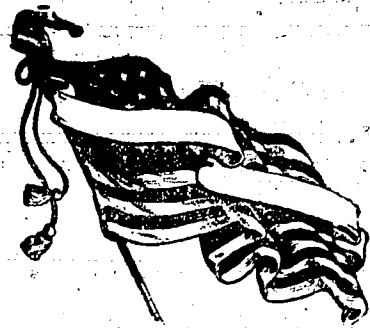


South-Jersey

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



Republican

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Hammonton, N. J., Saturday, March 23, 1878.

Five Cents per Copy

Little Willie and Drunken Jim.

BY WM. H. HOPPING.

The flickering lights along the streets
Of a country town are dim,
And their feeble rays the gloomy night
Make darker seem to the wanderer's sight,
And the sight of drunken Jim.

A father and child from an open door
Are peering into the gloom;
The fumes of tobacco, whisky and gin,
And shouts and laughter come from within
The foul, ill-lighted room.

The door is closed and the half-dazed man
Moves on through the cheerless night;
He staggers and stumbles along the street
In the face of the wind and stifling heat,
With the boy who sobs with fright.

But, awaying and bending before the blast,
Now halting, then reeling along,
He heeds not the sting of the icy gale,
Nor the sound of the poor child's pitiful wail
That blends with the wild wind's song.

Like the sound of a voice that comes from afar,
He hears the little one's cry:
But "Papa, come home; I'm cold--so cold!"
And oh, so tired!" his memory will hold
To comfort him by and by.

Yet still through the gloom he staggers along;
His brain whirling 'round and 'round;
The lights of the town have faded from sight,
And Jim and the child are lost in the night,
In the fields that the village bound.

"Oh, papa, why can't we go back to our home?"
Cries the child, grown cold and faint;
"Can't you speak to me, papa, and tell me why
We don't go to mamma? I know she'll cry,
Is the poor child's ceaseless plaint.

Now, down in the mud lies drunken Jim;
On his upturned face the rain
Beats fast, with the tears of the child, who tries
To waken the sleeper, and vainly cries
"Oh, papa!" again and again.

But the beating rain does more than the boy,
And consciousness returns
To the aching brain of fallen Jim,
Who, prone on the ground, the outlines dim
Of the mourning child discerns.

"Oh, papa, wake up and take me home,"
Falls on the inebriate ear;
"Oh, take me home to mamma and bed,
For mamma will hold her Willie's head--
Oh, papa, why don't you hear?"

With a bound he stood on his feet once more,
A terrible fear in his heart;
He raised the child from the damp, cold ground
And swift through the darkness so profound
He rushed, with that fear in his heart.

The years have come, and one by one,
Into the past have fled,
And Jim is an honored man once more!
But his heart will ever be heavy and sore
As he thinks of Willie--dead.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 18, 1878.

Organs and friends of the exclusive gold standard in our monetary system are, as might have been expected, decidedly uncompromising towards Secretary Evans in their comments on his circular letter to our foreign representatives, instructing them as to their course to influence an early meeting of the international conference provided for under the remonetization act. His offense is in the statement made, substantiated, that the heavy vote in favor of remonetization must be accepted as definitely fixing the policy of the government in favor of the double standard. It is claimed that Mr. Evans has gone out of his way to maliciously endorse as a permanent feature of our future fiscal system, what can only be regarded as an experiment; that it was with precisely that understanding many voted for remonetization; and that they will feel themselves grievously misrepresented by his gratuitous assumption. It is claimed that Mr. Evans has, by his uncalculated statement, discredited, as far as possible, all the moral effects of the Presidential veto abroad, where we were ready in need of every aid to correct a wide spread apprehension that the silver bill was only the first step deliberately taken in favor of repudiation. But under the steady decline of gold and the appreciation of government securities at home, such reasonings will have little force.

It is now generally conceded that it was not the conviction of Anderson that took Judge Leonard away from this city, nor the fate of certain kidnapped Florida sons of Ham that took him to Cuba, as has been reported; but that he visited that Island to see a young Cuban lady who captured his heart last winter in New Orleans. The story goes that the parents of the girl disapproved of the attachment, took her to Cuba and isolated her inland to stop all communication and to induce forgetfulness. From the despondent tone of a letter said to have been received by a friend in this city, it would seem he succeeded in finding his lady but not in overcoming the objections of the parents. There is just enough of romantic uncertainty about the matter and the sad termination of life in Havana to have excited the sympathy of all and to have made the matter a leading topic of conversation in feminine circles.

