

The Hammononton Item.

R. Bradley

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HAMMONTON AND MAKING MONEY.

VOL II.--NO. 47.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1873

\$2.00 PER YEAR

Our Washington Letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 29, 1873.

It is now believed here, though not officially reported, that the demands of our nation upon the Spanish government for the return of the Virginias, the release of the living captives, and the punishment of the murderers of those unlawfully executed, &c., to which time was given until yesterday for reply, has been extended at the earnest request of the Castelar government for another week. The object in limiting the answer to our demand to Friday morning, was that it might be considered in the regular cabinet meeting for that day in time for final consultation as to the method of treating it in the President's Message to Congress on Monday next. The delay of a week is due to the apparent good faith of the Castelar ministry in trying to accord satisfaction to our nation to the fullest extent that the feeling in Spain will permit. The weakness of the Republican government in the midst of blows received secretly from the confederated power of the priesthood, and only by the old ruling factions, is the cause of any delicate consideration or delay in making the demand. Sympathy with the Republican government, now threatened in Spain, will extend only to the kindness of official courtesy, and while the delay is to our advantage more than to that of Spain, we can well afford to wait, but not to stop our preparations for the worst. Should the contending factions of Spain bear down the Republic, it is well understood that we would be defeated, and war would be inevitable. The insane, yet somewhat excusable pride of this old nation in retaining the last of her valuable foreign possessions, will cause the Bourbons, if once reinstated, to make a desperate war in what their grandiloquent pronouncements will claim to be a defence of Spanish territory. They will thus, as they have done for many years past, rush blindly into an absolute loss of the island. Remembering no lesson of experience, they will ride this popular breeze into power, if they can, even though destruction should stare them flatly in the face. We do not need the territory of Cuba. It would be of little benefit to us when gained, but if a war must come, let it come in the great cause of humanity, as it will if Spain or Cuba fail to yield us the living men and the redress due to so atrocious an act as that perpetrated on the flag and men of the Virginias.

The annual report of Dr. Young, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, has been sent me in manuscript. The work of the Bureau during the past year seems to be quite formidable. The statistics of labor are referred to, and a compilation thereof promised at an early day. The present exceptional condition of our industries, not fairly representing the state of the labor market, he suggests that a short delay will add to the value of the work. This will also enable him to secure more recent data from the ports which he visited last year in Europe, and also from the British possessions.

A Bureau of Immigration is dwelt upon at some length, and its importance canvassed. "Considering the important bearing of immigration on national welfare," says Dr. Young, "it would seem to be the duty of the government to the nation, as well as to the immigrant, to afford the latter all possible protection from the moment he leaves his native shore until he reaches his destination in the West or South."

The total number of persons of foreign birth who, in the year ending June 30, 1873, decided to make the United States their future home is 459,803, of whom 275,792 were males, and 184,031 females, being an increase of 54,997, or 13 1/2 per cent. over the immigration of the fiscal year 1872. The largest increase from any country was 25,734, or 18 1/2 per cent. from Germany, while from England the excess over the previous year was 5,037, or 7 1/2 per cent., and from Ireland, 8,612, or 12 1/2 per cent. The increase from France was nearly 59 per cent., being 9,317 in 1872, and 14,798 in 1873. If the average value of an immigrant, as stated by the statistical Chief in the report for last year be \$500, the economical value of this addi-

tion to our population in the past year amounts to \$367,842,400.

The report contains detailed statements of the commerce between the United States and all other countries, including Cuba and Porto Rico for the fiscal year 1873.

Letters from different parts of the country received here show that the people are generally desirous of adopting the views of Postmaster General Creswell on the subject of Postal Savings Banks. Since so many failures have carried terror into families who have deposited their earnings in ordinary Savings Banks, the postal system, in which absolute safety to depositors is guaranteed by the government, has become the popular need of the industrial classes. When this is supplemented by the many substantial reasons why these Postal Savings Banks would prevent panics and the devastating effects of stock jobbing and brokers corners, the pressure upon Congress cannot fail to secure prompt action on the Postmaster General's and the President's recommendations in favor of these institutions for the prudent industrial classes. Through this means laboring men and women will not only be protected, but the method of it will redound to the general financial stability of all other classes. Let Congress see to it that this reform be instituted, and let them protect also other sound Savings Banks who will agree to maintain the saving features of absolute protection to depositors.

