

# Son, Jersey Republican

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Hammonton, N. J., Saturday, September 10, 1881.

Five Cents per Copy

**E. H. Carpenter's Store,**  
Bellevue Avenue.

I am well stocked with a good assortment of goods suitable to the wants of the people, consisting in part of

**Men's, Boys' and Youths'**  
Boots and Shoes.

**Ladies' Fine Kid, Pebble Goat,**  
and Cloth-Top Boots,  
Slippers, etc.

**Misses' and Children's**  
Button and Lace Shoes.

**Hats and Caps.**

**Underwear, Hosiery,**

**Gloves, Corsets, Notions,**  
Dress-maker's Trimmings,  
Fancy Articles,

Stationery,

School Books,

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**Presbyterian Hymnals,**

**Lippincott's, Harper's and**  
Scribner's Magazines.

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**Household Sewing Machines.**

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etc., etc., &c., &c.

For sale at the lowest prices, by

**E. H. CARPENTER,**  
Hammonton, N. J.

**THE LADIES' STORE**  
OF

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**TOMLIN & SMITH'S,**

Corner of Bellevue & Horton St.

**Hamburg Embroideries, Laces, White**

**Goods, Fancy Articles, Toys, and**

**MILLINERY GOODS.**

Ladies' Furnishing Goods a Specialty.

Demorest's Spring Fashions have been received.

**ONLY \$20**  
for this style of PHILADELPHIA  
SINGER. Equal to any Singer in  
the market. Remember, we  
send it to be examined before  
you pay for it. This is the same  
style other companies retail for  
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**HAMMONTON**

**BAKERY**

may be found the BEST ASSORT-

ment of Choice Confections in Atlan-

ta county. Foreign and Domestic

Fruits, Nuts of all kinds,

choice eating Apples, Measina

Oranges and Lemons, Figs, Dates,

and Cocoanuts; Cakes & Harker's Caro-

nade of a dozen different varieties, Cough

Lozenges, Mixtures, Imperial Candy

Bars, Molasses Candy, etc. Also,

Bread, Cakes, Pies, Cakes, etc.

For past favors a cordial

thanks are hereby

expressed.

**M. D. PACKER.**

**Stockwell's**  
**BOTTOM PRICES.**

**Just a Little Lower**

Than the Lowest.

**No Musty Tea.**

**No Wormy Oat Meal.**

**No mouse-bitten Cheese**

**Good Goods.**

**All Fresh Goods.**

I calculate to carry no more stock  
than I can turn over often,  
and keep sweet.

I commence to-day (Saturday,  
Sept. 3d) selling goods at  
the following prices:

2 lbs Franklin Granulated Sugar for 19 cts  
2 lbs "A" Sugar for 18 cts.  
2 lbs. Brown Sugar for 11 cts.  
2 lbs. "first class" Leaf Lard for 27 cts.  
2 lbs. good Carolina Rice, 11 cts.  
Fancy White Drips Syrup, 13 c. per qt.  
2 bars Babbitt's Soap for 11 cts.  
Siddall's Soap, per lb., 8 cts.  
Canned Beef, 31 cts.  
Extra quality Mackerel, 6 cts.  
Canned Fish, 12 cts. Epps' Cocoa, 23 cts.  
Baker's Cocoa, 20 cts.  
French Chocolate, 20 cts. per lb.  
Oat Meal, 4 1/2 cts. Barley, 6 cts.  
XXX Crackers, 9 cents per pound.  
XXXX Crackers, — cents.  
Oak Wood, \$1.40 per cord.  
Pine Wood, \$1.30 per cord.

I call your special attention to my

**COFFEES and TEAS.**

Just the place to buy your Boots and

Shoes. A large stock of all warranted

goods.

Hardware, Tinware, and, by the by,

two good brooms for 25 cents, warranted

to sweep clean. Also, three cakes "High

Toned Soap" for five cents.

**JUST ARRIVED**—a large lot of

Notions, including Ribbons, Laces, Ties,

Collars, Ruchings, Combs, Corsets, etc.,

all latest styles.

Look for lower prices from week to week.

**New**

**Patterns**

**of**

**Fall**

**Dress**

**Ginghams.**

**Selling Rapidly.**

**Tilton & Son.**

We deliver goods to all reasonable

distances in town on the afternoons of

Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Par-

ties will greatly oblige us by having their

orders in early on day of delivery.

**God save our President from**  
**every Harm!**

BY HARRISON MILLARD.

God save our President from every harm!

Shield and protect him with Thy mighty arm;

Guide him in every act,

Thou Lord of us all,

Send him prosperity,

Sustain, lest he fall!

Send him prosperity,

On Thee we call,

God save our President from every harm.

God save our President; watch o'er his life;

Firm may he guide us on thro' every strife!

Rule Thou his judgment still,

Thou Ruler design!

Strengthen him ever more,

With Thy strength divine!

Strengthen him ever more,

His heart be Thine!

God save our President from every harm.

God save our President, we humbly pray!

Lord of all nations, oh, be Thou his stay!

Hear us with one acclaim,

We cry unto Thee,

Keep Thou our Leader true,

Where e'er he may be.

Keep Thou our Leader true,

From error free!

God save our President from every harm. Amen!

**Mr. Editor:—**

I enclose you a copy of the new hymn  
by Harrison Millard, Esq., of N. Y.,  
for which I hope you will find space in  
this week's REPUBLICAN. No special  
merit is claimed for the words, but all  
parties, all sects join in swelling the  
chorus, "God save our President from  
every Harm." Many of your readers  
have doubtless seen an account of the  
production of this anthem recently at  
Coney Island. With a selected band,  
and an immense, and well drilled cho-  
rus, it aroused the most intense feeling  
in the hearts of an audience of ten  
thousand people who surrounded the  
stand.

At the risk of crowding on your  
space I cannot forbear saying a word  
concerning the Author of this anthem.  
From no man could this gift to the pub-  
lic have been made with greater pro-  
priety. Though a man of great modesty,  
he is intensely patriotic. During the  
war for the Union he distinguished  
himself as an Officer under Gen. Gar-  
field, and bears on his person the scars  
of that conflict. His songs are known  
to every American who succeeded in  
even whistling a measure of patriotic  
music during the war, and to my cer-  
tain knowledge men whistled then who  
never did before. An incident which I  
have lately heard proves that his fame  
as a composer of sacred music has even  
penetrated that city which, under the  
lead of the great Lowell Mason, backed  
by the famous Handel & Haydn society  
has become the very head center of sac-  
red music. Having been introduced  
to a citizen of Boston, that gentleman  
was profuse in his compliments and as-  
sured Mr. Millard that while he was  
delighted with everything he had writ-  
ten, nothing had afforded him so much  
gratification as his *Twelfth Mass!*  
Utterly astonished our modest composer  
could find no words in reply, and in  
this condition his Boston admirer took  
his leave.

