

# South Jersey Republican.

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## Special Notice.

THE TERMS of subscription to the REPUBLICAN will be as follows:  
\$2 00 a year, in advance.  
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The paper will be stopped at the end of the time paid for, when no order is received, and all arrears paid, according to law.  
P. D. SNOOK,  
J. D. SNOOK, Publisher.  
J. D. SNOOK, Associate and Manager.

[For the South Jersey Republican.]  
PHILADELPHIA May 16th, 1868.  
My Editor,--In the editorial column of the REPUBLICAN of the 2d inst., under the caption "The Next Governor," appeared the following:

"It is conceded that South Jersey has the right to select the next candidate. But it does not follow that the candidate should be from here. Locality is of little consequence." We cannot commend your magnanimity, and beg leave to differ with you, both in what we have quoted, and in views contained elsewhere in the editorial. Section should never have an undue influence. Sectional feeling should never be the means of the elevation of a superior candidate. No man should be chosen, no man should be rejected, because he hails from a particular quarter. But aside from this, when there are candidates of equal merit, of equal fitness, morally and mentally, we contend that section has claims which cannot justly be disregarded, and in the present case we have the excellent authority of the REPUBLICAN for saying that "South Jersey has good men in abundance who are in every way worthy to fill the gubernatorial chair with credit to themselves and honor to the State."

What then? We answer, give an earnest support to the claims of these men. All that has been said in praise of the gentleman of Newark is admitted, but we unhesitatingly affirm that we have his peer in honesty, integrity, and in all the elements constituting the statesman. We allude to that sound and determined Republican, Andrew K. Hay. His record as member of Congress from the first district is clear, his private and public life beyond reproach. True he is not an aspirant, and comes in the category of those whom you say, "none of them seem to be ambitious of the honor." So far from being a disqualification, or in milder terms, an excuse for passing by their claims, we hold that it should rather recommend them as deserving our suffrages, and that the old principle "Let office seek the man, not man the office," should be maintained. We cannot justify journalists to select candidates for the people. They are but men, and cannot consistently lay their hands on their breasts and thank God that they are not as other men, and they cannot rightly take to themselves the selection of public officers. We hold that the movement of the press is premature. The people are not prepared to admit that Newark should receive the appellation, "Mother of Governors," especially when they consider how largely her citizens have shared in other offices of trust also, while there were candidates of equal qualifications from other sections of the state. Let there be no committee previous to the assembling of the convention, and when it has assembled and determined upon a candidate, whether he be Andrew K. Hay, Cornelius Walsh, J. I. Blair, or some other sound Republican, let all put on the harness and work to secure his election, and against that of the opponents of the principles of right, whether he be called St. Paul or Judas Iscariot.

WAYNE.

## Agricultural.

### The Condition of the Crops.

Of Winter wheat we have a favorable account from Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York. There is, however, some winter-killing on old ground, and with late sowing in Missouri, Southern Illinois, Indiana and Ohio. More was sown last Fall than usual, and at present, the prospect is that we will have a large yield. It is conceded that of Spring wheat, fully one-third more has been sown than ever before, and all through the West it is coming up with great promise. In Nebraska and Iowa the grasshoppers have appeared in some localities in great numbers, and some farmers are withholding their hands in fear of their ravages; but it should be understood that their continuance is limited to a period of a few weeks, and as they have come unusually early, they will disappear, in all probability, before the time for planting passes. Last year they were in Kansas in June, and in places swept fields and gardens, yet they replanted raised fine crops, and the damage was inconsiderable.

Notwithstanding heavy frosts and sleet last month through the fruit regions of the West, and particularly in Southern Illinois and Missouri, where large districts are specially devoted to orchards and strawberry-fields, when it was estimated that more than half of the buds were killed, it is now certain that the damage extended to blossoms prematurely developed. We learn from a trustworthy source that in Southern Illinois the loss of strawberries will not exceed one-seventh, which is no more than the average annual destruction from the same cause. Pears are hurt more than any other fruit. Peach orchards at present promise abundantly. Apples are safe, and grapes are blossoming bright. Still, there are some localities where the damage is serious, this on high ground, which hitherto has been almost always exempt, but this has resulted from blasting winds, which once in seven or eight years do the work of frost. Owing to the uncommonly dry season of last year, we might naturally expect this to be a bountiful one for fruit, and the buds matured with an intensity and hardness that give them great power in withstanding frost and sleet. Even in interior regions remote from the favorable influences of a water climate, peach-buds are reported sound. This condition with reference to absence of moisture applies to the country west of the Alleghenians, and to New York and New England, except

along the seaboard. In the last locality there was a long period of rainfall, which undoubtedly gave much soft wood and a large proportion of immature buds; but the winter following was one remarkable for a steady temperature and for absence of freezing and thawing, and the Spring has also been retarded. For these reasons the fruit-buds have been unexpectedly preserved. In the Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia peach regions prospects are good. The rain-fall of last Autumn along the seaboard has been resumed this Spring, and the delay of farming operations has been so great that very little plowing has been done. Only those farmers who had teams and implements in complete readiness were able to sow oats during April, while they hope to do this in March. This shows a large amount of work to be done within a brief period.

