

South Jersey Republican

VOL. 3—NO. 34.

HAMMONTON, N. J. SATURDAY, MARCH 31, 1866.

LAW OF NEW JERSEY.

An Act to defray Incidental Expenses.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the payments made by David Naar, State Treasurer, to several creditors of the State for claims included in the incidental bill of the year eighteen hundred and sixty-five, amounting, as by the report of the said treasurer, under date of the twentieth day of January, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, to the sum of twenty-one thousand five hundred and sixty dollars and twenty-three cents (\$21,560 23), for the items hereunder mentioned, viz:

C. J. Thrio, item number fifty-six, three hundred and twenty-two dollars and fifty-nine cents,	\$312 59
Charles B. Cogill, item number forty-two, eighty-one dollars and fifty cents,	81 50
Titus H. Stout, item number fifty-four, two hundred and fifty dollars,	250 00
Upton and Miller, items numbers three, thirty-four and sixty-five, one thousand one hundred and two dollars and eighty-one cents,	1,102 81
Anthony Rowley, items numbers fifty, fifty-seven and sixty-four, two hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety-seven cents,	257 97
A. Kessler, item number forty, fifty-eight dollars and three cents,	58 03
John D. Rowley, item number eighty-one, forty-eight dollars and ninety-five cents,	48 95
Joshua Jeffries, item number fifty-five, sixty-nine dollars and ninety-one cents,	69 91
William T. Nicholson, item number eighty-one, three hundred and forty-one dollars,	341 00
Hough & Yerd, items number sixty-eight, seventy-two and seventy-five, forty-six dollars and twenty-five cents,	46 25
Benjamin S. Diabrow, items number sixteen, twenty-four and ninety-two, two hundred seventy-seven dollars and sixty-five cents,	247 65
S. M. Dickinson, item number eighty-four, three hundred dollars,	300 00
Alexander Bichey, item number eighty-three, one hundred and forty-four dollars,	144 00
Murphy and Bechtel, items number thirty-nine, seventy and seventy-three, three hundred and sixty-seven dollars and ninety cents,	367 90
John C. Diabrow, item number one hundred and nine, sixteen dollars,	16 00
Elias Cook, item number one hundred and two, one hundred and forty dollars and ninety eight cents,	140 98
David Clark, items numbers six, seven, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen and thirty-three, two thousand one hundred and fifty-seven dollars and ninety-nine cents,	2,157 99
Charles Scott, items numbers thirty-seven, fifty one, fifty-two, fifty-eight, fifty-nine, sixty-two, sixty-six, one hundred and three, one hundred and four and one hundred and five, two thousand eight hundred and seventy-one dollars and eighteen cents,	2,871 18
Henry Cook, item number twenty-nine, one hundred dollars and fifty cents,	100 50
Jonathan S. Fish, item number forty-nine, twenty-four dollars,	24 00
Brestley, Cogill & Co., item number forty-three, three hundred and twenty-two dollars and sixty-seven cents,	322 67
D. W. Lockwood, item number nineteen, forty-four, forty-five and forty-six, two hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-eight cents,	233 98
Sylvester Vansickel, items number eighty-six and ninety-one, one hundred and forty-one dollars and thirty-six cents,	141 36
John A. Howell, item number eight, three hundred and seventy dollars and fifty-five cents,	370 55
John Muirhead, item number forty-eight, twenty-four dollars,	24 00
James Murphy, item number sixty-three, twenty-three dollars and fifty-three cents,	23 53
Samuel Johnson, item number eighty-five, eighty-seven dollars,	87 00
Willor Hicks, items number sixty and sixty one, fourteen dollars and thirty-one cents,	14 31
Amos Robins, item number thirty-eight, fifty dollars,	50 00
David S. Anderson, item number forty-one, thirty-five dollars and eighty-two cents,	35 82
John S. Chambers, item number seventy-four, two hundred and two dollars and fifty-two cents,	202 52
Robert C. Bacon, items number thirty and one hundred and ten,	