I am credibly informed that Mr. M.  
subsequently did humble penance for a  
week, lest among "the spirits that  
walk," the shade of the great Mozart  
should appear, to chide him.

Respectfully,  
E. R. SPROUL.

**News Items.**

Ex-Governor Bedle, who has return-  
ed from Europe, was given a reception  
and dinner at Long Branch Wednesday  
evening of last week.

One day last week, while fishing in  
Barnegat bay, one of a party of gentle-  
men was suddenly seen struggling with  
a large and powerful fish. After some  
effort he succeeded in landing what  
turned out to be a large shadine. This  
species of fish bears a marked resem-  
blance to the shad, but its flesh is coarse  
and bony. Those who have followed  
fishing in Barnegat bay for many years  
past say this is the first shadine ever  
known to have been caught with a hook  
and line. It is a species of fish that  
run in large schools like the mose-  
bunker, and in some places is put up for  
market like sardines.

The pasture in Morris county is all  
dried up, and farmers are now compelled  
to use the fodder for their cattle that  
they had gathered for the winter.

William King, of Williamstown, has  
married the mother of his third and  
last wife. King is about fifty years of  
age and a farmer by occupation. His  
last marriage is an indictable offence in  
this State.

The extensive shops of the New York  
Steam Engine Works, at Passaic, which  
have stood idle since the panic of 1873,  
are to be fitted up at once for a rubber  
factory, to employ 200 hands in making  
rubber belts and packing.

It is startling, if true, as reported by  
Major Beyhard, that the Mississippi is  
cutting a new channel for itself from  
the mouth of Red River through the  
Atchafalaya to the Gulf. Should this  
occur New Orleans would be left on a  
shallow side-branch of the Father of  
Waters.

Although both parties in Ohio are  
refraining from noisy demonstrations,  
out of respect to the President, the can-  
vass is being pushed energetically. The  
"still hunt" will be the favorite method  
of campaigning this year.

And still the good work continues.  
The August reduction of the public  
debt was \$14,000,000. The people will  
stand by an administration that makes  
such a good record on the ground that  
it pays.

The Garfield fund now amounts to  
about \$161,000, and the certificates  
for \$125,000 in Government bonds,  
worth \$135,281.25, have already been  
placed in Mrs. Garfield's hands. The  
promoters of the movement say the  
whole of the \$250,000 will be raised.

Advance sheets of the census declare  
that a small portion of the State of Mis-  
sissippi, the "Yazoo Bottom," which in  
1879 produced only 250,000 bales of  
cotton, is capable, by the exclusion of  
the Mississippi overflow and improved  
cultivation, of producing nearly 5,737,257  
bales annually, or the whole present  
production of the whole country.

The next Legislature will have im-  
portant work before it. Besides dispos-  
ing of the measures to secure equitable  
taxation and to relieve municipal cor-  
porations, the report of the Constitu-  
tional Commission will claim a good  
deal of attention and time. State  
Treasurer Wright's time will expire  
next winter, and his successor will have  
to be elected in joint meeting by the  
next Legislature.

The reception of ex-President Grant,  
which was to have been held last eve-  
ning in Educational Hall, Asbury Park,  
was postponed until President Garfield  
is out of danger. In his letter to the  
committee ex-President Grant said: "It  
would at all time afford me pleasure to  
meet the members of your association  
and the residents of Ocean Grove and  
Asbury Park, but at this time, when  
the country is in despair over the pro-  
strate body of the Chief Magistrate,  
whose life seems to hang by a single  
thread, I am not willing to accept the  
compliment implied by the announce-  
ment, which I have read in the papers."

The reported annihilation of Colonel  
Carr and two companies of the Sixth  
Cavalry, is the story of the three black  
crows over again. The killing of eight  
or ten or a dozen men, whichever it  
may be, is bad enough, but not an un-  
common occurrence in frontier warfare,  
and it places a very different phase on  
the whole affair. As far as can be  
gleaned from the latest reports, it leaves  
the treachery of the Indian scouts just  
where it was, but relieves the brave  
Carr from the imputation of gallant  
rashness which laid him open to so com-  
plete a surprise. That there was an  
outbreak at all suggests, first, that there  
is a bloody determination on the part  
of the Apaches to make trouble; and next,  
that the troops at the front should be  
plentifully reinforced with all possible  
dispatch, before the Indians have a  
chance to cut them down by companies  
in the canyons of the mountains.

The Pittsburg Leader warns its read-  
ers against falling into a great panic  
over the drought reports. It adds that  
this is a great country, and it is almost  
a physical impossibility for the crops to  
fail throughout the whole of its vast ex-  
tent of territory; and in these days of  
rapid transit and freight carriage local  
failures hardly count at all.

It is a foolish mistake to confound a  
remedy of merit with quack medicines.  
We have used Parker's Ginger-Tonic  
with the happiest results for Dyspepsia  
and Debility, and know it to be a ster-  
ling health restorative. Times.

ESTABLISHED 1854.

3, 5, 7, 9. 3, 5, 7, 9

**SAMUEL LEES,**  
NORTH SECOND ST.

East Side, above Market,

**PHILADELPHIA.**

OLD ESTABLISHED DRY GOODS AND  
NOTION STORES, Nos. 3, 5, 7 and 9 North  
Second Street, offers great inducements in  
DRESS GOODS, MUSLINS, GINGHAMS,  
CHEVIOTS, TABLE LINENS, NAPKINS,  
TOWELS, CRASHES, etc., etc.

We make Black Cashmere, etc., etc.  
Our North Second Street department contains the largest  
and most complete line of Hosiery, Gloves  
Shirtings, Edging, and Underwear  
which we offer ten per cent. cheaper than can  
be bought elsewhere. Buying and selling only  
for cash, and having four stores to buy for, we  
are able to buy in larger quantities, and buy at  
lower figures, and therefore sell cheaper than  
any Dry Goods and Notion House in Philada.

**SAMUEL LEES,**

3, 5, 7, 9 N. Second St., Philada.

