# South-Jersey Republican

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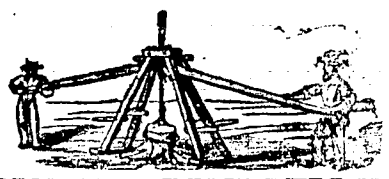

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## Auditor's Sale.

By virtue of an order of the Circuit Court of Atlantic county will be sold at public vendue on

**Saturday, August 23, 1879.**

at the hour of TWO O'CLOCK in the afternoon of said day at the hotel of Mrs. Margaret Gandy, Tuckahoe, in said county, all the following tract or parcels of land situated near Gibson's Creek, in the township of Weymouth, county of Atlantic and State of New Jersey:

The first tract beginning in the road where the line between Smiley E. Steelman and Charles Campbell's heirs' crosses the lane or road and extends up said road near a northwest corner 6 chains and 50 links to a corner in said road; thence (2) south fifty-three degrees west seventeen chains to the said Mulford's east line of his twenty-five acres that his father gave him by deed, bearing date April 8, 1867; thence (3) in his line south two degrees and three minutes, west seven chains to the line between Smiley E. Steelman and Charles Campbell's heirs; thence (4) in said line north fifty-three degrees, east twenty-five chains to the first mentioned corner and the beginning, containing twelve acres and fifty one hundredths of an acre, be the same more or less.

The second tract is all that certain lot or piece of land situate in Weymouth township, county and State aforesaid, lying on the north side of Gibson's Creek road and beginning at a stone in the middle of said road for a corner and runs thence north fifty three degrees and thirty four minutes, east twelve rods and sixteen links to a stone; thence (2) south sixty seven and one-quarter degrees, east twenty nine rods to a stone in the line of heirs of Charles Campbell, deceased; thence (3) by and along said line south fifty three and three-quarter degrees, west twenty-three rods to the middle of the aforesaid road; thence (4) up said road north forty-six degrees, west twenty-six rods to the beginning, containing two and three-quarter acres be the same more or less.

The third tract or piece of land is that conveyed by quit claim from Smiley E. Steelman to the said Mulford Steelman, party of the second part by deed dated January 28, 1877. Said lot is situated in what is called the south west corner of barn-field, on which said barn stands.

Attached and taken as the property of Mulford Steelman at the suit of Anthony Steelman, and to be sold by

SAMUEL P. BAKER,
June 23, 1879. Auditor.

## Laying up Treasure.

Still let us love, my darling, while we may—
And make each jostling moment rich with bliss.
Too soon, O, God, too soon will come the day
When one of us will hunger for a kiss
That seemed just now to be so cheap a boon,
Will cry and cry for one poor little hour
Like—yes, like this—beneath the mellow moon,
Amid the drift of dew and scent of flower.

These hours that now we pass so lightly by,
Will seem lost words of joy that bitter day,
When one of us beneath the hollow sky,
Clasps nothing but the daisies and the clay.
Then, blind with tears the aching heart will long
To pierce the mystery where the lost one is;
And the starving soul will gladly roam among
And cling to all these tender memories.

Then let us load the hurrying hours with love,
For each bright glowing span may be the last,
And when we hear the appalling voice above,
When to one of us the blissful dream has passed—
The other quivering heart may know some rest.
While wandering through memory's fragrant fields
Where every lingering footstep shall be blest,
With living o'er again what this hour yields.

—H. Perry Smith.

## Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 18, 1879.

A brief account of political affairs in Yazoo county, Mississippi, brought down to date, will be instructive reading. A few years since, when the Republicans were to be bulldozed, there was one man in the Democratic party more able and more anxious to do that work than any one else. He led the movement, and for the practical annihilation of the Republican party was rewarded by his fellow Democrats with many tokens of esteem. Lately he attempted to lead a political movement, separate from his old friends, the Democrats, and the process of bulldozing was effectually applied to him. He published a card stating that he withdrew from the new independent movement, only stipulating that he and his friends should be protected in their rights under the law. That is, that they should not be butchered, their houses burned, or their crops or cattle destroyed. So far, the story has been told for some time. Now, either through renewed courage, or at the investigation of leaders who feared the effect of this "Yazoo plan" upon the voting North, this man re-appears as a leader in the independent party he had once been forced to abandon, and says he will remain until after election. If the Democrats of the South hope to carry any State, county, town, or voting precinct in the North, they will protect him. A Northern Democrat can look cheerfully on while a black man is being deprived of his rights, or his life but the bulldozing of a fellow Democrat, who has himself shown his Democracy by using the shot-gun against "niggers" and carpet baggers, is too much.

In the distressing reports from Memphis as to the spread of yellow fever, note has been lately made of the large proportion of colored people who are attacked. In reality, the negroes have shown themselves to be less liable to attack than white people, but five sixths of those who have left the city are whites, and the population remaining is mostly made up of negroes, and this accounts, no doubt, for the increasing proportion of that race who are reported in the sick list from day to day. The National Board's reports of the disease outside of Memphis are not discouraging.

MAXWELL.

## The True Gentleman.

From the sickening shams in the way of gentleman, seen everywhere, we pray "Good Lord deliver us." There is a true gentleman—the same in all places and times. We delight to see him and to think of him. In a few papers we wish to describe his manner and character. We will begin at the little end by saying that he is neat and courteous, cleanly and orderly. He is not a sloven and a bear; he gives attention to his personal appearance and cultivates a polite behavior. Neat attire and nice personal habits make part of the gentleman. He acquaints himself with the customs of sensible genteel society and observes them; he is nice in the true sense of the word; does not offend the taste of the most sensibly refined and secures the respect of the rude and vulgar. He gives these no occasion for fun and ridicule. There is an appearance, habit and manner of intercourse that declare the gentleman.

He does not appear in society and public places with unkempt hair, soiled linen, slouched dress, rusty boots, smutty hands and dirty finger nails. He may be a man of toil, may come from the furnace, forge, engine or bench; but he does not bring the dirt and smut of them with him. He has a commendable pride of appearance; he cares how he looks, for the sake of friends, society, and the place to which he comes. He therefore appears as clean as soap and water will make him, with clean linen, sleek looks, neat dress. He is a pretty picture from humble life. His face may be brown—we meet him with a smile. His hands may be rough—we grasp them kindly. Cleanliness is one of the first requisitions of gentlemanliness. Some above the humble walks of life do not possess it much to their reproach. We know a lawyer who, on account of his slovenliness, is a disgrace to his profession and the contempt of his craft.

If the vein of the gentleman is in a man he cares to be nice; he can't be rude and slovenly; he gives attention to trifles, for these make perfection. A visitor went to the study of Michael Angelo to see a statue, a second time. The sculptor said: "I have retouched this part, polished that, softened this feature, brought out that muscle, given some expression to this lip, and more energy to that limb." The visitor remarked, "These are mere trifles. "True," said the artist, "but trifles make perfection." So in the make up of the gentleman, the matters of which we write are small but important; they help make perfection. You know him because he makes use of your scraper and doormat; he respects your furniture, and don't sit tipped back on your best rush-bottom with his heels on the side board or window sill; he respects your feelings at the table and does not pitch in and crush and sip and snort as if he was a hog, and finish up with the awful indecency of blowing his proboscis on your best linen napkin, and then leave plate and its neighborhood as if he had eaten with his feet in the trough. Not a bit of it. He acquaints *himself with table manners and does things* decently and in order. While he carries with you he gives as little trouble as possible. He considers the unavoidable vexations of the mistress of the house and preserves himself and what else he can in perfect order. When he comes from his bed-room things are not left pellmell. The slops are emptied, the towel stretched on the rack, the pitcher is set in the bowl, the pillow is shook and laid back to its place, the covering is carefully and smoothly drawn over the couch and the room is freely ventilated, and when the good woman of the house comes to do up his room she exclaims, "A gentleman has roomed here!"

H.

## Advice to Girls.

Now, girls, do not be disgusted and say, "We've had too much advice already." Please give this a careful perusal and some earnest thought. The whole matter "in a nut-shell" is simply this: men are what you make them, therefore be careful how and what you make. For instance, a young man, a near neighbor of mine, was much given to bad habits, especially that of intemperance. He belonged to a family of means and respectability, and when not actually intoxicated, was admitted into the best society in the neighborhood. Being naturally kind-hearted and agreeable, he was quite a favorite. He visited some friends in a distant town, and when he returned, he talked much of the pleasant society he met—said there was not an intemperate young man in the place, and gave as a reason for this much-to-be-wished-for state of affairs, "The girls there would not look at a fellow who would drink."

He had not strength to resist the temptation to drink in a place where the girls *would* look at him, and, in fact, pay as much attention to him as if he were all than a young man should be; and he continued to degenerate. Now I firmly believe if the girls with whom he associated had not tolerated such behavior, he would have been won to virtue and truth, and would now be an honored and useful member of society.

I know a young lady of good character and respectable family, who is fond of society, recreation, and a good time generally, (which, of course, is all right; I want all, and especially the young, to thoroughly enjoy life); but here is the trouble. She is receiving the attentions of a young man who is *fast* in the broadest sense of the word. He has plenty of money, fine horses and buggies, and she does love to ride, in short, delights in having a beau.

Girls, let me entreat you not to sacrifice principle for a little pleasure. You have an almost unbounded influence over your gentlemen friends, and you can do them an untold amount of good, both for time and eternity, if you will but make an effort in the right direction.

Cultivate a winning agreeableness of manner by all means. Be firm in your principles of right, and let them be known. Let the boys know you abhor profane and impure language, intemperance, any kind of dishonesty or bad behavior, and, may I add, the use of tobacco? Do this earnestly, prayerfully, and be assured it will result in good to your friends.

Remember, this life is but short, and we each have a work to do. Let us do it so well that it may be said of us, when the end cometh, "She hath done what she could."—*Faith, in The Rural New Yorker.*


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WASHINGTON HASBROUCK,
Principal,
Trenton, N. J.

## Live and Let Live.

A FARM BALLAD.

Well! Farmer Smith has lost his wheat, his shed and mammoth barn;
His little boy, with one small match, burnt up the whole concern;
I'll tell you, wife, he'll feel it sore; a man on money bent
Can't stand up under such a load when not insured a cent.

don't know as I pity him; I call it a great sin
To hoard the harvests of three years in spacious barn and bin;
I can't feel pity for a man who doubly locks his door
And stops his ears to all the cries that come up from the poor.

I like to see economy, I like to see men save,
And lay up something for their kin when they are in the grave;
But you and I know very well, from what we both have seen,
There is a line which, when 'tis crossed, a man gets to be mean.

When wheat was sixteen shillings—a price that paid us well—
Smith said, "I'll wait for twenty, I vow, before I sell."
Then, when it reached the figure, he said to me one noon,
"I guess I'll hold it longer, 'twill be three dollars soon."

He held it and he run in debt fo things to wear and eat;
When merchants dunned him, he would say, "Wait till I sell my wheat."
Soon that old tune got fiddled out, and men began to sue,
And he began to borrow to pay accounts long due.

When Smith goes off to buy a thing, he spin around the town,
And tries with all his might and main the price to banter down;
When he has anything to sell, 'tis priceless in his eyes,
And he must have the highest price—the lowest when he buys.

"Live and let live" are golden words; the other motto, too,
"Do unto others as you'd wish that they would do to you."
If Smith had done as they command he would not have to-day
The ashes of three harvests to load and draw away.

Wife, if you take a berry and dry it in the sun,
'Twill shrivel up till it takes two to make the size of one;
So many a man; in grasping gain, so shrivels up his soul
That 'twill ne'er expand again while life's years o'er him roll.

God bless the farmers of our land! They are not all like him,
Who walks around the smoldering pile now in the twilight dim;
Living on God's broad acres, their souls expand and grow,
Their ears are ever open to tales of want and woe.

God bless the men where'er they are, in country or in town,
Who do not think it's life's great work to crowd their neighbors down.
This world would be better, this life would pleasure give,
If every man who toils to live would let his brother live.

## A LUCKY DIE.

"What the deuce ails me? Where am I, anyhow? Wherever I am, springs and mattresses must be scarce, for I know I am laid on some mighty hard substance. Wonder if it is on a dissecting board? Wonder if I'm dead? I feel mighty like it. Maybe I am stretched out ready for the doctors to carve me."

These were my first thoughts, very cheering, indeed, as I became conscious. I could neither speak nor move; but I soon learned that I could hear.

A door opened, footsteps approached, I felt a cloth removed from my face, and a voice, which I recognized as that of my intended father-in-law, said:

"He hasn't changed much," and his companion, whose voice I recognized as Sowerby's, the undertaker, said lightly:

"There's just where you are mistaken, Mr. Muffins; he looks a great deal better dead than alive; but how does Priscilla feel about it? Take on much, eh?"

"Oh, no; just enough to appear well!" said the father of my affianced, with a chuckle. "She never cared much for Smith; 'twas his stamps that she fancied. My Priscilla is a practical girl and went in for his dimes, his carriage and greys, although at the same time I must own she was spooney on baldpated Howard, the artist; but he's poor as Job's turkey, as the saying is."

"Well, she can have him now for all this poor cuss, can't she?" said Sowerby, beating a tattoo with his digits on my chest.

"I presume so; but she wil. wait till the year is up, for fear of gossip, you know."

"But who gets his money, seeing the poor cuss has no relations?" queried the undertaker.

"Oh, that's all right. You see my Priscilla is a sensible girl. Before she promised to marry him she had him make his will in her favor. Poor Smith was rather sappy, you know; had nothing against him, however, although he was decidedly homely, and such a barndoor of a mouth, always open."

"Well," said the cheerful voice of the undertaker, "his mouth is tight enough now, I reckon; he'll never open it in this world again. I reckon his immortal part is now with the angels."

And my mortal part is also with the angels, thought I—a fine pair of angels! I felt indignant at their clumsy ridicule. I tried to shut my fist, but never a shut was to it. I could do nothing but listen. He then began to measure me for my coffin. I had heard that undertakers whistled joyfully when they got a measure. I believed it to be only a joke on the craft; but Sowerby actually struck up the air "Pull Down the Blinds," in a subdued, thrilling whistle, while he measured me.

"A nobby casket and one hundred hacks, eh, Mr. Muffins? Must make big thing of it. The cuss left lots of money, and remember he was to be your Priscilla's husband. Must make a splurge, Mr. Muffins," said the worthy undertaker, with an eye to his own pocket.

"Well, I don't mind if the coffin is a little knobby-looking; but one hundred hacks! The deuce! Just send one or two for the mourners, and the rest who come to attend the funeral can furnish their own rigs or hoof it, whichever suits them."

They covered my face again and left me to my own reflections. I had often heard it remarked that meditation was good for the soul, and this was the best chance I ever had of trying it.

An hour must have passed, and the door was again opened, and two persons came whispering along to where I lay, and the voice of my promised wife fell on my ear.

"I dread to look at him, Mr. Howard, he was so homely when living, he must be frightful when dead."

I ground my teeth in rage as I remembered how often she had gone into raptures, or pretended to, over my noble brow and expressive mouth, and would solemnly declare that if I were taken from her she would enter a convent, take the veil and never more behold the sun.

One of them raised the cloth; I knew they were looking at me. Howard was the chap she was spooney on, whom her father had mentioned.

"Seems to me you don't feel very bad about his dying, Miss Muffins," exclaimed Howard, deliberately.

"Well, to tell the truth," said my betrothed, "I don't care very much about it. If he had lived I suppose I should have married him, because he was rich; but I was getting about sick of my bargain, for I know I should always be ashamed of him."

"But you loved him," remarked Howard.

"No, I didn't! My affections were wasted long ago on one who never returned my love." And my fast-fading idol sighed heavily. They had now covered my face again, and were standing within a few feet of where I lay.

"About how long ago, Miss Muffins?" asked Howard.

"Oh, about a year or so," with another sigh.

"About the time I went away?" interrupted the cautious Howard, coughing a little.

"Well, yes, about that length of time," assented my dear affianced.

"Now, Miss Mu-Muf-Muffins—you—oh! you don't mean to insinuate that I-I-I, oh! oh! oh! too much bliss—am the lucky—"

"Now, see here—Pris-pris-cilla—oh! let me call you by that melodious name. See here! I always loved you; not for your beauty, but for your artlessness; 'pon my soul I did, and would have proposed to you only I heard you were engaged to the chap that is stretched there."