George W. Cook, item number thirty-one, one hundred dollars,	100 00
John A. Weart, item number fifty-three, fifty dollars,	50 00
John H. Landell, item number fifty-three, fifty dollars and fifty cents,	50 56
E. H. Landell, item number twenty-three, one hundred and forty-seven dollars,	147 00
O. A. Douglas, item number eighty-five, eighty-six dollars,	87 00
Joseph C. Paul, item number seventy-six, sixty-four dollars and sixty-five cents,	64 65
Charles P. Smith, item number ninety-four, one hundred and fifty-four dollars and fifty cents,	154 50
Furman and Kite, item number forty-seven, eleven dollars and forty-one cents,	11 41
Edward W. Scudder, item number thirty-eight, fifty dollars,	50 00
John O. Raum, item number seventy-one, two hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixteen cents,	286 16
John R. Post, item number eighty-five, eighty-seven dollars,	87 00
John P. Lansing, item number ninety-five, ten dollars,	10 00
James C. Manning, item number eighty-eight, sixty-three dollars,	63 00
Providence Ludlam, item number thirty-eight, fifty dollars,	50 00
George B. Cooper, clerk of assembly, item number ninety-seven, five thousand seven hundred and thirty-five dollars,	5,732 00
Amos Robins, chairman senate committee on stationery, item number ninety-eight, one thousand and four hundred dollars,	1,400 00
Amos Robins, chairman senate committee on stationery for clerk, item number ninety-nine, three hundred dollars,	300 00
Bernard Kearney, chairman committee of house on stationery for clerk, item number one hundred, two hundred dollars,	200 00
John H. Low, keeper of judges' gallery of senate, item number one hundred and eight, four hundred dollars,	400 00

Bacariy, Cogill and Company, twelve dollars and fifty cents,	12 50
Item number seventy-nine, Reuben Bechtel, four dollars and fifty cents,	4 50
Item number eight, David Naar, two dollars,	2 00
Item number eighty-five and eighty-eight, Levi Scobey, one hundred and two dollars,	102 00
Item number eighty-seven, John T. Page, three dollars, and twenty-two cents,	3 22
Item number eighty-eight, Leon Abbott, thirty-five dollars,	35 00
Item number eighty-eight, William Finney, two hundred and seventy-six dollars,	276 00
Item number eighty-eight, James D. Northrop, eighty dollars,	80 00
Item number eighty-nine, John L. Taylor, twenty dollars,	20 00
Item number ninety, William K. Anderson, 10 dollars,	10 00
Item number ninety-three, John Kruber, thirty dollars,	30 00
Item number ninety-six, Rudolph Prussen, two dollars,	2 00
Item number one hundred and seven, John T. Alcott, one hundred dollars,	100 00

certified by the president and attested by the secretary of the said home, and in order to support the said home, and to carry out the designs and purposes of this act, the treasurer of this state shall pay out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated to the treasurer of Soldiers' Children's Home aforesaid, the sum of thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents for each child maintained in said home for such quarter, upon a warrant of the comptroller, to be continued for ten successive years.

9. And be it enacted, That each of said commissioners appointed by the governor by virtue of this act, to contract for and superintend the building of the said home, shall be allowed for his said services, while actually employed in the duties of his office, the sum of two dollars per day, and the comptroller of the state shall audit the accounts of the said commissioners for services, and upon his certificate and warrant the treasurer shall pay the same.

10. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 7, 1866.