A despatch of yesterday announces the interference of the British government in our troubles with Spain, and that after an exciting meeting of the British Cabinet, the Premier instructs her Majesty's Minister at Madrid to say to Castelar's Government that the British Government considers the ultimatum of the United States moderate, and that it ought to be accepted. A despatch of this morning states that the Spanish authorities have telegraphed complete acceptance of our demands, that opponents of Castelar's government are loud in their denunciations, and deny that it has power to enforce its edicts in Cuba; that the Cuban authorities are defiant and bellicose; that the sinking of the Virginias by the Cubans is true, and that the concessions of the Madrid authorities cannot be enforced in Cuba. War is borne upon the breeze, and there is little doubt that we will, perhaps with the alliance of England, be compelled to punish Cuba, and make our own restitution. England is anxious for peace, but will not spare Cuba the chastisement she deserves.

The Republic Magazine for December will be out in a day or two, and will contain in an appendix the principal Cabinet Reports, and perhaps the President's Message. The leading editorials are most important, valuable and opportune, consisting of "Work for Congress," "Cuba and its Relations to the United States," "The Funded Loan, and the Duty of National Banks," besides political suggestions on other great measures of statesmanship. The number will be double the usual size, and will close the first volume with an index for the year with which it ends. This magazine should be in the hands of every intelligent student of statesmanship, as it is now established in character as the American text-book of politics. Address the Hon. J. M. Edmunds, Washington, D. C., enclosing \$2, if you desire the best manual of political information that has ever been published in this country. LIFE.

The Japanese professor of dentistry, instead of sitting in his office with a stock of mysterious and frightful instruments, goes traveling over the country, carrying a box covered with brass ornaments, and containing some little mallets and wedges. When he meets with a person who desires to part with an aching tooth the wedges are pressed in between the tooth and the gum, and are then forced down with the mallet, until, by hammering and prying, the tooth is made so loose that it can be pulled out with the finger. The poor patient suffers very much. Sometimes pieces of the jaw are broken away with the teeth, and it is said the patient dies from the wound.

On the morning of the 23d of November, about two o'clock, the steamer Ville Du Havre was run into by the British steamer Lochearn, and sunk in twelve minutes. 226 persons lost their lives. The Lochearn rescued 87 of the passengers and crew. The Ville Du Havre left New York on the 15th of November, and among her passenger were a number of eminent men with their families on a trip to Europe. Next to the Great Eastern she was said to be the largest vessel afloat. The cold was intense at the time of the collision, and many of the survivors were in the water two hours, and were almost lifeless when rescued.

Great excitement prevailed in New York and in London on receiving the intelligence. This time it is not the British ox that is gored. Will there be as rapid adjustment in this as in the case of the British vessel run down by a Spanish vessel in the English Channel, not long ago? "Ye shall see-va't we shall see." The few moments before the ill-fated vessel went down were sufficient to have saved all on board, but self-preservation being the first law of nature in all such cases, insubordination is a natural result, and everybody works to that end on his own hook, and the best disciplined men and officers are very apt to prove self-preservers under such circumstances. But while the Lochearn was not so disabled that she could render assistance, it seems strange that more lives were not saved, providing the crew did what they could to this end. When people are crazy with fright, it is useless to talk discipline or anything else to them, and all the life-saving apparatus amounts to nothing to persons bereft of reason through fear, and few (even strong men) are always sane at such a time, and we do not believe that ever so much apparatus of the kind would avail much to them. The blame, if any there be, must be attached to the officers in charge of the British vessel, who must be culpably careless to have such an accident occur if the Ville Du Havre had her signal lights burning, as the officers claim.

The Hoosac tunnel in Massachusetts, which at last has been bored completely through the mountain, though not yet completed for use, is five miles long. It was begun in 1857, sixteen years ago. Its estimated cost was \$3,350,000, and a contract was made to excavate the tunnel and build a double track railroad through it for that sum. In reality it has already cost \$12,300,000, and it will require the expenditure of about \$800,000 more to prepare it for traffic. These facts are of interest in connection with the project to tunnel the Allegheny Mountains in order to extend the James River and Kanawha Canal at the national expense, so as to make a connection with the great natural water courses of the West. Judging from the experience of Massachusetts in relation to the Hoosac tunnel, it would require about thirty-two years and an expenditure of some \$25,000,000 to construct the proposed tunnel through the Alleghenies, leaving altogether out of the question the cost of the canal proper.