In Europe the Spring has been uncommonly favorable, though in France frost is reported much injured by frost. The growing wheat is in fine condition, and an early harvest is both predicted and hoped for. It has been many years since so little grain of previous years' growth has been on hand as this Spring. Spain and France are importing; and for the first time, grain is taken into the interior of the latter country. Famine continues in Algeria, and constant shipments are made there from Marseilles, with wheat from Southern Russia. The stocks at Odessa and at the Russian and Hungarian stations are light. In England, prices have been so well maintained that the farmers have sold freely to the millers, and it is predicted that by next harvest the majority will not have a bushel of surplus grain on hand. Little dependence is placed on arrivals from the United States, because prices are higher with us than with them.

—Tribune.

### The Long Island Wine Company.

Dr. C. H. Frings, for several years editor of the Deutsche Wein-Zeitung, published in Mayence, has come to this country, where he thinks of engaging in the cultivation of the vine in the neighborhood of New York. He has found a farm at a place called Freshpond, in Suffolk county, containing seventy acres, all planted with vines. It lies on a ridge of hills near Northport, and will not be far from the new-railway station. A great part of these vines are already in full bearing. It seems to us that the climate of the eastern part of Long Island, being insular and not so much exposed to early autumn frosts as an interior climate, will prove a very favorable soil for the grape. Dr. Frings proposes to form a Long Island Wine Company for executing his plan, purchasing the farm in question, dividing the property into shares, and carrying on the operations of the vineyard under his personal superintendence. We copy the following from his pamphlet:

"The wine which has been already produced in Freshpond is of an excellent quality; it is, by virtue of the very favorable condition of the soil, not only free from the bad, earthy tastes which make American wines disagreeable, but it may be considered the best wine of the old continent. Its constitution allows of the greatest variety in its preparation. In Freshpond not only the most favorite German bouquet-wines may be imitated to an illusive degree, but also the southern wines (such as sherry, angellon and port) may be manufactured of a finer quality than they come to market from other parts. The production of a cheap, sparkling wine also offers there, a very profitable business."

But independent of that, the profitability of the enterprise would, result as follows:

10,000 gal. at \$3 00	\$30,000
15,000 " " 2 00	30,000
30,000 " " 1 00	30,000
55,000 gal. at \$1 00	\$55,000
	\$150,000

The cultivation of the vine plantations, as well as the great expenses of administration, inclusive of salaries and wages, but exclusive of the cost of the land, which is to be supplied from the produce of the remaining area of the farm, are estimated at \$6,500. The costs of the vintage and of labor in the cellars, according to experience, cannot exceed 20 cents per gal., even for heavy wines; but we will assume here 25 cents per gal., or for 55,000 gal., 13,500.

Which would leave for 55 acres a clear profit of \$70,000.

CHAMPAGNE FOR PETROLEUM.--It is no longer a secret of the chemist's laboratory that clear golden syrups can be made from starch and sulphuric acid; that delicious wines and brandies can be made from beet-root; that a barrel of peanuts can be transformed into excellent coffee; that hard can absorb an enormous quantity of water in certain conditions; that in fact there seems no limit to the adulterations that an intelligent and dishonest chemist can practice upon his fellow-men. All these marvels of chemical science have in these latter days become degraded into mere tricks of trade, and their chief beauty is in their capacity to enable unscrupulous dealers to lighten the pockets and destroy the stomachs of the confiding and consuming public. Champagne is made from a thousand different substances--even from refined petroleum. Yes, from the fiery benzole, a sparkling, bubbling, foaming champagne can be produced which will delight the eye, tickle the palate, gladden the heart momentarily--but quicken our pace towards the graveyard. This is a new use for petroleum, which those who have been experimenting with it as an agent for generating steam, have little dreamt of. Who can say that the Pennsylvania oil territory, now considered mostly worthless, may not some day be regenerated into the great wine producing country of the world?

## Miscellaneous.

### Nasby.

A Convention at the Corners to Nominate a County Ticket--How Joe Bigler Perverted the Resolution, Usually Adopted at such Conventions.

POST OFFICE CONFIDENTIAL X ROADS, (Which is in the State of Kentucky.) April 26, 1868.

There will never be peace or anything like it at the Corners till that Joe Bigler, and his faithful adherent, aider and abetter, Pollock, are shot or otherwise killed. In the old time, afore the inoogershen av the Abilishen era, we had a short way uv disposin of sich. It wuz a maxim in the South that there could be peace only where there wuz a perfect yoonamity uv sentiment, and to bring about that onen of ideas--that delictful concord wuz wuz so desirable--we were in the habit uv shootin or hangin the most stubborn uv these wuz did't agree with the majority, and tarrin and featherin those who were yet accessible to kentucky reason. By vigorously persuin this course the minorities in this vicinity wuz kept tolerably small and controllable. Why these causes haven't bin so treated, passes my comprehension.

Our convention to nominate candidates for county offices wuz held yesterday. I wuz cheerman uv course, for I now occupy that position (since I wuz discovered that Capt. McEler kin rite he bez bin Secretary), and I felt a sinkin sensashen when I saw that cuss Bigler and that other cuss Pollock enter the door.

Deekin Program, ez he saw him, biled over--Rising to his feet; the venerable old priark exclaimed in a voice tremulous with emoshen, wat in thunder he wuz there for.

"Josef, have you a rifle to set in a Democratic convension, holden, ez you do, opinyuns the reverse uv Democratic?"

"Deekin," returned this Bigler, "I carry in my body Federal lead--I wuz under the Confidit flag in sixty battles, skirmishes and skeddades. I have a certifikat to that effect from the late lamented John Morgan. That certifikat would admit me to a seat in any Democratic Convension in the North--shel I not be sufficient here in Kentucky?--Alas, the Profit is not without honor save in his own Cross Roads."

