

# South-Jersey Republican

H. E. BOWLES, M. D., Publisher.

Terms--Two Dollars Per Year.

Vol. XVI. No. 8.

Hammonton, N. J., Saturday, February 22, 1879

Five Cents per Copy

## Going for the Cows.

Little Bess strays at even-tilde  
Through the meadows plink with clover.  
Seeking the cows both far and wide,  
Followed by her good dog Rover.

Over the meadows far away,  
She hears the cow-bell ringing.  
She sees the crimson West turn gray,  
And the swallows homeward winging.

Softly she sings a sweet, sweet song,  
Not heeding the time she lingers.  
Pulling the daisies, short and long,  
With her rosy dimpled fingers.

"Loves not--he loves--he loves not me,"  
Now softly she sings it over.  
"Loves not--he loves--he shall be,"  
Henceforth my own true lover."

Deep in the grass the cricket calls,  
Over the stile she is leaning.  
Each daisy petal that slowly falls,  
To her has a double meaning.

Through the meadows the cows come home,  
Ringing their bells and softly lowing.  
High in the evening's purple dome,  
A myriad stars are glowing.

Rover quietly trots along  
After the cows he is bringing.  
Under the maples loud and long,  
The whip-poor-wills are singing.

Little Bess comes with lingering pace,  
Up through the dew of the meadow.  
Some one arm is around her waist,  
And the moon casts a double shadow.

No wonder Bessie's steps are slow,  
That the shadows close above her.  
Down by the stile where the daisies grow,  
Miss Bessie found her lover.

JAMES NORTH.

## Our New York Letter.

New York, Feb. 19, 1879.

ACTOR AND PREACHER.

Moralists can strike an easy balance between New York's regard for recreation and religion respectively, by comparing actors' earnings with preachers'. Beecher gets \$20,000; Edwin Booth \$100,000 a year. Dr. Hall, of Fifth Avenue, and Dr. Dix, of Trinity, get \$15,000; while E. A. Sothern earns over \$150,000 as Lord Dundreary, and John E. Sweet plays thirty weeks annually for \$90,000. Tallmages preaches for \$12,000, and Joe Jefferson plays forty weeks as Rip Van Winkle and earns \$120,000. The scholarly and gifted Dr. Storrs has \$10,000 salary, and Maggie Mitchell earns \$30,000 to \$50,000. Dr. Cuyler works hard and faithfully for \$8,000 a year, and Dr. Hopworth for \$5,000, while Dion Boucicault has just finished a season as "Shangraun," etc., at \$3,000 a week, and his managers scold him in the public prints because he would not play longer at the same price.

Dr. Potter, of Grace Church, has \$10,000 and a paragon; the eloquent Dr. Tiffany has \$10,000; the once vigorous, now venerable, Dr. Chapin gets \$10,000; while pretty Miss Neilson makes over \$150,000 a year, and Fanny Davenport earns \$1,000 a week, every week she plays. Common players get starvation wages, and so do common ministers. I know preachers, within 75 miles, who work like beavers for \$300 to \$400, while the average salary of American clergymen is about \$500--equal to the pay of a horse-car conductor!

### A FIRM OF CHILD POISONERS.

At Blisville, L. I., is a stable, containing 300 cows who never see the sunlight, never breathe the outer air, take no exercise, stand month after month in a stall 42 inches wide, live on hot distillery swill--and furnish milk to our children. Their food and mode of life have an effect upon the poor creatures which I dare not describe; but it produces what the sanitary officer calls a "fifth-rotten-atmosphere," which the cows breathe over and over until their lungs become diseased and their bodies heated by a consuming fever. In a manly burst of indignation this official exclaims: "Could any device of man or fiend be contrived which would sooner or more effectually depopulate a community?" The officers asked to see the sick cows, and were promptly told there was not a sick one in the stable. They searched till they were wearied without finding one well cow! Several had pleuro-pneumonia, others had fever, all had kidney and bowel trouble. The cows never leave the stables after morning, until, giving no more milk, they are "fattened," driven to the slaughter house--and we eat their poisoned bodies! Previous attempts have been made to suppress this awful business, but the firm is immensely rich, and our local laws proved "ineffective." Now the Governor has taken the case in hand and the Legislature will be asked for necessary authority. Indignation finds no words searching enough to apply to the men owning and operating these stables.

### ANOTHER OPENING TRADE--HONEY.

England was startled a few weeks ago by the arrival of 50 tons of American Honey in the comb, which was landed in good condition and sold at a fair price. No attempt had heretofore been made to export honey in comb, and this successful venture is due to the enterprise of Messrs. H. K. & F. D. Thurber & Co., the leading wholesale grocery house of New York. From them I learn the surprising fact that bee culture is not carried on to any great extent in America, except in New York State and Cal-

ifornia; that California honey, after paying three cents per pound freight, brings about ten per cent. less here than State honey, and that it can be produced profitably at three to five cents per pound under prudent management. If this be true what a vast and profitable industry it might be made to America! What other sweet can be produced at that figure? Honey is equally desirable for a score of uses with either sugar or syrup. Why, if so much cheaper, should it not for many purposes supplant those costly sweets, and become with us, as with the ancients, an important article of food?