"Oh! Mr. Howard!" said Mrs. Smith that was to be, giving a little squeal.

"Don't Mr. Howard me. If you return my affection you must call me by some pet names. Call me Harry; call me Lovey: but for Heaven's sake don't Mr. Howard me, my own Priscilla!" said Howard, in a quavering voice. Then I heard a movement of feet, accompanied by a loud lip explosion! How mad I got. I tried to grip or grate my teeth, but never a kick or a grate could I raise. I was obliged to grin and bear it. Bear it I had to; but grin I couldn't.

Soon my company left, and I was again entertained by own pleasant thoughts, until I again felt the cloth gently removed from my face. A soft, warm palm was laid on my forehead, and the low, sweet voice of Minnie Rivers whispered —well, no matter what.

Night came—so did the neighbors to my wake, and from two old crones who sat near me I learned to my horror that I was to be buried next day.

"Of course you are coming to the funeral to-morrow, Mrs. Frizzlebaum?" said one of them.

"Oh! dear, yes, surely. I hope it may turn out a fine day, for I want to enjoy the ride to the cemetery."

I then lost consciousness, and the next I heard were the grating voices of Priscilla, my fiancee, and her mother. Apparently they were brushing, dusting and giving the room a general slicking up before the funeral.

"Is Howard to be one of the pallbearers?" asked the voice of my mother-in-law that might have been.

"He would be gladly, but he hasn't a suit of black clothes," said my sweetest.

"Why, Priscilla! my child, don't you remember Smith's black broadcloth; the suit is brand new. I know it will fit Howard. Call him in, he's sitting in the kitchen, and let him try them on."

Now, this black suit was a particular favorite of mine, a perfect fit, that set my person off to great advantage, and it made my blood boil to hear them talk so coolly of transferring it to my rival, to be worn at my own funeral. I was getting very mad now. I felt the crisis was near, and that I should either die or explode if they meddled with my black suit. Priscilla took it down from the peg—I know it, for I heard the buckles jingle—and made for the door. I tried to shake my fist, and yell at her, but all in vain, and there I lay outwardly calm as a lamb, my inwards boiling with wrath. It was too much! The deepest trance could not have held out against that suit; with a powerful effort I sprang up and howled. Priscilla dropped my clothes, her mother the duster, and both bounded out of the room squealing like shot rabbits. With difficulty I managed to get my clothes, and had just got inside of my pants when Mrs. Muffins and her daughter, headed by the undertaker, peered in at the door; a motley company of women and smutty-faced children stood in their rear. Such scared-looking owls; enough to amuse a dead man. So I laughed. It was not very becoming; but I laughed peal after peal till my sides began to ache. Then the undertaker ventured near me, saying, rather dubiously:

"So you are not dead yet, Mr. Smith?"

"Well, no, not exactly; sorry to disappoint my friends about the funeral, however."

"Yes," he assented, absently; "bad, rather—that is—ahem!"

Fooled out of the dimes, carriage and greys, my gal, thought I, as I looked at Priscilla.

"Go speak with him," said her father, in an undertone; "act your part well."

They now began to gather around me and to congratulate me on my narrow escape. I noticed they cried a great deal more than when I was dead. Priscilla came and hung on my neck, sniveling desperately. I gave her a not over gentle push from me, and told her to wait next time till I was safely buried before she meddled with my clothes.

"Oh! I'm so glad!" she said, sweetly, without appearing to notice what I said about my clothes, "that you are not dead, dear. My heart seemed withered and broken to see you lying so cold and white. I wept bitterly over your poor, angelic face, my darling."

"Oh! yes, so you did. I heard you and Howard take on at a furious rate. It was a lucky die for me, my ducky."

"Could you hear?" she gasped.

"I rather think I could," I replied. "So good-bye, my noble girl: you can have the pleasure of calling Howard all the pet names you can lay your tongue to." She made a bee-line for the open door, and her pull-back was the last I ever saw of her. Howard never married her, and I hear she still lives a life of single blessedness. As I am writing this piece a quiet little figure steals to my side, and a soft, white hand, which sends a thrill of pleasure to my heart, is laid lovingly on my shoulder; yes, the hand of Minnie Rivers, now Minnie Smith, my wife.—*Detroit News.*

### How an Outlaw was Caught.

A letter from Columbus, Neb., gives particulars of the capture of "Doc" Middleton, the notorious outlaw. Soldiers, under Detective Llewellyn, from Fort Hartsuff, and a party of citizens from Grand Island, arrived at Niobrara river by different routes, about the same time. The party proceeded immediately to the house of Middleton's father-in-law, where they captured him and five other persons. The old gentleman was given the choice of leading the party to Middleton's hiding place or of being hanged. With tears falling down his face, the unhappy parent led the party, consisting of fourteen mounted men, into the high hills to the northwest. Proceeding about seven miles, the head of a deep canon was reached. Large pine trees filled the gorges of the canon, from the deep recesses of which no sound came to indicate that the brigand chief was hidden there. The soldiers were quietly picketed on commanding points. Richardson, Middleton's father-in-law, refused to enter the canon, saying the outlaws would shoot him if they saw him guiding the soldiers. The party retened through different defiles that led to the main canon. In a short time the camp was discovered. The stillness was soon broken by the ring of the rifles. Mrs. Middleton, who was in the camp, screamed for a cessation of hostilities. She came up to the sheriffs of Hall and Howard counties, who told her to go back and tell her husband to surrender. She went back, and soon returned, saying that "Doc" would not give himself up. Some men worked their way cautiously into the camp, and it was found to be deserted. The outlaws had fled. Middleton was discovered crawling through the grass, and in a moment a ball came near ending his life. He begged for quarter, and was taken with arms on. He said he was shot by Detective Hazen with a Winchester the Sunday before. The wound only temporarily disabled him. He was at once taken to the top. hills, and thence to the main camp, near his father's house, south of the river. The camp of the outlaws contained fruit, sugar, ammunition, bedding, powder, canned goods and endless knickknacks. The tents were piled up and burned.

### How the Zulus Smoke.

When the white man "inhales," he rarely allows the smoke to pass beyond his mouth and nostrils; but the Zulu Kaffir fixes his lips over the broad mouth of the bullock's horn, closes his nostrils with his hands, and draws in the reek of the burning weed till his lungs are filled. Then, handing the pipe to his neighbor, he lays hold of a small tambooty reed, and slowly blows the smoke through it until his lungs are empty. Thus unconsciously do they illustrate the lyrical conceit of the time when tobacco was young in England—they fairly "drink tobacco." There is no haste or wildness in the earlier stages of such a festival; for, sententiously talking together as the pipe goes slowly round, and waiting their turn in order, they blow out the spittle from their several reeds, and trace in figures on the ground the plans and pictures that give body to their talk. But one such powerful inhalation of the weed is not enough for a seasoned smoker amongst the men of Zululand. Again and again does each warrior fill his lungs to repletion, and blow forth the dense cloud through his tambooty reed, until the powerful narcotic either lays them prostrate on mother earth or drives them into paroxysms of madness. "I have seen them so excited by smoking," says one who knows them well, "that they have jumped to their feet and run away—running till they were out of sight; and on one occasion I remember a fellow running at full speed, under the influence of this excitement, till he dropped down dead." It is clear enough, from this example, that the Zulu knows nothing of the pipe of peace, and that he would be a hopeful subject for the philanthropic efforts of the Anti-Tobacco Society.—*New England Grocer.*

## TIMELY TOPICS.

An international convention under the auspices of the king of Belgium and the honorary presidency of the court of Flanders is to assemble in Brussels this year to discuss the latest advances in the knowledge of American ethnology, philosophy, history, geology, and in fact of everything appertaining to America that is of interest to mankind. New light is expected to be thrown upon the discovery of the North American continent and upon its primitive inhabitants. There are in Europe many students of American history and science, and this will be their third congress.

Father Isidoee, prior of a convent in Russia, has been exposed as a tyrant of the fiercest kind. He began, as soon as he was put into power, to add to the pains of the monks by cuffing, kicking and starving them. When they protested against such treatment, he had them whipped until they became insensible, or imprisoned them in a noisome dungeon four days without food. One victim died under the lash, two died of starvation, and five committed suicide to escape the tortures. He was a debauchee, and the worst punishments that he inflicted were upon monks who would not aid him in his orgies. The czar has ordered a trial.

The far-famed Alhambra is in danger. The hill above Grenada, on which stands the palace of the ancient Moorish kings of Spain, has recently given signs of sliding away, so that this splendid monument of a memorable epoch in the history of Europe is in danger of complete ruin and downfall. It is also said that the Alcabaya, a spacious and splendid structure at the base of the hill, which was formerly the residence of the Moorish nobility, is in danger of destruction from the same cause. The wall of this great Moorish palace is more than a mile in circuit, incloses thirty-five acres and is flanked by thirteen square towers. An effort to restore the palace was made by Queen Isabella in 1862, but the sums of money devoted to it were not sufficient to complete the work satisfactorily.

What will be the largest ferryboat in the world is now being constructed at San Francisco by the Central Pacific Railroad Company to ply between Martinez and Benicia. It is to be longer than the great Pacific steamship City of Peking even, and has a greater breadth of beam than any vessel afloat. Its length is 424 feet, width 116 feet and wheels 30 feet in diameter, and it will be propelled by steam generated in eight steel boilers, each twenty-eight feet long. The boat is a double-ender and is steered by four rudders at each end. The hold is divided into eleven water-tight compartments, which will make it impossible to sink her. Four tracks will be placed upon her decks, which will accommodate forty-eight freight cars or twenty-four passenger coaches.

In *Belgravia* Richard A. Proctor shows that while it is theoretically possible to construct a chess-playing automaton, it is practically impossible because the machine would necessarily be so enormous and complicated. There would scarcely be room on the earth for it, and it could not be operated. The number of different combinations that can be formed on a chess-board is approximately represented as 100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000, and if a workman could make 1,200 holes an hour it would, to drill the required number of holes in a metal plate for one automatic chess-board, require all the present inhabitants of the earth 100,000,000,000,000,000 years! Therefore, Mr. Proctor thinks there will never be a chess automaton that can play a game, unless there is "Life in Other Worlds than Ours."

A child at Dover South Mills, Me., eight years old, was born without eyes. He has eyebrows and eyelids, but nothing which indicates the presence of eyeballs, and doctors say that he has nothing whatever in the nature of an eye organism. The little fellow is an unusually bright boy. He has never been heard to utter a word of complaint at his condition, and he invariably rebukes his friends if they give expression to any pitying words. That he appreciates, however, the misfortune that afflicts him is shown by this fact: His little niece had a cataract upon her eye, and he had heard fears expressed lest it should destroy her sight. It was not long after this that his mother heard his voice in an adjoining room, and going quietly to the door she was surprised to hear him praying to God that the little baby might not become blind.

According to the various official reports of the most recent date, the gross number of sleepers required for the railways of the world is set down at 250,000,000. Taking the life of a sleeper at an average of some eight years, and allowing for the large increase of mileage every year, it would appear that above 45,000,000 of sleepers must be the annual requirement—or, making a deduction of about 50,000,000, on account of many railroads being laid with cast and wrought iron sleepers, the yearly destruction now going on may, it is thought, be fairly calculated at 40,000,000. These contain on an average, about two and one-half cubic feet in each sleeper, or about 100,000,000 of cubic feet, and even at the most moderate estimate of their value, an enormous sum is thus annually expended and a vast industry represented, in this single item.

Poor's "Railroad Manual for 1879 gives some interesting figures in regard to the railroads of the United States. During the year ending Dec. 31, 1878, 2,694 miles of new line were opened, the total mileage in the United States at that time being 81,841 miles. In 1830 there were but twenty-three miles in operation. The total miles operated were 78,960 last year, against 74,112 in 1877, and 66,237 in 1873; the capital and funded debt, $4,580,048,793, against $4,568,597,248 in 1877, and $3,784,543,034 in 1873; the gross earnings, $490,103,361, against $472,909,272 in 1877, and $526,419,935 in 1873; the net earnings, $187,515,177, against $170,976,697 in 1877, and $189,570,958 in 1874 (in 1873 the figures were $183,810,562); the freight earnings, $365,466,071, against $347,704,548 in 1877, and $389,035,508 in 1873; the passenger earnings, $124,637,290, against $125,204,724 in 1877, $140,999,081 in 1874, and $137,384,427 in 1873; the dividends paid, $53,269,366, against $58,556,312 in 1877, $74,294,208 in 1875, and $67,120,709 in 1873.

Paris recently celebrated the anniversary of the taking of the Bastile and even the staid *Journal des Debats* became eloquent over the event. "The taking of the Bastile," it said, "is not a mere military act, a material fact. It is an image; it is an emblem; it is, so to speak, the incarnation of a great social revolution. So it has been regarded both by France and the universe. In history it will always signify the abolition of royal warrants, of condemnation without a hearing, of personal and irresponsible government." The Bastile, literally, "the building," was built by Charles the Fifth, in 1369, as a fort at the gate of St. Antoine, Paris. Not long afterward it was used as a place of custody for state prisoners, and so continued until the 14th of July, 1789, when it was attacked by the populace and razed to the ground. Its site is now marked by a lofty bronze monument known as the Column in July, with reference to the month of which the Revolutionists did their work of destruction. At the top of the beautiful column is a gilded figure of Mercury in flight.

### A Little Heroine.

Deeds of heroism may be performed in various spheres of life. Conditions and circumstances try the human heart, and spur the soul to noble achievements. We are prone to look too exclusively to the incidents of wars for examples of truly heroic action, but while more opportunities occur upon the field of battle to develop real bravery it must not be forgotten that under many other circumstances in life human nature is subjected to equally as fair tests. It is our pleasure to relate to our readers an incident in which the noblest courage was manifested—the heroine being little Maggie Geddes, daughter of D. J. Geddes of this city, aged but eight years. Mr. Geddes is well known from his connection with the Alamo mill, located near the river in the northern suburbs. Last Saturday evening little Maggie and several playmates were amusing themselves in the back yard of their parents' residence, which is situated very near the mill. Passing just to the rear of the residence is the race way, along which briskly courses the water that propels the large wheel and whirls the mill stones. The water, as intimated, flows very rapidly along this channel at a depth of about five feet and the banks on either side are of a perpendicular height of from ten to twelve feet. While the children, as remarked, were playing in the back yard of Mr. Geddes' residence, one of them happened to look over the high bank into the raceway and observe something floating along which was taken to be a chicken. The discovery was at one announced by the discoverer, and among the first to reach the brink to see the supposed chicken was little Maggie Geddes. But the floating object did not appear like a chicken to the searching eyes of the little girl, who recognized it at once to be the body of a neighbor's child, and seeing that it still lived, instantly and without a word of warning, over the steep bank she went and down with a splash into the deep, rushing current. Having been taught to swim, little Maggie exhibited the most perfect coolness, and so seizing the drowning child by one of its hands she swam with it to the shore and held fast until aid to enable her to reach terra firma arrived. Had little Maggie delayed to remove her clothing, or even gave an alarm, the floating child would have passed under the great wheel that operated the mill, where it would have been crushed and mangled and consigned to a watery tomb in the deep river but a few feet farther on. While little Maggie seemed very proud over her successful rescue of the child, she did not boast of it—she only hinted that she had done what was right. She proved herself a heroine, indeed.—*San Antonio (Tex.) Express.*

### Homestead Preemptions.

Some interesting statistics are had from the commissioner of the general land office showing the volume and direction of homestead preemptions. The amount of public land entered for settlement under the homestead act in the year ending June 30, 1879, was something over 600,000 acres, an area larger than that of New Hampshire. The average number of acres taken by each homestead settler is 120. On this basis the number of families erecting their roof trees on the public domain was some 50,000. The whole number of homestead entries from the time the homestead law went into operation to June 30, 1878, a period of sixteen years, was 384,848. Allowing 120 acres to each settler, the whole amount of land thus occupied would be 46,181,760 acres. This immense domain would make fifteen States as large as Connecticut. It is larger by nearly three millions acres than all New England, and it exceeds the combined areas of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut and New York by an area about equal to that of Delaware. In the number of homestead entries Kansas takes the lead with 61,031. Minnesota stands next with 51,575, and Nebraska third with 47,962. In the rate of increase from 1877 to 1878 Dakota took the lead. The number of homestead entries in that Territory in 1877 was 1,154, and in 1878 it was 4,128. In the States of Kansas, Minnesota and Nebraska and the Territory of Dakota the homestead entries in 1877 amounted to 910,397 acres, and in 1878 to 2,882,683 acres, an increase of over 300 per cent. In 1872 the total area covered by entries under the homestead law amounted to 4,600,000 acres. In 1873 the entries fell off to 3,793,000 acres; in 1875 to 2,356,000 acres, and in 1877 to 2,178,000 acres. In the year ended December 31, 1878, the entries were about 6,000,000 acres.—*Chicago Times.*

