

South-Jersey

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Hammonton, N. J., Saturday, June 15, 1878

Five Cents per Copy

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HAMMONTON, N. J.
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Pharmaceuticals filled at all hours.
GERRY VALENTINE,
COMMISSIONER
To take acknowledgment and
proof of Deeds.

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DRY GOOD, CLOTHING,
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FURNISHING HOUSE

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Is prepared to furnish
caskets, coffins, with wreaths & flowers,
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AT THE LITTLE SHOP ON THE CORNER OF

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Furnished at short notice.

Parties who contemplate building are invited to call
and examine plans which are kept on hand as samples
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OFFICE AND SHOP OVER THE R. R. STATION—
HAMMONTON, N. J.

PRESTON KING, A. M. C. E.

Is prepared to do all kinds of

Surveying, Leveling,

MAPPING,

And other Engineering Work,

at reasonable rates.

Also, Commissioner of Deeds.

Office with A. J. King, Esq.,

Hammonton, N. J.

Barber Shop!

The undersigned has opened a Barber Shop on

Bellevue Ave.

and is prepared to Cut Hair, Shampoo, Shave

&c., in the best manner.

A Clean Towel to Every Man!

Open every day. On Sunday from 7 to 10

in the morning.

JOSEPH COOPER

Hammonton, May, '78.

Trees! Trees!! Trees!!!

I have the largest variety and best assortment
of Shade and Ornamental Trees, Ever-
greens, Hedge Plants, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs,
&c., in Atlantic Co., also, Apple, Pear, Peach
and Cherry Trees of the best varieties. All of
which I offer at prices as low as any in the
country.

Call and examine my stock.

WM. F. BARNETT,
Bellevue Ave. Hammonton, N. J.

Miscellaneous Business Cards.

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A NEW FALL SUPPLY OF
BOOTS, SHOES & GAITERS,

AT THE

HAMMONTON

SHOE

STORE.

To which we propose adding weekly, and sell right
here, all solid styles, in the shoe line, as low as
they can be bought anywhere, 18th & Market Streets.
not excepted.
September 1877.

SEWING MACHINES

EVERY ONE CAN GET A SEW-

ING MACHINE.

ONE HOWE—Nearly new—for \$15.00.

ONE WHEELER AND WILSON—Nearly new—for \$15.

ONE WHEELER AND WILSON for \$5.

New American

Sewing Machines from \$25 up.

New Machines exchanged for

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TURKIN, RUSSIAN

—AND OTHER—

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No 25 S. Tenth St.,

Philadelphia.

WM. A. ELVINS, Prop'r

THE COLONNADE,

PACIFIC AVENUE.

Between Railroad Depot and the Beach.

IN FULL VIEW OF THE OCEAN.

Atlantic City, N. J.

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MRS. H. A. TREMPER,

Hammonton, N. J.

Has just received a large assortment of the latest styles of

Spring Millinery Goods.

She has also added to her stock of

Notions & Fancy Goods.

Call and examine her stock and prices before buying
elsewhere.

WARD & PETCHELL,

SOLE AGENTS FOR

LONG ISLAND RUBBER CO.

MANUFACTURERS OF

India Rubber Packing, Hose Bolt-
ing, Car Springs, &c.

Sole Agents for

UNDERWOOD'S PATENT

FLEXIBLE WEATHER STRIPS.

All Rubber—No Wood—No Sewing.

HAYWOOD'S PAT. FLOOR CLOTH,

Waterproof, Imperishable and Cheap.

50 FULTON ST., NEW YORK.

(For the South Jersey Republican.)

The Old Emigrants.

In a lot in the western wilds,
Their hair is white with the frost of years,
And in their eyes are given tears,
As they talk of their hard life.

The twilight shadows quickly shut
Across the mountain sky,
And half obscure the old path
Where started young men with their wife,
And the flowers of the hill.

The old man takes the trembling hand
Of his poor wife in his own;
And faster now the old man flows,
And the old man looks on his wife,
The angels bear him.

As the shadows deepen closer draws
The wife to the old man's side;
On his breast she rests her weary head,
Like one from whom all hope has fled,
Borne helpless on life's tide.

What cannot that old man do now?
What sorrow's deadly blight
Has left on that aged face
And left to the cruel despair there,
Like the shadows of the night?

