

South-Jersey Republican

H. E. BOWLES, M. D., Publisher.

TERMS Two Dollars Per Year.

VOL. XIII-NO. 33.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, AUGUST 29, 1874.

FIVE CTS. PER COPY

Insurance.

MILLVILLE

Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,

MILLVILLE, N. J.

Assets May 1, 1873, as follows.
Premium Notes, \$928,960
Cash Assets, 145,328
TOTAL, \$1,074,288

Insurance effected 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.

Store Buildings and Contents
will be insured at the very lowest rates.

All Losses are promptly paid.

NATHANIEL STRATTON, President.

FRANK L. MULFORD, Secretary.

FRANCIS REYNOLDS, Treasurer.

AGENTS.

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

H. E. BOWLES, M. D.,

31-1v HAMMONTON N. J.

The Cheapest

AND

The Best!

Life Insurance at Actual Cost

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

PLAN, which enables even the poorest man 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 line companies, who charge for Assurance Deaths 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 \$37,760, at a cost to the deceased of \$791.90 in premiums. Old Line Companies would have paid, for the same premiums \$21,324, 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.

BENJ. LOMBARD, Pres. H. J. TARD, 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. PATERSON, President.

JULIUS B. BRONE, 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, Hammonton, N. J.

Local Advertisements

HAMMONTON

HARDWARE

STORE

AND

FURNITURE DEPOT.

The

subscribers

keep constantly

on hand a general as-

sortment 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 continu-

ance of the same

liberal patron-

age that

we have had in the past.

M. D. & J. W. DeFuy.

Jan. 3, 1873.

31-1v

1000 Acres

CHOICE

Cranberry Lands

Situate near

ATSION STATION

In the

TOWN OF HAMMONTON,

and adjoining the land of the

Hammonton Cranberry and

Improvement Association.

These lands are among the

Best in the State.

having all facilities for

Flooding and Draining,

are easily and cheaply cleared and

ADMIRABLY LOCATED.

for COMPANY or INDIVIDUAL PURCHASERS

Lands shown free of expense and all information given by

G. F. MILLER.

BELLEVUE AVE., HAMMONTON, N. J.

Richards' "Cranberry and its Culture"

Sent free receipt of



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. PRESSEY,

Hammonon, N. J. Inventor & Manufacturer.

30-1v

GEO. W. PRESSEY

AGENT FOR THE

CUMBERLAND

Fire Insurance Co.

21-1v PHILADELPHIA, N. J.

ABSECON LIGHT-HOUSE.

Mr. Editor—Sight-seeing in Atlantic City is not one among many of the pleasant things that attract strangers here. But there is one point of interest to almost every visitor that comes down to this famed city by the sea. It is the little block of land and what is upon it, on the northeastern part of the Island, belonging to the United States. This block or plot of land contains something like four acres, in the center of which stands the Light House, and the necessary accompanying building, with the dwellings of the keepers. The tower stands in the center of this lot, and is an important feature of the Island. On this account I propose to give a brief history and description of the tower, for the readers of your paper.

The name of this station is "Absecon Light House." The tower upon which the light is placed, was erected in 1856. It is built of brick, is 127 feet above the sea level, and 169 feet from base to focal plane. The wall is 10 feet thick at the base, with an air chamber of 3 feet, and 18 inches thick at the top, and the air chamber six inches. The taper of the wall being on the outside, the inside face of the wall being perpendicular, leaves a space inside of 14 feet in diameter, from base to top. The base is 36 feet in diameter, and the foundation is laid 9 feet below the surface, which is down to the water. This makes, as we are told, a foundation like a rock. 600,000 bricks were used in its construction, and its cost was \$52,000.

Upon the exterior face of the tower are three colors in horizontal stripes, of white, red and white, each 60 feet wide, and these colors are visible in the daylight 19 nautical miles. Within the tower are 7 flights of iron steps, 6 of which have 31, and one of 41 steps, making 227 steps to the watch room. From this room to the lantern is 13 narrow steps, making in all 240 steps from base to the lantern. The stairs are spiral, and each step is cast with a collar at one end, which placed one above the other, forms the center column, which forms the center support of the winding stairs. At the wall end of the step a bolt projects downward, and is fastened to the step below, with a screw, and under every fifth step is a bar of iron projecting from the wall, upon which it rests. This makes the "winding way" to the top as firm as iron and brick and mortar can make it.

