

South-Jersey Republican

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Hammonton, N. J., Saturday, July 5, 1879.

Five Cents per Copy

GROCERIES!!

H. M. Trowbridge

will hereafter keep a well assorted stock of Groceries—Sugars, Tea and Coffee, Spices, Dried Fruits and Canned Goods, Flour, Soap, Molasses and Syrup, Butter, Lard, Pork, Salt Fish, Brooms &c.

DRY GOODS!

I shall continue my usual full assortment of Dress Goods, Cassimeres, Plaids, Alpaca, Prints, Muslins, Jeans, Sheetings and Shirtings, Flannels, Tickings, Hosiery, Gloves, Edgings, Threads of all kinds, Buttons, Zephyrs, Pocket Books, Stationery &c.

CLOTHING!

Also a good stock of Ready Made Clothing, Coats, Pants and Vests. All which will be sold for Cash, and at the lowest Market Prices.

HAMMONTON, N. J.
April 21st, 1879.

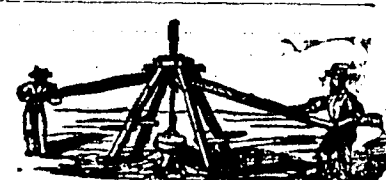
SIX CORP
ENDORSED BY OVER THIRTY SEWING MACHINE EXHIBITORS AT THE EXPOSITION UNIVERSELLE, Paris, 1878.
AND INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION, PHILADELPHIA, 1876.
As being "VERY STRONG, SMOOTH, AND EXCELLENT THREAD."

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY BY USING
SAMPLE'S SIX CORP SPOOL COTTON
MANUFACTURED AT MOUNT HOLLY, N. J.
STUART & BROS. (LIMITED) AGENTS—NEW YORK & BOSTON.
MEDALS PARIS, PHILADELPHIA, AWARDED

SOFT FINISH

Photography!
All work made hereafter by the undersigned will be from Retouched Negatives, & Burnished. Prices less than half city prices, for the same kind of work. Wood, chickens, and all kinds of facts produce taken in exchange, also Gold, Trade Dollars and Green Backs. I have a large and miscellaneous lot of views for the stereoscope, both Foreign and American, of Cities, Towns, Parks, Comets, Statuary, an extra fine lot, many of the Centennial. I have also many views of Hammonton, such as the Lake, Steamboat, Fair House, Park Street, &c., &c., which I will sell at the low price of TEN CENTS each or \$1.00 a dozen. Orders by mail promptly filled, postage paid at \$1.10 a dozen.

They are just the thing for a CHRISTMAS PRESENT.
Wm. Rutherford,
PHOTOGRAPHER.
Hammonton, N. J.
EDWARD McCARTY. H. O. HURLBURT.
McCarty & Hurlburt
SUCCESSORS TO BUTLER, McCARTY & CO.
WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR
American Watch & Jewelry Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
JEWELRY,
131 N. Second Street, PHILADELPHIA.
No Price List sent to the Trade.



PIONEER STUMP PULLER
Having reserved the right to manufacture and sell this **Patented Machine** in the counties of Camden, Burlington, Ocean, Atlantic and Cape May, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to fill orders at following rates:
NO. 1 MACHINE, \$65.00.
NO. 2 MACHINE, \$50.00.
These Machines are warranted to be the BEST in the market.
For particulars send for circular.
G. W. PRESSEY,
Inventor & Manufacturer,
Hammonton, N. J.

Trees!! Trees!! Trees!!
I have the largest variety and best assortment of Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Hedge Plants, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs, &c., in Atlantic Co., also Apples, Pears, Peaches and Cherry Trees of the best varieties. All of which I offer at prices as low as any in the country.
Call and examine my stock.
WM. F. BASSETT,
Bellevue Ave. Nurseries, Hammonton, N. J.
A. W. COCHRAN, DRUGGIST,
Hammonton, N. J.
Can be found at Mr. Rutherford's if wanted out of business hours, night or day. Ring toll bell at side door.

