

South-Jersey



Republican

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Five Cents per Copy

In Memoriam. Prof. John B. Biddle M. D.

I come with tearful eyes, and bowed head—
With heart that throbs beneath its heavy grief,
To place this immortal, this olive leaf,
Upon the tomb of him, my Teacher, dead!
No muffled drum, no warrior's requiem,
Or the loud grief that greets a statesman's death
Is heard. Only the sad bells toll for him
Who lieth there. Only the sobbing breath,
And trembling lips unto the white brow prest,
Tells of the love for him, who lies at rest—
The love for him, whose ways were ways of peace.
He needs no marble urn, or sculptured tomb.
His deeds of love will live through coming time
In grateful hearts, a monument sublime,
Around which, flowers of memory will bloom.
Oh Master, Teacher, Friend, I mourn for thee!
Sadly I turn to thine accustomed place,
Only to miss thy kind, and friendly face,
That I was wont in other days to see—
The face I'll see no more till Death's release.

JAMES NORTH.

Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J.

Our New York Letter.

New York, Jan. 29, 1879.

If Morley, like Major Dagstock, is "tough, sir, tough!" he is not so tough as to be insensible to the kindly words which greeted his return to the realm where quills, scissors and paste-pot are weapons mightier than the sword of Achilles or the artillery of Napoleon. For all of which, kind friends, accept the profoundest acknowledgments of "yours truly."

A GOLD MINE IN NEW YORK CITY.
Gotham has vindicated her claim to have a little of everything by having a very respectable gold mine. In 1877, the Appleton building, on Bond street, was burned, and gold and silver ware worth a million was melted and buried in the rubbish. The insurance companies worked over the ruins and took out all the larger masses of metal. Then the owners of the property got out a seat sum by a thorough washing, and left the remnant for the street Arabs. The urghins met with such success that last Spring two Western miners made a liberal bid for the privilege of working over the refuse scientifically. Crowds of curious people watched the operation day by day; and now, when the miners have finished their work, they pronounce it one of the richest "finds" they ever worked. The average yield approximated \$1,000 a day; one day they took \$1,700, and the whole transaction yielded them a profit of over \$20,000 above expenses and cost of their privilege.

A FINELY DOCTOR'S FEE.
New York physicians, practicing in very wealthy families, render no bills, but their patients make it a matter of pride to pay handsomely for the doctor's permission to cheat the undertaker, fixing the amount themselves. Very recently the wife of a well-known ex judge had an operation performed to remove a tumor, which was unsuccessful. Her intimate friend, a millionaire's widow, prevailed upon her to try her own physician, a young doctor, and very skillful as a surgeon. The fair patient consented and the operation was successfully performed, greatly to the delight of a large circle of friends. The doctor sent no bill, but wisely waited her complete recovery, when, in token of her appreciation of his skill, she sent a note of profound thanks, covering her check for \$6,000. Doctors need not get excited; cases like this are never contagious!

But I promised to tell you, in this letter, how two items of farm produce are looming up till it takes no prophet to predict a vast profitable industry in each. If you will look among the statistics you will see the strange spectacle of "cows" outstripping "king cotton." Laugh if you will, but the Cow prances rampant where King Cotton held stately court twenty short years ago! *Roi et mort—Vive le Roi!* Incredible as it seems, the Cow produces more wealth to-day than Cotton does. Our cheese and butter last year sold for \$350,000,000. Think of it! Even our fabulous wheat crop does not equal that; only one American crop exceeds that value, and that is corn. The Cow, too, makes a worthier King than Cotton did. She keeps out of politics, drinks no whiskey, and never chases a "nigger" unless he shows her a red shirt.

CHEESE.