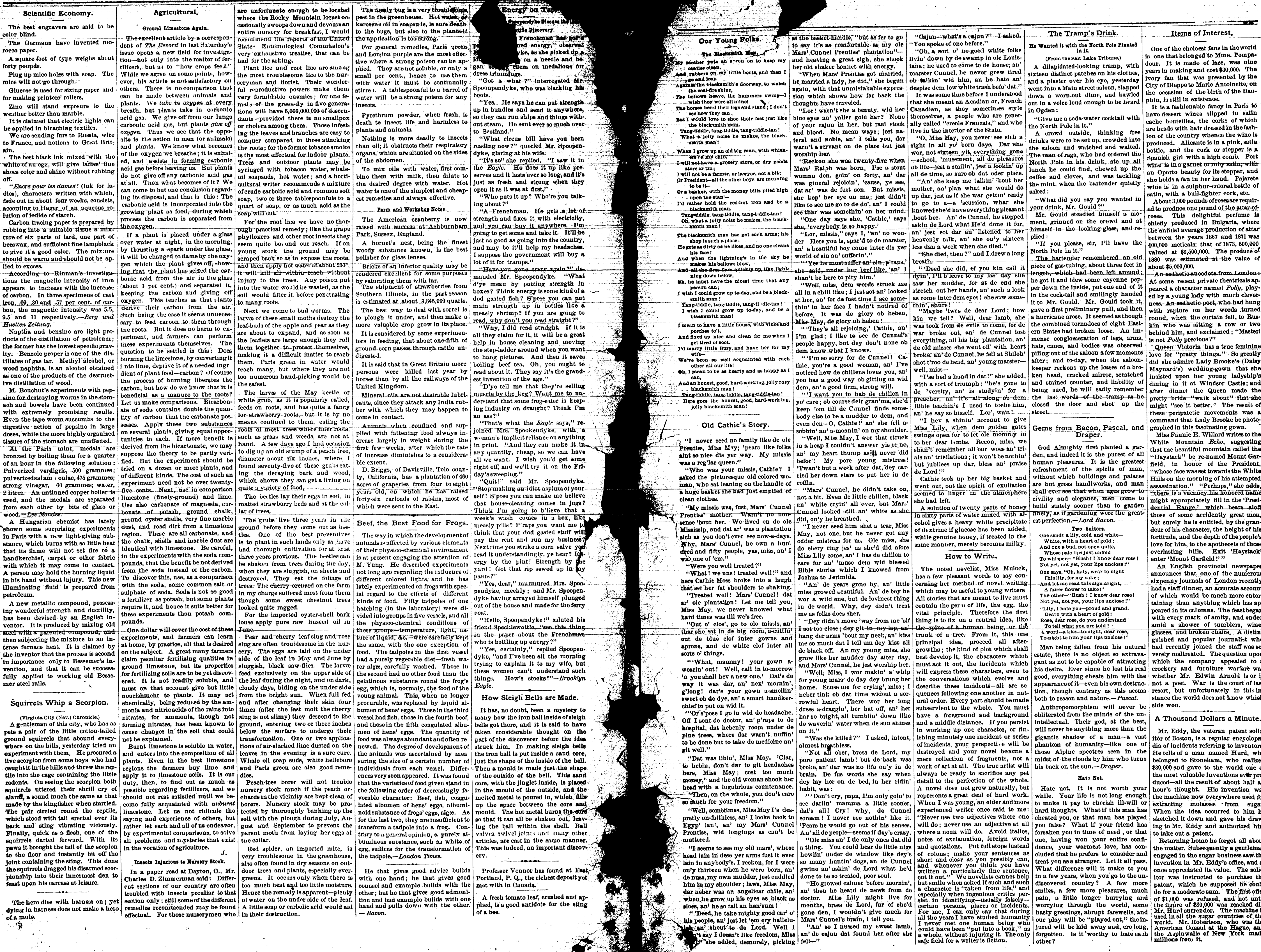
1881-ly

**Camden & Atlantic R. R.**

Stations.	DOWN TRAINS.					
	H. A.	A. A.	M.	F.	S. A.	
Philadelphia.....	6 00	4 15	8 00	4 15	8 00	
Cooper's Point.....	6 12	4 25	8 15	4 25	8 15	
Penn. R. R. Junction.....	6 18	4 31	8 21	4 31	8 21	
Haddonfield.....	6 35	4 48	8 32	4 48	8 32	
Ashland.....	6 44	4 58	8 39	4 58	8 39	
Kirkwood.....	6 53	5 04	8 47	5 04	8 45	
Berlin.....	7 08	5 19	8 50	5 19	8 56	
Ateco.....	7 16	5 27	9 07	5 27	9 02	
Waterford.....	7 25	5 31	9 20	5 31	9 11	
Ancoara.....	7 34	5 36	9 25	5 36	9 16	
Winslow Junction.....	7 39	5 38	9 31	5 38	9 22	
Hammonton.....	7 46	5 40	9 38	5 40	9 29	
Da Costa.....	7 42	5 42	9 42	5 42	9 33	
Elwood.....	7 48	5 48	9 51	5 48	9 42	
Egg Harbor.....	7 55	5 55	10 00	5 55	9 53	
Pomona.....	8 02	6 02	10 10	6 02	10 02	
Absecon.....	8 08	6 08	10 20	6 08	10 12	
Atlantic.....	8 15	6 15	10 30	6 15	10 25	
May's Landing.....	8 30	6 30	10 40	6 30	10 35	

Station.	UP TRAINS.					
	H. A.	A. A.	M.	F.	S. A.	
Philadelphia.....	7 35	9 20	6 05			7 20
Cooper's Point.....	7 28	9 12	5 57	11 00		7 14
Penn. R. R. Junc.	7 23	9 08	5 53			7 00
Haddonfield.....	7 07	8 58	5 43	10 32		6 56
Ashland.....	6 57	8 51	5 37	10 22		6 49
Kirkwood.....	6 52	8 46	5 32	10 16		6 44
Berlin.....	6 39	8 35	5 22	9 52		6 33
Ato.....	6 32	8 26	5 13	9 40		6 27
Waterford.....	6 24	8 18	5 05	9 25		6 19
Ancoara.....	6 18	8 12	4 55	9 13		6 13
Winslow Junc.....	6 13	8 05	4 54	9 05		6 08
Hammonton.....	6 05	7 59	4 42	8 40		6 00
Da Costa.....	7 47	4 37	5 38	8 36		5 55
Elwood.....	7 39	4 39	5 25	8 25		5 47
Egg Harbor.....	7 30	4 30	5 08	8 08		5 37
Pomona.....	7 15	4 08	4 48	7 48		5 26
Absecon.....	7 05	3 59	4 32	7 32		5 16
Atlantic.....	6 50	3 45	4 10	7 10		5 02
May's Landing.....	7 10	4 00				





Scientific Economy.