England cannot help buying our honey, for her flora is far inferior to ours in honey-producing qualities, and her farmers still use the old colonial hive and kill their bees, to get the honey. Our clover fields are limitless, and every State is capable, without diminishing its other products, of growing more honey than New York State now does. "The Pall Mall Gazette," commenting on this initial shipment exclaims: "There seems to be no limit to the provisions with which America is prepared to supply us." Our honey crop amounts, with the business in its swaddling clothes, to 35-million pounds. One firm paid to one bee-keeper for his season's crop a sum larger than the salary of President Hayes. Over half a bee's time is consumed in building the comb cells, but an enterprising Yankee, Mr. W. M. Hoge, has invented a beeswax foundation for the comb, which the bees work over into cells in a triffing time, and appear not to know the difference. They insist, however, on pure wax, and will not work any that is the least adulterated. Hoge is smart! Any man who can fool a bee deserves a monument! Combs are, besides, being saved by a new process. The caps or outer ends of the honey cells are shaved off, the comb placed on a revolving frame, and the honey is expelled by centrifugal force, and the empty, uninjured frame goes back to the hive for refilling. Is not this growing industry worth careful consideration by our farmers? MORLEY.

## Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 17, 1879.

In the face of the numerous deaths bearing a close resemblance to yellow fever that have been reported every little while at various points within the area ravaged by that destroyer last fall, it is impossible not to feel that the hot weather of next summer is likely to bring with it a recurrence of the pestilence, and that many portions of the country heretofore exempt from its visitation may be included within the limits of its desolating invasion. With no wish to excite unnecessary alarm, we ought not to shut our eyes to the possibility of another outbreak when the heat from the sun shall have become sufficiently intense to arouse the latent poison of the germs in their lurking places, to fatal activity. None of the facts so far ascertained relative to the disease, give any assurance that the cold weather has destroyed the vitality of the germs which are hidden away in sheltered places all over that region desolated in 1878. The deaths alluded to, strengthen the disquieting impression, indeed, that they are only awaiting the ripening rays of the sun on its return northward, to begin a harvest to which that of last season shall appear as a mere bagatelle. The means of rapid transportation furnished by our railroad system which covers the more populous sections of the country like net work, precludes any hope of an effectual land quarantine. Isolation can only be effected by a rigid embargo on all the running of trains to or from infected localities, and the absolute discontinuance of all other means of inter-communication. This seems almost, if not quite, impracticable when authority and responsibility are divided and subdivided under our Government. All the facts, circumstances and probabilities seem to indicate that our only hope of making a successful fight against the recurrence of the disease is by attacking it in its undeveloped form--in its chrysalis state, so to speak. But presupposing the germ theory correct, the time is far spent in which we could have waged an active war against this invisible enemy while his armies were yet unorganized and lacking equipments. Hence the plain dictates of common sense would seem now to be for National, State, and municipal authorities to at once settle on some definite line of co-operation for a defensive warfare, so that there shall be no closing between the efforts to accomplish all that may be done in the way of quarantine, and in putting every exposed point in the best possible sanitary condition. While every one is in doubt as to the best measures to be taken, it would be manifestly unjust to have expected Congress to devise a certain means of protection. But the waste of months on partisan schemes, while this terrible spectre hovers daily within the shadow of the Capitol, looks not only like inefficiency, but like criminal recklessness or indifference. What has it done under circumstances that would have justified giving a good portion of the session to this one matter, so great is its relative importance in a sanitary and commercial point of view? The Yellow Fever Commission sums up, practically, all that the collective wisdom of both Houses has yet been able to devise. Its report, admirable in

its way, will prove about as effectual as the Pope's bull against the comet, if its suggestions lead to no further positive action.

What may be expected of Congress in the few days of the session still remaining? I will not venture to predict. But if it has to work ten hours out of each twenty-four, each member totally oblivious of everything but the public good, it could not begin to get through the ordinary routine work before it, saying nothing of special matters which as imperatively demand action. But as they have divided up the stationary allowances, and got the river, and harbor steal of its way, the many reformers going to make up the two Houses will probably return to their homes, soliloquizing themselves on their splendid winter's work.

Tilden and his gang of fellow-reformers lately before the Pottery sub-committee, have temporarily depressed the spirits of their party friends here. The opinion seems to gain that enough of the more level-headed Democratic Senators will oppose the revolutionary attempts of their party associates to defeat their scheme to force an extra session.

The vote on the anti-Chinese bill in the Senate seems likely to defeat any attempt by either party to make much capital out of it on the Pacific coast.

Every one here, where Mrs. Lockwood is favorably known, gives her credit for forcing Congress to take the longest stride it has yet taken towards a practical recognition of "woman's rights." MAXWELL.

The State Agricultural Society met in the Chancery Chambers, in the State House, Trenton, on Wednesday. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President--Thomas T. Kianey, of Newark; Secretary, P. T. Quinn, Newark. Executive Committee, Wm. Force, Esq., Newark; Hon. Wm. A. Newell, Allentown; Chalky Albertson, Haddonfield; Charles E. Elmer, Esq., Bridgeton; Prof. Geo. H. Cook, New Brunswick.