And Josef left on he wept, when Pollock ostentashly handed him a pocket handkercher.

"Ef I held any heterodox views I hev repented uv em, me and Pollock, and perpose to vote for all yer resoluoshens, like frisky lambs wat is glad to get back to the troo fold. Don't we Pollock?"

"Certain, we do. The Convension may go on and count us in ez troo converts from Abilishen; which, in view of the fact that my store hev been set on fire twice becoz of my awful opinions, I may be sed to be literally a brand plucked from the burnin. Go on."

Findin they wuz bound to stay, we went on. The first thing in order was the adoption uv resoluoshens, ez follows:

1. We resolve we had the utmost confidence in Andrew Johnson, President uv the United States, provided he wuzen't impeached; if he wuz, then we should hev the privilege uv considerin him worthy uv confidence or not, ez the circumstance uv the case should warrant.

2. That the Congress uv the Yonited States wuz a unconstitutional body, wuz wuzen't perrmitted to break up the Yonited States, which we wuz ez persistently strive to save.

3. That the only hope uv Yoonun lay in the displacement uv such traitors ez Grant, Sumner and Stevens, and the puttin in their places sich gileous patriots ez Breckinridge, Britte, Vallandigham, et al.

That the thanks uv the Democracy is due to the South for the South for their forbearance in not rising to sweep the radical faction from the face of the earth.

At this pint Bigler arose. He wanted to know of this convension, stylin itself Democratic, wuz again to be satisfied with their resoluoshens? He called for the readin uv the regular one without which no Democratic platform wuz complete. He referred to the offo delictat in this Government forever to white men. "Hereticis," he sed;

Resolved, That this Government wuz established by white men, and that white men will keep it intact for white men and their posterity forever.

"I demand, ez a white man," sed this Bigler, "that this resoluoshen be added. Let every white man, every proud Caucasian, who believes in race, say 'aye,' and with emphasis."

And every one uv them hollared out "aye" with all their mits.

"Good!" sed Bigler, "good. White men and their posterity! let a noble sentiment say 'aye' to my resolution agin."

Now Pollock brother-in the troo-faith newly baptized, will you open the door? It's better to be a doorkeeper in the house uv Democracy than to dwell in the tents uv Abilishism. Open the door."

Which Pollock did, and then entered--A Hundred Malatto, Quadroon and Octroon Niggers--Two by Two.

"Wat does this mean?" shrieked I.

"Who are them?" gasped Deekin Program.

"H--H--" said Issaker Gavitt, profaneinly.

"They are the posterity referred to in my resoluoshen. This Government wuz established by white men and their posterity. I think it read. These are the posterity. There may be a few here who wuz barred out on the score uv bein the posterity of white women, but these are exceptions. I should hev included white women in my resoluoshen. The majority uv these here, ez you kin easily determine by their color, are the posterity of white

men. They are not pure black. Here is every shade, from the subdued yaller of mulatto up to the almost white uv him who hev only a sixteenth part nigger blood in his veins. Uv course they will take seats and assist us in nominatin the ticket wuz called as togethor."

"Uv course they won't!" roared Deekin Program. "I will never set in a convension with niggers--never! never! never!"

"Very good. If this is the yoonamity decision, we wuz nominatin this ticket. I take the responsibility of bein this convension. But, oh! Deekin, wat a going back on your principles! Dare you deny that these shades, these modified mokes, are the posterity uv white men? Deekin, should you cast your beaming eye over this assemblage, wouldn't it rest parentally and lovingly on your own posterity? Oh, Deekin, ef you go back on the resoluoshen wuz yoonamitously votid for, don't, I beg of you, go back on nacher. Don't desert your childrin. Don't turn a deaf ear to the pleadins uv nacher, or a blind eye to her supplications. Hannibal Program, go and beg your father to permit you, his posterity, skarely blacker than he, and a cussid-side landmoser, to mix in this yer caucus."

The Deekin indignantly left the room, and I folloed soon, wuz eggssample wuz folloed by all uv us. Bigler and Pollock remained and nominated a ticket uv these half-bled cusses, making it up entirely uv the Program, Gavitt and Punt niggers, ez these names, they sed, hev weight in the county! Who will deliver us from these two bodies uv death.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY, P. M. (Which is Postmaster.)

A RELIC OF SOUTHERN BARBARISM.--A correspondent of the Cincinnati Chronicle, writing from Chillicothe, Ohio, says: Coming out over the Marietta and Cincinnati road, on the evening of the 22d, with Conductor Kardin, I had the good luck to fall in company with Messrs. J. N. Wright and S. M. McMahill, of Greenfield, Ohio. We had been talking but a few minutes when the conversation turned upon the condition of affairs in the South.

The operations of the Kuk-Klux-Klan, the prevailing rebel preference of Andy Johnson and Brick Pomroy for President and Vice President, &c., were freely and radically discussed. These topics naturally elicited sundry parenthetical comments upon Southern character, and in the course of these Mr. McMahill happened to remember that he had in his pocket a relic of the barbarism exhibited by F. E. V's toward John Brown and his confederates; and, producing his pocket-book, took from it a receptacle a small piece of well finished leather of remarkable fineness of texture.

"That," said he, "is a piece of tanned skin of Oliver P. Brown, son of the famous John Brown." "Can it be possible?" asked an excited bystander. A full explanation was, of course, immediately demanded, which I here present as substantially given by Mr. McMahill whose reputation for truth and veracity stand unimpaired by any who know him.

