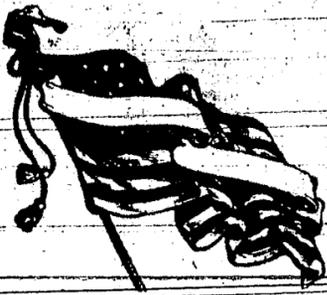


# South-Jersey



# Republican

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Hammonton, N. J., Saturday, February 1, 1879

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### In Memoriam. Prof. John B. Biddle M. D.

I come with tearful eyes, and bowed head—  
With heart that throbs beneath its heavy grief,  
To place this immortal olive leaf,  
Upon the tomb of him, my Teacher, dead!  
No muffled drum, no warrior's requiem,  
Or the loud grief that greets a statesman's death  
Is heard. Only the sad bells toll for him  
Who lieth there. Only the sobbing breath,  
And trembling lips upon the white brow prest,  
Tells of the love for him, who lies at rest—  
The love for him, whose ways were ways of Peace.  
He needs no marble urn, or sculptured tomb.  
His deeds of love will live through coming time  
In grateful hearts, a monument sublime,  
Around which, flowers of memory will bloom.  
Oh Master, Teacher, Friend, I mourn for thee!  
Sadly I turn to thine accustomed place,  
Only to miss thy kind, and friendly face,  
That I was wont in other days to see—  
The face I'll see no more till Death's release.

JAMES NORTH.

Hammonton, Atlantic Co., N. J.

### Our New York Letter.

New York, Jan. 29, 1879.

If Morley, like Major Dagstock, is "tough, sir, tough!" he is not so tough as to be inassailable to the kindly words which greeted his return to the realm where quill, scissors and paste-pot are weapons mightier than the sword of Achilles or the artillery of Napoleon. For all of which, kind friends, accept the profoundest acknowledgments of "yours truly."

A GOLD MINE IN NEW YORK CITY.  
Gotham has vindicated her claim to have a little of everything by having a very respectable gold mine. In 1877, the Appleton building, on Bond street, was burned, and gold and silver ware worth a million was melted and buried in the rubbish. The insurance companies worked over the ruins and took out all the larger masses of metal. Then the owners of the property got out a neat sum by a thorough washing, and left the remnant for the street Arabs. The urghins met with such success that last Spring two Western miners made a liberal bid for the privilege of working over the refuse scientifically. Crowds of curious people watched the operation day by day; and now, when the miners have finished their work, they pronounce it one of the richest "finds" they ever worked. The average yield approximated \$1,000 a day; one day they took \$1,700, and the whole transaction yielded them a profit of over \$20,000 above expenses and cost of their privilege.

A FAMILIAR DOCTOR'S FEE.  
New York physicians, practicing in very wealthy families, render no bills, but their patients make it a matter of pride to pay handsomely for the doctor's permission to cheat the undertaker, fixing the amount themselves. Very recently the wife of a well-known ex judge had an operation performed to remove a tumor, which was unsuccessful. Her intimate friend, a millionaire's widow, prevailed upon her to try her own physician, a young doctor, and very skillful as a surgeon. The fair patient consented and the operation was successfully performed, greatly to the delight of a large circle of friends. The doctor sent no bill, but wisely waited her complete recovery, when, in token of her appreciation of his skill, she sent a note of profound thanks, covering her check for \$6,000. Doctors need not get excited; cases like this are never contagious!

But I promised to tell you, in this letter, how two items of farm produce are looming up till it takes no prophet to predict a vast profitable industry in each. If you will look among the statistics you will see the strange spectacle of "cows" producing "king cotton."

Laugh if you will, but the Cow produces rampart where King Cotton held stately court twenty short years ago! *Roi et mort—Vive le Roi!* Incredible as it seems, the Cow produces more wealth to-day than Cotton does. Our cheese and butter last year sold for \$350,000,000. Think of it! Even our fabulous wheat crop does not equal that; only one American crop exceeds that value, and that is corn. The Cow, too, makes a worthier King than Cotton did. She keeps out of politics, drinks no whiskey, and never chases a "nigger" unless he shows her a red shirt.

CHIESSER.  
Few people dream to what proportion our cheese trade has grown in a few years. Twenty-eight years ago 12 million pounds were sent abroad and found an unwilling market. During eleven months of 1878, this city alone exported 180 million pounds, and the home consumption takes about 300 millions more. Yet the outlook is not at all satisfactory in this field. A London merchant issues a circular quoting prices for finest English Cheddar cheese at 17 to 19 cents, and finest American cheese at 11 to 12 cents per pound. A moment's calculation from these figures shows that on our exported cheese alone we realize 6 1/2 million dollars less than though our best cheese were confessedly equal to the best English article. The cause is certainly not in our pasturage; no land under heaven grows finer grass. Nor is it probably in the method of making, for the best Cheddar processes are now generally used in our larger manufactories. It is complained of the American cheese, that it does not keep; that it grows strong and rank, and that some chem-

ical change takes place in it, which makes it compare very unfavorably with that of English make, after two or three months. May not this in great measure be due to the salt? In England the greatest care is given to this item. Dr. Voelcker, the eminent English agricultural chemist, said in a recent paper, "the salt used in dairies should be of the finest description," and to show how important the purity of salt is esteemed, the English government has recently granted a patent to one of the Cheshire salt manufacturers, Messrs. Thos. Higgin & Co., for improvements in salt making. This particular salt is now finding its way to this country, where it is to be hoped that it will soon be as extensively used as in Europe.

New York, Wisconsin, Pennsylvania and Ohio are the leading cheese States, while Iowa, Minnesota, Michigan, and some of the Eastern States, make considerable amounts. The rest of the country buys more cheese than it produces. The entire South is supplied from this city. Is not this growing industry worth stimulating throughout the country? Nature has given us rare resources in farming and grazing lands, and we may, if we will, build up a giant trade in this and other staple farm products which the limited resources of the Old World can never successfully dispute with us.

Striking as are the above-named differences in prices of English and American cheese, they are none the less so, as regards

ARTICLES.