The best engravers are said to be color blind.

The Germans have invented mo-rococo paper.

A square foot of type weighs about forty pounds.

Plug up mice holes with soap. The mice will not go through.

Glucose is used for sizing paper and for making printers' rollers.

Zinc will stand exposure to the weather better than marble.

It is claimed that electric lights can be applied in bleaching textiles.

We are sending furs to Russia, wire to France, and notions to Great Brit-ain.

The best black ink mixed with the whites of an egg, will give ladies' fin-ishes color and shine without rubbing off.

"Encre pour les dames" (ink for la-dies), chemists write on which, fade out in about four weeks, consists, according to Hager, of an aqueous so-lution of iodine of starch.

Carbon trading paper is prepared by rubbing into a suitable tissue a mix-ture of six parts of lard, one part of beeswax, and sufficient fine lampblack to give it a good color. The mixture should be warm and should not be ap-plied to excess.

According to Rinnman's investiga-tions the magnetic intensity of iron appears to increase with the increase of carbon. In three specimens of cast iron, .09, .30 and .57 per cent. of car-bon, the magnetic intensity was 5.5, 9.5 and 11 respectively.—*Berg und Huetten Zeitung*.

Naphtha and benzine are light pro-ducts of the distillation of petroleum; the former has the lowest specific grav-ity. Benzene proper is one of the dis-tillates of gas tar. Methyl alcohol, or wood naphtha, is an alcohol obtained as one of the products of the destruc-tive distillation of wood.

M. Bouchut's experiments with pe-pine for destroying worms in the stom-ach and bowels have been continued with extremely promising results. Even the tape worm succumbs to the digestive action of pepine in large doses, while the more highly organized tissues of the stomach are unaffected.

At the Paris mint, medals are bronzed by boiling them for a quar-ter of an hour in the following solution: Pulverized verdigris, 60 grammes; pulverized sal-am. on-las, 475 grammes; strong vinegar, 60 grammes; water, 2 litres. An untinned copper boiler is used, and the medals are separated from each other by bits of glass or wood.—*Les Mondes*.

A Hungarian chemist has lately shown some surprising experiments in Paris with a new light-giving sub-stance, which burns with so little heat that its flame will not set fire to a handkerchief, carpet or other fabric with which it may come in contact. A person may hold the burning liquid in his hand without injury. This new illuminating fluid is prepared from petroleum.

A new metallic compound, possess-ing wonderful strength and ductility, has been devised by an English in-ventor. It is produced by mixing old steel with a patented compound, and then subjecting the mixture to an in-tense furnace heat. It is claimed by the inventor that the process is second in importance only to Bessemer's in-vention, and that it can be success-fully applied to working old Besse-mer steel rails.

Squirrels Whip a Scorpion.

(Virginia City (Nev.) Chronicle.)

A gentleman of this city, who has as pets a pair of the little cotton-tailed ground squirrels that abound every-where on the hills, yesterday tried an experiment with them. He procured a live scorpion from some boys who had caught it in the hills and threw the reptile into the cage containing the little rodents. On seeing the scorpion both squirrels uttered their shrill cry of alarm, a sound much the same as that made by the kingfisher when startled. The pair circled round the reptile, which stood with tail erected over its back and stung viciously.

Finally, quick as a flash, one of the squirrels darted forward. With its paws it brought the tail of the scorpion to the floor and instantly bit off the joint containing the sting. This done the squirrels dragged his disarmed cor-porality into their innermost den to feast upon his carcass at leisure.

The hero dies with harness on; yet dying in harness does not make a hero of a mule.

Agricultural.

Ground Limestone Again.

The excellent article by a correspond-ent of *The Record* in last Saturday's issue opens a new field for investiga-tion—not only into the matter of fer-tilizers, but as to "how crops feed."

While we agree on some points, how-ever, his article is not satisfactory on others. There is no comparison that can be made between animals and plants. We take in oxygen at every breath, but plants take in carbonic acid gas. We give off from our lungs carbonic acid gas, but plants give off oxygen. Thus we see that the oppo-site is the action in men (or animals) and plants. We know what becomes of the oxygen we breathe; it is exhal-ed, and ascends in forming carbonic acid gas before leaving us. But plants do not give off any carbonic acid gas at all. Then what becomes of it? We can come to but one conclusion regard-ing its disposal, and that is this: The carbonic acid is incorporated into the growing plant as food, during which process the carbon is separated from the oxygen.

If a plant is placed under a glass over water at night, in the morning, by thrusting a spark under the glass, it will be changed to flame by the oxy-gen which the plant gives off, show-ing that the plant has seized the car-bonic acid from the air in the glass (about 3 per cent.), and separated it, keeping the carbon and giving off oxygen. This teaches us that plants derive their carbon from the air. Such being the case it seems unneces-sary to feed carbon to them through the roots. But it does no harm to ex-amine, and farmers can perform these experiments themselves. The question to be settled is this: Does burning the limestone, by converting it into lime, deprive it of a needed ingre-dient of plant food—carbon? Of course the process of burning liberates the carbon, but how do we know that it is beneficial as a manure to the roots? Let us make comparisons. Bicarbonate of soda contains double the quan-tity of carbon that the carbonate pos-sesses. Apply these two substances on several plants, giving equal oppor-tunities to each. If more benefit is derived from the bicarbonate, we may suppose the theory to be partly ver-ified. But the experiment should be tried on a dozen or more plants, and of different kinds. The cost of such an experiment need not be over twenty-five cents. Next, as a comparison limestone (finely ground) and lime. Use also carbonate of magnesia, car-bonate of potash, ground chalk, ground oyster shells, very fine mar-ble dust, and road dirt from a limestone region. These are all carbonate, and the chalk, shells and marble dust are identical with limestone. Be careful, in the experiments with the soda com-pounds, that the benefit be not derived from the soda instead of the carbon. To discover this, use, as a comparison, with the soda, some common salt or sulphate of soda. Soda is not so good a fertilizer as potash, but some plants require it, and hence it suits better for these experiments than potash com-pounds.