Alas! because that old man has tried
O'er life's waste wastes,
So long that every step has led
And now among the quiet dead
For rest they pray and wait.

Not always had life stretched before
Desolate and drear;
In other lands in days gone by,
Upon them smiled a sunny sky,
And shadows answered near.

But in that sky a cloud appeared:
Misfortune, one by one,
Upon them fell, and sick and sore,
They saw above them hovering
The glorious cherub's son.

Then, hopefully, they drifted far
To other scenes afar;
But still the shadow darker grew,
And darker grew their brow,
While they grew old and gray.

And now in that far land they dwell,
And poor and helpless wait
For the dawn of the brighter day
When they in radiant celestial may
Meet with a better fate.

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To other scenes afar;
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rightly—belonging in it. Weeks have been

spent by the Democratic majority in the House,

in a vain endeavor to find a justification for

its action in seating Democratic claimants in

seats held by Republicans, and to what they

were entitled by every consideration of justice

and equity. It would be difficult to find in the

entire history of the House, a Speaker who

has more frequently outraged the demands of

justice in his rulings, than the present one.

His subservience to party necessities appear to

have blinded him to every higher consideration

of patriotism and fair play. The contrast be-
tween him and his immediate predecessor

(Blair) is most marked. No one has forgotten

the apparently willing testimony of every

Democrat to the latter, when he retired from

his six years occupancy of the chair now filled

by Randall.

I am reminded to say that, Mr. Blair, by

his eloquent plea in behalf of our shipping

interests and in favor of extending the field of

demand for our productions, was able to con-
vince a large majority of the Senate that we

had been carried to an agreeable extent

against every form of subsidy by the impec-
cable Credit Mobilier, Pacific Mail, and similar

scandals; and the vote plainly revealed a par-
tial reaction for the effects of those shameful

revelations. Probably no other man in the

Senate could have led his associates to so far

forget their professions and the danger of

sacrificing home popularity, as was indicated

by the vote on this proposition, and coupling

New Orleans with New York as the two ports

from which this Brazilian line of steamers is to

sail, is regarded as a very shrewd move to se-
cure the co-operation of the uttermost political

opponents. Neither Mr. Blair's sincerity nor

his motives were doubted by those differing in

opinion, after listening to his very able speech.

Sitting Bull, the Bannocks and other hostile

Indian tribes who are filled with admiration

for the Bannocks striving to destroy the efficacy

of the army, made their demonstration

just in time to confirm the Senate in its oppo-
sition to the proposed army reduction. It amend-

ed the House bill as to restore the strength and

pay as now provided, and reduce the number

of transferring the care of the Indians of the

War Department to a Commission, which is

also to consider the matter of army organiza-

tion.

Redactionists are sore over their defeat, and

Wood is importunately so at the almost con-

stantaneous rejection of his tariff readjustment

bill. Russell Mathew's efforts at conciliation

appear no better appreciated than those of

others in the same business.

REXWELL.

J. Howard Pugh, on the Life Sav-

ing Service.

We give below the address given in the House

of Representatives by the worthy member from

this District, Hon. J. Howard Pugh, during the

discussion on the Life Saving Service. His

language needs no comment. It is plain to the

point, and his arguments forcibly put. No Jer-

seyman, or any other man interested in the Life

Saving Service, should fail to read it. The bill

discussed was one of many merits. It called

forth the establishment of more stations; for

the compensation of keepers to be \$400, and

have the power of inspectors of customs; that

the stations shall be manned and opened for

active service on the first day of September in

each year, and so continue until the 1st day

of May, and various other excellent require-

ments. In the few remarks given Dr. Pugh

put more argument than is generally contained

in speeches made by most Congressmen, three

times its length. The bill was in care of Mr.

C. B. Roberts, of Maryland, and there was no

quorum present, and after considerable spar-

ing Mr. Roberts gave the missing members a

hard hit. He said "If this were a matter

concerning the tax on whiskey or tobacco there

would be a crowd here to-night; but, as it is a

more matter as to the saving of human life,

there is but a sparse attendance." Mr. Pugh

said:

Mr. Speaker, I desire to say a few words in

favor of the bill now under consideration. If

what I have to say has no other merit it shall

at least have the merit of brevity.

