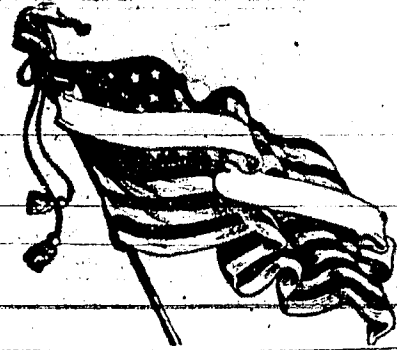


South-Jersey

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Hammonton, N. J., Saturday, January 25, 1879

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[For the SOUTH JERSEY REPUBLICAN.]

VENICE.

Oh Venice! White-robed city of the sea!
Like Venus, born upon the sea's white crest,
With snowy bosom to the blue waves prest,
Thou art, and ever wert a mystery—
(A cameo, cut from out the waters blue,
And hung upon the bosom of the Earth.)
As in a dream, I hear sweet songs of mirth.
I see a bark, with sails of crimson hue,
In brightest flowers decked and o'er-her side
A jewel falls, to meet the rising tide,
Slowly the vessel faint, that call thee "bride"—
Fades crimson sail—fades golden argosy.
My heart is in the past with thee,
Thou nymph of cities! bathing in the sea.

JAMES NORTH.

Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 20, 1879.

It is easy for the reader of our political history since the nominal close of the war, to trace the successive steps taken in the States that participated in that great crime, to reach the position of open defiance to United States authority reported in this morning's telegrams on the part of a petty State Court in Alabama. With few exceptions the men who precipitated that four-years war, who led the rebel armies who set their respective commands the example of laying down their arms in token of submission in April, 1865, have taken the place of political leaders to a people that they betrayed into the overt acts of treason and armed resistance to the authority of the United States. They have largely moulded, directed and made public sentiment in the South what it is to-day. The old hero of State's rights, which went down into a common grave with the "lost cause" on the collapse of the rebellion, has been resurrected little by little by the men who had forfeited every right, but who were turned adrift to plot further mischief through a mistaken magnanimity. It has been made a rallying centre for Northern and Southern Democracy. Both houses of Congress will soon be in undisputed possession of the rebel leaders of less than twenty years ago. Through the conciliatory dodge many of the most important Federal positions in the late Confederacy have been filled with their creatures, and the Upsa tree of States rights is again in full bloom, giving promise of another abundant harvest of its poison fruit. And if the perils of the present situation are not sufficiently appreciated to solidify the loyal elements of the country, a Democratic majority in both Houses will likely make them apparent enough after full possession shall have enabled them to bind their opponents hand and foot.

The arrears of pension-bill which had previously passed the House, went through the Senate on Thursday, with but four dissenting votes, and it is believed that the President will either sign or at least will not veto it. The amount of money it will take to satisfy its provisions is variously estimated from fifteen million to twenty-four million dollars. It seems the opinion that the provisions of the bill have been so loosely drawn as to facilitate the prosecution of fraudulent claims to a successful issue. The bar interposed by existing laws to the granting of a large number of claims which it was found impossible to prosecute to a successful issue within five years from the date of filing, because evidence could not be obtained sufficiently conclusive that the cause of death or disability was contracted in the service and line of duty, is to a great extent removed by this supplementary law. We may expect to see these revived, and an avalanche of new ones based on every conceivable pretext will undoubtedly give ample employment to the clerical forces of the Pension Office and War Department for some years to come, should the bill become a law.

The tragic occurrences that have followed the stampede of the Cheyenne captives corralled at Camp Robinson, seems likely to lead to a demand for more light—an itemized bill, so to speak—that the responsibility may be fixed where it properly belongs. As gathered from the dispatches the whole business as managed by the custodians of the Indians looks like a series of blunders. From these sources it appears that these savages were being forced to a detested Southern reservation, hundreds of miles away from the homes they had occupied for generations and away from the graves of their ancestors, at least some of them as would have been left nominally free after the Kansas and Nebraska authorities had selected such of the warriors as they should decide were amenable to punish for crimes committed during their marauding raid through those two States last summer. They were only induced to move at all by fear of the force that threatened them. In addition it is alleged that they had next to no clothing and were allowed only the most meagre supply of food. In any view, the conviction is irresistible that they would never have voluntarily chosen the desperate chances for life offered by the naked and frozen prairie, had not those offered by their captors seemed more so. And while there is not usually a great deal of sentiment wasted on these National wards, the feeling is growing that these particular Indians have been the subject of a gross outrage.

It seems the impression among many here interested in the distribution of the Geneva Award, that the bill which passed the House on Saturday with the Frye amendment, excluding the Insurance Companies, will not pass the Senate. With \$10,000,000 of that award lying in the Treasury, it is hardly creditable to the statesmanship of Congress that an equitable method of its division among the hundreds who suffered from the ravages of the British rebel pirates, cannot be found. MAXWELL.

A correspondent in Ontario writes us a few truths expressed in so forcible and pertinent a manner that we cannot refrain from publishing a few extracts from his letter. He says:—
The newspapers in Canada have been filled this Fall with accounts of the arrival and various receptions of our new Governor General. I think real, genuine, subservient to rank, was never more completely manifested. A scion of royalty is to grace the Vice-regal Mansion at Ottawa, and all the would-be great ones are vying with each other in this man worship. There is an exuberance of loyalty about this time, very similar to what is often called "tondayism." It is said the Princess carries a cane when she walks, and soon every fashionable woman will appear with a stick in her hand. It is said that one woman in Picton has already adopted the style. But this is not all the evil that I fear will follow in the train. It is said that they brought with them a retinue of twenty-five servants, and that the cellar of their residence was filled with various kinds of liquor before they arrived. Such examples have a bad tendency. Others will follow in their wake as far as they are able. Intemperance and all its train of evils are encouraged by such displays. Extravagance in high places is followed by extra indulgence in lower ones and the tendency in both is to bankruptcy. Canada is said to be already \$130,000,000 in debt, and yet her political leaders boast of a surplus on hand. Allowing these figures to be correct, and comparing the population of the two countries, whose debt is the greater, that of Canada or of the United States? And what is the proportion of their resources? And yet we often hear people say "the United States can never pay her debt," and at the same time I doubt if they can tell how much that debt is.

Now I will refer to the present political prospect in the United States. The elections of the last few months show that the Republican party is not dead, only it had been a little sleepy. I am glad to see this evidence of waking up, and I trust that the next Presidential election, the party will be wide awake, and fully organized. If not I fear the fetters will be again fastened upon the poor black man, and that the North will be again threatened with the gag and the lash. Do not the scenes enacted in South Carolina, and I fear in many other places in the South, point to these things? I was glad to see that the President, in his message, expressed a determination to look into these matters. I am glad, too, to know that a Committee has been appointed to go there and to investigate the affair. But will they do it? is the question. I believe they cannot do it with safety to their own lives, unless protected by the strong arm of the Government. No doubt the President wishes to grant all the protection needed. A few months will tell. May justice be done—justice to the black man as well as to the white, and let the old slave-holding spirit be taught that the law and the Constitution, with its amendments, were made for black and white alike.