A further supplement to the act entitled "An act for the punishment of crimes," approved April sixteenth, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the State and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be the duty of the two justices before whom any person shall hereafter be tried as provided in the thirty-fourth and thirty-fifth sections of the act to which this is a supplement, to make under their hands and seals a full and complete record of all the proceedings had in every such case tried before them, which record shall contain the name of the person tried; and copy of the complaint made against such person, the time of trial, the names of all witnesses produced and sworn, the amount of fees paid to such witnesses, the finding of such justices, and in case of conviction the sentence pronounced, and the amount of costs and penalty (if any) paid by such person, which record it shall be the duty of such justices to file in the office of the clerk of general quarter sessions of the peace of the county where such trial is had within ten days after each trial shall have been concluded, to remain of record, and if justices shall fail to neglect to make or file such record, they shall respectively forfeit and pay the sum of fifty dollars for each and every failure or neglect, to be recovered against them and their securities, respectively, by action of debt with costs in any court having cognizance of the same, and paid when recovered to the collector of the county, who is hereby authorized and required to prosecute for the same.

2. And be it enacted, That the justices shall be entitled to receive the sum of twenty-five cents each, for each record made and filed by them in pursuance of this act, and the clerk of said court of general quarter sessions of the peace, the sum of ten cents for filing such record.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 9, 1866.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the New Jersey State Agricultural Society," approved February twenty-fifth, and thirteenth eighteen hundred and fifty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That so much of the act to which this is a supplement as prohibits the New Jersey State Agricultural Society holding real and personal estate, exceeding in value the sum of ten thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby repealed, and the society is hereby authorized to receive by donation or acquire by purchase, lease or otherwise, and hold such real and personal estate as shall be necessary to enable the society to establish a permanent location and maintain the same, and from time to time, in such manner as may be deemed best, out of the surplus funds of the society, to award and make such premiums, profits, dividends and advantages as may be thought advisable, and for the benefit of the society.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 26, 1866.

An act making appropriations for the relief of the Keeper of the State Prison.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the sum of twenty thousand dollars be and hereby is appropriated to the use of the keeper of the state prison for the purpose of paying the present indebtedness and defraying such other expenses of the state prison during the current year of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

2. And be it enacted, That the state treasurer shall pay to the said keeper out of any funds in his hands not otherwise appropriated, the sum of twenty thousand dollars, in addition to the sum of ten thousand dollars which he is now receiving for plaster is only ground marble. Procured it was careful to get good plaster. Cost him \$5,50 at all in Philadelphia. Cost him \$5,50 per ton delivered aboard the cars at Camden last year. Had three quarters of an

take effect immediately.

Approved February 23, 1866.

A Further Supplement to the act to regulate elections.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all the elections to be held in this state, the polls shall open at seven o'clock A. M., and close at sunset.

Approved March 9, 1866.

AGRICULTURAL.

[Reported for the Republican.]

HAMMONTON POMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

March 12th, 1866.

Subject—Fertilizers.

Mr. Elvins preferred strong, well rotted barn yard manure to all others. Next, if not too expensive, Peruvian guano. Next to this, Baugh's raw bone super phosphate.

Mr. Taylor recommended barn yard manure and advised the manufacture of as much as possible. Keeps a cow and thinks it pays well to do so for the sake of the manure. Buys salt hay, sedge &c., for bedding, and by proper working over and composting, reduces it to an excellent manure. Much manure can also be manufactured in other ways. He digs a hole about three feet deep. Into this he throws all weeds, chip dirt and refuse stuff about his place, and empties all slops into it. In this way the manure is as good as \$30 or \$40 dollars worth of artificial manure. He read the following recipe:

- No. 1, 20 bushels of Muck.
- No. 2, 3 " " Ashes.
- No. 3, 3 " " Fine bone.
- No. 4, 3 " " Plaster.
- No. 5, 40 pounds " Nitrate of soda.
- No. 6, 33 " " Sulphate Ammonia.
- No. 7, 40 " " Sal Soda.

Mix numbers 5, 6 and 7 with water, then thoroughly mix the whole together and keep from the weather.

Mr. Woodburn, Mr. Valentia and himself some time ago, tried the recipe. They got fifteen bushels of manure, worth at least \$15. He used it in connection with guano on potatoes, on one hill put guano and on another put an equal quantity of the compound. Could see no difference in the potatoes. Put it on cabbage, and thought it better than guano. If too much is used on corn it kills it.