Some writer declares that a woman adds not only grace and cheerfulness, but light and warmth to a household. A friend of ours utilizes this noble sentiment by sending his wife to bed first these cold nights.

STATE.

Work has been partially suspended on the new shops of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, on the Mackensack Meadows, N. J.

At Paterson, N. J., eighty special policemen were sworn in and put on duty a few evenings ago, in consequence of certain "threatening demonstrations" by the Internationalist element in that city. Their appearance caused considerable excitement.

The case of Waldenberger, of Atlantic, was laid over in the Court of Pardons, until next term. If the man is innocent, and if it can be shown, why could not there have been humanity enough in the Court to remain in session till his case had been disposed of? Justice as well as humanity should have prompted some action in this case.

GENERAL NEWS.

Jay Cook & Co. are adjudged bankrupts.

A Norristown gentleman says all the flooring in his house is made of live oak. His wife is of the opinion that it is nothing but scrub oak.

It is stated that Gen. Fremont is suffering from a cancer in the stomach. Napoleon Bonaparte died of a similar disease.

The thermometer has been at zero in Boston for several days. On the 1st instant it was seven degrees below zero.

The President on Monday nominated Attorney General Williams to be Chief Justice of the United States; Colonel B. H. Bristow to be Attorney-General; and A. R. Shepherd to be Governor of the District of Columbia.

Ex-Senator Wigfall, of Texas, applied, on Monday, for admission to the Baltimore Bar, and after taking the usual oath of allegiance to the United States, its Constitution, laws and Government, he was admitted to practice as an attorney.

Woodward, one of the New York "ring" thieves, is said to be on his way home, having secured immunity by turning State's evidence. It is said his testimony will implicate a "large number of persons heretofore unsuspected" in the robberies of the ring.

William M. Tweed is not "dying of inflammation of the brain," as was reported. He is supposed to be suffering from a slight ailment, and is, therefore, installed as "assistant orderly" in the Blackwell's Island Hospital.

A correspondent of the New York Times suggests Judge Davis for Chief Justice. Better keep him where he is.

Taintor, the defaulting cashier of the Atlantic National Bank of New York, has been sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

A society of young girls in Detroit have established a day nursery for the care and feeding of children. The society is called "The Helping Hand."

A Leipzig boy of ten has written an essay on astronomy. It is but a few years since the little fellow had personal acquaintance with the Milky Way.

The famous estate at Kinderhook, the residence of ex-President Van Buren, has been purchased by James Van Alstyne and John Van Buren. (a namesake of the late Hon. John Van Buren, son of the President,) for the sum of \$32,000. The farm adjoining the mansion comprises about 225 acres.

A sentry at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, England, has afforded a remarkable instance of somnambulism by marching four miles in his sleep, carrying his knapsack and rifle and six rounds of ammunition. Fortunately he was met by a policeman and awakened to a sense of duty before he had injured himself or any one else during his slumbers.

William M. Tweed was taken to Blackwell's Island on Saturday last. In answer to the usual questions by the recording clerk, Tweed said he was 50 years of age, his occupation was "a statesman," and he was of "no religion." His family being Protestant, however; he was entered as such. After being weighed his head was shaved in the usual penitentiary style, and he was dressed in a full striped uniform, of the kind known as the "larceny jacket." He was then placed in a common cell—"No. 34." His son was with him until he was removed to the cell.