Few people dream to what proportion our cheese trade has grown in a few years. Twenty-eight years ago 12 million pounds were sent abroad and found an unwilling market. During eleven months of 1878, this city alone exported 180 million pounds, and the home consumption takes about 300 millions more. Yet the outlook is not at all satisfactory in this field. A London merchant issues a circular quoting prices for finest English Cheddar cheese at 17 to 19 cents, and finest American cheese at 11 to 12 cents per pound. A moment's calculation from these figures shows that on our exported cheese alone we realize 6½ million dollars less than though our best cheese were confessedly equal to the best English article. The cause is certainly not in our pasturage; no land under heaven grows finer grass. Nor is it probably in the method of making, for the best Cheddar processes are now generally used in our larger manufacturing. It is complained of the American cheese, that it is not kept; that it grows strong and rank, and that some chem-

ical change takes place in it, which makes it compare very unfavorably with that of English make, after two or three months. May not this in great measure be due to the salt? In England the greatest care is given to this item. Dr. Voelcker, the eminent English agricultural chemist, said in a recent paper, "the salt used in dairies should be of the finest description," and to show how important the purity of salt is esteemed, the English government has recently granted a patent to one of the Cheshire salt manufacturers, Messrs. Thos. Higgin & Co., for improvements in salt making. This particular salt is now finding its way to this country, where it is to be hoped that it will soon be as extensively used as in Europe.

New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Ohio are the leading cheese States, while Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, and some of the Eastern States, make considerable amounts. The rest of the country buys more cheese than it produces. The entire South is supplied from this city. Is not this growing industry worth stimulating throughout the country? Nature has given us rare resources in farming and grazing lands, and we may, if we will, build up a giant trade in this and other staple farm products which the limited resources of the Old World can never successfully dispute with us.

Striking as are the above-named differences in prices of English and American cheese, they are none the less so, as regards

BUTTER.

No fact strikes the investigator of this subject more forcibly than that so very small a portion of the butter made in this country is exported (25 millions out of 1,500 million pounds) and that this is principally of the lower grades, which are consumed by the laboring classes. In fact, when butter gets so poor that it can find no market here, it is sent abroad as the only outlet for it; but in fine qualities, we are only laughed at by the epicures on the other side of the water.

While this may, in some measure, be accounted for by the delicate nature of the article, and the difficulty which unquestionably exists of retaining the fresh, rosy delightful flavor which charms the palate of the gourmet, it is undeniably true, that the keeping qualities of our butter are as defective as are those of cheese.

Whether the same reason will apply or not, I must leave to the reader to decide. But when it costs only about a hundredth part of a cent per lb. more to use the best, than it does to use the poorest salt, in the manufacture of cheese and butter, it would seem as if our shrewd dairymen would not think very long over it.

One thing is certain, if the item of salt can have any possible influence in improving the quality of American dairy products, so that they will approximate in price the best of their kind made in other countries, American dairymen should not hesitate to use the best.

America boasts the longest rivers, the biggest lakes, the highest falls, the screamiest eagle and the biggest and best of everything—and isn't it funny that her greatest wealth should, after all, be squeezed through a dairy-maid's fingers? This is a funny world any how.

MORLEY.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27, 1879.

From the tone of discussion during the past week, it seems evident that a majority of the House are about prepared to vote for a square reversal of our foreign commercial policy, but the Bourbons of the Senate seem disposed to throw themselves back on a party dogma to justify the opposition they are making to any change from the old ruts in which we have been revolving since the beginning of the war. It shows the pitiable straits to which they have been reduced by the trade statistics of that period, and by the steady decadence of our shipping interests which has reduced us from one of the first, to one of the most insignificant among the maritime nations of the world in less than two decades. One of the most telling speeches since the discussion began was that of Mr. Blaine, advocating an immediate abandonment of a policy that has annihilated our merchant marine. His criticism on our practice of spending millions annually on a naval establishment for which we have no use, was especially effective. The cautious manner of his opponents, striving to give the appearance of answering him while only intent on evading his points, is pretty good evidence that they regard them as unanswerable. Certainly any one can see without Senatorial aid, that we have next to no shipping, save that engaged in coastwise trade, to require protection, and that as certainly requires very little naval supervision. It only requires a glance at the enormous aggregate voted to our navy since the war to verify the correctness of all he has alleged in that direction; and many who have made the matter a special study, agree with him substantially that if only a small part of that vast aggregate had been judiciously applied to maintaining a few steamship lines to South America and other countries, markets for every surplus product of our farms and manufacturing would long ago have been established, which would in turn have reacted to restore our old time supremacy on the seas. The matter of the transportation of our exports and imports has such a vital