Mr. Nichols—Those who have barn yard manure will use it; those who can get guano will use it, but those who can get neither, must use something else. Had not found phosphate very beneficial; once got some of Moro Philip's, that seemed to do some good, but had not much confidence in any of them. The manufacturers almost invariably adulterate it with worthless substances. Thinks muck and marl will do well; has used them. Has had marl on the brain some years, and the longer he lives the more he gets it. Has heard of flower of bone being used with success where quick results are desired. Advice to every one just here, and too late to prepare muck &c., to haul muck as soon as the press of spring work is over, as a deodorizer, composting it with manure, saving slops &c. In this way much valuable manure can be accumulated.

Mr. Elvins believed in manufacturing manure in the way recommended, both in barn yard and by composting, but believed clover the best manure possible. On new ground put fifty bushels of lime to the acre, and put in clover and next year, or two years after turn it under.

Mr. Nichols fully agreed with this, but all can't wait so long for results, must have quick returns.

Mr. Elvins thought returns could be obtained as quickly by using clover as muck. For quick results, patent fertilizers must be used.

Mr. Brown asked if it was advisable to use raw muck in the hole.

Mr. Nicholas would not. Would take sod from under fence, from road side or anywhere, and compost it with top soil and surface muck, and put in hill. Would haul muck on in fall, and cultivate in, in the spring.

Mr. Elvins thought it important to have all manure mixed well with soil.

Mr. Parkhurst was not in favor of patent fertilizers. All we need buy is lime and marl to use with muck. Has found raw muck spread on the ground good for blackberries. In setting blackberries, uses no manure at all; was in favor of manufacturing manure. All should heed what has been said concerning it, and try it.

Mr. Taylor suggested that leaves and salt hay were valuable if properly composted.

Mr. Nichols inquired if any had used plaster, especially on strawberries.

Mr. Conkey had been experimenting with it for two years, and with good results. Believes it one of the best.

Mr. Elvins—There are some who think plaster has no effect whatever. Through the true way to obtain fertilizer was to keep stock.

Mr. Elvins, some years ago used it, and no benefit from it at the time. Has since had clover there and found that where the salt was put, clover was much the best.

Mr. Taylor used salt for onions, putting on 1 qt. to square rod. Shall try it on grapes. Has seen grapes at Atlantic City, where roots ran almost into salt water, thriving better than here. Used it also in cabbage, putting a small quantity into the head. It would cause it to make good solid heads. Believed it would injure strawberries, and like fruits.

Mr. Conkey had put salt on half a row of strawberries. It stopped their growth.

Mr. Pressey thought this soil did not need salt, and the less used the better. Tried it on potatoes. It killed them, and afterward tried cabbage and turnips in same soil and neither would grow.

Mr. Brown had tried a mixture of salt and plaster on corn. It affected as frost would.

Capt. Sumner—When first here used lime. On ten acres used 20 bushels of slacked lime to the acre. In spring put eight tons of marl on four acres. First year saw no benefit from it, and condemned it. Turned under the sod and planted corn. Got 50 bushels to the acre. Next put it into wheat and stocked down with grass. No manure has been used since, and it is the best field he has. Had composted lime and muck, marl and muck, and lime, marl and muck. Thought the latter the best. It will last in the land five or six years. Thought thorough mixing with soil essential. Thought muck and lime better than marl alone. Had tried marl on everything.

Mr. Longshore had used marl in large quantities, and thought it useless.

Mr. Conkey had used it with excellent results.

The marl question was discussed for an hour with considerable animation. Some thought it very valuable, others thought it worthless. Both sides could produce the most positive arguments and facts. Some remarks on the marl question will be found elsewhere in the REPUBLICAN.

HAMMONTON, March 26th, 1866.

Ed. Republican.—I set by your paper of March 24th, containing the report of the Pomological Society of March third, that the subject before the meeting was Apples and Cherries. I would like to make a few remarks on the culture of fruit, in connection with lime as a fertilizer.

