

## The Mother of the Chicken.

In some literary societies it is customary at the close of the session to have a "funny night," when all the orations, essays and declamations are humorous, and when some amusing or ridiculous question is set for discussion.

On one such occasion the following speeches, written by a Randolph Macon student, were (in substance) delivered on the question, "Which is the mother of the chicken, the hen that laid the egg, or the one that hatched it?" Messrs. J. and W. on the affirmative; Mr. C. negative.

Mr. J.—Mr. President: This is a very interesting question, sir, concerning fowls' increase. Was specially designed, I think, to show us up as eggers.

But since I'm bid to speak on eggs, I'll not egg-cuse me; I'll egg-speak what I think.

That like begets that which is like is one of nature's laws. And laws of eggs we sure must cite in this exciting game.

The mother of a calf is a cow. That of a woman's a wren. And thus the mother of a chick Must surely be a hen.

Now set a duck on a hen's egg. And, grunting you have luck. Pray, from that egg say, will there come A chicken or a duck?

And if you want a Shanghai chick, Say, gentlemen, I beg. Pray, would you set a Shanghai hen, Or get a Shanghai egg?

Will a Shanghai hen hatch a Shanghai chick From a common egg, I beg? I'll take my chance with a common hen, And a genuine Shanghai egg.

And the Shanghai pullet testifies Whenever she does lay, She cackles at a Shanghai chick Is started on the way.

Then let your hatcher start around, And cack, and cack, and pick; But, sir, the hen that laid the egg Is mother to that chick.

REPLY. Mr. C.—Mr. President: Standing alone, 'gainst two opposed, To answer each in season, Slight answer needs that argument, Which has more rhyme than reason.

But 'gainst his confident result To points alone, I state, And with reserve other points To conclude this debate.

If the mother be the mother, sir, (Let this point now be watched), Is she who sets the egg, or he, Or when the egg is hatched?

If you say when the egg is laid, sir, Get the egg, and your case is gone, For you'd have your hen a mother, sir, Or a chick that never was born.

Or you say when the egg is hatched, sir, Kill the hen, set the egg, and go! You'll have an infant chicken born Whose mother died weeks before.

Again, as to what holy waters may think, You'll find them to be found, That 'tis the soul, outwinking laugh That shows a vagrant mind.

Layers may cackle as long as they please, If it's any gratification, But if they think the chickens are theirs, They've "missed their cackles."

The chicken itself says the hatcher's its ma, The hen herself says so, And if they can't find witnesses, Who are, I ask to know?

Now don't you believe a word that he said, I'll tell you the reason why; When a fellow gets on the lay long side He's almost sure to lie.

Mr. W.—Mr. President and gentlemen: I think I can prove, However I may cack and pick, By grammar and natural history's aid, That the layer is ma to the chick.

The war I mother is feminine, all will allow, Whether in favoring my side or the other; And I say a promise which none will deny, When I say that a male can't be mother.

But, sir, when a turkey-hen setting on eggs Gets raised by some chance of other, 'Tis true that a mother will hatch out a brood, Then, pray, is a mother a mother?

The fish lay their eggs on the shoals near the land. The frogs leave their spawn in the sun. The catfish, 'tis said, lay in the sand, And are hatched out by the sun.

If the hatcher be mother, if that we allow When the hen is in the nest, Then must we admit that our glorious sun Is the mother of all the things on earth.

And bees, and skeeters, and blue-bottled flies, And insects which creep, fly, or run, Are brothers and sisters to hypos and fish, For they are hatched out by the sun.

And then the French put their eggs in a stove. And when the chickens so heat, I suppose we must say, to admit what they came. That the mother of chickens is heat.

I admire to wit and the sharpness displayed In the last speech, as well as the others, But with a caveat and grammar shall stand. Males and neuter can never be mothers.

But pray, we've shown by the record of facts, Males and neuter may both hatch out, Hence mothers and hatchers are different things. And this is our Q. E. D.

REPLY. Mr. C. again—Mr. President: When this question was proposed, sir, I thought that many of you, For I thought it was to discuss About the chicken's mothers.

But now I have thought about it, sir, I find that I am about it, sir, I find more than I know.

Who was it that said that the hen was the mother of the chick? Who ever said that the hen was the mother of the chick? Who ever said that the hen was the mother of the chick?

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'Mid the cold driving rain she hovers her brood, And though claws bleed from frost and from stone, She sturdily looks to provide them their food, For nature declares them her own.

