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THE BEAUTIFUL "BY AND BY."

By the shining shores of life's beautiful river,
Where the morning gleams on its bright waves
quiver.

A bark lay rocking upon the tide;
We stood on the white sands, John and I,
And he whispered, "Dear heart, shall we sail
together,
All the long, long day, with its changeable weather,
Till we land by and by on the other side?"

My heart and my voice made swift reply.
"We will cross together, love, you and I,
Over the tide to the other side,
To that beautiful 'by and by'!"

Through all the day, with its sweet, bright morning,
Its darkening noon with its clouds of warning,
Its evening of lulling, dreamy rest,
We have breathed the billows, John and I;
And I whisper, "Dear heart, we shall land to-
gether,
Unharm'd and unchill'd by the changeable weather;

See, our sun goes down in a golden west;
The spray of the storm that beat so high
Has but frosted the hair and dimmed the eye;
And lo! on the sands of yon night-time lands
Is our beautiful 'by and by'!"

—From THE ALBION for May.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2.

CREMATION.

This ancient practice has been recently revived, and, like every new idea, it is rapidly recruiting many adherents. In our own country societies are in process of formation, and gas ovens are constructed to promote the perfect burning of the dead. Some persons believe that the prayer-book alludes to cremation, and thus sanctions it, in the words of the burial service: "Ashes to ashes, dust to dust." This certainly has a remarkable appearance in the present excitement.

The wildest reports are now put in circulation, and it has been asserted that some persons in this city have been burned. Of course, this is untrue, for the law prohibits such a procedure.

If cremation should become universal, what an impressive arrangement could be made of the urns or jars in which are collected the cinerated remains of the departed. For instance, we might inform our sympathizing friends that the ashes of Julia Maria, aged 13, are deposited in the third pickle jar on the right of the shelf, and dear little Tommy reposes on the extreme verge of the mantel. We need not now bury our dead out of our sight, but we can always carry them with us. If a man cannot earn his living in this world, he may be able to use his dead. Cremation is spreading, and the undertakers are indignant and alarmed at the prospect of losing their trade. We will soon have an exciting time over the subject.

THE DELAWARE.

The Indiana, on her last voyage from Liverpool was struck by a heavy sea off the banks of Newfoundland, and the Captain and the Quartermaster made a narrow escape from being washed overboard. The Captain is still suffering from the effects of injuries received.

The steamer Mediator, of Lorillard's New York and Boston line, caught fire on Wednesday night, while lying at the company's wharf, and before the flames could be checked the vessel and cargo were partially destroyed. The vessel was insured, but the cargo was not, and involves a loss of \$200,000.

THE SCHUYLKILL.

The coal oil trade on this river is rapidly increasing, and at present the largest ship, except the Cathedral, that ever came to Philadelphia, is now loading with coal oil at Chestnut street wharf on the Schuylkill. Some four years ago, the Cathedral was shipped to New York, and the water at that port not being deep enough, she was brought to the Delaware and unloaded at this port. Last week a million and a half gallons of coal oil were exported, and the Schuylkill looks like commerce with the many ships now anchored at the wharves.

The South street bridge is expected to be finished in July. One of the piers was placed in the channel, and thus it obstructed the course of vessels, as well as being contrary to the laws of the United States. This difficulty is now being obviated by blasting the rocks that are near the place, and in this way forming a deep channel. When this bridge is completed, it will form the avenue of travel from the southern part of the city to the Park, and it may be the means of more rapidly

removing the Almshouse from its present location to some place "out of town."

MARKET SHEDS.

The war against these relics of antiquity has been revived, and now a fierce battle is raging in our very streets. Philadelphia has many wide avenues, and it was formerly the custom to block them up with long rows of sheds, which were used for selling marketing to our good people. On account of the once famous traffic in meat, fruit, vegetables and other productions necessary to the existence of the inhabitants, which was extensively carried on in High street—the name naturally very soon ran into Market, and so it has remained until the present day. The project was started to demolish these sheds, and at once a violent opposition sprang up. Meetings were held, resolutions were passed, and fiery speeches belched forth. All to no purpose, however, and to-day Market street is the finest thoroughfare in this city.

