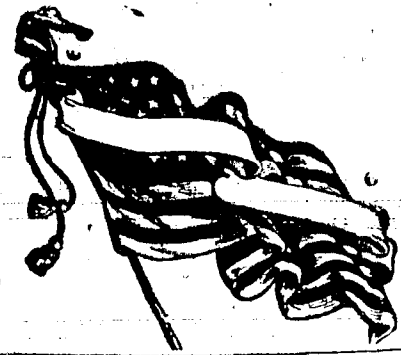


South-Jersey

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Republican

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Hammonton, N. J., Saturday, June 26, 1880.

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Love of God.

Like a cradle rocking, rocking,
Silent, peaceful, to and fro—
Like a mother's sweet looks drooping
On the little face below—
Hangs the green earth, swinging, turning,
Farless, noiseless, safe and slow;
Falls the light of God's face bending
Down and watching us below.

And as feeble babes that suffer,
Toss and cry, and will not rest,
Are the ones the tender mother
Holds the closest, loves the best.
So when we are weak and wretched,
By our sins weighed down, distressed,
Then it is that God's great patience
Holds us closest, loves us best.

O great heart of God! whose loving
Cannot hindered be nor crossed;
Will not weary, will not even
In our death itself be lost—
Love divine! of such great loving,
Only mothers know the cost—
Cost of love, which all love passing,
Gave a Son to save the lost.

Our Washington Letter.

Washington, D. C., June 21, 1880.
The fact of Mr. Tilden's declining to be a candidate deprives the Democrats of their heaviest gun in a campaign against "fraud." In fact they have no candidate now with whom they can "do good." Seymour will not serve even if nominated. Thus two of their strongest men are out of the race in advance. It is a matter of query upon what issue can they go before the country and ask for power, that during the session just closed they have shown themselves so unworthy to wield. What man have they who can combine the hard and soft money men, the free-traders and protectionists, what man who can happily represent all? I think their outlook is bad in every way. Hancock is a man of no political record, and has no well known views upon any of the great financial questions of the day. Bayard's war record would make him unpopular as a candidate in the doubtful States of the North. Judge Field has no strength in the West, and Mr. Payne, Ohio, would be beaten in his own State. From the present outlook Garfield and Arthur's election is assured.

Following the Congressional exodus, is one of the high government officials. The President has gone to Ohio, Secretary Sherman has gone South, and before long all the Secretaries will be away from the City. But still the wheels of government move on regularly. General Garfield is at his home in Ohio on this. He left here last Saturday.

As we in Washington have the best climate in America, a permanent and glowing population of refined people, and are generally prosperous, we do not suffer as in old times when Congress leaves us. The coming and going of a few hundred legislators, and the other hundreds of hangers-on upon legislation, do not affect a rich community of 175,000 people as the same entrance and exit affected one-fourth the number only a few years ago. So, when adjournment came on the 14th of this month we mourned over what Congress had done which was evil, and the good it had left undone, but not over adjournment itself. The session was an uneventful one. Nothing flagrantly wrong found its way to the statute books, and no great frauds have so far been discovered. But few notable speeches were made. The shadow of the coming Presidential election prevented attempts to do much which members wished to do. Whatever will be the result of that election, a lively session of this Congress will commence next winter. The Post Office at the Capital shows that there are still fifty members of Congress in the City; most of them, however, will be away by next Tuesday.

By the time this letter is read, the Cincinnati selection will have been made, and the campaign will have assumed tangible form. The arrangements here, on the part of the Democratic Committee, are very active.

MAXWELL.

Communicated.

Country Merchants.
The men who do business in the small country villages and towns are not treated, always, with the justice and courtesy they deserve. Their business is a necessity, and yet they do not receive the patronage which will encourage them to continue, and properly compensate them. They invested and thus employed. So many run away from home and buy of city tradesmen, what they ought to purchase at their own town, and thus discourage home enterprise and development. Various reasons are given for this unkind and selfish course.