Undaunted by danger, unwearied by toil, With a love that belongs to no other, The mother-love and the mother-care, Is, sure, the best proof of the mother.

## Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 1, 1880.

To-morrow the new refunding bill will be taken up probably for discussion, as that is the day to which it was assigned. The friends of the measure have found a strong argument in its favor from the fact that the Treasury books show Wm. H. Vanderbilt to be the owner of thirty-one millions in four per cent. bonds, twenty million dollars of which he bought at par. As their present market value is 107, Mr. Vanderbilt has already made a profit of one million four hundred thousand dollars by his investment, besides the years interest which is eight hundred thousand dollars more. Mr. Vanderbilt calculates that when the new refunding bill, which provides for a three and a half per cent. bond is passed, the four will not sell for less than 110, and of course the recent advance of the four makes it highly probable that a higher rate of interest can be established.

The fact that Indiana has elected a solid Blaine delegation to the Chicago Convention, and that the Illinois Convention to elect delegates has been postponed to May 19th are dis-appointments to the friends of General Grant, who expected a strong following in the first State and to control the second for early action. The divisions and dissatisfactions in New York and Pennsylvania also tend to indicate that nobody is to be nominated by a boom previous to the National Convention, but must abide by the decision there. Don Cameron is said to be sad over the fact that even his own State objects to his dictating terms to the whole Republican party.

The President's views on the expediency of reaffirming the Monroe doctrine are expected to be made public during the week. The understanding is that he will take very decided grounds. The division among those who support and those who oppose such steps on the part of the President will not be partisan, but it is thought a large majority in Congress will agree with him.

There is a growing distrust of the French scheme for the Panama Canal, and will there may be, for besides the prospect of a French establishment on the Isthmus to threaten our peace, it is discovered that De Lesseps, the French leader in the scheme, is not an engineer at all, and probably Americans who have hastened to give him support will now hasten to retreat on the belief that he is simply a wild cat speculator.

Secretary Sherman has made good his promise of reducing the public debt to below \$2,000,000 before the expiration of his term of office. On the 1st of February, 1880, he was within \$730,000 of his promise, and he has during the last month reduced the debt \$5,000,000, besides paying \$9,000,000 in pensions.

## Our Young Men.

The present way is called "The Age of Show." Our young men are in constant danger of mistaking show for solidity. A building may be showy, but without a solid foundation it is only a question of time as to when it will certainly fall down. This fall will be attended with danger. Show leads to extravagance. If our young men would realize all that happiness, prosperity, and above all, that peace of mind and heart which each one may certainly enjoy, there must be an earnest effort to avoid all extravagance. It is stated at A. T. Stewart that on a meeting one of his clerks at his store with what seemed to be a great gold chain hanging about his breast, he at once dismissed him from his service, advising the youth that all such extravagance only leads to habits that will certainly end in dishonour.

Young men, if you would avoid the sad results of extravagance, then learn to know that all sensible people dislike every appearance of outside show. Gold rings, gold chains, gold tooth-picks, and in a word, all such foolery, only show a vain and unstable mind and heart, a character void of solidity. Besides, the habit of parading jewelry begets in the mind of young men a fondness for trying to surpass each other in the more than useless expenditure of money for articles in no way essential to the evidence of true manliness. The evil grows, and to the extent that it becomes a habit, in the same proportion is a young man considered as one worthy of eminent trust. But while the habit of extravagance is to be condemned, it is not by any means to be understood that carelessness, either as to dress or manner, is to be encouraged. A careless young man cannot be trusted. In the matter of little things, the most exact care is absolutely necessary. It requires only a moment to distinguish the careless youth. On the contrary, it may know at once the careful young man. It is said of a successful merchant in one of our large cities, who wished to engage a boy that out of several hundred replying to his notice his attention was fixed upon a very poor boy. All

the others had entered his office and one by one they had been rejected. This poor boy, the very pattern of neatness, even in the plainness and simplicity of his dress, on passing from the door of the office to the desk of the employer, observed a nail lying on the floor. He stopped and timidly picking up the nail, brought it and quietly, yet politely, laid it on the employer's desk. That boy exhibited a characteristic of what constitutes a careful business man. Having been engaged as an errand boy, that youth rose rapidly in the estimation of all who knew him as a young man of sterling worth and unflinching integrity. His success in one of the largest mercantile houses of this country may be said to center in this habit of being careful to notice little things.

