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Five Cents per Copy.

DR. JOHN BULL'S Smith's Tonic Syrup FOR THE CURE OF FEVER and AGUE Or CHILLS and FEVER, AND ALL MALARIAL DISEASES.

The proprietor of this celebrated medicine justly claims for it a superiority over all remedies ever offered to the public for the SAFE, CERTAIN, SPEEDY and PAINLESS cure of Ague and Fever, or Chills and Fever, whether of short or long standing. He refers to the entire Western and Southern country to bear him testimony to the truth of the assertion that in no case whatever will it fail to cure if the directions are strictly followed and carried out. In a great many cases a single dose has been sufficient for a cure, and whole families have been cured by a single bottle, with a perfect restoration of the general health. It is, however, prudent, and in every case more certain to cure, if it is continued in smaller doses for a week or two after the disease has been checked, more especially in difficult and long-standing cases. Usually this medicine will not require any aid to keep the bowels in good order. Should the patient, however, require a cathartic medicine, after having taken three or four doses of the Tonic, a single dose of BULL'S VEGETABLE FAMILY PILLS will be sufficient.

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TUTT'S REMEDY FOR SCALD HEAD.

MR. EDITOR:—

Elm is getting to be a lively place. Revival meetings every night, and Farmers' Club once a week, on Wednesday evening. This Club had a lively talk last evening. Subject, "The Strangers among us; and the best way to treat them." The conversation was lively, bringing out many points of interest to every one of the members, and others, I trust, who might be in the audience. The subject was finally decided to be one of importance, requiring the wisest and kindest kind of handling. It was shown, by referring to the past, that we were all in a measure strangers, coming under the rule of the Scripture text—"Ye shall not vex the stranger, nor oppress him, for ye were strangers in the land of Egypt." It was further illustrated by referring to the early settlement of this country by the Pilgrim Fathers, showing how the few were at the mercy of the Red Man, the Native of our country; and that we also, in our day, can, or ought, to follow the good example set us by the Indian,—extend to them an interest becoming civilization and a Christian people. It has shown that our prosperity lay in not abusing, but kindly using those who will, in all probability, become the future farmers of our neighborhood.
D. F.

From the Capital.

WASHINGTON, D. C. MARCH 29, 1884
Government receipts to-day; Internal revenue, \$338,156.16; customs, \$506,071.56.

Secretary Lincoln has issued instructions for the observance of the eight hour law as regards the employees at the ordinance grounds at Sandy Hook, but this action does not indicate a general observance of the law as understood by those specially interested in it. Before eight hours become a working day everywhere among U. S. Government employees, more legislation will be necessary.

The late slight fire at the new War Department building and another in the Capitol call attention to the danger to public records in all government buildings here. Hundreds of tons of valuable documents are stored in various department buildings, and, however much we may think building "fire proof" we all know that the phrase can mean nothing under such circumstances. Once start a conflagration in the basement of the Treasury, for example, among the acres of paper filed away there, and nothing but a wreck would remain in a few hours. Hence the need of a separate building for the storage of these records, files &c., where no business of any kind should be carried on and the probability of fire be reduced to the minimum. A bill providing for such a building has passed one House at this session.

The week's events in Congress have been the defeat of the Whiskey bill, the debate on Senator Blair's Educational bill, and the Democratic caucus. The whiskey bill, which practically extended for two years the time in which distillers could pay about seventy millions of dollars of tax almost due on whiskey now in bond, was defeated by an unexpectedly large majority in the House. It was such a defeat, probably, as will forever prevent the introduction of another bill of the kind.

Senator Blair's Educational bill gives a very large sum of money, in amounts decreasing each year, to the cause of education, the money to be distributed to the States in the proportion of the illiteracy of their population. So many grounds of objection to the bill are found that I do not think it can pass. Some Senators oppose it because they see in its proposed national regulation of schools an infringement of the rights of States; others because they think too much instead of too little control of the money is given to the individual States; and still others because they say that the scheme is wholly experimental so far as some of the States are concerned—there being no State system of schools to build on—and therefore the amount given at first should be small, instead of large,

and should increase year by year instead of decreasing. The influence in favor of the bill, from educational centres, is great, and it may become a law at this session, but that is not probable.

The democratic caucus, held last Tuesday evening, was not in all respects satisfactory to members of the party in the House, and informal conferences are daily and nightly held by representatives to complete and modify what was then done. It is not unlikely that another caucus or 'conference' will be held before the tariff bill is called up in the House next week.

HOWARD

It is proposed to open the Garfield Memorial Hospital in Washington on May 1st.

Shasta and San Diego Counties, Cal., raised last year 125,000 boxes of raisins.

Political observers at Trenton report that the large majority of New Jersey's Republican voters are for Blaine.

