

The Hammonton Item.

Devoted to the Interests of Hammonton.

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HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1874

\$2.00 PER YEAR.

THE PRAYER OF AGASSIZ.

BY JOHN G. WHITTING.

On the Isle of Pensacola,
Ringed about by sapphire seas,
Panned by breezes salt and cool,
Stood the master with his school,
Over the sails that not in vain
Wooded the west wind's steady strain,
Line of coast that low and far
Stretched its undulating bar,
Wings afloat along the rim
Of the waves they stooped to skim,
Reck and idle and glistening bay,
Felt the beautiful white day.

Said the master to the youth:
"We have come in search of truth,
Trying with uncertain key
Door by door of mystery;
We are reaching, through His laws,
To the garment-hem of Cause,
Him, the endless, unbegun,
The unnamable, the one,
Light of all our light the source,
Life of life, and force of force,
As with fingers of the blind
We are groping here to find
What the hieroglyphics mean
Of the Unseen in the seen,
What the thought which underlies
Nature's masking and disguise,
What it is that hides beneath
Blight and bloom and birth and death,—
By past efforts unavailing,
Doubt and error, loss and failing,
Of our weakness made aware,
On the threshold of our task,
Let us light and guidance ask,
Let us pause in silent prayer!"

Then the master in his place
Bowed his head a little space,
And the leaves by soft airs stirred,
Lapse of wave and cry of bird
Left the solemn hush unbroken
Of that wordless prayer unspoken,
While its wish, on earth unsaid,
Rose to Heaven interpreted.
As, in life's best hours, we hear
By the spirit's finer ear
His low voice within us, thus
The All Father heareth us;
And His holy ear we pain
With our noisy ear and vain.
Not for Him our violence
Storming at the gates of sense,
His primal language, His
The eternal silences!

Even the careless heart was moved,
And the doubting gaze assent,
With a gesture reverent,
To the master well beloved,
As this mist is glorified
By the light they cannot hide,
All who gazed upon him saw,
Through its veil of tender awe,
How his face was still split
By the old sweet look of it,
Hospitable, full of cheer,
And the love that casts out fear.
Who the secret may declare
Of that brief, unuttered prayer?
Did the shade before him come
Of the inevitable doom,
Of the end of earth so near,
And eternity's new year?

In the lap of sheltering seas
Keats the Isle of Pensacola;
But the lord of the domain
Comes not to his own again;
Where the eyes that follow fail,
On a vapor see his sail
Drifts beyond our beck and hail!
Other lips within its bound
Shall the laws of life expound;
Other eyes from rock and shell
Read the world's old riddles well;
But when breezes light and bland
Blow from summer's blossomed land,
When the air is glad with wings
And the blithe song-sparrow sings,
Many an eye with his still face
Shall the living ones displace,
Many an ear the word shall seek
He alone could fitly speak,
And one name forevermore
Shall be uttered o'er and o'er
By the waves that kiss the shore,
By the curlew's whistle sent
Down the cool, sea-scented air;
In all voices known to him
Nature own her worshiper,
Hail in triuiph, hail in love,
Thither love shall fearful turn,
Friendship pause uncovered there,
And the wisest reverence learn
From the master's silent prayer.

Our Washington Letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 7, 1874.

The trouble in getting Senators to serve on the Committee to investigate the District affairs grows out of the intense malice of some of the opponents of Governor Shepherd towards anything that looks like sustaining him or the Board of Public Works under any circumstances. Thus, some of the memorialists, even before the committee was constituted, published statements in advance that the investigation would necessarily be a white-washing affair. Mr. Frothinghysen, who had previously been on a committee and suffered from unjust aspersions, promptly declined; likewise Mr. Conkling, who was called to attend the funeral of his father, Judge Conkling. There is no doubt, since the matter has become so generally notorious, that, however the committee is formed, every opportunity will be given for all who have charges to make to present and sustain them, if they can, and the allegations referring to white-washing made in Congress will be taken as evidence of weak-

ness regarding proofs, unless the allegations promptly exhibit something more than eager-rapacity.

It is admitted by the friends of Senator Carpenter's bill requiring a new State election in Louisiana, that there are not votes enough in either House of Congress to pass it; and that after the Senator shall have made his speech in favor of it, a reference to the Committee on Privileges and Elections will be its death-knell, as it is known that the committee are opposed to holding an election there by Federal authority.

The trial of Judge Wright, on the charge of forging Indian claims, is going slowly forward in the District Court. One Indian named Lacy Hawkins swore that he had not received any bounty, when the defense showed by the chief of the tribe and several other witnesses that special notices were disseminated throughout the Indian Territory, calling on all who had not received bounty to come forward and get it, that Hawkins knew this, and never came forward till this prosecution was set on foot against Judge Wright. It is not at all likely that anything but very great expense and scandal will come out of this trial and the numerous indictments brought against the Judge. If the prosecution in this case fails to convict him, it is asserted that *not* *pros.* will be entered in all the other cases, as they all stand on the same general and somewhat indefinite basis.