The "hard times" seems to have so far overcome the alleged National repugnance to an income tax that its enactment is regarded as almost certainly assured. The bill agreed to by the House Ways and Means Committee exempts all incomes less than \$2,000, from that

up to \$5,000 the rate of taxation is fixed at 2 per cent; up to \$10,000 3; and on all amounts above the latter figures, 4 per cent.

It is confidently claimed that the Committee of tariff adjusters will be able to report its bill by next Friday. Wood denies that the large falling off in government receipts is justly attributable to his efforts at tariff revision as asserted by Secretary Sherman and others equally well informed. On the contrary he indulges in the most sanguinary predictions as to the plethora of the revenues to result from the adoption of his bill. But Wood's reputation as a statesman of broad views and large attainments, never was so great as to lead to an unhesitating acceptance of his prophecies on subjects of political economy; and in the absence of any other cause to account for the deficiencies of the present fiscal year as compared with those of the last, Sherman's views are those of a large majority outside of Democratic partisanship in Congress.

Mr. Blaine is vigorously backed by his associates in the position taken in opposition to the payment of the fisheries award; and is able to substantiate the intimations as to the imposition on us of *Ma Del Fasse* as third referee by artifice and stratagem on the part of John Bull, our Canadian cousins need hardly expect payment till they agree to give us a receipt in full.

The President's veto of the bill for authorizing an extra session of court for the trial of alleged timber thieves was generally approved by all, save the latter and their friends in Congress, because it was held to have been a most transparent scheme to secure their acquittal. But judging from what is heard here, he has more than neutralized all he has effected by "conciliation" in certain sections of the South, because he refused to become virtually a *particeps criminis* to this business of robbing the Government; and should he dare attempt to execute the laws against the murderers of our revenue officers in South Carolina and States further South, he need expect little but denunciation and abuse from his pacified "erring brother."

MAXWELL.

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Mar. 18, 1878.

The ousting of President Hayes is so often referred to and spoken of by a number of news papers which affect to be greatly concerned for the national prosperity, is certainly surprising. Every prominent Senator and member here who has been approached on the subject knows that all such schemes are utterly futile; and yet the great mass of men are not so intelligent as to be able to recognize their futility, nor to appreciate the consequences of an avowed act in that direction. There are however, it is true, Republicans who from disappointment, would be glad to see Mr. Hayes ejected, but I doubt if the boldest of them would have the courage to espouse, openly, the cause of the conspirators. At any rate, not many of them are so desperate and reckless as to do so; while a large majority of the Democracy would be decidedly opposed to the enterprise.

Hostility to Hayes administration is however rapidly on the increase in the Senate and recent nominations have not tended to ally it. Many of the men selected for office lately are very objectionable to Republicans, and Mr. Hayes continues to make his own choice regardless of party, and several small fights are on hand. Two words spoken by Mr. Hayes on the steps of the Capitol one year ago have not been forgotten when in his inaugural address he asked the attention of the public to the paramount necessity of reform in our Civil Service--a reform not merely as to official abuses and practices of so called official patronage which have come to have the sanction of usage in the several departments of our Government, but a change in the system of appointment itself; a reform that shall be thoroughly, radical and complete--a return to principles and practices of the founders of the Government. They meant that the officer should be secure in his term of office as long as his personal character remained unimpaired and performance of his duties satisfactory. They held that appointments to office were not to be made or expected merely on the nomination of members of Congress as being entitled in any respect to the control of such appointments, carpet-bagmen, it has thought, would be exterminated.