I believe that the United States Government

spends no money with more wisdom or more

humanity than it expends upon the life saving

service on our coasts. I favor this bill because

[illegible][illegible]

Jetty rubbed his eyes with his paw and then with the end of his tail, and he said to himself, "I am not in the mill—the great, sturdy old mill, that I had thought would stand forever—on fire! The flames were crawling and licking the walls and the beams, the roof was falling in. Outside, men were shouting and throwing great rivers of water out of what seemed to be huge snakes' mouths.

Jetty turned to the stairs, knowing it was his chance and must escape as soon as possible. But, alas! it was too late. His dream of the party had been too fascinating or the smoke must have stifled him, for he had slept so long that his last chance was gone. The stairs were empty.

He thought longingly of Gustave and his dear Minette. How sorry she would be never to have little Jetty to pet and snuggle any more!

He was in the floor where he stood green, hot, and the very walls of the room were in a blaze. He ran to the window, where just at that instant, with a frightful crash, the whole side of the building fell in. Jetty was standing on a beam of wood far out into the blaze.

Now the men had ceased trying to save the mill; and the excited crowd, half-pitiful, caught sight of poor little Jetty, "way up there on the already burning beam," as they said, and the shouting and the fire, in the very heart of the swiftness

His fate seems certain, and there is hardly a man in the swaying, shouting crowd who does not feel sorry for the fellow who is coming to his little creature's aid.

Fire behind the crowd, behind and the awful black water before him! The crowd of people, the noise, the light, the dazzle! Jetty and his poor head swim, he hears a sound that comes to him like the sound of the noisy and tumult. He knows it is Minotto's voice. He turns; he sees him; the cries out:

"Jump, Jetty, jump! Try to swim! How can he jump into that horrible black, cold water? He turns back once more, but this time the fire is close behind him. He runs wildly up and down the beach.

By this time the crowd on the shore have ceased to watch the burning building, and are looking with intense interest at this one poor, little perishing man who yet seems too brave to die without a struggle. Once more he sees Minotto, and he turns his head to the river. Once more he hears her cry, though nobody else notices it:

"Jump, Jetty, jump!"

A loud shout from the crowd. Jetty has jumped.

A man cries out, "Well, he's a plucky little fellow. Hope he'll swim! It does serve to live."

A battle with the waves; a struggle for his own little life; a frantic swim to the shore, where, though the excited crowd did not dream it, Gustave and Minotto stood waiting and watching.

Jetty's head and his poor fellow has conquered both fire and water.

Jetty is saved!

A Zaanland "Fire-Woman."—
A good many of the children in the street were carrying painted iron or tin buckets, and were waiting on the top. After proceeding some distance up the street, Will and Martin saw some of them coming out of a basement doorway, still with the buckets in their hands; but clouds of steam were issuing from the tea-kettle spouts.
"What's the matter?" asked Will.
"It is the fire-woman," said Groot.
"And who and what they say she?" have heard of water-women, sometimes called mermaids, but never before did I hear of a fire-woman."
"She is a fire-woman," said Groot; "she sells it. What do the poor people in your country do in summer without a fire-woman? Come and look in."
By this time they had reached their place. Over the door was the sign, "*Water our teapots*." It was not necessary for the children to go inside. They could see the whole apartment through the wide-open doorway. An old woman stood by a stove, or grate, with a pair of tongs, taking up pieces of burning peat and dropping them into the fire. She had a kettle on and then filling their tea-kettles with boiling water from great copper tanks on the stove. For this each child paid her a Dutch cent, which is less than half of one cent in our money.
"We had understood you," said Will, "that you had stolen some things, and that

the scene." "This never poor people experience of a fire in the summer!" They said here for "hot water to m their feet."

"Yes," said Fred, "and for burning pest which cooks the potato and the sausage for their supper."

"Why don't they use coal?" said Martin. "It is ever so much better than wood."

"Yes," said Fred, "it is much better," said Will. "It burns slowly, and gives out a good deal of fire for a long time."

"And the smell is so delicious," said Grandma. "The *Little Red Cow Boat*," in *St. Nicholas*.

How to Improve the Memory.

The truth is, almost everybody's memory is poor, until it is trained. It is like a muscle, and it must be improved, if it is to be used.