## FOR THE FAIR SEX.

### White Bunting Dresses and Bustles.

Among the prettiest day dresses worn at Saratoga and other resorts are those of the thin *toile religieuse.* They are worn by ladies of all ages. One lady with gray hair worn in puffs, with a white silk turban, has her white bunting dresses trimmed with black velvet bows; a younger lady uses plaitings of Breton lace on the knife-plaited flounces, and white satin ribbon for a belt and sash. Still younger ladies choose contrasting colors of silk, especially the pale blue. The short white skirt has a shell flounce of pale blue at the foot The front and side gores are covered with pale blue brocaded silk set on in box plaits placed at wide intervals, and ending in a series of blue ribbon loops. The long white coat is of the Lafayette shape, with a shirred panier vest of blue brocade drawn back to disclose a deeper vest of plain blue silk

Bustles are again considered necessary to produce the bouffant effect now in vogue. When these elaborate draperies were revived it was hoped the dress material would be sufficient without support; but when the short skirt is worn, the overdress seems incongruous if too many breadths are put in it. The present styles, however, are not objectionable; it is only their exaggeration that is to be dreaded. Many ladies have never left off wearing a small crinoline tournure, even during the reign of princesse dresses, and it is this bustle that is now generally adopted for short dresses. The furnishing houses commend those with plaits, puffs, and flounces of the wiry crinoline, or else those of muslin furnished with half circular springs of fine French steel, so light and flexible that it is difficult to break them or to get them out of shape. These are $3. Other bustles are quite long, measuring about thirty inches, yet are meant to wear with short skirts. They have bias flounces of French corded crinoline mounted on muslin, in which springs are run; these springs can be easily removed when the garment is laundried. These cost $1.50 upward. Some have an extra ruffle to extend over the hips and enlarge them. Longer bustles for trained dresses are similarly made, with stiffer flounces to support the flowing train without obtruding itself; these cost $2.50 upward.—*Harper's Bazar.*

### Christine Nilsson.

The following sketch of the Swedish songstress, Christine Nilsson, is said to be truthful: On a remote estate in Sweden lived a Baron Leheusen, whose wife was very musical. On these Swedish estates the peasants were, until within a few years, practically serfs, and are called Bunde and Torpare.

The Bunde have about thirty or forty acres, and have to perform certain obligations to their landlord, such as tilling his ground with their horses or oxen, etc.

The Torpare are cottagers with a small plot of ground, for which they have to pay a certain amount of *dagswerke,* or day's work, each week. Their food is obtained from the vegetables on these plots and from about two shillings per week for the labor of their free days.

Nilsson's father was a Torpare of Baron Leheusen's, and the little Christine used to run about barefooted, with a short petticoat on, full of holes, coming down to her knees.

Baroness Leheusen one day heard her singing one of the old Swedish ditties which have been handed down from generation to generation among the Bunde and Torpare.

The baroness was struck with the sweetness of her voice, and ordered her to come up to the chateau; there she gave her some elementary lessons in singing, and then sent her to Paris, where she was placed under the tuition of a French professor.

After several years of assiduous study she made her debut before the Parisians at—if I remember rightly—the Theater Lyrique. With the first money that she earned she built up the cottage of her old father, the Torpare, and made him comfortable, and he now is a well-to-do peasant.

### Marriage of a Prince of Fiji.

The marriage of Ratu Joe, the youngest son of ex-King Cakobau, has a tinge of romance about it which does not often occur in Fijian marriages. The parents and friends of this young chief were desirous that he should wed with the daughter of Tui Suva, a damsel of equally distinguished descent and parentage with himself, and having a liberal dowry of broad lands with which to endow her spouse. The young lady, who, we understand, was by no means averse to the match, had been long resident at Bau, and was being literally thrown at Joe's head; but our Fijian "Romeo" remained firm in his refusal, and, on matters being pushed to extremes, went privately, accompanied by the fair object of his choice, a maiden of comparatively humble birth, to the house of the resident missionary and was married. Great was the indignation at Bau when the cladestine marriage became known. That such a magnate should marry without the usual solevu or feast was not to be tolerated; but eventually Joe, who is a favorite, was pardoned by the old man, and a substantial feast, provided by the latter, appeased the wrath of the numerous friends and relatives, who have now determined to leave these true lovers to be happy if they can.—*Sydney (Australia) Morning Herald.*

There is a dog in Philadelphia, a Danish hound, that drinks beer. He is kept chained during the day, but is allowed to roam at night in a brewery yard in order to make acquaintance with intruders. He spends his freedom in sniffing around the kegs and vats, seeking beer. In the morning before being chained up he is given some beer, which he laps up with relish and says "Ah!" The men say he will drink a half-bucket of the liquor a day; that is, in summer. In cold weather he will take a great deal more, seeming to be aware that there is heat in the malt. Felix was imported from Vienna, and probably contracted a taste for beer before leaving home. However that may be, he is a confirmed beer-drinker now.

### An Arkansas Man's Omen.

A strange story comes from St. Francis county. In the St. Francis river bottoms there lives a man, named George H. Toban. With him live a wife and a thirteen-year-old son. The family has resided in a quiet way, so far as any one knows, until recently. One morning, just after the yellow fever excitement began to spread over the country, Mr. Toban, upon opening his door, found a card lying on the doorstep. On the card were written the words, "yellow fever." Very little attention was paid to the matter, but when, again and again, similar cards were found, Mr. Toban became concerned, and, not being as clear of superstition as might be, regarded the cards as ominous and as a warning of an approach of the terrible disease. Every night he would read gloomy reports from Memphis and every morning found the card, "yellow fever." Finally he determined to watch and satisfy himself, and on the doorstep remained all night. No one appeared; but when the darkness was dispelled by the streaks of daylight he saw a card lying on the step beside him. Catching it up and examining it, he saw the words "yellow fever" written in exactly the same hand that had marked the cards before. Then there was indeed anxiety in the family. The fever reports grew gloomier, and the family settled into the belief that Providence, by a handwriting on cards, had advised flight. The husband did not know what to do, the wife was frightened into a terror that trembled at every sound as though yellow fever walked with noisy footsteps, and the son was almost dumb and sometimes deaf with fright. It was at last decided that vacation of the place would be necessary. But a change came, and the mystery, like mist, cleared up. On the night before the proposed departure the husband, unable to sleep, sat on the bedside, almost terrified and weak with dread. Suddenly the door of the room opened and his son, in "night attire," stood in the room. The father, influenced by a sudden feeling, did not speak. The boy advanced to the mantelpiece, took down a pencil, went to "the little table," took out a card, leaned over, wrote something on it, and then, advancing to the door, slipped it under. The father watched breathlessly, and when the boy started to leave the room the man caught him. The boy struggled, gasped and awoke. He did not know, nor could he understand, why he stood there grasped by his father. The wife sprang out of bed. A few words explained all, and when the door was opened there was the card bearing the words "yellow fever." The young man in his early youth had exhibited signs of somnambulism, and reading every day the yellow fever reports to the family no doubt influenced his action.—*Little Rock (Ark.) Gazette.*

### Avarice Outwitted.

The case of John Eyre, Esq., who, though worth upward of $150,000, was convicted at the Old Bailey and sentenced to transportation for stealing eleven quires of common writing paper, was rendered more memorable by the opportunity which it gave Junius to impeach the integrity of Lord Mansfield, who was supposed to have erred in admitting him to bail. An anecdote is related of Mr. Eyre which shows in a striking manner the natural depravity of the human heart; and may help to account for the meanness of the crime for which he stood convicted. An uncle of his, a gentleman of considerable property, made his will in favor of a clergyman, who was his intimate friend, and committed it, unknown to the rest of the family, to the divine. However, not long before his death, having altered his mind with regard to the disposal of his wealth, he made another will, in which he left the clergyman only $2,500, and leaving the bulk of his fortune to go to his nephew and heir at law, Mr. Eyre. Soon after the old gentleman's death, Mr. Eyre, rummaging over his drawers, found this last will, and perceiving the legacy of $2,500 in it for the clergyman, without any hesitation or scruple of conscience put it in the fire, and took possession of the whole effects, in consequence of his uncle being supposed to have died intestate. The clergyman coming to town soon after, and inquiring into the circumstances of his old friend's death, asked if he made any will before he died. On being answered by Mr. Eyre in the negative, the clergyman coolly put his hand in his pocket and pulled out the former will, which had been committed to his care, in which Mr. Eyre had bequeathed him the whole of his fortune, amounting to several thousand dollars, excepting a legacy of $2,500 to his nephew.

### A Chicago Hotel Episode.

One Sunday morning, a few years since, news was received in Chicago of a most terrible railroad accident. Out of a whole train load of passengers many were killed and but few escaped unhurt. The railroad officials in Chicago, on receipt of the news, dispatched a special train to the scene of the disaster, with doctors and nurses, and soon had the wounded and dying on their way to Chicago at lightning speed. On arrival application was made at two hotels located near the depot for temporary shelter for the sufferers. One proprietor refused point blank—said it would ruin his house and business. The other hotel proprietors threw their doors wide open and said, "Bring on your wounded, we will not see them suffer if we can be of any assistance." The hotel proprietor who refused admittance to the sufferers shortly afterward closed his doors for want of patronage, and, in fact, sunk every dollar he had invested. On the other hand, the proprietors who opened their hotel and welcomed the sufferers, regardless of what might be the consequences, received a remarkable run of patronage and were compelled to enlarge their house, although it was in no way superior to the former. Previous to this event both hotels had received about an equal amount of patronage, but this act of kindness, done in the hour of need, was the tide in their affairs which drifted them on to fortune.—*Hotel Gazette.*

## FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD

### How and When to Apply Manure.

Progressive farmers, with other old-fashioned practices, have many of them thrown over the custom of their grandfathers of plowing in one-half of the manure pile and placing the other half in the drill. Modern experience seems to indicate that the most economical as well as effective method of applying manure is spreading it where it will be intermixed with the soil every time the crop growing thereon is cultivated. Continuous stirring produces a chemical action which not only lightens and pulverizes the earth, but assists in rendering the manure available food for the growing plants.

A very common practice which now takes the place of the old method of plowing under manure, is applying the manure on ground already plowed and working it in with a harrow. These conditions secure, it is argued, a thorough mixture of the manure throughout the surface soil where it not only lies in waiting within easy access of the roots of the crop to come, but furnishes nourishment in the best possible condition, *i. e.,* a finely divided condition.

To thoroughly incorporate manure with the soil by means of a harrow, much vexation and labor is avoided by having the manure in a manageable form to begin with. Long manure under any circumstances is inconvenient to handle, and is being gradually done away with in many barnyards. Farms boasting of a fodder cutter, cut the litter also. so that the manure which is not fine from having been piled and thoroughly decomposed is so from the employment of short litter.

A great change has not only come to pass in the manner of applying fertilizers, but in the season of applying them. A question occupying much time in the debates before farmers' clubs, and discussed elsewhere when farmers meet, is the one relating to the relative merits of hauling and spreading manure during the winter months and deferring the operation until spring.

Advocates for spreading manure during fall and winter advance, among other reasons, for this practice, the following: "There is more time, and at this season the field and sward land is dry and hard and the teams in good condition. More ground can be gone over with green manure than after fermentation has taken place and the manure is of better quality, as that which is fermented has lost some of its ammoniacal salts. The action of frosts and rains will decompose and pulverize the manure, mixing it with the earth and preparing it for tender plants. The soil will dry several days earlier in the spring than without the fall application of manure, and consequently an earlier season is the result. Finally, vegetation is much better prepared to withstand a drought than when the manure is applied in the spring."

Opponents to this practice aver that manure spread on the snow loses its ammonia, and quote the experiments of Lawes and Gilbert with their own to prove that much of the nitrogen in fertilizers applied in the fall is wasted.

While it is well to consult the opinions of others and learn from their experience, the practical lessons yearly presented to one's own farm should be closely studied. Here it is, after all, that tillers of the soil ascertain by closely observing the results of the different methods, and by experiments of their own, what method is best adapted for their particular soil and the special crops under consideration.—*New York World.*

### Household Hints.

Gum camphor is a speedy remedy to clear the house of cockroaches.

To prevent milk rapidly souring put in a very small portion of bicarbonate of soda.

When there is danger of staining the hands from preparing fruit and vegetables, rub them with fresh lard.

Branches of the elderbrush, hung in the dining-room of a house, will clear the room of flies. There is an odor which the insects detest.

A little salt sprinkled in starch while it is boiling tends to prevent it from sticking; it is likewise good to stir it with a clean spermaceti candle.

Corn is said to be sweeter if boiled with the inner husks on; strip the husks back, pick off the silk, then put the husks back again over the ear of corn and boil it.

Handsome screens and mantel lambrequins are made by pasting colored pictures, autumn leaves, or other designs upon a background of black cambric, finishing the whole with a coat of good varnish.

To take out fruit stains, rub the part on each side with yellow soap; then tie up a piece of pearl ash in the cloth and soak well in hot water, or boil; afterward expose the stained parts to the sun and air until removed.

To remove the lids of tin cans, place a shovelful of live coals on the top, which will speedily unsolder them; they can then be removed by the aid of an old case-knife; care must be taken or the side seam will also open.

To take out tea stains, put the linen in a kettle of cold water; rub the stains well with common castile soap; put the kettle on the side of the stove, to let the water get gradually warm; wash it thoroughly in warm soapsuds; then rub the stain again with soap, and boil; then rinse.

The Transatlantic circus had a lively day at Leesville, Ind. Some sharpers who accompany the show, failing in their attempt to swindle a resident with cards, snatched his money and hid in one of the tents. Soon afterward one of the women equestrians stole a watch from a man's pocket as she passed through the crowd. The robbed men fired into the tents with their revolvers. The showmen retaliated by seizing three villagers, dragging them into a tent, and whipping them soundly with rawhides. This incensed the crowd and a general fight ensued, in which four showmen and one villager were wounded with bullets.

### Words of Wisdom.

Books are men of higher nature, and the only men who speak aloud for future times to hear.

Whenever we have to establish new relations with any one, let us make an ample provision of pardon, of indulgence and of kindness.

It is wonderful how silent a man can be when he knows his cause is just, and how boisterous he becomes when he knows he is in the wrong.

No man while unhappy can show forth a true, noble manhood. Everything short of cheer is medicinal, and medicine was not made for daily use.

Being sometimes asunder heightens friendship. The greater cause of the frequent quarrels between relatives is their being so much together.

No one is so greatly to be feared as the man who is willing to tell you all he knows, because the chances are that he will tell you a great deal more.

He who brings ridicule to bear against truth finds in his hand a blade without a hilt. The most sparkling and pointed flame of wit flickers and expires against the combustible walls of her sanctuary.

It is easy to say, "We will forget," but perhaps the hardest task given us is to lock up a natural yearning of the heart and turn a deaf ear to the plaint, for captive and jailer must inhabit the same small cell.

The history of the world teaches us no lesson with more impressive solemnity than this—that the only safeguard of a great intellect is a pure heart; that evil no sooner takes possession of the heart than folly commences the conquest of the mind.

Very few men acquire wealth in such a manner as to receive substantial pleasure from it. Just as long as there is the enthusiasm of the chase they enjoy it; but when they begin to look around and think of settling down, they find that that part by which joy enters is dead within them.

In the struggle of life the hero and the coward, the conqueror and conquered, need sympathy equally. Often the mind which upholds others needs itself to be upheld; the honest heart that seems so bold and true is fainting from secret sorrow, dying from some little wound which sympathy could staunch.

### Typhoid Fever from Impure Ice.

Dr. Flint, of New York, has become satisfied that a source of typhoid fever exists in ice. The poison is not destroyed or impaired by freezing, but is simply held in suspension. The ice conceals what it does not kill.