Of the large number of appointments which have been made within the last two or three months none has excited more bad feeling within the Departments here, than that of R. M. Reynolds, late of Iowa but a professional carpet-bag officer seeker and office holder in Alabama. He is backed by Secretary McCrary who lived next-door to him before the war in the prolific town of Keokuk where Mr. Reynolds worked on a saddler's bench and taught school as a side occupation. The first auditorship of the Treasury Department has been occupied by its present incumbent for nearly a quarter of a century who has performed his duties during the entire time faithfully and satisfactorily to all concerned, yet he has been asked to step down and out to leave room for an adventurer. Mr. McCrary has for a long time urged this appointment, mainly upon the

hypothesis that he was a Southern lawyer of eminent and legal abilities and large practice. The Alabama Republicans are indignant at the promotion of a man who never aided them in their political contest, and who, it is found, has obtained his claim to be recognized as a lawyer only upon a recent complimentary admission to the bar, that he never had been intrusted with a brief and never practiced before any court.

An other instance of the beauties of the civil service reform as carried out by the administration is the removal of Mrs. E. E. Smith the widow of a union soldier who has for six years acceptably discharged the duties of post-mistress of Sterling Illinois--Congressman Burchard has his hand in the move, and who is anxious to reward a political friend in the person of J. M. Patterson--Mr. Patterson has failed as a banker, was everybody, and has no right to claim for that office while Mrs. Smith stands A 1 on the books of the Post-office department, Mrs. Smith is here and it is certain that she will not surrender except after a most severe fight.

The rules of civil service have been practiced in the appointment of the Fir Comptroller ever since the office was established. An outsider wholly ignorant of the duties to be performed, has recently been appointed to and now holds that office, while the Assistant Comptroller, a highly deserving and esteemed man, and who at the death of the Comptroller had a right to the office, has been entirely ignored.

The Committee on Banking and Currency to-day directed Mr. Hartsell to report a bill for the issue of silver certificates from \$10 upwards for all silver bullion, counting the bullion at its equivalent in silver coin dollars, less cost of mintage and transportation to points where the certificates are redeemable. The deposit is to be made and the certificates issued at any mint or assay office to be redeemable in silver coin or bullion at San Francisco, where certificates were issued west of Rocky Mountains and New York where issued east. These certificates are to be legal tender for all public dues.

The House committee on reform in the civil service, by a vote of a majority of its members to-day agreed to make a report favoring the abolition of the office of the Doorkeeper, and vesting its duties in the Sergeant-at-arms. The latter is to deputy, who is to have charge of the floor. The members of the committee decline to make public how the patronage is to be distributed.

The arrival of the first lot of silver dollars at the Treasury here attracted a large crowd of admirers. The pleasure however of meeting their long lost friend was somewhat dampened when it was found that "greenbacks," were refused in exchange, and that the "Jaddies" were purchasable in gold only. The Secretary holds that to pay out silver for greenbacks would be in violation of the law which fixes the period of redemption for the 1st of Jan. 1879, and that redemption now is impossible, there not being enough coin in the Treasury to commence. The Secretary further stated to-day that he does not know how long he will keep the order forbidding the selling of silver for greenbacks in force. It may be a long time, and perhaps a short one. That is, he said, a matter depending on contingencies.

We copy the following letter from the *Malden (Mass.) Mirror*. It is so full of interest, that we think our readers will excuse us for taking so much room for it. The writer and his family spent the winter here, and returned but a few days ago. He was highly delighted with his sojourn here.

Hammonton.

HAMMONTON, N. J., Feb. 23, 1878.

MR. EDITOR:--As it has become the fashion for persons suffering from lung or throat trouble to "go south" for the winter, perhaps a word about South Jersey may interest some of your readers. I presume Florida is best represented by patrons of the *Mirror*, but among the dwellers and visitors here from the States north, I failed to hear of any from Malden, Cambridge, Somerville and some other towns in the vicinity of the "Hub" are well represented among the permanent settlers, as also many from the western part of the State. Desiring to test the question as to the benefit of a change of climate for weak lungs, we consulted with friends who had tried various localities, and came to the conclusion that perhaps middle ground might be best. I do not speak of this locality as a popular winter resort. It may seem too near home. Hammonton is situated thirty miles south east from Philadelphia, on the Camden & Atlantic railroad, the same distance from Atlantic City, the popular wintering place for Philadelphians. And I should say also, on the Philadelphia & Atlantic City railroad, a new narrow gauge railroad that was built during the past season, but a few rods distant. Formerly Hammonton was the site of extensive glass works, the sandy soil being peculiarly adapted to its manufacture. The works were profitably operated for many years, till the scarcity of fuel--no coal being at hand--compelled them to close. Excepting one establishment in the neighboring town of Winslow, there are none now in operation. As the territory from its sandy and barren appearance seemed