The December number of Wood's HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINE is replete with good reading—entertaining sketches, stories, poems, &c. Its table of contents embraces the following articles: "A Better Country," "Mary Hartwell," "An Englishman's Yarn," "Albert Williams, Jr.," "Our Party at Sea," "Rev. J. S. Breckinridge," "Two Enthusiasts," "H. M. Lowral," "Presence of Mind," "Rev. F. W. Holland," "Our Babies," "D. A. Gorton," "M. D. Hessedness of Miches," "Tomorrow," "Hans Donaloes," "Radolph Mentel," "Installation of Max Kroner," "author of Jessica's First Prayer," "Cul-fish and Potatoes," "Chapter II," "Eleanor Kirk," "Misery Jippou," "Chapter VII, VIII," by H. V. Osborne. In addition to these articles are several pretty poems, a charming little Cottage Design, and editorial departments embracing Our Housekeeper, Correspondence, Literary Notices, Laughing Stock, &c. The engraving for this month is entitled "Old Folks."

All the above for only one dollar per year—or with chromo Yosemite only one dollar and a half. Address, Wood's Household Magazine, Newburgh, N. Y.

Vick's FLORAL GUIDE FOR 1873.—The Guide is now published quarterly, 25 cents half for the year, four numbers, which is not half the cost. Those who afterwards send money to the amount of one dollar or more for seeds may also order twenty five cents worth extra. The price paid for the guide.

The January No. is beautiful, giving plans for making Rural Homes, designs for Dining Table Decorations, Window Gardes, etc., and containing a mass of information invaluable to the lovers of flowers. One hundred and fifty pages, on fine tinted paper, some five hundred engravings and a superb colored plate and chromo cover. The first edition of two hundred thousand just printed in English and German, and ready to send out.

JAMES VICK, Rochester, N. Y.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

DAILY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND WEEKLY.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY TIMES

IN THE
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IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK.

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The Semi-Weekly Times contains a very careful epitome of our foreign and home correspondence; an interesting selection of current literature from the best foreign and domestic magazines; a choice variety of agricultural matter and the very latest news up to the hour of going to press. Terms—\$3 per annum. Club rates—Two copies, one year, \$5; Ten copies, one year, \$25, and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year at club rates.

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The Weekly Times is undoubtedly the best paper for the farmer, for the mechanic, and for all who live in localities which are served only by weekly mails. It contains, in addition to editorial comments on current topics, an excellent condensation of the news of the week; the most important events, both home and foreign, are reviewed at length, and a large quantity of matter is given especially interesting to the farmer and mechanic. Its market reports are the fullest and most accurate in the country. Terms—\$2 per annum.

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When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one Post Office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates. The Semi-Weekly and Weekly mailed for one year to clergyman at the lowest rates. These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New York or Post Office Money orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter. Terms—cash in advance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES,
New York City.

THE SUN.

WEEKLY, SEMI-WEEKLY, AND DAILY.

THE WEEKLY SUN is too widely known to require any extended recommendation; but the reasons which have already given it fifty thousand subscribers, and which will, we hope, give it many thousands more, are briefly as follows:

It is a first-rate newspaper. All the news of the day will be found in it, condensed when unimportant, at full length when of moment, and always presented in a clear, intelligible and interesting manner.

It is a first-rate family paper, full of entertaining and instructive reading of every kind, but containing nothing that can offend the most delicate and scrupulous taste.

It is a first-rate story paper. The best tales and romances of current literature are carefully selected and legibly printed in its pages.

It is a first-rate agricultural paper. The most fresh and instructive articles on agricultural topics regularly appear in this department. It is an independent political paper, belonging to no party and wearing no collar. It fights for principle and for the election of the best men to office. It especially devotes its energies to the exposure of the great corruptions that now weaken and disgrace our country; and threatens to undermine republican institutions altogether. It has no fear of knives and asks no favors from their supporters.

It reports the fashions for the ladies and the markets for the men, especially the cattle markets, to which it pays particular attention.

Finally, it is the cheapest paper published. One dollar a year will secure it for any subscriber. It is not necessary to get up a club in order to have the Weekly Sun at this rate. Any one who sends a single dollar will get the paper for a year.

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Address "THE SUN,"
New York City.

Adjourned Sale for Taxes—Town of Hammononton.

The Tax Sale advertised for November 15th, stands adjourned until Monday, December 5th 1873, at 2 O'CLOCK, P. M., at the Clerk's Office.

GEO. F. MILLER,
Town Clerk.