bearing that it cannot be winked out of sight. It is constantly obtruding itself in any and every plan for a revival of our ante-war prosperity. The present extremity of our European competitors would seem to be our opportunity to wrest from them the carrying trade of the world, if we are not so bull-headed as to refuse to see the exceptional changes offered us in the existing situation. Mr. Blaine seemed to have demonstrated that we are hearing that tide in national affairs that leads on to fortune if taken at the flood; and that we shall always have to bewail the asinine stupidity that led us to withhold our hand, if we allow the opportunity to go by without profiting by its proximity.

The grandmotherly old Bourbons who charge themselves with preserving peace in the family—among them Thurman—have to some extent recovered from the hysterical turn that Bragg gave them by his impetuous conduct last week, though still nervous over the situation. With the aid of Randall who made ducks and drakes of rules, precedents, the regular order, etc., in order to hold back the infuriated Confederate brother who longed to strangle Bragg for his temerity, the warring factions have so far been kept from a second encounter. Bragg, though elected to represent a Wisconsin Democratic District, has never worn the Confederate shakies with humility; and when they have full possession of both Houses and come to push the avalanche of rebel claims awaiting that time, it looks as though Northern Democracy might contribute enough Braggs with the Republicans to seriously interfere with the cut and dried programme. The chances for a fatal family rupture may be quoted as from good to fair and still growing.

The Committee on transfer of the care of the Indians to the War Department fails to recommend such an innovation. It consisted of eight members—three Senators and five Representatives—and it is understood they were a tie, Republicans voting against the proposition. There is hardly a crime known to the Statutes that the report of those favoring the transfer (Democrats) do not charge to the existing management of the Indians under the Interior Department. It is also denied that the Indians have made any marked progress towards civilization. The Republican or dissenting report has not yet been made.

Mr. Finley, Chairman of the Committee which investigated the Government Printing Office and who recommended its abolition, is accused of conduct in the matter that will reflect anything but credit on the constituency that sent him here if it prove true. It is alleged that the expert on whose testimony he based the report which he in vain tried to get his Committee to adopt, deliberately ignored all facts standing in the way of an adverse report against the establishment.

Prof. Gage's method of freezing out yellow fever is booming. He seems to have secured the endorsement of all the scientific Government officials, and now Mrs. Thompson, the well known philanthropist, is heartily co-operating to secure its adoption. MAXWELL.

Extracts from our European Letter.

LONDON, ENGLAND, Jan. 14, 1879.

There is great agitation just now in the various workshops and manufacturing of the country on the subject of wages. The depression that has overtaken every branch of trade and all classes of laboring industry, has forced upon employers the necessity of reviewing their position. Long continued, and without any prospect of early revival, their perplexities have been seriously complicated by the suicidal conduct of their men. Union in every trade, strikes in all the centres of population, confederations of the different branches of the order of labor, shelling each other in common warfare against the freedom of action of employers, have been met by concession in place of firm resistance. The Legislature and Government have, by Factory Acts, restrictions in the hours, the sex, and age of laborers, the entire removal of combination laws, and introduction of the principle of the liability of masters for injuries sustained by their men, aggravated difficulties already sufficiently formidable. In the absence of all protection from without, it has become apparent that "captains of industry," if they would recover their position, must assert their own rights, and stand by one another, not merely as a trade, but as a class. The adverse conditions which have overtaken so many commercial and manufacturing establishments have been assigned to various causes—a civil war in America, which sacrificed the lives of two millions of souls, wasted a thousand millions of money and ruining the South, coupled with an expenditure of twelve hundred millions on nearly 80,000 miles of railway, of which a large portion is in the hands of receivers, are said sufficiently to account for the serious predicament of the chief customer of England and her largest debtor. The Franco-German war, which dissipated in the business of mutual destruction the money and men that might have largely helped her custom by their employment and industry, may also count for not a little in the reckoning.