TO ADVERTISERS!
We fill orders for the insertion of advertisements in this paper, and in all the other papers published in the State, and we guarantee the most liberal and prompt service. We also fill orders for the insertion of advertisements in the **FOR ADVERTISERS' MANUAL** published by N. W. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass. This manual contains a full and complete list of all the advertising agencies in the United States, and is a valuable work for every advertiser. It is published at the low price of 25 cents per copy. Send for it at once. It will be sent by mail on receipt of 25 cents by N. W. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

A Flower for the Dead.

BY JULIA C. B. DOBBS.

You placed this flower in her hand, you say? This pure, pale rose—her hand of clay? Methinks could she lift her sealed eyes They would meet your own with a griefed surprise! She has been your wife for many a year, When clouds hung low and when skies were clear. At your feet she laid her life's glad spring, And her summer's glorious blossoming. Her whole heart went with the hand you won; If its warm love waned as the years went on, If it chilled in the grasp of an icy spell, What was the reason? I pray you tell. You cannot? I can! and beside her bier My soul must speak, and your soul must hear. If she was not all that she might have been, Here was the sorrow—yours the sin!

Whose was the fault if she did not grow Like a rose in the summer? Do you know? Does a lily grow when its leaves are chilled? Does it bloom when its root is winter killed? For a little while, when you first were wed, Your love was like sunshine round her head; Then a something crept between you two, You led where she could not follow you. With a man's firm tread you went and came; You lived for wealth, for power, for fame: Shut into her woman's work and ways, She heard the nation chant your praise.

But ah! You had dropped her hand the while. What time had you for a kiss, a smile? You two, with the same roof overhead, Were as far apart as the sun and the dead. You in your manhood's strength and prime; She—worn and faded before her time. 'Tis a common story. This rose, you say, You laid in her pallid hand to-day?

When did you give her a flower before? Ah, well! What matter, when all is o'er? Yet stay a moment; you'll weep again. I mean no reproach; 'tis the way of men. But I pray you think when some fair face Shines like a star from her wonted place, That love will starve if it is not fed. That true hearts pray for their daily bread.

"Morley's" Letter From New York.

[FROM OUR OWN REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.]
New York, July 2, 1879.
NEW YORK'S GREATEST PROBLEM.
Turning-off Printing House—Square into a side street the other day, I was partly conscious of a little unkind looking by my side, begging for money, at whom, wrapped in my own thoughts, I was mechanically shaking my head in negative response to his appeal. In a city swarming with beggars you contract this habit in very self-defense. Still he trotted on until I turned into a hallway and began to climb the stairs. Roused from my abstraction as the little figure left my side, I remembered he said he was hungry—he hadn't eaten since yesterday. Of course he lied; they all do—but surely he didn't want money for rum—perhaps he was famishing in a big city, and I had refused him a mouthful of bread! I turned about and below me was a well-built little fellow, covered with age and dirt, still standing in the vestibule. Nimbly responding to my whistle, he bounded up the stairs. He had neither father nor mother; sometimes, when he had money enough, he bought newspapers and sold them; his home was an ash box or lumber pile, and he warmed himself by squatting on the grating over our common fire. The chained slave under the Spruce street sidewalk. The dirt appeared a month old on his hands and wrists; and when, in my friend's office, he got down somewhere near the skin the little chapped hands began to smart, and I hadn't the heart to push the cleaning process any further. A few coppers brought a moment's gleam into his stolid face, and down the stairs he darted. "They are a bad lot of boys on this street. The feed on the scraps, pared out from these offices after merchants have finished their lunch. When they get any money, instead of going to a lodging house, they go to the Bowery Theatre, and next day set it all off again on the street. There's a swart of them, and all are bad boys, but keen as razors." So said my friend. Pressing down stairs, there sat the little fellow, perched on a wagon where I could not fail to see him, diving ravenously into a huge roll that hid half his still dirty face. Here was New York's greatest problem! No! Rapid Transit; not new piers and ocean lines; not East River bridges, nor North River tunnels, but her own street boys; boys that are training, every day, for the penitentiary and the gallows; boys growing up uncared for by any living soul, faring worse physically than the horses and dogs of Manhattan Island, and morally in a darkness and turpitude beside which the Gabeon seems white and pure. These boys will be the highwaymen, burglars, tramps and murderers of fifteen years hence as surely as effect follows cause. What else can they be? Why should not humane legislation sweep all these poor boys from the slums into a State factory or farm, where, under judicial restraint, they may learn to make an honest living, and be taught their superiority to a