Well, election passed off quietly, and in our view the Temperance and Reform ticket is victorious. "Thou knows," perhaps, that we now vote by ballot, though in a different style from yours, of course. The names of the candidates are all printed on one ticket. Only one person is allowed to go into the room at a time. A ballot is given him, and he has to go into a closet prepared in one corner of the room, and there he makes an X opposite the name or names of the candidates for whom he votes. He then folds it and passes it to the Clerk, who puts it in the ballot-box, there to remain until the Poll is closed. This answers very well so far as secrecy is concerned, but it is a very slow way of voting.

"Tell you what, boys," said old Mr. Slaught-docker, as he elevated himself to his perch on the cracker barrel, "you may talk about your improved threshing machines, but when I was a youngster, it seemed to me that an old dad, with a single attachment, was a threshing machine upon which no improvement could ever be made." Time has verified the wisdom of the old man's opinion.—Chicago Tribune.

Jennie June thinks girls should be taught to help themselves. Bless your soul, Jennie, they do. We eat opposite to a delicate, blue-eyed, spirituelle creature of 16, at the boarding house table, and saw her help herself to a plate of soup, a sirloin steak, a chicken's wing and drum-stick, two baked potatoes, three plates of corn, two pickles, four hot rolls, a dish of macaroni, a quarter of a mince-pie, a wedge of apple-pudding with wine sauce, and two dishes of vanilla ice-cream. They do help themselves.—Rockland Courier.

TRENTON, N. J., Jan. 6th, 1879.

The following extracts are taken from the report made by the Judges on the Department of Education and Science at the Centennial, which has recently been issued. The teachers, school officers, and pupils of the State, who made contributions of school work for the New Jersey exhibit, will be gratified to know the estimation that was placed upon their efforts by those whose judgment must be valued above that coming from any other source.

ELLIS A. ARDAM,

State Supt. of Public Instruction.

EXTRACTS.—"In at least one important respect the New Jersey Educational Exhibit was unique. It surpassed all others in fullness and in completeness of organization. Every county in the State, every class and grade of public schools, every high school, all the higher institutions of the State, every important private institution, 95 per cent. of all teachers, and 14,000 pupils, were represented. Besides this, there were 400 photographs of school houses. Nothing like this has been done by any other State or country since the inauguration of such exhibitions. It was enough to kindle the admiration of judges and public. The whole State appeared to have been worked over as a garden is worked by an ambitious cultivator, to make the very utmost of soil and seed. We said to ourselves instantly, here is organization with zeal, thoroughness, efficiency of work. The whole body of school officers and teachers must have felt a common touch of inspiration, and moved with a unity of purpose, as an army of disciplined men is moved by a common patriotic sentiment, under the direction of a leader whom they have learned to love. New Jersey is a small State, to be sure, but that does not account for the completeness of the exhibit.

But the New Jersey exhibit was also remarkable for the excellence of the pupils' work, and for the uniformity of that excellence. The work done in the smaller towns, and even in the country neighborhoods, compared well with that done in the city schools—a splendid comment on the efficiency of the State Normal School, as well as on the thoroughness of supervision.

Nor does this complete the statement of New Jersey's great merit. The classification and arrangement of her exhibit were so admirable, and the catalogue so complete, that the work of each county, city, village, school, or pupil, could be referred to at will.

Examined in detail, the work in penmanship and drawing challenged especial attention. The map-drawing, which was nearly or quite all from memory, showed unusually good training in geography as well as in the use of the pencil or pen; and the proportion of time bestowed upon spelling, writing, arithmetic, and other elementary branches, furnished gratifying evidence that proficiency in these studies, so much neglected in many schools, is there highly appreciated.

The large and attractive display of class-work, shown by the 33 private institutions, was also without parallel in the American section of the exhibition. Drawing, spelling, penmanship, composition, grammar, mathematics, history, geography, book keeping, the natural sciences, and the Latin, French and German languages, were very satisfactorily represented by practical exercises—not in the exhibits of all, of course, but of a considerable number, while in no case was there a lack of representation by exercises in the elementary branches.

Add to the foregoing the carefully prepared histories of the several counties of the State, the numerous statistical charts showing the present condition of education in the State at large with the pecuniary basis on which it rests, and finally some remarkable independent exhibitions made by young persons zealously devoted to various branches of the sciences and of art, and the reader will gain some idea of the very able and thorough manner in which New Jersey did her part in Group XXVIII of the Centennial Exhibition. She has made rapid progress within recent years, and is really among the most progressive of the States in respect to education."

How to Utilize Old Fruit Cans.

Perhaps one of the most appropriate uses of an old fruit can that can be devised is to make it contribute to the growth of new fruit to fill new cans. This is done in the following manner: The can is pierced with one or more pin holes, and then sunk in the earth near the roots of the strawberry or tomato or other plants. The pin holes are to be of such size that when the can is filled with water the fluid can only escape into the ground very slowly. Thus a quart can, properly arranged, will extend its irrigation to the plant through a period of several days; the can is then refilled. Practical trials of this method of irrigation leave no doubt of its success. Plants thus watered flourish and yield the most bounteous returns throughout the longest droughts. In all warm localities, where water is scarce, the planting of old fruit cans, as here indicated, will be found profitable as a regular gardening operation.—Scientific American.

TEMPERANCE.

[For the SOUTH JERSEY REPUBLICAN.]

Resist the Cup!

Resist the cup! The Tempter comes
In many a fair, alluring guise;
Within the wine are blasted hopes
And fearful destinies.
Resist! resist! or ye will fall
Within the Tempter's cruel thrall.
Resist the cup! O, would I ye go
Adown the path that leads to hell?
Would ye to every prospect fair,
O brother, bid farewell?
Resist! resist! O, turn and fly
Ere ye, too late, for rescue cry!
Resist the cup! O, do not think
To safely quaff the sparkling wine!
'Twill mock you with illusions wild
That, serpent-like will twine
Around your soul, and drag you low
Into the abyss of endless woe.
Resist the cup! O, turn and fly
As from the portals wide of hell,
For Want and Crime and grim Romance
Within the red wine dwell!
Resist! O brother, do not dare
To daily with the Tempter fair!

WM. H. BOWLES.

Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J.

Personal Liberty.

Personal liberty is the privilege of doing whatever is right. It is the liberty of doing unto others as you would others should do unto you. There is not a rum-seller between the sea-washed shores of America, that would want any other man to make a sot of him, nor drunkards of his children, and yet these saloon keepers are the ones that cry for personal liberty, and in that cry, only desire to be let alone in their nefarious business, that they may make drunkards and sots out of men, and bring to homes the fearful curse of a drunkard's misery and woe. Personal liberty is wanted, but not at the expense of morality, good government and happy homes.—Blue Ribbon News.

Delusive Effects of Alcohol.

Alcohol, though not commonly considered as a narcotic, is nevertheless properly classed with those substances, for its effects on the living body are essentially the same. It is produced, not by any formative process of nature, but by a process of decay, or the decomposition of the saccharine matter of organized bodies. The grand characteristics of all narcotic substances in their antiseptic or life-destroying property. When they are not so highly concentrated as to destroy life instantly, they produce the most powerful and often the most violent and distressing vital reaction, which causes a corresponding degree of exhaustion, depression and prostration, and they often destroy life purely by vital exhaustion in this violent and continued vital reaction. But when the disseminating sensibilities of the system have been depraved by the habitual use of these substances, and its powers of giving a sympathetic alarm greatly impaired, these same substances—even the most deadly in nature—if the quality be only commensurate with the degree of physiological depravity, may be habitually received into the stomach, and received into the general circulation and diffused over the whole system, and slowly but surely destroys the constitution, and always greatly increases the liability to disease, and almost certainly creates it, without any of these symptoms which are ordinarily considered as the evidence of the action of poison in the human body; but on the contrary, their stimulation is attended with that pleasurable feeling and agreeable mental consciousness which lead the mind to the strongest confidence in their salutary nature and effect.