No fact strikes the investigator of this subject more forcibly than that so very small a portion of the butter made in this country is exported (25 millions out of 1,500 million pounds) and that this is principally of the lower grades, which are consumed by the laboring classes. In fact, when butter gets so poor that it can find no market here, it is sent abroad as the only outlet for it; but in fine qualities, we are only laughed at by the epicures on the other side of the water.

While this may, in some measure, be accounted for by the delicate nature of the article, and the difficulty which unquestionably exists of retaining the fresh, rosy delightful flavor which charms the palate of the gourmet, it is undeniably true, that the keeping qualities of our butter are as defective as are those of cheese.

Whether the same reason will apply or not, I must leave to the reader to decide. But when it costs only about a hundredth part of a cent per lb. more to use the best, than it does to use the poorest salt, in the manufacture of cheese and butter, it would seem as if our shrewd dairymen would not think very long over it.

One thing is certain, if the item of salt can have any possible influence in improving the quality of American dairy products, so that they will approximate in price the best of their kind made in other countries, American dairymen should not hesitate to use the best.

America boasts the longest rivers, the biggest lakes, the highest falls, the screamiest eagle and the biggest and best of everything—and isn't it funny that her greatest wealth should, after all, be squeezed through a dairy-maid's fingers? This is a funny world, any how.

MORLEY.

### Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 27, 1879.

From the tone of discussion during the past week, it seems evident that a majority of the House are about prepared to vote for a square reversal of our foreign commercial policy, but the Bourbons of the Senate seem disposed to throw themselves back on a party dogma to justify the opposition they are making to any change from the old ruts in which we have been revolving since the beginning of the war. It shows the pitiable straits to which they have been reduced by the trade statistics of that period, and by the steady decadence of our shipping interests which has reduced us from one of the first, to one of the most insignificant among the maritime nations of the world in less than two decades. One of the most telling speeches since the discussion began was that of Mr. Blaine, advocating an immediate abandonment of a policy that has annihilated our merchant marine. His criticism on our practice of spending millions annually on a naval establishment for which we have no use, was especially effective. The cautious manner of his opponents, striving to give the appearance of answering him while only intent on evading his points, is pretty good evidence that they regard them as unanswerable. Certainly any one can see without Senatorial aid, that we have next to no shipping, save that engaged in coastwise trade, to require protection, and that as certainly requires very little naval supervision. It only requires a glance at the enormous aggregate voted to our navy since the war to verify the correctness of all he has alleged in that direction; and many who have made the matter a special study, agree with him substantially that if only a small part of that vast aggregate had been judiciously applied to maintaining a few steamship lines to South America and other countries, markets for every surplus product of our farms and manufactories would long ago have been established, which would in turn have reacted to restore our old time supremacy on the seas. The matter of the transportation of our exports and imports has such a vital

bearing that it cannot be winked out of sight. It is constantly obtruding itself in any and every plan for a revival of our ante-war prosperity. The present extremity of our European competitors would seem to be our opportunity to wrest from them the carrying trade of the world, if we are not so bull-headed as to refuse to see the exceptional changes offered us in the existing situation. Mr. Blaine seemed to have demonstrated that we are hearing that tide in national affairs that leads on to fortune if taken at the flood; and that we shall always have to bewail the asinine stupidity that led us to withhold our hand, if we allow the opportunity to go by without profiting by its proximity.

The grandmotherly old Bourbons who charge themselves with preserving peace in the family—among them Thurman—have to some extent recovered from the hysterical turn that Bragg gave them by his iniquitous conduct last week, though still nervous over the situation. With the aid of Randall who made ducks and drakes of rules, precedents, the regular order, etc., in order to hold back the infuriated Confederate brother who longed to strangle Bragg for his temerity, the warring factions have so far been kept from a second encounter. Bragg, though elected to represent a Wisconsin Democratic District, has never worn the Confederate shakies with humility; and when they have full possession of both Houses and come to push the avalanche of rebel claims awaiting that time, it looks as though Northern Democracy might contribute enough Braggs with the Republicans to seriously interfere with the cut and dried programme. The chances for a fatal family rupture may be quoted as from good to fair and still growing.

The Committee on transfer of the care of the Indians to the War Department fails to recommend such an innovation. It consisted of eight members—three Senators and five Representatives—and it is understood they were a tie, Republicans voting against the proposition. There is hardly a crime known to the Statutes that the report of those favoring the transfer (Democrats) do not charge to the existing management of the Indians under the Interior Department. It is also denied that the Indians have made any marked progress towards civilization. The Republican or dissenting report has not yet been made.

Mr. Finley, Chairman of the Committee which investigated the Government Printing Office and who recommended its abolition, is accused of conduct in the matter that will reflect anything but credit on the constituency that sent him here if it prove true. It is alleged that the expert on whose testimony he based the report which he in vain tried to get his Committee to adopt, deliberately ignored all facts standing in the way of an adverse report against the establishment.

Prof. Gangee's method of freezing out yellow fever, is booming. He seems to have secured the endorsement of all the scientific Government officials, and now Mrs. Thompson, the well known philanthropist, is heartily co-operating to secure its adoption. MAXWELL.

### Extracts from our European Letter.

LONDON, ENGLAND, Jan. 14, 1879.

There is great agitation just now in the various workshops and manufactories of the country on the subject of wages. The depression that has overtaken every branch of trade and all classes of laboring industry, has forced upon employers the necessity of reviewing their position. Long continued, and without any prospect of early revival, their perplexities have been seriously complicated by the suicidal conduct of their men. Union in every trade, strikes in all the centres of population, confederations of the different branches of the order of labor, shelling each other in common warfare against the freedom of action of employers, have been met by concession in place of firm resistance. The Legislature and Government have, by Factory Acts, restrictions in the hours, the sex, and age of laborers, the entire removal of combination laws, and introduction of the principle of the liability of masters for injuries sustained by their men, aggravated difficulties already sufficiently formidable. In the absence of all protection from without, it has become apparent that "captains of industry," if they would recover their position, must assert their own rights, and stand by one another, not merely as a trade, but as a class. The adverse conditions which have overtaken so many commercial and manufacturing establishments have been assigned to various causes—a civil war in America, which sacrificed the lives of two millions of souls, wasted a thousand millions of money and ruining the South, coupled with an expenditure of twelve hundred millions on nearly 80,000 miles of railway, of which a large portion is in the hands of receivers, are said sufficiently to account for the serious predicament of the chief customer of England and her largest debtor. The Franco-German war, which dissipated in the business of mutual destruction the money and men that might have largely helped her custom by their employment and industry, may also count for not a little in the reckoning.