It may seem almost superfluous to speak of extravagance in connection with the abominable habit of gambling. The first bet won is the sure precursor of ruin. No habit grows more rapidly and more certainly leads directly to ruin than the most hopeful young man. No business man can put confidence in any young man known to gamble, simply because no habit is more intimately connected with idleness, restlessness and all the horrible vices that yearly and hourly drag our youth into the loathsome pit of destruction. Drinking, lying and family stealing, burglary and murder, are the companion vices of gambling.

Young men, if you value life, happiness and the good of society, to say nothing of all your hopes of happiness in a better world, think on these things. You may make your life sublime. Do not hesitate to cast in your lot with the noble, the pure and the good. Let your motto ever be:

"Lives of good men all remind us, We may make our lives sublime, And depart, gaily, leave behind us, Footprints on the sands of time." S. T. Y.

## Graveyard Literature.

From time to time, in the columns of newspapers or on the pages of magazines, we meet with quaint epitaphs, contributed by some rumbler among the graves of old cemeteries, and read them as curiosities of graveyard literature. They are curious to us, only because we see them separated from what gives them solemnity. We read them surrounded by the circumstances of modern life, we sit in an easy chair or recline at ease upon a sofa, a soft carpet covers the floor, the room is lighted by brightly burning lamps and heated by warm air ascending from the hidden furnace. Upon the walls hang pictures of lovely landscapes and portraits of gentle faces, and sounds of mirth and pleasure fall upon our ear. In such a place we read these epitaphs along with stories and poems which go to make up a paper or magazine, and enjoy a laugh while we wonder at the taste that could appreciate them to the purpose for which they were intended.

But he who would interpret these epitaphs aright must seek them in the place where they first appear. My own experience leads me to make this suggestion, and what I did any one may do on visiting an old New England town. In the afternoon of an early autumn day I wandered down the long main street of a village lying on the east banks of the Connecticut river until at a little distance I could see the resting place of those whose life's race had been run and finished in that very town. Crossing a common I came to the open gateway of the cemetery, and passing within it, found myself immediately among the grave, whose headstones of white marble bore familiar names and inscriptions quite in accordance with modern ideas of propriety. These contained the material remains of those who had been resting from their labors but a short time. Next I came upon a row of white marble slabs but less and less bright as I walked on, going from this to the preceding generation and to the one beyond. Here among others I noted these epitaphs: "But I have read them I had been some time among the graves, communing with the dead, and was myself carried back two generations. The first was, with a little alteration, the familiar lines of Johnson but minus quotation marks:

"Underneath this stone doth lie A much virtue as could die Which when alive did vigor give To as much beauty as could live." Turning from this another greeted my eyes with, "Dry up your tears," but I read no further. A low steps brought me to these words:

"Friends and physicians could not save My mortal body from the grave," and on a neighbouring stone I read, "Death is a debt to nature due Which I have paid and so must you."

One who passed away about the same time says to the living:

"You all must die, unknown how soon, Your end is mine, may yet be soon, This earth your bed will shortly be, Prepare for death and follow me."

Leaving these graves my eye fell upon a small stone almost entirely hidden by a large juniper bush, under which with much difficulty I crawled on hands and knees to see what inscription the stone bore. The lines were, "A lovely young employ'd at school And never met out a play; By a little hardi root And a little mortal breath away."

Regaining my feet I directed my steps toward a neglected corner of the yard in which were the graves of some of the earliest settlers in the town. Here were old stones, not of marble but of slate, decorated with strange figures, and of rough sandstone, and many graves were unmarked, while all alike were overgrown with thorns and briars and uncared grass. On a broken stone resembling in appearance the common mill-stone I deciphered these lines:

"Here lies one who On life's threads cut under she was struck dead by a clap of thunder."

These words called forth no laughter from me nor did they provoke even a smile, so completely I was possessed by the influence of the place. The sun was sinking below the horizon formed by the line of blue hills, the air was still, no sound save my own footfall disturbed the quiet of the scene, and silently I withdrew from the place of graves. My thoughts were with the past and even after I had left the common behind and had entered the shades of the living the sound of my own voice sounded strange to me.

## Strikes Once More.

From the New York Tribune.

"Striking" begins to assume a new phase. Gradually but surely there seems to be a tendency to transfer the boot to the other leg. Capital is losing its timidity, and exhibiting some faint notions of its power. The piano manufacturers in New York, for instance, have pre-empted an almost undivided front, for the very first time, and exhibited something like a willingness to stand by each other. They are making common cause with one manufacturer. Forty of them say that unless Messrs. Steinway & Sons' men go to work by a day certain and indicated, that is within a fortnight, they will themselves close their own doors and stop production altogether.