sky terror or a stage horse? Viewed from an economic standpoint, it will cost less money to save these boys than to hang them. Yet nothing is surer than that all these thousands of street boys will grow up hard, unreasoning criminals, preying on society till they finally fall into the hands of the law. Private charity cannot provide for them. They are vicious, idle, reprobate—why shouldn't they be? It will need the compulsion of law to draw them from the wild freedom of their vile and miserable life. I make this appeal to you, gentlemen of the Press! For God's sake, for humanity's sake, use the mighty power of your honorable calling to procure such legislation in behalf of these poor children, and their pitiful counterparts with which every large city is teeming and festering to-day, as will, at least, lift them out of a condition of life where manliness, purity, and piety have less than a ghost of a chance.

A hint to parents and Sunday school teachers.
Put the question to a thousand fathers: "What vice do you most fear in your boy's future life?" and also hundred will answer, "Intemperance." But what are the nine hundred doing about it? However men feel about legal prohibition, all men acknowledge the justice and necessity of instructing young and old upon this important subject. Yet we are mostly drifting along from day to day blindly hoping and half expecting that somehow our boys will be saved whatever becomes of the rest. And so amid the wreck of fratricides and the crash of fondly cherished hopes the days run into years. It is time to thoroughly earnest, systematic efforts to prepare the boy for the struggle just ahead. It need not be so.

There is in New York a society, formed thirteen years ago called the National Temperance Society and Publication House, which, starting without a dollar of capital and supported almost wholly by voluntary contributions, has published six hundred varieties of books, pamphlets and tracts upon every phase of the liquor question, spent \$70,000 in stereotyping and for literary labor, printed over three hundred million pages of temperance literature and scattered it throughout every State and Territory and in nearly every country on the globe. It is a society of men, mostly temperance men, and the *Young Men's Temperance Banner*, illustrated, being as the name indicates, devoted to the children.

But a new department has lately been added of which no Sunday School should be ignorant. This Society is now publishing some ninety TEMPERANCE LIBRARY BOOKS FOR SUNDAY SCHOOLS.
From the pens of the most gifted writers of the day. A list of these can be had by writing the National Temperance Society, 55 Roade Street, New York. What better method could possibly be adopted for arming the children of our land against the fierce but insidious temptation sure to assail them a few years hence? The lasting impressions of childhood make an unequalled foundation on which to build a sober, manly life, and it seems a pity that these Temperance Library books for Sunday Schools should not be more widely known and used to this end. Let it be borne in mind that this is not a money making scheme. The Society is purely a benevolent and humane institution, and except the few hard worked inmates of the publication house, it is all outgo and no income for every person connected with it.

Forty years ago Joshua Nye and others in Maine began work among the children in Sunday and day schools, and when that generation of pledged and instructed boys grew up, the State of Maine took the foremost position of any State or country in the world upon this question. The moral is obvious!

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 30, 1879.
Only average intelligence is requisite to comprehend how wholly bootless and little less than crimes the sacrifices made during our late struggle with armed treason were, if unrepented rebel leaders are to be permitted to succeed to absolute control almost before the first wave of anguish for those who fell while aiding to preserve National integrity, has gone over the innumerable loyal households that were thus left desolate. Congressional records from the formal close of the war down to date will be scrutinized in vain for one single utterance on the part of any representative man of the collapsed Confederacy, intimating never so remotely, regret for their own or the participation of their section in the monstrous crime of Davis and his co-conspirators. The nearest approach to such an avowal that any of them will be found to have made, is to the effect that, having failed in their appeal to the sword, they are willing to abide the decision reached after four years of waste and carnage, that entailed long poverty, misery and mourning on myriads of the survivors, North and South; and it was only when their murderous attitude towards all within their borders suspected of disaffection to rifle club rule, particularly the freedmen, that they condescended to make even this equivocal concession to quiet a public sentiment so thoroughly aroused by the incipient symptoms of a renewal of the attempt to overthrow

