

# The Hammononton Item.

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## Our Washington Letter.

GEN'L GARFIELD DEFENDS THE ADMINISTRATION—DEFEAT OF THE CENTENNIAL CHEAP TRANSPORTATION OPPOSED BY DEMOCRATS—POSTAL CAR POPULARITY—AMERICAN VESSELS FIGHTING OFF INDIANS—CITIZENSHIP—THE FALL OF LUCIFERS—DR. LOOMIS' AERIAL TELEGRAPH—CONGRESSIONAL PRINTING—'A WOMAN SCORNEO,' &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7th, 1874.

The speech of Mr. Garfield, Chairman of the Committee of Appropriations, has been made, and he has disappointed some of the Democratic press correspondents in the tenor of his remarks. He did not denounce the Departments as being grossly extravagant, but took issue on most of the points mooted by Mr. Dawes, which were generally attacked as inaccurate by Republican members and journalists. He showed that there had been a regular annual reduction of the actual expenses of running the Government during several years past; that a large portion of the expenditures were specially due to the war and to the fact that the Government had in some matters inaugurated a policy in assisting the people in their general interests which had not been done in the past with which present expenditures are contrasted. He admitted that the repeal of taxes had cut too deeply into the revenue, but did not propose to cut down estimates to the extent of any deficit that might be thus occasioned. He said the committee proposed to reduce appropriations \$34,300,000 below the published estimates, but proposed to restore any appropriations that were shown to be cut too deeply.

The Centennial bill with the amendment appropriating three millions was further considered yesterday, and failing of adoption was referred back to the Committee. The opposition seems to come chiefly from states distant from Philadelphia, and from localities having rival interests. This is greatly to be regretted, though on general principles the propriety of passing such a bill is a legitimate subject of difference of opinion.

The transportation bill of Mr. McCrary of Iowa, Chairman of the Committee on Railways and Canals, seems to be a measure of progress that ought to meet with the favor of the House. Some objection is made, however, to passing the bill before the Special Transportation Committee of the Senate reports upon its investigations. This report ought to be promptly forthcoming, in order to throw all the light possible on the great live question of the day, viz., cheap transportation between the East and the West. The magnitude and importance of this question at this time is not generally appreciated, but it is growing rapidly in interest and cannot fail to absorb a large share of the attention of Congress.

The appointment of Gen. Negley of Pittsburg, Pa., to succeed Henry D. Cooke, as a manager of the National Soldiers' Home, is a very popular appointment.

The postal car system of the country has been subjected to criticism on account of its expensiveness. It is a great mistake to suppose that it is more expensive than any other branch of the Mail Service. A statement of the postmaster of New York shows that if, by any means the postal cars running out of that city should be stopped for a single day the cost of distributing is so great that it could not be done by the entire postal force of the city in a week. The compactness of accommodations for mail distribution on the postal cars is such, and the advantages of distributing while on the route so great, that a return to the old slow method will never be again satisfactory to the American people. It was well remarked by Gen. Butler that this case is nothing less than a Government building upon wheels. It is moreover one of the cheapest and best of our institutions for the public convenience, and its general introduction over the country is demanded, wherever there is any considerable way to be required along a railway route.

I have just received advance sheets from the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of monthly report No. 4 on statistics of Commerce and Navigation. It is very interesting and will be given to the daily press next Monday. An examination of

the various tables shows that of the total trade by water during the ten months ended Oct. 31, 1873 only 25 per cent. was in American vessels, and for the corresponding period of 1872, 28 per cent. was carried in American vessels.

Very few of the recommendations of the President in his message at the opening of Congress have received legislative action. That proposing a Territorial form of government for the Indians preparatory to this collection south of Kansas and west of Arkansas has been put into shape in a bill now before the Committee on Territories. It will not be many years before the necessity of making the Indians citizens as pointed out by the President will be a realized fact. The constant trouble and great expense of treating with them in their tribal relations is becoming more and more apparent. The Peace commissioners have already done a great work in preparing the Indians for future citizenship, but there is much yet to be accomplished by them in this direction within the next few years. The ultimate citizenship of the red, as well as of the black, man is the only means of maintaining his rights and the peaceful progress of civilization.