Kerosene Dangers.

A correspondent mentions a source of danger in the use of kerosene lamps which seems to have been generally overlooked, namely the habit of allowing lamps to stand near hot stoves, on mantelpieces, and in other places where they become heated sufficiently to convert oil into gas. Not unfrequently persons engaged in cooking or other work about the stove will stand the lamp on an adjacent mantel-piece, or even on the top of a raised oven; or when ironing will set the lamp near the stand on which the heated iron rests. It is needless to enlarge upon the risky character of such practices.—Scientific American.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

CHOICE NEW BOOKS.—A large catalogue of a careful selection of standard and valuable works, offered at prices much less than they have ever known such books to be sold, has just been issued by the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman street, New York. It will be sent, free, on request.

ECONOMY CLUB.—Harper's Magazine for \$3.15, Scribner's \$3.30, New York Weekly Tribune \$1.20, and other periodicals in proportion, are supplied through the Economy Club of the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman street, New York. List sent free.

SEASON'S HAND BOOKS.—A catalogue of about 20,000 volumes of second hand and shelf-worn books, in every department of literature, to be sold at nominal prices, will be issued to-day, January 25th, by the AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman street, New York. It will be sent post paid for 10 cents, and the dime afterwards credited toward the price of any books ordered.

The Phenological Journal for February is an excellent number of this sterling and popular magazine. It opens with a life-like portrait and phenological and biographical sketch of Senator John P. Jones, of Nevada. It contains also portraits and sketches of the late Bayard Taylor, American Minister to Germany, and also of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise.

The chapter on Brain and Mind discourses on Organic Quality, its nature and influence, illustrated with nearly a dozen fine engravings. Strange Plants are also illustrated. The Unfolding of Mind through Conflict and Strife is an interesting paper.

The Health Department is well sustained by the admirable articles on Dietetic Delusions; Experiments in Maggotism; and the proper position in which to sleep, while our social relations as men and women are discussed in Single-Blessedness; Can the sex of the Human Cranium be determined? A new Scientific Expedition around the world, etc. There is also a great amount of valuable information in the Editorial department, answers to Correspondents, etc. The publishers of this Journal have kept abreast of the times by making a reduction in price, but maintaining the high standard of their magazine in its literature and usefulness. It is now published at \$2.00 per year, with liberal premium offers to subscribers. Send 25 cents in postage stamps for this number to S. B. WELLS & Co., Publishers, 737 Broadway, New York.

THE LIBRARY MAGAZINE, the first number of which has just reached us, is unique in its form and typographical appearance. Even though its contents were dull it is so attractive to the eye that one must delight in turning its pages, which present a varied array of choice selections from the latest foreign magazines and reviews. Sir Erskine Perry, many years a resident of that country, discusses "The Future of India;" Richard A. Proctor treats of "Supposed Changes in the Moon;" T. Aschaffers Trollope writes of "The Homes and Haunts of the Italian Poet, Guarini;" there is a learned and entertaining article on "The Phenicians in Greece;" and of lighter but not trivial articles there are: "Theatrical Make-shifts and Blunders;" "The Happy Valley;" a picture of life in India; "An Imperial Bard;" which gives a wonderful picture of peasant life in Russia; "Some Gossip about Leicester Square;" "A Woman's Love;" a Slavonian Story; "Christmas in Morocco," etc.

To all who have been longing for the era of low-priced, first-class literature, not the least attractive feature of the LIBRARY MAGAZINE is its low price, \$1.00 a year, or 10 cents a copy. To see so much that is excellent offered for so little cost is sure to put a cheerful smile on the face of a person of literary taste, and a dime or dollar into the hands of the publishers, THE AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, 55 Beekman street, New York.

Lippincott's Magazine.

Nothing in Lippincott's Magazine for February will be read with more interest than the sketch of the Hungarian artist, Munkacsy, by his intimate friend, Mr. John R. Tat, of Baltimore. The striking character and romantic career of one who, starting without education, means or resources of any kind, has by force of genius and industry attained a high place among the painters of to-day, make this account of his private life and early struggles one of great interest, which is enhanced by the fact that some of Munkacsy's finest works are owned in America, and that his chief drive—Milton Dictating to His Daughter—has attracted great notice at the Paris Exposition, and has been purchased for the Lenox Library in New York. The text is embellished with a finely-engraved portrait.

Dr. Felix L. Oswald gives a graphic description of the great barrack of Jovillo; and Edward King sketches with his usual vigor "Hungarian Types and Austrian Piety." Both these articles are well illustrated.

"Women's Husbands," a series of brilliant sketches of American society, is continued, as is also Miss Olney's delightful novel, "Through Windy Ways." "The Colonel's Venture" is a Virginia story, by Rebecca Harding Davis; and "Carrie Fane," a pleasant New England sketch, by Mary N. Prescott.

There could hardly be a more pathetic story of real life than that which is set before us with full details in "The Latter Days of the Blombergs," "In a Cabinot," by Frederic M. Bird, depicts the Roman emperors and their families in connection with numismatics. There is a lively sketch of Lord Beaconsfield's career, and a pleasant account of the school at which the "Daughters of the Legion of Honor" are educated; with other short and amusing papers that help to render the number highly readable and attractive.

VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE.—Of the many Guides and Seed and Plant Catalogues sent out by our Seedsmen and Nurserymen, and that are doing so much to inform the people and heighten and enrich our country, none are so beautiful, none so instructive as VICK'S FLORAL GUIDE. The paper is the choicest, its illustrations handsome, and given by the hundred, while its Colored Plate is a gem. This work, although costing but five cents, is handsome enough for a Gift Book, or a place on the parlor table. Published by JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

A Winter Landscape.

A solemn silence fills the lonely woods;
The cold moon leaves its pale, pale glow
The brook, by its own light, flows on
Mute as a monk, forgets all summer song
The weeds, like witches' weeds, in tattered
hoods,
Are still as death, for faint the breeze
Whisper:
This choir is hushed, nor off the
crow
Gives voice to the desolate solitude.
Under the muffled sky broods everywhere
A soft, half-singing gloom; all life is white,
And nature, kneeling, makes untended
graves.
The world is a cathedral vast and bare,
The road a long-drawn aisle, where, awed
I list
The singing winds' lone anthem thrill the air.

The Song of the Stream.

Over the mosses and grasses
The white clouds pass;
Silent and soft as a dream
And the earth, in her embrace,
Conceals the trace
Of the secret birth of the stream:
Till my threads are braided and woven,
And speed through the cloven
channels, and gather and sink,
And wind, and sparkle, and dally,
With song in the valley
And about from the terrible brink!
Then the whirl of the wind divides me,
And the rainbow hides me;
As I midway scatter in air;
And I bath with endless showers
The feet of the flowers,
And the locks of the forest's hair;
Till proudly, with water wetted
My strength is bedded
By meadow and slope and lea,
And the lands at last deliver
Their tribute river
To the universal sea.
—Bayard Taylor.