Callowhill street is at present the grand central point of attack, and the same programme is adopted in its case as in that of Market street. This is a progressive age, and the relics of the honored past are rapidly disappearing from among us. In due course of time not a street will have a market shed in it, and houses will instantly spring up that will not only fully accommodate our people, but also be an ornament to the neighborhood in which they are erected. Philadelphia can truthfully boast of having the most beautiful market houses on the face of the earth, and soon may we not see again these eyesores of sheds in our streets.

The old name of the Quaker City has been laid aside, and we are becoming more modernized in our ideas. There was a time when whole blocks of houses were built of red brick and with the inevitable white shutters, so that a stranger might truly say that when he had seen one street he had seen all the city. We are now using different colored stones and having a darker shade upon the shutters, thus relieving the oppressive monotony of the past style of architecture. After a while our city will contain quite a pleasing variety of buildings, and the old Quaker plainness will be buried among the things of the past.

THE SPRING FASHIONS.

The young ladies are appearing with their Spring bonnets, and their gowns are becoming very gay. We know that all young ladies are fond of dress, and that they will not be displeased at our giving them a description of some beautiful styles. Suit can be had for all prices, ranging from \$10 upward to any figure; the difference being in the quality of the material and the more elaborate ornamentation.

We saw a very stylish suit in silver gray pique. The lower skirt was made demure, ornamented with a flounce of medium depth, turned up on the right side against a narrow fold, and had a deep shirred heading. The design of the bodice is known as the Leoline. It is quite simple, the fronts being plain and high-fitting, and fastened three-fourths of the way down with handsome buttons; the back is very narrow in the French cut, and draped below the waist in a novel manner, which gives the effect of a broad box-pleat falling below the point of looping. The *tout ensemble* is thoroughly artistic, and forms a charming street or reception toilette. This is a favorite one this season, and is shown in all the different shades of material.

Another more drowsy is made in two shades of Bouda gray French poplin. The lower skirt of the darker tint is trimmed with a deep flounce, bound with the lighter color, and beaded with a shirred puff; above is a flat fold piper on each side, and above that a narrow knife pleat with a fold and plaiting. The overskirt is the same pattern, with square breadth back, and pointed fronts, ornamented with plaits and ruffles. The costume is completed by a Henry Trois basque, made en veston in the two shades, and a handsomely trimmed automobile at the side.

SUNDAY PAPERS.

At present there appears to be quite a demand for Sunday papers, and they seem to be more popular than the dailies. The

All Day City Item came forth, about a month ago, in a Sunday edition, and now it is reported that another new paper will be issued in a few weeks on that day. If the press of Philadelphia were united, what a power it would be! Unfortunately, there is too much jealousy existing, and when one makes a practical suggestion for the benefit of the public, the others oppose it and try to deprive the benefactor of all credit in starting the movement. Even the reduction of railway fares from seven to five cents has found opposition in more than one paper, although the public are clamorous for the change. In union there is strength, and wherever the press of any place is united, their power is irresistible.

MONEY.

The money market continues easy, while Foreign Exchange and Gold are higher. The latter receded for a few days following the veto message to Congress, but it subsequently rallied and closed at 113. Exchange has been higher than for many weeks past, owing to the demand to meet May payments, and the scarcity of prime bills. Call loans rule at 4@5 per cent. First class commercial paper ranges from 6@7 per cent. per annum.

The Stock market was moderately active, and prices generally were higher.

Government securities were in fair demand at about former rates.

The United States Treasury has already commenced the payment of the semi-annual interest on \$414,280,250 of the 6 per cent. 5-20 bonds maturing on the 1st of May, and will at the same time pay the quarterly interest of 5 per cent. per annum on \$314,416,150 of the funded loan of 1881.

Truly thine, BROADBENT.

