

# South-Jersey Republican

H. E. BOWLES, M. D., Publisher.

Terms—Two Dollars Per Year.

Vol. XVI. No. 4.

Hammonton, N. J., Saturday, February 2, 1878.

Five Cents per Copy

## The Sewing Girl.

Within her meanly furnished room  
She labors day and night;  
Alas! no lovely flowers bloom  
Along her pathway to the tomb  
That yawns before her sight.  
Her features that should blooming be,  
Are pale and haggard grown;  
And a shadow in her eyes I see  
That speaks of silent misery—  
Of fond hopes that have flown.  
At times she sits with folded hands,  
And prays that she might die;  
Or dreams of fairer days, or fears,  
With trembling heart the treacherous sands  
Of life that round her lie.  
And then, doying cruel Fate,  
Unto her task she bends,  
And, sighing, prays that the "Golden Gate"  
Will not be reached at last, too late,  
When life's drear work she ends.  
But the barren waste extending wide,  
No verdure and no cheer,  
A horror grows, till by her side  
A phantom form deth'ers abide—  
The spectral form of Fear.  
And hour by hour and day by day  
Fear drives her to her doom;  
She dares not rest, for the meagre pay  
That she receives alone delay  
Her steps into the tomb.  
Oh ye, whose feet the flowery vale  
Of Plenty ever tread,  
Give ear to the despairing wail  
Of these overburdened ones who fall  
And die for want of bread.  
Oh, help the poor and weary ones  
With your abundant store,  
And gather them in and let the sun  
Shine where there were clouds so cold and dun,  
And God will bless them more.  
—Wm. H. Hooper.

## Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan 28, 1878.  
Perhaps the acquittal of Ex Gov. Bullock by a Georgia Democratic jury, has done more to discredit the tales of Republican maladroitism, as contrasted with the record made by their opponents wherever an opportunity has offered them any single event that has occurred in that section since the war. It has left a fearful vacuum in the working capital of the Bourbon partisans. Bullock has for years stood as the central figure of corrupt carpet bag officials in the South, who despoiled their Democratic victims without conscience or mercy. His acquittal not only makes terrible inroads on the accumulated Bourbon capital, but it has had the effect to confirm a growing belief that a good deal of the plundering has been engineered and not divided between "local government" fellows of the chivalrous sort who fill their capacious pockets from State, County and Town treasuries with a delinquency that would shame Bill Wood, whose loudest in yelling "stop thief" against some Republican official who dared not attempt a defense, and fled to save his life from his black leg pursuers. The "Mother of Presidents" has been under Democratic domination almost continuously since her formal restoration to the Union; and her debt has gone on steadily increasing until the "scoundrels" and "renegades" had far to get full; possession of the Democratic newspaper men are shown to have divided the swag with the reformers of the Meigs and Mackey regime in South Carolina. Similar evidence of Democratic cupidity and stealing abound in others, of the Southern States, and could the thefts attributed to Bullock be fairly investigated, they would likely show that the Southern pupils of Tammany Hall early learned to practically apply the lessons taught by the eminent thieves of the Democratic training school.  
It should be understood, away from Washington, that the various lobbies are here in full force this winter. Among their members are some of the most astute organizers in the country. They are well paid and abundantly supplied with the means to bribe their way into the vaults of the Treasury. They have their subordinates stationed at every point, ready to sign the requisites early information of any obstruction likely to be encountered. It is said that a small army of these underlings are reported here this winter, by those with jobs to put through. Most of them are broken down politicians who qualified themselves for their present position, by devoting their one or two terms as members of Congress, almost exclusively to acquiring such information as would make it their business more valuable as professional lobbyists. Randomly stated, women haunt the cloak and committee rooms at the Capitol, and are pointed out as the most efficient workers in the pay of these rings. The railroad jobs, indeed, brought forward, for something of the magnitude of these about. The plan is to work them up as quietly as possible, and to spring the matter of subsidy when the opposition is weakest and most likely to be fatally disconcerted by a bold move. Notwithstanding the fact that both parties are committed against these schemes of robbery, only the closest scrutiny and wide awake vigilance will insure the country against the success of these contractors, who come here starved by their enforced idleness of last session. Advocates of railroad land grants or money, or both, don't suppose all that are working here, early and