A SLIGHT MISTAKE.

To say that Harvey Frothingham was in a bad temper was to put the mildest form of words to express the savage mood in which he found himself on winter's evening, as he sat through the main street of the town of L., on his way homeward. Everything had gone wrong with him all the week. Entirely ignorant of the fact that Harvey Frothingham was a man of standing and wealth in L., pretty Josie allowed the minor facts, that he was inquiring free to his love, to be a flimsy excuse for her conduct. Josie, however, knew too strongly, that her dignified reserve taught him the lesson he needed; and when he sought her for his wife she refused to see him.

To add to this discomfort, the heiress, Miss Maude Cheterton, whom he had held in reserve, that his ambition might win a wife for his own, had suddenly informed him that she was engaged to Fred Holman. Now, if there was one man above another who was utterly detestable to the eyes of Harvey Frothingham, it was Fred Holman. They had both been rivals at school, where both stood high in reputation and social position; and Fred, ever a little in advance in every study, carrying away the contested prizes far more frequently than it suited Harvey he should.

In society, Fred's handsome face, ready wit, courteous manners, and frank, sunny temper kept him ever in the lead. The same qualities, however, which had won him the prizes, had also won him the love of the heiress, Miss Maude Cheterton, who had been left in the lurch when a mere boy, and his uncle had adopted and educated him, and would probably make him his heir.

But the bachelor, having long ago put away sentiment, if he ever felt it, looked to Fred to make a match that would increase his fortune and social position. It was the wish of his heart to see the husband of Maude Cheterton, and his wish was to be fulfilled.

Harvey Frothingham, at odds with love, would like to see his rival rejected, humiliated, humbled as he felt himself humbled, since neither love nor money would accept him.

THE DUELS OF THE PAST YEAR.

What has been the record of duels in the past year? At the junction of the A. and G. and S. and C. R. R., three miles from Savannah, between Walter A. Hatter, lawyer, and Robert W. Hatter, newspaper, Colts' revolver. Hatter killed.

Feb. 23.—In Charles City county, Va., four men met on horseback. Major Wilcox and Richard Walker, deputy sheriff, shot and killed each other. Wilcox was killed.

March 7.—At Pantan, near University of Virginia. B. T. Johnson, Jr., and C. G. Johnson, Jr., both law students, fought a duel. Johnson, Jr., was killed.

March 28.—At Eastville, Va., Sidney Pitts and A. P. Thomas fought with pistols, to settle a quarrel about \$20; two rounds at six feet apart. Pitts was killed, and Thomas was wounded.

July 14.—The Rev. Dr. Wade Heli, Baptist, and Andrew Scroggins, an Episcopalian, fought a duel in the district of Columbia. Scroggins was killed.

Sept. 21.—A duel with pistols between M. Gambetta and M. de Fortin, arising out of the passage in the chamber of deputies on the 18th inst. The duel was fought at Plessis Piquet. They fought at thirty-five paces. Only one exchange of shots was had, and neither party was hurt.

Columbus, S. C., Jan. 2.—A duel was fought last Monday night near Bishopville, the principals being Mr. Cantor, of Camden and Mr. Cash, of Cash's store. The duel was fought with pistols.

Canine Fish-Balls. For several years past a firm in this city, says the Boston Advertiser, have been selling a kind of fish-balls, which are made of fish, and are sold in small packages, and are said to be a good remedy for indigestion.

The fish are killed by being struck in the neck, and are hung up until every drop of blood is removed, and the scales are carefully scraped and cleaned. Some time ago a man in this city, who is said to be a fisherman, was arrested for selling fish-balls, and was fined \$100.

Items of Interest.

"Anti-fat remedy"—Killing the hog. Winter is the season best suited to freeze speck.

A hotel bill may be called in-dubiousness. The population of the German empire is 42,000,000.

Why is a healthy tree like a dog? Because the bark is sound. Look out for the girl who throws her whole soul into a pair of slippers for the person.

Indiana people feast on quail at a cent and a half apiece, and killed with five cents' worth of ammunition. The annual butter and cheese product of the United States is \$50,000,000 greater than the wheat crop.

Wolves and wild bears are still numerous and troublesome in France, owing to the extensive tracts of forest land. How some people keep from freezing in the winter? By keeping themselves constantly in hot water with their neighbors.

Woman's capabilities are great, but hardly sufficiently developed to allow of her driving a nail without hitting her finger. A man who bought a box of cigars, when asked what they were, replied, "Tickets for a course of lectures on my wife."

A romantic young man says that a young woman's heart is like the moon. It changes continually, but always has a man in it. Instead of leaving flowers and wreaths on the graves of dead friends, custom expects the bereaved to leave visiting cards.

Two boys recently found in the gem district of Ceylon a blue sapphire weighing no less than two pounds in the rough, and valued at \$50,000. Nothing can exceed the intense affection which a girl feels out to her father for a day or two before the time when she is going to ask for a new dress.

To commence with, he had fallen in love with Josephine Ormond, whose pretty face was her only fortune, and who worked in a paper-box factory for her daily bread. He that is found reasonable in one thing is concluded to be no in all; and to think or say otherwise is thought to be unjust and absurd and so senseless a course that nobody ventures to do it.

New Mexico is said to differ from the rest of the United States in the different language. Arizona has one tribe that live in seven different villages, adjacent to each other, however, and in each of the seven different dialects is spoken.—*McQuinn.*

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Columbus, S. C., Jan. 2.—A duel was fought last Monday night near Bishopville, the principals being Mr. Cantor, of Camden and Mr. Cash, of Cash's store. The duel was fought with pistols.

Canine Fish-Balls. For several years past a firm in this city, says the Boston Advertiser, have been selling a kind of fish-balls, which are made of fish, and are sold in small packages, and are said to be a good remedy for indigestion.

The fish are killed by being struck in the neck, and are hung up until every drop of blood is removed, and the scales are carefully scraped and cleaned. Some time ago a man in this city, who is said to be a fisherman, was arrested for selling fish-balls, and was fined \$100.

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The Republican.

H. E. BOWLES, M. D., Editor & Prop'r.
HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC CO., N. J.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 25, 1879.

A Cry from the South.

A letter written by a Mississippi gentleman to a friend in Washington depicts in wonderful manner the present condition of that State. The picture drawn is most gloomy, and represents the negroes to be in an apathetic, listless, ill-fed and ragged condition. Offers of work at fair wages meet with no response, and the writer thinks that unless some new spirit is infused into that region the negroes of Mississippi will speedily relapse into the barbarism of Africa. However this may be overdone, it is certain that things are bad enough there.

There are certain causes that have worked together to bring about such a state of affairs. Slavery bred up the negro to be dependent on his master, ignorant, averse to work and improvident; while at the same time it led the master to look upon all kinds of work as degrading, so that he really spent his time struggling to get work out of his slaves. The poor whites were almost as bad as the negroes, and they only grumbled at their few miserable wages to get enough to do a scanty living. Their highest ambition being to own a "nigger" to do their work for them.