Mr. Conkey thought that lime would be good here for apples, as that is a large amount of phosphate of lime in the wood of the tree. I do not deem that a sufficient basis to form the conclusion upon, that apples require more lime than the soil furnishes in connection with common manure. You cannot grow fruit to any desirable extent where lime is largely used. Wheat, corn, potatoes and kindred products require lime; but apples, peaches, pears, berries and grapes require little lime; all kinds of vegetation from which you obtain a large amount of starchy substance, require lime to some extent. Fruits of all descriptions that have a large amount of acid require but little lime. Grapes cannot be produced to any great extent with lime. In Chester County, (also in all the southern counties,) Peaches they have lined their land to such an extent for wheat and corn, that they cannot grow fruit extensively. Mr. T. Miller, of Chester County, informed me that he planted an orchard eight years ago, and the trees are no larger now than they were when he put them out, and peaches were an entire failure. Trees planted where they had not limed the land did well. Where they had abundance of fruit before they limed, at this time have to import their fruit. Some of the learned may take exception to the above, but by carefully noticing for a few years they will find the position correct. Yours,

ANON.

He who, by his principles or practice, corrupts the manners and morals of the rising generation will reap a terrible harvest of woe! Better for such a man if he had not been born!

The man who can make his own fire, hoe his own garden, pay his own debts, and live without wine and tobacco need no favor of him who rides in a coach and four!

If you would be nothing, just wait for something!

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If you would be nothing, just wait for something!

HAMMONTON!!! OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE HOME... THE SOIL IS A FINE SANDY AND CLAY LOAM... HAMMONTON IS ALREADY CELEBRATED FOR ITS FINE FRUITS AND WINE... THE MARKET... THIS CLIMATE is mild and delightful... THE WATER IS PURE AND SOFT...

THE GREAT MANURE FOR ALL CROPS IS, Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate... THE WATER IS PURE AND SOFT... THE CLIMATE is mild and delightful... THE MARKET... THIS CLIMATE is mild and delightful... THE WATER IS PURE AND SOFT...

THE LANDS HAVE BEEN EXAMINED BY SOME OF THE BEST AGRICULTURISTS AND FRUIT GROWERS IN THE COUNTRY... THE WATER IS PURE AND SOFT... THE CLIMATE is mild and delightful... THE MARKET... THIS CLIMATE is mild and delightful... THE WATER IS PURE AND SOFT...

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Clark's Store. A. G. CLARK. HAMMONTON, N. J. Having completed the enlargement of his store and largely increased his stock of goods, he has now a choice lot of DRY GOODS, consisting of Dress Goods, Muslins, Flannels, Under Shirts and Drawers, Skirts, Dress Trimmings, Corsets, Tullies and Notions. He has also a choice lot of GROCERIES, all of which are of good quality and sold at the lowest market prices. In connection with the Groceries is also a complete supply of Provisions, Flour and Feed, all which are for sale. He has also a large assortment of Crockery, Stone and Glass Ware, which is not surpassed at any store in the county. His stock of BOOTS AND SHOES will be found larger than in most village stores. He also keeps on hand a good assortment of HATS AND CAPS, for men and boy's wear, and a good assortment of NEW AND FASHIONABLE CLOTHING, which will be sold as reasonable as it can be purchased in Philadelphia. A full assortment of HARDWARE is kept also a large lot of FARMER'S TOOLS, of all kinds and styles and of best make. Clark also sells genuine Super Phosphate of Lime, of Moro Phillips' and other brands. This Phosphate is proved to be one of the best fertilizers for his soil of Atlantic County. In connection with his store he has a STOVE AND TIN STORE, and is prepared to furnish TIN WARE, of any amount, and also to lay ROOFING, and put up SPOUTS. Particular attention is called to his stock of STOVES OF EASTERN MANUFACTURE. They were purchased in the Eastern States, and are offered as low as they can be bought in Philadelphia, and are of altogether superior design and make. They are more convenient, better looking and will last longer than stoves made in Philadelphia. This is the first extensive assortment of Eastern Stoves ever offered in this County. The Public Generally are invited to call at his Store before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place, A. G. CLARK, Hammonton, N. J. Near the Depot.