the Government as to put Democracy's return to power among the most improbable of contingencies. Further than this, the fact is known to all thoroughly informed as to Southern sentiment, that any recognized leader thereof, in or out of Congress, who has dared to go a step further in repressing the many favors shown the Southern people other than remitting the penalties they incurred by treason and the removal of their disabilities, would have been once repudiated and disowned; and he might have deemed himself exceptionally fortunate had their indignation stopped short of personal violence on his first re-appearance anywhere within the limits of the late "O. S. A." Omitting more than a mention of the long list of whites and blacks murdered in cold blood and subjected to every form of indignity and outrage short of death that a devilish ingenuity could suggest as a penalty for daring to entertain political views opposed to those subscribed for general adoption by the Hampton, Groves and Lamers ruling their sections, the general tenor of Southern speakers and writers as well as the social and business ostracism with which visiting Republicans to the South are almost invariably treated, are all in one direction as showing that the "Rebel Brigadiers" in Congress are far in advance of the average of their constituents in the degree of their professed acquiescence in the outcome of the war. It is the handful of men backed by such constitutions that has steadily worked its way to supremacy in Congress; and they have only to secure the President in 1880 and fill a hundred thousand Federal offices with their creatures to render comparatively easy their restoration of the old Bourbon regime whose thirty years administration, devoted to the extension and perpetuation of human bondage made our professions of Republicanism a reproach and a by-word. The Democratic attitude on other questions of public policy, is not more satisfactory. Nearly the whole party as represented in the National Legislature is in open alliance with another which has the reputation of Government's obligations to its creditors, as chief and about the only plank in its platform; and in view of the number of lately rebellious States that have moved to more or less completely repudiate their just debts, it cannot be said that the South is misrepresented in this respect by her present delegation in Congress. Still farther. The diversion of school funds and the wreck made of public school systems as fast as Bourbonism has repossessed itself by violence of the Southern States where its Republican predecessors had established educational systems conclusively show that Southern Democracy has lost none of the Jesuitical hostility to "State" education which it has always felt. The entire list of issues that now in any way, manner or degree, divide parties, sections and communities might be reviewed, one by one, and it would as conclusively appear, as in these names, that the gulf dividing Bourbon Democracy from the position occupied on each and all, by the great mass of our educated, intelligent and loyal citizens, is hopelessly impassable. It is the gist of the whole sickening story, running all through the history of reconstruction, and since, that the feet of the Southern chiefs have been evil to the shedding of man's blood to accomplish their nefarious ends; and the party workers relied on to organize gangs of repeaters, stuff ballot boxes and inaugurate riots on occasions, have long and generally been and are now recognized as constituting a standing menace to respectable society everywhere, and to be guarded against throughout the campaigns of this and next year.

It is certain that Congress will adjourn to-day or to-morrow, and the impression this (Monday) morning is that the President will not call another extra session. He will veto the Marshals bill because it prohibits the performance of duties enjoined upon him by law and that of course is good ground for a veto, but that bill vetoed, and Congress adjourned, it is thought the President and his advisers see no sufficient reason for calling another session.

MAXWELL.

A fair one wrote to her lover, begging him to send her some money. She added, by way of post-script: "I am so ashamed of the request I made in this letter that I sent after the postman to get it back, but the servant could not overtake him."

And now hath the man of dull comprehension just begun to carefully close every door after him, in accordance with the oft repeated request of his loving spouse during the chilly months. Verily it passeth all comprehension how the back door should so continually prove a source of vituperation and family discord.

This is the view taken of it by an infant of St. Joseph, Missouri: Little Freddie was undergoing the disagreeable operation of having his hair combed by his mother, and he grumbled at the manœuvre. "Why, Freddie," said his mamma, "you ought not to make such a fuss. 'I don't want and cry when my hair is combed.'"

"Yes," replied the youthful party, "but my hair ain't liked to your head."—*Harper Magazine.*

A DAY IN TOWN!

The Magnitude, Excellence and Cheapness of our New Stock for this Spring astonishes Everybody.

The people say that the cost of travel to and from the city is saved twice over, because the prices are lower and money seems to go so much further at a GRAND DEPOT.

With so many kinds of goods under one roof, time is saved and people say they can do in one day what used to take them two. There is a Lunch Room in the building and Special Room where people bringing lunch with them can have privacy.

Our friends in the country are invited to make themselves at home.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

IN MILLINERY AND RIBBONS.

All the new shapes and colors are now exhibited in our spacious, light and airy show rooms.