The *Scientific American,* in speaking on this subject, says: Whence comes our ice supply? Often from shallow reservoirs in the midst of neighborhoods of large towns purposely made to receive surface drainage from all around, under the erroneous idea that no harm will ensue, as freezing is supposed to purify and render harmless what might otherwise be objectionable. Great quantities of ice are taken from canals, from creeks, from stagnant ponds, and from streams that are either the natural or artificial recipients of surface drainage, of the outporing of sewers, and of uncleanliness from various sources. The danger from ice taken from improper places is not only from that which is drunk, but from its use in refrigerators and preservatories, where milk, butter, fruits, vegetables and meats are subject to its saturating influence as it vaporizes. Several instances have fallen under the doctor's observation where the disease, by the most careful investigation, could not be traced to any other source. If we accept as a fact the statement positively made in the London *Lancet,* that it never originates *de novo,* but proceeds from a special and specific poison, which is capable of diffusion to a great extent, and which preserves its noxious qualities for a long period, even if buried for many months, we cannot reject the hypothesis of ice infection.

On this theory swamps and shallow ponds, and streams in which drainage is permitted to flow, and ponds drawn off in summer, are not only dangerous to the immediate neighborhood, but may send disease and sickness wherever the ice cut from them is transported. This is a new peril which can easily be guarded against. See to it that the ice you use is nothing but pure frozen living water.

### The Beet Sugar Industry.

A letter from Baltimore says: Several Baltimore sugar merchants are about to organize a company for the manufacture of beet sugar here. Last year a quantity of German sugar beet seed was obtained and planted this spring in different soils in surrounding counties. The result of the experiment has been thoroughly satisfactory, the beets yielding twelve per cent. saccharine matter, about the same as in Germany and France. An agent was sent to the recent convention of beet sugar manufacturers, at Frankfort, and a number of German manufacturers agreed to come here, furnish capital and bring required patented machinery and skilled workmen. They stipulate a guarantee that 3,000 acres shall be planted annually in German sugar beet, for which they contract to pay five dollars a ton, and offer the same price for all they can get. The proposed refinery will cost $75,000, and could handle the product of 10,000 acres, producing 300 pounds of raw sugar to the ton of beets, averaging eighteen, Dutch color standard. Reports at the Frankfort convention showed the lowest percentage of profit last year on the investment to be sixty per cent. An agent will soon be sent to grange associations and farmers in surrounding counties to contract for German sugar beets. The average yield is thirty tons to the acre, at which farmers would realize $150 per acre on their crop, and have a sure market. As Maryland soil has been shown adaptable for the purpose, there is no doubt that the plan will be carried into effect in time to catch the next year's crop.

There are 3,927 churches or places of worship in the republic of Mexico, of which twenty-seven are Protestant and the balance Roman Catholic.

### A Hawk Story.

A correspondent of the New York *Evening Post,* writing from Columbus, Ohio, tells a story about a weasel's escape from a hawk's clutches. The incident is similar to one told in old reading books. Not long since, says the writer, while in a thickly-wooded district in the northern part of this State, my attention was attracted to the peculiar movement in the flight of what proved to be a large male *Nisus Cooperi* or Cooper's hawk. He flew in circles just over the tops of trees which bordered a meadow land, through which ran a small stream of water. Each circle he made seemed to be smaller than the preceding one, and notwithstanding my presence each circle brought him nearer to the ground. Now and then he would take an upward flight, as if doubting the certainty of his prey, when presently he seemed to know that his best chance was at hand, and, swooping down upon his victim, seized it in his talons and darted away. He had not gone far when he began to descend in a perpendicular line, with a tremendous flapping of his wings, as if something troubled him. Arising to about double the height of the surrounding trees he began slowly to descend with drooping head; and his tail, which acted so well as a rudder to guide him in his upward flight, now seemed to be a useless member, while the wings had ceased their flapping and were spread motionless in the air. All this time I could distinguish something, as it were, in the shape of a snake coiled up in his talons. Notwithstanding his seemingly exhausted condition, every now and then he would make an effort to ascend, but his efforts were in vain. In a few moments more he struck the ground, when instantly from his talons there sprang a common brown weasel which made its way to the nearest underbush. Upon examining the bird, which was more dead than alive, I found that this cunning little animal had succeeded in forcing its slender body through the tight grasp of the hawk's claws, until it reached the part on the left side of the bird immediately under the wing. There it nibbled a small hole and drank the blood of this high-flown bird until it was compelled to die the death it had intended for its victim. The weasel was undoubtedly about to take its meal from a number of ducks which were floating in the stream near by; but it feasted in mid-air on the blood of its would-be destroyer.

### A Shark in Strange Waters.

Two or three boating parties had a good deal of fun with a shark that strayed into the Baltimore harbor a short time ago. He was a regular man-eater of the Southern seas, and twice came near proving it before he got through with the boys. A picnic party saw him swimming up with his back fin out of water, and now and then stopping to pick up stray bits by the way. They threw their lunch to him piece by piece, and watched him devour it with evident relish. He finally became so tame as to come nosing around the boat, and one of the party attempted to harpoon him with a boat-hook. In doing so he lost his balance and fell overboard. He was soon dragged in by his companions, and not to soon, either, for just as his last leg was leaving the water the shark was at the spot and his great jaws were heard to snap at the hole in the water which the retreating leg left. By this time the party had got enough of playing with shark, and, having disposed of all their lunch, went on to picnic on memories of the big fish and hungry stomachs. The shark continued his way up the harbor, apparently on an exploring expedition, and another boating party of boys and girls met him. One boy was swinging his feet over the side of the boat in the water. The fish seized one of the feet, snapped off a toe and lacerated others. That was enough of shark for that boating patry, and the terrified boys rowed the screaming girls into port without any further fishing experience. The shark was afterward seen by divers others who were swimming on the beaches, but they did not attract his attention, and he tried no issue with them. The last seen of the monster, so far out of his latitude, he was following a tug down the bay, and would probably find his way out to sea and back home. Baltimore is puzzled about how this man-eater of the torrid latitudes happened to lose himself so far in Northern waters.

### A Hotel with a Million Rooms.

For the benefit of those unacquainted with the term "dugout," as used in the far-West, says the New York *Hotel Gazette,* it may be proper here to state that in the early days of Kansas it was customary, owing to the scarcity of timber, for the poorer class of settlers to make their houses in the ground, generally on the side of a hill or slope, if their claim afforded such. This statement may at first thought seem absurd, but it is a fact well-known to those who have traveled through the West. Intelligent and well educated people, who from one cause or another incident to a lifetime had become reduced in circumstances, were not unfrequently met with living in these "dugouts," with as much comfort and ease as many of their former associates in much costlier homes at the East. Much depended on the muscle, ingenuity and taste of the builder whether his home looked like a wood-chuck hole or a human habitation.

In one of these "dugouts" a certain wealthy hotel proprietor in Kansas first commenced business as a caterer to the public. His patrons were cattle herders, Mexican "greasers" and railroad laborers, who were content with the simple fare he set before them. His hotel contained two rooms, the "dugout" and the "boundless prairie." In the former was kept the cooking utensils, stove, etc., and the latter served as his bedrooms. "I have a million rooms," he would say, "room enough for the whole world, and plenty to eat as long as the buffalo deer last." His customers, though of a rough class, paid their bills promptly, which enabled him in a few months to lay the foundation of quite a respectable hotel. A thriving town grew up around him, and, as money continued to come in, he made additions and added new attractions, till to-day he enjoys the patronage of as fine a class of travelers as visit the West.

# The Republican.

H. E. BOWLES M. D., *Editor & Prop'r.*
H. C. DOLE, *Associate Editor.*
HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC Co., N. J.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1879.

A story was reported by the papers a few days ago that Nellie (Grant) Sartoris was dead, but it turns out to be another lady of the same name.

The Democrat who waked up the other morning and exclaimed after taking a survey of the weather. "Well here's another infernally fine day, no grape rot, no mildew, no nothing to destroy the crops, but an infernally good prospect for a good crop of every thing," concluded the success of the Democratic party was a great way off.

Another assassination in Mississippi. Captain Dixon, of Yazoo, who had announced his intentions of running for Sheriff, was bulldozed into a withdrawal, and finally declared his determination to stand as a candidate under a threat of murder, was murdered on Tuesday. He was himself a leading bulldozer, but had been convinced of his wrong, and fell a victim of his attempt at inaugurating a reform.

Campaign Documents giving information on all political matters essential to the success of Republican principles—which have alone saved, and can alone save the country from the destructive designs and machinations of a develish and relentless foe—can be had at reasonable prices of the Republican Congressional Committee. Direct to 1317. F. St. Northwest, Washington D. C.

We have received from Wm. O. McDowell, Secretary of the N.J. association, an exact copy of a paper published at Chatham, this State, Aug. 8th, 1781, almost 100 years ago. On June 22nd the editor was driven out of Elizabethtown, by the British army, and he established his paper at Chatham. A number has been preserved by A Mr. Wm. R. Mc Dougall, from which this copy has been made. It is 15½ by 17½ inches, and full of good things, and for the times, must have been very newsy. Its advertisements, especialy of runaway negros, is queer reading in these days.

When Hamlet said, "A combination and a form indeed," he must have had a prophetic vision of the present double-headed political monster, the Democrato-Greenback child, that has so many reputed fathers.

"A monster of such hideous mien,
To be hated needs but to be seen."

Knowing this fact the parents and wet nurses of this hideous monster hope that if seen often, voters will

"Become familiar with its face,
Then endure, then pity, then embrace."

While acknowledging the evil, they embrace it with the vain hope of deceiving voters enough to give them the victory. But, the monster is too hideous, and shocks the sensibility of all honest voters, Republicans and Democrats. It wont work. Voters are not caught with that kind of trash.

The Coroner's Jury in the case of the death of five persons by collision of trains on the narrow guage road, on Thursday of last week, presented the following verdict:

"We find Charles Wood, C. Scholl, A. E. Werthington, Jacob Deginther and Frank Smith came to their death by a collision on the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railroad, August 14th, at 2·58 P. M., about one hundred and fifty yards below Clementon.

The jury are of the opinion that according to the evidence given, the Assistant Superintendent, J. S. Verts, is criminally censurable for employing incompetent persons to manage the trains, and negligence of duty, and it should be inquired into."

Verts, with other parties interested, were brought before Justice Cassady, and put under bail. On Monday, the examination was commenced. Vert's bail was fixed at $5,000. Ewing, conductor, and Johnson, engineer of freight train, were put under $1,000 bail, and others as witnesses were under $500 bail. In the further examination of the case it would seem from the testimony that the management of the business of the road was very loose and reckless. The responsibility now seems to rest on the Assistant Superintendent, Verts.

### *STOCK QUOTATIONS*

FROM De HAVEN & TOWNSEND, BANKERS,
No. 40 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

| Aug. 20, 1879. | BID. | ASKED |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6's 1881 | 104⅜ | ½ |
| " Currency, 6s | 122½ | ⅝ |
| " 5's 1881, new | 102⅝ | ¾ |
| " 4½'s, new | 105⅜ | ½ |
| " 4's " | 101⅜ | ⅝ |
| Pennsylvania R. R. | 40⅞ | 41 |
| Philadelphia and Reading R. R. | 19¾ | ⅞ |
| Lehigh Valley R. R. | 41⅞ | 42¼ |
| Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co. | 24¼ | ½ |
| United N. J. R. R. and Canal Co. | 146¼ | 147 |
| Northern Central R. R. Co. | 18½ | 19 |
| Hestonville Pass. R. R. Co. | 18 | ¼ |
| Pitts., Tit., & Buff. R. R. Co. | 5½ | ⅝ |
| Central Transportation Co. | 44 | 44⅝ |
| Northern Pacific, Com. | 16½ | ⅝ |
| " " Pref'd. | 45⅜ | ⅝ |
| Silver, (Trades,) | 99⅜ | ¾ |
| " (¼ and ½'s) | | |
| " (Dimes and ½ Dimes,) | | |

## Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery, will be sold at public vendue, on

**Saturday, September 20th, 1879,**

AT TWO O'CLOCK in the afternoon of said day, at the Hammonton House, in the town of Hammonton,—All that certain piece, parcel, lot or tract of land situate, lying or being in the town of Hammonton, Atlantic county, New Jersey, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the northeast side of Third street fifty three and twenty one hundredths perches southeast of Fairview avenue; thence extending (1) north forty-five degrees twenty-five minutes east seventy-three and four hundredths perches of land of one Clark; thence (2) along said land south forty five degrees thirty-eight minutes east seventeen and ninety-seven hundredths perches to a point; thence (3) north forty seven degrees two minutes east three and forty-eight hundredths perches to a point; thence (4) south forty five degrees thirty-eight minutes east sixteen and seven hundredths perches to a point; thence (5) south forty seven degrees two minutes west twelve and sixty-five hundredths perches to a point; thence (6) north forty-five degrees thirty-eight minutes west twelve and sixty five hundredths perches to a point; thence (7) south forty-seven degrees two minutes west sixty-four and eighty eight hundredths perches to the northeast side of said Third street; thence (8) along the same north forty-four degrees west seventeen and ninety-seven perches to the place of beginning containing nine acres and ten and a half perches of land, strict measure. Being the same premises which Isaac Erb and Cynthea, his wife, conveyed to Albert G. Clark by deed bearing date the seventeenth day of April, A. D., 1869 and recorded in the Clerk's office of Atlantic county at May's Landing the 19th day of April, A. D., 1869, in Liber 36 of Deeds folio 278, &c.

And also all that certain tract, piece or parcel of land situated in the town of Hammonton, county of Atlantic and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows; Beginning at a point on Bellevue Avenue at the distance of one hundred and sixty-two feet southeast of the Egg Harbor road, thence extending (1) along said avenue northeasterly twenty-five feet to a point; thence (2) at right angles with the said avenue seventy five feet to a point; thence (3) southwesterly parallel with Bellevue avenue twenty-five feet to a point; thence (4) northwesterly seventy five feet to the place of beginning containing one thousand eight hundred square feet, strict measure. Being the same premises that Elizabeth M. Meyers (widow) conveyed to Albert G. Clark by Deed bearing date the 15th day of October, A. D., 1863, and of record October 21st, A. D., 1863, in the Clerk's office of Atlantic county in Book T of Deeds, page 726, &c.

And also all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the said town of Hammonton, county of Atlantic and State of New Jersey, bounded and described as follows; Beginning at a point on Bellevue avenue at the distance of one hundred and forty nine and thirty-two hundredths feet northeast of the Egg Harbor road, thence extending (1) along said Bellevue avenue north forty-seven degrees two minutes east seventy-five feet to a point; thence (2) south forty-two degrees fifty-eight minutes east one hundred and fifty feet to a point; thence (3) south forty seven degrees two minutes west seventy-five feet to a point; thence (4) north forty-two degrees fifty-eight minutes one hundred and fifty feet to the place of beginning, containing forty one and thirty six hundredths perches of land, strict measure. Being the same premises which Michael G. Landis and Mary L., his wife, conveyed to Abigal G. Clark (wife of Albert G. Clark) by deed bearing date the 2nd day of April, A. D., 1860, and of record 9th day of May, A. D., 1860, in Clerk's office of Atlantic county in Book M of Deeds, page 910, &c Excepting thereout all that one fourth of said last mentioned Lot conveyed to Thomas J. Smith.

And also all that certain lot or piece of ground situate in the town of Hammonton, county of Atlantic and State of New Jersey, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of Bellevue avenue at the distance of thirteen and six tenths perches east of the easterly side of the Egg Harbor road, thence extending (1) south forty-four degrees east nine and nine hundredths perches to a point; thence (2) north forty-seven degrees two minutes east four and eighty seven hundredths perches to the westerly side of said fifty feet street running parallel with Main road; thence (3) along the westerly side of said fifty feet street north forty-five degrees thirty-eight minutes west nine and nine hundredths perches to the side of said Bellevue avenue; thence (4) along the side of the same south forty-seven degrees two minutes west four and fifty hundredths perches to the place of beginning, containing forty-two perches of land, strict measure. Being the same premises which Samuel B. Congleng conveyed to Abigal G. Clark (wife of Albert G. Clark) by Deed bearing date the 20th day of August, A. D., 1859, and of record in the Clerk's office of Atlantic county the 4th day of October, A. D., 1859, in Book M of Deeds, page 119.