In the morning session, a lengthy discussion took place on the recently developed cattle disease known as pleuro-pneumonia, in which several members took part, Mr. J. C. Corliss, veterinary surgeon, taking a leading part.

S. C. Brown, Esq., of this city, presented the jute question in its various forms, and strongly advocated the cultivation of this most important article of commercial value.

## Oatmeal Diet.

Undoubtedly one of the most healthful and nourishing articles of diet is oatmeal. When properly cooked and eaten with sugar and cream it forms a dish which most people relish better than meat for breakfast, and is very much cheaper. Liebig has chemically demonstrated that oatmeal is almost as nutritious as the very best English beef, and that it is richer than wheat bread in the elements that go to form bone and muscle. Prof. Forbes, of Edinburgh, during some twenty years, measured the breadth and height, and also tested the strength of both arms and loins, of the students of the University--a very numerous class and of various nationalities, drawn to Edinburgh by the fame of his teaching. He found that in height, breadth of chest and shoulders, and strength of arms and loins, the Belgians were at the bottom of the list; a little above them the English; and highest of all the Scotch, and Scotch-Irish from Ulster, who, like the natives of Scotland, are fed in their early years at least one meal a day of good oatmeal porridge.

The Master Mechanic of the W. J. Railroad states there has not been a collision on that road since September, 1877, and no serious accident in ten years.

## NOTICE OF ASSESSMENT UPON THE MEMBERS OF THE MILLVILLE MUTUAL MARINE & FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given by the Millville Mutual Marine & Fire Insurance Company, pursuant to section seventeen (17) of the By-laws thereof, that, by virtue of a resolution of the Board of Directors of the said corporation, adopted at a meeting of the said Board, holden on the Eighteenth day of February, instant, at Millville, New Jersey, an assessment was ordered and made by the said Board of Directors upon the members of the said corporation whose buildings, or anything pertaining thereto, or personal property other than vessels or cargoes, are insured in said corporation against loss or damage by fire, to the amount of five per centum of the several premium notes of the said members; and that the several sums so assessed are, by said resolution, made due and payable at the office of the said corporation, in the City of Millville, New Jersey, upon the TWENTY SECOND DAY OF APRIL, in the year eighteen hundred and seventy nine. N. STRATTON, President. F. L. MULLON, Secretary. Millville, N. J., Feb. 18, 1879.

## OUR BOOK TABLE.

We have at hand a copy of "Coronation Hymns and Songs," a book very desirable to have in families where music is appreciated, and containing a large variety of sacred songs selected from different books of sacred music. To fully appreciate this work, it should be carefully examined, and we would recommend it to the attention of the public. Publishers, A. S. BARNES & Co., 111 William St., N. Y. City. A. P. Flint, Agent, 322 Chestnut St., Phila.

The Library Magazine is what people of good literary taste have long been wanting. The newest and handiest in form of all the monthlies, and very much the cheapest, it gives from the pen of the ablest living writers a choice variety of articles both timely and entertaining. Number 2, just ready, contains articles by Gladstone, R. A. Proctor, Prof. Blakie, Dwyer, Julia Kavanagh, M. Monod, Canon Curtis, and other writers less famous, but hardly less interesting. There are 128 pages, and the price is ten cents a number or \$1 a year. American Book Exchange, Publishers, 55 Beekman St., New York.

Books to the Highest Bidder.--An extensive catalogue of new, shelf-worn and second-hand books in every department of literature, offered without reserve, to the highest bidder, will be issued March 10th by the American Book Exchange, 55 Beekman Street New York, and sent by mail to any one sending a three cent stamp. Bids will be received only in writing, buyers one thousand or three thousand miles away having an equal chance with those near at hand. The American Book Exchange is becoming famous for meeting the wants of people who care for books, and thousands will appreciate this new opportunity they give.

We have just received from Mr. A. P. Flint, Agent for A. S. Barnes & Co.'s publishing house, a copy of "English History in Short Stories," which strikes us as being very valuable to all readers of history, particularly children and young people, for its terse condensation of the principal facts in English history, and yet for the pleasant and fascinating style in which these sketches are written. The book is designed to be a compendium of facts in English history, government and antiquities. It contains a series of sketches of each of the English monarchs, and estimates their historical importance. The most of the points noticed are very essential to a good understanding of English history, and contains in the appendix interesting descriptive sketches of the countries of Great Britain and Ireland. We would heartily commend this book to the attention of all. Publishers, A. S. BARNES & Co., 111 William St., N. Y. City. A. P. Flint, Agent, 322 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Several articles in Lippincott's Magazine for March are noticeable alike for their timely interest and their fine illustrations. "A Day with Hudson's Bay Dog-Sledges" gives a vivid picture of winter travel over frozen wastes. The "Pottery and Porcelain at the Paris Exposition" are described with thorough knowledge and discrimination by Jennie J. Young, author of "The Ceramic Art," whose paper is embellished with cuts of some of the choicest specimens of the different schools. The mournful career of Richard Realf is recounted by his friend Rosier Johnson, and a portrait of the handsome and unfortunate poet strengthens this appeal to the readers' sympathies. Edward King conveys his sketches of Hungarian and Austrian scenes with a sparkling and well-illustrated description of Vienna. "Live Wood in our Whipping-Post," by Howard M. Jenkins, may be commended to the attention of all who are interested in the subject of criminal legislation. Under the title of "My Village in the South," Miss Annie Porter begins what promises to be a very entertaining series of pictures of Southern life. "Monsieur Pampalon's Repentance," an amusing story of French manners; "Joseph's Adventure," which is a glimpse of the ruder and more adventurous life of California; "Women's Husbands," of which the opening tale is concluded in this number; "Through Winding Ways," and many shorter contributions preserve the usual variety and piquancy of the Magazine.