During the action in which John Brown and his little abolition band were captured by the Virginians, Oliver P. Brown was shot dead on the railroad track, near the United States Arsenal, at Harper's Ferry. So soon as killed he was taken up, put into a box, and shipped to the medical institute at Winchester, Va., to be used in the promotion of the professional training of Southern Escapades. Upon the reception of the body, the students of that school took off the hide somewhat after the manner of skinning a beef, tanned it, and had it manufactured into moccasins, which, in the most truly chivalric style, they delighted to use as ornaments to their "blonded" pedal extremities on all public occasions.

The piece shown by Mr. McMahill was a scrap left from the cutting of these "Yankee-skin" slippers, and was procured in 1860, at the Winchester Medical Institute, by Mr. McMahill, while he was visiting some relatives in the vicinity of that place. It was voluntarily presented to him by one of the students; who, after a triumphant parade of the slippers, and a blustering description of the process by which they were produced, heroically exclaimed, "That's the way we serve you d-d Yankees when you come amongst us and don't walk off with our style!"

VOTING IN GREECE.--Voting in Greece is somewhat different from voting in America. The polling places are churches. Thirty ballot-boxes are placed on the floor of the church, each of them bearing the name of a candidate. Upon one half of the box, painted white, is written "Yes," and on the other half, painted black, is written "No." A clerk attends the voter, with thirty bullets, and when opposite a box, pronounces the name of the candidate and hands the voter a bullet. Passing his arm up a funnel about a foot in length, the voter's hand arrives unseen at a division in the box, and he drops the ball to the right or left, "yes" or "no," as the case may be, and so on throughout the whole thirty. The system is said to insure secrecy and perfect order.

It was formerly the practice among physicians to carry a cane having a hollow head, the top of which was gold, plated with a hole like a pepper box. The top contained a small quantity of aromatic powder, or of snuff; and on entering a house or room where a disease supposed to be infectious, prevailed, the doctor would strike his cane on the floor to agitate the powder, and then apply it to his nose. Hence all the old prints of physicians represent them with canes to their noses.

## Woman Suffrage.

The Clayton (Del.) Herald is edited by a woman; Mrs. R. S. McConaughy. In a recent number she had the following with reference to the now much mooted question of woman suffrage, which will be of some interest as being the views of a successful business woman, the editress of a political paper.

"You wish to know why it is, that we being a woman, are opposed to our sex having the right to vote. For years we have made politics our study, not only for our own education, but that we might be better able to instruct our boys, who will some day have the right to vote, and perhaps to govern. We have been (if we may be so allowed to speak), behind the scenes, and have seen the workings of politics, not only in one but both political parties. We have seen men who, in all other things, have seemed honest and upright, stoop to employ intrigue and deception to carry out their own ends, and help the party they belong to and believe to be right, to gain the ascendancy. In politics they seem to think all things fair, whether it squares with the Bible rule or not. Taking men as our example, and having seen the effect politics has on them, it is our opinion, it will not add anything to the dignity, modesty, or purity of woman, but will tend very materially to degrade the sex. Give woman the right to vote, and how-long will it be before she will want an office, and being ambitious like man, will she not use any and every means--even intrigue and deception--to gain power?"

"We are well aware that history records some instances of brilliant administrations by females, while on the other hand, some of the most cruel and blood thirsty tyrants that have ever held sway have been women. Physically, women are not fitted to mingle in the rough jostle of out-door life. The arena of politics with its excitements, intrigues and deceptions is no place for her."

"None is her proper sphere, there is where God has placed her, and for which she is especially adapted, and where she holds almost unlimited sway. Upon her more than man devolves the training of the young; those that must do the voting and the governing. In teaching the young idea how to shoot, and in leading the little feet into the right path, she is constantly called upon to exercise a degree of patience, skill, prudence, wisdom, moral strength and courage, of which men know but little, and is seldom, if ever, called upon to make. We know that woman's influence is great, far more so perhaps, than the most of them have any idea of, and we honestly believe the world is what a woman makes it. Her teachings and influence reaches beyond the immediate home circle. The influence she brings to bear upon her children, the principles she instills into their minds, and the examples she sets are reproduced again around other hearthstones, and over other hearts."

"If she would make her mark in the world, our advice is to do it within the sanctuary of home, where it will be seen and felt, and not by wishing to take upon herself the peculiar prerogatives of men. If woman but understood her whole duty, and conscientiously carried it out, might not a great deal of the corruption against which all have so much to say, not only in politics, but in many other things, be avoided? Let woman rest contented in the sphere in which God has placed her, which is not only separate and distinct from man's, but superior to it, and then which there is none greater."

DEMOCRAT'S ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY.--This periodical has risen from being a mere Gazette of Fashion, to the position of the popular parlor magazine. Ladies who take it think "the world of it," as their phrase is, and are quite sure they could not get along without it. Confessing our ignorance of those points which would enable us to do entire justice to its merits, we may freely admit that it is most carefully and conscientiously conducted, that its literary tone is far superior to the general run of parlor periodicals, that its range of topics includes nearly all interesting to women, that its information upon household subjects is complete and reliable, and its authority indisputable. Moreover, its patterns alone are worth double the cost of the magazine. A large and unusually interesting amount of reading-matter is promised for July, for country enjoyment. Three dollars yearly. Published by W. J. Demorest, 473 Broadway, N. Y.