OUR BOOK TABLE.

The May ALBION is as fresh and beautiful as the month it represents, filled to the brim with choice flowers of art and literature. The engravings, which in this superb monthly seem to have reached the highest point of perfection, are beautiful beyond anything heretofore seen in an illustrated magazine. John S. Davis opens the number with a full-page picture, "The Dying Hound," which is one of his best efforts, a strong work, showing that it is a study from real life. J. D. Woodward contributes three large and spirited drawings, pictures of scenes in Florida, one of the most beautiful and picturesque states in the Union. The first picture of the series is a deliciously cool view of the famous Silver Spring, which built up from the earth; the second picture is a handsome full-page illustration of the mouth of the St. John's River, showing the ruins of the old light-house, a grove of palm trees, etc., and the third picture is a wild and dreamy view of a Florida hummock, one of those strange singular islands in the midst of a desert of sands. Two other handsome and interesting pictures are "A Retriever" after Dobson, and "The Bashful Lover," by J. M. Burdell. "Up springs the Lark," is the title of a charming little view, exceedingly appropriate for spring time. John Hows has a full-page picture, striking for its boldness, called the "Hamlocks of Oregon," showing a group of these great trees upon the shores of that famous lake. "The New Capitol at Hartford, Conn.," is a finely executed drawing of the large and ornate building now in process of erection at Hartford, at the cost of several millions of dollars. The last illustration in this number is an excellent portrait of Max Schreck, after Duncker, so well known in connection with Italian opera in this country. The literary contents of the May ALBION are of greater variety and excellence than usual. Annie Herbert opens the number with a long and interesting poem called "My Round Tower on the West." Kate Putnam Gage tells the story of "A Little Fool," Henry Hows has a touching poem, "The Sightless Eye;" J. C. L. Mayer gives a very interesting account of "A Visit to Hermann Chastin;" A. H. Cady tells in a new form "The Old Story;" Mrs. L. M. Thompson sings of "The Head and the Tail;" and S. F. Hopkins, of London, has a long and wonderfully entertaining account of "An English Spring." Frederic R. Marvin has a poem called "My Karthly Love;" and Fanny Douglas tells the drama story of "Dusky." The editorial articles in this number relate to the illustrations, as also to "Literature;" "The Water Color Exhibition;" "Wagner's Lohengrin;" and "The Drama." Subscription price, \$5, including postage. "The Best" and "The Worst," James Sutton & Co., publishers, 58 Madison Lane, New York City.

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THE GEORGI PIANO FORTES. LATE NEWS REGARDING THEM.

The Georgi Piano Fortes have taken the first premium over all competitors at the State Fair of West Virginia, in Kentucky, and at all other fairs and exhibitions where they have been exhibited.

Their durable build and rich expression of tone are in complete harmony with the instrument in construction of the same.

From Rev. L. VAN BOKKELEN, Rector of St. George's Church, New York, N. Y., August 10, 1873.

"I have pianos of other celebrated makers in my church, but none that are so well adapted to the service as a best of the Georgi Piano Fortes."

From Rev. WM. F. MORRIS, Rector of St. George's Church, New York, N. Y., October 10, 1873.

"On looking over, I was struck by the beauty of the Georgi Piano Fortes. When I looked in Buffalo one of my best friends, a prominent citizen, who was about the same age, said: 'It fully sustains the high reputation of the Georgi Piano Fortes in all parts of the country.'"

Mr. JOHN ZUNDEL, Organist of St. George's Church, New York, N. Y., says:

"The Georgi Piano Fortes are an exquisite work of art, and they are the best of the kind."

Rev. S. H. MOORE, Minister of St. George's Church, New York, N. Y., says:

"I have been using the Georgi Piano Fortes for some time, and they are giving great satisfaction. We are glad to have such an instrument in our church."

From the New York Independent.

"As they were highly recommended to us, we have bought one for our church, and we find that they are worthy of all the praise they have received."

The above are only a few select testimonials of the many that are given.

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