may cost to pay losses and expenses. The proportion of loss to the amount insured being very small, and expenses much less than usually had, nothing can be offered more favorable to the insured. The cost being about ten cents on the hundred dollars per year, to the insured on ordinary risks, and from fifteen to twenty-five cents per year on hazardous properties, which is less than one-third of the lowest rates charged by stock companies, on such risks—the other two-thirds taken by stock companies being a profit accruing to stockholders, or consumed in expenses of the companies.

The guarantee fund of premium notes being now Three Millions of Dollars.

If an assessment had to be made of five per cent. only, twice within the ten years for which the policy is issued, it would yet be cheaper to the members than any other insurance offered. And that large amount of money is saved to the members and kept at home. No assessment having ever been made, being now more than thirty years, that saving would amount to more than

One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars
The Losses by Lightning.

Where the property is not set on fire, being less than one cent per year to each member, are paid without extra charge, and extended so as to cover all policies that are issued and outstanding.

BENJAMIN SHEPPARD, President.
HENRY B. LUPTON, Secretary.

AGENTS & SURVEYORS.
GEO. W. PRESSEY, Haddonfield, N. J.
GEO. W. SAWYER, Tuckerston, N. J.
A. L. ISZARD, May's Landing, N. J.

INSURE IN THE Co-Operative Mutual LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF THE

County of Lancaster, Pa.

The Best and Cheapest Life Insurance in the World.

Everybody can make provision in case of death.
STRICTLY MUTUAL. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Inquire of **R. & W. H. THOMAS,**
Haddonfield, N. J.

Jos. H. Shinn, INSURANCE AGENT,

Atlantic City, N. J.
Risks taken throughout the County.

F A R M E !
GIRARD of Phila. Assets over \$1,000,000
CONTINENTAL, N. Y. nearly \$3,000,000

L I F E !
MUTUAL BENEFIT, of Newark, N. J.
Assets over \$41,000,000

Send for list of rates before insuring elsewhere.

DENNISON'S PATENT SHIPPING TAGS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Camden & Atlantic R. R.

Winter Arrangement, 1876.

DOWN TRAINS		Train	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
LEAVES	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.		
Vine St. Wharf	7:30	8:00	4:45	6:00	
Cooper's Point	7:40	8:10	4:15	6:30	
Kalpin'siding					
Haddonfield	8:34	9:34	4:35	6:35	
Ashland	8:50	9:45	4:45	6:45	
Kirkwood	9:22	9:31	4:45	6:55	
Berlin	9:45	9:52	5:03	7:00	
A. C. C.	10:10	10:20	5:08	7:10	
Waterford	10:25	10:35	5:14	7:20	
Ancoer	10:45	10:55	5:20	7:30	
Winslow	11:05	11:15	5:25	7:40	
Vineland Junction	11:10	11:20	5:32	7:45	
Hammonton	11:40	11:45	5:39	7:47	
Delaware	11:55	11:55	5:44	7:47	
Egg Harbor	12:20	12:20	5:54		
Atlantic City	1:00	1:00	6:00		
Atlantic City	1:25	1:25	6:17		
Atlantic City	2:05	10:20	6:39		
Atlantic arrive	2:30	10:40	6:47		

UP TRAINS.

LEAVES		Train	Leave	Arrive	Arrive
Atlantic	6:20	11:30	8:30		
Abscon	6:40	12:05	8:40		
Pomona	6:51	12:30	8:52		
Egg Harbor	7:03	1:00	9:06		
Elwood	7:15	1:25	9:16		
Delaware	7:24	1:45	9:24		
Hammonton	6:00	7:30	2:10	4:24	
Vineland Junction	6:08	7:38	2:30	4:40	
Winslow	6:10	7:39	2:40	4:44	
Ancoer	6:16	7:44	2:50	4:49	
Waterford	6:23	7:50	3:00	4:55	
A. C. C.	6:28	8:00	3:05	5:00	
Berlin	6:42	8:07	3:15	5:10	
White Horse	6:55	8:20	3:25	5:20	
Ashland	7:04	8:25	3:32	5:24	
Haddonfield	7:14	8:34	3:40	5:32	

Haddonfield Accommodation—Leaves Vineland 9:00 a. m.; 3:00, 5:00, and 7:00 p. m.; and Haddonfield 11:05 a. m., and 8:00, 6:05 and 10:50 p. m.
Trains leave Egg Harbor City at 10:15 a. m. 6:10 p. m. Leave May's Landing 6:35 a. m. 3:35 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. Hammonton, 2:52 Winslow Junction, 3:28; Cedar Lake, 3:14; Landisville 3:27; Vineland, 3:44; arriving at Bay Side at 4:45 p. m. Returning leaves Bay Side at 5:45 a. m. Vineland 7:45; Landisville, 7:58; Cedar Lake 8:10; Winslow Junction 8:20; N. Hammonton, 8:34; Atison 8:44; arriving in New York at 12:30 p. m.
Mixed train leaves New York at 6:00 p. m. Atison 7:53; N. Hammonton, 8:15; Winslow Junction 8:35; Cedar Lake 9:02; Landisville 9:19; Vineland, 9:50; arriving at Bay Side at 10:40 a. m. Returning leaves Bay Side at 2:30 p. m. Vineland 4:39; Landisville 4:53; Cedar Lake 5:08; Winslow Junction 5:18; Hammonton 5:49; Atison 6:14; Whiting 6:36; New York 2:00 a. m.

EDWARD McCARTY. HARRY O. HURLBURT

WATCHES

JEWELRY
McCarty & Hurlburt
Successors to Butler, McCarty & Co

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

181 North Second St.
Phila.

Price-Lists of American Watches sent to the trade only. 16-49

C. M. Englehart & Son

Watches, Jewelry,
Silver & Plated Ware.

Agents for the Howard Watch Co

Masonic Marks & Bridges

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