almost like a desert, it remained in *stagnation* for many years. It was finally sold at auction and purchased by the late Charlotte Ashman, through her agent at Philadelphia. Some twenty years since it was sold to C. K. Landis, and others, who had been experimenting upon it in the way of raising vegetables, corn and small fruits very successfully. Some of your readers may remember Mr. L. traveling in several of the States north, exhibiting specimens, and by a dint of good address, and showing of his products to the best advantage, withal expatiating particularly on the climate, succeeded in inducing quite an immigration here. The town was mapped out into farms, or lots, of five or ten acres each, and sold from \$10 to \$20 per acre. To clear it of the second growth cost about \$25 more. The settlers commenced energetically raising corn and vegetables, the most profitable then being small fruits, strawberries, blackberries, raspberries, etc., growing very rapidly, and meeting with a ready sale at remunerative prices. Apples, pears, cherries, peaches and plums are also cultivated, extensively, especially pears. I have never seen so fine fruit orchards in any part of the country. Sweet potatoes are also extensively cultivated, and of superior quality. Grapes are a specialty. They grow thickly and seemingly with very little care. I called on a small farmer a few days since--a farm of ten acres--who made last year with only the assistance of his wife, eight hundred gallons of grape-wine from his own vines, grown on about an acre of ground. During the year of the war small fruits were very profitable; but for the last eight or ten years, the increase in their production has been

in other localities, so enormous, the price has been reduced so low, the business as a specialty has been nearly abandoned, and many of the settlers depending on them for a livelihood became disgusted and left their places half-finished. Consequently the ominous words, "for sale," are posted on many places, and now is an opportune time for workmen and strikers of small means, to purchase a comfortable home at a low price. However, since the panic, so called, commenced in '73, the same sign is to be seen in all places without regard to latitude, and of course this region is no exception to the rule. Very many of the first settlers, I presume a majority, came here for health. Nearly every one you meet came from Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont and northern New York, to "get rid of such cold, long winters," and to try the benefit of a change of climate on cases of phthisis, lung difficulties, and the like, and the case of cures and comparative cures are numerous.

Notwithstanding the settlers started in with perhaps "too great expectations," and many became discouraged and left, the town has grown steadily in population and wealth. There being no stone, the land is as easily cultivated as a prairie. Sand, mixed with a sort of vegetable mold, with gravel abounding in many places, and used extensively for dressing. In a high wind the white particles of sand on plowed land are brought to the surface by the process of the wind, reminding one of a stereoscopic view. You would hardly suppose from its looks, were it not demonstrated, that vegetation would grow at all. There is little doubt that this whole region once formed a portion of the ocean's bed. The Atlantic, through some volcanic process, or, as the fishermen explained it to an eminent professor, "by one d---d thing or another," kindly receding to accommodate the settler. The population is now sixteen hundred, and considering that only twenty years have elapsed since the first blow was struck, the growth has been something wonderful. The main roads are the very best, fully equaling our famous mile ground between Malden and Medford. There is never any mud or dust, two blessings to be eminently appreciated, consequently no frozen ruts, and the roads are smooth for wheels the entire year. The drawback to farming is the lack of pasture age. The soil being soft, a sword cannot be formed sufficiently tough for grazing. It looks odd to ride for miles through a farming country and see no cattle. Here and there a cow, but never in sight, white oxen--young cattle and sheep are total strangers. Much of the farming seems done, to a N. A. Islander accustomed to large, well built farms, in a somewhat slovenly manner, the people generally are "wells to do," very few being absolutely poor. The expense of taking care of the poor has averaged less than one hundred dollars a year for the last ten years, a record, I presume, that few New England towns could show. The schools are ranked among the best. Indeed, New Jersey boasts the best system of education of any State in the Union. Whether so or not I shall not undertake to decide. Her scholars are all "Children of the State." The money for their support is raised and distributed among the districts by the State through her board of education. A tax of two mills levied, amounting last year to \$1,163,000; added to interest accruing from bonds and stocks owned by the State, gave the very liberal sum for school purposes of two million one hundred and fifteen thousand dollars. The distribution is, to the poorer districts, very liberal. The school year is fixed by law at nine months, and every district is required to maintain a school that