Dr. McLea on "Our Girls"
The following are the resolutions by the great Cuban mass meeting in New York city, unanimously adopted:
Whereas, the war for the suppression of the traffic in slaves and the perpetration of human slavery has been going on for over five years, without any visible evidence that it will be successful; and
Whereas, this war has from the beginning been conducted by the Spanish volunteers by methods abhorrent to humanity and the usage of civilized countries;
Whereas, the Spanish volunteers have repeatedly outraged the rights and persons of American citizens, without any redress or security against future outrages being given, and
Whereas, for years past the Spanish Government has shown itself impotent to restrain, punish, or prevent the cruelties and barbarities of its agents in Cuba, or enforce its own liberal legislation;
Whereas, The eliminating horrors of the successive executions of the captives of civilized humanity, have shown a deliberate purpose on the part of the Spanish volunteers to disobey or antagonize any orders from Madrid, and a determination to insult and defy our own citizens;
Whereas, The Government of Spain has neither submitted to the assumption that she was prosecuting a war in Cuba, nor tolerated its recognition by the American Government; and
Whereas, The unprovoked and unprovoked attack on the conduct of the war and in her treatment of our Government, availing herself of all the responsibility of illegitimate warfare and claiming the immunities of lawful warfare; and
Whereas, It has become evident to all the world that Cuba is now a part of the territory of Spain, which has completely lapsed into anarchy, and is so entirely uncontrollable by Spain, that the nearest civilized power has the right, and it is in duty bound, in the ordinary course of humanity, and for the protection of its own citizens, to use forcible means to obtain from the real masters of the situation in Cuba "indemnity for the past and security for the future," provided the power in Spain be not immediately put forth and ceaselessly to redress past wrongs, and guarantee the world, and the United States especially, against their repetition; therefore, we, the undersigned, do hereby resolve, That the people of the United States look to the great soldier who now presides over our Government to take the promptest and most decisive action with the dispatch which is his duty and with the past precedents of our Government. That we adopt the language of Thomas Jefferson, in 1792, when he, as Secretary of State, wrote to the Spanish minister, "We regard as outrages committed by Great Britain, in the then Spanish territory of Florida, upon American citizens:
That we are disappointed in this appeal; and we are resolved to take a contrary order of things, our mind is made up. We shall meet it with firmness. The necessity of our position will supercede all considerations of expediency, as it has done heretofore. We will maintain our own strength without boasting of it, we respect that of others without fearing it. If we cannot otherwise prevail on the necessary conditions, our indignation will be our ally. If Spain chooses to consider our defense against savage butchery as a cause of war to her, we must meet her also in war, with regret, but without fear."

The Resolutions.
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The Conviction of Tweed.
The trial and conviction of Wm. M. Tweed, known as the "Boss" of the late Tammany Ring in New York city, occupies the attention of the papers there to no small extent. The jury went out all night, and at ten o'clock in the morning, upon entering the court room, returned a verdict of guilty upon most of the counts in the indictment. It was a bold and brave verdict, and one that the jury did not bring in a verdict of acquittal they would disagree, and the verdict was received with much applause.
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Farm, Garden and Household.
How I Made the Farm Pay.
In a communication published in your issue of October 2, I stated that I had received from the products of my twenty-five-acre farm cash enough to pay for all the expenses and have me in the enjoyment of all the fruits, flowers, vegetables, eggs, poultry, milk, cream and horses to ride and drive, and all the other luxuries of a farm that I and my family needed. I am a contributor, "Gentleman Farmer," of Somerset County, N. J., in your paper of the 23d, seemed to consider the statement imaginary, you, however, endorsed it, but suggested a fuller explanation. It will be an easy matter for me to give details, for I keep a strict account and analyze it each month at an expense of less than a workman's labor, and make a table, so that I can at once determine the cost of each item of expenditure and the income from each article sold.
The following is a statement of my expenditure and income for my farm year, commencing Nov. 18, 1872, and continued to date, and an accurate estimate for the remainder of the year:
EXPENDITURES.
Grain.....\$241.97
Potatoes..... 622.37
Soybeans..... 63.32
Tomatoes..... 21.98
Pears..... 151.75
Apples..... 21.98
Sundries..... 40.30
Total.....\$1,493.18
ACTUAL SALES.
Over 3,000 bushels of grain..... 150.00
75 bushels turnips..... 20.00
Worth..... 56.25
Soybeans..... 15.00
Pears..... 15.00
Apples..... 15.00
Sundries..... 40.30
Total.....\$1,508.75
This leaves a balance in favor of the farm of \$215.57, which is the net profit. The general statement in my communication. I have also cut all the hay needed by my stock, but as I did the same last year, the value of this crop is not included in either side of the above statement.
The sum and substance of all this is, that a city man may attend to his business in the city and live on a farm, and make any labor or his own on the farm except an intelligent oversight by way of recreation, enjoy all the luxuries and necessities it can afford for himself and family, including a better education for his children, and an expense except such as stands in the place of, and not exceeding, city rent. If there were any secret about the matter, I would disclose it, but there is none and it is my belief that any man who has a fair share of executive ability can do the same thing and even better, without imposing upon himself, himself or his family. If this is not a downright rule of the good Quakers, could obtain in all climates, such parties as the present would be impossible.
But as we cannot have the best of prevention, let us try their wisdom of care in their scheme of charity.