If a boy puts his arm in a sling, or keeps it hanging by his side, it will grow slim and weak. If, on the contrary, he uses it vigorously, holding a book, or a stick, or a ball, or doing vigorous exercise, it will grow muscular and strong. The boy who goes into blacksmith shop as an apprentice, strikes very feeble blows upon the heated iron, but he perseveres, and his arms improve. But after a few months' exercise, his blows tell; his arm has not only become strong, but also disciplined to give a proper direction to the blows, just as with the memory. Exercise

disciplined power. One having a warm memory, should specially cultivate the faculty. Parents and teachers of children, a great mistake, is to choose exhibiting children of their own, on any other branch, they let him give more attention to something else, which he appears to have a liking, natural tact. The true plan is, to give the child a general knowledge of the cultivation of those very faculties which are the weakest. In this way only can a well balanced effective mind be secured. This applies to the education up to the age of mind and body, for the general discipline of the will, the intellect and the emotions, will be towards at most effectively if its energies are mainly turned in some specific channel of thought.

The Yosemite Valley.

The Yosemite Valley is situated in the heart of the Sierra Nevada, about 155 miles in a direct line east of San Francisco. The valley is a nearly level area; about six miles in length and from half a mile to a mile in width, surrounded by steep perpendicular slopes that below the general level of the adjacent region. Through the center of the valley runs the Merced River, passing for twenty miles after leaving the valley proper through a grand canyon, the scenery here almost equalling this world famous valley in grandeur and beauty. approached by only a narrow trail, but very few tourists travel the full length of the river to view the cascades and lofty water falls of this wonderful region. From time immemorial the Yosemite Valley has been regarded by the Indians as a holy land, the westernmost abode of the Sierras was a sacred hold, or place of refuge in time of trouble. In 1850, the white settlers who lived on the streams which head in this region, finding themselves unable to remain in peace with these Indians, organized for their protection a military force. In 1864, the government took possession of the places that had been committing depredations into the Yosemite, where they had taken refuge. From that date until the present time the valley has been resorted to yearly by hunters and pleasure seekers from all parts of the world. Since 1890, however, it was made one actual settler in the valley. Now

A Hen's "Brood" of Dogs,
A friend of mine, writes the correspondent of the London *Evening Standard*, has a female grayhound and a litter of young ones. You know that all nothing is so common as to find a dog assisted in her maternal duties by a young hen, I think, a very natural thing. In the kennel with her is a lion, which has taken to the young dogs in a most affectionate way, sitting in the corner of the cage or three or four inches under her tail, what is called a "cushion" position. They are all very extraordinary, they know her call, if they stray away she cackles, and she come back. At present her adopted children are very young; whether she is only to take them for the usual purpose, or whether she will be a mother when they are old enough to accompany her about the fields, she will find it difficult to make them take to the delicacy she may be able to scratch out of the earth for them, and which, would, I think, be a great advantage to the young. At all events, the case is curious one, and may be interesting to some of your readers. We had a cat not long ago in this parish of a cat taken to some chickens and entering the hen house, and sitting on the nest, I have heard of a hen pursuing young dogs.

Some Miscellaneous Stories.—
Sorbinet for June contains a p
entitled "Lying as a Fine Art;
and Claims of the Rev. Samuel Peter
an Artist," by W. L. Kingsley, a
of the *London Standard*, cordia
Mr. Kingsley's *Waverley* Hist
nection," published in 1781, is
great measure the source of the far
libels on Connecticut in the mat
of the *London Standard*. The a
thor is of belief may be inform
the following stories told in the H
as sober truth.

One night in July, 1863, the
of an army of about three miles
and about five from Windham
the water dried up, left the place
body, and marched—of rather
—towards Winooski River. A
the water, and the army taking
road and going on through the
they entered about midnight. The
the frogs were the leaders, and the p
followed without number. They f
the road forty yards wide for four
in level places, and in places pass
passing through the town, unusu
clamorous. The inhabitants
equally perplexed and frightened;
expected to find an army of French
in the night, and the alarm of the
quake and dissolution of nature
consequence was universal. "Old
young, male and female, fled ne
from their beds with woe shriek

fatal to several women. The men, at a slight of half a mile, in which they with many broken shins, finding no allies in pursuit of them, made a dash for it, and, with a few minutes' venture back to their wives and children, where they distinctly heard from enemy's camp these words: "Wah! Hilderkin, Dyer, Tete." This last was a man of good meaty, and of great courage, the first of the prisoners to capitulate with the supposed French Indians. These three men approached in their shirts, and begged to speak to the general; but it being dark and the night being so cold, they were kept for some time betwixt hope and fear, at length, however, they discovered that the dreaded inimical army was a army of thirty frogs, going to river to winter.