It is said that Attorney Gen. Williams has written a lengthy and rather sharp rebuke to the Senate Judiciary Committee taking exceptions to the inquisitorial character of their investigation of him, and claiming that all the charges made against him were proved groundless. It is quite true that the precedent set in the case of Mr. Williams' nomination for Chief Justice is a very bad one for governing such cases in the future. Envy and bad blood seemed to inspire more opposition than anything else, and though it may be that Mr. Williams is best fitted to be retained at his present post, and that Judge Waite is the right man in the right place, such a dissection process as the former was subjected to will be in the future "more honored in the breach than the observance."

Mrs. Mira Clark Gaines has made quite a sensation in the publication of her bill against Caleb Cushing, on which she procured an injunction against his receiving the patent to certain lands, the right to which she inherited. Caleb has filed a cross-bill, however, and now the old lady and old gentleman stand face to face in a cat and dog fight over Caleb's attorney's fees, for which he claims the rather liberal quantity of \$4,000 acres of land to be patented to him in trust for Mrs. Gaines, but subject to a lien in his favor for a large sum which, he alleges, she promised to pay him for legal services. It is well known here that the lady's injunction was just in time to save the land from going into his possession through the General Land Office, where he had secured a large part of the clerical force of the office to aid him in hurrying up the patents, before she could take the required steps to stop him. She is, however, always found to be irrepressible and quite a match for Caleb.

The Senate yesterday passed the bounty bill and the bill supplementary to the act for the development of the mining resources of the United States. A bill for the settlement of claims of the Government with the purchasers of the Harper's Ferry property, by the Attorney General, was referred to the Judiciary Committee. No Senator being willing to act on the District Investigation Committee, a motion was entered to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to a joint Committee on the District scandal, and thus leave all the honors to the House.

In the House yesterday the bankrupt bill was considered and amended; the bill granting the right of way to the Hampton and Fortress Monroe Railway from Elizabeth City, Va., to Old Point Comfort, and a large number of relief and other private bills were passed.

An effort is now being inaugurated by a committee of the Washington Monument Association to procure such legislation at the next session of Congress, as will

secure the completion of this already immense pile of marble before the centennial of the Declaration of Independence is held. It is wonderful that testators, desiring to make their own fame immortal, have not hitherto associated their names and a part of their fortunes with this grand monumental pile, by devising the few hundred thousands which will be required to complete it. In the absence of this private enterprise, it is unaccountable that the great Government of the United States, which has grown ten fold, and become a hundred fold more wealthy and prosperous since the demise of the illustrious father of his country, should still allow this unfinished shaft to stand as a monument to their ingratitude.

Perhaps the most important action by the recent meeting in this city of state, city and county school superintendents was that respecting the centennial. The plan for educational exhibition as indicated by the Committee appointed on that subject, if carried out, will result in a grand and thorough display of our educational progress. The Committee in their resolutions propose that each State, Territory and City prepare a representation of their educational condition, including a historical record of their educational growth, and that each educational institution make a similar history and showing of its progress. With our 1,600 academies and 298 colleges, and the many more that will come into existence before 1876, the educational feature will be a prominent one in the exhibition. The alumni of our institutions and the undergraduate officers and all concerned should take an interest in this matter, and set about making preparations at once.

It is asserted that in the wholesale retrenchment proposed by Congress it is the intention to increase the hours of labor among the clerks of the Departments. Already it is conceded that confinement in the unwholesome rooms of immense buildings, wherein the great thickness of clammy walls and the necessary absence of sun-purified air has made them generally sickly, has very considerably shortened many of their lives. If the term of daily service is increased, as proposed, to eight hours per day, the Government will not only get less real substantial work out of the same force, but the new civil service rules will further assist in driving experienced clerks into other business, and it will soon be left to youths devoid of practical ideas, and those utterly incompetent. There can be no question that all the efforts to revolutionize the civil service within the past three years have failed, and this last measure is the worst of all tinkering.

The cost of transporting by express the large quantity of unsigned currency and bonds has just been investigated at the Treasury Department, and the charges are at money rates, and amount to enormous sums. It will be remembered, however, that under Andrew Johnson, the making of paper was done in the Treasury Department, and that the cost was immensely more than when Secretary Boutwell sold the machinery and contracted with private paper manufacturers.

LIFE.

One of Our Hammonton Industries.

We have in our midst, a machine manufactured which, for its simplicity, power and usefulness, equals many of the vaunted machines that turned the farmers' process of doing work into new channels, with sowers and mowers, reapers and harvesters, that have so completely changed the whole methods of farmer's work, that it makes farming to-day more boy's play to what it was thirty or forty years ago, when everything was done by hand. Then the reaper, with brows and body rocking with sweat, and bended, aching back, and stiffened hands, gathered in the small handful of grain, while with the sickle it was severed from its connection with mother earth, handful by handful, and laid in bundles to be bound, and the grass was cut with the scythe and snath, which were swung by hand. The very idea of doing farm work drove many a boy from the old farm, to seek uncertain employment in city and town. But now the farmer mounts his seat of a reaper or mower,

and with two in hand travels around his fields, cutting more grain or grass in an hour than could be cut in days by the old process. So in planting, and in sowing, and harvesting, one labor-saving machine does the work of many men and horses.