The iron trade has felt the full effect of the prevailing depression. A general movement throughout the country has been initiated for

the reduction of wages, and a very prevalent demand has transpired for a resumption of those working hours which were wrested from masters by the nine hours movement. The time which philanthropy hoped would be employed in mental improvement and wholesome rest has too often been perverted to hurtful uses; and London employers especially have seen their trade drawn away to other localities, where the cost of production was less and the efficiency of labor greater. It has been received by a large majority of the members of the Iron Traders Employers' Association, supported by a general agreement among other employers, to give notice in their workshops that the hours of labor shall be increased to the number prevailing before the adoption of the nine hours' limit. ALPHA.

### Forest Trees.

A writer who has been making a study of forest trees, their rapid destruction in this country, and their effect on climate and health, says that since 1835 the forest area of the western hemisphere has decreased at the yearly average rate of 7, 600,000 acres, or about 11,000 square miles, and that this rate in the United States alone has advanced from 1600 square miles in 1835 to 7000 in 1855, and 8400 in 1876, while the last two years have scarcely been less exhaustive. Statistics for eighty years previous to 1835 show that we have been wasting the supply of moisture to American soil at the average rate of seven per cent. for each quarter of a century during the last 125 years, and that we are now approaching the limit beyond which any further decrease will materially influence the climate of the entire continent. Many Eastern regions, such as Afghanistan, Persia, India and Asia Minor, once possessed of a fine climate and abundant harvests, are now often scourged by pestilence and famine; and it is altogether probable that their misfortunes began with the disappearance of their native forests. It is quite likely that we shall suffer in climate, fertility and health before a great while if we continue to destroy our trees as recklessly as we have done, and if behooves us to be warned in time. What has happened elsewhere may certainly happen here. Indeed, there is great danger of it, for we know by experience that fertile lands have become sterile by loss of trees, and that sterile lands have in turn become fertile by systematic planting. A certain proportion of well-wooded as well as of arable and pasture land is essential to our material prosperity, and this proportion can never be kept up unless regular tree-planting be adopted as a set-off to the excessive destruction incessantly going on. For 150 years we have been felling the forest; for the next 150 we should try to restore what we have taken away.

### OUR BOOK TABLE.

We have received the first number of the National Tribune, published in Washington, D. C. It is a Journal for soldiers and pensioners, and is of especial interest to them, and only 50 cents a year.

Democrat Monthly is at the head of all the Fashion Magazines. The February number is unusually brilliant. It has beautiful illustrations, and the reading, aside from the fashion department, is useful and instructive. This periodical is a great favorite with the ladies.

The American Agriculturist for February, is full of good things. Every number contains a great number of illustrations of useful articles, of great interest to farmers and others. It fills a great want, and is only \$1.50 a year. Try it.

Will L. Thompson's songs have recently become so popular that a music firm in Boston has been compelled to order fifteen thousand copies of the following pieces to supply the demand:

- "Gathering Shells from the Sea Shore."
  - "Drifting with the Tide."
  - "The Poor Old Tramp."
  - "The American Song and Chorus."
- Each piece will mail them to your address on receipt of price, 40 cents each. Published by W. L. THOMPSON & CO., East Liverpool, Ohio.

The singular title of a new book, "As it May Happen," from the popular publishers, Fortes & Coates, 323 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, is no more singular than the character of the contents. The reader is introduced to the book in these four words from Shakespeare,

"Every man is odd," and the characters are the pen pictures of odd people, whom the writer gives as a reflex of his idea of human nature. It is, as it purports to be, a story of American life and character. It is full of interest from the beginning to the end, and the reader is unwilling to lay down the book until finished, and then thirsts for more. The characters are many, accurately and vividly drawn. Lovers of fictitious reading will revel in the plot and style in which the story is written. Social evils receive hard blows, but they are given where they belong. Though there is much good logic, it is somewhat sensational, more so than we like, yet without this feature, it would not meet the want of the lovers of fiction. The *non de plume* of the writer is in accord with the story in its oddity, "Trebler." Proceed and read it, and we believe you will justify us in our recommendation.

### TEMPERANCE.

#### Tobacco and Brain.

It would seem entirely reasonable to suppose, from the nature of tobacco and the susceptibilities of the brain, that the narcotic weed would injuriously affect the latter. That important and anti-sensitive mass of delicately organized substance we call the brain is the instrument of thought and the seat and center of the wonderful sensory powers. Experience proves that tobacco does injure the brain and cripple the power to think clearly or remember accurately.

A health journal quotes an instance, and the point is worth reproducing here. An eminent French savant had for many years been a snuff taker. He was conscious that the habit injured him. He quit repeatedly but always began again. His daily allowance became large, and he noticed a rapid decay of memory. He had learned some fifteen hundred root words in each of several languages, but found them gradually dropping out of his mind so as to necessitate frequent recurrence to dictionaries. At last he summoned resolution to break finally with the use of tobacco in any form, and after six years of abstinence, writes as follows:—"It was for the commencement of a variable resurrection of health, mind and memory; our ideas have become more lucid, our imagination more vivid, our work easier, our pen quicker, and we have seen gradually return that army of words which had run away. Our memory, in a word, has recovered all its riches, all its sensibility."