length of time. Each district is allowed to draw money for seventy-five scholars, whether they have that number or not, provided they keep the nine months. As an instance of the method pursued, Atlantic county received \$17,000 more the last school year than she contributed. If the money appropriated by the State fails to keep the nine months, the district assesses itself to make up the deficiency. Although some of the districts fell short, the average time kept last year was nine months and twelve days. The whole number of districts in the State 1368. Of this number 1260 maintained school more than nine months, while 108 came only a little short. The average wages paid to male teachers per month was \$67.65, to female, \$37.75. Number of male teachers employed 978, female 2366. So that it will be seen that New Jersey maintains schools enough, pays her teachers liberally, and if our suffragists should take exception to the discrepancy in wages, surely they may console themselves that in point of numbers they have the best of the argument. While their schools on the whole are excellent, I believe that here at elsewhere too much time is spent in forms and ceremonies. Good discipline is necessary, and every one concedes that "order is heaven's first law." But too much training I believe is often worse than not enough. Requiring a child to sit bolt upright for two or three hours, and never look behind him, or out of the window, or to wink only at stated intervals on pain of being kept in at recess, or retained after school, seems to your correspondent "more nice than wise." Some years' experience confirms me in the opinion that if the details of school management was left with the teacher instead of to merely theoretical directors, as is frequently the case, both teacher and scholars would make more satisfactory advancement. But there are many sides to the question. I remember a copy given by my first teacher which read, "many men of many minds." On politics Hammonton is all right. The Republicans are largely in the majority, and they believe in President Hayes and an honest dollar. The local paper the *Irazer* is a spicy sheet, edited by Dr. H. E. Bowles, and takes a lively interest in whatever pertains to the welfare of the people.

But I commenced, not to lecture on schools or politics, but simply to say a word as to the climate for health. And our impressions, being a resident here since Nov. 1st, are as follows: The varieties in the weather are not so great as in Maine, New Hampshire or Massachusetts. I think the glass will show about 12 to 15 milder here. There is never any mud to retain the damp and chilly vapors we experience, especially in spring and fall, when the ground freezes to the depth of, say, three to six feet! There is absolutely no dust, a blessing every one can appreciate, especially one with weak lungs, and suffering with catarrh. There is very little snow, none whatever this winter. Articles of living are as cheap as in Massachusetts. Flour, meats and fruits are cheaper, good oak wood is delivered at \$3 per cord, which is cheaper than coal. Society is as good as in New England. There are four churches, to suit all shades of prejudice in the religious world. Good schools for the children. The people are (the majority of them) from the better industrial class of the north, refined and as well educated as those left at home. So that on the whole we believe any one disposed to leave home on account of health, or for any cause, and "make up their minds" to "stick," will find good accommodations and a pleasant home in Hammonton. BROWN J.

No Conciliation in Him.

Hon. John W. Killinger in the *Harrisburg Telegraph* says: "We are, therefore, near the political millennium, when treason will no longer be odious, but respectable. The present Administration has lent a helping hand to bringing about this result, and all the surroundings at Washington are subservient to so-called conciliation, the abandonment of the Union men of the south, and the base betrayal of the cherished convictions of the Republican party. And while we are thus straining at gnats, and turning a deaf ear to many of those who perilled life in the hour of our great trial, Congress is actually offering a pension to the rebels and traitors who did their very best to destroy the government and make shipwreck of our free institutions."

WHITNEY'S MUSICAL ORGAN for March is upon our table, and contents examined. We find it brim full of new music, both vocal and instrumental, containing 22 pages sheet music size. The vocal is "What Shall I Sing to Thee" by Clive Pinault, 3c. "Looking Back," by Arthur S. Sullivan, 3c. "Benedicite Anima Mea," by W. H. B. Smith, (church use) \$1.00. The instrumental is "The Butterfly," (for piano) by W. Hewitt, 40 cents. "Opening Voluntary," No. 3, arranged from Farmer's Mass, by T. Apple, 3c. "Ann's Lullaby" (with variations for Cabinet Organ) by W. W. Hewitt, 40c. and one page of "Hymns of Harbaway," W. Hewitt, from Whitney's Complete Instructor, for Parlor Organ just published. In this number alone its subscribers obtain over \$2.70 worth of music.