An evening session was held last evening for debate only on the transportation bill. Speeches were made pro and con. Mr. Wilson of Iowa, who has the transportation bill in charge, argued that the advocates of the measure were not actuated by any hostility to railroad interests of the country. Mr. Storm, Democrat, as usual with that side of the House, opposed the bill on the ground that there is no warrant for interference with interstate commerce in the Constitution. Mr. McNulta Republican, maintained that there was full power in the Constitution for the Federal government to regulate commerce and to do all that the States had done or could do. He instanced numerous examples of interference with and regulation of commerce by State, municipal and national authority.

To-day a session is being held for debate only on the bill to repeal the tax on matches. "Lucifer, how art thou fallen" when it is proposed seriously to strip from thy armor the stamp with which it has been so long adorned.

Dr. Mahlon Loomis' aerial telegraph is again receiving attention. This time in the form of a barbed spear out in three or four issues of the Washington Chronicle. Dr. Elephant (i.e.) L. E. Fann Loomis is represented as proposing to erect towers four miles in height, the material to be of ice, on the top of Mount Blank and the highest peak of the Rocky Mountains. The workmen are to be sent up and returned through a tube by the Pneumatic Tubular Small Package Transportation Company. Here comes in a confusion of tongues.

A nice little fight is going on between the Congressional Printing Office officials and the Washington Chronicle. The Chronicle has persistently attacked the Printing Office, charging it with overcharging the Departments for printing required by them. It is not alleged, I believe, that there is any evidence of misappropriation of the public funds, but simply of charging enormous prices to the Departments so as to reduce to a mere nominal price the work done for Congress. It is a sharp little game on the part of the Government Printer to keep the Congressional smelters off of him at the expense of the exhaustion of appropriations made to the Department. There may be some palliation in this singularly sharp practice, as Mr. Clapp has been followed with the most unrelenting opposition ever since the sudden removal of the 1st Congressional Printer and his appointment to the place. It is generally believed that he will be able to show a clean sheet as to the lawful application of all the funds entrusted to him, and that the same will be promptly required by Congress.

Mrs. Helen M. Baroard, who was dropped from the payroll of the Commissioner of Pensions together with her brother, while she was absent in Europe last Summer, has presented formal charges against the Commissioner, though the same have been published in the opposition papers and are well known to be in-

stituted by malice. She is engaged in writing Washington letters to both Democratic and Republican newspapers, and is said to be devoting herself to revenge upon General Baker who, it is currently alleged, had nothing to do with carrying out orders from his superiors in the matter of her dismissal from office. Byron's lines on "a woman scorned" are appropriate here.

At the 8th Annual Meeting of Vessel Owners and Captains Association, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the report states that, during the past year the income of the Association has been one-sixth larger than during the previous year. Since its organization there have been enrolled 770 vessels, aggregating a registered tonnage of upwards of 200,000 tons, and a value of upwards of \$12,000,000; and there are at present in good standing, 94 individual members and 485 captains and vessels. During the year the increase was \$8380 23, and the expenses \$4800 95. The balance of income being in excess. Mr. Jeremiah Smith, the treasurer, reports invested funds to the amount of \$8061 87.

In reference to lighthouses and improvements on the Delaware, the report describes the exertions made to procure them, and adds that Congress has made an appropriation for the purpose. The light houses were ordered, but they have not as yet been located; and on this subject there seems to be a difference of opinion between the pilots and masters of vessels. Owing to the late financial troubles, there is a possibility that Congress may, for the present, discontinue this important work.

The Board have had under consideration the subject of adopting charter parties for lumber and ice freights. The matter is now in the hands of the Committee on Commerce, who will report early in the ensuing year.

In reference to the association's bill of lading, the following instructions have been issued to captains:

When the demurrage clause is not printed in the body of the bill of lading, or when the one printed does not conform to the one now in force, or when the clause is referred to in vague terms, such incorrect references are to be strictly noted, and the error furnished by the Association seen, if pasted or attached to the margin, and that some such words as the following be then inserted in the body of the bill of lading: "This cargo is shipped subject to the demurrage clause contained in (or attached to) the margin of this bill of lading."