French Chip
Florence Braid
Tasman Braid
Mauville Braid
Milan Braid
Fancy Straws

The shapes most in demand are

Spanish,
Princess Marguerite,
Turkish,
Goriot.

Feathers in the newest shades and flowers of exquisite beauty. Ribbons in dazzling assortment.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

IN DRESS GOODS.

An overwhelming stock of every conceivable fabric, color, quality and price. Bunting will be popular again, and we have them in Plain, Striped, Plaid, Laces, Beiges, Figured Laces and Albatross weaves; prices from 25c to \$1. In rare and exquisite novelties of Lyons and elsewhere, we have some magnificent bargains, ranging in the neighborhood of \$2 per yard. In strictly all wool De Beires, we have superb selections, that are pronounced remarkably cheap by customers who bring samples and compare at our counters. In Zephyr Gingham, pique, Percales, Jacquard Lanes, we have every good thing (so far as we know), that is made, and the crowd is generally at the counters, as our assortment is most attractive.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

IN BLACK GOODS.

We open a day twice as good a stock as last season. The most notable bargain is 500 yards of Fancy Hosiery, just received, that we sell at JUST HALF PRICE.

IN SILKS.

Think of having 3,000 pieces to select from. Think of a 22 inch Black Silk for \$1. Think of Bello's celebrated Tulle Silk at \$1.25. Think of Foulard Silks at 60 cents. Think of the privilege of returning a dress Pattern. The newest idea is Polka Dots, Satin Stripes, figured and shaded colorings. Satins in colors and blacks, now so much worn, we have in beautiful array. Also Roman Plaid, handsome Stripes, and watered stripes, and the new Supple Shadings, and other rare and scarce silks. Fancy Silks start at 50 cents, and of Friends' Plain Stripes and Checks we have a fine assortment. The rapid sales in this Department keep us filled in the stock with new goods every day.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

IN HOSIERY.

GERMAN HALF-HOSE AT 16c. These goods are full regular made, and double heels and are such as we sell last season at 20 cents. ENGLISH HALF-HOSE AT 17c. We have just opened another lot of our English Super Socks and Knee Half-Hose at 17 cents. Judging from the remarks our customers daily make, we infer they are much better than any selling in the city at this price.

GERMAN LACY HALF-HOSE. We show Plain Colors, ribbed, regular made, at 25c. We show full regular made, Light Effects, at 25c. We show full regular made, Dark Effects, at 25c. They are much better goods than usual at this price, being bought from the importers in large quantities at a sacrifice.

ENGLISH LACY HALF-HOSE. We show 4 distinct styles, very handsome Goods at 37c. We show 8 different patterns, very beautiful Goods at 38 cents. We show the small Plaids and Polka Dots, original with us at 70 cents. We show by far the most varied and handsome stock ever seen in Philadelphia.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

IN TRAVELLING BAGS AND TRUNKS

We show, we believe, the largest stock in the city. We have every shape and size, and customers have a choice of Four Hundred Bags to Select from.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

IN SHIRTS.

Though the price of Muslins is advancing, we have no increased our facilities of manufacturing that we can afford to sell the excellent "Crown" Shirt manufactured at 75 cents, made of Vamatta Muslin and good Linen Bosom. With workmanship of the most substantial kind, seems stayed, etc. It is not generally known that for years we have had immense work rooms, where we make shirts in large quantities. We make three popular grades that the people come back for again after proving their excellence by wear.

THE CROWN SHIRT 75 cents.
THE OCEANIC 75 cents.
THE UNIVERSITY 75 cents.
The latter is made so beautifully that the Ladies pronounce it "better than home made." A peculiarity of our make of Shirts is that they are not "skipped" or slighted in any particular.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

IN GLOVES AND FURNISHING GOODS.

The famous "Jugla" Kid Gloves. The famous "Alexander" Kid Gloves. Thousands of decent Spring and Summer Fabric Gloves many of them imported expressly to our order for the most fashionable people.

A most extraordinary bargain was opened a few days ago at the Grand Depot in "The Jewel" Scarfs for gentlemen, and were rapidly sold. They are an extra quality of silk, small, neat effects, and measure 45 inches long and 9 inches in width. There are 20 different colors. We have succeeded in getting another small lot. The real value is \$1.25. Our price is 50 cents.