late, night and day, to compass their swindling ends; but new candidates for subsidy have been brought forward, and not a single big monopoly is probably unrepresented. When it is considered how few are the practical measures of relief brought forward and the fewer still accomplished, in all the months Congress has been together, the growing feeling that the 45th Congress is utterly incompetent to deal with the grave responsibilities now confronting it, appears only too well founded. Bills by the thousand have been introduced and the trivial character of most of them render the incompetency of the average Legislator painfully apparent.

While old business houses that have withstood the financial shocks and vicissitudes of business for a half century, are toppling into the abyss of ruin that yawns to receive them, the Senate wastes weeks in discussing a resolution, which, whether passed or defeated does not change the existing situation one iota, only amounts to an expression of opinion. The House meantime has about dropped all pretense of transacting the public business, and its leading Committees are preparing to devote months of precious time to the petty business of dragnet investigations, with the hope of securing a partisan advantage. For this purpose the junk shops of our large cities are again to be turned inside out in search of a dispatch that may seem to criminate some official. Thousands of dollars—hundreds of thousands, probably—will be spent in flooding this city with outlaws who have fled to the frontiers for safety; men scheming to be revenged for their dismissal from an office they have disgraced; tramps hinting that they have something dangerous to tell, will be provided with free excursion tickets from, and to, remote sections of the country; their witness fees will amount to more in 3 months than all they ever possessed in a lifetime, the fruits of honest labor. The prodigal waste of money of two years ago in this way is notorious. We are to have it this winter on a more extensive scale.

The pay birds of fashion are all in a flutter over the numerous balls, kettledrums, managers etc., in prospect, where they can display their dry goods and paste jewels, and Junkins stands ready to unite them into a mob for any one soft place from the "dash contractors."

MAXWELL

## Communism.

One of the most dangerous isms to our country and its institutions, to true freedom and liberty, is communism. It appeals to all that is debasing and demoralizing in man's nature and disposition, and if it should ever become a general or a universal ism, would lead men down to worse than barbarism. The following is so full a description of its baleful influences and tendencies, we present it to our readers with the hope that it may have the effect to warn them of its pestiferous character. If the principle of communism shall predominate in our national character, our country will fall into a lamentable condition:

Communism, having so many different phases which excite the sympathy of so many different kinds of people from philosopher to peasant, is most difficult to define; but all its forms are characterized by a passionate love of change. Webster defines communism as "the re-organization of society, or the doctrine that it should be re-organized, by regulating property, industry and the sources of livelihood, and also the domestic relations and social morals of mankind."

Communism is the common refuge of all the discontented and hypercritical portion of mankind. A man who has tried in vain to repair an old house, after expending year by year a great deal of thought and money uselessly, finally becomes disgusted and resolves to tear the whole thing to pieces, clear away the rubbish from the foundation and begin anew, saving from the wreck only the little of approved worth that can be easily wrought into the new structure. So the communist, failing to incorporate their varied ideas of reform into, or join them on, the structure of society as at present constituted, would gladly turn the world upside down and begin anew. Of course these people differ among themselves in many particulars, and some would seriously protest against being called by the name of communist; nevertheless they are all agreed as to the necessity of radical change. One would upset our home life, as now constituted, and do away with marriage. Another would do away with all distinctions in society, and put every person on the same level; he would have the whole theory of the distribution of property changed; he would have the country, with all that it contains, become a mammoth joint stock

company in which each citizen should be an equal shareholder. Another would make a radical change in our system of voting by taking away from men the exclusive power of the ballot and make woman a politician. Others would dispense with all present systems of religion as decaying superstitions, and inaugurate some religion which shall be a brand new invention of the genius of the present age.