Seized as the property of Albert G. Clark, et ux et als, Defts., taken in execution at the suit of Anna L. Dayton, Compit., and to be sold by

M. V. B. MOORE, Sheriff.

Dated July 15th, 1879.
WILLIAM C. DAYTON, Solicitor.
Printer's Fee $18.51.

E. DARWIN,
HOUSE & SIGN PAINTER,
Paper Hanger & Grainer
AT THE LITTLE SHOP ON THE CORNER OF
Bellevue & Central Aves.

London Nursery.

JAPANESE PERSIMMON TREES 4 ft to 6 ft in 12 choicest kinds. Dried specimen fruits received last season from Japan would when fresh from the tree, have weighed 16 ozs. with the flavor of a rich Smyrna fig.

Should these, like the shrubs and Superb evergreens introduced from Japan, prove hardy as authorities nave already pronounced them to be, we may look forward in this instance to an acquisition of the highest commercial importance as a fruit and tree of great magnificence.

NEW PEAR.

Triomphe de Lyons, a late variety whose fruit is the largest known.

Also large general stock of fruit, shade, rare evergreens, shrubs, hedge, budding, and greenhouse plants, all of which will be sold at about half price by

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obtained for mechanical devices, medical or other compounds, ornamental designs, trade-marks and labels, Caveats, Assignments, Interferences, Infringements, and all matters relating to patents, promptly attended to. We make preliminary examinations and furnish opinions as to patentability, free of charge, and all who are interested in new inventions and Patents are invited to send for a copy of our "Guide for obtaining Patents," which is sent free to any address, and contains complete instructions how to obtain patents and other valuable matter. During the past five years we have obtained nearly three thousand Patents for American and Foreign inventors, and can give satisfactory references in almost every county in the Union.

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Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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The Medford Glass Works Property is offered for sale or rent on favorable terms. There is on the property Glass House, Mill House, Packing House, and other buildings necessary, also thirty Tenant Houses, Store, &c. Rail communication with Philadelphia and New York, and is desirable for a Shoe Manufactory or Cigar Factory or Canning Establishment.
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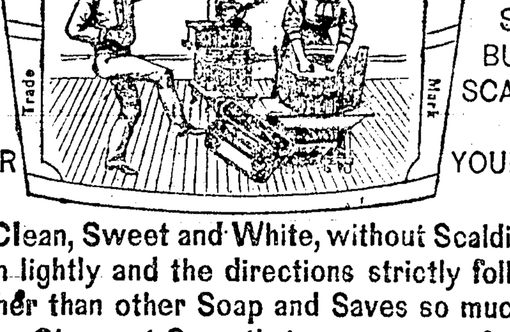
CANTRELL'S
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC
POWDER
Will cure all cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency, Heartburn, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, etc., etc. To be had of all Druggists, and at the Depot, 1310 S. SECOND T., Phila., Pa.

**Made from Pure Beef Tallow and is the Cleanest and Cheapest soap for Washing Dishes:- a very little is plenty for a good many Dishes and the Dish Cloth will always be Nice and Sweet. Warranted not to injure Clothing:- makes the Hands Nice and Smooth and prevents Chapping.**
EXCELLENT FOR BATH AND TOILET USE AND FOR SHAVING.
Soap that does not hurt the Skin, cannot hurt Clothes.
FRANK SIDDALLS SOAP




NOT COLD WATER SOAP BUT USED ALL THE YEAR ROUND IN WARM WATER
USE WINTER AND SUMMER BUT NEVER SCALD OR BOIL ANY OF YOUR CLOTHING

**Makes Clothes Clean, Sweet and White, without Scalding or Boiling, and, if rubbed on lightly and the directions strictly followed, it will go so much further than other Soap and Saves so much Fuel, as to prove it to be the Cheapest Soap that even a poor family can buy.**

Splendid for Coarse or Fine Goods, Woolens, Blankets, Flannels, Calico, Fine Fabrics, and Delicate Colors.
Cleans Paint, Tins and Marble Fronts.
Removes Grease Spots and Printers' Ink.

A Wash that takes a whole forenoon, can be done in a couple of Hours, if you will use Frank Siddalls Soap *and follow the directions.* The Clothes will smell Sweeter and look nicer on the line, than when washed in any other way and (*as they are positively not to be Scalded or Boiled,*) there is no heavy Washboiler to lift about, no disagreeable Smell in the house, no steam to spoil the wall-paper or furniture, *and the Saving in Fuel alone Pays for the Soap.*

Follow Miss LESLIE'S Receipt,
When you use FRANK SIDDALLS SOAP.

In the first place, do not get the Washboiler about on Washday; the Clothes will be Sweet and White *without Scalding or Boiling* and as enough hot water can be got from a tea-kettle to make the wash-water warm enough to suit the hands, (which is all that is necessary) a wash-boiler is not needed and only makes work for nothing.

Rub the soap over the wet clothes, lightly, so as not to waste it, but dont miss the soiled places, and LET SOAK 20 MINUTES; then wash carefully out of that one suds only, not using any soap, but changing the water if it gets dirty; **Should a Stain be hard to wash out, Soap it again and throw back in the suds for a few minutes;** next wash through ONE rinse water, turning each piece and rubbing lightly on the Wash-board, but not using any soap, then rinse through Blue Water AND HANG UP TO DRY WITHOUT EITHER SCALDING or BOILING. **Do not keep the Soap on the washboard while washing:- it is not necessary and makes it waste.**

None genuine without my written Signature
— Office, 718 CALLOWHILL ST., PHILADELPHIA (U. S.) — F. H. Siddall

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Sold by Grocers throughout the United States and Canada.

# The Republican.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1879.

ADVERTISING RATES.

| | 1 w. | 2 w. | 1 m. | 4 m. | 6 m. | 1 yr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 square. | 75 | $1 00 | $1 50 | $4 00 | $6 00 | $10 00 |
| 2 " | 1 40 | 1 85 | 2 65 | 6 50 | 9 50 | 16 00 |
| 3 " | 2 00 | 2 50 | 3 50 | 9 00 | 13 25 | 20 00 |
| 4 " | 2 50 | 3 25 | 4 45 | 11 50 | 16 40 | 26 00 |
| ¼ col'n | 3 00 | 3 75 | 5 00 | 14 00 | 18 00 | 30 00 |
| ½ col'n | 5 00 | 6 00 | 8 00 | 18 50 | 25 00 | 45 00 |
| 1 " | 8 00 | 10 25 | 15 00 | 33 75 | 45 00 | 80 00 |

Notices in Local Column, 20 CENTS PER LINE, each insertion.

All advertisements and local notices must be handed in by Thursday night or *early* Friday morning, to insure publication. Otherwise they will not appear.

## LOCAL MISCELLANY.

### New Express Trains on the C. & A. Railroad.

The fast express train leaves Vine St. wharf at 10·03 A. M., stopping at Hammonton at 11·11, and Egg Harbor City 11·30, and reaching Atlantic City at 12·00 M. Returning leaves Atlantic City at 5·5 P. M., stopping at Hammonton 6·40. An express going down leaves Vine St. wharf at 5·15 P. M. stopping at Elwood at 6·30 and Egg Harbor City at 6·49, reaching Atlantic City at 7·10. The noon express up, leaves Atlantic City at 11·00 A. M. stopping at Hammonton at 11·48, reaching Vine St. wharf at 12·50.

The Public School in Central District, No. 19 will commence on Monday, September 8th, 1879.

The School house at Winslow is undergoing some improvements which will add greatly to its appearance.

The Board of Assessors met with the Town Council on Thursday, for the purpose of revising the assessments.

The M. E. Sunday School sold over one hundred and fifty tickets for their excursion, on Friday of last week, over the C. & A. Railroad.

Over one hundred persons went from Hammonton, to witness the display of fireworks in Atlantic City on Thursday night of last week.

The diseases of Babyhood are so rapidly weakening that the quick st means should be used to check them. Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup is the unfailing remedy for these complaints. Price 25 cts.

J. S. Thayer has purchased of the U. and U. Society the lot on the corner of Grape St. and Central Ave., and will erect a house upon it.

Mr. Godfrey Crowell, one of Hammonton's young men, who taught school in Magnolia district, last winter, takes the high school at Port Republic this Fall and Winter.

Don't fail to go down to Atlantic City, next Friday, on the Presbyterian S. S. excursion, over the C. & A. R. R. Tickets for round trip only fifty cents. Children thirty cents.

Some fine perfect bunches of Ives' Seedling grapes were laid on our table on Thursday, from the grapery of Mr. James Horton, on 11th St. Thanks.

USE Dr. VAN DYKE'S SULPHUR SOAP, for all affections of the SKIN AND SCALP also for the Bath Toilet and Nursery. Sold by druggists;

Rev. T. W. Wilkinson, of Berlin, will preach for the Central Baptist Church, on Sunday, the 24th inst, at 10·30 A. M. and 7·30 P. M., in A. G. Clark's Hall. All are invited to attend.

It is rumored that another play is going to be put on our stage. We hope this is so, and that if now started it will not fall through. Further announcement next week.

The U. and U. Society have a Sabbath School every sunday afternoon at five o'clock. They have a new library with many good, and new books, and more coming.

A large crowd went down on Redman's excursion, on Wednesday, over the Narrow Gauge, but from some cause or other, they didn't get started from here until eleven o'clock.

The Central Baptist Church of Hammonton, will hold meetings in A. G. Clark's Hall every sabbath. Preaching at 10·30 A. M., and 7·30 P. M. Sabbath School at 12 noon. All are invited to attend.

We are sorry, but our space and crowd of matter compels us to lay over the communication from a Lover of Truth, and several other interesting things.

The Central Baptist Church and Sunday School will have an excursion on the Narrow Gauge Railroad, to Atlantic City, on Tuesday the 26th. Round trip tickets 40 cents.

Look sharp for posters and small bills of the play that is soon to be put on the stage. It will be the finest and best ever put on in Hammonton.

Mrs. Gillingham has bought the M. H. Vincent place, on Middle Road, and is making extensive improvements in the buildings. It will be a beautiful place by the time she gets through with it.

I would request all those having chickens out of their pens which they wish to dispose of, to bring them along as fast as possible as the season is getting well along. Don't be afraid about bringing too many.

O. E. MOORE.

We hear that Mr. J. E. Watkis shipped, last week, from his farm, on Middle Road, forty-five bushels of very handsome Bartlett pears. They were consigned to parties in New-York.

A gentleman in town who has a rain gauge, reports that nine inches of water fell during our last storm. Query, are the potato hills wet down to the bottom? Let us have a report from some of our agricultural friends.

There is to be a rare and novel entertainment this evening, at Union Hall, given by the Ellis family. It will be instructive and humorous, in which will be the wonderful performances of the child elocutionist, Miss Romie Ellis, well known by some of our citizens, late of the Hess-Kellogg English Opera Company, Miss Fanny, and two brothers, form a quartette of voices that are highly spoken of. No lover of good music or recitation should fail to hear them.

Miss Emma Pressey's debut, at the Theatre of Ford & Zimmerman, Baltimore, in the play of "Little Rebel," was a flattering success. She was several times encored, and at once became a favorite.

Messrs. H. Harald and E. Crowell are both working in the Atlantic City *Times* office. We don't know whether their positions are permanent or not, but we hope so. The *Times* is now in good hands. Success to it.

Miss Minnie Colwell started, on Thursday morning, for a pleasure trip through New-York State. She intends to be gone about three months. We wish her a pleasant trip and a safe return.

To think clearly and act quickly one must have good health. Indigestion is the foe of health and should at once be driven from the system by the regular use of Dr. Bull's Baltimore Pills. Price 25 cts.

Miss Anna Pressey started for Baltimore last Saturday, where she was to meet her sister Emma. She has secured a situation in Ford & Zimmerman's Opera and Dramatic Troupe, as chorus singer. May she attain success in her efforts as actress and opera singer.

Mrs. J. C. Saunders had her pocket picked while in Atlantic City, on Friday of last week. She lost five dollars, her ticket and some other things. She thinks it was done while standing on the beach watching the Life Guards rescuing a drowning woman.

Notwithstanding the heavy storm on Sunday morning, over 60 cars, crowded with passengers, were whirled to Atlantic City over the C. & A. R. R. People seem to be determined to go to Atlantic, whatever state the weather may be.

Friends who failed to hear Rev. E. M. Ogden last Sunday on account of the storm, will doubtless be glad to know that he will preach again next Sunday at the Baptist church, morning and evening, at the usual hour.

The arrangements made by Mr. Scullin, agent of the F. G. U., have proven well for fruit growers. By his energy and care Mr. Scullin has benefited them a great deal. He has worked hard, traveled with the fruit, to see that it has been well handled and cared for. He is just the man for the place.

"ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY." Semple's Best Six Cord Soft Finish Spool Cotton, is unrivalled for Strength, Elasticity and Softness of finish. Awarded medals at Paris, Philadelphia, New York and Boston. Manufactured at Mount Holly, New Jersey. Ask your storekeeper for it and give it a trial.

The engine used to run the machinery in Hay & Co's mill, at Winslow, was up to the city for several days undergoing a general repairing and cleaning. It is now in position and in running order again.

A watermelon weighing nearly 40 pounds was brought to our office on Tuesday, from the farm of, W. R. Seely. If it is a fair sample of his whole patch, he evidently knows something about growing watermelons. Thanks Richard, from all hands.

Mr. William Davie who has been attending the dental college in Philadelphia, for some time, is now practicing his profession, at his home, on Main Road. All who have employed him say he is tip-top at the business, and gives entire satisfaction in every case. Try him.

A warning.

People had better see to their doors and windows and keep them firmly fastened, for the thieves are on a rampage. On Monday night, Mr. John Holmes had his cellar broken into, a bushel of potatoes, several cans of fruit and other things were taken away.

The school house in Magnolia district is undergoing some repairs and also being painted. Mr. C. A. Gross, of Buena Vista, is to have the school the coming school term. Mr. Gross has a good reputation as a gentleman and teacher and we heartily welcome him among our teachers.

A great improvement has been made on First Road. From the Cemetery to Twelfth St. a splended side-walk has been thrown up, most of the work being donated. Mr. Gay, the road master, and all his men put in a half-day for the good of that section, and no charge.

PERSONAL.—Quacks and unprincipled adventurers are flooding the country with their worthless nostrums for the cure of Catarrh and other diseases, notwithstanding it is an established fact that Prof. Paine's Catarrh Vapor is the only remedy known to be a positive cure, and in more than 10,000 cases treated by it, not one has failed to be cured. Office, 250 S. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

We learn that John Roxby, son of Mrs. Roxby, on Oak Road, who went to Nebraska two years ago, died a few days ago, of typhoid fever. He was a young man of about 25 years, with a good character and high moral principles, and was thought a great deal of by all who knew him.

The hollow ware factory at Winslow is now running its full force, employing a large number of hands, making jars, bottles and other articles which are in great demand. A new furnace has just been completed in each of the window glass factories, and work will be resumed probably in about a month.

The C. & A. R. R. Co., have again shown their generosity, in arranging to give a free excursion to Atlantic City, to the children of the Camden Home for Friendless Children, which will be given as soon as the busy season is over.

132 passenger cars went to Atlantic city, on Saturday last, over the "Old Reliable" road. This road never stood higher in the estimation of the public than it does to-day, and its popularity is constantly on the increase. They will be compelled to lay a double track for next Summer's travel.

A Presbyterian Minister, of Bridgeton, N. J., who heard Fanny Ellis, sing and read, speaks of her in the highest terms, in a Bridgeton paper, in a lengthy article, and calls on every one to go and hear her when they have an opportunity. To-night the opportunity will be offered at Union Hall. Don't miss it.

In conversation with one of our intelligent Italian citizens a few days ago, on the subject of silk culture, he said that this climate was much better adapted to the mulberry and the silk worm, than most places in Italy. He believed the enterprise could be made a success. We have long held the same idea, and have been satisfied that the enterprise would pay well. Something will be done soon to make a beginning by preparing land and putting out trees, or growing the seed for the trees.

Mr. "Gus" Barrows, heretofore conductor on the Vineland Branch of the New Jersey Southern Railroad, has been transferred to the main line during the summer months. But this season the responsibility is of such a character and the business has risen to such an extent that he has been retained on this branch.

We see by the *Parkersburg Journal* that Mr. M. Vincent, one of our former townsmen, who pulled up stakes here, a few years ago, and went to Verginia with the intention of being a fruit raiser, has astonished the natives, by raising some of the largest fruit that has ever been seen in their markets.