Such is the machine we refer to: a labor-saver, and this is the Stump Puller and Rock Lifter, invented, perfected and manufactured by Geo. W. Pressey, of our town. It has been before the world for several years, and yet it is not known as it should be. It ought to be placed in the same category with reapers and mowers, totters and horse-rakes, as a labor-saving machine, for its importance to farmers everywhere is no less.

We went up to Pleasant street, which is being opened up by Mr. Byrnes, a few days ago, to see this marvel of a machine at work. It was truly wonderful. In thirty-three minutes, three men, two to work the levers and one to attend the hooks, took out ten large stumps, not one of which could have been moved by any other power that we know, until hands had been scratched and jammed in removing several loads of dirt, which would have taken an hour or more, and then the roots, all, would have required severing, before it could have been moved. But with this machine, it only requires the hooks to be attached, and the power of one or two men. These stumps were taken out with apparently less effort than a dentist would exert in extracting a tooth.

It is so constructed that there is no loss of power, but a constant gain. Some of the stumps we saw had side roots eight to ten feet long, and tap-roots six and eight feet long, crooked and pronged, six inches in diameter, pulled out as easily as tufts of grass. So great is the power applied, that two men can raise 25,000 pounds, three men can raise 35,000, and four men can raise 50,000 pounds—25 tons!—and yet the whole thing weighs only—small size 255 pounds, and easily moved by two men, and all the sizes are easily handled. It is so arranged, that the frame of four posts, about six feet long, each post four by six inches thick. These are set in plank feet at bottom, one on a side, and fastened together by an adjustable apparatus at the top, so that, when not in use it can be shut up, and not occupy much more space than a plow. Below this adjustable top are what are called pawls, through which the lifting rod also passes, and to which the levers are attached. The lifting rod is smooth—no ratchets—and on this pad the pawls move as the lever is raised or depressed. As the end of the lever is raised the pawls lose their grasp, and drop down, securing another bite, and when the lever is depressed it raises the lifting bar, and with it the stump, or rock, or whatever is attached. There is no slipping, no giving away. This is simply an impossibility, so that, when once the hooks are fastened under or in the stump, and attached to the rod, it must bid farewell to mother earth, and relinquish all the ties that have bound it to the soil, and steadily it rises till it is laid out on the cold ground, with its numerous roots bare, scraped and broken, bearing the marks of a terrible, but useless struggle to retain its place in its native element. We saw roots three inches in diameter sundered like a thread. This shows the power of the machine.

It can be used in raising stones to be placed on a wagon or stone boat, to be carried away, or for raising stones in building stone walls. And it would be well to say here, that the lifting rod, by its peculiar position in the adjustable top can be brought out of perpendicular from fifteen to eighteen inches, and not decrease the power. Thus in raising stones to and on a wall, it is of the greatest service. It does away with the straining and waste of muscular power, the jamming of fingers, smashing of toes, and much tall talking, and with ease the stone is put where it is wanted, and the stump brought out where it can do the most good.

At the same time the stump is taken out it shakes the dirt from the roots, and the labor of making a hole and then filling it again is saved, and it is claimed that an average of ten stumps an hour, or one hundred a day of ten hours, can

be taken out, and from what we saw this is no exaggeration. The stump can be used for wood, which will pay all the expenses of extracting. This is an item farmers ought not to lose sight of. And such a machine is needed on any farm of many acres. In fact it should become a common implement for farm use. At least every neighborhood in a farming community should have one, or more. As an inventor Mr. Pressey should stand by the side of those who have given the tolling masses labor-saving apparatus, by which so much can be accomplished in so short a time, for his "Pioneer Stump-Puller and Rock-Lifter" is as much a marvel as anything that has ever been presented as a labor-saver. In fact it fills a part in farming that nothing else invented has done or can do.

Prof. Cook, of the New Jersey State Experimental Farm, has one, and speaks of it in the highest terms. Through his recommendation Governor Parker procured one. Every one who has had one, and used it intelligently, gives it the merit of doing all that is claimed for it. There are two sizes of Stump-Pullers, the smaller size is \$75, the larger size \$95.

O. E. Moore, of this town, has recently been appointed as the General Agent, to whom those wanting agencies or machines can apply.

Mr. Pressey is also the inventor of a novelty in the shape of an umbrella, which has been patented, the peculiarity of which is, that it can be closed up in so small a compass as to put in your pocket or satchel, and opened as easily as the common umbrella.

Congress.