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day, the yield of gold would probably be di-
minished one-half. In the same way his later
discoveries are valuable and effective, and are
marked by the same certainty and simplicity.
The ores of nearly all the gold and silver mines
are rendered more or less difficult by the pres-
ence, in combination, of zinc, sulphur, and other
elements which gives them a refractory char-
acter, and which involves great expense and
time in working, and great loss of gold and sil-
ver.

It is not too much to say that the great moun-
tain region West of the Mississippi and Mis-
souri rivers is occupied and populated only on
account of its mines of gold and silver, and
other metals. Over this whole country many
of these refractory ores are left unworked and
many hundred thousand tons of ore left unused,
because their working would be too difficult
and expensive under present modes of treat-
ment. To all these ores Mr. Eaton's processes
directly apply. They render their working
comparatively easy and inexpensive, and give
immediate value to this idle property, and em-
ployment to many thousands of unemployed
men. These processes increase the yield as at
present had, by from ten to forty per cent. The
reports of the Consolidated Virginia and Cali-
fornia mines, for the year ending December 31,
1876, show that only 73 per cent of the gold
and silver contained in the ore is obtained by
their present working, and the combined yield
of these two mines for the year was \$30,062,782.
—thirty millions, sixty two thousand, seven
hundred and eighty-two dollars. By the Eaton
processes, this yield could have been increased
by six or seven millions of dollars. The gold
mines of Senator Jones, in the San Joaquin
Valley, gave him only 60 per cent of what the
ore contains. These mines are quoted because
they are well known, and because every appli-
cance that money and art could devise, under
the ablest management, has been used to in-
crease their production. Under Mr. Eaton's
processes, it is claimed that out of most ores
97 per cent—practically all—of the gold and
silver can be obtained at much less cost of time
and money than is at present required; that
Base Bullion can be treated and refined at one-
third the cost, and one fourth the time at pres-
ent used. In reference to this latter process,
Prof. Torrey, U. S. Minr, New York, says: "I
believe it to be an entirely new and very use-
ful process. Theoretically, the mechanical and
chemical principles on which it is based are
correct."

Large amounts of gold and silver ore are
brought to this city for treatment and for ship-
ment abroad, as also are large quantities of
Base Bullion. The process of reduction is great-
ly facilitated by working together ores of a
different character, and the Base Bullion now
sent abroad, can be retained for treatment at
the works in New York, under the improved
process. For the purpose of a general demon-
stration of these processes, the Company has
granted a limited right to a party in New York
who is erecting works capable of treating two
hundred tons of ore and twenty five tons of Base
Bullion daily, and the buildings and machines
for this purpose are in greater part ready.
They now desire to provide for the immediate
erection of the larger works by sale of a limited
portion of their capital stock, and it is in order
to procure the required means without unneces-
sary sacrifice, that their enterprise is in this
way laid before the public. For this purpose
a sufficient amount of stock will be sold at sev-
en dollars per share, being 70 per cent of its
par value; and it is requested that persons who
may wish to purchase, will apply personally, or
by letter, to the Secretary of the Company, P. O.
box 574, to whom all remittances for shares
should be made, and from whom the Prospectus
and other and more full information can be
obtained.

Manhood! How Lost, How
Restored!


Just published, a new edition of DR.
J. C. LITTLE'S "CELEBRATED EN-
DOCRIN" on the treatment of spermatorrhoea and
Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency,
Mental and Physical Debility, Impediments to Mar-
riage, etc.; also, Consumption, Kidney and Bladder
diseases, etc., in a plain envelope, only six cents.
The celebrated author in this admirable Essay, clearly
demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice,
that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be
radically cured without the dangerous use of internal
medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out
a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual,
by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his con-
dition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and
rapidly.
This Lecture should be in the hands of every
youth and every man in the land.
Sent under seal in a plain envelope, to any address,
post paid on receipt of six cents or two postage stamps.
Address the Publishers.