The Camp Meeting, at Cape May Grove, South Seaville, N. J., will commence August 28th, and continue until Sep. 8th. The services of Gen. C. B. Fisk, Rev. Dr. DaShiel, Rev. Wm. Taylor, the great apostle of India and South America, and Rev. Dr. Whitaker have been secured for the occasion by Presiding Elder C. E. Hill.

Our funny contributor while waiting the other day, on a stoop of one of our stores, for a let up of the down pouring torrents so that he could return to his domicil, remarked sadly, that he understood some of the brothers had been praying for rain lately, and in his humble opinion they had overdone the matter entirely.

Mrs. L. L. Platt arrived home, from Connecticut, on Thursday, where she has been resting for some time with her son. We understand that ill health compelled her to return to a Jersey atmosphere. Her daughter, with her husband, J. Patten, returned from a visit to the Nutmeg state, at the same time.

On Saturday morning last as the excursion train on the Narrow Gauge Railroad arrived at Atlantic City, a lad by the name of Charles Thompson, in attempting to board the train, fell between the cars and one leg and one arm was run over. The boy died about two hours after the accident occurred. His parents reside in Philadelphia, where the body was taken in the afternoon.

Thomas Rogers, on Myrtle Avenue, from 49 acres of blackberries, sent to market 37,000 quarts, during the season just closed. John Miller, who lives at the upper end of Middle Road, sent to market 20,000 quarts from 15 acres of blackberries, during the past season. Mr. Rogers and Mr. Miller, both went into the brush and cleared the land eleven or twelve years ago, and both have nice places. Neither of them had much money, and what they have got has been attained by honest toil with an energy and a will to do. There is room for a thousand more handy toilers.

Mr. J. O. Ransom made a visit last week to Vineland, to see what is called, the paper bag experiment. He had only time to visit three vineyards, but understands that it had proved a success wherever tried. The bags are put over the grapes to keep them from rotting or scalding. They have to use a bag for every bunch. One man that he visited, had put on fifteen Thousand bags. It remains to be seen whether the price of grapes will warrant the outlay, as the labor of putting a bag on every bunch of grapes and picking them on must be considerable.

Being for the present engaged at Egg Harbor and Atlantic City, parties desiring my services in building, making plans &c., will please address me at either of the above places in care of Louis Kuehnle. I will be in Hammonton from Saturday afternoon until Monday morning, I can send men anywhere and have work done in my way and style, under my own personal Superintendence. I prefer to have parties settle all bills for material and lumber whether I do work by the day or contract, this prevents all after complications. Terms hereafter Cash.

A. L. HARTWELL,
Architect and Builder,
Hammonton, N. J.

The excursions to Atlantic City over the C. & A. R. R. for next week, are as follows:

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| Monday, | 25. | St. Ann's Temperance Society of Port Richmond. |
| Tuesday, | 26. | St James and St. Michael's German Luth. Churches. |
| Wednesday, | 27. | Baptist Social Ex., Camden. |
| Thursday, | 28. | Wm. Plum's Way Ex. |
| Friday, | 29. | C. & A. R. R. Combination. |
| Saturday, | 30. | John and Jas. Dobson's Mills, Falls of Schuylkill. |

The last Excursion Train-Boat will leave Vine Street Wharf, Philadelphia, at 6·45 a. m., and run direct to the Sea-View Excursion House, Atlantic City, arriving at 8·50 a. m., and returning, will leave from the same place at 6·00 p. m.; arriving in Philadelphia at 8·35 p. m., allowing the Excursionists more than nine hours at the Sea-Shore.

We are able to report a rain, which commenced on Saturday last, and continued, at intervals, until Sunday night, when the water came down in clouds. It rained hard through the night, accompanied with a fine display of heavenly pyrotechnics. The rain fell about as fast as it could until Monday evening, just before sundown. The last of the storm was a hurricane all along our coast, doing a great amount of damage to shipping and to crops. In this vicinity crops were damaged by being covered with water. Corn was blown down, and cabbage and sweet potato fields were covered. A schooner, the "Flora Curtis," of Perth Amboy, was blown ashore at Atlantic City. The Life Saving Crew could'nt get to her until 3 P. M., Tuesday, when the men, five in number, who had remained in the rigging, were rescued. She was a total loss. Reports of disasters have come in, showing that the storm was extensive and disastrous. The wind blew in many places along the coast, at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Reports of serious loss to property have been received, reaching from Wilmington, N. C., to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. It is said that the signal service department did much to prevent a greater loss to property.

### Smith's Landing Items.

Interesting Items of local news are exceedingly scarce........ During the week workmen have been busy repairing properties damaged by the late storm........ our oystermen are beginning to ship oysters in good quantities, and are receiving fair market prices........ A good many invalids are still quaffing our atmosphere.........Although the number at Absecon and Somer's Point is now small in comparison to midsummer those present find it very enjoyable....... Mr. S. C Risley has been in town, this week visiting relatives and friends, of which he has many....... Mr. Disbrow's brother, residing in New-York, has been visiting him during this week.........The blackberry crop this year has been more profitable to the berry growers in this section, than any other of the berries. They have averaged six cents a quart the season through........ We visited the extensive Fish Oil and Guano works, of Messrs. Morris & Fifield, at Somer's Point, recently, and through the courtesy and attention of Mr. Morris, enjoyed a general insight of one of the most systematically arranged establishments on the coast. We have notes for extended facts and observations thereupon which we hope soon to lay before your readers.........A schooner from Virginia with a cargo of lumber, consigned to Lake & Robinson, arrived here last week...... The several improvements about Mt. Pleasant, Pleasantville, and in other shore towns, are being pushed rapidly forward. Building operations are more numerous just now than they have been for some years past.......Mr. Jos. Risley, of Risleyville, has lumber on the ground preparatory to the erection of a new house. Mr. Risley was unfortunate in loosing his dwelling some months ago by fire.........The state of the health of Mr. Alexander Fish, Jr., continues so poor that his ultimate recovery is despaired of.........Mr. S. T. Champion buried an infant daughter 4 months old on Tuesday.........Mrs. Fairbrothers, of Risleyville, died at the residence of her daughter, at Bakersville last week, after a brief illness, in the 70th year of her age. Her funeral took place on Sunday last, and was numerously attended. Interments at Zion M. E. Cemetery.......Rev. Mr. Pelville, pastor of Salem M. E. Church, having returned home again, will occupy his pulpit to-morrow morning.........On Tuesday the 19th inst., the annual picnic of Central M. E. Sunday School came off. It was largely attended, and proved to be a very enjoyable occasion. The usual routine of exercises, singing, speaking, etc., were very creditably carried out.

REPORTER.

### Fruit Growers' Fair.

*Mr. Editor:*

It will be remembered that the fruit growers of Hammonton during the strawberry season proposed to give a strawberry festival and invite as guests the Officers and Directors of the various railroad companies with whom we do business, and such invitations were extended and accepted; but circumstances prevented the fulfillment of this arrangement, and it was postponed until the blackberry season. When that time arrived the fruit growers found their hands full and the affair was temporarily dropped. It is now proposed to give an exhibition of fruit and such vegetables as are in season, with such fancy work as the ladies may contribute, and invite these gentlemen to visit us, to see ours fruit, our town and our people. To that end a meeting was held at the Oakdale School House, on Wednesday evening last. Thos. Rogers, President of the Fruit Growers' Union, presiding, and J. M. Patten acting as Secretary. After conferring together it was determined to hold a Fair at the Hammonton Park, on Wednesday Sept. 3rd, under the auspices of the Fruit Growers' Union, and partial arrangements for the same were made and the following committees appointed: On invitations, R. J. Byrnes and J. Scullin; Entertainment of Guests, D. Colwell, H. T. Pressey, Dr. H. E. Bowles, Thomas Rogers, E. Adams and Geo. W. Pressey; On Carriages, L. H. Parkhurst, A. S. Gay and A. Aitken; On Exhibits, M. Parkhurst, S. D. Holdman, R. J. Byrnes, Geo. Stuart and P. J. Fitting. Gentlemen were appointed in various parts of the town to solicit exhibits. To defray expenses, admission to the grounds was fixed at the nominal price of ten cents. Handsome diplomas will be given to the exhibitors of the best specimens in the various classes, and all committees were directed to report at a meeting to be held at the School House, on Main Road, on Saturday evening, Aug. 23rd, to which all citizens are invited. It is hoped to make this a handsome affair and we invite the co-operation of all the ladies and gentlemen of Hammonton.

J. P. PATTEN, Secretary.

Our readers interested in farm or garden are invited to send for the Fair number of the *Rural New-Yorker*, (78 Duane St., N. Y.) which will be mailed to them without charge, August 30th. This number will have 24 pages, and a substantial cover, many original engravings, and articles by the best writers in the land. The special feature, however, will be the announcement of the *Rural's* great free seed distribution which is claimed to be worth more than the subscription price of the paper.

### Business Locals.

Carpet Weaving, at No. 5, Darwen's Block.

A large lot of Flannel and other winter goods at P. S. Tilton's

W. R. Tilton is Agent for the Wilson Sewing Machine.

A good assortment of Dry Goods, as good as the best, and as cheap as the cheapest, at P. S. Tiltons

JOSEPH COAST has a new issue of genuine shaving coupons. Now is the time to buy them. Salt them down. 50 cents will buy one coupon of 8 shares. This makes the bearer sure of his shaves—good at any time No man loses as by monthly arrangement. Cut one out. All work done at living prices, as well as I know how. Clean towel every time. Big discount on children's hair-cutting. Send them along.

— Job Printing of every kind done at this office, with neatness and despatch.

— Summer hats, in variety of styles, at P. S. Tilton's store.

— Several fine places for sale. Inquire at this office.

— CHEAP GOODS!
3000 yds. of CALICO at H. M. Trowbridge's, 3¼ to 7 cents per yd.

— If you want a good ham, a shoulder, some breakfast bacon or a No. 1 article of lard, all made from the best of Jersey hogs, why go to M. L. JACKSON'S,
Cor. Bellevue & 2d St.

Risley's Witch Hazel.

Cures Headache, Burns, Sprains, Cuts, Wounds, Rheumatism, Toothache, Earache, etc. Warranted equal in quality to any made, at half the price: 6 oz. bottles 25c.—pint bottles 50c. Have your druggist order, if he has not in stock of CHARLES F. RISLEY,
Wholesale Druggist, 64 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

THE NINETEENTH
Annual Fair
OF THE
EGG HARBOR CITY
Agricultural Society,
Will be held on
*Monday and Tuesday,*
September 15 & 16, '79
AT THE NEW FAIR GROUNDS,
St. Louis Ave. and Agassiz St.
GRAND SPECIAL DISPLAY OF
NATIVE WINES
LIBERAL PREMIUMS
are offered for all articles manufactured and raised in the county.
Further information will be given by
VAL. P. HOFMANN, Secretary.
A reduction of fare from all stations on the C. & A. R. R. All trains stop at Fair Grounds.

H. T.
HELMBOLD'S
COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT
BUCHU.
PHARMACEUTICAL.
A SPECIFIC REMEDY FOR ALL DISEASES
OF THE
Bladder and Kidneys.

For Debility, Loss of Memory, Indisposition to Exertion or Business, Shortness of Breath, Troubled with Thoughts of Disease, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Chest, and Head, Rush of Blood to the Head, Pale Countenance and Dry Skin.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, very frequently Epileptic Fits and Consumption follow. When the constitution becomes affected it requires the aid of an invigorating medicine to strengthen and tone up the system —which

"Helmbold's Buchu"
DOES IN EVERY CASE.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
IS UNEQUALLED

By any remedy known. It is prescribed by the most eminent physicians all over the world, in

Rheumatism,
Spermatorrhoea,
Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Dispepsia,
Indigestion,
Constipation,
Aches and Pains,
General Debility,
Kidney Diseases,
Liver Complaint,
Nervous Debility,
Epilepsy,
Head Troubles,
Paralysis,
General Ill Health,
Spinal Diseases,
Nervous Complaints,
Sciatica,
Deafness,
Lumbago,
Decline,
Catarrh,
Female Compl'ts.

Headache, Pain in the Shoulders, Cough, Dizziness, Sour Stomach, Eruptions, Bad Taste in the Mouth, Palpitation of the Heart, Pain in the region of the Kidneys, and a thousand other painful symptoms, are the offsprings of Dyspepsia.

HELMBOLD'S BUCHU
INVIGORATES THE STOMACH,
And stimulates the torpid Liver, Bowels and Kidneys to healthy action, in cleansing the Blood of all impurities, and imparting new life and vigor to the whole system.

A single trial will be quite sufficient to convince the most hesitating of its valuable remedial qualities.

PRICE $1 PER BOTTLE,
*Or 6 Bottles for $5.*

Delivered to any address free from observation.

"Patients" may consult by letter, receiving the same attention as by calling.

Competent Physicians attend to correspondents. All letters should be addressed to

H. T. HELMBOLD,
Druggist & Chemist
*Philadelphia, Pa.*

CAUTION!
See that the private Proprietary Stamp is on each bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

# NEWS SUMMARY.

## Eastern and Middle States.

At Fairview, Pa., the six-year-old daughter of Edward Ryan endeavored to cross the railroad by crawling under a freight train. Her nurse, Cassie Laflin, aged eighteen, started to bring her back, when the train moved and both girls were run over and killed.

Prisoners confined at Blackwell's Island, New York, apparently do not have much trouble to escape when they make up their minds to go. Within three days six convicts escaped from boats in which they were rowing under the eyes of the keepers, two of whom were found drunk and arrested.

At the Saratoga races the great two-mile race for the Kenner stakes was won by the Kentucky horse Falsetto in 3:35¼—the fastest two-mile race ever run in this country with the weights up.

Although not positively known it is generally believed that the body of Alexander T. Stewart, stolen from St. Mark's church-yard in New York on the seventh of last November, has been recovered by the payment of a heavy reward to the thieves and reinterred secretly, preparatory to being finally deposited in the memorial crypt at Garden City, Long Island. But now comes the New York *Herald* with a long statement to the effect that the body "has neither been discovered nor the crime itself laid to rest by a compromise." The *Herald* gives what purports to be a history of the negotiations for the return of the body. It says the robbers wrote from Montreal to a New York lawyer, employing him as a medium between themselves and Judge Hilton; that they sent the lawyer a package containing the coffin-plate and knobs attached to the coffin in which the remains rested when stolen; that they demanded $250,000 for the body's return; that failing to make terms with Judge Hilton, negotiations were opened with Mrs. Stewart, who was under the impression the body had been recovered, and that Mrs. Stewart's fears that the story was true were allayed by Judge Hilton's assurance to the contrary.

J. P. Benson, while chasing a cat at Troy, N. Y., ran head foremost against a tree, fracturing his skull and instantly killing himself.

The annual convention of the American Dental Association was held in Saratoga. Dr. John Allen, of New York, was elected president for the ensuing year, and it was resolved to hold the next convention in New York in September, 1880.

Captain Matthew Webb, the Englishman who swam across the English channel in 1875, has just performed a great aquatic feat in this country, swimming from Sandy Hook Point to Manhattan Beach, on Coney Island, a distance of ten miles, in eight hours. The distance actually swum was sixteen miles, as a strong tide carried the swimmer some miles out to sea.

An excursion train on its way from Philadelphia to Atlantic City collided with a freight train near Clementon. Both engineers and firemen on the locomotives jumped off their engines before the collision occurred and escaped injury. When the whistle blew the conductor on the excursion train rushed to one of the brakes, as did also the brakemen. The nine cars of the train were considerably damaged, and the platforms of most of them were smashed. The conductor, two brakemen, a deaf-mute boy and a newsman, who were standing upon the platforms, were instantly killed, being jammed between the cars. Two of the passengers in the cars were slightly hurt.

The Tremont Temple, in Boston, has been almost completely destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about $120,000.

Lightning struck iron tank No. 209, on the United Pipe Line, opposite Parker, Pa., owned by William Munhall, of Pittsburgh, and containing 18,000 barrels of oil. The tank was torn to pieces, and the burning oil flowed down the hillside, destroying five oil wells and five dwellings, and communicating to a tank of 5,000 barrels of oil owned by R. L. Brown, which, together with the loading rack of the United Pipe Line, was destroyed. The total loss is $40,000.

The Providence club now holds the lead for the League base-ball championship, having wrested it from the Chicago nine, which has been ahead all along.