Lawlessness in California.
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How I Made the Farm Pay.
In a communication published in your issue of October 2, I stated that I had received from the products of my twenty-five-acre farm cash enough to pay for all the expenses and have me in the enjoyment of all the fruits, flowers, vegetables, eggs, poultry, milk, cream and horses to ride and drive, and all the other luxuries of a farm that I and my family needed. I am a contributor, "Gentleman Farmer," of Somerset County, N. J., in your paper of the 23d, seemed to consider the statement imaginary, you, however, endorsed it, but suggested a fuller explanation. It will be an easy matter for me to give details, for I keep a strict account and analyze it each month at an expense of less than a workman's labor, and make a table, so that I can at once determine the cost of each item of expenditure and the income from each article sold.
The following is a statement of my expenditure and income for my farm year, commencing Nov. 18, 1872, and continued to date, and an accurate estimate for the remainder of the year:
EXPENDITURES.
Grain.....\$241.97
Potatoes..... 622.37
Soybeans..... 63.32
Tomatoes..... 21.98
Pears..... 151.75
Apples..... 21.98
Sundries..... 40.30
Total.....\$1,493.18
ACTUAL SALES.
Over 3,000 bushels of grain..... 150.00
75 bushels turnips..... 20.00
Worth..... 56.25
Soybeans..... 15.00
Pears..... 15.00
Apples..... 15.00
Sundries..... 40.30
Total.....\$1,508.75
This leaves a balance in favor of the farm of \$215.57, which is the net profit. The general statement in my communication. I have also cut all the hay needed by my stock, but as I did the same last year, the value of this crop is not included in either side of the above statement.
The sum and substance of all this is, that a city man may attend to his business in the city and live on a farm, and make any labor or his own on the farm except an intelligent oversight by way of recreation, enjoy all the luxuries and necessities it can afford for himself and family, including a better education for his children, and an expense except such as stands in the place of, and not exceeding, city rent. If there were any secret about the matter, I would disclose it, but there is none and it is my belief that any man who has a fair share of executive ability can do the same thing and even better, without imposing upon himself, himself or his family. If this is not a downright rule of the good Quakers, could obtain in all climates, such parties as the present would be impossible.
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Relief for the Poor.
The plan adopted in Philadelphia for the relief of the poor is as follows: Each ward forms a Branch Relief Association and under the control of an elected board, the precincts of the ward are divided into "blocks" for each of which is appointed by the board a committee of two gentlemen of established character to solicit donations of money, goods, and clothing, bedding, etc., and two ladies, whose business it is to visit every house and examine strictly into cases requiring relief. All donations are sent to a central depot, and no receipts given to the contributors. No effort for relief is honored unless signed by one of the visiting committee. All transactions of the association, so far as they relate to delivery of relief, must be regarded as strictly confidential. The goods received are sent out into suitable garments and given to women out of employment to make up at fair wages, afterward they are carried away, or sold at the price of the material. Commenting on the above an exchange says: "We Americans are as generous a people as any other, but we ought to take a lesson of the Germans, who thoroughly understand the workings of beneficial societies, and the Quakers and Jews, among whom, so comprehensive is their charity, that no man's paper is never found.
A practitioner of the Friends recommends itself strongly just now. At every Quaker Meeting each member is required to state whether his assets will more than cover his liabilities. If not, he is excluded from membership until he has shown himself by paying his debts, according to their notions an honest man again. If this honest, downright rule of the good Quakers could obtain in all climates, such parties as the present would be impossible.
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Dr. McLea on "Our Girls"
The following are the resolutions by the great Cuban mass meeting in New York city, unanimously adopted:
Whereas, the war for the suppression of the traffic in slaves and the perpetration of human slavery has been going on for over five years, without any visible evidence that it will be successful; and
Whereas, this war has from the beginning been conducted by the Spanish volunteers by methods abhorrent to humanity and the usage of civilized countries;
Whereas, the Spanish volunteers have repeatedly outraged the rights and persons of American citizens, without any redress or security against future outrages being given, and
Whereas, for years past the Spanish Government has shown itself impotent to restrain, punish, or prevent the cruelties and barbarities of its agents in Cuba, or enforce its own liberal legislation;
Whereas, The eliminating horrors of the successive executions of the captives of civilized humanity, have shown a deliberate purpose on the part of the Spanish volunteers to disobey or antagonize any orders from Madrid, and a determination to insult and defy our own citizens;
Whereas, The Government of Spain has neither submitted to the assumption that she was prosecuting a war in Cuba, nor tolerated its recognition by the American Government; and
Whereas, The unprovoked and unprovoked attack on the conduct of the war and in her treatment of our Government, availing herself of all the responsibility of illegitimate warfare and claiming the immunities of lawful warfare; and
Whereas, It has become evident to all the world that Cuba is now a part of the territory of Spain, which has completely lapsed into anarchy, and is so entirely uncontrollable by Spain, that the nearest civilized power has the right, and it is in duty bound, in the ordinary course of humanity, and for the protection of its own citizens, to use forcible means to obtain from the real masters of the situation in Cuba "indemnity for the past and security for the future," provided the power in Spain be not immediately put forth and ceaselessly to redress past wrongs, and guarantee the world, and the United States especially, against their repetition; therefore, we, the undersigned, do hereby resolve, That the people of the United States look to the great soldier who now presides over our Government to take the promptest and most decisive action with the dispatch which is his duty and with the past precedents of our Government. That we adopt the language of Thomas Jefferson, in 1792, when he, as Secretary of State, wrote to the Spanish minister, "We regard as outrages committed by Great Britain, in the then Spanish territory of Florida, upon American citizens:
That we are disappointed in this appeal; and we are resolved to take a contrary order of things, our mind is made up. We shall meet it with firmness. The necessity of our position will supercede all considerations of expediency, as it has done heretofore. We will maintain our own strength without boasting of it, we respect that of others without fearing it. If we cannot otherwise prevail on the necessary conditions, our indignation will be our ally. If Spain chooses to consider our defense against savage butchery as a cause of war to her, we must meet her also in war, with regret, but without fear."