At the top of each flight of steps is a landing, and an alcove in the wall, with a window. These keep the interior well lighted, and afford an excellent opportunity for observation and rest, which most people find the need of before reaching the top.

A gallery with an iron railing surrounds the tower and is reached through a door opening out of the watch room, on the S. E. east side. From this gallery you have the grandest views of the ocean, the city, the inlets, bays, the long line of coast and the main land, conceivable. From this lookout you get a better idea of Atlantic City than from any other point. In a hot day, when groundlings are suffering from heat, up here it is delightfully cool, and generally a breeze is blowing, and sometimes more than a breeze, often swaying the tower sufficiently to make objects on the walls oscillate like a pendulum. Mr. Wolf tells the story of a lady who once went out on the gallery, carrying some shells and pebbles, tied in a handkerchief she had picked up on the beach, and hung on the hook of the handle of her parasol. Unheeding the caution given by the attendant, which she took as a piece of impudence, a puff of wind suddenly opened the parasol, took it from her hands, and it grandly sailed away over the ocean, ballasted by the shells, and finally rested down upon the waters that broke upon the bar of the inlet. She gave one look of disgust and contempt at the keeper, and made haste to reach terra firma, not being inclined to follow her parasol.

The watch room is so called because here the keeper and his assistants remain while on duty and here the general work is done, as trimming lamps, keeping log, &c. The top of this room is the floor of the lantern and the base of the lighting apparatus, and consists in part of a solid iron plate several inches in thickness, and resting upon the iron column that is formed in the center of the tower by the inner end of the iron steps, and supported by bars of iron that reach into the wall, from different angles.

The lamp now in use is "Funck's Hydraulic Lamp," a wonderful arrangement for illumination, the invention of Mr. Joseph Funck, foreman of the workshop at the U. S. Light House Depot, on Staten Island. This is said to be free from all the objections of the lamp which preceded it—a French mechanical lamp—is less expensive, easier kept in order, and better adapted to the burning of hard oil, the substance now used in our light houses with a saving to the government over other illuminating substances of \$100,000 yearly. It burns more in this lamp, and of course furnishes a more intense light, though using a greater amount of material. This lamp is much less complicated, in fact, it is said to be so simple in its construction as seldom to require repairs. Its value may be estimated by the fact that, our government has already removed other lights,

and put in use over two hundred of these Funck's hydraulic lamps. But before adopting this lamp, it was put to "the most careful and exhaustive tests; and its superiority and advantages over all other kinds of oil lamps was fully and conclusively proven." The principal advantages of which are, its uniform supply of oil, effected by an automatic float valve, and the ease with which it can be kept in order—its cost is about \$750, seemingly a large sum for a lamp, but not too much when we consider its workmanship, and its great illuminating power, and the wonderful genius, and the time, and patient labor required to perfect it, and this is really the true criterion by which to value such an achievement. And this wonderful lamp, though it may not, like the lamp of Aladdin, bring riches to the inventor, makes Aladdin's lamp but a mere penny dip, compared with its usefulness and benefit to the world. Such inventions are among those where the fame of the inventor lives long after he has passed away. This lamp was put in this tower about the first of the present year, and was first lighted on the 10th of January last. The one it replaced, the "French Mechanical" lamp, was exceedingly complicated, easy to get out of order, and required an expert to put it in order.

The lens through which the light passes, and by which the light is made visible a long distance, is a series of prisms, so constructed as to give the rays of light a horizontal wave, and may be seen 42 nautical miles. This lens, which is of the best French glass, cost \$1,000, and so powerful is it, that a moment's admission of the sun's rays will burn up any substance that falls in the focus. For this reason the lantern is constantly curtains through the day. During the heated terms, the inside of this prism is a perfect sweat box, and during the time the lamp is burning the place must be equal in its sweating powers to a Turkish bath. The Absecon Light House is the third in height on the coast, the Cape Hatteras Light House being the highest, that of Pensacola next, and the Absecon Light House third. Cape Hatteras Light House is 197 feet high. That at Pensacola is 165 feet high.