Now this spirit of communism, or passionate love of change, in one form or another, is an element which is working with great power at the present time, striving for the mastery of American life and character. It manifests itself among the most cultured, and at the same time among the most ignorant. Its leaven is working in religion, morals, politics, science and the business world. It is high time then to awake out of sleep, if we would not have our American character undermined and our civilization enervated, its foundations eaten away by the subtle spirit of communism.

## The Lay Judgeships.

The New Brunswick Freedonian favors the abolition of the Lay Judgeships, who, it says, "to all intents and purposes, are about as useful as the same number of wooden images. No one can tell why the office was at first created. Whether it came down to us among the rubbish which Noah stowed away in the ark, along with the

cinex lectularius, and a number of other concerns, chiefly useful in making things uncomfortable at public expense, would be difficult to say. Why it is retained, except on the principle that induced certain Jerseymen of Bavarian descent to put their barns in front of their houses, because their great-grand fathers did so, is at least equally unexplainable. Why should three good-looking individuals be obliged to sit day after day in enforced idleness, going through the farce of assisting at judicial performances, which is really carried on by the presiding justice alone? What can an honorable and energetic man think of himself after "playing dummy" in this way for two or three days together at three dollars a day and his fees? To be paid money for doing nothing is almost as demoralizing as to steal, and yet no sooner is a lay judgeship vacant than a host of applicants start up, eager and anxious to fill it at the public expense."

The Freedonian wants one Law Judge to take their places, and adds: Let the judicial system be so reformed that the lay Judges shall hold their Courts alone. Put the responsibility upon them, where it lays, instead of giving them three men of straw to dodge behind. They are paid for their work, let them do it, and do it without the hindrance of three other men, each of whom if he makes himself felt at all, is an obstruction to justice. Very many bad men have sat upon the benches, but very few bad men have dared to be bad judges, where the entire responsibility of their position was forced upon themselves alone.

Then, instead of a Surrogate, who is only a clerk of the Orphans Court, a sort of deputy of a person that almost never appears, let us have a Judge of Probate, a man of character and standing, upon whom, as should be, the duties of the Orphans Court could devolve, with appeal to the Supreme Court in case of dissatisfaction. Let him be either a lawyer, or an intelligent layman with a fair general knowledge of law, and the knowledge of business, which not one lawyer in a hundred possesses. With these changes now in operation, we could wonder how we tolerated the Lay Judgeships at all.

## How To Arrest A Threatening Danger.

There are the gravest reasons for fearing that Congress is strongly disposed to press the mischievous free-tariff bill introduced by the Hon. Fernando Wood, of New York. Such an unwisdom piece of legislation cannot fail to result most disastrously to the welfare of American industry. Our manufacturers would be paralyzed, millions of working men and women thrown out of employment, and the burdens of taxation—now in a measure lightened to our people, by the receipts from custom duties—would be rendered almost unbearable.

A large number of manufacturers have forwarded to Congress protests against the suicidal policy of interfering with the tariff as it is, unless it be to raise it higher. Those even more interested in the matter

than the owners of factories—the working men themselves—have done very little to avert the danger that is threatening to destroy their means of livelihood. They should lose no time in drawing up vigorous protests against the proposed tariff reduction, and forward them to their Representatives or Senators in Congress. This can readily be accomplished by the operatives in each industrial establishment—be it a printing office, type foundry, or paper mill—uniting in signing the sorely needed protests. Employers will no doubt be glad to furnish the needed facilities for concerted action. Such petitions from working men would exercise a powerful influence against the proposed tariff reduction. Let it not be forgotten that there is no time to be lost in averting the threatened destructive blow at every American industry.—Printers' Circular.