The Resolutions.
The following are the resolutions by the great Cuban mass meeting in New York city, unanimously adopted:
Whereas, the war for the suppression of the traffic in slaves and the perpetration of human slavery has been going on for over five years, without any visible evidence that it will be successful; and
Whereas, this war has from the beginning been conducted by the Spanish volunteers by methods abhorrent to humanity and the usage of civilized countries;
Whereas, the Spanish volunteers have repeatedly outraged the rights and persons of American citizens, without any redress or security against future outrages being given, and
Whereas, for years past the Spanish Government has shown itself impotent to restrain, punish, or prevent the cruelties and barbarities of its agents in Cuba, or enforce its own liberal legislation;
Whereas, The eliminating horrors of the successive executions of the captives of civilized humanity, have shown a deliberate purpose on the part of the Spanish volunteers to disobey or antagonize any orders from Madrid, and a determination to insult and defy our own citizens;
Whereas, The Government of Spain has neither submitted to the assumption that she was prosecuting a war in Cuba, nor tolerated its recognition by the American Government; and
Whereas, The unprovoked and unprovoked attack on the conduct of the war and in her treatment of our Government, availing herself of all the responsibility of illegitimate warfare and claiming the immunities of lawful warfare; and
Whereas, It has become evident to all the world that Cuba is now a part of the territory of Spain, which has completely lapsed into anarchy, and is so entirely uncontrollable by Spain, that the nearest civilized power has the right, and it is in duty bound, in the ordinary course of humanity, and for the protection of its own citizens, to use forcible means to obtain from the real masters of the situation in Cuba "indemnity for the past and security for the future," provided the power in Spain be not immediately put forth and ceaselessly to redress past wrongs, and guarantee the world, and the United States especially, against their repetition; therefore, we, the undersigned, do hereby resolve, That the people of the United States look to the great soldier who now presides over our Government to take the promptest and most decisive action with the dispatch which is his duty and with the past precedents of our Government. That we adopt the language of Thomas Jefferson, in 1792, when he, as Secretary of State, wrote to the Spanish minister, "We regard as outrages committed by Great Britain, in the then Spanish territory of Florida, upon American citizens:
That we are disappointed in this appeal; and we are resolved to take a contrary order of things, our mind is made up. We shall meet it with firmness. The necessity of our position will supercede all considerations of expediency, as it has done heretofore. We will maintain our own strength without boasting of it, we respect that of others without fearing it. If we cannot otherwise prevail on the necessary conditions, our indignation will be our ally. If Spain chooses to consider our defense against savage butchery as a cause of war to her, we must meet her also in war, with regret, but without fear."