The keeper of this light station is Maj. A. G. Wolf, who has had a great deal of experience as a light-house keeper, and is a faithful and efficient officer—who knows his duty and performs it;—and on this account is good authority in speaking of the relative qualities of the different lamps that have been in use on this coast, as beacons to guide the mariner and avoid danger. He speaks in terms of the high commendation of Mr. Funck's lamp, and esteems it the superior, by a long way, of the Franklin, or the French Mechanical lamp, which superseded others of inferior illuminating qualities. In this, and in the saving of trouble to the keeper, and in the great saving to the government, financially, the Funck Lamp he thinks is far above them all.

Maj. Wolf is a genial gentleman, and is just such a man as just such a place requires. The duties are arduous. They require constant watchfulness and care. The time must all be put in or accounted for. The position is one few men would be fitted for, and fewer men would crave. The confinement, the constant thought of, and continuance in, duty, few men could endure—we mean to conscientiously and faithfully perform its arduous duties. Then when they are found, they should be better appreciated than they are, in dollars. The salary, compared with that of many others who have far less care, or labor, or responsibility, is a mere pittance. Equal and exact justice, in compensation, to all of Uncle Sam's servants would reduce the salaries of many who earn little, and give it to those who earn much and get little, like these light house keepers. When will the true standard of compensation for labor be reached? The reader will pardon this digression, I know, for I could not resist a little moralizing as I thought of the many hardships of our light house keepers. Here is a field of labor, in which those who vaunt their ambition for reform might use their power and influence for some good.

Few who visit this place have much of an idea of the wonders of this lamp, or the power of the light, or the wonders of the lens, or the care and responsibility, or the brains it requires to make, manage, and keep in operation all that pertains to the lighting of a light house. But when one takes in all there is of it, he sees an institution without which the commercial world would suffer as much as it would without chart or compass.

The grounds about the light house are well kept, and everything wears the indication of thought and care. Trees have been planted, flower beds border the clean, smooth walks, and efforts are making to grow grass. Altogether this is the most attractive point in Atlantic City.

Yours, FIDUS.
Atlantic City, August 6.
Since the above was in type, Mrs. K. W. Wolf, was appointed 1st assistant keeper of Absecon Light House, August 14th, at a salary of \$400 per annum. She was nominated by Mr. Israel S. Adams, Collector of Customs and Superintendent of Lights for this District, and received her appointment from the Secretary of the Treasury.

SPECIMENS OF DEMOCRATIC RULE.

That party did not overturn our land system, notwithstanding it was a very good one. During the year 1841 the system was much improved; that must be confessed. But the Democratic party was not in power that year. We ought also gratefully to remember that the grants of land made for educational purposes were not repealed. The fact furnishes a striking illustration of sparing mercy. But the phenomenon is not difficult to explain. Such grants were made only to States in which the lands were. Such lands were found for the most part only in new States. The new States were very unanimously Democratic in politics. The States receiving the grants could alone administer them, and the party seemed to have felt confident that grants so administered would not promote the cause of education more than grants of money had promoted the cause of commerce. All who are familiar with the early experiences of the school funds in the Southern and some of the Western States, will need no other assurance that confidence was not misplaced.

The Capital was not transplanted. But when the Democratic party retired from control, in 1861, scarcely a building belonging to the Government was finished. Perhaps, however, the party would have avoided that cause of reproach if they had earlier formed the design of transferring those buildings to the use of another government.

Armies were then maintained. Their ranks were thin, but they were uniformly officered—offered far to largely by those who had been educated in every soldierly grace save that of allegiance.

A navy was suffered to exist. But as it was found a little too loyal to desert its flag, and a little too gallant to surrender it, when the hour of national peril arrived, that navy was scattered in remote seas.—Union Republican Committee's Address as soon, not "thru" Republican goggles, but thru the purcrystal facts of history.

A Blast from New Jersey.