In the Senate, on Thursday, the joint resolution of the Missouri Legislature was presented in reference to the illegal charges made by the Union Pacific Railroad Company, Directors of Rhode Island petitioned against the reduction of the currency of their State. Merchants of Massachusetts petitioned for specie payment. The pupils at Harper's Ferry Normal School asked to be protected in their rights, and the Chamber of Commerce of New Orleans, to have the mint in that city reopened. Among the bills and resolutions introduced were the following: To relieve the political disabilities of Raphael Semmes, of Alabama; to authorize the coining of silver twenty-cent pieces; to revise the statutes regulating estimates, appropriations, and public accounts, and to open a road across the Indian Territory. The Jarvis relief bill was passed. The consideration of the bankrupt bill was resumed. Bills relating to the Centennial foreign exhibitions and to the bonded warehouses were reported from their respective committees. The Senate proceeded to consider the amendments to the act for the temporary three per cent loan, and the increase of national bank notes.

House.—Resolutions were introduced requesting the Secretary of the Treasury to furnish certain information relative to the national banks. Extending the time for the completion of the Green Bay and Lake Michigan Canal. Bills relating to postal regulations were reported adversely. The bill establishing an Indian reservation in Montana was passed. Mr. Butler made a personal explanation. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the army appropriation bill. A resolution was adopted relating to the insolvency of the First National Bank of Washington.

In the Senate, on Wednesday, a resolution was presented from the California Legislature in opposition to the bill of Mr. Ward, of Illinois, "to develop the mining resources of the United States." The bill for the relief of the Chickasaw Indians was reported adversely, and indefinitely postponed. Some discussion took place on a resolution offered by Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, inquiring whether any army officer on duty in South Carolina had procured legislation in that State to compensate him for services rendered in discharge of his duty. The morning hour expiring, the resolution went over. A communication was received from the Secretary of the Treasury, stating that it would take about four years for the mint to coin forty millions in silver to take the place of the present fractional currency. The bill to transfer twenty-five millions of bank circulation to those States having less than their proportion was taken up, and Mr. Merrimon offered an amendment making the amount to be transferred seventy-five millions. Without acting on the amendment, the Senate, after an Executive session, adjourned.

In the House, several Indian bills were passed, among them one to prevent frauds in the distribution of supplies to Indians. The Senate amendments to the resolution for a court martial in the case of General Howard was concurred in. The Army Appropriation bill was passed, with amendments. Eleven bills on the Speaker's table were referred to appropriate committees. The Fortification bill was considered in Committee of the Whole, and about one half of it gone through. An evening session on the revision of the statutes was held.

Dress is a matter of education, of growth, of natural taste. The best women we know, woman who could not be induced to say a word in public about dress, and would consider it presumptuous to attempt to teach women anything upon the subject, observe themselves certain simple and inviolable rules, the principles of which are, to buy everything of good quality, avoid anything conspicuous, and respect excellence even in a fabric, too much to waste, or abuse it. We will venture to say that in an average assemblage of one hundred women brought together to discuss and pronounce upon the merits of dress every recent folly and caprice of fashion would be represented in individual practice.—From *Democrat's* for Feb. 1874.

THE ITEM.

J. E. BOWLES, M. D., Editor & Prop.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1874.

HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC CO., N. J.

We find in the *Grocer's Price Current* an excellent article on the subject of "Bacon," and all times, important subjects of Bacon, from which we make some extracts. They are, we think, sound, and we commend them to the careful perusal of our readers.

"Bacon" as it may seem, there are business men of experience as well as business men of inexperience who are trying to show that the serious financial difficulties of the past year did not arise from any inherent defect in the existing currency. They say that the currency was not a failure, but a success, and that the financial difficulties which have heretofore occurred were not of a similar character. They "blame" the failure on a sudden scare, without any real cause—just as if all the financial difficulties which have heretofore occurred were not of a similar character. They "blame" the failure on a sudden scare, without any real cause—just as if all the financial difficulties which have heretofore occurred were not of a similar character.

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simple and equitable a plan as the issue of bonds payable in the same currency on demand, and bearing a fixed low rate of interest, has cost the nation in the past twelve months, through the panic, and the consequent lack of employment for labor, at least five hundred million dollars, or about a hundred times the amount that would have been required to pay the interest upon the convertible bonds, if they had been issued. After their introduction the panic would have been impossible.

PEAR CULTURE—No. 19.

The proper distance for Pear trees, and the practicability of watering them, are well worthy of careful consideration. Close-planted trees greatly protect each other from the hot, drying winds of summer, which is really one of our greatest drawbacks, protects the fruit from being blown off by high winds in the fall, and enables us to keep off insects at less expense by fencing in and keeping fowls among the trees. Trees 14x20 feet are as close as advisable for a Pear orchard, unless they are to be watered, but the abundance of water just as the fruit is developing and ripening, as to secure abundance of fruit and only a moderate growth of well-ripened wood, and careful pruning would enable us to keep our trees of moderate size, and after the few first years almost wholly devoted to fruiting, instead of mere wood and foliage, which would be the very perfection of horticulture.