The Conviction of Tweed.
The trial and conviction of Wm. M. Tweed, known as the "Boss" of the late Tammany Ring in New York city, occupies the attention of the papers there to no small extent. The jury went out all night, and at ten o'clock in the morning, upon entering the court room, returned a verdict of guilty upon most of the counts in the indictment. It was a bold and brave verdict, and one that the jury did not bring in a verdict of acquittal they would disagree, and the verdict was received with much applause.
Whereas, the Spanish volunteers have repeatedly outraged the rights and persons of American citizens, without any redress or security against future outrages being given, and
Whereas, for years past the Spanish Government has shown itself impotent to restrain, punish, or prevent the cruelties and barbarities of its agents in Cuba, or enforce its own liberal legislation;
Whereas, The eliminating horrors of the successive executions of the captives of civilized humanity, have shown a deliberate purpose on the part of the Spanish volunteers to disobey or antagonize any orders from Madrid, and a determination to insult and defy our own citizens;
Whereas, The Government of Spain has neither submitted to the assumption that she was prosecuting a war in Cuba, nor tolerated its recognition by the American Government; and
Whereas, The unprovoked and unprovoked attack on the conduct of the war and in her treatment of our Government, availing herself of all the responsibility of illegitimate warfare and claiming the immunities of lawful warfare; and
Whereas, It has become evident to all the world that Cuba is

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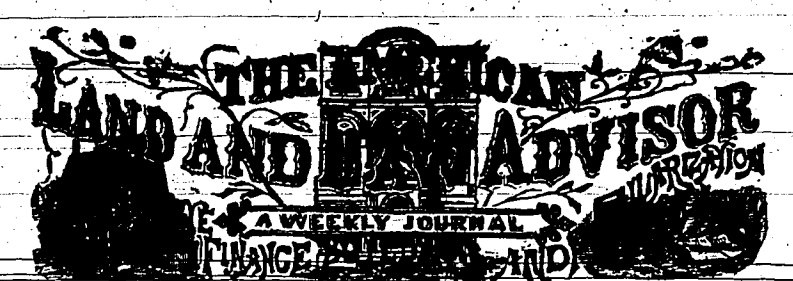
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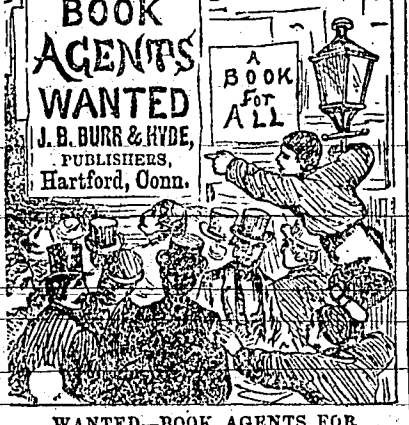
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