Some say they can buy cheaper in the city and that is why they go. Now this, in the first place, is not a good principle. No doubt country merchants sell as cheap as possible and are not in any sense extortioners. They must have a living profit, and we ought to be willing to give it, first, in order to aid them in securing a living, and second, to promote trade in our own place. We should remember that we want the patronage of our neighbors, and we should do as we would have them do for us. But we are in the habit of saying to country store keepers, "You must sell as cheap as they do in the great

city, fifty or a hundred miles away, and if you don't we will go there." This bulldozing measure is not any more commendable than some other we have read of. But it is true that merchandise is higher in the country than in the city? A gentleman of my town—dealer in clothing, hats, boots and shoes—declares that he is selling below city prices, and yet people don't believe it. He says they will go to the city and pay more for the same goods, showing that country people are deceived, and thus take away their support from those to whom they owe it, and buy of dealers who have no interest in them or their community. A merchant of the same town says he is selling no dry goods above city prices, and some kinds tea and twenty per cent. less; and the people leave the goods on his shelves and buy in Philadelphia. In a small town of this State a man of good business talent and considerable capital, doing a fair business, wants to sell out and go to the city. When asked why he replied, "In order to get better prices; the country people are unwilling to pay me the worth of my goods. I can make more money there." If we want to keep live business men among us and promote the prosperity of our country villages, we must get our eyes open to these facts, and stop this system of bull dozing. And suppose the articles we buy are a few cents cheaper, are we any better off after paying car fares, and luncheon? When a man brings what we want to our door we ought to be willing to pay him as much more as it would cost us to go after it.

Some put in the plea of a greater variety to select from. That is true. If the country merchant does not keep what we want we must go where we can find it. But possibly he is not to blame. He may not lay in a large and various assortment because he knows it will be in vain. It would be only money thrown away as in his hands the goods would find no buyer. I once said to a country store keeper, "Why don't you keep a better stock of clothing and cloth goods?" His reply was, "It is no use. The better class of people prefer to go to the city. I have to keep only common goods for the common people." Hence that village had common business places, and money went away instead of coming to the place, and instead of becoming richer it was growing poorer. Under lighter rents, etc., notwithstanding freights, country dealers can and do compete with city houses in the matter of price, and would do so as to quality and assortment if properly sustained. Some words by "Observer" in the REPUBLICAN, on "Home Patronage," have been timely written, and I am moved to say this much more.

Communicated.

The following should have appeared last week, but was overlooked:—

Mr. Editor:

Please correct an error in the report of the schools of Atlantic county for 1880. Newton Holdridge, who passed in the advanced course, was educated at Pine Grove school, North Hammonton, and not at Park Dale, wherever that may be. He passed in Atlantic county because there was no sufficiently advanced course in Camden county. These examinations, however, are merely held by a few superintendents in some neighboring counties, and are no great test either of teachers or schools. In my opinion, examinations by superintendents should be held in a different manner.

A SCHOOL TRUSTEE.

Ancora, N. J., June 15th, 1880.

Butter, Eggs, and Cheese.

At the recent annual session of the National Butter, Egg, and Cheese Association at Indianapolis, Mayor Lord, of Elgin, Ill., read a paper on the milk industry. The magnitude of the industry was shown by reference to the fact that there are 13,000,000 milk cows in the country, requiring the annual product of 52,000,000 acres of land to feed them, and giving employment to 650,000 men. Estimating the cows at \$30 each, the horses \$80, and land at \$30 per acre, together with \$200,000,000 for agricultural and dairy implements, and the total amount invested in the industry is \$2,210,280,000. This is considerably more than the amount invested in banking and the commercial and manufacturing interests of the country, which is \$1,800,000,000.—Scientific American.

Black Ants a Cure for Currant Worms.

A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer finds the common black ant an efficient protection against the plague of currant worms. He has several colonies of ants close to his currant bushes, and enjoys an abundance of currants, while his neighbors' bushes are overrun with worms. Formerly he took pains to destroy the ant colonies, but on witnessing their attacks upon the worms he has taken pains to protect and encourage them.

The Summer number of ENNIS' Fashion Quarterly presents its readers with a magnificent chromo lithograph picture, illustrative of the fashions of the season, and executed in the best style. The special merit claimed for this picture, by the publishers, is that it is an exact reproduction of actual costumes, and not a fancy picture whose original existed only in the brain of a Parisian artist or designer. A full description of the costumes is given in the pages of the magazine.

Sympathy.