We have been a great while coming to this point. Over and over again the case has been clearly stated to capitalists and producers. They have uniformly astonished everybody by failing to see that their only safety against perpetual embarrassment was in standing by each other, and in putting their chances together. Why they did not see this, and co-operate as their employees were co-operating against them, is an interesting question. Softness, which is always shortsighted, was probably at the bottom of their reluctance. Those who had been rivals in the days of prosperity, feasted to be friends in the days of adversity.

We hear of strikes all over the country. The moment business looks up a little, the demand for higher wages begins. Nothing is thought of the months upon months during which the employer has kept his works running at a daily loss which was in fact a heavy mortgage upon his enterprise, and likely to swallow up the profits of more prosperous times, should they come. All this is merely playing upon the fears of capital, and it is mortifying to find that the game so often succeeds. Just now employers are exhibiting more pluck, in many instances, than usual, whether it is inspired by desperation or the instinct of self-preservation.

## LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

### CHAPTER IV.

Supplement to an act entitled "An act respecting appeals from justices' courts," approved April 1, 1871, first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of the act to which this is a supplement, which reads as follows:

"1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all appeals from justices' courts to the court of common pleas of any county in this state, shall be put on the list for trial at the first term to which the same shall be appealed, unless the appeal shall have been taken within five days prior to the beginning of such term, and then at the next term thereafter," be and the same is hereby amended, so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all appeals from justices' courts to the court of common pleas of any county in this state shall be put on the list for trial at the first term to which the same shall be appealed; provided, however, that if said appeal is taken within five days prior to the beginning of such term, and if the papers are not filed with the clerk of said court three days prior to the beginning of such term, then, and in that case, said appeal to be put on the list for trial at the next term thereafter.

2. And be it enacted, That all votes on parts of acts, consistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 5, 1880.

### CHAPTER VI.

A further supplement to the act entitled "An act respecting the orphan's court, and relating to the powers and duties of the ordinary and the orphan's court and surrogates," approved March the twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section twenty-nine of the act hereby amended, which section is in the words following, to wit:

"29. And be it enacted, That if any person not resident within this state shall depart, or shall have heretofore departed this life, possessed of personal property or choses in action within, or the evidence of which shall be in the

hands of any person resident within this state, and the executor and administrators of such decedent shall neglect, or shall have neglected for the space of sixty days after his death, to make application in this state for letters testamentary or of administration upon or in respect to such decedent's estate, any person alleging himself or herself to have any debt or legal claim against such decedent, which, by the laws of this state, survives against the personal representatives of parties deceased, may make application to the surrogate of the county wherein said personal property, choses in action, or evidence thereof are situated, and on proof to his satisfaction of the matter herein stated, said surrogate shall issue letters of administration upon the estate of such decedent to some other person to be selected by him, either cum testamento annexo or otherwise, as the circumstances of the case may require, taking bond for the faithful performance of the duties of such administrator, as in other cases required by law," be amended so as to read as follows:

29. And be it enacted, That if any person not resident within this state shall depart, or shall have heretofore departed this life, possessed of personal property or choses in action within, or the evidence of which shall be in the hands of any person resident within this state, and such decedent died or shall die, seized of any real estate, or any interest therein, within this state, and the executor or administrators of such decedent shall neglect, or shall have neglected for the space of sixty days after the death of such decedent, to make application in this state for letters testamentary or of administration upon or in respect to such decedent's estate, any person alleging himself or herself to have any debt or legal claim against such decedent, which, by the laws of this state, survives against the personal representatives of parties deceased may make application to the surrogate of the county in which such real estate or interest therein, choses in action or evidence thereof, or personal estate are situated, and on proof to his satisfaction of the matters herein stated, said surrogate shall issue letters of administration upon the estate of such decedent to some person to be selected by him, either cum testamento annexo, or otherwise, as the circumstances of the case may require, taking bond for the faithful performance of the duties of such administrator, as in other cases required by law.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 9, 1880.

## An Ordinance to Regulate the Sale of Spirituous, Vinous, Malt and Fermented Liquors.

Passed February 23d, 1880.

Sec. 1st. Be it ordained by the Town of Hammonton in Council assembled; That it shall not be lawful to sell within the Town of Hammonton any rum, gin, brandy, whiskey, cider, spirits, or other ardent spirits, or any other liquid of which distilled spirits shall form a component part; or any ale, stout, beer, or any wine, or thegin, or other fermented liquors except in quantities not less than one gallon, and then not to be drunk on or about the premises where sold, without a license for that purpose first had and obtained from the Council of said Town.