Baugh's Raw Bone Phosphate... THE WATER IS PURE AND SOFT... THE CLIMATE is mild and delightful... THE MARKET... THIS CLIMATE is mild and delightful... THE WATER IS PURE AND SOFT... THE CLIMATE is mild and delightful... THE MARKET... THIS CLIMATE is mild and delightful... THE WATER IS PURE AND SOFT...

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CONSUMPTIVES. READ WHAT DR. SOHENOK IS DOING. DR. J. H. SOHENOK. Dear Sir:—I feel it a duty I owe to you, and to all who are suffering under this disease known as Consumption and Liver Complaint, to let them know that great results have been achieved from your Pulmonic Syrup, and that I have been cured in so short a time. By the blessing of God it has cured me thus far. Dr. Sohenok, I will now make my statement to you, as follows:—About eighteen months ago I was attacked with a severe cough, and it settled on my lungs; I could not retain anything I ate, and suffered with evening fevers and night sweats. I was very much reduced. The whites of my eyes were very yellow; likewise my skin my appetite all gone, and unable to digest what I did eat; bowels swollen, irregular and costive. I was very low spirited, and had such violent spells of coughing when I laid down at night, and when I arose in the morning that they would last one or two hours. I then would be nearly exhausted, and was entirely unable to lie on my left side. I cannot describe my wretched suffering as I would wish to do. Every part of my body was diseased or deranged. Such was my situation at this time, and I was confined to my bed from the last of February, 1882, to June, 1882, not able to sit up. I had the best medical attendance the whole of the time. My cough was so very bad that it racked me very much. I at this time raised a large quantity of thick, yellow, offensive matter, sometimes with blood, and it was generally accompanied by nausea and vomiting, and coated tongue. At the time of coughing so badly I would have sharp, shooting pains in my left side and heart, night sweats, and soreness all through my whole chest; had rough in fever, pain in my back and under my shoulder blades and in the small of my back, and at times so severe that it would throw me into spasms. Now my physician gave me up to die. I could do nothing for me, and at that time I was nothing but skin and bone. I then was in the western part of Missouri. In June last we left there for the East, and in August we came to New York, and I was so reduced that I could only walk a little with my husband's help. After I had been here a short time the salt water brooms me much better for a time and then I had again to call a physician for aid. We had four of the best physicians of New York on the disease of the lungs, and doctors of all kinds, but of no avail. They said I was past cure, and that my lungs were too far gone for any one to cure me. But at this time I was on my feet, and about the house, not able to do much of anything. In November last I grew worse, and the consumption diarrhoea set in and lasted about eight weeks. We had tried all and everything that I could grasp at like a dying person for my disease—consumption and liver complaint—but of no avail. In January, 1883, I was brought down again on my bed, and was not expected to live. My husband stayed at my side, and my other friends, and they all give me up to die. At this time every one who saw me did not think I would ever leave my bed a living woman. The first night I was attended by my doctor, and he deranged most of the time. A friend, Mrs. A. Harris, came to see me the last of the week, and brought the Sunday Mercury. In it was an account of a great cure performed by Dr. Sohenok. He read it to me, and it was so much like my disease that I asked my husband to go and see him for me. At this time I had given up all hopes of ever getting well again, and made my peace with God, to be ready whenever he called for me. On the 27th of January, 1883, my husband called on Dr. Sohenok, 32 Bond Street, New York, and stated to him my case, with a request for him to call and see me, which he did, and examined me with the respirometer. When he was about to go I asked him if he could cure me? His reply was "I can cure you, but you are in a bad way, and the bronchial tubes are so clogged on both sides." And yet he seemed to think that I were lungs enough left to effect a cure if the diarrhoea could be stopped. He said in order to do this, he would have to give me Mandrake Pills in small doses at first, to carry off the morbid matter, and then, with the astringents, he hoped to check it, which he did, but to constant coughing, night sweats, and diarrhoea he proceeded so much that he was afraid my vital powers were so much prostrated over to rally, and yet he seemed to think if I could live to get enough Pulmonic Syrup through my system to cause expectoration that I would be enough left for me to recover. He wished me to try the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic at once, saying it would do me no harm, if it did me no good. The first week it seemed to give me strength, so that on Sunday after I sat up in bed and ate heartily for a sick woman; but the next week I lost all hope and medicine. But the doctor had warned him of this, and when the morbid matter was cleared out the system it made them feel somewhat restless, and to persevere; and he insisted on my taking it, and now I feel the benefit of it. For after eight days I began to gain my strength, and, with the exception of a cold that put me back some, I have been gaining strength of body, my cough is going away, and all my pains are gone; no soreness of the body, my bowels are regular, and my breath is sweet, and I thank God I am now going about, and sit and read as well as ever I could. I have taken sixteen bottles of the medicine, eight of each. I now have a good appetite and rest well at night; my cough does not trouble me in getting up or lying down. I would have been so afflicted with consumption or liver complaint, that Dr. Sohenok is God-blessed, I can rely on what he says. Delay not, it is dangerous to trifle with these diseases. If you would be cured, go at once; and any one wishing to know the facts as herein stated can call at my residence, 117 West Houston street New York city.