The new eighth volume Acme Edition of Chambers's Cyclopaedia of English Literature is meeting with the largest sale which has probably ever been given to a work having only high literary merit and nothing of the sensational. A second edition of 5,000 copies of volume 2 is announced as nearly all sold within one month after issue of the first edition.

Volume 2, just ready, gives the history and epitome of our literature, from the "golden age" of Queen Elizabeth to 1700, giving in its 416 beautiful pages, biographies of and choice selections from the writings of all noted authors of that period, among which are Lord Bacon, Sir Walter Raleigh; Burton, Bishop Hall, John Knox, Milton, Dryden, Jeremy Taylor, and others. The work is of such well known excellence that every person of literary taste possesses or desires to possess some edition of it. This edition is complete in eight handy volumes, excellent in typography, paper and binding, revised to date, and sold at prices so low, that a common question which the publishers have to answer is, "whether the price is for each volume or the entire work?" It is sold only to subscribers direct, the large discount usually given to dealers and agents, being allowed to the subscriber instead. The publishers make special inducements to early purchasers, the eight volumes complete being sent prepaid, to those who subscribe before March 15th, in paper, for \$2.50, in cloth, \$3.50, or in half morocco, gilt top, \$5. Specimen pages are sent free on request, or a specimen volume for examination, with privilege of purchase of the remainder, for nominal prices: in paper, 20 cents; cloth, 35 cents; half morocco, gilt top, 50 cents. AMERICAN BOOK EXCHANGE, Publishers, 55 Beekman Street, New York.

A specimen volume in cloth can be seen at the office of this paper, and those who desire can add their names to a club which will soon be forwarded.

A gentleman who is no longer young, and who never was handsome, says to a child in the presence of its parents: "Well, my child, what do you think of me, eh?" The little one makes no reply, and the gentleman continues: "Well, so you won't tell me what you think of me. Why won't you?" "Cause I don't want to get licked."--Inter-Ocean.

## TEMPERANCE.

### A Startling Thought.

We spend in this country \$700,000,000 for intoxicating drinks every year. All the Boards of Missions spend for the salvation of the world something under \$6,000,000. There is a solemn secret. More than a hundred dollars to send men to hell, for every one to send them the Gospel of life! Yet this is a christian country. We boast of our civilization, our culture, our institutions; we think we are doing very well, and deserve the admiration of the world; yet our Bureaus of Statistics disclose awful facts to our disgrace. We have no excuse for these things. They are wrong. The Gospel can remedy them if we will do our duty. A day is coming when God will arise, and terribly shake the earth. Give us as much money for missions as is used in the cancerous traffic of liquor, and we will solve the problem of the reign of evil for ever.

DR. CUYLER.

### Woman's Love for Man.

Mr. Roberts, in the Washington Capital, very truthfully remarks: "Marrying a man to reform him is like being measured for an umbrella. It may or may not be satisfactory, but you might as well try to make a politician honest as to talk to a woman who loves a man. No matter how worthless he may be, she will brave everything for him; and I wouldn't give a snap for her if she didn't. Recently, on the avenue, I saw a man, respectable looking, in a helpless state of intoxication, and a policeman on each side of him taking him to the station house; behind him was his wife, a young, nice looking, well dressed woman. She paid no attention to the rabble following, or the wondering looks of the passers-by, but stuck by him, trying to pacify and quiet him. I could not help thinking how little a man would stand by a woman. Man is of the 'nobler' sex and a superior being, but he will get a woman in trouble and then leave her to get out the best she can."

## AMERICANISM'S.

Mrs. Partington Again.--"Poor man!" said the old lady, "and so he's really gone at last. Ninety-eight, was he? Dear, dear! to think how that if he'd lived two years more he'd have been a centurion!"--Lady.

In struggling to make a dull-brained boy understand what conscience is, a teacher finally asked, "What makes you feel uncomfortable after you have done wrong?" "Father's leather strap," feelingly replied the boy.

"My dearest Maria," wrote a recently married husband to his wife. She wrote back:-- "Dearest, let me correct either your grammar, or your morals, for address me, 'my dearest Maria.' Am I to suppose you have other dear Marias?"

There is nothing so monotonous as a miner's strike. A few days ago some of the Illinois miners struck for three cents a bushel, and the strike had been sustained for three days before the strikers learned they had been getting four cents right along. Then they immediately struck for five.

Two little children went to church alone in Westfield, Mass. They became tired during the long sermon, and the older one, supposing that school rules held good in churches, led his sister up in front of the preacher and said: "Please, sir, may we go home?" He said "Yes," and they soberly walked out.

An honest Hilbertian, in recommending a cow, said she would give milk year after year without having calves. "Because," said he, "it runs in the blood; for the came of a cow that never had a calf."