Sec. 2d. That an person violating the provisions of the foregoing section of this ordinance by selling or permitting to be sold on or about his, her or their premises in said Town any of the aforesaid liquors in quantities less than one gallon, or permitting any of said liquors on or about his, her or their premises, when sold by the gallon or large quantities, without a proper license as aforesaid, shall forfeit and pay for every such offense the sum of ten dollars, to be recovered by action of debt with costs, by any person who shall sue for the same before the Justice of the Peace of said town, one-half of said penalty to go to the prosecutor and the other half to the Poor fund of said town. The execution issued upon any judgment under this ordinance, shall be against the goods and chattels and body of the defendant and in default of sufficient goods and chattels to make up such debt and cost, it shall be the duty of the Constable serving such execution to arrest the defendant and place him or her in the Town Prison, and there safely keep him or her ten days, for each penalty; for which judgment shall have been rendered against him or her as aforesaid, unless such judgment and costs are sooner satisfied.

Sec. 3d. Each license shall specify the place where, time when, and kind or kinds of liquor permitted to be sold by the person to whom it is granted, which license may be granted at any regular or special meeting of the Council, and shall be signed by the Chairman and attested by the Clerk, and the person so licensed shall pay to the said Clerk on or before receiving the same, such sum as the Council shall determine, and the same shall be immediately paid to the Town Treasurer, who shall credit the same to the Town fund of the town.

Sec. 4th. That the Ordinance entitled "An ordinance to regulate the sale of intoxicating liquors," passed July 30th, 1866, is hereby repealed.

Sec. 5th. That this act shall take effect immediately.

D. L. POTTER, Chairman of Council.

Attest, A. J. SMITH, Town Clerk.

Hammonton, Feb. 28th, 1880.

The March number of Lippincott's Magazine opens with an illustrated paper, "The Lakes of Minnesota." This is followed by "Vacations Illustrated," "Adam and Eve," "Old and New Posen," "A Mother's Vision," "A Morning after Storm," "At the Foot of the Sierra," "Decorative Art and its Dogmas," "Playing a Part," "Hail and Farewell," "The American Suet, with Maps," "The U. Matter," "Mark and Penryroyal," Monthly Gospel, and Literature of the Day. Not one article in the magazine but is full of interest, and the illustrations are fine and numerous.

"Buddhism and Christianity Face to Face," or an Oral discussion between a Buddhist Priest and an English Clergyman, held at Patana, Ceylon, with an Introduction and Annotation, by J. M. Peebles, M. D., is a little book of 100 pages, that will interest many, and in which can be obtained a very good idea of Buddhism. Goby & Rich, Publishers, Boston, Mass.











"WELL, both,  
 she was the laziest little woman  
 I ever knew, and the most amiable."  
 "How could I tell how my erring spirit  
 Could be subdued by one so lazy.  
 To money-labors addicted,  
 To use all else exceeding loath,  
 Asked which of two things she preferred,  
 She only murmured, "both!"  
 It is no paradox to say so  
 Her every movement was repose;  
 As on a summer day the ocean  
 Slumbers, the while to clouds and flows  
 The wind waves drift fire; her nature  
 That of the parthen, not the sloth.  
 I asked her once which she resembled,  
 She only murmured, "both!"  
 Her person—well, was simply perfect,  
 Matching the graces of her mind;  
 To perfect face and form she added  
 A keen perception, taste refined.  
 But when I challenged her to tell me,  
 What I knew not myself in truth,  
 Whether her wit or beauty charmed me,  
 She only murmured, "both!"  
 Provoked at last at never hitting  
 This lazy little woman's point,  
 I cannot her armor, and discovered  
 A happy thirteenth open joint—  
 In consequence I asked her, knowing  
 Her word was binding as an oath,  
 "Shall Love or friendship be our theme."  
 She smiled, and murmured, "both!"  
 —William Young, in Appleton's Journal.

## LEARNING A LESSON.

## CHAPTER I.

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**POND'S EXTRACT.**  
*Relieves Inflammation, Controls all Hemorrhages, Acute and Chronic, Discharge and Mucous.*

**The Wonder of Healing.**

**HEYWOOD SMITH, M. D., M. R. C. P., F. R. C., &c., &c.**, of the Hospital for Women, 10, John Square, London, writing to "The Lancet," under date of August 23, 1870, says: "POND'S EXTRACT is a good preparation. I have used it for some time (ten to fifteen minutes) with marked benefit in cases of passive uterine hemorrhage."