The Culverwell Medical Co.
41 Ann Street, New York; Post Office Box 129
SARATOGA KISSINGEN
A NATURAL MINERAL WATER FROM THE
Hyperion Spouting Spring
SARATOGA SPRINGS, N. Y.
GOOD for the digestion after meals.
for the kidneys and liver
for skin diseases.
GOOD FOR SMOKERS
Put up in cases of 24 and 48 doz. full pints.
Beware of an imitation, manufactured with the
Kissinger Water. Be sure and ask for the Saratoga
Kissinger Water, and take no other. No Spring in Saratoga
produces a water more pleasant to the taste, or more
healthful and invigorating than the Hyperion Spouting
Spring, and its price is less than that of others.
Circulars, with a bottle and testimonials, sent free
by post. No. 1 Park Place, N. Y. City.

Insurance.
MILLVILLE
Mutual Marine and Fire
INSURANCE CO.
Millville, N. J.
Assets January 1st, 1878
\$1,454,936 23.

This strong and conservative Company insure
FARM BUILDINGS, LIVE STOCK and
other property against loss or damage
By Fire and Lightning
at lowest rates, for the term of
One, Three, Five or Ten Years.

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

LOSSES
Promptly Adjusted and Paid
N. STRATTON, President.
F. L. MULFORD, Sec'y
January 15th, 1876.

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

H. E. BOWLES, M. D.,
21-11
HAMMONTON N. J.

CUMBERLAND MUTUAL
Fire Insurance Company.
BRIDGETON, N. J.
Conducted on strictly mutual principles, of-
fering a perfectly safe insurance for just what
it may cost to pay losses and expenses. The
proportion of loss to the amount insured being
very small, and expenses much less than usual,
all bad, nothing can be offered more favorable
to the insured. The cost being about ten cents
on the hundred dollars per year to the insured
on ordinary risks, and from fifteen to twenty-five
cents per year on hazardous properties, which is
less than one third of the lowest rates charged by
stock companies, on such risks—the other two
thirds taken by stock companies being a profit
accruing to stockholders, or consumed in ex-
penses of the companies.
The guarantee fund of premium notes being
now Three Millions of Dollars.

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

The Losses by Lightning.
Where the property is not set on fire, being
less than one cent per year to each member,
are paid without extra charge, and extended as
to cover all policies that are issued and out-
standing.

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's Landing, N. J.

Jos. H. Shinn,
INSURANCE AGENT
Atlantic City, N. J.
Risks taken throughout the County.

FAIR!
ROYAL of Phila., Assets,
\$19,000,000 Gold.
CONTINENTAL, N. Y., nearly \$3,040,000
LIFE!
MUTUAL BENEFIT, of Newark, N. J.
Assets over \$31,000,000
PROVIDENT LIFE & TRUST CO., of Phila.
Send for list of rates before insuring elsewhere.

INSURE IN THE
Co-Operative Mutual
LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF THE
County of Lancaster, Pa.

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

Everybody can make provision in case of death.
STRICTLY MUTUAL. CHARTER
PERPETUAL.
Inquire of R. A. W. H. THOMAS,
Hammonton, N. J.

Patents!
F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of Patents,
Washington, D. C. No Patent, No Pay.
Send for Circular.

Camden & Atlantic R. R.
Winter Arrangement 1877.

DOWN TRAINS

LEAVE	MA	ACOM	PHILA	ATLANTIC
Vine St. Wharf.....	7 40	8 00	4 40	8 00
Cooper's Point.....	7 45	8 15	4 45	8 10
Kaighn's Siding.....	8 32	8 32	4 32	8 00
Haddonfield.....	8 32	8 32	4 32	8 00
Asbland.....	8 45	8 45	4 45	8 00
Kirkwood.....	9 10	8 44	4 44	8 00
Berlin.....	9 45	8 58	5 05	8 00
Atco.....	10 10	9 06	5 03	7 20
Waterford.....	10 25	9 15	5 12	7 20
Amcora.....	10 45	9 20	5 18	7 20
Winslow.....	10 55	9 25	5 23	7 30
Vineland Junction.....	11 40	9 36	5 33	7 30
Hammonton.....	1 50	9 41	5 38	7 30
DaCosta.....	2 20	9 46	5 47	7 30
Elwood.....	1 40	10 01	5 58	7 30
Egg Harbor.....	1 25	10 11	6 00	7 30
Pomona.....	2 05	10 21	6 20	7 30
Absecon.....	2 30	10 40	6 37	7 30