Other witnesses can testify against tobacco as an injurer of the brain, and nerve and digestive powers. Those who wish to think clearly, and keep the mental faculties in finest tone and temper, should resolutely put away tobacco. Those who wish to escape nervous irritability and gloomy depression of spirits should quit tobacco at once, and for good. A narcotic brain is a brain that is lamed in its effectiveness. There may seem to be a sort of quieting power and nerve soothing influence in tobacco that may appear favorable to a dreamy contemplation. This might lead some to imagine that they can think better when they have a cigar, or "quid" or pinch of snuff. But hard, clear thinking, regular and protracted brain work, must be done by a head not drenched by tobacco juice, or befogged with tobacco smoke. The narcotic stimulant is a mocking deceiver. Those who are fooled thereby are not wise. The prudent ones will quit it, the simple will pass on and be punished by such recompense as meet. Tobacco may not only injure a man's own brain, but may damnably affect the brains of his children. Broken physical laws have their appropriate penalties.—*Western Christian Advocate.*

### AMERICANISMS.

A slice of Limburger cheese works on the upper lip is pronounced a sure cure for a hooked nose.—*London Globe.*

"This razor of mine is as dull as a hoe," he said crossly, and he growled all the more when he found his wife had been hoeing her corn with it.

"How is a married woman best addressed?" We don't know much about such affairs, but it would seem safest to address her when her husband is away from home.—*Kingston Freeman.*

The other day the Professor of German asked an unregenerate Junior what the gender of a certain noun was. The Junior quickly replied: "I think it is neuter, sir; at any rate it is newer than me."—*Springfield Republican.*

A musician, George Sharp, had his name on his door thus: "G. Sharp." A wag of a painter, who new something of music, early one morning made the following addition: "Is A Flat."—*Boston Globe.*

Heretofore the Blue Grass region has been chiefly noted for its horses, but now a "Kentucky paper claims that a woman in Graves County of that State has given birth to five children in thirteen months. The husband is 'as well as could be expected.'"—*Boston Post.*

Every now and again the Potter Committee stumbles on to something or other it would a little rather not find; reminding one of the two Irishmen going across lots in the night-time. One of them suddenly sank to his ankles in a treacherous well-hole. Says Patrick, "Ooh, Bhamie, an' I meant to a towld yee o' that howl." "Se alay I Pat," says Jamie from the hole, "I found it widout yee telling."—*San ten Transcript.*

NEWS SUMMARY

Eastern and Middle States

Frank Lefort and a companion both fatally... killed by a railway accident at Donah...

Western and Southern States

John Holton, engineer, and Michael Burke, blacksmith, were fatally injured by an explosion of dynamite in the Gas-water Power Works...

Foreign News

There will be a general election in France... the 17th of the month...

Domestic News

General Grant, accompanied by Mrs. Grant, returned to the city...

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FOR THE FAIR SEX

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TIMELY TOPICS

Herman School, with one assistant, has taken \$18,000 from his mine, near Silver City, Nevada, in five months.

Lebanon are used on the Hudson at Newburgh, to transport passengers across the river and they send along at the rate of sixty miles an hour.

Quoting, a murderer in prison at Inopopolis, being visited in his solitary cell by a woman, caught his visitor and amused himself by torturing it to death.

A caller on Senator Burnside of Rhode Island, recently found him writing a speech on the army bill, using the words of a hot tea and a music box, which he now had then wound up.

The proportion of soldiers who can read and write in several armies of Europe is as follows: Germany, 965 in 1,000; Sweden, 930; England, 860; Holland, 760; Belgium, 700; France, 635; Portugal, 560; Austria, 460; Italy, 450; Russia, 115; Turkey, 75.

Scott's Poetry in Western Prose. The train had withdrawn from the castle. Marzion lingered behind to bid adieu to Douglas.

Quite a flourish has been caused among the owners of St. Louis, by the opinion of the Missouri supreme court that the whole 700 of them are as clearly liable to taxation as merchants, hucksters or mechanics, and they shall in consequence pay the twenty-five dollars fine.

The case of Benjamin Scull and others against the United States, in which a colossal claim was set up under a Spanish grant to 11,000 square miles of land embracing twenty-four counties in the States of Missouri and Arkansas, has been decided by the United States supreme court adversely to the claimants.

An Iowa paper reports that William H. Jones, of Lincoln township, Ill., performed the feat of husking 123 bushels and sixty-five pounds of corn in a single hour and a quarter.

The perfume manufacturers in the department of the Maritime Alps consume annually 6,000 hundredweight of roses, and the neighborhood of Grasse and Cannes is established with rose farms. On one bush of roses are planted a single bush yielding for twelve years, and in good cultivation will net an average profit of twenty-four per cent. per year.

It will sound a bit funny when the forty-nine Dakotas take their seats in the formal opening of the United States Soldiers' and Sailors' Home in Bath, N. Y.

Three police students took the train at Princeton, N. J., to the city of New York, and their relatives in Washington, D. C. A strong wind was blowing, and as the young man attempted to pass from the train to the platform, he was blown from the train and fell into the water.

John O'Sullivan, an East Newark alderman, was found guilty at Jersey City, N. J., of being a common bawler and a drunkard, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for one year.

The presidential nominations of General Grant for the office of senator from the State of New York, respectively, have been rejected by the Senate committee on nominations.

Representative Oliver of Iowa has introduced a bill in the House to reform the Germanian law of the State of Iowa, and to provide for the better government of the same.

The congressional joint committee of inquiry into the expediency of transferring the arsenal at Springfield, Mass., to the War Department, has reported in favor of the transfer.

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A pompous attorney, while trying a cause, was asking a witness to testify for him. The witness, who crossed his legs and looked at the attorney with a scornful expression, provoked him until he appealed to the judge.

"A little satisfaction while trying this case," "You know," responded the little man, "I'm paying as little as any one can."

"The judge, with a frown, looked solemnly down on the equitable, and said, from the bench where he sat, 'We want nothing but justice, and little of that.'"

Said young Romeo Dante to Miss Claribel O'Neil, on the equitable, and said, from the bench where he sat, 'We want nothing but justice, and little of that.'"

With a wistful sigh, "Oh, I cannot tell why, but somehow, I feel like a fool here to-night." Said Miss Claribel O'Neil to Romeo Dante, with a wistful smile that she could not conceal: "Yes, your face would betray I am sure, what you say."

"Oh, husband!" said Mrs. Ophelia Hoffman, as she gazed at her willful and passionate son, "Where that boy got his temper, I never could see. I'm certain he never could take it from me."