**POND'S EXTRACT.**  
THE VEGETABLE PAIN DESTROYER.

**DR. ARTHUR GUINNESS, F.R.C.S.**, of England, says: "I have prescribed POND'S EXTRACT for Hemorrhoids of different kinds, for Hemorrhoids, and for affections of the eyes, and also in Rheumatic inflammation swelling of the joints, with great success."—*Also supported by the following able physical claims:*

**POND'S EXTRACT.**  
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**DR. HERRING,** a physician of national reputation, says: "This medicine combines the virtues of Acetone and Ammonia, and contains a tonic property which renders it immensely superior to both."

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A RENOWNED MEDICINE.

**DR. A. E. SUMNER,** of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes the Medical Times: "Out of 120 cases of Pterygia (Pteridiosis) (Chloasma) of the eye, 130 cases were cured by POND'S EXTRACT."

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POND'S EXTRACTS are sold only in bottles with the name blown in the glass, and our landscape trade-mark on buff wrapper.

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**TERRIBLE SUFFERING.**  
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are developed. And because the blood is poisoned with the poisons that should have been expelled naturally.

**KIDNEY-WORT**  
will remove the healthy action and all their destroying evils will be cured. It produces the most perfect health and vigor. Cut-Offs, "Bloods" have no more to the number. Take it without delay. It is the only medicine.

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and a NEW  
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# H. T. HELMBOLD'S

COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT

# BUCHU.

PHARMACEUTICAL.

A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES OF THE

Bladder and Kidneys

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exercise or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thought, of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system which

Helmbold's Buchu DOESN'T IN EVERY CASE.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU IS UNEQUALLED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, in

Rheumatism, Spermatorrhoea, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Constipation, Aches and Pains.

General Debility, Kidney Diseases, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Epilepsy, Head Troubles, Paralysis, General Ill Health,

Spinal Diseases, Nervous Complaints, Sciatica, Deafness, Lumbago, Decline, Catarrh, Female Compl'ts.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Diarrhoea, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offspring of Dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU INVIGORATES THE STOMACH,

And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE \$1 PER BOTTLE, Or 6 Bottles for \$5.

Delivered to any address free from observation.

"Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling. Competent Physicians attend to correspondence. All letters should be addressed to

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist & Chemist Philadelphia, Pa.

CAUTION!

See that the private Proprietary Stamp is on each bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

# GROCERIES!!

H. M. Trowbridge

will hereafter keep a well assorted stock of Groceries—Sugars, Tea and Coffee, Spices, Dried Fruits and Canned Goods, Flour, Soap, Molasses and Syrup, Butter, Lard, Pork, Salt Fish, Brooms &c.

# DRY GOODS!

I shall continue my usual full assortment of Dress Goods, Cassimeres, Plaids, Alpaca, Prints, Muslins, Jeans, Sheetings and Shirtings, Flannels, Tickings, Hosiery, Gloves, Edgings, Threads of all kinds, Buttons, Zephyrs, Pocket Books, Stationery &c.

# CLOTHING!

Also a good stock of Ready Made Clothing,

Coats, Pants and Vests.

All which will be sold for Cash, and at the lowest Market Prices.

HAMMONTON, N. J. April 21st, 1879.

IT IS SAID THAT

500,000 PERSONS

Witnessed the Grant Reception in Philadelphia.

WE WOULD LIKE ALL THE

MEN & BOYS TO CALL AT OAK HALL

Immediately and Equip Themselves for the

# COLD WAVES OF 1880.

The Singularly Small Prices we started the Annual Winter Sales with, have stirred all the stores to do their best. But we eclipsed them all and they know it and the People see it, too.

These are the Prices for Our Own Carefully Manufactured Goods, not bought in the New York Wholesale stores.