## "Am I to Blame?"

"Am I to blame, mother? asked a young lad the other day, who had joined a temperance society. His Father and Mother appeared to be displeased with him. After a long silence, the boy broke forth, "Am I to blame Mother? Sister Mary has married a drunken husband, who abuses her every day; Sister Susan's husband, was intemperate, and has gone off and left her; and you are obliged to take her home and take care of her children. Brother James comes home every night drunk; and because I have joined the cold-water army, and you are likely to have one sober person in the family, you are scolding me. Am I to blame, mother?"  
The mother, overcome by the argument of her child, replied, "You are right, my boy, May God bless you, and help you to keep your good resolution."

To the common observer it looks as if the Atlantic City Council was engaged in an effort to kill the goose that laid the golden egg. The old Camden and Atlantic Railroad, which has made Atlantic City—brought it wealth—given it patronage—aided it in development—has become the object of what looks like bitter hate and what is rank injustice. Ever since Mr. Massey's Narrow Gauge was talked of the old corporation has been subject to almost every embarrassment that it was possible to throw in its way. This cause is entirely inexplicable—thoroughly inconsistent with wise, prudent municipal management. The latest dictum of Council was passed last week, imposing a penalty for running over on one of the avenues in the city, of which it has long held undisputed possession. Men sometimes take leave of their senses, and the way some of the Councilmen are acting toward the road that has been the stay of the city for years it looks as if they were in this deplorable condition.—Woodbury Constitution.

## "German Syrup."

No other medicine in the world was ever given such a test of its curative qualities as the German Syrup. In three years two million four hundred thousand small bottles of this medicine were distributed free of charge by Druggists in this country to those afflicted with Pneumonia and other diseases of the Throat and Lungs, giving the American public undeniable proof that German Syrup will cure them. The result has been that Druggists in every town and village in the United States are recommending it to their customers. Go to your Druggist and ask what he knows about it. Sample bottles free. Regular size 75 cents. Three doses will relieve any one.



Ask the recovered and cured, bilious sufferers, victims of fever and ague, the incurable disease of patient, how they recovered health, cheerful spirits and good appetite; they will tell you by taking Simmons' Liver Regulator.

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World.

For DYSPEPSIA, CONSTIPATION, Jaundice, Bilious attacks, SICK HEADACHE, Colic, Depression of Spirits, SOUR STOMACH, Heartburn, Ac., Ac.

This unrivaled Southern Remedy is warranted not to contain a single particle of Mercury, or any injurious mineral substance, but is

## PURELY VEGETABLE.

Containing those Southern Roots and Herbs, which an all-wise Providence has placed in our country where Liver Diseases most prevail. It will cure all diseases caused by Derangement of the Liver and Bile.

The SYMPTOMS of Liver Complaint are a bitter or bad taste in the mouth; pain in the Back, Sides or Joints, often mistaken for Rheumatism; Sour Stomach; Loss of Appetite; Bowels alternately constive and lax; Headache; Loss of memory, with a painful sensation of having failed to do something which ought to have been done; Pebleity; Low Spirits; thick Yellow appearance of the skin and eyes, a dry Cough often mistaken for consumption.

Sometimes many of these symptoms attend the disease, at others very few; but the Liver, the largest organ in the body, is generally the seat of the disease, and if not regulated in time great suffering, wretchedness and DEATH will ensue.

I can recommend as an efficacious remedy for disease of the Liver, Heart, Burn and Dyspepsia Simmons' Liver Regulator.

Lewis G. Wunder, 1625 Market St.,

ASSISTANT POST MASTER, PHILADELPHIA.  
"We have tested its virtues personally, and know that for Dyspepsia, Bileousness and Throbbing Headache, it is the best medicine the world ever saw. We have tried forty other remedies before Simmons' Liver Regulator, but none of them give us more than temporary relief; but the Regulator not only relieved but cured us." Editor Telegraph and Messenger, Macon, Ga.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

J. H. ZEILIN & CO.

PHILADELPHIA.

Price \$1.00. Sold by H. D. SMITH, Druggist, Hammonton, N. J.