I have about concluded to set my Pear orchard 14x14, instead of 20x14—just twice as many per acre—and depend on watering after a few years of growth, or if that fails, cut out half when they begin to injure each other.

Now, as to the cost of watering, it is objected that, an acre in the course of one or two months in summer would need 16 inches of water distributed over it, or as one said, 14,000 barrels. I make it 3,630,000 pounds per acre. Our wells don't average 20 feet deep—abundance of water can be had for our pear orchards at an average of 33 feet, or less. A horse power is reckoned at 33,000 pounds raised one foot per minute, or 60,000 per hour, or 600,000 per day, or 3,630,000 in 6 days and 30 minutes. So much for theory, in practice it is found necessary to allow about one-third for loss by friction, leakage, etc., which would bring the estimate up to 10 days and 45 minutes for one horse power to raise 3,630,000 pounds of water 33 feet.

I am told a good steam engine will consume about 18 cents' worth of coal per day for each horse power, but my 25 cents, or \$2.50 for raising water for an acre. If we add as much more for interest, wear, and care, it makes just \$5 per acre annually. The cost of reservoirs, ditches and distribution will vary in different orchards, but ought not to exceed the whole cost of irrigation in other sections, which is stated to be \$7 in Colorado, \$13 in Utah, and \$16 in Lombardy. As land speculators usually lie, at least half, we may safely say \$14 for Colorado, and the three sections stand, \$13, \$14, and \$16 per acre; say \$20 for Hammon, and \$5 to raise it. \$25 per acre, I think, would cover all expense, if done largely systematically and economically. BEN RADICAL.

STATE.
The Senate passed a bill on Monday, appropriating \$100,000 for the Centennial Celebration at Philadelphia.

Last week Sheriff Fredericks seized and attached sixteen cars belonging to the New Jersey Southern Railroad and lying at Aton and Camden, to sell them in behalf of the Lackawanna Iron and Coal Co. Below the day announced for the sale, however, an injunction was served upon Mr. P., to prevent his taking any further action in the matter.

TOBACCO MANUFACTURE. Charles Watson, Esq., Deputy Internal Revenue Collector of the First District of New Jersey, has kindly furnished us with the following interesting figures, relative to the amount of leaf tobacco consumed, and cigars manufactured and sold, and the value of clear stamps used, in 1873 in the counties of Camden and Atlantic, which comprise the First Collection District:

Leaf Tobacco Consumed. Val. of stamps. Cigars Manufactured. Val. of stamps. Camden..... 43,236 1,113.13 1,121,400 6,627.50 Atlantic..... 10,172 2,428.78 1,048,000 6,232.10 Total..... 53,408 3,541.91 2,169,400 12,859.60

Although the population of Atlantic county is not equal to one third of our own, the figures above given show that in the manufacture of tobacco she exceeds us in the ratio of five to one. Indeed, this industry has of late years increased to such a degree in the section referred to that there is now no other county in the State in which, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, this lucrative and important branch of industry is carried on so extensively. West Jersey Free.

S. T. Champion, of Pleasantville, in this county, has been elected G. W. P. of the G. D. S. T. of this State. At its annual meeting in Trenton. The report of the vesting grand officer gives an encouraging report and increase in the Order, with 115 divisions in the State, with 5,000 members, 600 of whom were initiated last year. The other officers elected for this year are: Worthy Association, John S. Little, of Newark; Scribe, Henry H. Howell, of Trenton; Treasurer, P. Devaraux; Chaplain, Rev. Frisbee J. Cooper, of Camden; Conductor, Thos. B. Harard, of Camden; Sentinel, V. B. Sauteman.

The population of our country is about 15,000 less than any other country in the State, yet few other countries can show a better record in the various industries than it. This year the money for cigar stamps will exceed \$40,000. This and wine making are the principal manufactures in Pegg Harbor Key. Other places have cigars manufactured, but not so extensively as these. We have one factory here. In other branches of manufacture, we have one cotton mill, one woolen mill, six shoe factories, a place where watch-springs are made, in our little town, besides many other industries on a smaller scale, and several paper mills and other manufacturing in the county, so that it will compare favorably with any county of the same population, considering that these things have grown up and developed within a very few years.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Conservators of England, seem to have got the best of it in the election. Friends of the detestable Soldiers' Orphan Asylum are now at Washington urging an appropriation to carry on the institution.

Dr. Schenck, of Patent medicine fame, died at his residence in Philadelphia, on Wednesday morning, aged sixty-three.

At the Republican State Convention, in Hartford Conn., on Wednesday J. B. Harrison of New Haven was nominated as a candidate for Governor, by acclamation.

The grand temperance movement in Ohio has met with astonishing success. It has taken the form of a revival, and had whiskey flows steadily from the State, and a sudden stop. Under the able management of the ladies, the banner of cold water floats triumphantly over the gateway of the beer-shops, and the bar-keeper, whose occupation is now gone, sits on a rum barrel singing hymns and tea-tea-tea, and mourning on the advance of moral things.