The Electric for June contains:--Embellishment, Napoleon in prison at Nice. The Queen's Book; Volcanoes and Earthquakes; A Roman Actor--Quintus Ruscus; The Wife's Revenge; The Eastern Question, Concluded; What is Turkey? The Seychelles; The Enchantress; The Blockade; An Episode of the End of the Empire (continued); Modern Mothers; Simpson's History of the Gypsies; A Great Chapter in History; Jack Osburne's Woe; The Island of Mitylene; The Poetry and Utility of Tears; Voltaire Dying; Napoleon in the Prison of Nice; Poetry; Notes on Hooks; Science; Varieties; Terms of the Electric: Single copies, 45 cents; one copy, one year, \$5.00; two copies, one year, \$9.00; five copies, one year, \$20.00. Address W. H. Bidwell & Co., 5 Beekman St., New York.

My son, would you suppose that the Lord's Prayer could be engraved in a space no larger than the area of a nickel? Well, yes, father; if it is engraved as log in everybody's eye as it is in yours, I think there would be no difficulty in putting it on about four times."

## Salted His Tea.

SALTED HIS TEA.--A plucky old fellow had a son, who was a student at one of our New England colleges, and one day thought he would visit the institution. He did so, spent the day there, and was invited to stop to tea. He accepted the invitation, and upon receiving his ration of the celestial fluid, reached out and seized a bowl of what he supposed to be white sugar, but which was in reality, salt. With this condition he proceeded to liberally season his tea. Presently he perceived, from the sly glance cast toward him, and by the general whispering and suppressed "snickering," that something was wrong, and he rightly conjectured it was some act of his; and when, upon his tasting the tea, the "snicker" expanded into a "horse laugh," he hadn't much doubt as to what the matter was. As I have before stated, the old gent didn't like to be laughed at, especially by a parcel of school boys, so, with Spartan resolution, he worried down the abominable compound, wishing, no doubt, that those boys could be made to drink a quart each before going to prayers in the morning. Giving a final gulp, and putting on a face that was intended to make everybody think that he liked his "dose of salts," he called for another cup, and upon receiving it, said to the head snicker: "Young man, will you be kind enough to pass that bowl of salt?" The salt was passed, and amid the most breathless silence, he dipped a couple of spoonfuls into his tea, stirred it up, and tasted it with a look of apparent satisfaction. "Why, Mr.," said the young man opposite him, "do you drink salt in your tea?" "Always," answered the plucky old man, with great emphasis, and in his pleasant manner.

THE CRITIC OUTWITTED.--Hiram Powers, the famous sculptor, will visit his native country the coming summer. It is stated, and spend some months with his relatives in Cincinnati. He is a native of that city, and lived there for many years, having first showed his genius by making some excellent wax figures for Dorfeuille's Museum to well known place of amusement at the West at that time. Among other figures he made one of Alexander Drake, a popular comedian in that section thirty years ago. Some of Powers' friends were so much pleased with his work that they invited the Queen City journalists to look at it among them one notorious for his hypercriticism, and believed to be something of a pretender withal. The particular came in the evening, when the museum was dimly lighted, and took his position before the glass case. After gazing at the figure very intently for five minutes, he said to Powers, who was at his elbow: "There are some good points about this, Hiram; but it has some extraordinary defects. The nose is too long entirely, and the mouth has a queer twist. One arm is longer than the other. The position, too, is very unnatural. No man could stand in that position if he tried. It would be utterly impossible. I don't see, Hiram, how you could have made such a blunder." Powers laughed, and inquired of the figure, "What do you think of it, Drake?" The figure immediately stepped out of the case, and said, "I think the position pretty natural, myself." The critic did not hear the last of the jest to his dying day, and never afterwards spoke to the factious sculptor.

DOSE ENOUGH FOR HIS COUNTRY.--A revolutionary soldier was running for Congress, and his opponent was a young man who had "never been in the wars," and was the custom of the old soldier to tell of hardships he had endured. Said he, fellow citizens, I have helped to whip the British and the Indians. I have walked over the frozen ground till every footstep was marked with blood. Just about this time, one of the "severings" who had become greatly interested in his tale of sufferings, walked up in front of the speaker, wiped the tears from his eyes with the extremity of his coat-tail, and interrupted him with:

"Did you say you fust the British and Indians?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you say your foot covered the ground you walked over with blood?"

"Yes," replied the speaker.

"Well then," replied the tearful citizen, as he gave a sigh of pent-up emotion, "I guess I'll vote for Cother fellow, for I'll be darned if you hain't done enough for your country."

A BRIGHT LIGHT.--"Johnson, you say, Brown was the first man who robbed you?"

"Yes, sir." "Was it moon-light when it took place?"

"No, sir." "Was it star-light?"

"No; it was so dark you couldn't see your hand afore your face."

"Well, there was no light shining from any house near by?"

"Why no; there wasn't a house within a mile of us."

"Well, then, if there was no moon, no starlight, no light from any house, and so dark you couldn't see your hand before your face, how is it that you are so positive that Brown was the man, and how did you see him?"

"Why you see, when the fellow struck me, do fire flew out of my eyes so bright dat you might see to pick up a pin."

At a recent election an honest Irishman was handed the full party ticket by a zealous politician. Being able to read a little, he saw a paper headed "Judiciary."

"To the devil with Judiciary?" he cried.

"It's nather for niggers or women that I'll vote at all. And if Judy Cary is such a one as my own Judy Murphy is, bebel I'd as soon vote for the owl I know him, so I would."

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## Advertisements.