A few left of the \$30 Fine Overcoats, reduced to.....\$20 00  
Royal Reversible Plaid Pants, sold everywhere at \$25 (Full length Colors and Woven Hacks). Our Price..... 18 00  
Next Grade..... 14 50  
Extra Sizes in Blue and Brown Worthington Overcoats..... 12 00  
Next Grade..... 10 00  
A Good Strong Serviceable Club Bound Overcoat..... 8 50  
Everyday Working Overcoat..... 5 00  
Men's All Wool Suits..... 10 00  
The "Affair," D. B. Suits for Business and Dress..... 12 00  
Extra Quality "Sawyer" Suitings..... 15 00  
The Finest of Cassimeres Suits..... 20 00  
Dress Suits of Best Imported Cloth reduced to..... 25 00  
Men's Everyday Pants..... 1 50  
All-Week Business and Dress Pants..... 7 50  
Extra Fine Dress Pantalones, formerly \$10, now..... 5 00  
Genuine Harris Cassimeres Pants..... 5 00  
The Very Latest Styles in Children's Overcoats..... 3 00  
The Double-Shouldered Cape Royal Reversible Back Overcoats..... 5 00  
The Nicest Little Boys' Overcoats Oak Hall ever produced  
Children's Suits as low as..... 3 50  
Higher Grades and More Elaborately Trimmed Suits..... 5 00  
A Great Specialty in Boys' and Youths' Pants..... 2 50

# Wanamaker & Brown,

Oak Hall, S. E. Corner Sixth and Market, St. PHILADELPHIA.

The Largest Clothing House in America.

DR. H. J. DOUCET MAY BE

consulted at his office, 1203 GREEN Street, Philadelphia, Pa., by letter, on all Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Nervous Debility, Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Blood, Eruptions, Tetters, Syphilis, etc. Eminent, Piles, and cancers cured without the use of the knife. The treatment is bloodless, painless and successful. 32, 1 y.

Trees!! Trees!! Trees!!

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

Call and examine my stock.

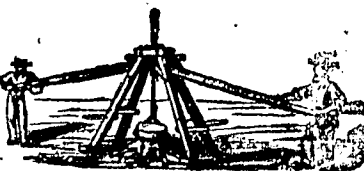
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IMMEDIATE RELIEF WARRANTED. PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED. Now exclusively used by all celebrated Physicians of Europe and America, as a simple, harmless and reliable remedy in all such conditions. The highest Medical Academy of Paris reports ninety cures out of one hundred cases within three days. Secret—The only dissolve of the poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. \$1 a Box. 84c Boxes for 4. Sent by Mail, on receipt of price. IMPORTED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Address

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# PIONEER STUMP PULLER

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

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

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

For particulars send for circular. G. W. PRESSEY, or J. M. S.

# Insurance.

CUMBERLAND MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Comp ny. BRIDGETON, N. J.

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

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

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

One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

# The Losses by Lightning.

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

BENJAMIN SHEPPARD, President.

HENRY B. LUPTON, Secretary,

AGENTS & SURVEYORS.

GEO. W. PRESSEY, Hammonton, N. J.

GEO. W. SAWYER, Tuckerton, N. J.

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

# MILLVILLE

Mutual Marine and Fire

INSURANCE CO.

Millville, N. J.

Assets January 1st, 1880

PREMIUM NOTES, \$808,240.00.

CASH ASSETS, 156,478.85.

TOTAL ASSETS, \$964,718.85.

LIABILITIES, including re-

insurance reserve, \$117,915.77.

Insured effected on Farm Buildings and other property against loss by

Fire and Lightning,

at lowest rates for one, three or ten years.

VESSELS, Cargoes and Freight, written on liberal form of policies, without restrictions as to port, use, or registered tonnage.

—LOSSES—

Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

N. STRATTON, President.

F. L. MULFORD, Sec'y

H. E. BOWLES, M. D., Agent.

HAMMONTON, N. J.

FOR SALE CHEAP!

HORSE and CARRIAGE,

—AND—

1 Pressey's Stump Puller.

The Horse is well known as a good gentle carriage and farm horse in good order.

Inquire of JAMES SIBLEY.

MAIN ROAD.

Hammonton, N. J., Jan. 23d, 1880.

# London Nursery.

JAPANESE PERSIMMON TREES 4 ft. to 6 ft. in 12 choicest kinds. Dried specimens of fruit received last season from Japan, would show from a from the tree, have weighed 16 ozs. with the flavor of a rich Smyrna fig.

Should these, like the shrubs and Superb evergreens introduced from Japan, prove hardy as authorities have already pronounced them to be, we may look forward to this instance to an acquisition of the highest commercial importance as a fruit and tree of great magnitude.

# NEW PEAR.

Triomphe de Lyons, a late variety whose fruit is the largest known.

Also large general stock of fruit, shade, rare evergreens, shrubs, hedge, budding, and greenhouse plants, all of which will be sold at about half price by

J. R. TON,

Hammonton, N. J.

# Railroads.

Camden & Atlantic R. R.