A Knight and a lady once met in a grave.
While each was in quest of a fugitive love.
A river ran mournfully murmuring by.
And they wept in its waters for sympathy.

"O never was Knight such a sorrow that bore!"

"O, never was maid so deserted before!"

"From life and its woes let us instantly fly,
And jump in together for company!"

They searched for an eddy that suited the deed,
But here was a bramble and there was a weed;

"How tiresome it is!" said the fair with a sigh;
So they sat down to rest them in company.

They gazed at each other, the maid and the knight,
How fair was her form and how goodly his height!

"One mournful embrace," sobbed the youth,
"ere we die!"

So kissing and crying kept company.

"O, had I but loved such an angel as you!"

"O, had but my swain been a quartermaster true!"

"To miss such perfection how blinded was I!"

"Sure now they were excellent company!"

At length spoke the lass 'twixt a smile and a tear,
"The weather is cold for a watery bier!"

"When Summer returns we may easily die,
'Till then let us sorrow in company!"

The Phenological Journal and Science of Health, in its July number, well illustrates its principles. It manifestly grows better, stronger, and more influential with increasing age. The July number seems to us specially available for practical uses, yet we have found in the numbers which have come to hand heretofore always something of special importance. We are of the opinion that no one can read it without receiving valuable counsel.

The articles entitled Dr. Arnold of Rugby; How to Teach Temperance Truths; Infinite Adjustments; The First Offer of Salvation; The New Education; But's Cross, an excellent story; Hints for Summer Use; and the interesting editorials which we have now scarcely space to enumerate, are worthy of more than such passing mention. We always find the department of Correspondence and the Notes in Science and Agriculture and Literature entertaining and instructive. The Journal is now published at the low price of \$2.00 a year, and a valuable premium to each subscriber. Single number, 20 cents. Address S. R. Well & Co., Publishers, 753 Broadway, New York.

Lippincott's Magazine for July contains two illustrated articles of a light and entertaining character—"The Palace of the Leatherstocking," which is a humorous sketch of artist life in Rome, and "Paradise Plantation," which is a description in a similar vein of amateur farming in Florida. Dr. S. Weir Mitchell concludes the interesting account of his tour "Through the Yellowstone Park," and some peculiar phases of Western life are described by Louise Coffin Jones in a paper entitled "On the Skunk River." A forgotten American Worthly" by Charles Burr Todd, recounts the remarkable career of Joel Barlow, whose name is known to most readers as that of the author of epic poems long since buried in oblivion, but whose philanthropic character and patriotic services entitle him to a higher place in the recollection of his countrymen. "On Spelling Reform" presents some strong arguments against the proposed changes in English orthography. "An Open Look at the Political Situation" criticizes the course of the "Independents," and discusses the chances of Civil Service Reform. "Pipistrello," by "Ouida," is a picturesque and powerful written story of Italian life. "Adam and Eve," and "Studies in the Slum" are continued. The poetry is by Emma Lazarus, J. B. Tubb, and H. L. Leonard, and the "Monthly Gossip" and "Literature of the Day" are as good and varied as usual. This number begins the twenty-sixth volume.

General News.

President Hayes will start July first on an extended tour of the Pacific coast.

The new census is expected to give New York a million and a half of people.

The total appropriations made by Congress amount to \$186,905,000.

Gen. John Sutter, on whose ranch gold was first discovered in California, is dead, aged 77 years.

The Democrats of Utah have adopted a resolution calling on the Government to suppress polygamy.

Recent heavy rains and consequent floods have greatly damaged the growing crops in Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Forty of the survivors of the "Narragansett" disaster have united to secure damages from the Stonington Company.

The pension business is lively. During the last session Congressmen made over 300,000 inquiries relating to claims of pensioners.

Baron Rothschild's Maxims.

Attend carefully to details of your business.

Be prompt in all things.

Consider well, then decide positively.

Dare to do right; fear to do wrong.

Endure trials patiently.

Fight life's battles bravely, manfully.

Go not in society of the vicious.

Hold integrity sacred.

Injure not another's reputation of business.

Join hands only with the virtuous.

Keep your mind from evil thoughts.

Lie not for any consideration.

Make few acquaintances.

Never try to appear what you are not.

Observe good manners.

Pay your debts promptly.

Question not the veracity of a friend.

Respect the counsel of your parents.