Advertisements inserted at the following rates a square being one inch.  
1 inch, 75 cents; 2 inches, \$1.00; 3 inches, \$1.50; 4 inches, \$2.00; 5 inches, \$2.50; 6 inches, \$3.00; 7 inches, \$3.50; 8 inches, \$4.00; 9 inches, \$4.50; 10 inches, \$5.00; 11 inches, \$5.50; 12 inches, \$6.00.  
Advertisements in local columns, 25 cents a line.  
Special Notices, 10 cents a line. Transient advertisements must be paid for in advance, unless the advertiser is known to be responsible. Regular advertisements must be paid quarterly in advance.  
October 1st, 1867.

## CURIOSITIES OF THE PULLET TRADE.

There is many a piece of quiet humor that is got off in the city market that never comes to light.

In Second Street market, Philadelphia, recently, a gentleman stepped up to a huckster, who was engaged in vending poultry. The gentleman looked very angry; he thought he had reason to be so.

"You cheated me last Saturday," he said--"cheated me shamefully."

"How, sir?"

"Why, in selling me that goose."

"What goose, sir?"

"Why you know very well what goose."

I paid you a dollar and eighty cents for the bird, and after cooking him for three days he was tougher than ever."

"Well, sir, what then?"

"What then? Why didn't you declare to me that the goose was a gosling in the spring?"

"Yes, sir; and what is more, I told you the truth."

"If you did that, how is it that the more the woman boiled the informal bird the tougher it got? You cheated me, that's what you did."

"Look here, mister," said the Jersey man, "I didn't cheat you. You asked me how old the bird was? I told you it was a gosling in the spring. You jumped at a conclusion. If you had asked me 'what spring,' I should have said 'the spring of 1855.' Now, where's the cheating?"

The gentleman had no more to say upon that point. Have you any chickens to sell to-day, he asked, "that were hatched inside the year 1867?"

"I have, sir," was the reply. "If you'd asked with the same explicitness about that goose, I'd have sold him to some boarding-house keeper instead of you."

At the price you paid me for him, you got that gander at about the price of spoiled codfish."

The gentleman put his purchase into his basket and walked away.

WHAT IT COST.--A gentleman in business in New York city has for years made a practice, which is common with many, of inviting his customers and friends out to "take a drink" or a cigar. A friend endeavored to convince him that he was spending too much in this way, aside from other and stronger objections to the practice. The gentleman insisted that the cost was a mere trifle, but to make sure of it, he adopted the following plan! Each time he spent anything for this purpose, he deposited an equal amount in a box in his safe, keeping no account of it. At the end of three months he counted this deposit, and found there, to his astonishment, over three hundred dollars. The friend who related the incident to us said he had just left the surprised man, who was still looking at the pile of bills and thinking deeply. Perhaps he was reckoning the amount of comfort and pleasure the sum would have brought to the home circle, if properly used, or how it would have helped in taking up some note when he was "short."







WHAT SHALL THE CHILDREN DO NEXT.—A favorite amusement with my children is to say, "Guess what I see in this room," beginning with giving the initial of something in the room; each child is allowed to guess in rotation till one is successful, when that child has the privilege of giving out the next thing to be guessed.

This game will commend itself to mothers who are very busy, as it does not in the least interfere with their work, even if they participate as I often do in the game.

My children have been interested in it for hours together; often puzzling their elders, and contributing greatly to the amusement of us all.

I remember an instance in which one little seven-year-old daughter gave out G. S. Her comrades all tried many times in despair, and came to mamma; even she could find nothing in the room answering to the initials, grandma and great-grandman tried in vain.

Our little puzzle was in ecstasies, and all the others chagrined, and obliged to confess themselves unable to solve the question.

Guess spot it proved to be; our little girl had discovered a small one in the carpet.

When they tire of this, I say, "My ship is coming in loaded with—," naming some article beginning with A.

They go on each naming in turn something beginning with that letter, till they can think of no more; then they take B, and so on through the alphabet.

Mamma's dignity will not at all be compromised by taking part in these simple amusements, and the little ones will enjoy them much better than if playing by themselves.

They have also several sets of the alphabet, cut singly. One child selects the letters necessary to spell any word which she chooses, without naming it, and after mixing them together, requires another to place them in proper order to spell the word.

These games are of course, adapted only to those who know something of spelling, but will tend to improve them in that art, and they possess the desirable qualifications of amusing without noise or trouble, and make no litter.—Little Corporal.

POWER OF SEA BREAKERS.—From experiments which were made some time since at the Bell Rock and Skerryvore lighthouses, on the coast of Scotland, it was found that, while the force of the breakers on the side of the German Ocean may be taken at about a ton and a half upon every square foot of surface exposed to them, the Atlantic breakers fall with double that weight, or three tons to the square foot, and thus a surface of only two square yards sustains a blow from a heavy Atlantic breaker equal to about 54 tons.

In November, 1824, a heavy gale blew, and blocks of limestone and granite, from two to five tons in weight, were washed about like pebbles at the Plymouth breakwaters. About 300 tons of such blocks were born a distance of 200 feet, and up the inclined plane of the breaker, carried over it, and scattered in various directions. A block of limestone seven tons in weight, was in one place washed a distance of 120 feet. Blocks of three tons weight were torn away by a single blow of a breaker, and hurled over into the harbor; and one of two tons, strongly treacherously down a jutting, was torn away by an overpowering breaker.—Scientific American.