JOHN WANAMAKER.

NOTE.—If not coming to the City to see our New Goods for Spring, send for Samples. We do a Large Business through the Mail.

JOHN WANAMAKER,
GRAND DEPOT, 13TH ST.
PHILADELPHIA.

Insurance.

MILLVILLE

Mutual Marine and Fire

INSURANCE CO.

Millville, N. J.

Assets January 1st, 1878

\$1,454,936-23.

This strong and conservative Company insures

FARM BUILDINGS, LIVE STOCK and

other property against loss or damage

By Fire and Lightning

At lowest rates, for the term of

One, Three, five or Ten years.

VESSELS.

Cargoes and Freight, written on liberal form

of policies, without restrictions as to ports

used, or registered tonnage.

LOSSES

Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

N. STRATTON, President.

F. L. MULFORD, Sec'y

January 15th, 1878.

AGENTS.

J. Alfred Bodine, Williamstown; C. E. P. Mayhew, May's Landing; A. Stephany, Egg Harbor City; Capt. Daniel Walker, Absecon; Thos. E. Morris, Somers; Point; Hon. D. S. Blackman, Port Republic; Allen T. Leeds, Tuckerton; Dr. Lewis Reed, 'The City; Alfred W. Clement, Haddonfield; H. M. Jewett, Winslow, May's Landing.

H. E. ROWLES, M. D.,

HAMMONTON, N. J.

CUMBERLAND MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Comp ny.

BRIDGETON, N. J.

Conducted on strictly mutual principles, of

forming a perfectly safe insurance for just what

may cost to pay losses and expenses. The

proportion of loss to the amount insured being

very small, and expenses much less than usual

anywhere. The cost being about ten cents

on the hundred dollars per year to the insured

on ordinary risks, and from fifteen to twenty-five

cents per year on hazardous properties, which is

less than one-third of the lowest rates charged by

stock companies, on such risks—the other two-thirds

being taken by stockholders, being a profit

accruing to stockholders, or consumed in ex-

penses of the companies.

The guarantee fund of premium notes being

now Three Millions of Dollars.

If an assessment had to be made of five per

cent, only twice within the ten years for which

the policy is issued, it would yet be cheaper to

the members than any other insurance offered.

And that large amount of money is saved to

the members and kept at home. No assess-

ment having ever been made, being now more

than thirty years, that saving would amount to

more than

One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars

The Losses by Lightning.

Where the property is not set on fire, being

less than one cent per year to each member,

are paid without extra charge, and extended so

as to cover all policies that are issued and out-

standing.

BENJAMIN SHEPPARD, President.

HENRY B. LUTTON, Secretary.

AGENTS & SURVEYORS.

GEO. W. PRESLEY, Hammonton, N. J.

GEO. W. SAWYER, Tuckerton, N. J.

A. L. ISZARD, May Landing, N. J.

INSURE IN THE

Co-Operative Mutual

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE

County of Lancaster, Pa.

The Best and Cheapest Life Insurance

in the World.

Everybody can make provision in case of death.

STRICTLY MUTUAL. CHARTER

PERPETUAL.

Inquire of R. & W. H. THOMAS,

Hammonton, N. J.

Railroads.

Camden & Atlantic R. R.

Summer Arrangement.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations. H. A. A. A. M. F. S. A.

Philadelphia..... 8 00 4 15 8 00 4 15

Cooper's Point..... 8 15 4 30 8 15 4 30

Penn. R. R. June..... 8 20 4 35 8 20 4 35

Haddonfield..... 8 35 4 50 8 35 4 50

Ashland..... 8 45 5 00 8 45 5 00

Kirkwood..... 8 55 5 10 8 55 5 10

Berlin..... 9 05 5 20 9 05 5 20

Waterford..... 9 15 5 30 9 15 5 30

Absecon..... 9 25 5 40 9 25 5 40

Winslow Junction..... 9 35 5 50 9 35 5 50

Hammoncton..... 9 45 6 00 9 45 6 00

Da Costa..... 9 55 6 10 9 55 6 10

Elwood..... 10 05 6 20 10 05 6 20

Egg Harbor..... 10 15 6 30 10 15 6 30

Pomona..... 10 25 6 40 10 25 6 40

Absecon..... 10 35 6 50 10 35 6 50

Atlantic..... 10 45 7 00 10 45 7 00

May's Landing..... 10 55 7 10 10 55 7 10

UP TRAINS.