## THE EATON GOLD and SILVER REDUCTION COMPANY

Office—No. 20 Church St., N. Y.

GEN'L JOHN C. FREMONT, . . . President.

PROF. A. K. EATON, . . . Vice-President.

W. W. HANLY, . . . . . Secretary

This Company is founded upon discoveries, inventions and improvements in the reduction and treatment of Gold and Silver and other ores, which have recently been perfected. It is intended that the business shall be conducted by works of large capacity, which, for governing commercial reasons, will be near the city of New York, as well as by branch works in the mining districts, and by sale of its patent rights to other reduction works in this and foreign countries. The discoveries and improvements upon which the Company is based, have been made by Prof. A. K. Eaton, one of the ablest chemists and metallurgists of the present day. They have been reached during a practical and personal experience in mining and kindred occupations extending over a period of more than 20 years.

Twenty-six years ago Mr. Eaton invented and patented the Amalgamating Plates, which have ever since been in use at all the Gold and Silver Mills throughout the mining region. If the use of these plates were discontinued today, the yield of gold would probably be diminished one-half. In the same way his later discoveries are valuable and effective, and are marked by the same certainty and simplicity. The ores of nearly all the gold and silver mines are rendered more or less difficult by the presence, in combination, of zinc, sulphur, and other elements which gives them a refractory character, and which involves great expense and time in working, and great loss of gold and silver.

It is not too much to say that the great mountain region West of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers is occupied and populated only on account of its mines of gold and silver, and other metals. Over this whole country many of these refractory ores are left unworked and many hundred thousand tons of ore left unused, because their working would be too difficult and expensive under present modes of treatment. To all these ores Mr. Eaton's processes directly apply. They render their working comparatively easy and inexpensive, and give immediate value to this idle property, and employment to many thousands of unemployed men. These processes increase the yield as at present had, by from ten to forty per cent. The reports of the Consolidated Virginia and California mines, for the year ending December 31, 1876, show that only 73 per cent of the gold and silver contained in the ore is obtained by their present working, and the combined yield of these two mines for the year was \$30,062,732.00—thirty millions, sixty two thousand, seven hundred and eighty two dollars. By the Eaton processes, this yield could have been increased by six or seven millions of dollars. The gold mine of Senator Jones, in the San Joaquin Valley, gave him only 60 per cent of what the ore contains. These mines are quoted because they are well known, and because every applicant that money and art could devise, under the ablest management, has been used to increase their production. Under Mr. Eaton's processes, it is claimed that out of most ores 97 per cent, practically all—of the gold and silver can be obtained at much less cost of time and more than is at present required; that these Bullion can be treated and refined at one-third the cost, and one fourth the time at present used. In reference to this latter process, Prof. Torrey, U. S. Mint, New York, says: "I believe it to be an entirely new and very useful process. Theoretically, the mechanical and chemical principles on which it is based are correct."

Large amounts of gold and silver ore are brought to this city for treatment and for shipment abroad, and also are large quantities of Base Bullion. The process of reduction is greatly facilitated by working together ores of a different character, and the Base Bullion now sent abroad, can be retained for treatment at the works in New York, under the improved process. For the purpose of a general demonstration of these processes, the Company has granted a limited right to a party in New York who is erecting works capable of treating twenty-five tons of ore and twenty-five tons of Base Bullion daily, and the building and machinery for this purpose are in greater part ready. They now desire to provide for the immediate erection of the larger works by sale of a limited portion of their capital stock, and it is in order to procure the required means without unnecessary sacrifice, that their enterprise is in this way laid before the public. For this purpose a sufficient amount of stock will be sold at one dollar per share, being 70 per cent of its par value; and it is requested that persons who may wish to purchase, will apply personally, or by letter, to the Secretary of the Company, P. O. box 474, to whom all remittances for shares should be made, and from whom the Prospectus and other and more full information can be obtained.