REMAINS OF GREAT DIPEDS AND QUADRUPEDS.—Dr. J. S. Miller, of San Francisco, formerly of Knight's Landing, brought to this city for shipment on the Yosemite to the bay, yesterday, various bones, mammoth in size, which have been uncovered by the action of the freshets during the late winter, at a depth of about twenty feet beneath the earth's surface. They were found near Dunigan's Ranch, Yolo county, fifteen miles from Knight's Landing. Among them are bones of the leg from the knee-joint, of the fore-arm, ribs, &c. These the Doctor thinks approximate more nearly to the bones of human beings than quadrupeds. If they are human, the owner of them must have been of that race of giants mythical, who towered to the height of twenty or thirty feet. If of a quadruped, the beast was certainly larger than any now in existence in this State. Dr. Miller has not had time to examine them closely, they having been found only ten days ago, but proposes to pay them due attention as soon as possible. Some of the bones are in good condition; others are much decayed and broken, and one, almost six inches in diameter and a foot long, is almost perfect. As remains of a race now extinct, human or otherwise, they deserve attention from scientific men.—Sacramento Union.

POOR TASTE.—What's the price of butter?—We overheard this inquiry a few days ago at one of our city markets, turned to look at the speaker. She was expensively dressed, and took no pains to conceal half a dozen shewy and probably expensive rings upon her fingers. The dealer of course showed her a good article at fifty cents per pound. "Got any cheaper?" asked the woman. (A lady would have said "Have you," instead of got.) Butter was shown at fifty cents, then at forty-five, and finally the lowest priced article at forty cents. It was powerful butter—a stuff of it left an unpleasant memory for a week—but it suited the customer, and she purchased several pounds—perhaps to feed the servants at a cheap boarding house; perhaps for the servants in her kitchen. We couldn't help thinking of those rings and the butter.

A few days ago, the agent of an accident insurance company entered a smoking car, on a Western railroad-train, and approaching an exceedingly gruff old man, asked him if he did not want to "take out a policy." He was told to get out with his policy, and passed on.—After riding about half an hour, an accident occurred to the train, and the smoking car ran over the sleepers, causing much consternation among the passengers. The old man jumped up and seizing a hook at the side of the car to steady himself, called out, "Where is that insurance-man?" The question caused a roar of laughter among the passengers, who for the time forgot the danger.

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In the great Hammonton Fruit Settlement, the best inducements are offered to all wanting farms in the most delightful and healthy climate, with a good productive soil, being among the best in the garden state of New Jersey; only thirty miles from Philadelphia on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, and but few miles to the New York Railroad. These lands are sold to the actual settlers at low prices and easy terms, in five, ten, twenty acres and upwards to suit. The title perfect, warrentee deeds, clear of all incumbrances, now in the purchase money is paid.

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is a fine sandy and clay loam, suitable for all grains and grasses, and is pronounced the finest quality for gardening and fruit raising. It is a marine deposit, with a heavy subsoil of sweet potatoes, and is a very commodious form, and in the exact condition to support plants with proper farming is very productive and profitable, easily worked, and warm and early. The lay of the land is slightly undulating, and is called level; it is free from stones or rocks. It is the best fruit soil in the Union. Peaches, Apples, Quinces, Cherries, Blackberries, Raspberries, Grapes of all kinds, and all other fruits are raised here in immense quantities, and they are sought after by the dealers and command the best prices in the market.

Hammonton is already celebrated for its fine fruits and wine. From two hundred to five hundred dollars is cleared, free from expense, per acre in the fine-fruits culture. Sweet Potatoes, Melons, and all the finer vegetables delight in this soil; this branch of farming pays much better than grain raising, and is much easier work.

**The Market**  
is unsurpassed; direct communication twice a day to Philadelphia, New York, and Atlantic City. The Railroad Company leaves cars here to be filled with fruit every day in the season; they are filled in the afternoon, and the same night or next morning by daylight are in the market, where the highest cash prices are obtained, without any other trouble to the producer than delivering the produce to the car. None of the land now offered is over one and a half miles from the Railroad.

**The Climate**  
is mild and delightful the winters being short and open, out-door work can be carried on nearly all winter, whilst the summer is no warmer than in the north. Persons wanting a change for health will be satisfied here—the mildness of the climate is soon beneficially felt by delicate persons and those suffering from Dyspepsia, Pulmonary affections, or General Debility, as hundreds here will testify. This section has long been known for its health, and during the summer months tons of thousands flock for health. No Malaria, Chills and Fevers in this section.

**The Water**  
is pure and soft, of the best quality. It abounds in streams and is found by digging from ten to thirty feet. Wells are everywhere, as there is no rock to go through. We have the best stores in the county, where goods are sold as cheap as they are in Philadelphia or New York. Good schools with competent teachers.—Glorious of all denunciations reside here, some of them in charge of congregations, others cultivating the fruits; also a number of retired physicians. The Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist, Universalists, and their services regularly. Mills convenient.

Reliable practical surveyors who furnish all kinds of maps, plans, and views at the lowest prices.

The population of the settlement is large and rapidly increasing. It is composed of the best elements from New England, the Middle and Western States—intelligent, industrious and moral. The buildings are neat and handsome, and some of them fine. All materials for building, improving, &c., at hand; and reliable mechanics who will give satisfaction. Every convenience to be had that can be found at any other place. Persons owning property here obtain tickets of exchange. For further information from the city at a discount of twenty-five per cent on the regular fare.