"St. Louis Council, No. 1, of Sovereigns of Industry," the first subordinate council of that order, was organized in St. Louis on Wednesday.

In the legislature on Wednesday Mr. Stone, in the Senate, presented a petition for the repeal of the law allowing Sunday trains to be run. Mr. Havens presented a petition from 800 tax payers against the proposed constitutional amendment making church property taxable.

Another of the same purport was presented by Mr. Hewitt. The bill to secure railroad employees payment for their labor, contained a long discussion. Mr. Sewell opposed the idea of such a lien as therein provided taking precedence of the railroad mortgage bonds. Mr. Havens said that the bill would only tend to make the bonds more valuable, as it would probably prevent injurious strikes, &c. Mr. Stone thought the bill unconstitutional, and moreover would deprive the railroad companies of a valuable asset. The constitutional amendment is being considered in the Senate with a great deal of care, and when that body gets through with them, they will be so replete with changes that they would not be recognized by the fathers of them. An amendment was adopted providing that no special private or local bill shall be passed except by previous public notice of the intention to copy therefor, and of the general object of the bill.

The official nominees of the Republican Caucus were all confirmed to joint convention.

Arthur's House Magazine is described as a "House Magazine." Filled, as it is, from month to month with the choicest matter, written in clear and elegant language, moral and religious in its nature, it is a source of culture whose influence it would be well if more houses were made to feel and reap the benefits of. It contains a full and complete history of the world, health, religion, history, business, &c.; covers a large field, and every subject interestingly and instructively treated. Call on the agent for circular fully explaining this system.

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W. SAMSON keeps on hand an assortment of goods as usually kept in a country store. He buys low and sells as cheap as the cheapest. Buying for cash, enables him to call at

CITY PRICES. A good supply of

Dry Goods, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, Fine Medicines, etc., etc., can always be found.

Go To A. G. Clark's Great Emporium OF TRADE IN CLARK'S BUILDING. Opposite the Printing Office, where you will find a large assortment of Domestic and Foreign

Dry Goods! Notions, Dress-Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., Mrs. Clark will be in attendance to show the goods and make prices. Thankful for past favors we still solicit a share of the public patronage. Everything warranted as represented. Remember that it is no trouble to show goods.

HATS AND CAPS. In various styles. To those who wish to have their feet shod in the most comfortable and well selected stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES. at prices to suit everybody.

FLOUR & FEED. of all grades at bottom prices. Choice Groceries constantly on hand.

Crockery, Glassware and Earthenware from a single article to a full set.

Cook and Parlor STOVES, of all sizes, on hand. TIN ROOFING and all Jobbing in our line promptly attended to.

BUILDING HARDWARE. DOORS, KNOBS, DOOR HANDLES, BUTTS AND SCREWS, NAILS, HAMMERS, HATCHETS, AXES, FILES, CARBIDE MORTARS, &c. A. G. CLARK.

VEGETABLE WORM DESTROYER. FOR PRIOR 25 CENTS A BOX. For sale by Druggists and Storekeepers. O. J. FAY, Hammon, New Jersey.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF OHIO, 1000 N. B. ST. CINCINNATI, OHIO. It is the intention of those contemplating insuring their lives to its

Mutual or Reciprocal PLAN, which enables even the poorest man to provide for his family in case of death, without depriving them of the necessities of life, as many who endeavor to pay the high premiums of old life companies, who charge for Assets on Death Losses when never obtained, and then add a heavy loading for extravagant expenses. On this plan you only pay for the cash value actually experienced, and as they occur, with a small fixed sum for expenses. Call on the agent for circular fully explaining this system.

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THE ITEM. LOCAL MISCELLANY.

The Ball of the Season, on Washington's Birthday, Feb. 23d.

Bowles & Jackson have filled their two rooms with for about four inches in thickness.

Next week we shall give our readers the report of the Committee on Resolutions in the National Grange, now holding its sessions at St. Louis.

Pure White Leghorn Poultry, in pairs, fides, or single. Inquire at this office.

Small, noisy boys, who come to see the fun on the 23d, had better look out for the big pistol with the big shot.

Better that medicine of any description, a good, soul-rousing laugh, to be had for the insignificant sum of twenty-five cents, on Washington's Anniversary.

Joe Coast, the barber, is the only man in town who dare take a citizen by the nose, and it is said that he can "lather" a man twice his own size and weight.

Mr. Galbraith, on Main road, has a quantity of hay, black grass, or best quality, for sale. Those wishing, will do well to get there for it, as he will sell at the lowest figures.

Our Devil dog's mind could weather, for a wonder. He must be the Pilot of the grandeur, for he says he could bear the cold or the south pole if he only had a paper collar to wear.

We have had a week of severe weather. The snow which commenced to fall on Friday night of last week, continued till we had nearly a foot in depth, and we have had a long winter's atmosphere till Thursday. The balls have jingled merrily—snow balls and sleigh bells. Though yesterday morning the snow commenced rapidly to disappear.