Lightning descended among a flock of fifteen sheep at South Sterling, N. J., killing thirteen, one of the number being a ewe that a boy was milking while another boy held it. Neither of the lads was seriously hurt.

Considerable excitement has been created in Boston by the mysterious murder of James F. Frye, a well-known leather merchant. Mr. Frye's body was found in the cellar of his house with a bullet wound in the heart and several stabs in the neck and breast. The safe in the dining-room was found open, and had evidently been rifled of its money and other contents, although some heavy pieces of a silver tea service were left behind. The murder and robbery were evidently committed during the progress of the fire which destroyed the Tremont Temple. Mr. Frye was about sixty-five years old and left a wife and two sons. His family was out of town at the time of the murder. The crime in some respects resembles the Nathan murder, committed in New York several years ago, and from which the mantle of mystery has never been removed.

The large summer hotel and pavilion at Locust Grove, on Gravesend bay, a short distance from Coney Island, has been destroyed by fire, many guests having great trouble in escaping with their lives, and being compelled to leave much of their property behind. The hotel property belonged to C. Godfrey Gunther, ex-mayor of New York, and Locust Grove was a connecting point between steamboats from New York and a railroad line for Coney Island. There were about fifty guests in the hotel at the time the flames broke out. The loss on hotel property is about $50,000, while the private losses are large.

The New York Democratic State Convention will be held at Syracuse on September 10.

## Western and Southern States.

The boilers of the towboat Iron Valley blew up on the Ohio river, a short distance from Wheeling, W. Va., and three persons on board were killed.

The Kentucky Auditor has issued a circular saying that in consequence of the depletion of the treasury, occasioned by a reduction of 25 per cent. of the taxes imposed on the taxable property of the State, shrinkage of values, reduction of taxes on railroads, the failure of sheriffs and other collecting officers to pay their dues into the treasury, and continued increase of expenses of the State, he is compelled to cease auditing claims for the present, and until the treasury is replenished.

Wilkerson and Jules, two young men of Marshall, Texas, were to have fought a duel near that place with shotguns. Jules did not put in an appearance, but shot his rival dead from an ambush.

A Senatorial committee, consisting of Senators Kirkwood, of Iowa; Dawes, of Massachusetts; Morgan, of Alabama; Bailey, of Tennessee, and Plumb, of Kansas, met in Kansas City, Mo., pursuant to a resolution of the last session of Congress. The committee was formed for the purpose of investigating the cause of the Cheyenne raid through Kansas during the fall of 1878, which resulted in the killing of nearly fifty men, women and children; also to obtain information as to why they left the territory of their reservation, and if the outbreak at Camp Robinson after their second capture was the result of cruelty on the part of the officer in command. From Kansas City the committee proceeded to Lawrence, Kan., to talk with several of the raiding Cheyennes now in jail charged with murder. They will also go to the Cheyenne agency, or Fort Reno, in the Indian Territory to complete their labors.

A well defined case of leprosy is reported at Baltimore, Md., by a well-known physician. The patient, a lady, aged forty-seven, and the mother of four healthy children, died after long and intense suffering.

There is reported to be a deep feeling of uneasiness among the Mormons at Salt Lake City since the prosecution and conviction of Reynolds, a prominent Mormon, for polygamy, and the refusal of the President to pardon him. It is said that the Secretary of State will issue a circular to our representatives abroad requesting them to inform the colonies of Mormons that are constantly being formed in Europe for emigration to Utah that the practice of polygamy in the Territory will not be allowed.

Congressman Hendrick B. Wright, of Pennsylvania, chairman of the Congressional Labor Committee, addressed a large audience of workingmen at San Francisco on the labor and Chinese questions, advocating the expulsion of the Chinese by peaceful measures.

Thaddeus Baber, a St. Louis plumber, quarreled with his wife and left his home. After an absence of several days he returned home, shot and instantly killed his mother-in-law and then shot his wife, inflicting a mortal wound. He then left the house, but was arrested.

Bob McCorkle, a colored man sixty years old, was hanged at Taylorsville, N. C., for the murder of J. Wesley Wycoff, a white farmer with whose wife the condemned man had been intimate. The murdered man's wife has been sentenced to a life imprisonment as an accessory to her husband's murder.

## From Washington.

In the year 1875 the President withdrew from settlement two large tracts of land on the northeast bank of the Missouri river, in the Territory of Dakota. The territory thus withdrawn lies opposite the great Sioux reservation, northeast of Yankton, Dakota. The object was to prevent the whites from pressing too closely upon the Indian frontier. It has been found, however, in practice that the executive orders referred to prevented peaceable and industrious settlers from taking up lands within the limits of the precautionary reservation, but did not deter the more lawless class of frontiersmen from making the neutral ground thus established a basis for criminal operations both against Indians and whites. It has been decided, therefore, to throw open the greater part of this region to settlement, and the President, by executive order, has restored to the public domain 8,259,200 acres on the northeastern bank of the Missouri river.

The President has accepted an invitation of the Governor of Kansas to be present at the agricultural fair in Neosho September 25.

William M. Roach, cashier of the Citizens' National Bank of Washington, is a defaulter to the extent of $60,000. Speculation in stocks is supposed to have caused his ruin.

## Foreign News.

A Paris dispatch reports that warm weather has considerably improved the harvest prospects in France. The French producers are frightened at the decline in the price of French wheat, caused by heavy imports from America.

The Emperors of Germany and Austria have had a meeting at Gastein. The town put on holiday attire and was illuminated in honor of the event.

It is announced that Mr. Stoughton, American Minister at St. Petersburg, has resigned.

A St. Petersburg letter states that there is an enormous increase in the number of Nihilists in Russia.

During the progress of a Catholic procession in Belfast, Ireland, a serious riot occurred and many persons were injured.

Advices from Brazil state that 14,000 distressed inhabitants of Para had revolted in consequence of the stoppage of supplies for their relief. As it was feared the town might be sacked the militia had been called out.

The Irish University bill has been read a third time in the House of Commons without division. The result was greeted with loud cheers. The home rulers gathered at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, and passed resolutions solemnly reaffirming the Irish right of self-government, and containing a pledge not to vote for any one opposing a native Irish Legislature.

Private letters from Alexandria, Egypt, state that one Mirzam, a broker, and a naturalized American citizen, recently attacked Dahan Pasha, the confidential agent of the ex-Khedive Ismail Pasha, near the Bourse, in consequence of a private grudge. Mirzam struck Dahan Pasha with a cane. The latter fled, and Mirzam then shot him dead. Mirzam surrendered himself to the authorities, and is now in prison. The United States authorities at Washington have telegraphed to Alexandria that the prisoner must be kept in custody, and if the Acting Consul-General of the United States cannot try him, he must be confined until the Consul-General shall return from a four months' furlough.

Mr. Gladstone, speaking at the opening of the art exhibition at Chester, said that when America learned to trust entirely to her own splendid natural resources, the great genius of her people and their marvelous proficiency in the adaptation of labor-saving appliances, in which she was at the head of the world, she would be a formidable competitor of the English manufacturer.

The Emperor of Austria has accepted the resignation of Count Andrassy and his Ministry, and Count Taaffe, the present Minister of the Interior, has been instructed to form a new cabinet.

Mr. Ten Broeck's American-bred filly Saratoga won the race for the Runnymede Plate at Egham, England.

Over 100 farmhouses were destroyed, fifty persons killed and incalculable damage done to crops by a terrific thunderstorm in Denmark.

The intelligence comes from Switzerland that it is expected that the St. Gothard mountain will be pierced and the tunnel carried right through by the end of the present year.

The fire which destroyed Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia, was still burning fiercely a week after it began. Twenty soldiers belonging to the garrison were reported killed, wounded or missing.

The British steamer Semiramide collided with the British steamer Corsica 100 miles west of Fastnet and was sunk. Both vessels are of iron. No lives were lost. The Semiramide's cargo was valued at $92,229.

At Wieliczka, a town in Austrian Poland, in the center of the salt mining region of Galicia, in consequence of a violent movement of the waters and surface of the ground, a row of houses split in several places and the people fled in panic.

From a full examination of South African advices since the victory at Ulundi, the London *Times* draws the conclusion that King Cetywayo risked all on that battle, and therefore that the conclusion of the war has been virtually reached.

President Grevy has pardoned sixty-five Communists confined at the French penal settlement in New Caledonia.

Stanley, the explorer, has started from Sierra Leone, Africa, on another expedition to the River Congo.

Three well-known Russian lawyers have been arrested in St. Petersburg, charged with being concerned in an attempt to assassinate Lieutenant-General Drentelm.

A dispatch from Cape Town, South Africa, reports that King Cetywayo has sent word that he wishes to surrender, but fears being killed. A reply was returned promising him safety and good treatment.

At a conference in Manchester of delegates representing 200,000 English miners a resolution was unanimously passed favoring emigration to the United States.

A new cabinet has been formed in Austria, with Count Taafe at the head as President of the Council and Minister of the Interior.

A London dispatch says that of 800,000 shares of the Panama canal scheme put upon the market only 20,000 shares have been taken. Despite this failure M. de Lesseps, backed by a French syndicate, is determined to proceed with the project. The Paris *Bourse* says: "M. de Lesseps has received proposals from respectable American quarters offering to take up the shares of the Panama canal enterprise which were not subscribed for in France. Negotiations to that end are proceeding."

The pecuniary loss by the destruction of Serajevo, Bosnia, is about $25,000,000. Nearly 1,500 houses were burned to the ground.

Quebec has witnessed another of the many bloody riots with which her streets are familiar. The French section of the Quebec Ship Laborers' Association having seceded from the parent society, paraded through the streets some 3,000 strong, and came in collision with a large body of the society's regular members, composed principally of Irishmen. The result was a bloody battle in which pistols were fired and showers of stones thrown, the small body of police being powerless to interfere. Two men were killed and about twelve others more or less severely wounded. Many hardware stores were sacked, business was entirely suspended, and the city government was for a time powerless to quell the disturbance.

A London dispatch says Mrs. Nellie Sartoris, daughter of ex-President Grant, is dead. Mrs. Sartoris, born Nelly Grant, was the only daughter of General Grant. After being some years at the White House with her father, she married Algernon Sartoris, a young Englishman, residing near Southampton. The wedding was celebrated at the White House, and was exceedingly brilliant. Soon after the nuptial ceremony the young couple sailed on the Baltic for England. In 1877 they revisited this country with their first-born. On May 17, in that year, Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris sailed from Baltimore for Southampton, and have since remained in England.

James McHenry, a well-known English financial agent, has failed for the heavy sum of $5,000,000. At the time his failure was announced there was a tremendous run at his office in London. His collapse is supposed to have been hastened by the recent decision of the Master of the Rolls in the Court of Chancery, who gave judgement against him for over $2,000,000 in a suit brought by the Erie railroad.

The British Parliament has been prorogued, the Queen's speech being delivered by royal commission. The speech is mainly congratulatory on the success of the British arms in Afghanistan and South Africa.

Another crisis in Turkey is imminent, many of the people being dissatisfied with the present government and desiring the return of the deposed Sultan Murad, who is reported to have recovered his reason.

## News of The Yellow Fever Epidemic.

The Memphis Board of Health publishes a fever statement in which it says: "During the last ten days it has extended beyond these limits, where it was hoped it would be confined, and cases have been reported and deaths have occurred in so many different localities of the city that it is now impossible to say what portion is not infected. Therefore the Board of Health makes a formal declaration of a general epidemic. The death rate is small in proportion to the number of cases reported, and there are good reasons to hope that it will not exceed, if it again reaches the present week's mortality during the prevalence of the disease. As is customary, the Board of Health will announce officially through the papers when it is thought safe for absentees to return."

A Memphis dispatch of the ninth says the total number of cases of yellow fever within the city limits up to date was 330; deaths, 90. In addition there had been about twenty cases and five deaths of Memphis refugees located within six miles of the city.

The fatal scourge has reached Corinth, Miss., the mayor and president of the Board of Health being among the first to be stricken down. The people began to leave for the country, but the farmers quarantined against them.

At St. Louis Health Commissioner Francis has given orders to the quarantine officers to examine all passengers on steamers from the Ohio river to see if any of them come from the yellow fever districts.

The New Orleans city council has adopted a preamble and resolutions declaring that there is not a case of yellow fever in the city and protesting against the unjust quarantines established by the Southern cities and towns against New Orleans.

The National Board of Health has received through the Department of State the following dispatch from Warner P. Sutton, consul at Matamoras, under date of Brownsville, Texas: "Reliable information from Tampico, Mexico says: 'We have a yellow fever epidemic worse than New Orleans had last year. People die like flies. Quarantine at Bagdad against Tampico is still efficient.'"

A late dispatch from Memphis says: "The weather is pleasant and charming, and life here goes along as usual. The Howards are working earnestly and with great success. Each department of the association is conducted with ability and business tact. They have divided the city into ten districts, and in the center of each, at some drug store, all calls have to be made upon the district physician, who is employed and paid by the Howards. This simplifies matters and secures to the sick immediate medical attendance by day and by night. The Howards are adding to their corps of physicians regularly as the fever increases, and as the demands of the indigent sick become greater. The Howards' fund will soon be exhausted, but not until then will they make an appeal to the charitable to aid them in attending the unfortunate sick. This call may soon be expected, but if it is not answered with sufficient funds the Howards and all others here who have the sorrows and the troubles of the sick will work on without money or other aid until human nature can do no more. The fever is spreading throughout the city, and will increase more vigorously during the last of September and the first of October. Notwithstanding the prevalence of fever, work of repairing streets and bridges is going on. The peculiar odor known as the yellow fever smell can be detected on many streets. It is an odor which if you once smell you will never forget."

Dr. Cochrane, National Sanitary Inspector, has issued a circular, stating that he has been ordered by the National Board of Health to urge the isolation as far as possible of all yellow fever infected persons and places in Memphis. For that purpose he asks the co-operation of physicians and nurses, and recommends that a yellow flag be put in front of every house in which there is yellow fever, and that no ingress or egress shall be permitted to such houses except under rules prescribed by the Board of Health; that whenever it may be deemed expedient to do so, specially infected neighborhoods shall be isolated, either by erecting barriers or by stationing guards upon the streets leading into them, and prohibiting all intercourse with such neighborhoods, except such as may be allowed by the Board of Health, and that all attendance at funerals, except such as may be necessary for the decent burial of the dead, be discontinued.

It may be safe to assume, says a late Memphis dispatch, that the backbone of the fever is broken, so far as the whites are concerned, owing to the exodus to camps and the system of isolation and disinfection being established and carried out. Acting upon Dr. Cochrane's suggestions, yellow flags were yesterday placed in front of all infected houses throughout the city, and Chelsea, a northern suburb of the city, wherein no fever exists at present, has been isolated. Guards have been placed at the different streets, and all persons from infected districts of the city are prohibited, upon pain of arrest and punishment, from entering Chelsea. The long line of flags in many badly infected streets presents a strange, weird and melancholy spectacle. The experiment of disinfecting infected houses by steam is to be tried by our authorities.

**When the Bowels are Disordered**
No time should be lost in resorting to a suitable remedy. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the most reliable and widely-esteemed medicine of its class. It removes the causes of constipation, or of undue relaxation of the intestines, which are usually indigestion or a misdirection of the bile. When it acts as a cathartic, it does not gripe and violently evacuate, but produces gradual and natural effects, very unlike those of a drastic purgative; and its power of assisting digestion nullifies those irritating conditions of the mucous membrane of the stomach and intestinal canal which produce first diarrhea, and eventually dysentery. The medicine is, moreover, an agreeable one, and eminently pure and wholesome. Appetite and tranquil nightly slumber are both promoted by it.

**An Important Geological Fact.**
Geology has shown us that nature accomplishes her greatest revolutions in the earth's surface conformation slowly. Every year the river makes its channel deeper, the glacier wears a deeper gorge in the Alpine rock, and the ocean tide deposits the sand it has crumbled from the rocks upon which it breaks. We note the earthquake and the devastating hurricane; but these changes are so gradual man seldom observes them until the channel has become overhanging cliffs, or a mountain has disappeared before the icy stream, or the ocean has given us a Florida. Thus it is in disease. Our attention is attracted by acute diseases, as fevers, cholera, etc., while chronic diseases (often the most dangerous in result), being slow in their development, are seldom noticed until they have made an almost ineffaceable impression upon the system. Persons believing themselves comparatively healthful are ofttimes the victims of these diseases, and only become aware of their presence when relief is almost impossible. Diseases of the liver and stomach are the commonest of these chronic affections. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets are never-failing remedies for these diseases. They produce a healthful secretion of the bile, prevent indigestion by regulating the bowels, and impart a vigorous tone to the whole system.