These stories are thrown into shade by the famous account of Bell Falls, in the Connecticut River:

"Two hundred miles from Long Island Sound is a narrow of five miles wide, and a mile deep, and is composed of solid rock, whose tops are steep of the clouds. Through this chasm is compelled to pass all the waters which in the time of the floods, bear the name of the great river. The current of the river spreads twenty six miles wide, for five or six weeks ships of war may sail over lands that afterwards produce the greatest crops of hay and grain."

sight, the groans, the tremblings,
 surly motion of the water, trees and
 through this awful passage, view w
 astonishment one of the greatest p
 phenomena in nature. Here water is c
 solidated, without frost, by pressure
 witness, between the moving str
 rocks to such a degree of induratio
 an iron cask cannot be forced int
 Here iron, lead and cork have onc
 more weight; and here, steady as
 and harder than marble, the str
 passes, irresistible, not swift as lig
 gentle, but with ten times the forc
 pieces with no greater ease than d
 this mighty water. The passage is ab
 400 yards in length, and of a siz
 form, with obtuse corners."

Some Old Witticisms.

Most witticisms, especially jokes a
 puns, lose something of their fla
 when repeated. But surely the follo
 ing puns, much of the English
 gentleman, are famous for their
 f words well. "That's a man," sa
 punster, "who carries his aversion
 ingardliness so far as to even dete
 mean temperature."

Surely any one of the savageness of
 Johnson's reply to an author's de
 gentleman. "You sent him a man
 script poem, with the remark, "If
 other lions in the fire." I mislaid y
 madam," wrote the cynic, "to put
 poem with the lions."

The humor and impudence of H
 address to a romping dame, and
 gentleman, is a very fair and
 shrewd forth in print. "Pray, si
 said the impudent jester, "may I
 you?"

the liberty of asking if you are any in particular?"

The prosperity of Gabriella, a famous singer of the last century, can be appreciated even in her words. Catherine of Russia invited her to sing in Petersburg. Gabriella demanded fifteen thousand ducats in compensation. "Two thousand ducats!" exclaimed the Emperor. "Do not say that as to any of my field-marchals."

"In that case," replied the singer, "Your Majesty has nothing to do but to make these field-marchals sing."

The subtlety of the reply amused Catherine, and the exorbitant amount received her ducats.

Whisky Drinking in New York.

A New York correspondent says: "The proprietor of the Metropolitan Hotel told me that his bar receipts were \$4 a day. According to the law, the cost at the bar is to be \$20 a day, so \$220,000 would have been spent every day for liquor in New York by tippling alone. This is equal to \$70,000,000 a year. It is computed that 1,200,000 drinks are taken in New York every day, at the rate of two cents a drink, and half a cent for ale will aggregate \$9,000,000 every week. We spend for liquors in the United States \$735,000,000 a year, or nearly four times the cost of running the Federal Government."

English excise tax on guzzling by \$100,000,000.

[illegible]

rock, about fifteen inches high. This she struck and caught with hands. With nerve that would have made the sternest sex proud of manhood, she swung her body over the rock, dangling in the air, and sinking it with desperation. He let go, her next lodgment would be on another shelf fifty feet below. To hold on was her only resource. She was a woman, and Mary and others came by her rescue, and perished in taking her from her precarious situation almost uninjured, but her eyes were much exhausted from fright of the very thought of the strange part of the story. The horse, too, was not on the same shelf to which his mind was clinging. "In falling he had to be completely arched, but there he hung on the narrow ledge of stone, hanging by his tail, and in that position, if a horse ever realized his position. He did not stir a muscle, he breathed for an hour or more, his strength strong enough to take him to the top of the mountain, and a mile distant. By the time he arrived, fifty men or more, who were galled in the canon, had gathered at the trail, and as many as could not themselves canter, assisted in lifting him. He was dead, but that was the steps were being taken for his life, and did not move to make rescue until he was placed upon a

Fires in Play Houses.