The people down there want an infusion of new blood, says the writer. No doubt of it. They are desirous that Northern men of enterprise and capital should go down there and help pull the state out of the mire. Unfortunately however, northern men of enterprise and means are as a rule possessed of very decided opinions and views on certain subjects. One of their doctrines is that any man may aspire to any position in the gift of the people; and reared in this belief, while every one does not strive for preferment, each one claims the right to it if he can get it. Therefore if a vote for the south wish men of ability and means to settle among them, they must be prepared to accept them with their political and religious convictions. No man worthy of the name will go south to be dictated to as to the manner in which he shall enjoy his privileges as a citizen. And what is more to the point, no man who has any self-respect will go south to recognize the superior claims to office of a pack of lazy good-for-nothings. The south has invited people to come and purchase land, and has afterwards robbed and maltreated them till they cursed the hour they ever set foot in the old slave belt. Unless the south learns to treat new-comers with the courtesy that prevails in civilized communities, it will never arrive in sight of the rear guard of northern progress. Most of enterprise will rather seek the west which is becoming a migratory nation for a citizen. He thinks that unless this right is admitted to the south, the south will never be able to do for itself as it should.

The Camden City Democratic Executive Committee have been unmercifully ridiculed, not only by the Republican, but also by their own party press throughout the state for their malicious attempts to annoy General Sewall. But they received the hardest hit when the honored Senator was elected to the presidency of the body to which he has been elected for the third term. General Sewall is a most excellent presiding officer, treating every one courteously and impartially, so that he commands the warmest eulogiums from his colleagues. The "C. C. D. E. Committee" must now feel very much in the same condition as a rooster after a good shower bath.

Jefferson Davis has emerged from obscurity long enough to write a column letter in defense of the right of the people to "instruct" their Representative in Congress as to the course he shall follow. He thinks that unless this right is admitted and obeyed by the Representative, the "corner-stone of our temple is crushed, and it were vain to attempt to pro the superstructure." In the opening of his epistle Mr. Davis observes that he "stands a disinterested observer, upon the political river." If he is wise he will hire somebody to push him in the water to preserve him, before he defends another exploded notion so false as this — N. Y. Tribune.

The firm of Burke, Frazar and Connet, Solicitors of Patents, 37, Park Row, New York, have issued a circular, giving important information to inventors and patentees. All interested persons should do well to send and obtain a copy. Mr. Burke, of the above named firm, is the Hon. Edmund Burke, who was Commissioner from 1845 to 1849. Now the total issue of patents twenty-one times more than it was then, and the complications and difficulties of the solicitors of patents have increased in nearly the same ratio.

NEWS ITEMS.

Governor Frazar was inaugurated at Harrisburg, Pa., on Monday.

Nineteen Million Magazines have been hung in Pennsylvania.

Beecher is calculated to have earned \$2,000,000 in his lifetime.

The Methodist population of the world is estimated at 20,000,000.

Anti-polymers petitions are pining down on Congress as thick as snowflakes.

Among the business failures of last year the Northwestern Herald cites "The Potter Committee."

Workingmen in Philadelphia have over \$70,000,000 invested in co-operative loan associations.

The last census of New Jersey shows there is less malarial disease in this state than in any state in the Union.

It is said that Abscon vessel owners have lost, during the past year, several thousand dollars worth of vessel property.

The Potter investigation has been a boon to the Republican party, and a genuine era of prosperity to the Louisiana liar.

The assistant Democratic editors who have so much sympathy for the bulldozers, should move down to Louisiana and try a few of them for neighbors.

Tribune: The Democratic Congressmen will give up holding caucuses presently and resolve themselves into a corner's jury.

The South has not only repudiated the Republican party, but two of the States—Tennessee and Louisiana—have repudiated their State debts.

Tissue tickets and outrages by Democrats at last year's election constituted the burden of the testimony before the Teller Committee at Charleston yesterday.

The West Virginia House of Delegates has passed a resolution instructing the members of Congress from that State to vote for government aid to the Texas Pacific Railroad.

Mr. Potter enthusiastically clamors for the cipher examination in a slow and mournful voice, as if calling for some very odious medicine which he was pretty certain would kill him.

The President favors the "let-alone" policy in regard to the South. If the bulldozers would let peaceable citizens alone, every one would introduce the "let-alone policy" at once.—Albany Evening Journal.

The number of newspapers and other periodicals, issued in New Jersey on the 1st of January, instant, is given as follows: Daily 22; tri-weekly, 1; semi-weekly, 2; weekly, 149; bi-weekly, 1; monthly, 6; total, 178.

On the principle that its poor rule that won't work both ways, the Potter Committee should call Gen. Butler as a witness and engage Agassiz to examine him.

Perhaps one could find out how the gentle Benjamin came by those cipher dispatches.

The history of the two States, Georgia and Louisiana, will convince Republicans who thought that Democratic ascendancy was necessary to good government, and who were inclined to be liberal in their treatment of the South, that their sympathies and support have been misdirected.—Albany Express.

The annual meeting of the New Jersey Editorial Association was held at the American Hotel, Trenton, on Monday.

The following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:

President—Colonel A. W. Jones, of the Independent Hotel, Woodbridge. Vice Presidents—C. S. Magrath, Ocean View, Cape May; J. L. Murphy, State Gazette, Trenton; W. J. Leonard, Times, Plainfield; Josiah Ketchum, Apollo, Belvidere; L. A. Vogt, Banner, Morristown; S. M. Hulm, Record, Bloomfield; Ed. Gardner, Eagle, Jersey City. Secretary—J. F. Babcock, Protestant, New Brunswick. Treasurer—Major J. S. Yard, Democrat, Freehold. Executive Committee—S. C. Bechen, A. A. Vance, Morristown—C. C. Bechen, Trenton; J. S. Yard, Freehold.

After the discharge of the routine business, the Association enjoyed a fine dinner at the American Hotel, at which brief speeches were made by Colonel Jones, Major Stah, Major Yard, Colonel Hamilton and Judge Nair.

Robert S. Menamin Secretary of the Pennsylvania Editorial Association, made a proposition to meet the Editorial Associations of Pennsylvania and New York, at Cape May next June, which was favorably considered and the Executive Committee were left to complete the arrangements.

We have received the first number of the Peabody Record, published at 250 South 3d St., Philadelphia, by Prof. Wm. Peabody & Son. Its object is to give such information as will enlighten the public on matters of health and how to preserve it.

New Jersey Legislature.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Horner presented for President Sewall, a supplement to the act regulating the proceedings, which provides that in all cases where judgment of death shall be given in the courts of this State, the court shall appoint twelve jurors to act as grand jurors, two of whom shall be persons, who shall be present at the time and place of the execution of such judgment to attend upon and witness the same, such jurors to take an oath of affirmation faithfully to execute the duty and to report to the court by which they are appointed, the time, place and manner of the execution.

The sheriff is also authorized to appoint twelve deputies, &c., no person being over the age of thirty years, and the jury to witness the execution. Violation of these provisions subjects the sheriff to punishment for contempt. Also a bill amending the provisions of the mechanic's lien law to buildings and their fixtures.

Mr. Cooper, supplement to act concerning taxes, making them a first lien. Mr. Gardner, a supplement repealing the act relating to the Princeton students.