Ex-Congressman Goddard, of Indiana, writes that Blaine, if nominated, would carry that State with a whirl.

Hawks have been thinning out the quail up through the State.

A colored baby show, containing 103 infants, is now in progress in Chicago.

A recent report from the Minister of Public Instruction shows that there are 100,000 public school teachers in France.

A proposition to give women suffrage was defeated in the New Jersey Assembly Monday, by a vote of 27 to 24.

The delay in bringing forward the Morrison Tariff bill in the House is accounted for on the theory that Free-traders do not expect to pass the law, but only to raise the issue and have it debated.

The next flood is expected to take place at Montreal. The huge snow banks along the St. Lawrence are beginning to melt, and the river grows higher every hour.

It is ascertained that a filibustering expedition against the Cuban Government is being organized in Key West. Three U. S. Government vessels have been ordered there.

Prince Bismarck's probable withdrawal from the Prussian ministry is said to be due to conflict with the vice-President of the Cabinet, who is supported by the other ministers.

One of the features of South Carolina's exhibit at the New Orleans Exposition are some specimens of iron ore which Korrueth smelted and forged into musket barrels for the United States Government, for use in the war of 1812, the works still existing at or near a paper mill in Greenville County, S. C.

Later reports from Khartoum affirm that the city has been reinforced and is in Chinese Gordon's control, and that the two black sheikhs, whose treachery brought about Gordon's late defeat, have been court-martialed and executed.

Of the 40,000 Indian children now living in this country, over 10,000 are being educated in Government schools. This fact is all the more significant when it is remembered that no systematic work had been undertaken until the latter part of General Grant's administration.

To the surprise of Republicans generally of the Second Congressional District, Hon. John Hart Brewer has peremptorily declined the Republican nomination to Congress. This action brought the Republicans of the district promptly forward with the name Gen. John S. Shultze, of Ocean, for the nomination. Should he yield to the solicitations of his friends to be a candidate, he will have a strong following in the four counties composing the district. On only two occasions—once for the Assembly and once for the Senate—has Gen. Shultze been a candidate for office, on both of which he was handsomely elected. He was a soldier in the war for the Union, and was twice severely wounded in native service. He has large landed and manufacturing interests in Ocean county.—W. J. Press.

Of the 21 counties in New Jersey, seven are classed as Republicans, seven Democrats, and seven doubtful. The average assessment for the seven Democratic counties is \$400.80 for each inhabitant; for the seven 'uncertain' counties, \$462.70; for the seven Republican counties, \$461.60.

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SPRING and SUMMER

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A few thousand good strong plants for sale by Z. U. MATTHEWS, Middle Road, Hammonton, N. J. Price \$2.50 per thousand, 40 cts. per hundred.

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Two applications of Dr. Terry's New Remedy cured me of a severe attack of rheumatism. Albert H. Linder, Magistrate Court No. 11, 305 Vine St., Phila.

It instantly relieved and positive cured me of Asthma. Charles Landron, 543 Juliana St., Phila.

One application permanently cured me of Chronic Catarrhal Headache. A. E. Potts, Phila. Post Office.

It cured me of Dizziness of Vision. B. O. Hofflich, 1223 Leiper St., Phila.

Cured me instantly of a severe attack of Neuritis in the right kidney. H. C. Garrison, Ex-Sheriff, Gloucester County, N. J.

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Cured me of Sciatica. W. J. Lee, 323 North Second St., Phila.

It instantly cured me of a deep-seated pain in my hip joint. J. Holt, 1912 Outburst St., Phila.

I had rheumatism in my hands and feet, was unable to work for four weeks; my physician failed to afford me any relief. One application of Dr. Terry's New Remedy cured me instantly. H. Burdigan, 313 Vine St., Phila.

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[The page contains faint, illegible markings.]

are three law suits now pending against Jones growing out of his eccentricities regarding the road. — *W. J. Press.*

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Naylor, aged 28 years. Funeral from her father's residence, Hammonden, on Thursday last.