"See here," said an eccentric old man to an office-boy who had brought a doctor's bill to him--"see here: tell your master that I'll pay him for the items of medicine charged in this bill, but as for the visit, why, I'll return them."

The frosty nights have come again, And at this time of year, The single men, who sleep alone, France round upon their ear.

They turn the bedding quickly back And then they tumble in, Roll up into a little lump-- Their knees up to their chin.

And then unto themselves they say, Just loud enough to hear: "By George this thing has got to cease Before another year."



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# The Republican.

H. E. BOWLES M. D., Editor & Prop'r.  
HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC CO., N. J.  
SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1879.

An election for United States Senator from Michigan, to fill the place of Hon. I. P. Christian, took place at Lansing on Tuesday. The result of the ballot was the election of Hon. Zachariah Chandler. The vote stood as follows: Z. Chandler, Rep. 88; O. M. Barnes Dem. 23; Henry Chamberlain Greenback 18.

The thirty millions of dollars which Congress has voted for the payment of arrears of pensions, will make the expenditures of the government greater than its receipts for the first time since the war. Thirty millions out of pocket in one year is a bad beginning to make in the backward course when one comes to consider that this amount was voted, not because it was asked for, but in order to strengthen the chances of certain members for re-election. There is no doubt but that the pensioners deserve this reward for their sufferings in behalf of the government, but the principle that prompted Congress to this sudden act of generosity, that is, the trouble lies

The Senate has passed the bill restricting the immigration of the Chinese, by a vote of 89 to 17. If this bill becomes a law, no vessel can land more than fifteen Chinamen at a time at any port in the United States, under penalty of a fine and imprisonment to the Captain. It cannot be denied that the passage of this bill is a violation of the spirit, at least, of the treaty of reciprocity entered into some years ago between the government of China and the United States and will, out of doubt seriously interfere with the commercial relations now existing between the two countries. It seems a little unjust to force a treaty, almost at the cannon's mouth, upon a nation, and then prohibit the people of that nation from the privilege of setting among us, when a half of our territory yet remains unsettled. It would seem to imply some hidden motive somewhere. Could it be viewed in the light of a sop thrown to the states of the far west to procure the aid of their vote for the campaign of '80? We certainly hope not, for we would not have our national legislators stoop to trickery, to the disgrace and commercial loss of the country, for the mere sake of party advancement or personal aggrandizement.

## A Word to the South.

It has been suggested that the south would change its tactics and act in concert with the Republican party. It would be the practical gainer in every respect. It is undeniably true that the Republican party was the motive power that suppressed the rebellion, and brought the refractory south back to nominal obedience to the laws of the Union; yet the prejudices of slavery times, and the bitterness engendered by defeat in a conflict of arms should not blind the southern people to the forcible reasons why, for their own general good, they should seek for a political affiliation with the great party of the north and west. The Republican party, and always has been, the party of progress—the party that has always announced and defended its principles and actions in an open, straight forward manner. The Democratic party of the north defied slavery, not because it believed it right or desirable, but because it was politically profitable to the party. Their leaders acknowledged it to be a curse and a scourge to the country, yet they defended it at every opportunity. The Republicans on the other hand opposed it at every point as a great wrong that should be eradicated forever from our country. They have been hunted and out-spoken, calling things by their right names, and have never attempted to win the favor of the south by promises in the nature of bribes. At the same time they have invited progressive men of all sections to join them in their onward march of progress. The south can become powerful like the north and west. But how? By adopting the higher modes of civilization to develop its resources.

There was a time when the south, if it had chosen to join hands with the Republicans, might have retrieved its losses, and been to day far ahead of what it is in material growth and prosperity. But the exclusive image of a "solid south" has insinuated itself into the minds of the south, and has been practically brought to light. At that time the Republicans were earnest in their efforts to give their late opponents every chance to do as they pleased, but all these advances were apparently misunderstood and the aid repelled. The south owes the entire rights of franchise, and every enlargement of rights that it had no reason or right to expect, to the Republican Congress, the Republican President, the Republican policy of the southern people then, to be to the shame of the lincubus of Democratic patronage, and join the ranks of rehabilitation with the Republican party.

It is, that party that builds railroads, fosters industry, protects labor and capital, by widening the field of enterprise, and bespeaks a higher and sturdier manhood above the accidents of birth and the adventitious aids of circumstances. The Republican policy is to make every citizen a man in the best sense of the term. And in proportion as this policy prevails, the nation will increase in power to protect and to repel, and to proceed unchallenged and unimpeded in the path of destiny. We assume that the associations of the south, the people of the south, and that they most of all desire to enter upon the illimitable field of enterprise. We assume that they are not the enemies of the Union, but desire its perpetuation. We assume that they are, as they declare, the best friends of the freedman. And it is because we assume all these things to be true, as claimed, that we repeat that the true policy of the south lies in facing about and affiliating with the Republican party. For that party desires the equal progress of the Union, its strengthening and perpetuation, and the betterment of the freedmen. The purpose being common, what hinders the joining of hands?