The Hammon Town Council will meet on Saturday, 21st inst., at 2 P. M. All persons holding bills or claims against the Town, are requested to present them at that meeting.

To Rent—Two, Three, or more Rooms, convenient, comfortable and pleasant near the Station, with water, &c. One room is well fitted for a store, with glass front, and a good location. Further information obtained at the Barber's Shop. 54-1/2

A new Building and Loan Association is about being organized in our town. A large number of shares are already subscribed for, and a meeting will shortly be held for the election of officers. The new Association will be on the popular plan of the "Mechanics' L. & B. Association," which has met with such unprecedented success.

Those wishing to secure Dancing Tickets for the Grand Mask Ball—which admits to the hall, and to dance, and to procure a ticket, will do well to call on Mr. E. J. Woolley, at the Barber's Shop, at 54-1/2.

A Singing School will be opened in Oak Dale District, providing a certain number of pupils can be obtained. Persons who desire to attend can leave their names at Oak Dale School house, or at Anderson Dr.'s store, on Saturday, 15th inst., to be held in the evening, the 15th inst.

As a son of Mr. Samuel Anderson, with his mother, were coming into town on Wednesday evening, a whiff of a dog ran out barking at their horse, frightening him so badly that he became unmanageable, and rearing up the cutter, or jumper, injuring Mrs. Anderson, though not seriously, and the driver was dragged some distance, though unhurt. The horse, with whiffle attached, ran furiously down the sidewalk, making things and people lively. He made a dash across the plaza of C. J. Fay's house, converting a wicket at one end into kindling wood, and brought up in the shed of Anderson Bros., badly bruised and greatly frightened. Damage—value of a thousand such ones—unless used for fertilizing.

The Great Cause
OF
HUMAN MISERY
Just Published, in a Sealed Envelope.
Price Six Cents.

A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment and Radical Cure of Syphilis, Gonorrhea, Venereal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy and other Mental and Physical Incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, etc. By **DR. J. C. KLINE**, M.D., Author of the "Green Book," etc.

The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience that the awful consequences of self-abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without danger, by the use of his system, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically.

This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands.

Sent under seal, to any address, in a plain sealed envelope, on the receipt of six cents, or two post stamps.

Address the publishers,
CHAS. J. KLINE & CO.
127 N. 3rd St., New York.
Post Office Box, 4586.

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FILES OR HEMORRHOIDAL TUMORS.

All kinds positively, perfectly and permanently cured by **ABSORPTION**, without pain, danger, caustics or instruments, by
WM. A. McCANDLISH, M.D.
No. 200 Arch Street, Philadelphia
Best of Reference given to persons cured.

SAFES
MARVIN'S THE BEST

The recent test of Fire-Proof Safes by the English Government proved the superiority of **Alum Filling**. No other Safes filled with
Alum and Plaster-of-Paris.
MARVIN & CO.,
255 Broadway, N. Y.,
721 Chestnut St., Phila.
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10 CENTS

Sent to the New Jersey Farmer, Bridgeton, N. J., will receive by return mail, a map and full particulars of one of the best investments in the country; and instructions how every healthy man and woman can become the owners of their own home, and be their own banker. It will pay to send for it; but if you doubt it keep your money; you have not faith enough in man to succeed.

TAKE THE BEST
Gardner's Horticultural Magazine
For 1874, Agents wanted. Send for a circular, address Chas. H. Marvel, Publisher, 914 N. 3rd St., Phila.

Great Rush for Hats
IMMENSE ATTRACTION.

Fall Styles Now Ready.
STIFF & SOFT FELT HATS.
CLOTH HATS AND CAPS
Also, an assortment of
Neat Children's Goods.
Various Styles.

OUR GREAT SPECIALTY
IS
SILK HATS,
of our own manufacture, made to fit the most difficult shapes.

THOMAS M. STARR,
No. 41 North 2d St., Philadelphia

TALMAGE, SPURGEON.

T. De Witt Talmage is editor of the Christian at Work, O. M. Spurgeon, Special Contributor. They write for no other paper in America. Their magnificent Chromes. Pay larger commission than any other paper. **CHROMES** NO. 111. REDAY. No. 112. **NO. 113. REDAY.** One Agent recently obtained 350 subscriptions in 80 hours. Absolute work. Sample copies and circulars sent free.

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WANTED. We will give energetic men and women
Business that will pay
from \$4 to \$5 per day, can be pursued at your own home, and is strictly honorable. Send for samples that will enable you to go to work at once.

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108 N. 3rd St., Philadelphia

MILLVILLE
Mutual Fire Insurance Co.,
MILLVILLE, N. J.
PREMIUM MAY 1, 1873, as Follows.
SECURITIES, \$928,960
CASH ASSETS, 145,228
TOTAL, \$1,074,188

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.

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

All Losses are promptly paid.
NATHANIEL STRATTON, President.
FRANK L. MULFORD, Secretary.
FRANCIS REEVE, Treasurer.