MRS. MARY F. FARLOW. We, the undersigned, residents of New York, are acquainted with Mrs. Farlow, and know that she used Dr. Sohenok's Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, and have reason to believe that to this medicine she owes her preservation from a permanent grave. B. FARLOW, 117 West Houston st. EUGENE UNDERHILL, 676 Greenwich st. Mrs. EUGENE UNDERHILL, 676 Greenwich st. AUGUSTA UNDERHILL, 676 Greenwich st. A. E. HARRIS, 117 West Houston st. EMILY GLOVER, 117 West Houston st. J. L. COLE, 23 Cedar st. M. A. LEIGHTON, 483 Broadway. Mrs. BENJAMIN CLAPE, 19 Amity pl. I am well acquainted with Mrs. Mary F. Farlow, and with her husband, Mr. R. Farlow, they having, for a few months past, been members of my church, and I am convinced that any statement which they might make may be relied on as true. JOHN DOWLING, D. D., Pastor of Bedford St. Baptist Church, N. Y. Nov. 23, 1883.

M. RISLEY, & Co. (Successors to E. S. RISLEY.) Will keep constantly on hand a large and splendid stock of GENTLEMEN'S and LADIES' BOOTS AND SHOES. MEN'S RUBBER SOLED BOOTS. MEN'S FINE and COARSE SOLED BOOTS. LADIES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES of every variety. A splendid lot of LADIES' BALMORAL BOOTS. All the different styles of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S SHOES, constantly on hand at the lowest cash prices. Also a fine lot of HATS and CAPS, and a general assortment of GROCERIES. The public is respectfully invited to call and examine our goods before purchasing elsewhere, as we are selling at greatly reduced rates, and no efforts will be spared by the subscribers to please all, and give entire satisfaction. Absecon, Jan. 16, 1884.