The Democracy of New Jersey have blown a bugle blast to inspire their divided and discordant followers for a new effort at their approaching Convention.—Their address is an insane and feeble document. It has nothing to say in reference to finance, civil reform, trade and taxation, or any of the topics that are uppermost in the minds of thoughtful citizens. Its whole substance is a sophomoric tirade against the Republican party. Something is said about the rule of the bayonet; something of muzzling the press; much about corruption and dishonesty; and more of despotism and centralization of power. The gist of the whole matter appears to be that republican institutions are a failure, and since the "Radicals" have "inaugurated plans looking toward the foundation of a one-man government, with powers unparalleled by the worst of despotisms," the country is going with hot haste to the "demnition bow-wow." This is bad for the country, if there is any truth in this horrible story of one man despotism, for the New Jersey Democracy loudly bewail "the indifference and lukewarmness of Democrats and conservative men, and their failure to rally together or sufficiently organize." Frankly it must be owned that this one bugle blast to the New Jersey Democrats is "worth a thousand men"—to the Republicans of that State.—N. Y. Com. Ado.

MORE LIGHTHOUSES.

At the last session of Congress an appropriation was made for erecting new lighthouses along the Delaware river. At Bullhead Shoals, between New Castle and Fort Delaware, range lights will be placed. Two lights will be located about one mile above Fort Delaware, and two will be placed two miles below New Castle. A new lighthouse will also be erected on Ship John Shoal, about three miles south of Chesapeake light, and a structure at Crow Ledge, to replace the lightships. General Reynolds recommended, in addition to these, the erection of lights at Obonay Island flats, Marcus Hook bar, and the lower end of Little Tincum, but no action has as yet been taken upon the suggestion.


Miscellaneous Advertisements

C. M. Englehart & Son.



Watchmakers and Jewelers
254 North Second Street,
1st door below Vine.

Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware.



A SPECIALTY.
Particular attention paid to MANICURE and emblems of all kind.

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.
EDMONDS, PRACTICAL OPTICIAN.
No. 5 S. EIGHT STREET, PHILA.
Keeps a large assortment of all kinds of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, at the most reasonable prices.

Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses
A SPECIALTY
During the Holidays, and at less prices than any other Optician in the City.
A fine assortment of Opera-Glasses always on hand.

Notice TO ALL CONCERNED.
After the 20th of June, 1874, our terms will be CASH.

Ten years of experience has fully satisfied us that the credit system is injurious to all parties involved. We now reduce everything to a cash basis, and propose to buy and sell for cash or exchange, thus avoiding all loss in cash debts and saving all discounts in buying. We feel confident that by so doing we can give our customers as good goods at less prices than formerly. Our stock is large—larger than usual—and our prices will be made on a cash basis. Any reasonable quantity of goods will be delivered. Firewood, both of oak and pine, four feet or stove length, delivered anywhere within one mile of the station without extra charge. Thankful for past patronage we solicit a continuance of the same in the future.

P. S. TILTON.

HENRY BOWER
Manufacturing Chemist.
GRAY'S FERRY ROAD, PHILA.
has constantly on hand and for sale
POTASH SALT for MANURE,
Sulphate Ammonia for Manure,
ALSO,
SOLE PROPRIETOR & MANUFACTURER OF
BOWER'S
Complete Manure,
MADE FROM
Super-Phosphate of
Lime, Ammonia and Potash.
This Fertilizer is being prepared this year with special reference to the Wheat Crop. Super-Phosphate of Lime contained in it is of very high grade, having been imported by the manufacturer direct from England, where the average crop of Wheat is 50 bushels to the acre.

DEPOTS:
39 SOUTH WATER ST., PHILADELPHIA,
103 SOUTH STREET BALTIMORE,
for sale by
Geo. Elvins. A. G. Clark

BUY THE BEST!
BUGKEYE



MOWER & SELF-RAKING REAPER
OFFICE: GREENWICH, N.Y.
MANUFACTURED BY ADRIAN PLATT & CO.
STYLES, SIZES & PRICES AS LOW AS FARMERS
desire. Christian Farmers' Aid.

TALMAGE, SPURGEON.
T. De Witt Talmage is editor of the Christian at Work, C. H. Spurgeon, Medical Contributor. They write for other paper in America. Three magazines Chromos. Pay larger commission than any other paper. OHIO MORAL REFORMER. No Sectarianism. No Sectarianism. One Agent recently obtained 300 subscriptions in 50 hours. Send work Sample copies and circulars sent free.