One dollar will cover the cost of these experiments, and farmers can learn at home, by practice, all that is desired on the subject. A great many farmers claim peculiar fertilizing qualities in ground limestone, but its properties for fertilizing soils are to be yet dis-cov-ered. It is not readily soluble, and must on that account give but little nourishment to plants. It may act chemically, being reduced by the am-monia and nitric acids of the rains into nitrates, for ammonia, though not forming nitrates, has been known to cause changes in the soil that could not be explained.

Burnt limestone is soluble in water, and enters into the composition of all plants. Even in the best limestone regions the farmers buy lime and apply it to limestone soils. It is our duty, then, to find out as much as possible regarding fertilizers, and we should not rest satisfied until we be-come fully acquainted with unburnt limestone. Let us not ridicule the saying and experience of others, but rather let each and all of us endeavor, by experimental comparisons, to solve the problems and mysteries that exist in the vocabularies of agriculture.

Insects Injurious to Nursery Stock.

In a paper read at Dayton, O., Mr. Charles D. Zimmerman said: Differ-ent sections of our country are often troubled with insects peculiar to that section only; still some of the different remedies recommended may be found effective. For those nurserymen who

are unfortunate enough to be located where the Rocky Mountain locust is occasionally swoops down and devours an entire nursery for breakfast, I would recommend the reports of the United States Entomological Commission's very exhaustive treatise, that can be had for the asking.

Plant lice and root lice are among the most troublesome foes to the nur-seryman and florist. Their wonder-ful reproductive powers make them very formidable enemies; for one fe-male of the green-fly in five genera-tions will have 6,000,000,000 of descen-dants—provided there is no smallpox or cholera among them. These infest-ing the leaves and branches are easy to conquer compared to those attacking the roots; for the former tobacco smoke is the most effective for indoor plants. Trees and outdoor plants may be sprayed with tobacco water, while oil soapuds, hot water; and a hor-ticultural writer recommends a mixture of crude carbolic acid and common soap, two or three table-spoonsful to a quart of soap, or as much acid as the soap will cut.

For the root lice we have no thor-ough practical remedy; like the grape-phyllaxera and other root insects they seem quite beyond our reach. If on young stock the ground may be scraped back so as to expose the roots, and then apply hot water at about 200° F. it will kill all within reach without injury to the trees. Any poison put into the water would be wasted, as the soil would filter it, before penetrating to many roots.

Next we come to bud worms. The larvae of these small moths destroy the leaf-buds of the apple and pear as they are about to expand, and as soon as the leaflets are large enough they roll them together to protect themselves, making it a difficult matter to reach them. Paris green in water would reach many, but where they are not too numerous hand-picking would be the safest.

The larvae of the May beetle, or white grub, as it is popularly called, feeds on roots, and has quite a fancy for strawberry roots, but it is by no means confined to them, eating the roots of most trees where finer roots, such as grass and weeds, are not at hand. A few days ago I had occasion to dig up an old stump of a peach tree, diameter about six inches, where I found seventy-five these grub-like creatures, the decaying bark and wood, which shows they can get a living on quite a variety of food.

The beetles lay their eggs in soil, in matted strawberry beds and at the col-lar of trees.

The grub live three years in the ground before they come out as beetles. One of the best preventives is to plant in such lands only as have had thorough cultivation for at least three years previous. The beetles can be shaken from trees during the day, when they are sluggish, on sheets and destroyed. They eat the foliage of trees. The cherry ground on the farm in my charge suffered most from them, though some sweet chestnut trees looked quite ragged.

For the imported oyster-shell bark louse apply pure raw linseed oil in June.

Pear and cherry leaf slug and rose slug are often troublesome in the nur-sery. The eggs are laid on the under side of the leaf in May and June by sluggish, black saw-flies. The larvae feed exclusively on the upper side of the leaf during the night, and on dark, cloudy days, hiding on the under side from the bright sun. When full fed and after changing their skin four times (after the last molt the cherry slug is not alim) they descend to the ground, entering two or three inches below the surface to undergo their transformation. One or two applica-tions of air-slacked lime dusted on the leaves in the evening is a sure cure. Whole oil soap suds, white hellebore and Paris green are also good reme-dies.

Peach-tree borer will not trouble nursery stock much if the peach or-chards in the vicinity are kept clean of borers. Nursery stock may be pro-ected by thoroughly banking up the soil with the plough during July, Au-gust and September to prevent the parent moth from laying her eggs at the collar.

Red spider, an imported mite, is very troublesome in the greenhouse, also often found in dry seasons on out-door trees and plants, especially ever-greens. It occurs only when there is too much heat and too little moisture. Hence the remedy is apparent—plenty of water on the under side of the leaf. A little soap or carbolic acid would aid in their destruction.

The Flea-bug is a very troublesome pest in the greenhouse. It is a small, black, six-legged insect, and is a sure death to the bugs, but also to the plants if the application is too strong.

For general remedies, Paris green, and London purple are the most effec-tive where a strong poison can be ap-plied. They are not soluble, or only a small per cent., hence to use them with water it must be continually stir-re. A table-spoonful to a barrel of water will be a strong poison for any insects.

Pyrethrum powder, when fresh, is death to insect life, and harmless to plants and animals.

Nothing is more deadly to insects than oil; it obstructs their respiratory organs, which are situated on the sides of the abdomen.

To mix oils with water, first com-bine them with milk, then dilute to the desired degree with water. Hot water is one of the simplest and cheap-est remedies and always effective.

Farm and Workshop Notes.

The American cranberry is now raised with success at Ashburnham Park, Sussex, England.

A hornet's nest, being the finest woody substance known, is the best polisher for glass lenses.

Bricks of an inferior quality may be rendered excellent for some purposes by saturating them with tar.

The shipment of strawberries from Southern Illinois, in the past season is estimated at about 2,845,000 quarts.

The best way to deal with sorrel is to plough it under, and then make a more valuable crop grow in its place.

It is considered by some experimen-ters in feeding, that about one-fifth of ground corn passes through cattle un-digested.

It is said that in Great Britain more persons were killed last year by horses than by all the railways of the United Kingdom.

Mineral oils are not desirable lubri-cants, since they attack any India rub-ber with which they may happen to come in contact.