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Walters Column. SOUTH JERSEY Dry Goods and Grocery Store, ABSECON, N. J. ALL GOODS SOLD CHEAP FOR CASH. There is now on hand at this store, a large and choice assortment of... DELAINS, MERINOES, PALMETTA CLOTHS, BLACK CLOAKING CLOTHS, CLOTHS, SATINETTS, for Men and Boy's wear, in great variety, which I can and will SELL CHEAPER, than can be purchased elsewhere in this vicinity. My assortment of Fall and Winter DRESS GOODS, surpasses any assortment before offered in Atlantic County. The goods are of the latest styles and Good Quality, and were purchased on terms that enable me to offer to the Ladies of this vicinity very DESIRABLE BARGAINS. I have also constantly on hand a full and complete assortment of new and fashionable DRESS TRIMMINGS, which I can offer on satisfactory conditions. A large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Knit Caps and Shawls, has been received and is offered for sale at the lowest rates. Also a fine lot of Double and Single WATERLOO SHAWLS. Also a large stock of Ladies' and Misses' BALMORAL SKIRTS. My assortment of White and Colored Flannels for Shirts, is unsurpassed, in amount, quality and cheapness. I have also a large assortment of UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, FANCY SHIRTS, Boots, Shoes and Gaiters. And am confident that my prices are as low as can be found anywhere, and the quality of the stock unequalled. A choice assortment of GROCERIES is also offered for sale, comprising: SUGARS, TEA, COFFEE, BUTTER, LARD, HAMS, PORK, FISH, EGGS, FLOUR, OIL, SOAP, SPICES. And all articles usually kept in a first class village store. By purchasing in large quantities and for cash, I am able to sell cheaper than smaller stores generally can. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call at once. My sales are rapid, and the first comers have the best chance. CALL AT ONCE AT D. WALTERS, SOUTH JERSEY DRY GOODS AND GROCERY STORE, Absecon, N. J. Oct 20, 1883.

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FOUTZ'S CELEBRATED Horse and Cattle Powders. This preparation long and favorably known, will thoroughly cleanse the system, break down low-spirited horses, by strengthening the stomach and intestines. It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to the animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, CROUP, COLIC, WOUNDS, HEAVES, QUINERS, DISTEMPERS, RHEUMATISM, TETTER, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite, gives the animal a smooth and glossy skin, and transforms a miserable skinned into a sleek-looking and spirited horse. To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It increases the quantity and improves the quality of the milk. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent, and make the butter firm and sweet. In milking cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster. In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting a paper to a paper in a bearable situation, the animal will be cured or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain cure will be effected for the Hog Cholera. Price 25 Cents per Paper, or 5 Papers for \$1. S. A. FOUTZ & BRO., AT THEIR WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT, No. 118 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md. For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States. PETER S. TILTON, Agent for Hammonton and Vicinity. DANIEL WALTERS, Agent for Absecon and Vicinity. TASKER & CLARK, MANUFACTURERS OF Super-Phosphate of Lime, Which they are now offering at the reduced price of \$90 per ton of 2000 lbs. Also, MEAT AND BONE COMPOST. A superior article for Spring crops, at 40 per ton. N. B.—A liberal Discount to Dealers. TASKER & CLARK, 8-W. Cor. 8th- and Washington Streets, Philadelphia. The above for sale also by dealers generally. 33-44. 628 Hoop Skirts. 628 HOPKIN'S "OWN MAKE," Manufactured and Sold Wholesale and Retail, No. 202 Arch Street, Philadelphia. The most complete assortment of Ladies' Misses' and Children's Hoop Skirts, in this City, gotten up expressly to meet the wants of First Class Trade, embracing the newest and most desirable styles, all sizes of Iron Tralls, of every length—from 23 to 4 yards long—20 to 26 springs, at \$2 to \$5-00. Plain skirts, all lengths, from 2 1/2 to 3 yards round the bottom, at \$1.40 to \$3.15. Our line of Misses' and Children's Skirts, are proportionally beyond all-comparison, for variety of styles, as well as for finish and durability; varying from 8 to 33 inches in length, 8 to 45 inches in width, and all sizes of Iron Tralls, of every length—from 23 to 4 yards long—20 to 26 springs, at \$2 to \$5-00. Plain skirts, all lengths, from 2 1/2 to 3 yards round the bottom, at \$1.40 to \$3.15. Also, constantly on hand, good Skirts, Manufactured in New York, and the Eastern States, which we sell at very low prices. A lot of cheap skirts—15 springs, 28 cents; 20 springs, 31 cents; 25 springs, \$1.15—30 springs, \$1.25 and 40 springs, \$1.40. Skirts, made to order and repaired. Terms Cash. One price only! 334446.

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