In the House, Mr. Fiedler asked the prohibition of the manufacture of boots and shoes in the State Prison, and favoring the passage of Assembly Bill No. 1.

Mr. Dusenberry introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of weights and measures, so as to make it uniform with other States.

Mr. Frey, an act providing that no application for private lawshall be published two instead of four weeks.

In the House, on Tuesday, Mr. Hancock introduced a bill to repeal the act in relation to county expenditures, and the act of April 13th, 1878. It also repeals the act of April 13th, 1878. It also repeals the act of April 13th, 1878.

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Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to be directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery, will be sold at public vendue, on

Monday, February 17th, 1879, AT TWO O'CLOCK in the afternoon of said day, at the Hotel of Richard C. Davis, in Hanna Vista, All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate in the township of Hanna Vista, county of Atlantic, and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at a corner of lot number twenty-seven bought by Jesse Davis, thence north two degrees, east twenty chains to a corner of lot No. 30, bought by F. L. Mulford, thence north eighty five degrees, east along the line of said lot No. 30, thirty-nine chains and twenty-four links to a corner; thence south six degrees and ten minutes, west twenty chains to a corner of said lot No. 30; thence south eighty-five degrees, east thirty-nine chains and fifty-eight links to the beginning. Containing twenty-eight acres and seventy-two hundredths of an acre, more or less.

Also all that other certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township, county and State aforesaid, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Beginning at the corner of lot No. 30, bought by F. L. Mulford, thence north two degrees, east thirty-nine chains and fifty-eight links to a corner; thence south six degrees and ten minutes, west twenty chains to a corner of said lot No. 30; thence south eighty-five degrees, east thirty-nine chains and fifty-eight links to the beginning. Containing twenty-eight acres and seventy-two hundredths of an acre, more or less.

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NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States.

The greatest epidemic of cholera yet performed in this country has just been accomplished in Brooklyn by a woman, Madame Anderson, who arrived from England a short time ago. Madame Anderson has succeeded in selling 2,700 quater mites in 2,700 consecutive quater hours, on an order made she walked a quarter of a mile every fifteen minutes and no end of her task. Under these conditions she was unable to get more than a few minutes sleep at a time, and often pressed on the track fast asleep. At last, after a long and arduous career, she broke down before the end of the walk, but when her extraordinary endurance became manifest the hordes in which she was walking were visited by crowds daily, many of the visitors being ladies. At times during the walk Madame Anderson appeared a large edit, and it seemed impossible for her to continue on the track, but she persisted to the end and the last quater mite was walked faster time than any other and in presence of over 2,000 people, whose eyes were watching.

The New Jersey legislature organized with the election of William L. Howell as president of the senate and John P. Jackson as speaker of the house, and the reelection of Governor McClellan's first message.

Twenty-five wagons and 200 men and boys were sent from New York City to the aid of the people of the state of New Jersey, who were suffering from lack of food and clothing for the day's poor.

James McDermott and Charles Sharpe were hanged at March 20th, Pa., for the murder of George C. Smith, superintendent of a colony, in 1885. Both asserted their innocence of the crime. An extraordinary incident connected with the execution was the arrival of a woman from the crowd, who came in a minute too late. The bolt that launched the two men into the air had already been drawn, and the sheriff was descending the gallows when there was a loud ringing at the jail door, and a woman came running in, crying, "Save my son, save my son!"

Seven hundred hatmakers have been thrown out of employment in Brooklyn, by the failure of James H. Forsythe, whose liabilities are placed at \$200,000.

The failures in the United States in 1878, according to Dun & Co. of New York, were 10,478, as against 8,872 in 1877, showing an increase in the past year of 1,606. The total for 1878 was \$1,000,000,000, an increase in the past year of \$100,000,000.

One of the largest seen in New York in some time took place there a few evenings ago. The brooks building on the corner of Broadway and Grand streets, which had been closed for some time, was suddenly opened, and a large crowd of people gathered to see the water. The water was very high, and the crowd was very large.

John P. Hallard, formerly president of the National Bank of New York, and other officials composing the finance committee of that institution, have been indicted for conspiracy to defraud depositors by concealing the fact that the bank was insolvent. The indictment was returned by the grand jury in connection with the State insurance company, of which he was president, and for which he received \$50,000 worth of the company's bonds.

According to a report presented to the final meeting of the National Bank of New York, Philadelphia, the gross receipts of the Atlantic City, N. J., for the year ending December 31st, 1878, were \$1,161,611.55, and the expenses were \$1,007,810.10, leaving a net profit of \$153,801.45. \$83,290 was taken at the gate.

Irregularities in the accounts of William A. Burroughs, treasurer of the New York and New Haven railroad company, led to an examination of his books, which was held by the company. It was found that he had misappropriated sums amounting to \$47,000, and that the company was liable to him for the same.

South and Southern States.

Senator Teller's committee of investigation into election practices has examined a number of witnesses at New Orleans. Testimony from both sides concerning intimidation has been taken. The committee has heard from a number of witnesses, and it is expected that the committee will report to the Senate in a few days.

By an explosion of grain powder near Golden Gate park, Cal., the building in which the powder was stored was completely destroyed. Four men were killed and several others injured.

The Colorado legislature elected F. P. Hill (Republican) United States Senator. The inauguration of Governor Markoe of Tennessee, took place at Nashville. The entire business portion of Allegheny, Ky., has been destroyed by fire.

William G. Coffin, who is a Cincinnati bank lived a fast life, and has ended with a fortune of over \$100,000 of the institution's funds.

The Teller Senate investigation committee has heard the testimony of John P. Hallard and other officials of the National Bank of New York, and it is expected that the committee will report to the Senate in a few days.

The greater part of the Catholic church property in Cincinnati has been turned over to a trust in the hands of the Catholic church. The property was valued at \$100,000, and the trust was created for the benefit of the church.

At a Congressional hearing the federal revenue, the officers of Representative Schellenger, who is a member of the House, were examined by the committee. The committee is investigating the revenue of the House, and it is expected that the committee will report to the House in a few days.

The size of some of the grain and fruit crops for 1878 is shown in the report of the department of agriculture. The corn crop for last year is larger than that of the year preceding by some 100,000 bushels. The wheat crop for 1878 is somewhat in excess of the very large crop of 1877, making it the largest crop ever raised in the country.

The total harvest of 1878 was 48,000,000 bushels, while in 1877 it was 34,000,000 bushels. The rice crop for 1878 was 1,000,000 bushels, and the cotton crop was 1,000,000 bushels. The sugar crop was 1,000,000 bushels, and the tobacco crop was 1,000,000 bushels.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

A resolution of the Senate, to the effect that the House of Representatives should be authorized to investigate the election practices in the State of New Orleans, was passed by the Senate. The resolution was passed by a vote of 75 to 25.

The House of Representatives passed a bill to amend the National Bank Act, which was introduced by Mr. Teller. The bill was passed by a vote of 100 to 50.

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Cost of the Yellow Fever.

Loss of life by yellow fever in the South last year is estimated at about 15,000 persons, and of money and trade at about \$175,000,000 to \$200,000,000. The cost of the disease is estimated at about \$175,000,000 to \$200,000,000.

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THE OCTOPUS.