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THE NEW ART

" profound," remarks of Mr. Wolff, senior that "a man who can form an accurate judgement of a horse can form an accurate judgement of a man." And the tradition which the sun of criticism ruthlessly dispels, no tombstones at variance with the registers of births and deaths, and no entries about one-sided age, which are subsequently shown to have reference to another, born afterward, but obliterated by the same name. Of early advantages Ward had none. Neither the squire of the village, nor the parson, nor even the attorney, paid for his schooling or gave him a start in life. He was the child of a poor farmer in Hohen, in Vorarlberg, became a scholar, and, what is more to the purpose, acquired good, steady principles, to "which he steadily adhered through life." In the year 1823, after serving in the stables of Mr. Ridsdale, the trainer, he was sent to Vienna with a horse, and was retained by Prince Alois von Lichtenstein. Here he might have remained with no higher reputation than that of a light weight, a good jockey, and a man of strict probity. Fortunately the Duke of Luca was wandering in the East, and, tired of stables and horses, and carried off Ward. He soon found that this clever under-droom, with his gray eyes, neat dress and cleanly person, was a man on whom a prince, beset with flatterers and intriguers, could thoroughly depend. From ground Ward became valet, and from valet groom and keeper of the privy purse. Then the public finances fell into confusion, and by the advice of the emperor the task of the valet was the government's affairs intrusted not to Ward, as the reader might anticipate, but, by her agency, to the Austrian Archduke, Ferdinand, governor of Galicia, and maternal uncle to the duchess. However, Ward's elevation was not long delayed. He was created a Baron and made minister of finance. Practically, it would seem, he became prime minister, directed important negotiations, and managed the cession of the Duchy of Luca to the state of Tuscany. The accession of the Duke of Luca to the Duchy of Parma and the marriage of the archduchess to the Duke of Modena, and Ward's share in these events and his mediation between Austria, Modena and Tuscany are all described in his own correspondence. "Ward had managed to acquire a good knowledge of French, Italian and German, and his letters by his own language—correct, idiomatic and forcible—are proof, if proof were wanting, that eminent success in diplomacy and statesmanship can be attained without duplicity, evasion, or unnecessary concealment. In 1834, after the death of the Duke of Modena, his widow thought fit to remove Ward from his post as minister and to order him to

leave her dominions. The last five years of Ward's life were spent near Vienna, where he took to farming, and, as far as he made out, lived in comparative independence. The Italians to this day talk of "Signor Tommaso."

Kidding Wages.

"I have been running a train for thirty years," said a gray-haired conductor on the Wabash as he sat down by my side and sorted out his tickets and coupons. "I started in on the New York Central, have been on the Lake Shore, Pennsylvania, and the C. & A., and here I am on the Wabash."

"Did you know old Vanderbilt?"

"Did I know him? Well! He used to keep a pretty close watch of everything, I tell you, and there wasn't much going on along the road that he didn't know about. One time I got myself into a box. At Albany they brought a car with my train, and nobody had bought a ticket out of it, according to rules. At first I refused to carry it. But the station agent said it belonged to some of the railroad folks, and the charges would be paid to me in New York. When we got to New York nobody called for the corpse. I was in a hurry to go home, but I waited around for my fare, as I knew I'd be held responsible for it. Nobody came, and nobody at the depot knew anything about it. This vexed me a good deal, and so I carried my fund and something had to be done. So I went to the medical college and there was a 'stiff' at the Central depot for sale. A doctor came right over and I sold him the body for just enough to pay the charges, entered that fact on my report and returned home. Next morning I heard the body was that of a relative of old Vanderbilt himself! And I had gone and sold it to a medical college! Well, I went straight to the old man's office to get my discharge. I, knew my time had come, and, would you believe it, I wasn't bought. The old man took it very cool."

"What did he say?"

"He said he had got the body back all right, and had inquired into all the circumstances. Then he asked my wages \$100 a year."

Bruton refused to truckle to the German system of genders; it offended him to learn a new language very imperfectly. The old birds, indeed, show extraordinary aptness to sympathize, and each bird on their heads scold the construction of sentences which the utmost patience or violence, as the case may be, is powerless to dissipate. "You cannot, dissipate," said an old bird, "and I have said its own cordials of grammatical propriety and clings to them like a limpet." "You cannot shake it off a matter of English," said another, "and I have said it together, but it will not forego the firm it will tag the two together and then them up like the "Protestant canting," said a third, "and I have said this compromise is the best, terms it will make with the bird."

Matrimonial Convicts.

A party of fifty women recently at Bordeaux for New Caledonia were rather peculiar circumstances. They were, in fact, women sentenced to lengthened terms of imprisonment for various offenses, and were allowed to the French penal colony, where they will each find a husband in one of the convicts of the first class;—that those convicts who have by their good behavior obtained the pardon and a permanent grant of land and obtained permission to marry. An inspection of prisons recently made the rounded corners of female prisons, and selected the first class of the women described as young and good-looking and who are now going abroad to make a fresh start in the world. One out of ten will bring back a husband, and the Government will provide the community of sisters, where bachelor convicts of the privileged class will be permitted to visit, and as often as they are arranged, the Colonial Government will provide the bride with a trousseau and set the couple in housekeeping in a small way. A party of fifty women recently at Bordeaux for New Caledonia were Minister for Algeria and the Colonies, introduced this system of convict marriages, which has given excellent results so far.

—What is said to be the fastest time on record for unloading a cargo of sugar was made in Boston recently by W. W. McLaughlin. He unloaded 111 tons of sugar in 11 hours and 5 minutes. Schooner Walter Armstrong in 11 hours and 8 minutes.