The establishment by the Association of a medal of merit for humane conduct at sea is announced in the report. A vigorous protest is made against the Shipping Commissioners' Act, the report declaring that "it is a law that is calculated to provoke differences of opinion, and consequently suits at law, as scarcely any two persons put the same interpretation upon its provisions. It is, in fact, a libel upon owners and masters of vessels, and of no earthly use, except to provide an office at the expense of commerce. The sailors, as well as vessel owners and captains, unite in demanding its repeal."

The Association is engaged in legal measures to contest the legality of "Hell Gate pilotage" New York harbor. The report is signed by John W. Everman, President, and Charles H. Steelman, Secretary.

The annual report, was submitted. Two amendments to article five of the constitution were presented and laid over until the next meeting, in accordance with the rules.

An election for directors was held, and the following were chosen: John W. Everman, Samuel Nelson, Jeremiah Smith, John Wellman, Ludlam Matthews, Henry R. Edmunds, Philip Enpatrick, C. S. Edwards, Charles Lawrence, Jonathan May, P. M. Wheaton, Joel Cook, A. H. Cam, Jose, B. Moore, William Moore, Jr., D. S. Stetson, Geo. W. Shepherd, Jr., John W. Hall, Gov. James Funder, E. S. Somers, John C. Field, Wm. Somers, John H. Allen, Richard B. Williams, Chas. G. Thomas. At the above directors, except Messrs. Williams and Thomas, were members of the old board.

Mr. Henry R. Edmunds offered a resolution, which was adopted, thanking Captain Barton Frank, of the schooner Anna Barton, for his brave and meritorious conduct in rescuing the crew of the schooner Julia A. Rider, who was wrecked on the 27th of February.

On motion of Mr. Joel Cook, the directors were instructed to make an examination in regard to the rescue, and, if they deem it proper, to award a medal of merit to Captain Frank.

The Board of Directors then met and elected the following officers: President, John W. Everman; Vice President, Jonathan May; Treasurer, Jeremiah Smith; Secretary, Charles H. Steelman; Solicitor, Henry R. Edmunds.

Mr. Cook offered a resolution, which was adopted, providing for a Standing Committee on Rewards and Merits, to be

composed of practical seamen. Adjourned.

During the meeting a petition was circulating among the members for signatures, asking Congress to provide for the improvement of navigation in the Potomac and especially for better regulations in regard to the draw of the Long bridge across that river at Washington.

## The Temperance Movement.

The temperance reform movement is meeting with great success, especially throughout the West. The women appear to be doing what legislation has failed to do. Hardened old sinners, who could go to sleep under a man's preaching, listen to the songs and prayers of the women, and give proof of their conversion by closing their saloons and emptying their liquor in the streets. Throughout the country districts the change has been almost magical, so much so that in many towns where scores of draw-shops were open a few weeks ago, not one is found open to-day. We fear, however, that the reform will be but of a temporary character, unless some practical measures are adopted to hold the ground now occupied. The friends of temperance must provide a substitute for the saloons they close, or new rum-shops will be opened as soon as the present excitement dies away. We suggest the establishment of tea and coffee rooms, under the supervision of earnest ladies and gentlemen. These rooms should be made attractive by having on file the leading magazines and newspapers. Harmless games, such as checkers and chess, should also be provided, thus enabling the visitor to pass a few hours with profit and pleasure. Tea and coffee should be of first quality, and the charge per cup should be not more than five cents. These rooms would attract the idle, and by bringing them in contact with a better class than the one usually found in drinking saloons would tend to their practical reformation. The hard-working man would also find these rooms attractive, and be induced to visit them with his family, thus throwing an additional safeguard around the cause of temperance. We are satisfied that these tea and coffee rooms would be an excellent substitute for draw-shops, and, if properly managed, we believe they would effectually prevent the re-opening of saloons when the present crusade against liquor shall have lost its novelty and power.