Animals when confined and sur-purged with fattening food always in-c-crease largely in weight during the first few weeks, after which the rate of increase diminishes to a considera-ble extent.

D. Briggs, of Davisville, Tolo coun-ty, California, has a plantation of 450 acres of grapes from four to eight years old, on which he has raised forty-six carloads of raisins, most of which were sent to the East.

Beef, the Best Food for Frogs.

The way in which the development of animals is affected by various elements of their physico-chemical environment is at present engaging the attention of M. Yung. He described experiments not long ago regarding the influence of different colored lights, and he has lately experimented on frogs with special regard to the effects of different kinds of food. Fifty tadpoles of one hatching (in the laboratory) were di-vided into groups in five vessels, and all the physico-chemical conditions of these groups—temperature, light, nat-ure of liquid, &c.—were carefully kept the same, with the one exception of food. The tadpoles in the first vessel had a purely vegetable diet—fresh wa-ter algae, carefully washed. Those in the second had no other food than the gelatinous substance round the frog's egg, which is, normally, the food of the young animal. This, when no longer procurable, was replaced by liquid al-bumen of hens' eggs. Those in the third vessel had fish, those in the fourth beef, and those in the fifth coagulated al-bumen of hens' eggs. The quantity of food was always abundant and often re-duced. The degree of development of the animals was ascertained by mea-suring the size of a certain number of individuals from each vessel. Differ-ences very soon appeared. It was found that the varieties of food given stand in the following order of decreasingly fa-vorable character: Beef, fish, coagu-lated albumen of hens' eggs, albumenoid substance of frogs' eggs, algae. As for the last two, they are insufficient to transform a tadpole into a frog. Con-trary to a general opinion, a purely al-buminous substance, such as white of egg, suffices for the transformation of the tadpole.—*London Times*.

He that gives good advice builds with one hand; he that gives good counsel and example builds with the other; but he that gives good admoni-tion and bad example builds with one hand and pulls down with the other.—*Bacon*.

Energy on the Farm.

Spookendyke's discovery.

Frenchman has got a new kind of energy," observed Spookendyke, as he picked up a blacksmith on a needle and be-gan setting them on medallions for dress trimmings.

"Got a what?" interrogated Mr. Spookendyke, who was blacking his boots.

"Yes. He says he can put strength up in bundles and send it anywhere, so they can run ships and things with-out steam. He sent ever so much over to Scotland."

"What circus bill have you been reading now?" queried Mr. Spookendyke, clearing off his wife's feet.

"It's so," she replied, "I saw it in the *Engle*. He does it up like pre-serves and it lasts ever so long, and it's just as fresh and strong when they open it as it was at first."

"Who puts it up? Who're you talk-ing about?"

"A Frenchman. He gets a lot of strength and fixes it with electricity, and you can buy it anywhere. I'm going to get some and take it. I'll be just as good as going into the country, and may be it'll help my headaches. I suppose the government will buy a lot of it for tramps."

"Have you gone crazy again?" de-manded Mr. Spookendyke. "What d'ye mean by putting strength in boxes? Think energy is some kind of a cold gasted fish? S'pose you can put main strength up in bottles like a meaty shrimp? If you are going to read, why don't you read straight?"

"Why, I did read straight. If it is all they claim for it, it will be a great help in house cleaning and moving the step-ladder around when you want to hang pictures. And then it saves boiling beef tea. Oh, you ought to read about it. They say it's the grand-est invention of the age."

"D'ye tell me they're selling muscle by the keg? Want me to un-derstand that some frog-eater is keep-ing industry on draught? Think I'm an ass?"

"That's what the *Engle* says," re-joined Mrs. Spookendyke, with a woman's implicit reliance on anything in print. "And they can make it in any quantity, cheap, so we can have all we want. I wish you'd get some right off, and we'll try it on the Fri-day's sweepings."

"Stop making an idiot ass-kiss of your-self! S'pose you can make me believe that house-cleaning comes in jugs? Think I'm going to believe that a week's wash comes in a box, like meaty pills? P'raps you want me to think that your dusted stuff will pay the rent and run my business? Next time you strike a corn save you read it understandingly, ye hear? En-ergy by the pint! Strength by the yard! Got that tip sewed up in my pants?"

"Yes, dear," murmured Mrs. Spookendyke, meekly; and Mr. Spookendyke, having arrayed himself plunged into the house and made for the ferry boat.

"Hello, Spookendyke!" saluted his friend Specklewhite, "see this thing in the paper about the Frenchman who is bottling up energy?"

"Yes, certainly," replied Spookendyke, "and I've been all the morning trying to explain it to my wife, but these women can't understand such things. How's stocks?"—*Brooklyn Engle*.

How Sleigh Bells are Made.

It has, no doubt, been a mystery to many how the iron ball inside of sleigh bells got there, and it is said to have taken considerable thought on the part of the discoverer before the idea struck him. In making sleigh bells the iron ball is put inside a sand core, just the shape of the inside of the bell. Then a mould is made just the shape of the outside of the bell. This sand core, with the jingle inside, is placed in the mould of the outside, and the melted metal is poured in, which fills up the space between the core and mould. The hot metal burns the core so that it can all be shaken out, leav-ing the ball within the shell. Ball valves, swivel joints, and many other articles are cast in the same manner. This was indeed, an important discov-ery.

Professor Venn has found at East Portland, P. Q., the richest deposit yet met with in Canada.

A fresh tomato leaf, crushed and ap-plied, is a good antidote for the sting of a bee.

Our Young Folks.

The blacksmith says.

My mother puts an ax on to keep my corns clean.

And rubbers on my little boots, and then I go and lean

Against the blacksmith's doorway, to watch the cool-fire shine.

The bellows heave, the hammers swing—I wish they were all mine!

The horses bend their legs and stand; I don't see how they can.

But I would love to shoe their feet just like the blacksmith man.

Tang-tiddle, tang-tiddle, tang-tiddle-tan! What a jolly noise he makes, the black-smith man!

When I grow up an old big man, with whiskers on my chin,

I will not have a grocery store, or dry goods store of this kind.

I will not be a farmer, or lawyer, not a bit; Or President—all the other boys are meaning to be it.

Or a teacher, with the money bills piled high upon the stan!

I'd rather hold the red-hot iron and be a blacksmith man!

Tang-tiddle, tang-tiddle, tang-tiddle-tan! Oh, what a jolly noise he makes, the black-smith man!