GEN'S WANTED.
W. W. ADAMS, Publisher, 117 North 2nd St., Phila.

Miscellaneous Advertisements

WATERS' CONCERTO ORGANS
The only instrument of the kind ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by an extra set of reeds, and is the only organ of the kind ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by an extra set of reeds, and is the only organ of the kind ever placed in any Organ.

WATERS' Philharmonic, Vespers and Orchestral Organs
The only instrument of the kind ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by an extra set of reeds, and is the only organ of the kind ever placed in any Organ.

WATERS' New Scale Pianos
The only instrument of the kind ever placed in any Organ. It is produced by an extra set of reeds, and is the only organ of the kind ever placed in any Organ.

B. T. BABBITT'S
Pure Concentrated Potash, OR LYE.
Of Double the Strength of any other SAPONIFYING SUBSTANCE.

RUBBER PAINT
The Best Paint in the World
Any Shade from Pure White to Black

Established in 1810.
Fancy Dyeing Establishment
J. & W. JONES.
33 North Front Street, Phila.
Dye Silks, Woollen and Fancy Goods of every description. Their superiority of dyeing Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments is widely known. Grapes and Marine Shawls dyed the most brilliant and plain colors. Grapes and Marine Shawls cleaned to look like new. Also, Gentlemen's apparel, or curtains cleaned or re-dyed. Kid Gloves cleaned or dyed to look like new. Call and look at our work before going elsewhere.
Branch office cor. 9th & Vine Sts.

EDWARD NORTH, MD.,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
HAMMONTON, N. J.
Residence on Central Avenue, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Bowles.

Camden & Atlantic R.R.

ON AND AFTER
Wednesday, October 1st, 1875.
DOWN TRAINS.

| LEAVE | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Vine St. Wharf | 7:30 | 8:00 | 10:10 |
| Cooper's Point | 7:45 | 8:15 | 10:25 |
| Kalgh's Siding | 8:00 | 8:30 | 10:40 |
| Haddonfield | 8:15 | 8:45 | 10:55 |
| Ashland | 8:30 | 9:00 | 11:10 |
| White Horse | 8:45 | 9:15 | 11:25 |
| Berlin | 9:00 | 9:30 | 11:40 |
| Alex | 9:15 | 9:45 | 11:55 |
| Waterford | 9:30 | 10:00 | 12:10 |
| Ancora | 9:45 | 10:15 | 12:25 |
| Wineford | 10:00 | 10:30 | 12:40 |
| Vineland Junction | 10:15 | 10:45 | 12:55 |
| Hammoncton | 10:30 | 11:00 | 1:10 |
| Dr. Coats | 10:45 | 11:15 | 1:25 |
| Elwood | 11:00 | 11:30 | 1:40 |
| Egg Harbor | 11:15 | 11:45 | 1:55 |
| Pomona | 11:30 | 12:00 | 2:10 |
| Absecon | 11:45 | 12:15 | 2:25 |
| Atlantic arrive | 12:00 | 12:30 | 2:40 |

UP TRAINS.

| LEAVE | A. M. | P. M. | P. M. |
|-------------------|-------|-------|-------|
| Atlantic | 6:00 | 11:40 | 4:35 |
| Absecon | 6:15 | 11:55 | 4:50 |
| Pomona | 6:30 | 12:10 | 5:05 |
| Egg Harbor | 6:45 | 12:25 | 5:20 |
| Elwood | 7:00 | 12:40 | 5:35 |
| Dr. Coats | 7:15 | 12:55 | 5:50 |
| Hammoncton | 7:30 | 1:10 | 6:05 |
| Vineland Junction | 7:45 | 1:25 | 6:20 |
| Wineford | 8:00 | 1:40 | 6:35 |
| Ancora | 8:15 | 1:55 | 6:50 |
| Waterford | 8:30 | 2:10 | 7:05 |
| Alex | 8:45 | 2:25 | 7:20 |
| Berlin | 9:00 | 2:40 | 7:35 |
| White Horse | 9:15 | 2:55 | 7:50 |
| Ashland | 9:30 | 3:10 | 8:05 |
| Haddonfield | 9:45 | 3:25 | 8:20 |
| Kalgh's Siding | 10:00 | 3:40 | 8:35 |
| Cooper's Point | 10:15 | 3:55 | 8:50 |
| Vine St. Wharf | 10:30 | 4:10 | 9:05 |

N. J. SOUTHERN R. R.
SOUTHERN DIVISION.
Commencing May 4, 1874.
Leave N. Y. from Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.