PLANTING FRUIT TREES.—Whether spring or autumn is the best time for planting fruit trees is a vexing question. How it may best be done is of most importance. Many think the question of expense settled by the cost of the trees, yet every man who does not spend double, triple, or quadruple the cost of the trees in planting them, is making a great mistake.

Nothing that is worth doing at all is worth doing so well as planting fruit trees. Wherever a tree is to be planted, the soil should be enriched to the depth of at least two feet, and not less than six feet across. This preparation should precede planting at least a month. No raw manure or other substance liable to ferment while decomposing, should come in contact with the roots. Don't hesitate to postpone planting one or two years, in order to make thorough preparation. This is the way to get fruit quickly. Apple trees properly planted often bear in four years, and pear trees in six; and they never die prematurely, as do thousands planted in the slovenly fashion that prevails.

The scarcity of trees, for a few years past, has stimulated propagation to an extent that we fear will lead to low prices, and this, in its turn, to excessive and careless planting in the future, as in the past. Let us respect the feelings of our children's children, and in their interest as well as in our own, "turn over a new leaf" in the matter of planting fruit trees.

The New Jersey Conference will hold its annual session in Third Street M. E. Church, Camden, on Wednesday, March 18. The probability is that the Vinland Seminary question will be finally disposed of in some way.

COAL ASHES AS A FERTILIZER.—The following from a reporter in Franklin, Pa., to the Department at Washington, deserves the attention of those who are accustomed to throw away their coal ashes:

I have always believed that coal ashes had a value for agricultural purposes, and have advocated the free use of them particularly on limestone soil. This season I determined to get closer to the root of the matter, and test their value fully. I had a plot of ground on which I had been unsuccessful for several years in raising good Early Rose potatoes. The soil was in the best condition always. The tops did well. This spring I had the ground scord six inches deep, placed the cut potatoes in the bottom and filled up with coal ashes. The plants grew finely, notwithstanding the dry weather. The tops did not fall over even after the weather changed, and I secured a crop of the very best potatoes for the table I ever raised.

The second experiment was with onion seed and coal ashes. I put out five good sized beds in seed. In four the seed was covered with soil; the fifth covered with sifted coal ashes. The result surprised every person that knew of the experiment and watched its progress.

A third experiment was started on seed which promised utter failure to those who looked on; the end has not as yet been reached but I am more than satisfied with the result thus far, and fully satisfied that my experiment will bring me at least \$100 more than it left untied. I have abiding faith in coal ashes, and am ready to use all I can purchase.

## Advertisements.

### FOR SPRING CROPS

USE  
**BAUGH'S**  
RAW TRADE MARK BONE  
RAW BONE  
**SUPER-PHOSPHATE**

Quality Highly Improved  
and Standard Warranted  
to Every Buyer.

Rich in Ammonia and Soluble Phosphoric Acid—especially adapted to Spring Crops and to Top Dressing Grass.

Also,  
**PURE GROUND BONES,**  
**PURE BONE MEAL**  
AND  
**FERTILIZING SUPPLIES.**

**BAUGH & SONS,**  
Importers and Manufacturers,  
Stones: No. 20 S. Delaware Avenue, Phila.  
No. 103 South Street, Baltimore, Md.

**ALLEY'S**  
**STANDARD MANURES**  
FOR ALL CROPS.

Reputation Established.  
Send for Circulars, and see that our name is on the Bags.

**DRIED AND GROUND FISH GUANO.**  
**Super-Phosphate of Lime and Ammoniated Fertilizer.**  
(Formerly Manufactured by T. H. Gray.)

**PINK GROUND PRAIRIE BONE.**  
Rich in Ammonia and Phosphates.  
No. 1 PERUVIAN GUANO,  
Received direct from the Government.

**JOSIAH J. ALLEN'S SONS,**  
No. 4 S. Delaware Av., Phila.

**Spectacles and Eye-Glasses.**

**EDMONDS,**  
**PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,**  
No. 4 S. EIGHT STREET, PHILA.  
Keeps a large assortment of all kinds of Spectacles and Eye-Glasses, at the most reasonable prices.