Sacrifice money rather than principle.

Touch not, taste not, handle not intoxicating drinks.

Use your leisure time for improvement.

Venture not on the threshold of wrong.

Watch carefully over your passions.

Extend to every one a kindly salutation.

Yield not to discouragement.

Zealously labor for the right, and success is certain.

Theodore Parker on Prayer.

Robert Collyer has made public through the Christian Register, of Boston, a letter which Theodore Parker wrote in February 1859, just before he left this country to return no more, and one which is believed to be the last one he wrote in his native land. It is addressed to a friend who had expressed a faith in the restoration of his health, and contains the following references to prayer: "I thank you heartily for saying 'you think I shall get well.' I mean to get well, and shall do all in my power to accomplish it. But I don't pray for it any more than you—in the sense you use the word. My prayer is an act of gratitude, of penitence (if I have done wrong), of aspiration and of joy. But it is not an act of petition. I don't ask God to do my work—to saw my wood, to write my books, or to make me a good man. Now, with this notion of prayer, I should no more ask God to restore my health than I should to buy me a cargo of tea. I am amazed that men should think their feeble words can alter the mind of the Almighty God! and still more that they should dare do it, if they could. If I thought it was God's desire that I should die to-day, but that my asking for life would lead him to let me live thirty years more, I should not dare to put my little mind against his Infinite Wisdom and ask for life! The real prayer you and I agree in, and detest the sham.

THEOPHILE PARKER.

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True to the Life.

Mr. Gough tells the following story: I know a man who was startled with a face peering out at him from the wall; he went up to it and wiped it out and stood back again, and still it was there he went up to it again and wiped it out and stood back—it was there yet. His very hair seemed to stand with horror as he went up to it, and with a terrible blow of his fist struck the wall and fell it marked with blood. He stood back again—it was there; and went and beat and beat 'till he had broken the bones in his hand, with beating out that which was palpable to him; and yet he was conscious, and the consciousness thrilled through his frame with horror, that it was but a phantom of his imagination. Let a man suffer that six days and six nights; let a physician sit by his side and tell him, "Now, sir, if you drink again, you will suffer for it again." "But, doctor, I will never drink again, doctor, the thought is too terrible; I shall never suffer it, I will never take drink again." And once more healthy blood comes in that man's veins, and in the emphatic language of Scripture, he "seeks it yet again," and again he is brought down, again he endures it all, and again the physician sits by his side. "You remember that which I told you?" "Yes." "If you drink you will have it again; and do not send for me, for you will die." "Doctor I will never touch it again." And yet he rises from his couch in agony, seeks it again, and again he is brought down, and his shrieking spirit flies in disgust into eternity from the body so fearfully and wonderfully made by God. He knew all the way along it must be so. Such is the terrible slavery of intemperance.

Jos. H. Shinn,
Insurance Agent,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
References: Policy holders
in the Atlantic City
fires.

HAMMONTON SHOE STORE.

D. C. Herbert,
Dealer in all kinds of
Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, etc., and every-
thing pertaining to the business.
Custom work and Repairing
done with neatness and dispatch.
No. 1 Clark's Block.

Mr. H. A. Tremper

has now on hand a select assortment of
Spring Millinery Goods,
and will be adding every week the
LATEST and MOST APPROVED STYLES.
Also the usual assortment of
Notions & Ladies' Goods
Hammonton, N. J.

C. M. Englehart & Son.

Watches, Jewelry,
Silver & Plated Ware.
Agents for the Howard Watch Co.

Masonic Marks & Badges

Rogers & Bro. celebra-
ted Plated Ware.
No. 254 North Second Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

CHICKENS!!!

I am now prepared to receive and pay the Highest
Rates, CASH ON DELIVERY, for all chickens and
poultry that may be brought in.
I am always on hand to receive poultry at the Har-
row Gauge Railway Station, from 7 until 9 o'clock, on
SATURDAY MORNINGS, and at my home every
EVENING in the week, from 6 to 7:30 o'clock.
I am actually
PAYING HIGHER PRICES
than you can possibly net in the Philadelphia market,
as I can satisfactorily show.
Try me and be convinced.
O. E. MOORE
Hammonton, May 22nd, 1880.
Subscribe for the S. J. REPUBLICAN