Train leaves New York at 9:40, reaching Atlantic at 2:10, North Hammoncton 2:25, Wineford Junction 2:32, Cedar Lake 2:48, Landville 3:00, Vineland 3:15, Bayville 4:15. Returning leaves Bayville at 6:20, Vineland 7:15, Landville 7:30, Cedar Lake 7:40, Wineford Junction 8:00, North Hammoncton 8:08, Atlantic 8:25; arrives in York 12:50 P. M.

A MEDICAL TRIUMPH!
Dr. D. S. PERRY'S
Vegetable Aromatic
Bitters.

These Bitters must become the universal remedy of the age. There is nothing like them or equal to them under the sun. They restore the weak, invigorate the feeble, and give new life and tone to the broken down system. In miasmatic and malarious districts they are worth a ship load of quinine powders and pills. They are especially adapted to persons suffering from
Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Headach, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Chills, Fever and Piles.

TO DELICATE FEMALES.
Ladies, old or young, will find these bitters especially adapted to diseases peculiar to their sex. Nervousness, Lassitude, Want of Appetite, and General Debility, all yield to the magic charm of these inestimable Bitters.

HEAR WHAT IS SAID.
HEAR WHAT IS SAID.
"Wonderful effects have resulted from your Dr. Perry's Bitters."
"My chills are gone. I can hardly believe it."
"Send me one case Perry's Bitters again. Nothing like them here."
"I enclose affidavit of my case. I had to do so because you of the wonderful cure."
"Surely they are the most delightful wine tonic in the world."
"Dr. Wilson says that you are a public benefactor."
"Hurrah! No more rheumatism."
"No more headaches, thanks to you."
We could fill this paper twice over with just such genuine extracts, but the above must suffice. Our Bitters are prepared under the supervision of Dr. D. S. Perry, Member of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, London, England, and of the Medical Clinic of Glasgow. All orders should be addressed to the
Perry Aromatic Bitter Co., NEW YORK, U. S.

These Bitters are sold either by the bottle or case at \$1 a Bottle.
Parties in sending letters for advice as to their disease, will confer quite a favor by giving name of County as well as Town where they reside. It will save us a wonderful amount of time and annoyance if this will be observed.
THE PERRY AROMATIC BITTER CO.
Prof. H. J. Doucet, M. D.
Treats DISEASES OF THE LUNGS, and ALL CHRONIC AFFECTIONS.
ELECTRICITY scientifically applied.
OFFICE, 1203 Green St., Phila.

BLACK SILKS.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
N. W. corner Eighth and Market Streets.
PHILADELPHIA.
Are offering a superior make of BLACK SILKS, manufactured expressly for the retail trade, at very low prices. These silks are guaranteed in every respect, and for appearance and wear are unsurpassed. Samples sent by mail when desired.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER
Announce to their friends and the public that they will open on MONDAY, the 10th inst., about 5,000 pieces
Bleached & Unbleached Muslins, SHEETINGS, etc.
And will continue to adhere to their usual practice of furnishing them to the consumer at the lowest wholesale rates.

Housekeeping Goods.
We have now ready for inspection an immense stock of
Irish Linens, Linen Sheetings, Damask Table Cloths and Napkins to match, Towels, Crash, etc., etc.
At prices lower than similar goods have been sold during the past ten years.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,
N. W. cor. Eighth & Market Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
THE GEORGI PIANO-FORTES.
LATE NEWS REGARDING THEM.

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

Their durable build and refined expression of tone causes them to be the favorite instrument in seminaries of learning.
From Rev. L. VAN BOKKELEN, Rector of Jane Grey Seminary, Mr. Morris, N. Y., August 14th, 1873.
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