The Hon. Zachariah Chandler's Republicanism is as stalwart as ever it was. His speech to the caucus which nominated him for Senator was filled with hostility for Solid Southern statesmen and methods. He declared that the South was solid for Republicanism, and for millions of claims, and was kept solid by murder, outrage, shot-guns and whips. Congress, with a Democratic majority, is a rebel Congress, he says, because the caucus rules and the rebels control the caucus. For 1850, he seems to have decided that one of three candidates will lead the Republicans, for he says: "I predict, my fellow citizens, that, whether you nominate for president, whether you nominate for vice president, whether you nominate for gallant standard-bearer, Blaine, of Maine; or whether you nominate John Sherman, the present Secretary of the Treasury, that you and I will march shoulder to shoulder to rescue from the grasp of rebel generals and rebel brigadiers the capital of the Nation."—N. Y. Tribune.

Were it not for rum and its consequences, the number of Sheriff Calhoun's boarders would be visibly reduced. He has now between thirty and forty, most of whom are there for being drunk and disorderly.—W. J. Press.

## NEWS ITEMS.

An unknown sleep came ashore in Little Egg Harbor Inlet, on Thursday, P. M. It has been ascertained that Kaelas City, Mo. is situated exactly in the center of the American continent.

Two women are training in San Francisco for a prize fight. They will wear thin gloves, in order not to violate California law, but otherwise the usual rules of the ring will be observed.

Senator Burton, a colored member of the Texas Legislature, sends money to Virginia to assist his old mistress who raised him and taught him how to read, and who is now living in poverty.

Improvements at Cape May are making rapid progress. A number of new cottages will be finished before the season opens.

The people of Florida are luxuriating on young cabbages and green peas.

On young Captain Boyton is not a Democrat. He takes to water too naturally.—Morristown Herald.

We are rapidly becoming our own creditors. In plain words, our people are calling home the millions of dollars' worth of bonds from abroad and taking them themselves.

Some of Mr. Tilden's friends propose to give a meeting in New York, and get him a certificate of character.—This proposition is the surest sign that he needs one.—Philadelphia Press.

The Southern statesmen in Washington are said to be generally opposed to the nomination of Tilden, while the southern papers are almost unanimous in favor of it.

The Bank of England will celebrate its 150th birthday on the 27th of next July, having received its charter of incorporation at that date with a capital of \$5,000,000, of which it lent to the government of William and Mary, then much embarrassed. The last renewal of the charter was made in 1844. The bank now employs 800 men, issues notes less than a penny, and keeps on an average \$25,000,000 of notes in circulation.

France is the most heavily taxed nation in the world. The estimated expenditure for the year 1878 is \$35,441,000, with an anticipated revenue of a trifle more. Both these sums are larger than for any year since 1871, and the cost of the public debt calls for \$28,047,720. Great Britain, with a population of ten per cent. less, pays five per cent. more, even with a larger royal family to support. The cost of the debt of each is almost exactly the same per capita. Both these nations pay about fifty per cent. more annually on account of the public debt than the United States, although we manage to reduce ours every year.

Workingmen in Gunston, Va., have circumscribed the hard times in a novel, and successful way. A co-operative association furnishes its members with constant employment at fair wages, and they board in one large family house, and thereby reduce the cost of living about one-half. They have a large farm and garden, and are employed raising food, making clothing, erecting buildings, making roads and fences, cutting fuel and in housekeeping for themselves, producing with their own labor nearly all that is required to supply their wants and make them comfortable, with a considerable surplus, which they sell. Each member is required to save a considerable part of his wages. None of them have been idle a day during the past nine months.

The plague is one of the oldest things under the sun. According to Petavrus it ravaged the whole known world in 787 B. C. In 534 B. C. it made terrible havoc in Carthage, and the people, deploring the anger of the gods, offered up their children as sacrifices. Thucydides has left a graphic description of the plague which raged at Athens in 430 B. C., and which extended over Egypt and Ethiopia. In the eighteenth year of the Christian era, Rome was depopulated at the rate of 10,000 daily. Three centuries and a half later the plague appeared in Britain where the living were not able to bury the dead. There is little reason to doubt the statement that 200 perished daily in London during the epidemic that raged in 1348, and which prevailed throughout Europe. In 1478 more persons perished in England of pestilence than had died in fifteen years of continued war. At various periods in the history, London has suffered terribly from plague. More than 20,000 persons perished in 1603-4. It was not until 1603 that the city learned what a scourge the plague might become. A moderate estimate says that 65,000 persons perished, while other authorities state the number at 100,000. Since that period England has been tolerably free from the plague, but it has carried off 60,000 persons in Persia, 500,000 in Egypt, and 60,000 at Marseilles at one visitation.

## CHANDLER'S STALWART REPUBLICANISM.

I deny, and all the odds of all the men on earth cannot make me believe, that a rebel is better than a loyal man. [Applause.] And yet today there are thirty members of the House of Representatives in Washington, representing no constituency whatever, in violation of law. To-day a rebel soldier in South Carolina casts a vote worth just two and a half of the votes of a Union soldier in the Union army to the aid of his country. [Applause.]

The white population is less than the black by about that ratio. The black man is as absolutely disfranchised as though he were the resident of another sphere, and the law says that where any class are disfranchised they shall not be represented on the floor of Congress; and yet there they are. The rebel who fought against the flag counts more than two loyal men who fought for your flag among our Michigan troops during the war of the rebellion. TIDY A. S. [Applause.]