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J. Alfred Bodine, Williamstown; C. E. P. May, New York; A. Stephany, Egg Harbor City; Capt. Daniel Walters, Absecon; Thos. E. Morris, Somers Point; Hon. D. S. Tucker, Port Republic; Allen T. Leeds, Tuckerton; Dr. Lewis Reed, Vinland City; Alfred W. Clement, Haddonfield; H. M. Jewell, Winslow.
H. E. BOWLES, M. D.,
21-ly
HAMMONTON, N. J.

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.
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Agent for Hammonton and Vicinity.

PIONEER STUMP PULLER

Having reserved the right to manufacture and sell this **Pioneer 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,
Hammonton, N. J.
Inventor & Manufacturer.
20-ly

GEO. W. PRESSEY
AGENT FOR THE
CUMBERLAND
Fire Insurance Co.,
OF BRIDGETON, N. J.
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 **Masonic Marks** and emblems of all kind.

\$10. ANY LADY, OR CHILD OVER 8
years of age can learn **Madame Her-
man's** new method of making Wax Flowers for
only \$2.50 by purchasing her new book of In-
struction and an entire set of moulds. Or her
book of Instruction in the beautiful art of mak-
ing Follies, which is a perfect representation
of the natural leaf, and made without moulds
or rollers. Price only \$3.00. These books
can be had from the author **MADAME HER-
MAN, No. 213 West 41st St., New York,**
or from the office of this paper. 4813 Tr

805 A. PICARD, 805
805 Arch Street, Philadelphia.
IMPORTER, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,
SOLID GOLD CHAINS, GOLD SPECTACLES
AND EYE GLASSES.
Also a large assortment of
FINE GOLD JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE
AND EIGHTEEN KARAT WEDDING RINGS
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
Send for Circular and Price List. 11th Street,
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HARDWARE
STORE
AND
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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. DePuy.
Jan. 3, 1873.

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ON AND AFTER
Wednesday, October 1st, 1873.
DOWN TRAINS.

LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Vine St. Wharf.....	7 00	8 00	3 45	6 00
Cooper's Point.....	7 15	8 15	4 00	6 15
Kaighn's Siding.....	7 30	8 30	4 15	6 30
Haddonfield.....	7 45	8 45	4 30	6 45
Absecon.....	8 00	9 00	4 45	7 00
White Horse.....	8 15	9 15	5 00	7 15
Berlin.....	8 30	9 30	5 15	7 30
Atco.....	8 45	9 45	5 30	7 45
Waterford.....	9 00	10 00	5 45	8 00
Winslow.....	9 15	10 15	6 00	8 15
Vinland Junction.....	9 30	10 30	6 15	8 30
Haddonfield.....	9 45	10 45	6 30	8 45
DaCosta.....	10 00	11 00	6 45	9 00
Elwood.....	10 15	11 15	7 00	9 15
Egg Harbor.....	10 30	11 30	7 15	9 30
Pomona.....	10 45	11 45	7 30	9 45
Absecon.....	11 00	12 00	7 45	10 00
Atlantic arrive.....	12 42	11 55	6 44	

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Atlantic.....	6 25	11 40	8 30	
Absecon.....	6 44	12 15	8 49	
Pomona.....	6 57	12 40	9 02	
Egg Harbor.....	7 13	1 14	9 18	
Elwood.....	7 24	1 29	9 29	
DaCosta.....	7 36	2 04	9 41	
Haddonfield.....	7 41	2 24	9 46	
Vinland Junction.....	7 47	2 39	9 52	
Winslow.....	7 50	2 49	10 00	
Atco.....	7 55	2 59	10 05	
Waterford.....	8 00	3 09	10 10	
Berlin.....	8 09	3 29	10 19	
White Horse.....	8 15	3 44	10 25	
Absecon.....	8 26	4 09	10 36	
Haddonfield.....	8 30	4 27	10 40	
Kaighn's Siding.....	8 39	4 36	10 49	
Cooper's Point.....	8 50	4 47	10 59	
Vine St. Wharf.....	9 00	5 00	11 10	

Haddonfield Accommodation—Leaves Vine St. Wharf 9 00 a. m., 2 00, 6 40 and 11 15 p. m., and Haddonfield 8 50 and 11 55 a. m., and 3 30 and 10 30 p. m.

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Commencing Monday, November 3, 1873.
Leave New York from Pier 8, N. R. foot Rectory St. 9 30 A. M. For Philadelphia, Long Branch, Red Bank, Waretown, Barnegat Junction, Winslow Jn., Vinland, Bridgeton, Greenwich Bay-side, and all points on the Tuckerton Railroad.
4 00 p. m. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Toms River and Waretown.
Leaves Winslow Junction.
5 52 p. m. for Vinland, Bridgeton, Bay-side, &c.
9 07 a. m. for Vinland, Bridgeton, Bay-side, &c.
10 52 a. m. for New York, Toms River, Barnegat, Long Branch, and Way Stations, also for points on Tuckerton R. R.
4 53 p. m. Whiting, Manchester and Way Stations.

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