Through all the tropics, large or small, can swim freely at will, such is the power of the octopus. The octopus is a creature of the sea, and it is found in all the tropics. The octopus is a creature of the sea, and it is found in all the tropics.

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HOW THE CHINESE MARK TIME.

The Chinese Official Almanac is issued annually by the Chinese government. The almanac is a book of 1,000 pages, and it contains a great deal of information. The almanac is a book of 1,000 pages, and it contains a great deal of information.

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A Model New England Farm.

Mr. Burnett, the owner of the three hundred acre farm, is a man of great wealth. He has a large estate, and he is a man of great wealth. He has a large estate, and he is a man of great wealth.

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"THE WHITE"

Who want glossy, luxuriant hair? Who want to have their hair as thick as a lion's mane? Who want to have their hair as thick as a lion's mane? Who want to have their hair as thick as a lion's mane?

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Gentle Women

Who want glossy, luxuriant hair? Who want to have their hair as thick as a lion's mane? Who want to have their hair as thick as a lion's mane? Who want to have their hair as thick as a lion's mane?

Who want to have their hair as thick as a lion's mane? Who want to have their hair as thick as a lion's mane? Who want to have their hair as thick as a lion's mane? Who want to have their hair as thick as a lion's mane?

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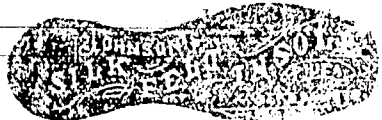
Who want to have their hair as thick as a lion's mane? Who want to have their hair as thick as a lion's mane? Who want to have their hair as thick as a lion's mane? Who want to have their hair as thick as a lion's mane?



PRIME YORK STATE BUTTER, CIDER AND PURE CIDER VINEGAR

CONSTANTLY ON HAND. ALSO
Vegetables in Season.

Our wagon runs through the town Wednesdays and Saturdays.



A pure cure for the RHEUMATISM, and
proof against

Cold, Damp Feet.

Many a cold and the attendant consequences
prevented by using these goods.
Sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25
cents. State size of shoes, and if for gent, lady
or child.

W. JOHNSON.

323 ARCH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CANVASSERS AND AGENTS do well with
these goods.

White Metal Plating.

Mr. Williams has moved to the Butterfield
House, opposite Dr. Potter, where he will plate
cutlery at the reduced price of seventy five cts.
per dozen, if brought to the house.

SKIN DISEASES. GUARANTEED—If you
DR. VAN DYKE in person or by letter. (advice free)
Office—1510 Mt. VERNON ST., PHILA. 42-ly

WM. BERNHOUSE,
Contractor and Builder,

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Blinds, &c.

Shutters, Mouldings, Window-Frames,
Brackets, Lattice Stair Railings, Balusters and Newel
Posts, Lime, Colored Plaster, Land
Plaster, Plastering Hair, Cement,
Bricks, Building Stone,
&c., &c., &c.

BUILDING LUMBER OF ALL KINDS CONSTANT-
LY ON HAND.

Cedar Shingles

at the lowest market rates.

Standard Cranberry crates \$12
per hundred.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

C. M. Englehart & Son.



Watches, Jewelry,
Silver & Plated Ware.

Agents for the Howar

Masonic Marks & Badges

Rogers & Bro. Celebra-
ted Plated Ware.

No. 231 North Second Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

The undersigned takes this opportunity of
thanking the citizens of Hammononton and vi-
cinity for their generous patronage in the past,
and hopes, by fair dealing, a continuance of
their custom; and would inform them that he
has a new and well-selected stock of.

Boots and Shoes,
Hats and Caps,
Ladies' and Gents'
Furnishing Goods,
Trimings, also

Stationary,
School-Books,
Willamantic & Holyoke Cottons,
Sewing-Machine Silk & Twist,
Sewing-Machine Needles,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Fancy Articles,
Notions, &c., &c.,

All of which he will sell low for cash, to suit
the times, at the

Cheap Cash Store

OF
E. H. CARPENTER.

Miscellaneous.

FOR EVERY FAMILY!

You can have fresh fruit and vegetables the
whole year by using the

GRANGER FAMILY FRUIT

Vegetable Evaporator.

It can be used on a kitchen stove, no extra
expense for fuel.

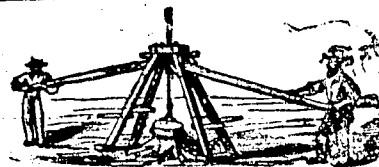
Dries fruit and vegetables
beautifully in two
hours.

Retail Price \$8.50 to \$10.

Liberal discount to the trade. Agents wan-
ted in every town. Send for circular free.

The Eastern Manufacturing Co.,
Office 706 Pine St. Phila.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. If you
can't get gold you can get greenbacks.
We need a person in every town to
take subscriptions for the largest
cheapest and best illustrated family publication in the
world. Any one can become a successful agent. The
most elegant work of art given free. 50 subscribers
The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes.
One agent reports making over \$150 in a week. A lady
agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days.
All who engage make money fast. You can devote all
your time to the business, or only your spare time.
You need not be away over night. You can do it as
well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms
free. Elongate and expensive outfits free. If you want
profitable work send us your address at once. It costs
nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails
to make great pay. Address "The People's Journal,"
Portland, Maine.



PIONEER STUMP PULLER

Having reserved the right to manufacture and
sell this Favorite Machine in the counties of
Camden, Burlington, Ocean, Atlantic and Cap.
May, I hereby give notice that I am prepared
to fill orders at following rates:

NO. 1 MACHINE, \$65.00.
NO. 2 " " \$50.00.

These Machines are warranted to be the BEST
in the market.

For particulars send for circular.

G. W. PRESSEY,

Hammononton, N. J. Inventor & Manuf'r

EDWARD McCARTY. H. O. HURLBURT.

McCarty & Hurlburt

Successors to BUTLER, McCARTY & CO.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR

American Watch Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

JEWELRY,

131 N. Second Street, PHILADA.

Price List sent to the Trade.

NEW SUMMER COOK.

The SAFETY

HOT BLAST

OIL

STOVE.

DOES NOT HEAT THE HOUSE.

Perfect for all kinds of Cooking and Heating

Irons.

Always Ready and Reliable.

The most satisfactory Stove made and the

Cheapest.

Send for circulars.

WHITNEY & HALL Mfg Co.

1123 Chestnut Street, Phila.

Use DR. VAN DYKE'S SULPHUR SOAP—

Cures and prevents Chapping of the hands and

face, and beautifies the complexion!

Use ROSE OF CASHMERE HAIR

TONIC. Sold by Druggists. Price 50 cts.

Artificial Teeth!

Artificial Teeth!

525 Pine St. Phila. 525

DR. WEBSTER, Dentist.

Inserts Beautiful Life-like Artificial Teeth that defy de-
tection in talking or eating for 25, \$30 and \$45.

Impression in the morning, teeth in the afternoon.

Persons having teeth they cannot eat with, can have
them made to fit. Repairing, re-modeling and filling.

Extracting 25 Cents, with Gas 50 Cents. All work
guaranteed as represented. No charge for extracting
when teeth are ordered.

The Bearer of this Adv. will be allowed a reduction
of Five per cent. from bill.

Dr. Webster, Dentist, 525 PINE ST., PHILA.

REMEMBER THE EXACT NUMBER.