There has seldom been a Congress that has made more humiliating displays of stupidity, ignorance, demagoguery, recklessness and utter disregard of proprieties; and as for its economies, what it has saved in the way of these economies in a few immaterial directions it has more than wasted by its squanderings in a multitude of others.—Evening Telegraph.

The sale of the property seized as the property of William A. House, surviving assignee of Ambrose Parsons, at, taken in execution at the suit of Thomas T. Kneeland, stands adjourned until MONDAY, March 2nd, A. D. 1879, at the same hour and place.

**IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.**  
To John T. Adams, Adm'r of the estate of Samuel Adams, Mary A. Keely, Andrew J. Bartlett, Joseph Myers, Hermana Weller, Joseph T. Adams, and Dodgson Stevenson. By virtue of the order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the 20th day of January, 1879, and on the 20th day of February, 1879, and on the 20th day of March, 1879, and on the 20th day of April, 1879, and on the 20th day of May, 1879, and on the 20th day of June, 1879, and on the 20th day of July, 1879, and on the 20th day of August, 1879, and on the 20th day of September, 1879, and on the 20th day of October, 1879, and on the 20th day of November, 1879, and on the 20th day of December, 1879, and on the 20th day of January, 1880, and on the 20th day of February, 1880, and on the 20th day of March, 1880, and on the 20th day of April, 1880, and on the 20th day of May, 1880, and on the 20th day of June, 1880, and on the 20th day of July, 1880, and on the 20th day of August, 1880, and on the 20th day of September, 1880, and on the 20th day of October, 1880, and on the 20th day of November, 1880, and on the 20th day of December, 1880, and on the 20th day of January, 1881, and on 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A sure 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.

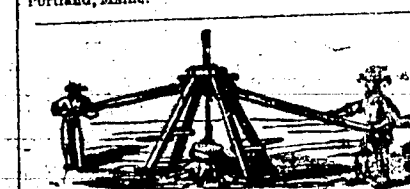
**White Metal Plating.**

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.**  
GUARANTEE—If you SKIN DISEASE consult DR. VAN DYKE in person or by letter. (advice free) Office—1510 Mt. VERNON ST., PHILA. 42-17

**Miscellaneous.**  
**FOR EVERY FAMILY!**  
You can have fresh fruit and vegetables the whole year by using the  
**GRANGER FAMILY FRUIT**  
AND  
**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 \$3.50 to \$10.**  
Liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted in every town. Send for circular free.  
**The Eastern Manufacturing Co.,**  
Office 700 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 and best illustrated family publication in the world. Any one who becomes a successful agent. The most elegant work of art given free. One agent reports making over \$150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. All who engage take money fast. You need not 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. Elegant 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 profit. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine.

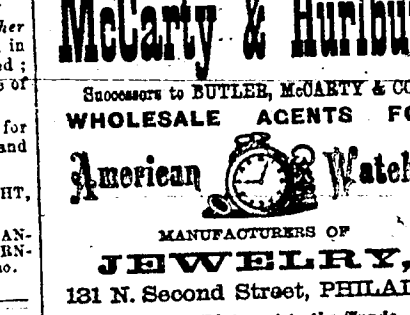


**PIONEER STUMP PULLER**  
Having reserved the right to manufacture and sell this **Pioneer Machine** in the counties of Camden, Burlington, Ocean, Atlantic and Cape May, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to fill orders at following rates:  
**NO. 1 MACHINE, \$65.00.**  
**NO. 2 " " " \$50.00.**  
These Machines are Warranted to be the **BEST** in the market.  
For particulars send for circular:  
**G. W. PRESSEY,**  
Inventor & Manufacturer  
Hammoncton, N. J.

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**McCarty & Hurlburt**  
Successors to BUTLER, MCCARTY & CO.  
**WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR**  
**American Watch Co.**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**JEWELRY,**  
131 N. Second Street, PHILADELPHIA.  
Price List sent to the Trade.

**NEW SUMMER COOK.**



**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. VANDYKE'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!  
209 N. 8th St. Phil.  
209 N. 8th St. Phila'da. 209

**DR WEBSTER, Dentist.**  
Inserts Beautiful Life-like Artificial Teeth that defy detection in talking or eating for \$5, \$8, \$10 and \$15. Impression in the morning, teeth in the afternoon.

Persons having teeth that cannot set 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, 200 No. 8th St., Phila.  
REMEMBER THIS 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 fee No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

**MILLVILLE**  
**Mutual Marine and Fire**  
**INSURANCE CO.**  
Millville, N. J.

**Assets January 1st, 1878**  
**\$1,454,936 23.**

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

**By Fire and Lightning**  
P 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. L. MULFORD, Sec'y**  
January 15th, 1878.

**AGENTS.**  
J. Alfred Bodine, Williamstown; C. E. P. May, May's Landing; A. Stephany, Egg Harbor City; Capt. Daniel Walters Absecon; Thos. E. Morris, Somers' Point; Hon. D. S. Blackman, Port Republic; Allen T. Leeds, Tucker-ton; Dr. Lewis Reed, Atlantic City; Alfred W. Clement, Haddonfield, H. M. Jewett, Winslow  
**H. E. ROWLES, M. D.,**  
11-17 LANNEXTON N. J.

