

Insurance.

MILLVILLE

Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

MILLVILLE, N. J.

Assets May 1, 1873, as follows.

PREMIUM NOTES, 9928,960

CASH ASSETS, 145,228

TOTAL, 10,074,188

Insurance also for the

Term of TEN Years

AGAINST LOSS BY

Fire and Lightning;

and for one and three year term when desired.

The Premium Notes required by this Company, are but one-half as large as other Mutual Companies in this District, while the Cash Payment is the same.

Farm Buildings and contents

will be insured at the very lowest rates.

All losses are promptly paid.

NATHANIEL STRATTON, President.

FRANCIS L. MURPHY, Secretary.

FRANCIS REYNOLDS, Treasurer.

AGENTS.

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

H. E. BOWLES, M. D.,

21-1v HAMMONTON N. J.

The Cheapest

AND

The Best!

Life Insurance at Actual Cost

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CHICAGO, Ill., invites the attention of those contemplating insuring their lives to its Mutual or Reciprocal

PLAN, which enables even the poorest man to provide for his family in case of death, without depriving them of the necessities of life, as do many who endeavor to pay the high premiums of old life companies, who charge for Assurances Extra Losses Which Never Occur, and then add a heavy loading for extravagant expenses. On this plan you only pay for the cash losses actually experienced, and as they occur, with a small fixed sum for expenses. Call on the agent for circular fully explaining this system.

The Practical Results!

Since its organization in 1870, the NATIONAL has paid in death losses \$87,760, at a cost to the deceased of \$791,90 in premiums. Old Line Companies would have paid or the same premiums \$21,224, showing a gain by insuring in the NATIONAL of over \$36,000.

The Capital and Securities of this Company are sufficient to comply with the Insurance Laws of any State in the Union.

BANJ. LOMBARD, Pres. L. L. THOMAS, Sec'y

H. E. BOWLES,

Agent for Atlantic County, New Jersey.

GERMANIA

INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 781 Broad St.,

NEWARK, N. J.

This Company insures against loss or damage by fire upon all descriptions of insurable property—buildings, furniture and merchandise—at rates as low as consistent with safety.

OFFICERS:

JAMES M. PATTERSON, President.

JULIUS B. ROSE, Secretary.

L. L. PLATT,

Agent for Hammonton and Vicinity.

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,

2-3v1f Hammonton, N. J.

Local Advertisements

HAMMONTON

HARDWARE

STORE

AND

FURNITURE DEPOT.

The

subscribers

keep constantly

on hand a general assortment of goods in their line, comprising nearly everything usually called for in a country Hardware or Furniture Store.

We

propose

hereafter to

sell our goods at

the lowest Cash Prices,

and to enable us to do so,

we must sell for ready pay.

Thankful for past favors,

we solicit a continuance of the same liberal patronage that we have had in the past.

M. D. & J. W. DePuy.

246 S. 1873.

NURSERY

STOCK.

SPRING PRICES

At the London Nursery.

J. BUTTEKTON, PROPRIETOR

Extra Fine Bran'd Pear, 50 ) Extremely hand.

" Trained Pyramids, 40 ) some & desirable

for gar'n plant'g

Extra, first-class, (native grown) .45

Very good, " .35

Fair, " .25

Apple, (on Doucin stock) .25

Cherry, do do .40

Plum, do do .40

Quince, (Golden Pottal) .40 ) h's'mo

" Orange or Apple, .30 ) @ 35 pyr'ds.

Peach—leading sorts, 5 & 6 ft. .10

FOR BRACK.

Tulip, (fine grower) 9 & 12 ft. .40 @ 50

Paulownia, do .35 @ 50

Ornamental, sweet, (h'dene) 9, 15, 40 @ 50

" Spanish (imported) 68, 50

Walnut English do 40, 50

Bittersaut, 40, 50

FOR HEDGING.

Norway Spruce, twice tipped, \$3.50 @ 4.50 per 100

Amer. Arb. Vitro 1. 1. 6 to 8 in. 3.50 @ 4.50 do

Siberian, all sizes and prices.

Rosehale, 8 to 12 in. \$6 @ 7 per 100.

Irish Juniper 2 1/2 feet, \$25 @ 30 per 100.

Specimen Evergreens without match in the trade—at low rates—known on application.

Choice budding plants embracing many novelties at present scarce.

Hot house and window plants—all the most beautiful and choice kinds at very low rates.

Tomato, Cabbage and other vegetable plants.

2v- Everything put down to lowest cash prices.

Hammonton April 18, 1874.

1874

PIONEER STUMP PULLER

Having reserved the right to manufacture and sell this Favorite 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 " 55.00.

These Machines are Warranted to be the BEST in the market.