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



# LET HIM UP.

Lying so low in the gutter.  
Dressed and black with sin,  
With garments tattered and filthy;  
More shattered and torn within.

His face has grown ugly and brutal,  
And lost its grace and drive;  
The reign of his passions has made him  
Companion alone for the ewe.

"He is too far gone," they tell us,  
That they will pass him by;  
"Impossible now to reach him,"  
So he is left to sink and die.

He was once a "comely" dandy,  
Dressed and black with sin,  
And the heart of some one that loved him  
Was once made glad by his smile.

Those lips that now breathe but cursing,  
A mother's kiss once pressed,  
And that hair, once soft and golden,  
A sister's hand caressed.

Those eyes, now bleak and soulless,  
Once lighted with love's bright glow,  
And the fire of the soul within them  
Burned with thoughts that angels knew.

Let your tear drops fall, of pity,  
Upon those darkened leaves,  
Feeling that "God is here,"  
And "He will make it better."

Friends of Temperance, this is my mission;  
"Bring in the power of the Holy Spirit,"  
With a sympathy earnest, untiring,  
Go, bring him up from the grave!

# "WALKING THE PLANK."

The history of the West is one long  
record of bloody and atrocious deeds.  
Not the least in the dark and interminable  
catalogue is the little event we  
are about to read.

We heard the story from the  
lips of one who professed—and we had  
no reason to doubt his word—in the occurrence  
we were given it to the reader just  
as we heard it.

Some years ago, said the narrator,  
a friend and myself agreed to take a  
tramp, hunter fashion, through the  
great wilderness of the Northwest.

Having provided ourselves with what  
things we thought actually necessary,  
and nothing more, we started upon our  
perilous journey, for that it was per-  
ilous we were fully aware, and every  
reader will admit.

After encountering innumerable  
hardships and many dangers, we found  
ourselves in the wildest kind of a region,  
remote, almost inaccessible, and far  
from the haunts of civilization. Already we had  
passed through enough to have dis-  
couraged most of men, but we were  
young and full of blood, and not easily  
daunted.

Just about dark one evening in the  
latter part of July, after a hard day's  
tramp, we halted for the night. A  
dark, heavy, foggy, and stormy night,  
and the darkness was so thick that it  
was impossible to see more than a few  
feet ahead of us.

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Some time passed quietly, and I be-  
gan to grow insufferably weary. Every  
muscle relaxed, and a drowsy torpor  
gradually stole over me. My eyes closed,  
and I was about dropping to the  
ground, when I was suddenly aroused  
by the sound of a man's voice:

"Hello, fellows, how 'dyer do?" were  
the words which fell upon my ears, and  
aroused me to consciousness.

I looked around in bewilderment.  
My little camping-ground was encircled  
by a dense forest of tall, straight  
trees, and the darkness was so thick  
that I could see nothing but the  
surroundings of my tent.

"I looked around in bewilderment.  
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which we had first encountered, stepped  
forward and addressed us:  
"Now, cuss yer!" cried he passion-  
ately. "I'll make you cuss yer  
anytime, any place, any night. 'Strip 'em  
off!"

In a few moments we were stripped  
to the skin, and we had neither the  
power to resist or expostulate.

We were exposed to the elements, and  
the cold was made to look down  
at the most unfathomable depths.

A stream of water dashed over the  
rocks at the bottom. I made me dizzy  
looking down. A few feet from the  
edge of the cliff, a man with a gun  
was waiting.

I began to comprehend that  
some frightful death awaited us, and  
my feelings were despondent.

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shouted the leader, pointing to Andy.  
"Then he'll show us his hide," said  
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# XLIII CONGRESS.

Senator Ramsey, of Minn., submitted a  
resolution, passed by the Senate, for  
the transportation of the seaboard to  
report upon the expediency of improving  
the Mississippi Valley to the seaboard, and  
to regulate commerce among the States by  
cheap transportation, between the East  
and West.

The liquor traffic bill was discussed at  
some length by the friends of the  
prohibitionists. The bill was passed  
by a vote of 70 to 20.