The blacksmith man has got such arms; his shop is such a place; I'll be just as good as going into the country, and may be it'll help my headaches. I suppose the government will buy a lot of it for tramps."

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Old Cathie's Story.

"I never need no family like de ole Prentiss, Miss May; 'pears like folks aint so nice de yer way. My missis was a reg'lar queen."

"Who was your missis, Cathie?" I asked the picturesque old colored wo-man, who sat leaning on the handle of a huge basket she had just emptied of clean clothes.

"My missis was, fust, Mars' Cun-nell Prentiss' mother. Warrn't no non-sense 'bout her. We lived on de ole Mississippi, and dat ar' was a plantation such as you don't ever see no-ways. Why, Mars' Cun-nell, he own a hun-dred and fifty people, yas, miss, an' I was one of 'em."

"Were you well treated?"

"What! we uns! treated well!" and here Cathie Moss broke into a laugh that set her hair shudders to shaking.

"Treated well! Mars' Cun-nell! dat ar' ole plantation! Let me tell you, Miss May, we never knowed what hard times was till we're free."

"Out of clo's, go to de missis, an' thar she sat in de big room, a-cuttin' out de blue clof inter gowns and aprons, and de white clof inter all sorts o' things."

"What, mammy! your gown a-weighn' out! Well, call in to-morrow 'n you shall hear a new one." Dat's de way it was dar, an' nex' mornin', g'long! dar's your gown a-moellin' sweet ob de dye, an' a smart handker-chief to put on wid it.

"O' s'pose I go in wid de headache. Off I went de doctor, an' p'raps to de hospital, dat bebenly room under de pine trees, where dar wasn't nuffin' to be done but to take de medicine an' git well."

"Dat was lib'n', Miss May. 'Clar, to bebin, don't dar to git headaches here, Miss May; cost too much money," and de old woman shook her head with a lugubrious countenance.

"Then, on the whole, you don't care so much for your freedom?"

"Well, sometimes, Miss May I's des-p'retly on-fathless, an' I looks back to Egypt, hah! an' my Mars' Cun-nell Prentiss, wid longings as can't be murthered."

"It seems to be my old mars', whose head lain in dees yer arms fust I ever lain in anybody's, I reckon, for I were only thirteen when he were born, an' de nuss, my own mudder, jest coddled him in my shoulder; laws, Miss May, dar neber was an angellier child, an' when he grow up his eyes as black as sloes, an' he so tall an' han'some."

"D'ye he take mighty good car' o' his people, an' jest let 'em cry hallelu-jah, an' shout to de Lord. Well I can't say I didn't like freedom, Miss May," she added, demurely, picking

at the basket-handle, "but as far to go to say it's as comfortable as my ole Mars' Cun-nell Prentiss' plantation!"

And heaving a great sigh, she shook her old shaker bonnet with energy.

"When Mars' Prentiss got married, he married a lady, he did," she begun agate, with that unmistakable expres-sion which shows how far back the thoughts have traveled.

"Lor! wasn't she a beauty, wid her blue eyes an' yaller gold har? None of your cajan in her, but real stock and blood. No mean ways; jest nat-ural and noble, an' I tells you, dar wasn't a servant on de place but jest warn't her."

"Beckon she was twenty-five when Mars' Ralph was born. Ise a stout woman den, g'oin' on forty, an' I was general rejoicin', 'cause, ye see, dat ar' was de fust son. But missis, she kep' her eye on me; jest didn't like to see me go to de do, an' I could see thar was somethin' on her mind."

"One day says she, 'Cathie,' says she, 'everybody is so happy. 'Lor, missis,' says I, 'an' no wonder. Tere you is, spard'd to de marster, an' a beautiful boy come inter dis yer world of sin an' sufferin'!'"

"'Ye he must suffer an' sin,' p'raps," she said, under her bre like, 'an' I shan't be here to pity him."

"Well, miss, dem words struck me all in a chill like; I jest sot an' looked at her, an' for de fust time I see somethin' in her face I hadn't noticed before. It was de glory ob heben, 'Miss May, de glory ob heben!'"

"'Thee's all rejoicin', Cathie, an' I'm glad; I like to see de Cun-nell's people happy, but dey don't none ob dem know what I knowe."

"'I'm so sorry for de Cun-nell! I've noticed how de chillens loves you, an' you has a good way ob gittin' on wid dem, an' a good firm, strong will."

"'I want you to hab de chillen in yo' care; ob course deir gran'ma, she'd keep 'em till de Cun-nell finds some-body else to be a mudder to dem, and even den—O, Cathie! an' she fell a-sobbin' an' a-moanin' on my shoulder."

"Well, Miss May, I wor that struck in a heap I couldn't answer yis or no, an' my heart thump as it never did befor! My pore young mistress! 'Twan't but a week after dat, she car-ried her down stairs to put her in de coffin."

"Mars' Cun-nell, he didn't take on, not a bit. Even de little child, black an' white cryin' all over, but Mars' Cun-nell looked still an' white as she did, only he breathe."

"I never seed him shet a tear, Miss May, not one, but he never got any older mistres for us. Ole miss, she do ebery thing jes' as she'd bid afore Miss Lily come, an' I has de chillen to care for an' muss dem wid blessed Bible stories warrn't I knowed from Joshua to Jerimiah."

"'An' de tears gone by, an' little miss growed beautiful. An' de boy he wor a wild one, but de lovinest thing in de world. Why, dey didn't treat me as folks does shet."

"'Dey didn't move 'way from me 'sif I got too close; dey git in my lap, an' I hug der arms 'bout my neck, an' kiss me so much dat I tell um dey kiss all de black off. An' my young miss, she grow like her mudder after dey day, and Mars' Cun-nell, he jest worship her."

"Well, Miss, I wor makin' a whip for young Mars' de day dey brung her home. Scuse me for cryin', miss; I neber tink ob dat time widout a sor-rowful heart. There wor her long dress a-draggin', her hat off, an' her hair so bright, all tumblin' down like de waverin' water when I sken shines on it."

"Was she killed?" I asked, intent, almost breathless.

"Not all ober, bress de Lord, my pore patient lamb! but de back was broke, an' dar was no life on 'er in de brain. De fus words she say when dey lay her on de bed, in her ridin' habit, was:

"'Don't cry, papa, I'm only g'oin' to see darlin' mamma a little sooner, dat's all! Cry! why, de Cun-nell scream I never see nothin' like it. 'Pears he would go out of his senses. An' all de people—seems if dey's crazy. Ole miss an' I de only ones dat did a thing. You could hear de little nigs howlin' under de window like dey's so many huntin' dogs, an' de Cun-nell gwine an' askin' de Lord what he'd done to be so treated, poor soul."