The iron trade has felt the full effect of the prevailing depression. A general movement throughout the country has been initiated for

the reduction of wages, and a very prevalent demand has transpired for a resumption of those working hours which were wrested from masters by the nine hours movement. The time which philanthropy hoped would be employed in mental improvement and wholesome rest has too often been perverted to hurtful uses; and London employers especially have seen their trade drawn away to other localities, where the cost of production was less and the efficiency of labor greater. It has been received by a large majority of the members of the Iron Traders Employers' Association; supported by a general agreement among other employers, to give notice in their workshops that the hours of labor shall be increased to the number prevailing before the adoption of the nine hours' limit.

ALPHA.

Forest Trees.

A writer who has been making a study of forest trees, their rapid destruction in this country, and their effect on climate and health, says that since 1835 the forest area of the western hemisphere has decreased at the yearly average rate of 7, 600,000 acres, or about 11,000 square miles, and that this rate in the United States alone has advanced from 1600 square miles in 1835 to 7000 in 1865, and 8400 in 1876, while the last two years have scarcely been less exhaustive. Statistics for eighty years previous to 1835 show that we have been wasting the supply of moisture to American soil at the average rate of seven per cent. for each quarter of a century during the last 125 years, and that we are now approaching the limit beyond which any further decrease will materially influence the climate of the entire continent. Many Eastern regions, such as Afghanistan, Persia, India and Asia Minor, once possessed of a fine climate and abundant harvests, are now often scourged by pestilence and famine; and it is altogether probable that their misfortunes began with the disappearance of their native forests. It is quite likely that we shall suffer in climate, fertility and health before a great while if we continue to destroy our trees as recklessly as we have done, and if behooves us to be warned in time. What has happened elsewhere may certainly happen here. Indeed, there is great danger of it, for we know by experience that fertile lands have become sterile by loss of trees, and that sterile lands have in turn become fertile by systematic planting. A certain proportion of well-wooded as well as of arable and pasture land is essential to our material prosperity, and this proportion can never be kept up unless regular tree-planting be adopted as a set-off to the excessive destruction incessantly going on. For 150 years we have been felling the forest; for the next 150 we should try to restore what we have taken away.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

We have received the first number of the National Tribune, published in Washington, D. C. It is a Journal for soldiers and pensioners, and is of especial interest to them, and only 50 cents a year.

Demorest Monthly is at the head of all the Fashion Magazines. The February number is unusually brilliant. It has beautiful illustrations, and the reading, aside from the fashion department, is useful and instructive. This periodical is a great favorite with the ladies.

The American Agriculturist for February, is full of good things. Every number contains a great number of illustrations of useful articles, of great interest to farmers and others. It fills a great want, and is only \$1.50 a year. Try it.

Will L. Thompson's songs have recently become so popular that a music firm in Boston has been compelled to order fifteen thousand copies of the following pieces to supply the demand:

"Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore."
"Drifting with the Tide."
"The Poor Old Tramp."
Each piece is a beautiful Song and Chorus. Any music dealer will mail them to your address on receipt of price, 40 cents each. Published by W. L. THOMPSON & CO., East Liverpool, Ohio.