Winter Arrangement.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.	H. A.	A. A.	M.	F.	S. A.
Philadelphia.....	6 10	4 00	8 00	6 00	8 08
Cooper's Point.....	6 12	4 02	8 02	6 02	8 10
Penn. R. R. Junc.....	6 14	4 04	8 04	6 04	8 12
Haddonfield.....	6 16	4 06	8 06	6 06	8 14
Ashtand.....	6 18	4 08	8 08	6 08	8 16
Kirkwood.....	6 20	4 10	8 10	6 10	8 18
Atco.....	6 22	4 12	8 12	6 12	8 20
Waterford.....	6 24	4 14	8 14	6 14	8 22
Accora.....	6 26	4 16	8 16	6 16	8 24
Winlow Junc.....	6 28	4 18	8 18	6 18	8 26
Hammonton.....	6 30	4 20	8 20	6 20	8 28
Da Costa.....	6 32	4 22	8 22	6 22	8 30
Elwood.....	6 34	4 24	8 24	6 24	8 32
Egg Harbor.....	6 36	4 26	8 26	6 26	8 34
Pomona.....	6 38	4 28	8 28	6 28	8 36
Absecon.....	6 40	4 30	8 30	6 30	8 38
Atlantic.....	6 42	4 32	8 32	6 32	8 40
May's Landing.....	6 44	4 34	8 34	6 34	8 42

UP TRAINS.

Stations.	H. A.	A. A.	M.	F.	S. A.
Philadelphia.....	7 10	5 20	5 54	7 20	6 09
Cooper's Point.....	7 12	5 22	5 56	7 22	6 11
Penn. R. R. Junc.....	7 14	5 24	5 58	7 24	6 13
Haddonfield.....	7 16	5 26	5 60	7 26	6 15
Ashtand.....	7 18	5 28	5 62	7 28	6 17
Kirkwood.....	7 20	5 30	5 64	7 30	6 19
Berlin.....	7 22	5 32	5 66	7 32	6 21
Atco.....	7 24	5 34	5 68	7 34	6 23
Waterford.....	7 26	5 36	5 70	7 36	6 25
Accora.....	7 28	5 38	5 72	7 38	6 27
Winlow Junc.....	7 30	5 40	5 74	7 40	6 29
Hammonton.....	7 32	5 42	5 76	7 42	6 31
Da Costa.....	7 34	5 44	5 78	7 44	6 33
Elwood.....	7 36	5 46	5 80	7 46	6 35
Egg Harbor.....	7 38	5 48	5 82	7 48	6 37
Pomona.....	7 40	5 50	5 84	7 50	6 39
Absecon.....	7 42	5 52	5 86	7 52	6 41
Atlantic.....	7 44	5 54	5 88	7 54	6 43
May's Landing.....	7 46	5 56	5 90	7 56	6 45

Express train leaves Philadelphia at 3:15 stopping at Hammonton, 4:21, Egg Harbor City 4:40, Absecon 4:57 and arriving in Atlantic City at 5:00. Returning leave Atlantic City at 5:00, Absecon 5:15, Egg Harbor City 5:33, Hammonton 5:50, arriving at Philadelphia at 5:50.

\$7.75 Month's fares (including meals and baggage) out and back.

Subscribe for the S. J. REPUBLICAN

# MUST!

Above product, the "MUST" is the pure unadulterated juice of the grape, leaves the press, and equivalent to this delicious fruit in liquid form. Possessing no alcoholic properties, it is invaluable to Invalids, Temperance people, and Churches for various purposes. "Our" MUST must not be mistaken for other so-called inferior wines, as it is not bottled and hermetically sealed to keep it from spoiling. The only "Process" necessary to it is to permanently stop fermentation, which naturally must result in the juice becoming as it grew.

The undersigned are now disposing of their new stock prepared from their own grape crop, and warrant that it will keep without special care.

# PRICE

Per case of one doz. bottles \$8.00

Per gallon 3.00.

Orders should be sent direct to

William & J. Henry Woisfeffer,

Chief at Grape Vineyards,

Egg Harbor City

Atlantic County, N. J.

Terms, C. O. D.

Agricultural Insurance Company,

OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Cash Capital, \$200,000.00

Reinsurance Reserve, \$25,000.00

Surplus over all liabilities, \$1,153,881

Net Assets, \$1,153,881.75

Insures Nothing More Hazardous than

RESIDENCES & FARM PROPERTY.

D. C. BROWN, Agent, Watertown, New York.

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Vegetables in Season.

Our wagon runs through the town on Wednesdays and Saturdays