**CUMBERLAND MUTUAL**

**Fire Insurance Company.**  
**BRIDGETON, N. J.**

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

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

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

One Million Five Hundred Thousand 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 outstanding.

**BENJAMIN SHEPPARD, President.**

**HENRY B. LUPTON, Secretary.**

**AGENTS & SURVEYORS.**  
**GEO. W. PRESSEY, Hammoncton, 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 Insurance in the World.**

Everybody can make provision in case of death.

**STRICTLY MUTUAL. CHARTER PERPETUAL.**  
Inquire of R. & W. H. THOMAS, Hammoncton, N. J.

**NOTICE**  
**TO CONSUMERS**

**OF**  
**LORELLARD TOBACCO.**

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

All dealers buying or selling any other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG. 14, 1870.

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

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

Taxes paid Government in 1877 about \$3,000,000, and during past 12 years, over \$20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers rates. Sold at the Centennial Store.

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

**DOWN TRAINS**  
Freight Mail At. Ham. Accom.

LEAVE.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Vine St. Wharf.....	8 00	4 00	8 00	4 00
Cooper's Point.....	8 15	4 15	8 15	4 15
Haddonfield.....	8 30	4 30	8 30	4 30
Ashland.....	8 45	4 45	8 45	4 45
Kirkwood.....	8 50	4 50	8 50	4 50
Berlin.....	9 00	5 00	9 00	5 00
Atco.....	9 05	5 05	9 05	5 05
Waterford.....	9 10	5 10	9 10	5 10
Ancoera.....	9 15	5 15	9 15	5 15
Winslow.....	9 20	5 20	9 20	5 20
Vineland Junction.....	9 25	5 25	9 25	5 25
Hammoncton.....	9 30	5 30	9 30	5 30
DaCosta.....	9 35	5 35	9 35	5 35
Elwood.....	9 40	5 40	9 40	5 40
Egg Harbor.....	9 45	5 45	9 45	5 45
Pomona.....	9 50	5 50	9 50	5 50
Absecon.....	9 55	5 55	9 55	5 55
Atlantic arrive.....	10 20	10 20	6 25	6 25

**UP TRAINS.**  
Ham. At. Accom. Freight Mail

LEAVE.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Atlantic.....	7 00	1 15	7 00	1 15
Absecon.....	7 15	1 30	7 15	1 30
Pomona.....	7 30	1 45	7 30	1 45
Egg Harbor.....	7 45	2 00	7 45	2 00
Elwood.....	7 50	2 05	7 50	2 05
DaCosta.....	8 00	2 15	8 00	2 15
Hammoncton.....	8 15	2 30	8 15	2 30
Vineland Junction.....	8 30	2 45	8 30	2 45
Winslow.....	8 45	3 00	8 45	3 00
Ancoera.....	8 50	3 05	8 50	3 05
Waterford.....	9 00	3 15	9 00	3 15
Atco.....	9 10	3 25	9 10	3 25
Berlin.....	9 20	3 35	9 20	3 35
White Horse.....	9 30	3 45	9 30	3 45
Ashland.....	9 40	3 55	9 40	3 55
Haddonfield.....	9 50	4 05	9 50	4 05
Cooper's Point.....	10 00	4 15	10 00	4 15
Vine St.....	10 10	4 25	10 10	4 25

**Haddonfield Accommodation.**—Leaves Vine St. 7:00 a.m., 9:15 and 2:00 p.m., 5:00. Haddonfield 7:55 a.m., 11:05, and 6:05 p.m., 6:05, 10:50.

**AL 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 Williamstown trains.—Down Mail train at 9:30 A. M. At Accommodation 5:30 P. M. Up mail at 4:10 P. M. At Accommodation, 6:00 A. M.

**N. J. Southern R. R.**  
Trains connecting with the Camden & Atlantic R. R. will run as follows, commencing MAY 1st, 1878, and continuing until further notice.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
8:00	4:00	1:00	PHILADELPHIA..... 9:35 6:35
7:10	4:10	1:10	ATLANTIC CITY..... 10:32 6:44
9:30	5:30	1:20	WINSLOW JUNCTION..... 8:17 5:25
8:01	5:01	1:30	CHESAPEAKE..... 9:57 6:00
7:49	4:59	1:40	LANDISVILLE..... 10:14 6:12
7:43	4:53	1:50	WHEAT REAP..... 9:18
7:40	4:50	2:00	WHEAT REAP..... 9:18
7:35	4:45	2:10	VINELAND..... 10:30 6:28
7:19	3:59	2:20	POSENYAN..... 10:55 6:53
7:05	3:45	2:30	BRIDGETON..... 11:19 7:04
6:45	2:45	2:40	GREENWICH..... 11:55 7:24
6:35	2:35	2:50	DAVISIDE..... 12:05 7:35
A. M. P. M.		NOON: P. M.	
WM. S. SNEDEN, CHAS. P. McFADDEN,		Gen'l Manager.	Gen'l Ticket Agt.

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Improved Farms and Village lots with good buildings, pleasantly located, in and near the centre of the State.

**For Sale from \$600 to \$3,000**  
In easy instalments.

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

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