The singular title of a new book, "As it May Happen," from the popular publishers, Portes & Coates, 323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, is no more singular than the character of the contents. The reader is introduced to the book in these four words from Shakespeare, "Every man is odd," and the characters are the pen pictures of odd people, whom the writer gives as a reflex of his idea of human nature. It is, as it purports to be, a story of American life and character. It is full of interest from the beginning to the end, and the reader is unwilling to lay down the book until finished, and then thirsts for more. The characters are many, accurately and vividly drawn. Lovers of fictitious reading will revel in the plot and style in which the story is written. Social evils receive hard blows, but they are given where they belong. Though there is much good logic, it is somewhat sensational, more so than we like, yet without this feature, it would not meet the want of the lovers of fiction. The non de plume of the writer is in accord with the story in its oddity, "Trebor." Peruse and read it, and we believe you will justify us in our recommendation.

TEMPERANCE.

Tobacco and Brain.

It would seem entirely reasonable to suppose, from the nature of tobacco and the susceptibilities of the brain, that the narcotic weed would injuriously affect the latter. That important and anti-sensitive mass of delicately organized substance we call the brain is the instrument of thought and the seat and center of the wonderful sensory powers. Experience proves that tobacco does injure the brain and cripple the power to think clearly or remember accurately.

A health journal quotes an instance, and the point is worth reproducing here. An eminent French savant had for many years been a snuff taker. He was conscious that the habit injured him. He quit repeatedly but always began again. His daily allowance became large, and he noticed a rapid decay of memory. He had learned some fifteen hundred root words in each of several languages, but found them gradually dropping out of his mind so as to necessitate frequent recurrence to dictionaries. At last he summoned resolution to break finally with the use of tobacco in any form, and after six years of abstinence, writes as follows: "It was for the commencement of a veritable resurrection of health, mind and memory; our ideas have become more lucid, our imagination more vivid, our work easier, our pen quicker, and we have seen gradually return that army of words which had run away. Our memory, in a word, has recovered all its riches, all its sensibility."

Other witnesses can testify against tobacco as an injurer of the brain, and nerve and digestive powers. Those who wish to think clearly, and keep the mental faculties in finest tone and temper, should resolutely put away tobacco. Those who wish to escape nervous irritability and gloomy depression of spirits should quit tobacco at once, and for good. A narcotic brain is a brain that is lamed in its effectiveness. There may seem to be a sort of quieting power and nerve soothing influence in tobacco that may appear favorable to a dreamy contemplation. This might lead some to imagine that they can think better when they have a cigar, or "quid" or pinch of snuff. But hard, clear thinking, regular and protracted brain work, must be done by a head not drenched by tobacco juice, or befogged with tobacco smoke. The narcotic stimulant is a mocking deceiver. Those who are fooled thereby are not wise. The prudent ones will quit it, the simple will pass on and be punished by such recompense as meet. Tobacco may not only injure a man's own brain, but may damagingly affect the brains of his children. Broken physical laws have their appropriate penalties. —Western Christian Advocate.

AMERICANISMS.

A slice of Limburger cheese worn on the upper lip is pronounced a sure cure for a hooked nose. —Boston Globe.

"This razor of mine is as dull as a hoe," he said crossly, and he growled all the more when he found his wife had been hoeing her corn with it.

"How is a married woman best addressed?" We don't know much about such affairs, but it would seem safest to address her when her husband is away from home. —Kingston Freeman.

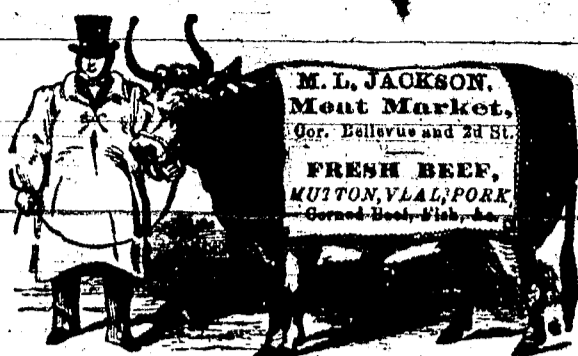
The other day the Professor of German asked an unregenerate Junior what the gender of a certain noun was. The Junior quickly replied: "I think it is neuter, sir; at any rate it is new ter me." —Springfield Republican.