Stations. H. A. A. A. M. F. S. A.

Philadelphia..... 7 50 9 20 8 35 10 05

Cooper's Point..... 8 05 9 35 8 50 10 20

Penn. R. R. June..... 8 15 9 45 9 00 10 30

Haddonfield..... 8 30 10 00 9 15 10 45

Ashland..... 8 40 10 10 9 25 10 55

Kirkwood..... 8 50 10 20 9 35 11 05

Berlin..... 9 00 10 30 9 45 11 15

Waterford..... 9 10 10 40 9 55 11 25

Absecon..... 9 20 10 50 10 05 11 35

Winslow Junction..... 9 30 11 00 10 15 11 45

Hammoncton..... 9 40 11 10 10 25 11 55

Da Costa..... 9 50 11 20 10 35 12 05

Elwood..... 10 00 11 30 10 45 12 15

Egg Harbor..... 10 10 11 40 10 55 12 25

Pomona..... 10 20 11 50 11 05 12 35

Absecon..... 10 30 12 00 11 15 12 45

Atlantic..... 10 40 12 10 11 25 12 55

May's Landing..... 10 50 12 20 11 35 1 05

On and after Saturday, May 10th, trains will leave

WINSTON STREET, Philadelphia, for ATLANTIC CITY,

Accommodation, including Sunday, 8:00 a. m.

Fast Express, except Sunday, 8:30 p. m.

Accommodation, except Sunday, 11:15 p. m.

Express, Sunday only, 12:30 p. m.

Egg Harbor and May's Landing, 8 a. m., 4:15 p. m.

Hammoncton, 8:15 a. m., 4:30 p. m., 11:15 p. m.

Da Costa, 8:30 a. m., 4:45 p. m., 11:30 p. m.

Elwood, 8:45 a. m., 4:55 p. m., 11:45 p. m.

Egg Harbor, 9:00 a. m., 5:10 p. m., 12:00 p. m.

Pomona, 9:15 a. m., 5:25 p. m., 12:15 p. m.

Absecon, 9:30 a. m., 5:40 p. m., 12:30 p. m.

Atlantic, 9:45 a. m., 5:55 p. m., 12:45 p. m.

May's Landing, 10:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m., 1:00 p. m.

On and after Saturday, May 10th, trains will leave

WINSTON STREET, Philadelphia, for ATLANTIC CITY,

Accommodation, including Sunday, 8:00 a. m.

Fast Express, except Sunday, 8:30 p. m.

Accommodation, except Sunday, 11:15 p. m.

Express, Sunday only, 12:30 p. m.

Egg Harbor and May's Landing, 8 a. m., 4:15 p. m.

Hammoncton, 8:15 a. m., 4:30 p. m., 11:15 p. m.

Da Costa, 8:30 a. m., 4:45 p. m., 11:30 p. m.

Elwood, 8:45 a. m., 4:55 p. m., 11:45 p. m.

Egg Harbor, 9:00 a. m., 5:10 p. m., 12:00 p. m.

Pomona, 9:15 a. m., 5:25 p. m., 12:15 p. m.

Absecon, 9:30 a. m., 5:40 p. m., 12:30 p. m.

Atlantic, 9:45 a. m., 5:55 p. m., 12:45 p. m.

May's Landing, 10:00 a. m., 6:10 p. m., 1:00 p. m.

On and after Saturday, May 10th, trains will leave

WINSTON STREET, Philadelphia, for ATLANTIC CITY,

Accommodation, including Sunday, 8:00 a. m.

Fast Express, except Sunday, 8:30 p. m.

Accommodation, except Sunday, 11:15 p. m.

Express, Sunday only, 12:30 p. m.

Egg Harbor and May's Landing, 8 a. m., 4:15 p. m.

Hammoncton, 8:15 a. m., 4:30 p. m., 11:15 p. m.

Da Costa, 8:30 a. m., 4:45 p. m., 11:30 p. m.

Elwood, 8:45 a. m., 4:55 p. m., 11:45 p. m.

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