"No, dear wife, your assertion is true. I never have missed any temper from you." — Chicago Tribune.

THE STORY OF TWO SINGERS.

An Italian vessel had reached the shores of America. The passengers had been taken to their hotels or their friends' homes in carriages. The poor folk, who still had some certain destination and some one to care for, had been taken to their hotels or their friends' homes in carriages.

He had a little poetry in his breast, as most Italians have, though he was but a poor singer. He had a little poetry in his breast, as most Italians have, though he was but a poor singer.

Every day when he went out with his monkey and his organ, he took the child with him. She held the plate, and he sang to her. Every day when he went out with his monkey and his organ, he took the child with him.

After awhile, he taught her to sing some little songs. Italian children can always sing, and it was no less to him to have a child who sang to him. After awhile, he taught her to sing some little songs.

The child brought him luck. One day a man heard her sing, and offered to teach her to sing better. Her voice was full and rich. The child brought him luck. One day a man heard her sing.

She was beautiful and attractive. As she grew up the old man began to see that she was a girl. She was beautiful and attractive. As she grew up the old man began to see that she was a girl.

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He had a little poetry in his breast, as most Italians have, though he was but a poor singer. He had a little poetry in his breast, as most Italians have, though he was but a poor singer.

Every day when he went out with his monkey and his organ, he took the child with him. She held the plate, and he sang to her. Every day when he went out with his monkey and his organ, he took the child with him.

After awhile, he taught her to sing some little songs. Italian children can always sing, and it was no less to him to have a child who sang to him. After awhile, he taught her to sing some little songs.

The child brought him luck. One day a man heard her sing, and offered to teach her to sing better. Her voice was full and rich. The child brought him luck. One day a man heard her sing.

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ITEMS OF INTEREST

The national game—Turkey. Storm signals—Umbrellas. An unpleasant boy—A plumber's bill. A useful boy—A congressman's "Frank".

The Chinese use orange flowers to scent their tea. The iron of the law is shown when a blacksmith is sentenced for forgery. In six years in Italy there have been 10,982 homicides and 14,568 arrests therefor.

The residents of New York city contributed during the last fiscal year, to benevolent institutions in private gifts, over \$2,000,000.

A Milwaukee astronomer says the earth is top-sided. This is doubtless because of the unusual size and weight of the Milwaukee men.

A bankrupt was condoned with the other day for his embarrassment. "Oh, I'm not embarrassed at all," said he; "it's my creditors that are embarrassed."

Corner loafers the New Orleans Picayune proposes to utilize by labeling them with the names of the streets they inhabit, for the convenience of the police.

At Chinese military posts the sentinels call out: "Twelve o'clock, and I cannot worry to kiss the ground, my captain walks out here." The captain stoops quickly, then bows and returns to his post.

The clerk of the circuit court of Campbell county, Ky., deposited \$7,000 recently in a Chase bank, which failed a few days later.

When a woman combs her hair into two ropes, holds one in her mouth until the winds the other upon her back comb, and then finds that she has lost her last hair pin, she feels that the sex needs a new kind of comb.

When Johnny was questioned as to why his engagement with Miss H. had been broken off, he rolled his eyes, looked very much pained, and growled, "Oh, she turned out a deceiver."

There is a remarkable Jewish synagogue in the ancient city of Prague, with walls so thick with dirt as to be absolutely black. A local tradition says that some of the walls are made of Jehovah's inscribed, and it is believed that if the walls are cleaned the name will be effaced.

A beggar knocked at the door and respectfully asked if the family opened it. "Young man," said the latter, "I came here twenty years ago with two shillings, and washed dishes for living, and now look at me. And he, through his chest out and bowed, "Sir," replied the beggar, "can you direct me to anybody who has a lot of omelets to clean?"

Get up and then save your bodily heat if you wish to keep warm. Don't burn the fire, nor bundle up like an Equinox. Unless you are invalids you should be in the open air, and in preference, the way to do it, and to save us from taking severe colds when we are obliged to go out for any distance is to exercise moderately in the rooms which are not heated.

For the children a jolly romp in the barn will kindle a glow which shall send them to school with great discomfort. —Golden Rule.

THE GROWERS' MURDER.

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GAMES.

Amusements for the Winter Evening. THE MANDARIN. The leader of the game says to the right-hand neighbor: "My ship has come from the East. The other says: "What has it brought?" The first replies: "A fan; and with her right hand makes gestures as though fanning herself. All the other players do the same. The second player then says to the third: "My ship has come from China, and in answer to the question 'What has it brought?' replies: "Two fans," fanning herself with both hands, her gestures being imitated by all her companions.

Each player in turn makes a metaphor, that is to say, chooses what animal or thing he or she would wish to be. For instance, a lady says: "I would like to be a mirror." The leader of the game then goes to the company, saying: "If this lady was a mirror what would you do with it, and where would you place it?" A person might reply: "I would allow it to reflect no image but my own; I should think it as pure as the snow on the mountain, and it should place it—where it would always be in my sight."

One player takes the part of the buyer and stands on the left of the others, forming themselves into a line, standing one behind the other, the one at the head of the column calling herself "the baker," the second "the oven," and the last one in the row "the little loaf." The baker, as she shall see, does not long retain her domination. When the little loaf, who is the most popular, asks for a "little loaf," the baker replies: "It is behind the oven." The buyer turns to the right and goes after the repairs. The first baker and the player at the end of the line, leaves her place, runs to the left, crying: "Who runs I who runs!" and endeavors to knock her out of the baker, whose name and office she assumes. If the baker is able to catch her, she obtains her object she pays a forfeit and becomes buyer, the former one taking the place of the baker and the game going on as before. It should be played quickly, the questions and answers following each other without a moment's hesitation.