A musician, George Sharp, had his name on his door thus: "G. Sharp." A wag of a painter, who new something of music, early on morning made the following addition: "Is A Flat." —Boston Globe.

Heretofore the Blue Grass region has been chiefly noted for its horses, but now a "Kentucky paper claims that a woman in Graves County of that State has given birth to five children in thirteen months. The husband is 'as well as could be expected.'" —Boston Post.

Every now and again the Potter Committee stumbles on to something or other it would a little rather not find; reminding one of the two Irishmen going across lots in the night-time. One of them suddenly sank to his ankles in a treacherous well-hole. Says Patrick, "Ooh, Shamane, an' I meant to a 'toid yee o' that howl." "So slay I Pat," says Jamie from the hole, "I found it widout yee telling." —San ten Transcript.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. A vertical margin line is present on the right side, creating a narrow column. The paper appears slightly aged or off-white. There are some faint smudges and marks on the surface, particularly near the top left corner. The overall appearance is that of a standard notebook page.



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CIDER AND PURE CIDER VINEGAR
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proof against

Cold, Damp Feet.

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or child.

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per dozen, if brought to the house.

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Plaster, Plastering Hair, Cement,
Bricks, Building Stone,
&c., &c., &c.

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ON HAND.**

Cedar Shingles

at the lowest market rates.

**Standard Cranberry crates \$12
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Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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No. 254 North Second Street.
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The undersigned takes this opportunity of
thanking the citizens of Hammononton and vic-
inity 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'
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Trimings, also**

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School-Books,
Willamette & Holyoke Cottons,
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Sewing-Machine Needles,
Hosiery,
Gloves,
Fancy Articles,
Notions, &c., &c.,**

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the times, at the

Cheap Cash Store

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FOR EVERY FAMILY!
You can have fresh fruit and vegetables the
whole year by using the
GRANGER FAMILY FRUIT

Vegetable Evaporator.
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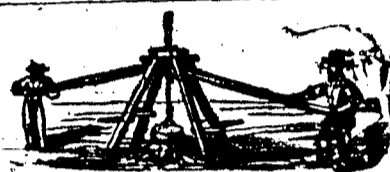
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hours.*

Retail Price \$3.50 to \$10.

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most elegant work of art given free: a subscrip-
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One agent reports making over \$150 in a week. A lady
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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,"
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Having reserved the right to manufacture and
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Camden, Burlington, Ocean, Atlantic and Cap-
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These Machines are Warranted to be the BEST
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Hammononton, N.

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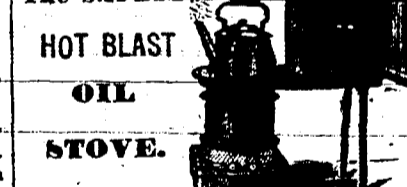
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Price List sent to the Trade.

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HOT BLAST
OIL
STOVE.



DOES NOT HEAT THE HOUSE.

Perfect for all kinds of Cooking and Heating
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Always Ready and Reliable.

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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.

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

DR. WEBSTER, Dentist.

Inserts Beautiful Life-like Artificial Teeth that defy de-
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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 Ad. will be allowed a reduction
of Five per cent. from bill.

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REMEMBER THE EXACT NUMBER.

TAPE WITH HEAD REMOVED in two hours

WORM! guaranteed. Medicine sent—taken at
TAFE! home. Causes no pain or inconvenience

Send for price and references of persons
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No risk. Reader, if you want a business at
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pay all the time they work, write for particulars to
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Mutual Marine and Fire
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One, Three, five or Ten years.

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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. L. MULFORD, Sec'y

January 16th, 1878.

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. Black-
man, Fort Republic; Allen T. Lead, Tucker-
ton; Dr. Lewis Read, Atlantic City; Alfred W.
Clement, Haddonfield; H. M. Jewett, Winslow.