From the year 1569, when the Teatro del Corno in Valencia was consumed by the flames up to the end of 1523 theaters have been completely destroyed by fire. Classic authors chronicle the destruction by fire of eleven Roman theaters. Asoley's American theater, London, has been burned three times, the first in 1794, the second in 1804, and the third in 1819. Drury Lane, Covent Garden, and Majesty's, however, have been consumed three times; and of existing London theaters seven have been destroyed. No less than thirty-one fires in London theaters are chronicled, the last large (twelve hundred seats) being that of the Theatre Francaise New York, followed in 1826, and modern San Francisco with the astounding number of two one. An old chronicle records that the Teatro Atarazanas, in Seville, was burned down in 1615 for the sixth time; that was created in 1681, and was burned down the second time in 1875. Among the most disastrous recorded is that of the Theater of C^{de}latria, in 1794, when about 1,000 persons were burned to death. Nearly 200 were killed in the fire which broke out in the old German Theater in Cincinnati May 25, 1845, and in 1839 the May 25, 1845, at Canton, N. H. theater caught fire. As usual there, structure consisted only of bamboo, mats, boards, and light stuff, the walls being surrounded by four walls, only one each being provided. Of the 1,000 persons who were present, 200 were saved themselves. The crowd of

his official report, stated that 1
corpses had been found, and that it
was no less than 2,000 persons lying
about the place, and that the
Another disastrous fire in China
that of Tientsin, in May, 1872, when
people perished.

He Had Em.

The chin-wiggers hadn't been
for years, and he wanted to had a
worry him for the knees, but he was
wide awake old chip, and when he
two or three other passengers on
car talking about the late frosts, and
saying that they had never seen
thing like such weather for the
of the year.

"Gentlemen, on the 16th day of
1827, snow fell to the depth of four
inches in this locality."

They looked at him very much
they doubted it, when he rose up, put
a slip from his pocket and read
"State of Michigan, County of Wi-
--ss; Personally appeared before me
Peter Clark, who being duly sworn,
poses and says that on the 16th day
of May, 1827, snow fell in this locality
to the depth of four inches. J.
A. Doe, Notary Public."

He folded and replaced the document
and looking around him with
contentment depicted on his face, he
marked:

"I will gather let the weather alone
I'd swear to it."

"They let it alone."

The Chinese empire has permitted the sea-
Scarlet fever in Massachusetts, according to A. H. Johnson, the report of the South Carolina rice product Georgia is next to pounds ahead of our rice output.
The chinquapins, it has been reported, and also saw the chinquapins wither and die already, upper hand it reach of the mid-
The sea bergs, Faroe Islands, Bergen, has used by any species sea has been more than one Norwegians, alway have under plantation, Prof.

Some boys started a show-biz mission was to dance around the arena, and a few of the kind that year-old boy he for a larger he attempt was manhattan took the apple still catch it, and his through his ha mother made closed it.

A correspondent Miller states, thirty years' or that he has seen free, the major place in the at the mills hours, many of Sunday morning on the evening of on Monday, and such a long line of smouldering and bearing mutilities and charred wood produces a fire which, indeed, is spreading the mill and the heap of ruins.

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of course, is
bearings, before

The King
sent some re-
Hutabert
senting the Ita-
One bracelet,
to come from
silver, ornate
cones, flag-
silver and glaz-
set in. A silv-
her design is
cover for the
velvet, fringed
silver balls, w-
music as the
trapping for his
ornamented w-
holes out in it,
plates of gold
in design and
ently the new
people, now n-

A Ferret
A New York
says: William
hunter, living
ship, Pike com-
fore Justice L-
today, and an
arrest of Frodo
of arson and larc-
lated by high
about \$200,000.
He made no se-
the place of the
morning in the
with his gun and

[illegible][illegible]

in Maryland, Mich.,
in a cellar. The ad-
o cents. The perform-
ances recitations to ten-
dered Volante, a spon-
taneous apple on his head
to shoot at; but the
failure. Just as the
audience, the target was
the bullet-hole nearly
died. The wounded laid
said on the show, and

ident of the London
as the result of some
experience with four mills,
and known many mill
of which have taken
right, and most of them
shot down several
these breaking out of a
g, and even as late as
after midnight—that is,
morning. The cause of
this was assumed to be
that around some fire
od, when, a slight draught
of air, which brought
forth, and the flames
The remedy becoming a
To comply for this,

Belted-chestnut
all things a
worn with any
time.