TAPE- WORM! WITH HEAD, REMOVED in two hours

guaranteed. Medicine sent—taken at

home. Causes no pain or inconvenience.

Send for price and references of persons

GUSTAV KLAUS, 50 N. 3rd St. Phila.

\$66 a week in your own town. \$5 Out fit free

No risk. Reader, if you want a business at

all the time they work, write for particulars to

H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

Insurance.

MILLVILLE

Mutual Marine and Fire
INSURANCE CO.

Millville, N. J.

Assets January 1st, 1878

\$1,454,936 23.

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

By Fire and Lightning

Lowest rates, for the term of

One, Three, five or Ten years.

VESSELS.

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

LOSSES

Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

N. STRATTON, President.

F. J. MULFORD, Sec'y

January 15th, 1876.

AGENTS.

J. Alfred Bodine, Williamstown; C. E. P. May-
hew, May's Landing; A. Stephany, Egg Har-
bor City; Capt. Daniel Walters Absecon; Thos.
E. Morris, Somers' Point; Hon. D. S. Black-
man, Port Republic; Allen T. Leeds, Tucker-
ton; Dr. Lewis Reed, Atlantic City; Alfred W.
Clement, Haddonfield; H. M. Jewett, Winslow.

H. E. BOWLES, M. D.,
HAMMONTON N. J.

CUMBERLAND MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company.

BRIDGETON, N. J.

Conducted on strictly mutual principles, of-
fering 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 usual
usually had, nothing can be offered more favorably
to the insured. The cost being about ten cents
on the hundred dollars per year to the insurers
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 ex-
penses of the companies.

The guarantee fund of premium notes being
near 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 assess-
ment having ever been made, being now more
than thirty years, that saving would amount to
more than

One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollar

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 out-
standing.

BENJAMIN SHEPPARD, President.

HENRY B. LUPTON, Secretary,

AGENTS & SURVEYORS.

GEO. W. PRESSEY, Hammononton, N. J.

GEO. W. SAWYER, Tucker-ton, N. J.

A. L. ISZARD, May Landing, N. J.

INSURE IN THE

Co-Operative Mutual

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE

County of Lancaster, Pa.

The Best and Cheapest Life Insur-
ance in the World.

Everybody can make provision in case of death.

STRICTLY MUTUAL, CHARTER

PERPETUAL.

Inquire of R. & W. H. THOMAS,
Hammononton, N. J.

NOTICE

TO CONSUMERS



TOBACCO.

The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TO-
BACCO has caused many imitations thereof to
be placed on the market, we therefore caution all
buyers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco
bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves
liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violat-
ing our trade marks are punishable by fine and
imprisonment. SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG.
14, 1876.

The genuine LOHILLARD TIN-TAG-TOBACCO
can be distinguished by a Tin Tag on each lump with
the word LOHILLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,088 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly
3,000 persons employed in factories.

Tax on tobacco paid Government in 1877 about \$3,500,000,
and during past 12 years, over \$20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers'
prices.

Sold at the Centennial Store.

Railroads.

Camden & Atlantic R. R.

Spring Arrangement, 1876.

DOWN TRAINS

LEAVE.	FRONT	MAIL	AT.
Vine St. Wharf.....	5 00	8 15	4 15
Cooper's Point.....	5 30	8 45	4 45
Haddonfield.....	5 30	8 33	4 33
Ashland.....	40	8 39	4 39
Kirkwood.....	52	8 46	4 46
Berlin.....	50	8 50	4 50
Atco.....	43	9 03	5 05
Waterford.....	00	9 14	5 12
Ancora.....	08	9 19	5 17
Vineland.....	7 25	9 25	5 23
Vineland Junction.....	7 59	9 33	5 32
DaCosta.....	8 10	9 37	5 36
Elwood.....	9 20	9 45	5 44
Egg Harbor.....	9 20	9 55	5 54
Pomona.....	9 20	10 06	6 03
Absecon.....	9 50	10 17	6 17
Atlantic arrive.....	10 20	10 30	6 28

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE.	FRONT	MAIL	AT.
Atlantic.....	7 00	11 15	3 35
Absecon.....	7 05	11 49	3 50
Pomona.....	7 25	12 10	3 06
Egg Harbor.....	7 40	12 35	3 10
Elwood.....	7 46	12 52	3 21
DaCosta.....	7 54	1 03	3 29
Hammononton.....	8 15	7 56	1 25
Vineland Junction.....	8 24	8 09	1 48
Winslow.....	8 30	8 14	1 58
Ancora.....	8 35	8 20	2 04
Waterford.....	12 15	8 29	2 28
Atco.....	12 25	8 38	2 38
Berlin.....	12 43	8 46	3 12
White Horse.....	12 45	8 50	3 16
Ashland.....	12 58	9 13	3 30
Haddonfield.....	1 25	9 13	4 00
Cooper's Point.....	1 35	9 20	4 10
Vine St.....	1 35	9 20	4 10

Haddonfield Accommodation—Leaves Vine St.

Wharf 7 00 a.m., 9 15 and 2 00 p.m., 5 00.

Haddonfield 7 55 a.m., 11 05, and 3 05 p.m.,

6 05, 10 50, &c.

Atco Accommodation leaves May's Landing at

7 10 a.m., and arrives at 1 18 p.m. The

Mail Train leaves at 3 45 p.m., and arrives

at 10 17 a.m.

These trains connect at Atco, with the Will-

amonton trains—Down Mail train at 9 30 a.m.

M. At. Accommodation 5 30 p.m. Up mail

at 4 10 p.m. At. Accommodation, 8 00 a.m.

N. J. Southern R. R.

Trains connecting with the Camden & Atlan-
tic R. R. will run as follows, commencing MAY

13th, 1876, and continuing until further notice

LEAVE. ARRIVE.

PHILADELPHIA. 5 30 a.m. 6 35

ATLANTIC CITY. 10 22 6 44

WINSLOW JUNCTION. 8 17 5 25

CEDAR LAKE. 9 57 6 00

LANDISVILLE. 10 14 6 12

WHEAT ROAD. 6 18

MAIN AVENUE. 6 22

VINELAND. 10 30 6 28

ROSENDALE. 10 55 6 45

BRIDGETON. 11 19 7 04

GREENWICH. 11 55 7 24

PAIDSIDE. 12 05 7 35

A. M. P. M. NOON. P. M.

WM. S. SNEED, CHAS. P. McFADDEN,

Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Ticket Agt.

Patents.

PATENTS.

To Inventors & Manufacturers.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

GILMORE, SMITH & CO.

Solicitors of Patents & Attorneys at Law.

AMERICAN & FOREIGN PATENTS.

No Fees in Advance, nor until a Patent

is allowed. No Fees for making

Preliminary Examinations.

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before the Patent Office. Infringement Suits in

the different States, and all litigation appertain-
ing to Patents or Inventions.

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Washington, D. C. No Patent, No Pay.

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LOUIS BAGGER & CO.

Solicitors of Patents and Attorneys-at-Law, Le Droit

Building, Washington, D. C.

For Sale and to Rent.

Improved Farms and Village lots with good build-
ings pleasantly located, in and near the centre of the

For Sale from \$600 to \$3,000

In easy instalments.

TO RENT FROM \$5 to \$10 A MONTH.