"He groved calmer befor mornin', an' den he heard de news from de doctor. Miss Lily might live for months, bress de Lord, fur ob she'd gone den, I wouldn't give much for Mars' Cun-nell's life, I tell you."

"An' so I nussed my sweet lamb, an' de cajan dat found her after she fell—"

Cajan—what's a cajan?" I asked.

"You spoke of one befor."

"Oh, a sort of no-good white folks livin' down by de swamp in de Louis-iana; he never grew tired ob talkin' wid him, an' he hate an' despise dem low white trash befo' dat."



























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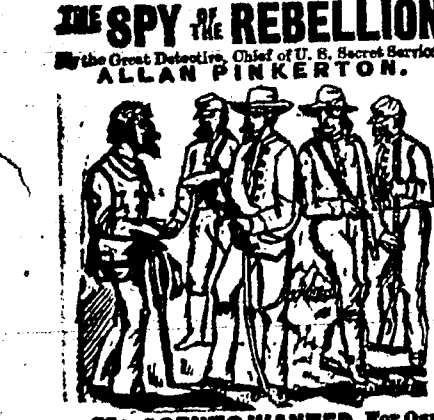
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Having succeeded in paying ALL ITS LIABILITIES, and securing an  
**Actual Net Available Surplus of Over \$30,000,**  
20 Directors feel that they can offer to all who desire insurance not only at LOW RATES and QUESTIONABLE SECURITY, but much greater probability of immunity from assessment for years to come, than other Companies, since this surplus is large enough to pay all probable losses on the policies now in force, until their expiration, without any dependence on receipts from new business—a condition of things that can be shown by but very few companies in the State. The present Directors pledge to the Policy Holder: an  
**ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT**  
and a  
**Careful Supervision of the business**  
and will continue in the future, as in the past, to act on the principle of  
**PROMPT PAYMENT**  
OF  
**HONEST LOSSES**  
without seeking to EVADE them on technical rounds.  
Hereafter, no notes will be subject to assessment, until they are a year old.  
We would call especial attention to our  
**Marine Department,**  
with LOW RATES and FAVORABLE FOR POLICIES.  
Any information carefully given by the  
"The Press" & the Company or its Agents,  
**F. L. MULFORD, Pres.**  
**R. J. HOWELL, Sec'y.**

**20 ACRES** of good land for sale, adjoining the west side of the Camden & Atlantic Railroad, half way between Elwood and DaCosta Stations. Price, \$200. Address  
**E. WRIGHT, Atlantic City, N. J.**

Table with 10 columns: Station, Time, etc.

**Camden & Atlantic Railroad**  
Trains will run after April 18th, 1885.  
The Hammononton Accommodation has been changed—leaves Hammononton at 12:25 p.m. Leaves Philadelphia at 6:00 a.m.  
On Saturday night, the Atee Accommodation leaving Philadelphia (Market Street) at 11:00 p.m. runs to Hammononton, arriving at 12:50 a.m. runs back to Atee.

**LOCAL TRAINS FROM PHILA.**  
For Haddonfield from Vine and Shackamaxon ferries, 7:00, 8:00, 10:00 and 11:00 a.m., 12:30, 2:00, 4:30, 6:00, 8:30 p.m.  
From Vine St. only, 7:00, p.m.  
Sunday trains leave both ferries at 8 a.m., 1:00 and 4:00 p.m.

For Pennsylvania Railroad Station, foot of Market St., 7:30 a.m., 2:00, 4:00, 10:30 and 11:30 p.m. weekdays. Sundays, 9:30 a.m., 5:30 p.m.  
For Atee, from Vine and Shackamaxon ferries, 8:00, and 11 a.m., 4:30, 8:00 p.m. Sunday, 8:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m. From foot of Market St., 11:30 p.m. on week-days.  
For Hammononton, from Vine and Shackamaxon ferries, 8:00, 9:30, 11 a.m., 3:30, 4:30, 5:00 p.m. Sunday, 3:00 a.m., 4:00 p.m. Saturdays only, from foot of Market St., 11:30 p.m.  
For Marlton, Medford, Mt. Holly and Intermediate stations, leave foot of Market Street, week-days, 7:30 a.m., 5:00 and 5:00 p.m. Sundays, 8:30 p.m. From Vine and Shackamaxon St. ferries, 10 a.m. week-days. For Medford and Intermediate stations, from foot of Market St., Sunday, 9:30 a.m.  
For Williamstown, from Vine & Shackamaxon ferries, 8:00 and 11:00 a.m., 4:30 p.m.  
**JOS. CRAWFORD,** Superintendent.  
**J. B. WOOD,** Gen. Pass. Agt.

**INS. Co. of North America AHEAD!**  
Sworn returns on the 31st of December, 1884, of all the Insurance Companies in the United States show the Etna and North America to be much the largest, and the greater of these is the NORTH AMERICA. They show as follows:  
NORTH AMERICA, assets, \$9,067,235  
Surplus above capital and all other liabilities, \$3,128,880  
Etna, assets, \$2,018,517  
" assets above liabilities, \$2,964,401  
Agricultural, of Watertown, assets above liabilities, 184,551  
Trade, of Camden, assets over liabilities, 7,877  
A. J. KING & SON, Sole Agents of the N. A. for Hammononton property.

**GARDNER & SHINN, INSURANCE AGENTS**  
**ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,**  
References: Policy holders in the Atlantic City fires.

**PEABODY HOTEL,**  
Philadelphia.  
Ninth Street, one and a half squares south of the new Post Office.  
Is now being entirely remodeled, enlarged and refurnished, so as to be one of the most perfect, convenient, and nice hotels in Philadelphia. It has no bar, and is strictly a family house, where ladies and gentlemen can have all the comforts, quietude, and refinement of a private home; and yet in the very heart of the city, convenient to all places of amusement, business and churches. Conducted on both the American and European Plan, so that rooms can be engaged with or without board, ranging from fifty cents to three dollars per day.  
Clergymen received at half rates.  
**W. PAINE, M. D., Owner.**

**S. D. HOFFMAN, Attorney-at-Law,**  
Master in Chancery, Notary Public, Commissioner of Deeds, Supreme Court Commissioner.  
City Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.