Porte brought
as a brooch
are seen in
stockings.

The tail of a
swallow-garbed
pig pug with
ribbon.

Those negat
forehead and
eyes, and the
faces only.

Cardinal can
of St. Francis
light wings.

Balbriggan
ing history de
the sides in the
sides in the sa

Boize and r
ted with chem
crows of d
the back and

Ambler being
black silk fr
for the first
intended for

Worth's li
sheath the
small paniers

[illegible]

From home and sat down
back he saw a black
from the neighborhood of
he convinced that the house in
left his wife and infant
the burning, he refused
four were realized
in the yard, wringing her
and the babe was not
dashing into the burning
snatched the child from
wrapping his coat about
the way through the flames
He bravo effort nearly
He was rescued from the
and the traces of his in-
a painful visible when
the burning, he refused
were missing, and his
cried. After the fire
was seen to be seen. He
was known to have robbed
the house of Mr. R. When he had
been arrested, he refused
to accept board fare. He
or the State of Pennsil-
vania over New Jersey. A
he has been in Holo-
him to No. 30 Clinton
street, he has been living
on an arched fire escape
he went to Pennsylvania

[illegible]

The beautiful waistcoat to be
 dark outwary jacket coat
 ets, which do double duty
 fastening for a shawl,
 some of the fancy goods
 the period wears a outwary
 silver chain and a blue
 es curves of hair on the
 mple, a la Montague,
 to young and pretty
 as reaching to 'the elbow
 and trimmed with flutings
 lace, are fashionable
 stockings are seen in lead-
 erments, half-lined hor-
 and checked on the
 on.
 The delicate gray tulle veils, dot-
 le, are worn around the
 syse bonnets, crossing in
 ead to form strings.
 s string at intervals on
 are effectively used
 e sufficient to make the
 remonious occasions.
 nder dressers are short,
 form in front, but have
 in the back, or looped

be in children's hats are
 six thousand
 dredth part
 tells three
 a year
 They are ad-
 dressed on a
 to a grain.
 silver is cast
 where it is
 to give it an
 the tickle
 mixed with
 1,800 degree
 heat is so
 must protect
 gloves and
 bags, in or-
 der to pre-
 vent the
 the metal
 monks, with
 of ingots, a
 ing-mills will
 process of a
 lava. *Appa-*

 MILK.—
 this season.
 pletion among
 watered.
 Butternut
 this season.
 ONIONS.—
 planted.
 Onions.—
 On early
 the ground
 abundant

[illegible]

The work was done by a team of men, many of whom were black. The men were paid by the hour, and the work was done in a very efficient manner. The men were paid by the hour, and the work was done in a very efficient manner. The men were paid by the hour, and the work was done in a very efficient manner.

[illegible][illegible]

business in business, on a
sales in this line are rather
The outlook into the Indigo
ridely blue.

—The shipments in this
line are light as at the
in new goods arriving busi-
ness.

—The prices of lumber, etc.,
are high.

—Shoes, a boot and
these have been put under
anywhere that is a few
Bill we think that if a
trade would tell some of
they were lions, there would
be of a slight rise in the

—The leather supply. There is
of the business being so
us to make boots have
recourse to it.

—Recent statistics in the
business.