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE	MA	ACOM	PHILA	ATLANTIC
Atlantic.....	6 55	11 20	3 20	8 00
Absecon.....	7 15	12 05	3 38	8 10
Pomona.....	7 26	12 16	3 49	8 10
Egg Harbor.....	7 35	12 25	3 58	8 10
Elwood.....	7 49	1 25	4 21	8 10
DaCosta.....	7 55	1 41	4 22	8 10
Hammonton.....	8 15	8 08	2 15	4 29
Vineland Junction.....	8 22	8 10	2 25	4 35
Winslow.....	8 25	8 13	2 40	4 39
Amcora.....	8 35	8 18	2 50	4 44
Waterford.....	8 35	8 23	3 10	4 50
Atco.....	12 15	8 33	3 20	5 03
Berlin.....	12 25	8 40	3 55	5 11
White Horse.....	12 35	8 52	4 25	5 23
Asbland.....	12 49	9 10	4 41	5 28
Haddonfield.....	12 59	9 15	5 00	5 34
Kaighn's Siding.....	1 25	7 40	9 23	5 35
Cooper's Point.....	1 35	7 50	9 35	5 50
Vine St.....	1 35	7 50	9 35	5 50

Haddonfield Accommodation—Leave: Vine St.
Wharf 7 30 a. m., 2 40, 5 00, and 7 00 p. m.,
and Haddonfield 8 35 a. m., and 8 00, 6 45 and 10 50
p. m.
Trains leave Egg Harbor City at 10 27 a. m.,
6 25 p. m. Leave May's Landing 7 12 a. m.,
3 35 p. m.

Phila. and Atlantic City Railway
THE NEW SHORT LINE.

Trains for Philadelphia and Way Stations
(Daily except Sunday).
Leave Hammonton 8 22 A. M., and 3 49 P. M.
Trains for Atlantic City and Way Stations
(Daily except Sunday).
Leave Hammonton 10 15 A. M., 5 28 P. M.
Trains for Hammonton.
(Daily except Sunday).
Leave Philadelphia (Walnut St. Wharf) at 8 00 A. M.
and 4 00 P. M.
Leave Atlantic City at 7 00 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Until further notice the Sunday train will be dis-
continued.
J. H. BURRELL, JR.,
General Passenger and Freight Agent.


SIMMONS
LIVER
REGULATOR

SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR
LIVER DISEASE
and Indigestion prevail
to a greater extent than
probably any other mal-
ady. It is always anxiously sought after,
if the Liver is Regulated in its action health is
almost invariably secured. Indigestion or want
of action in the Liver causes Headache, Consti-
pation, Jaundice, Pain in the Shoulder, Cramp,
Distress, Sour Stomach, bad taste in the mouth,
bilious attacks, palpitation of the heart, depre-
ssion of spirits or the blues, and a hundred other
symptoms. SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR is the
best remedy that has ever been discovered for
these ailments. It acts mildly, effectually, and
using a simple vegetable compound, can do no
injury in any quantities that it may be taken.
It is harmless in every way; it has been used
for forty years, and hundreds from all parts of
the country will testify to its virtues, viz: Hon.
Alexander H. Stevens, of Georgia;
John B. Gordon, R. L. Mott, of Columbia, S. C.,
are among the hundreds to whom we can refer.
Extract of a letter from Alex. H. Stevens, dated
March 8, 1872: "I occasionally use when my
condition requires it, Dr. Simmons' Liver Reg-
ulator with good effect. It is mild, and suits
me better than any other liver medicine."

REGULATOR.
It is not the quan-
tity eaten that gives
strength, life, blood,
and health. It is the
thorough digestion of
the food taken, let it be much or little. There-
fore, do not stimulate up the stomach to crave
food, but rather assist digestion after eating by
taking
SIMMONS' LIVER REGULATOR
ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.
PHILADELPHIA.
Price \$1.00. Sold by all Druggists.
H. D. SMITH, Agent, Hammonton, N. J.

GOLD.
Great chance to make money. If you
could get gold you could get rich. You
can get gold in every town in the
country. You can get gold in every town
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