The lands here are examined by some of the best agricultural and fruit growers in the country, who pronounce them the best in the U. S. for fruit growing. Mr. John Robinson, the agricultural editor of the New York Tribune; Dr. L. P. Trimble, the State Entomologist; Mr. John C. Briggs, member of the American Institute of New York; and others, reported that they never saw a finer growth of fruit, grain, and grass, than they saw here, and pronounced this settlement to persons desiring to till the soil, for pleasure or profit.

These lands are being rapidly sold, and from the rapid and extensive improvements property will certainly increase in value. Inquire for R. J. BYRNES, the founder of the settlement, who will show the lands free of expense. For further information give or address,

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Hammonton, N. J.

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Even in the severest cases of Chronic Neuralgia and general nervous debility, of many years standing, affecting the entire system, it has, in a few days, or a few weeks at the utmost, always afforded the most instantaneous relief, and very rarely fails to produce a complete and permanent cure. It contains no drug or other material in the slightest degree injurious, even to the most delicate system, and can always be used with perfect safety.

It has long been in constant use by many of our most eminent Physicians, who give their unanimous and unqualified approval.  
Sent by mail on receipt of price of postage.  
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**Complete Manure,**  
Manufactured by  
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FROM SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,  
AMMONIA AND POTASH.  
Warranted free from Adulteration.

**PACKED IN BAGS 175 LBS. EACH.**  
**LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.**  
Has raised good crops of Wheat, Corn, Potatoes, Grass, Oats, Tobacco and Vegetables of all kinds. Farmers would do well to inquire of their nearest dealer in fertilizers as to the results obtained from the use of Complete Manure. The growing crops of Wheat at this time, freely attest its virtues.

It is highly recommended by all who have used it up to this time.  
We have numerous testimonials to the effect that it is an invaluable Fertilizer, and we recommend it highly as a top dressing for Wheat and Grass.

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**SOLUBLE**  
**PACIFIC GUANO**

The attention of Farmers and other consumers of Fertilizers is invited to this Guano, as worthy of their special notice. Its use for several years in Maryland, Virginia and other Southern States, for all crops, has given it a standard character for excellence unequalled by any other. It possesses all the qualities of Peruvian Guano, with permanent qualities not found in that article. 250 lbs of this guano are found more than equal to 300 lbs of the best Super-phosphates. It ripens the crop from five to seven days earlier than the phosphates, which fact alone gives it incalculable advantages. For sale by

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We announce to farmers and dealers in Fertilizers, that the following prices have been adopted for the present spring season:

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This well known and popular trade-mark will be found on every package of the above manures.

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The high estimation in which BAUGH'S BONE MANURES have been held, during the four years past, we have fully sustained in the future. Having now the entire control of the great resources of Chicago, for furnishing Ammonia and Phosphate yielding material, viz: Bones, Dried Fish, Blood, &c., we have, in connection with our works in Philadelphia, the largest facilities for furnishing these manures, at the above low prices.

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I HAVE SUFFERED WITH CATARRHUS of the bladder for many years, it had destroyed my voice and smelling, impaired my sight and hearing. In six weeks I have been entirely cured. The remedy used will send the reader to the simple remedy used, Postmark New York, N. Y. No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

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80 feet, 8 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 77 feet. \$30.00  
90 feet, 9 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 87 feet. \$35.00  
100 feet, 10 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 97 feet. \$40.00  
120 feet, 12 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 117 feet. \$50.00  
140 feet, 14 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 137 feet. \$60.00  
160 feet, 16 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 157 feet. \$70.00  
180 feet, 18 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 177 feet. \$80.00  
200 feet, 20 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 197 feet. \$90.00  
220 feet, 22 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 217 feet. \$100.00  
240 feet, 24 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 237 feet. \$110.00  
260 feet, 26 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 257 feet. \$120.00  
280 feet, 28 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 277 feet. \$130.00  
300 feet, 30 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 297 feet. \$140.00  
320 feet, 32 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 317 feet. \$150.00  
340 feet, 34 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 337 feet. \$160.00  
360 feet, 36 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 357 feet. \$170.00  
380 feet, 38 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 377 feet. \$180.00  
400 feet, 40 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 397 feet. \$190.00  
420 feet, 42 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 417 feet. \$200.00  
440 feet, 44 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 437 feet. \$210.00  
460 feet, 46 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 457 feet. \$220.00  
480 feet, 48 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 477 feet. \$230.00  
500 feet, 50 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 497 feet. \$240.00  
520 feet, 52 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 517 feet. \$250.00  
540 feet, 54 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 537 feet. \$260.00  
560 feet, 56 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 557 feet. \$270.00  
580 feet, 58 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 577 feet. \$280.00  
600 feet, 60 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 597 feet. \$290.00  
620 feet, 62 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 617 feet. \$300.00  
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680 feet, 68 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 677 feet. \$330.00  
700 feet, 70 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 697 feet. \$340.00  
720 feet, 72 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 717 feet. \$350.00  
740 feet, 74 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 737 feet. \$360.00  
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800 feet, 80 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 797 feet. \$390.00  
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880 feet, 88 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 877 feet. \$430.00  
900 feet, 90 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 897 feet. \$440.00  
920 feet, 92 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 917 feet. \$450.00  
940 feet, 94 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 937 feet. \$460.00  
960 feet, 96 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 957 feet. \$470.00  
980 feet, 98 sections (each 10 feet long). Extended length about 977 feet. \$480.00  
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Wm. T. HOPKINS' "OWN BRAND"  
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