The Hangmen's Record. In the United States during the past year ninety-six murderers (all men) were hanged—an increase of thirteen over the record for the previous year. The largest number in any one month was in March; twenty-five executions having taken place. Seventy per cent. of the hangings were in the Southern States, and nearly two-thirds of the victims were colored. In Texas there were ten; Louisiana, nine; Alabama, eight; South Carolina, eight; North Carolina, eight; Pennsylvania, six; Missouri, five; Georgia, five; Tennessee, four; Arkansas, four; California, four; New York, three; Kentucky, Virginia, Montana, Delaware, Ohio, Mississippi and Maryland, each two; Massachusetts, Arizona, Florida, New Hampshire, Indiana and Nevada, each one. —New York Herald.

What Shortens Life. From a review in the Scientific American of certain statistics furnished by one Dr. Parr, of England, it appears that highly-learned gentlemen lay down the prophecies of the nearest people to each other, the shorter their lives are. According to the doctor's theory if we live 100 feet apart, we shall live to the average of fifty years, 200 feet apart forty years, sixty feet apart thirty years, twenty feet apart twenty years, and by continuing to draw nearer to each other, we shall necessarily reduce the average of our existence to twenty, fifteen, and ten years, and finally annihilate our existence. The doctor draws from the densest and most unwholesome districts of England, the continent, and America to support the proposition that the average population shortens human existence.

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DISASTERS DURING 1878.

An Appalling Record of Loss of Life and Property. The record of the disasters of 1878 is an appalling one. On September 3, the iron screw boiler of the West Coast steamer in the slightly tilted excursion steamer Princess Alice, on the coast of England, was wrecked by a heavy gale.

On March 25, the Eurydice captured in a small off Danneboe, off of Wight, as she was within half an hour of her anchorage, and carried down, in eight days, to the bottom. The vessel was a small schooner, and was being towed by the British navy. There were but two survivors; but happily their testimony established that the disaster was due solely to the danger of the sea.

On October 31, of Tuscar light, New York, 900 tons of iron were wrecked in the English channel, when the Grosser Kurfirst struck and sank the Koenig Wilhelm as they were carrying a cargo of iron. The vessel was a small schooner, and was being towed by the British navy. There were but two survivors; but happily their testimony established that the disaster was due solely to the danger of the sea.

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FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Should any of your readers try the experiment of turning his cow into a pig, and allowing them to eat together, he will find that the pig will begin, and should the cow be injured or killed thereby, do not hold the pig the blame, where it does not belong.

Life Among the Camanches. An American who has been studying the habits and traits of the Camanches, thinks that there are at present from 10,000 to 12,000 of whom about 2,500 are warriors. Wholly nomadic, they have no villages, fixed habitations, but roam and plunder 800 to 900 miles from north to south and 700 from east to west. They own large herds of horses and mules, obtaining humped cattle only for their immediate wants, because they cannot drive these as fast as they want to move. All their animals are procured by robbing the Mexicans and Americans, and all the wars are undertaken not for plunder of this sort but for any other purpose. They never take man prisoners, though they will scalp them, but they will kill their women and children; make wives of the former, and rear the latter as their own. They have never had any permanent settlements, except in the winter months, or during the rainy season, when they are obliged to live in the territory they have been born on horseback, where they will remain until the winter is over, when they will move to some other place.

Wool, Tools, Etc.—Cut a supply of wood, poles, rails, and logs for lumber, ready to be moved easily on the advent of a blizzard. No farmer will have a good season unless he has a good supply of national policy. They never observe treaties any longer than self-interest prompts, in which they resemble most other nations, but acquire a personal bravery, or success in war. Any social disagreement is adjusted by a council of chiefs and seniors of the lodge; and such disagreements are few, as family feuds are rare. Indeed, they live together more harmoniously than many civilized people do. Of law, they have no notion, but they are very obedient of national policy. They never observe treaties any longer than self-interest prompts, in which they resemble most other nations, but acquire a personal bravery, or success in war. Any social disagreement is adjusted by a council of chiefs and seniors of the lodge; and such disagreements are few, as family feuds are rare. Indeed, they live together more harmoniously than many civilized people do. Of law, they have no notion, but they are very obedient of national policy.

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THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH.

AGENTS WANTED FOR THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD. TEASLE'S NADIAN GROWN CHOICE GARDEN PEAS!

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**M. L. JACKSON,**  
Meat Market,  
Cor. Bellevue and 23 St.  
**FRESH BEEF,**  
MUTTON, VEAL, PORK  
Corned Beef, Fish, &c.

**PRIME YORK STATE BUTTER,**  
**CIDER AND PURE CIDER VINEGAR**  
CONSTANTLY ON HAND. ALSO  
**Vegetables in Season.**  
Our wagon runs through the town Wednesdays and Saturdays.



Composed of Wool and Silk Felted together with the Silk next to the foot.

A sure cure for the RHEUMATISM, and proof against

**Cold, Damp Feet.**

Many a cold and the attendant consequences prevented by using these goods.

Sent by mail to any address on receipt of 25 cents. State size of shoes, and if for gent, lady, or child.

**W. JOHNSON,**

823 ARCH STREET,  
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

CANVASSERS and AGENTS do well with these goods.

**White Metal Plating.**

Mr. Williams has moved to the Butterfield house, opposite Dr. Potter, where he will plate cutlery at the reduced price of seventy-five cents per dozen, if brought to the house.

**SKIN DISEASES.** GUARANTEE—If you SKIN DISEASE consult DR. VAN DYKE in person or by letter. (advice free) Office—1510 Mt. Vernon St., Phila. 42-17

**WM. BERNHOUSE,**

**Contractor and Builder,**

Manufacturer and Dealer in

Doors, Sash, Blinds, Shutters, Mouldings, Window-Frames, Brackets, Lattice Stair Railings, Balusters and Newel Posts, Lime, Calcined Plaster, Lead Plaster, Plastering Hair, Cement, Bricks, Building Stone, &c., &c., &c.

**BUILDING LUMBER OF ALL KINDS CONSTANTLY ON HAND.**

**Cedar Shingles**

at the lowest market rates.

**Standard Cranberry crates \$12 per hundred.**

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

**C. M. Englehart & Son,**



**Watches, Jewelry, Silver & Plated Ware.**

Agents for the Howar

**Masonic Marks & Badges**

**Rogers & Bro. Celebrated Plated Ware.**

No. 254 North Second Street. PHILADELPHIA.

**NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!**

The undersigned takes this opportunity of thanking the citizens of Hammoncton and vicinity for their generous patronage in the past, and hopes, by fair dealing, a continuance of their custom; and would inform them that he has a new and well-selected stock of.

**Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods, Trimmings, also Stationary, School-Books, Willimantic & Holyoke Cottons, Sewing-Machine Silk & Twist, Sewing-Machine Needles, Hosiery, Gloves, Fancy Articles, Notions, &c., &c.,**

All of which he will sell low for cash, to suit the times, at the

**Cheap Cash Store**

**E. H. CARPENTER.**

**Miscellaneous.**

**FOR EVERY FAMILY!**

You can have fresh fruit and vegetables the whole year by using the

**GRANGER FAMILY FRUIT**

**Vegetable Evaporator.**

It can be used on a kitchen stove, no extra expense for fuel.

*Dries fruit and vegetables beautifully in two hours.*

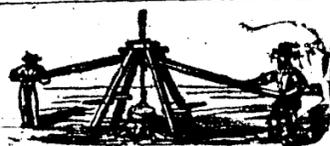
Retail Price \$3.50 to \$10.

Liberal discount to the trade. Agents wanted in every town. Send for circular free.

The Eastern Manufacturing Co., Office 706 Pine St. Phila.

**GOLD.** Great chance to make money. If you can't get gold you can get greenbacks.

We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest and most elegant work of art given free: a subscriber's name is put on a gold coin. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports making over \$150 in a week. A lady agent reports taking over 400 subscribers in ten days. All who engage make money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away over night. You can do it as well as others. Full particulars, directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive outfits free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make good pay. Address "The People's Journal," Portland, Maine.



**PIONEER STUMP PULLER**

Having reserved the right to manufacture and sell this Favorite 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 " " 85.00.

These Machines are Warranted to be the BEST in the market.

For particulars send for circular.

G. W. PRESSEY, Inventor & Manufacturer, Hammoncton, N. J.

EDWARD McCARTY, R. O. HULLSUNT

**McCarty & Hurlburt**

Successors to BUTLER, McCARTY & CO.

**WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR**

**American Watch Co.**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**JEWELRY,**

131 N. Second Street, PHILADA.

Price List sent to the Trade.

**NEW SUMMER COOK.**

The SAFETY

**HOT BLAST**

**OIL**

**STOVE.**

DOES NOT HEAT THE HOUSE.

Perfect for all kinds of Cooking and Heating Irons.

Always Ready and Reliable.

The most satisfactory Stove made and the Cheapest.

Send for circulars.

**WHITNEY & HALL Mfg Co.**

1123 Chestnut Street, Phila.

Use DR. VAN DYKE'S SULPHUR SOAP. Cures and prevents Chapping of the hands and face, and beautifies the complexion!

Use ROSE OF CASHMERE HAIR TONIC. Sold by Druggists. Price 50 cts.

**Artificial Teeth!**

**Artificial Teeth!**

209 N. 8th St. Phil

209 N. 8th St. Phila'da. 209

**DR WEBSTER, Dentist.**

Inserts Beautiful Life-like Artificial Teeth that defy detection in talking or eating for \$4, \$5, \$10 and \$15. Impression in the morning, teeth in the afternoon.

Persons having teeth they cannot eat with, can have them made to fit. Repairing, re-modeling and filling. Extracting 25 Cents, with Gas 50 Cents. All work guaranteed as represented. No charge for extracting when teeth are ordered.

The Bearer of this Ad. will be allowed a reduction of Five per cent. from bill.

DR. WEBSTER, Dentist, 625 PINE ST. PHILA.

REMEMBER THE EXACT NUMBER.

**TAPE WITH HEAD REMOVED** in two hours WORK! guaranteed. Medicine sent—taken at HOME. Causes no pain or inconvenience. Send for price and references of persons GUSTAV KLAUS, 50 N. 5th St. Phila.

**\$66** a week in your own town. \$5 Out St. fee No risk. Reader, if you want a business at which persons of either sex can make great pay all the time they work, write for particulars to H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

**Insurance.**

**MILLVILLE**

**Mutual Marine and Fire**

**INSURANCE CO.**

Millville, N. J.

Assets—January 1st, 1878

**\$1,454,936 23.**

This strong and conservative Company insure FARM BUILDINGS, LIVE STOCK and other property against loss or damage

**By Fire and Lightning**

at lowest rates, for the term of

One, Three, five or Ten years.

**VESSELS.**

Cargoes and Freights, written on liberal form of policies, without restrictions as to ports used, or registered tonnage.

**LOSSES**

Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

N. STRATTON, President

F. L. MULFORD, Sec'y

January 16th, 1878.

**AGENTS.**

J. Alfred Bodine, Williamstown; C. E. P. Mayhew, May's Landing; A. Stephany, Egg Harbor City; Capt. Daniel Walters Absecon; Thos. E. Morris, Somers' Point; Hon. D. Blackman, Fort Republic; Allen T. Leedy, Tuckerton; Dr. Lewis Reed, Atlantic City; Alfred W. Clement, Haddonfield; H. M. Jewett, Winslow

**H. E. BOWLES, H. D.,**

21-17 HAMMONTON N. J.

**CUMBERLAND MUTUAL**

**Fire Insurance Company,**

**BRIDGETON, N. J.**

Conducted on strictly mutual principles, offering a perfectly safe insurance for just what it may cost to pay losses and expenses. The proportion of loss to the amount insured being very small, and expenses much less than usually had, nothing can be offered more favorable to the insured. The cost being about ten cents on the hundred dollars per year to the insured on ordinary risks, and from fifteen to twenty-five cents per year on hazardous properties, which is less than one-third of the lowest rates charged by stock companies, on such risks—the other two-thirds taken by stock companies being a profit accruing to stockholders, or assumed in expenses of the companies.

The guarantee fund of premium notes being now Three Millions of Dollars.