For particulars send for circular.

G. W. PERRY,

Inventor & Manuf'r.

JAMMONTON, N. J.

30-1f

EDWARD NORTH, MD.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

Hammonton, N. J.

Residence on Central Avenue, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Bowles.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PHILADELPHIA, July 18.

A VILLANOUS SCHEME.

On the 1st inst., Charlie Brewster Ross, a child four years of age, and son of one of our prominent merchants, was kidnapped while playing in a lane near his father's residence in Germantown. For several days two strange men were noticed in the neighborhood, with a horse and wagon, and by means of candies and cakes they had secured the child's confidence, and he and his brother, of about the same age, readily accepted an invitation to take a ride in the wagon.

After riding several squares, the eldest boy was given some money to purchase firecrackers with, and as soon as he was out of sight, the horse was driven off at a furious gait. The child was soon missed, and his parents failing to find him, the police were informed of his disappearance, and since that time the whole detective force of the city have left no stone unturned to recover him, but as yet his whereabouts are unknown.

Three days after the child was stolen, his father inserted an advertisement in the Public Ledger, offering a reward of \$300 for his recovery, and the next morning, in the "personal column," of this same journal, appeared the following:

ROSS—WE BE READY TO NEGOTIATE.

On the same day, the father, Mr. Ross, received an anonymous letter through the Postoffice, in which it was stated that little Charlie would be returned for \$20,000. It went on to say that the boy was in good hands; that the treatment given him was careful; that it had cost the parties a great deal of money to get him, and that they could not think of returning him for less than \$20,000.

Mr. Ross answered the villians through the same paper, that he had not the desired sum, but would try and raise it. He then received another letter, which reads similar to this:

"We know you are not worth much money, but we are aware that you have rich friends of whom you can borrow. If you love money better than your child, its blood be on your head."

"Any attempt to ascertain the child's hiding place, will result in its annihilation. We will 'turn the child up' on our own terms. We know our business," and we are "going to fight it out."

Nothing that has occurred here for a long time has excited the community like this infamous procedure. The parents, as may be supposed, are nearly distracted at the loss of their child, and they have the sympathy of every one. A more audacious or bolder scheme was never carried into execution here, and it surprises every one.

On Thursday last Detective Taggart arrested Chris. Wooster, a well-known confidence man, in this city, on suspicion of his being concerned in the abduction of the child. Wooster has been connected with a number of black-mailing operations, and suspicion has been directed against him, but what testimony the detectives have against him is not made known to the public. Wooster was taken before Alderman Smith, who committed him to Moyamensing prison to await a hearing.

It is expected that the

SOUTH STREET BRIDGE.

will be thrown open to the public in a few weeks. All of the masonry work of the bridge has been completed, and the east and west river spans are being erected. The draw has not been erected, but all the material for the same has been manufactured, and is ready to be placed in position. This bridge will prove a great convenience to persons residing in West Philadelphia, and will give a great impetus to building improvements in the southwestern portion of our city. The growth of our city is to the north and west, the southern portion of our city not being desirable for a place of residence, and the Delaware River being closely built upon.

Our city is in the control of a

RINO

as completely as New York was when Boss Tweed and his associates reigned supreme,

and the public money is squandered in a reckless manner.

A school, station, or engine house cannot be erected for less than twice the amount that a private party could have them erected for, and when once erected, they are generally in a tumble-down condition in a few years. A strong effort was made here recently to make the city purchase a lot in the suburbs of the city, at an exorbitant price, upon which to erect a school house, but the effort was fortunately defeated. One of our Councilmen was stated that the lot in question sold two years ago for two dollars a square foot, and the price asked the city was an advance of three hundred per cent., which was at least one hundred per cent. more than lots were bringing in the neighborhood. He also stated that the influence of a champagne supper was brought to bear upon him to effect a sale.

One of our reservoirs, needing repairs, proposals were invited for the completion of the work, and over twenty bids were received from contractors, who were anxious to receive the contract. The Chief Engineer of the Water Department awarded the contract to the highest bidder, notwithstanding a responsible party offered to perform the work for \$160,000 less than was given this favored one.

Our Paid Fire Department has cost the city an enormous sum—new engines costing as much in one year for repairs as their original cost, and other expenditures being on a like scale.

Your correspondent was passing a few weeks ago where our new public buildings are being erected, and stopping a moment to watch the workman, his attention was called by a policeman, who said he was a bricklayer by trade, to the bad quality of the mortar used in the construction of the foundation walls. The policeman detaching a small piece of mortar from the wall, and crushing it in his hand, said: "This mixture is totally unfit for the purpose it is used for." The mixture looked more like mud than mortar, and seemed destitute of lime.