The Louisiana question was opened in the  
Senate by the Hon. Charles F. Smith,  
of Louisiana. He spoke against the  
admission of Louisiana into the Union.

The Chaplain of the Senate, in an opening  
prayer, said that the spirit of  
the law is the spirit of the people.

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# Items of Interest.

Bricks are now manufactured from  
coal shale.  
Is taking a hack the first stage of  
consumption?  
The population of France decreased 1  
per cent. last year.

Many valuable horses have died of  
lung fever in Lexington, Me.  
Of 908 births in Hartford in one year,  
702 were of Irish parentage.

The liquor dealers call the women's  
movement a sugar-coated pill.  
A dog has been trained for hunting  
purposes by an English gentleman.

Harvard says that "engraving" is  
right, and Yale says it is "engraving."  
If we can't hear it ain't for lack of  
ears, as the ad says to the confidant.

The Catholics are said to be making  
many converts among the natives of  
India.  
Three sisters own and operate a  
house of prostitution, and they are mak-  
ing money.

Watch for little opportunities of  
pleasing, and put little annoyances out  
of the way.  
A dog acts as mail carrier over a  
twelve-mile route in Minnesota, and he  
is always on time.

"Microscopes for two" are regularly  
called for with the cold and ho-  
logas at Cincinnati restaurants.  
The funeral expenses of men killed in  
the Hoosier Tunnel, and paid by the  
contractors, amounted to \$10,000.

Cat-droppers won't go out after ten  
in the evening, and sick people have to  
grin and bear it until next morning.  
If the warfare of the papers be waged  
with very small jokes, it must be re-  
membered that they're only wee-puns.

It is estimated that a pair of healthy  
sparrows having a family to bring up  
will consume over 3,000 caterpillars a  
year.

George Brown, the founder of a library  
in Cincinnati, is now so poor the he  
is often obliged to sleep in the station-  
house.

Beware of pork that is not thoroughly  
cooked. And never attempt to fatten  
a pig that has been diseased in any  
manner.

A tract of land in Missouri containing  
40,000 acres has been bought for a party  
of French emigrants, who are about to  
settle there.

Samuel Galt, since the recent cold snap,  
has felt shaky by the pound, weigh-  
ing it out as it were maple sugar or  
ordinary ice.

There are now 379 woolen factories at  
the South, exclusively of the mills  
of the North, and the woolen industry  
is growing rapidly.

There were nearly half a million cases  
of cholera in Hungary last year, 182,  
849 proving fatal, while 2,978 still re-  
main under treatment.

The La Crosse man who touched a  
Napoleon III. foot to see if the saw  
was running is ready to go into court  
and swear that it was.

An enterprising merchant in Paris  
distributes umbrellas gratuitously, on  
which are displayed advertisements of  
the business.

The Journal of Applied Chemistry  
states that absolutely pure iron has  
been prepared by a Russian chemist by  
use of the galvanic battery.

It is believed that nothing would  
purify Washington so much as the  
presence of a few more of the kind  
of men who are now in the city.

Iowa raised more wheat in 1873 than  
any other State in the Union. She did  
the same thing in 1872. In the item of  
corn she only second to Illinois.

Rhode Island, with a population of  
about 220,000, has 124 savings banks  
and 93,214 depositors. The average  
amount of each deposit is \$600.60.

Miss Hammond, the young lady who  
recovered \$4,500 from her faithless  
lover, in Brooklyn last week, now finds  
that her total assets foot up to only \$1,  
500.

At a recent fair at Springfield, Mass.,  
it was shown that in documents written  
with violet ink, the writing vanished  
under the great heat to which it was  
exposed.

It is stated that the Mormons are  
about to re-establish themselves at  
Nauvoo, the place from which they were  
forcibly ejected by the citizens twenty-  
five years ago.

In Cincinnati restaurants, where pork  
is the favorite diet, the cheery cry of  
"Microscopes for two" is heard early  
about those trichinae.

Your horse's shoes will hold on  
longer if the clinches are not weakened  
by the file in finishing. Insist that the  
farrier use the rasp, and the clinches  
will hold.



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