If an assessment had to be made of five per cent. only, twice within the ten years for which the policy is issued, it would yet be cheaper to the members than any other insurance offered. And that large amount of money is saved to the members and kept at home. No assessment having ever been made, being now more than thirty years, that saving would amount to more than

One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollar

**The Losses by Lightning.**

Where the property is not set on fire, being less than one cent per year to each member, are paid without extra charge, and extended so as to cover all policies that are issued and outstanding.

BENJAMIN SHEPPARD, President.

HENRY B. LUPTON, Secretary,

**AGENTS & SURVEYORS.**

GEO. W. PRESSEY, Hammoncton, N. J.

GEO. W. SAWYER, Tuckerton, N. J.

A. L. ISZARD, May Landing, N. J.

**INSURE IN THE**

**Co-Operative Mutual**

**LIFE**

**INSURANCE COMPANY,**

OF THE

County of Lancaster, Pa.

The Best and Cheapest Life Insurance in the World.

Everybody can make provision in case of death.

STRICTLY MUTUAL, CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Inquire of R. & W. H. THOMAS, Hammoncton, N. J.

**NOTICE**

**TO CONSUMERS**

—OF—

**LORELLARD TOBACCO.**

The great celebrity of our TIN TAG TOBACCO has caused many imitations thereof to be placed on the market, we therefore caution all purchasers against purchasing such imitations.

All dealers buying or selling other plug tobacco bearing a hard or metallic label, render themselves liable to the penalty of the Law, and all persons violating our trade marks are punishable by fine and imprisonment. SEE ACT OF CONGRESS, AUG. 14, 1876.

The genuine LORELLARD TIN TAG TOBACCO can be distinguished by a Tin Tag on each lump with the word LORELLARD stamped thereon.

Over 7,000 tons tobacco sold in 1877, and nearly 3,000 persons employed in factories.

Taxes paid Government in 1877 about \$3,500,000, and during past 12 years, over \$20,000,000.

These goods sold by all jobbers at manufacturers rates.

at the Centennial Store.

**Railroads.**

**Camden & Atlantic R. R.**

**Spring Arrangement, 1878.**

**DOWN TRAINS**

LEAVE	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Vine St. Wharf.....	8 00	4 15	7 15	7 15
Cooper's Point.....	5 00	8 15	4 35	6 55
Haddonfield.....	30	8 58	4 58	6 58
Asbland.....	48	8 59	4 59	6 47
Kirkwood.....	52	8 48	4 48	6 32
Berlin.....	20	8 50	4 50	7 07
Atco.....	43	9 08	5 05	7 14
Waterford.....	00	9 14	5 12	7 24
Ancoea.....	08	9 10	5 17	7 29
Winslow.....				
Vineland Junction.....	7 25	9 25	5 23	7 35
Hammoncton.....	7 59	9 53	5 32	7 43
DaCosta.....	8 10	9 37	5 36	
Elwood.....	8 30	9 45	5 44	
Egg Harbor.....	9 00	9 55	5 54	
Pomona.....	9 20	10 00	6 04	
Absecon.....	9 50	10 17	6 11	
Atlantic arrive.....	10 20	10 39	6 28	

**UP TRAINS.**

LEAVE	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Atlantic.....	7 00	11 15	3 35	3 35
Absecon.....	7 05	11 40	3 50	3 50
Pomona.....	7 25	12 10	3 59	3 59
Egg Harbor.....	7 26	12 35	4 00	4 00
Elwood.....	7 46	12 52	4 21	4 21
DaCosta.....	7 54	1 08	4 26	4 26
Hammoncton.....	6 15	7 06	1 20	4 34
Vineland Junction.....	6 24	8 09	1 48	4 42
Winslow.....				
Ancoea.....	6 30	8 14	1 18	4 47
Waterford.....	6 35	8 20	2 20	4 52
Atco.....	6 43	8 29	2 28	5 03
Berlin.....	12 15	6 50	8 35	2 5 11
White Horse.....	12 45	7 05	8 40	3 0 2 28
Asbland.....	12 49	7 10	8 40	3 10 2 28
Haddonfield.....	12 59	7 15	8 47	3 30 5 35
Cooper's Point.....	1 23	7 46	9 13	4 00 5 53
Vine St.....	1 35	7 50	9 20	4 10 6 05

Haddonfield Accommodation—Leaves Vine St Wharf 7 00 a. m., 9 15, and 2 00 p. m., 5 00.

Haddonfield 7 55 a. m., 11 05, and 5 05 p. m., 6 05, 10 50.

At Accommodation leaves Mays Landing at 7 10, A. M., and arrives at 6 18, P. M.—The Mail Train leaves at 3 45, P. M., and arrives at 10 17, A. M.

These trains connect at Atco, with the Willimantic train—Down Mail train at 9 30, A. M. At Accommodation 6 50, P. M. Up mail at 4 10, P. M. At Accommodation, 8 00, A. M.

**N. J. Southern R. R.**

Trains connecting with the Camden & Atlantic R. R. will run as follows, commencing MAY 13th, 1878, and continuing until further notice.

LEAVE	ARRIVE
8 00 4 30.....PHILADELPHIA.....	9 35 6 35
7 10 4 10.....ATLANTIC CITY.....	10 32 6 44
9 34 5 46.....WINSLOW JUNCTION.....	8 17 6 25
8 01 5 03.....CEDAR LAKE.....	9 57 6 00
7 49 4 48.....LANDISVILLE.....	10 14 6 12
7 43 4 38.....WHEAT ROAD.....	6 18
7 40 4 32.....MAIN AVENUE.....	6 22
7 35 4 25.....VINELAND.....	10 39 6 28
7 19 3 50.....ROSEHAYN.....	10 55 6 45
7 05 3 25.....BRIDGETON.....	11 19 7 04
6 45 2 45.....GREENWICH.....	11 55 7 24
6 35 2 30.....BAYSIDE.....	12 05 7 35

A. M. P. M. NOODEN, P. M. WM. S. SNEDEN, CHAS. P. McPADDEN, Gen'l Manager. Gen'l Ticket Agt.

**Patents.**

**PATENTS.**

To Inventors & Manufacturers.

ESTABLISHED 1865.

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