H. E. BOWLES, H. D.,

21-17 HAMMONTON N. J.

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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-
ly 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 ex-
penses 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 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.

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HENRY B. LUPTON, Secretary,

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LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE

County of Lancaster, Pa.

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ance in the World.**

Everybody can make provision in case of death.

STRICTLY MUTUAL, CHARTER

PERPETUAL.

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NOTICE

TO CONSUMERS

—OF—

LORELLARD

TOBACCO.

—X—

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

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

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

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

Taxes 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
rates.

Look at the Centennial Store.

Railroads.

Camden & Atlantic R. R.
Spring Arrangement, 1878.

DOWN TRAINS

LEAVE.	Arrive	At	Hammononton
From	At	From	At
Vine St. Wharf.....	8 00	4 15	8 16
Cooper's Point.....	8 10	4 25	8 26
Haddonfield.....	8 20	4 35	8 36
Ashland.....	8 30	4 45	8 46
Kirkwood.....	8 40	4 55	8 56
Berlin.....	8 50	5 05	9 07
Atco.....	9 00	5 15	9 17
Waterford.....	9 10	5 25	9 27
Ancoea.....	9 20	5 35	9 37
Winslow.....	9 30	5 45	9 47
Vineland Junction.....	9 40	5 55	9 57
Hammononton.....	9 50	6 05	10 07
DaCosta.....	10 00	6 15	10 17
Elwood.....	10 10	6 25	10 27
Egg Harbor.....	10 20	6 35	10 37
Pomona.....	10 30	6 45	10 47
Absecon.....	10 40	6 55	10 57
Atlantic arrive.....	10 50	7 05	11 07

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE.	At	From	Hammononton
From	At	From	At
Atlantic.....	7 00	11 15	8 35
Absecon.....	7 05	11 20	8 40
Pomona.....	7 10	11 25	8 45
Egg Harbor.....	7 15	11 30	8 50
Elwood.....	7 20	11 35	8 55
DaCosta.....	7 25	11 40	9 00
Hammononton.....	7 30	11 45	9 05
Vineland Junction.....	7 35	11 50	9 10
Winslow.....	7 40	11 55	9 15
Ancoea.....	7 45	12 00	9 20
Waterford.....	7 50	12 05	9 25
Atco.....	7 55	12 10	9 30
Berlin.....	8 00	12 15	9 35
White Horse.....	8 05	12 20	9 40
Ashland.....	8 10	12 25	9 45
Haddonfield.....	8 15	12 30	9 50
Cooper's Point.....	8 20	12 35	9 55
Vine St.....	8 25	12 40	10 00

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 7 05 p. m.,
6 05, 10 50.

At Accommodation leaves Mays Landing at
7 10, A. M., and arrives at 6 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-
iamstown train—Down Mail train at 9 30, A.
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, 1878, and continuing until further notice.

LEAVE. **ARRIVE.**

7 00 4 30 PHILADELPHIA 9 35 6 35

7 10 4 40 ATLANTIC CITY 10 32 6 44

9 34 5 46 WINSLOW JUNC. 8 17 8 25

8 01 5 03 CEDAR LAKE 9 57 6 00

7 49 4 48 LANDISVILLE 10 14 6 12

7 43 4 38 WHEAT ROAD 6 18

7 40 4 35 MAIN AVENUE 6 22

7 35 4 25 VINELAND 10 30 6 28

7 19 3 50 ROSENHAYN 10 55 6 45

7 05 3 35 BRIDGETON 11 19 7 04

6 45 2 45 GREENWICH 11 55 7 24

6 35 2 30 BAYSIDE 12 05 7 35

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

WM. S. SNEDEN, CHAS. P. McPADDEN,
Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Ticket Agt.

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and Foreign Inventors, and can give satisfactory refer-
ences in almost every country in the Union.

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