THE THEATRICAL SEASON.

recently closed here, was not pecuniarily a successful one, and it is to be hoped that the change of admission to places of amusement will be reduced for the coming season, which will largely increase the attendance and receipts at all our theatres.

Theatre-goers are tired of "war prices," and feel that an ordinary play is not worth one dollar to witness it, and consequently only star performers draw crowded houses. One reason for the theatres not paying is accounted for by the immense quantity of complimentary tickets which are given out. There is one of our theatres, whose audience part of the year is one third "dead heads," and of course the proprietors must make up for this loss.

The Chestnut St. Theatre is being completely remodelled, and will be fitted up with every modern convenience.

THE ANIMAL PROTECTION SOCIETY.

is doing a good work for the brute creation. Formerly it was quite common for horses to drop dead here, during the warm weather, from being over driven, and from not receiving proper care and attention, and animals of all kinds were cruelly treated. The Society has made a revolution in this matter, and if they cannot appeal to the conscience of owners of the brute creation, they arrest and find them, and make them feel the strong power of the law.

Drinking fountains have been erected on our principal thoroughfares, where horses and dogs can quench their thirst, and an ambulance has been constructed to remove horses who may be sick or meet with accidents. This is a noble charity, and the friends of the brute creation will be pleased to learn that the Society is in an exceedingly prosperous condition.

Truly thine,

BROADBRIM.

Mr. Kimball, Chief of the Revenue Marine Service, is absent on a survey of the coast from Maine to Cape Hatteras, for the purpose of selecting sites for the new life-saving stations authorized by recent act of Congress.

SMALL POX DISARMED.

Under this head a writer in the Toronto (Ont.) Globe declares that the use of common vinegar is a sure preventive of the loathsome disease, small pox. If this is true, it is best for everybody to know it. He gives as his authority no other than a celebrated German physician, Dr. Roth, and he also speaks from his own experience, having tried, after reading the report of the Doctor above named. The writer says:—"Some eighteen months ago I called your attention to the discovery of a distinguished German doctor in reference to the use of common vinegar as a prophylactic in treatment of small pox. His report of its successful use in Austrian Silesia, where the disease was epidemic in its worst form, among a rude and improvident peasantry, was wonderful. Relying on the well authenticated report of Dr. Roth, I resolved to put his instructions into practice as soon as opportunity presented. I also urged others among the faculty to give it a trial, but I regret to say without effect. In private practice I have only had two opportunities to test its efficacy, and the results were excellent. In one case of common small pox, eight adults were exposed to the contagion constantly. None took the disease, and the patient recovered. In another family of six, the vinegar was used with similar good results, and that notwithstanding a degree of fright and horror among the exposed that was well calculated to insure attack, and even fatality.

The dose advised by Dr. Roth was two table-spoonfuls of common vinegar for an adult, and half that quantity for a child, or for a feeble person, repeated morning and evening for fourteen days after exposure. I substituted raspberry vinegar, as being more palatable and equally efficient, provided it was made of good pure vinegar.

In the last report of proceedings of the Medical Society of Maryland (1874) I observed that a paper read before that body on the subject of small pox, and highly commended as able and exhaustive, closes with the remark that "of all the various methods of treatment and cure of this most loathsome disease, none have given such satisfactory results as the so-called vinegar cure."

If so simple a means of prevention is effective, as I and others have found it, I trust the faculty and the public will give it a fair trial."

AMMONIA AS A SOLVENT.—A little water of ammonia or spirits of hartshorn added to the water used for cleaning paint, will save time and strength in scrubbing. Spots which hard rubbing and strong soap fail to remove, often yield easily to diluted ammonia. For other cleansing purposes it is valuable. A black silk which has given us good service in the past, is just refreshed by a good sponging with ammonia and water in the proportion of a table-spoonful to a pint. It is so rejuvenated by the process, and by the aid of a dolt dress maker, who dares not to remodel old dresses, it will pass with our neighbors for a new one.—The drug is very cheap, and is so useful in the domestic economy that no one should fail to keep it in the house. The stopper of the bottle should fit closely, and be glass, not cork. A little judgment must be exercised in regulating the quantity used, as the strength when purchased is not always the same. Begin with a little and increase as needed.

The Society of Friends will not be pleased with the action of the Government in relation to the Indians. Gen. Phil. Sheridan recently made formal application for permission to pursue and punish the Indians upon their reservations. This permission has hitherto been uniformly refused. The present application was forwarded to the War Department with an approving endorsement by General Sherman. The Secretary of War and the Acting Secretary of the Interior, after having carefully considered the question to-day, decided to give this permission to General Sheridan. An order to that effect was telegraphed him. The order cautions General Sheridan against inflicting injury upon the friendly Indians.