—Fair demand. Will every
the business of it. — Ros-

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

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Enlenda

Camden & Atlantic R. R.				
Spring Arrangement, 1876.				
DOWN TRAINS				
L. R.	Freight		At. Accon.	Hamm. Accon.
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Vine St. Wharf.....		8 40	4 30	6 40
Cooper's Point.....		8 15	4 45	6 15
Haddonfield.....	4 40.	8 15	4 30	6 15
Ashland.....	5 15	8 39	5 03	6 34
Kirkwood.....	5 25	8 45	5 08	6 39
Elwood.....	5 38	8 50	5 18	6 48
Berlin.....	5 50	9 05	5 24	7 03
Atee.....	6 43	9 11	5 39	7 18
Waterford.....	7 00	9 16	5 50	7 26
Anceora.....	7 08	9 28	5 48	7 26
Winlow.....	7 22	9 27	5 47	7 26
Vineland Junction.....		9 29	5 49	7 28
Hammoncton.....	8 05	9 37	5 57	7 50
DaCosta.....	8 13	9 41	8 01	
Elwood.....	8 25	9 48	8 05	
Egg Harbor.....	8 00	9 49	8 19	
Pomona.....	9 20	10 09	8 26	
Absecon.....	9 45	10 19	8 40	
Atlantic arrive.....	10 10	10 32	8 53	
UP TRAINS.				
LEAVE.	Hamm. Accon.		At. Accon.	Freight
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Atlantic.....		7 10	11 20	4 10
Absecon.....		7 26	11 30	4 26
Pomona.....		7 38	11 40	4 38
Egg Harbor.....		7 46	12 35	4 46
Elwood.....		7 56	12 52	4 57
DaCosta.....		8 04	1 07	5 05
Hammoncton.....	6 15	8 09	1 57	5 15
Vineland Junction.....	6 23	8 17		5 23
Winlow.....	6 25	8 19		5 25
Anceora.....	6 30	8 23	1 53	5 30
Waterford.....	6 35	8 28	2 00	5 37
Berlin.....	12 15	8 43	3 27	5 59
White Horse.....	12 45	7 50	3 37	6 01
Ashland.....	12 49	7 10	3 59	6 05
Haddonfield.....	12 59	7 18	3 06	6 13
Cooper's Point.....	1 25	7 40	3 24	6 23
Vine St.....	1 35	7 50	3 53	6 30
Haddonfield Accommodation.—Leaves Vine St. Wharf 7 00 a. m., 9 15 and 3 00 p. m., 5 00.				

Madisonfield 7.55 a m., 11 05, and 3 05 p m.,
6 05, 10.50.

At Accommodation leaves Mays Landing at
7 10, A. M., and arrives at 6 15, P. M. The
Mail Train leaves at 3 40, P. M., and arrives
at 10 17, A. M.

These trains connect at Atco, with the Will-
mingtons trains: Down Mail train at 6 30, A.
M. At Accommodation 5 30, P. M. Up mail
at 4 10, P. M. At Accommodation, 5 00, A.
M.

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RUNNING FROM FOOT OF WALNUT ST., PHILA.

TIME TABLE

Taking effect May 9th, 1878.

Trains for Philadelphia and Way Stations
(Daily except Sunday.)

Leave Hammonton 6 15, A. M. and 1 11, 5.30, P. M.
Sundays, 5.24 P. M.

Trains for Atlantic City and Way Stations
(Daily except Sunday.)

Leave Hammonton 7.55, 9.25 A. M., 3.10 P. M.
Sundays, 9.23 A. M.

Trains for Hammonton.
(Daily (except Sunday).)

Leave Philadelphia. (Walnut St. Wharf.) at 7.55 A. M.
and 4.00, 5.50 P. M. Sundays, 7.15 A. M.

Leave Atlantic City at 5.50 A. M. and 4.50 P. M.
Sundays, 4.50 P. M.

J. H. BURRELL, Jr.,
General Passenger and Freight Agent.

N. J. Southern R. R.

Trains connecting with the Camden & Atlan-
tic R. R. will run as follows, commencing MAY
12th, 1878, and continuing until further notice.

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
M.	PM.	From	At
8.00	4.35	PHILADELPHIA.....	9.25 8.35
7.10	4.10	ATLANTIC CITY.....	10.23 9.44
9.34	5.45	WINGLOE JUNC.....	8.17 8.35
8.01	5.05	CEDAR LAKE.....	9.57 9.00
7.49	4.45	LANDSVILLE.....	10.14 9.12
7.43	4.38	WHEAT ROAD.....	9.10 8.18
7.40	4.35	MAIN AVENUE.....	9.08 8.15
7.35	4.30	ROSELAND.....	10.30 9.28
7.19	3.50	VINEHAYN.....	10.55 9.48
7.05	3.35	BRIDGETON.....	11.19 10.04
6.45	3.15	GREENWICH.....	11.55 10.34
6.35	3.10	BAYSIDE.....	12.05 10.54

A. M. P. M. NOON. P. M.

WM. S. SWENEDEN, CHAS. P. McFADDEN,
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