Terribly exhausting are the night sweats which accompany consumption. But they, as well as the paroxysms of coughing, are invariably broken up by Dr. Hall's Balsam for the Lungs, which conquers the deadly malady, as well as bronchitis, pneumonia, pleurisy, asthma, diphtheria and all other affections of the throat, lungs and chest. It saves thousands from untimely graves and is invaluable in rescuing children from the croup, whooping cough and quinzy. It is sold by all druggists.

COUGHS.—A medicinal preparation in the form of a lozenge is the most convenient. "Brown's Bronchial Troches" allay irritation which induces coughing, giving relief in bronchitis, hoarseness, influenza, consumptive and asthmatic complaints. 25 cents.

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs are furnished, for cash, from $54 each, upward; every one being of the same highest excellence.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

## THE MARKETS.

**NEW YORK.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt... | 07¼ | @ | 09½ |
| Calves—State Milk | 02 | @ | 02¼ |
| Sheep | 03½ | @ | 06 |
| Lambs | 05 | @ | 06½ |
| Hogs—Live | 04 | @ | 04 |
| Dressed | 05½ | @ | 05½ |
| Flour—Ex. State, good to choice | 4 75 | @ | 6 00 |
| Western, good to fancy | 4 75 | @ | 6 00 |
| Wheat—No. 1 Red | 1 21 | @ | 1 24 |
| White State | 1 16 | @ | 1 16 |
| Rye—State | 67 | @ | 67½ |
| Barley—Two-Rowed State | 70 | @ | 70 |
| Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed | 44 | @ | 4 ½ |
| Southern Yellow | 46½ | @ | 46½ |
| Oats—White State | 41 | @ | 44 |
| Mixed Western | 36½ | @ | 37 |
| Hay—Retail grades | 65 | @ | 75 |
| Straw—Long Rye, per cwt | 45 | @ | 50 |
| Hops—State, new crop | 07 | @ | 17 |
| Pork—Mess | 8 95 | @ | 8 95 |
| Lard—City Steam | 05.97 | @ | 06.00 |
| Petroleum—Crude ......05 @05½ | Refined | | 08½ |
| Wool—State and Penn. XX | 39½ | @ | 41 |
| Butter—State Creamery | 14½ | @ | 16½ |
| Dairy | 13 | @ | 16 |
| Western Creamery | 12 | @ | 19½ |
| Factory | 04 | @ | 10½ |
| Cheese—State Factory | 04 | @ | 06½ |
| Skims | 02 | @ | 03½ |
| Western Factory | 06 | @ | 06 |
| Eggs—State and Pennsylvania | 13 | @ | 13½ |

**PHILADELPHIA.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour—Penn. choice and fancy | 5 35 | @ | 5 05 |
| Wheat—Penn. Red | 1 17 | @ | 1 17 |
| Amber | 1 18 | @ | 1 18 |
| Rye—State | 60½ | @ | 61 |
| Corn—State Yellow | 50 | @ | 50 |
| Oats—Mixed | 37 | @ | 38 |
| Butter—Creamery Extra | 16 | @ | 17 |
| Cheese—New York Factory | 05½ | @ | 06 |
| Petroleum—Crude ..........06 @ 06 Refined, | | | 7⅞06 |

**BUFFALO.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring | 5 25 | @ | 5 12 |
| Wheat—Red Winter | 1 12 | @ | 1 41 |
| Corn—New Western | 41 | @ | 75½ |
| Oats—State | 39 | @ | 40 |
| Barley—Two-Rowed State | 60 | @ | |

**BALTIMORE.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Flour: City Mills Extra | 4 25 | @ | 4 75 |
| Wheat: Southern Fultz | 1 04 | @ | 1 04 |
| Corn: Southern White | 51 | @ | 52 |
| Southern Yellow | 49 | @ | 49 |
| Oats: Southern | 37 | @ | 38 |
| Rye: Good to Prime | 57 | @ | 60 |
| Cotton: Middling | 11½ | @ | 11½ |
| Good Ordinary | 10½ | @ | 10½ |
| Hay: Md. and Penn. Timothy | 13 00 | @ | 14 00 |
| Straw: Wheat | 6 00 | @ | 7 00 |

**BRIGHTON (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Beef Cattle—Live weight | 04 | @ | 06 |
| Sheep | 05 | @ | 06 |
| Lambs | 05½ | @ | 05½ |
| Hogs | 04½ | @ | 04½ |


TARRANT'S SELTZER APERIENT

A bad breath may result from acidity of the stomach or from biliousness. In either case a few doses of Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient, administered according to directions, will supplant this unpleasant companion with a sweet and healthful one. It is a saline corrective, specially suitable for warm weather, and leaves the system strong to do its work of recuperation.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Directions accompanying each can for making Hard, Soft and Toilet Soap quickly.

IT IS FULL WEIGHT AND STRENGTH.

The Market is flooded with (so-called) Concentrated Lye, which is adulterated with salt and resin, and won't make soap.

SAVE MONEY, AND BUY THE SAPONIFIER

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## The First Sewing Machine in India.

In the days when the sewing machine was in its earliest infancy, a lady residing in India imported one, and for a long time kept its mysterious working hid from the ken of her native tailor. This functionary was the very slowest of his proverbial slow "caste," and wasted no end of time drawling over hem and stitch. One day his mistress came to him armladen with yards upon yards of some dress fabric. "Dirzie," says she, "how long will it take you to run those breadths together?" "Tree day, missis," replies Dirzie. "Missis, please, plenty too much work." "Three days! Nonsense! Three hours, you mean. You are a very lazy man and I'll cut your pay. Give me the stuff; I'll do it myself." Then the lady retires to her boudoir, from the inmost penetralia of which a sharp and continuous click and whirr reach the tailor's ears. He can't make out what the sound is, and he is much too lazy to speculate on it. He continues to "chew betel," and yawningly to ply needle and thread. After an hour or two "Missis" comes back, and throwing at Mr. Dirzie's feet the raw material now fashioned into a completed skirt says: "There! See! You wanted three days, you sleepy fellow, to finish this, and I have done it already." Astonished Dirzie turns over the drapery, examines the seams, scrutinizes the stitch, and satisfies himself that all is proper and according to tailors' rule. He is confounded. It passes his understanding. There lies the work done and no mistake. But how? He springs up from the mat on which he has been squatting; he kicks over the little brass vessel which holds his drinking water; he scatters right and left thread, needles, thimble; he stops not to put on his sandals or to adjust loosened turban and waistcloth. Scared and bewildered, he runs for very life into the bazaar, shouting as he goes along: "Shitan! shitan! (The evil one! the evil one!) He do tailor business at Mem's house. I listen! I hear! He cry 'Cleek, cleek, cleek!' Two hour time he neber stop cry. Den! Plenty too much true dis word I tell. Ebery bit true. All work done finish! I not go back dat bungalow." And he never did.—*Chambers' Journal.*

## Types of Character on Railroad Train

There are certain general types of character which are observable on almost every railway train, and with which we are so familiar that we pay them little attention. There is the man of many bundles, a family man of course, who bears in his countenance the painful consciousness of having lost something or forgotten something, and who, in a desperate endeavor to recover a parcel which has slipped down from one arm, scatters upon the car floor an assortment of parcels which escape from the other, and are promptly trodden upon by some hasty wretch behind him. There is the man who is always late, and who, dropping breathless into a seat after a brief race with the retreating train, wipes his perspiring brow and recites to his neighbor the circumstances of his detention and hurry. There is the nervous woman, who after having studied all the time tables, scrutinized the placards on the cars, and harrassed the ticket agent to the verge of insanity, afflicts her fellow-passengers with shrill and tremulous inquiries as to whether the train runs through to Albany, and whether the car she is in is the right one. Hapless and careworn individual! Small good does the journey do her, for the train has hardly started before she discovers that she has lost her ticket, and it is not until she is well along toward her destination and has goaded the conductor into a frenzy and herself into tears that she finds the bit of pasteboard in some unexplored recess of her traveling-bag, where she had placed it for safe-keeping. There is the woman who will have the window open, and the irascible old gentleman immediately behind her who will have it shut; there is the market woman with gigantic baskets odorous of herring and onions and other delicacies; there is the man who sleeps the sleep of intoxication, and who, yielding only an inarticulate response to the protests of the conductor, and disclosing about his person no trace of a ticket, is presently bundled off by the brakemen; and there is the multitudinous infant, weary, wide-awake and vociferous, an object of loathing and detestation to every bachelor in the car.—*Boston Journal.*

## Curiosities of Human Food.

Man has been wonderfully ingenious from his infancy in the concoction of edible varieties. Apart from baked human thighs in Fejee, and boiled fingers in Sumatra, there are certain culinary fashions still extant, which must be marvelously unintelligible to a conventionalized appetite. Not that it appears strange to eat ducks' tongues in China, kangaroos' tails in Australia, or the loose covering of the great elk's nose in New Brunswick. Not even that it is startling to see an Esquimaux eating his daily rations—twenty pounds in weight of flesh and oil—or a Yakut competing in voracity with a boa constrictor; but who would relish a stew of red ants in Burmah, a half-hatched egg in China, monkey cutlets and parrot pies in Rio Janeiro and bats in Malabar, or polecats and prairie wolves in North America? Yet there can be little doubt that these are unwarrantable prejudices. Dr. Shaw enjoyed lion; Mr. Darwin had a passion for puma; Dr. Brookes makes affidavit that melted bears' grease is a most refreshing potion. And how can we disbelieve, after the testimony of Hippocrates, as to the flavor of boiled dog? If squirrels are edible in the East, and rats in the West Indies—if a sloth be good on the Amazon, and elephants' paws in South Africa, why should we compassionate such races as have little beef or mutton? For we may be quite sure that if, as Montesquieu affirms, there are valid reasons for not eating pork, there are reasons quite as unimpeachable for eating giraffe, alpacha, mermaids' tails, bustard and anaconda.—*Athenæum.*

## DOWN IN A SILVER MINE.

**The Terrific Heat that was Experienced in the Savage Mine, near Virginia City, Nev., by a Party.**

Mr. E. R. Cleveland, of Bodie, Nev., and a Virginia City *Chronicle* reporter accompanied Superintendent Gillette into the Savage mine to examine the great heat issuing from the levels lately drained of hot water. While the party were waiting their turn to descend a miner came up with nothing on but a pair of overalls, shoes and hat, his skin looking as though it had been parboiled. The superintendent inquired:

"How are things getting on below?"

"Oh, very well, sir; hevry thing is hall right, but hit is very 'ot there now," answered the man.

In a few minutes the party were rapidly descending the shaft, which was so full of hot steam as to produce at first a feeling of suffocation. The steam comes up in a blinding volume, which increases in temperature until the landing place, 1,300 feet from the surface, is reached. Here there is still much visible steam, although the atmosphere feels dryer and hotter than any yet encountered. A sense of horrible confinement from which there seems to be no escape and in which there must be a constant struggle to keep from falling exhausted seizes the visitor and is not dispelled until he enters the cooling-room, where the mouth of an air-pipe coming from the surface strikes him as a grateful blast from the North Pole. Without retreats of this kind the miners could not work at all. They are obliged to remain longer in the cooling-room than at the picks and shovels, so debilitating is any exertion in such a temperature.

After attaining a comfortable condition in the cooling-room the party entered the incline giraffe to go to the 2,100 level, the part of the mine last drained. The iron sides of the giraffe were so hot that they could scarcely be touched without burning the flesh. The heat seemed to come fairly out of the rock on all sides, while a perceptible hot draft proceeded from the bottom of the incline. Each had a large piece of ice in his hand to use on his pulse, arms, neck or to hold in proximity to his mouth whenever the hot air appeared to burn the lungs when inhaled. Thus provided the giraffe was rung down. It descended rapidly until within about fifteen feet of the 2,100 level. The heat increased with every foot until the station was reached. Here it was so intense that all felt themselves wobbling when they rose to get out of the giraffe. An air-pipe close to the landing place furnished temporary relief, while a bucket of ice-water near by was sought with greater eagerness than ever a prominent citizen did the nearest barroom after a night's spree. The way from the giraffe down to the 2,100 level was by a narrow ladder placed between the moving Cornish pump column on one side and a donkey pump on the other—a position from which, if one fell, he must be either killed outright or horribly mangled. The ice which the party started with had by this time all melted away in their hands.

When the level was reached a stratum of heat was entered such as might come from hades itself. The sensation was no longer that of general oppression, but of the danger of being absolutely burnt; instead of the feeling extending through the whole body it was confined to the skin and the lungs, which seemed to be fairly scorching. When the level was entered the breath for an instant was taken away. A nearly naked miner who saw the party going in cried out: "Don't stay there a minute. It's too dangerous." His warning was unnecessary, for no sooner had all entered than one began to make his way out. The other at once followed and lost no time in getting to the air-pipe and the ice-water a few feet above in the incline.

"You think this is hot," said a miner who had come there for breath, "but you ought to have been here before the blow-pipe was put in."

The drift connecting with the Hale & Norcross on this level displays an interesting phenomenon about midway between the two mines. The drift connects with the lightning drift, running to the Combination shaft, at the Hale & Norcross incline. There is a strong current of cool air coming from the Combination shaft, which meets the hot air of the Savage at the point mentioned. The result is to convert the hot air into visible steam, which fills the drift for about fifty feet. The point of contact of the two currents is as clearly marked as it would be in the case of opposite colors joined together. The temperature is equally distinct. In a distance of twenty feet one passes out of an oppressive hot atmosphere to a comfortably cool one, or vice versa.

The exact temperature of the heated portions of the mines described has not been ascertained since the late increase of temperature, but the water is said to be about 150 degrees Fahrenheit. The effect upon the visitor is so thoroughly heat him that when he reaches the surface, where before he descended he was sweating in the heat of the day, he feels as though he had suddenly been transported to the regions of frost and snow. Cold shower after shower is scarcely sufficient to cool the body. It takes at least half an hour and the application of floods of cold water to reduce the temperature to a normal condition, after which, however, one feels more vigorous than before.

## On Their Legs Again.

"What news to-day?" said one of our city merchants to his friend.

"What news?" responded the other; "nothing, only things grow better. Our people are getting on their legs again."

"On their legs," said the first; "I don't see how you make that out."

"Why, yes," replied the other; "folks that used to ride are obliged to walk now. Is not that getting on their legs again?"—*Philadelphia Transcript.*

At a fashionable Newport (R. I.) dinner party, peaches that cost fifty cents apiece were served, each guest had an embroidered white satin napkin and a menu card on gold foil, and vocal and instrumental music was furnished

## The Pearl Fisheries of Ohio.

About twenty years ago pearls were discovered in the Little Miami river, Warren county, Ohio, and since then the search for them has been one of the recognized industries of the region. The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that the mussels which furnish the pearls are found in beds anywhere from the banks to the middle of the river, and are generally discovered by the feet of the pearl fisher. About fifty men and boys are engaged in this work. They wade into the river from depths reaching from the knees to the neck.

With their feet they feel the shells, and raise them by their toes to a height where the hands can reach them without stooping so as to bring the head under water. Miniature canoes, tied to the shore and floating out, are used to deposit the shells. When a bushel or more have been collected the fisher goes to the shore, and sitting down on the grass, in some cool shade, he opens the shells with a large knife.

The pearls are found between a slight membrane that lines the shell and the shell itself—a translucent web of texture between a cobweb and a film of mica. Occasionally the pearl is embedded in the shell so firmly that only an expert lapidary could safely detach it. This is rare. The number of pearls found in a single shell at the Miami fisheries rarely exceeds three, and on an average only one shell out of one hundred and fifty has any pearls at all. It is a common experience to bring to shore bushels of shells with never a pearl. One may work for days with no reward; again, he may make from five to one hundred dollars in a single day. The uncertainty is probably half the fascination of the work to the peculiar class of men and boys who prosecute it.

About a year ago a wealthy banker of Waynesville, Mr. J. H. Harris, began to purchase the pearls, which had previously been bought by New York and European dealers chiefly, and has since made a large and fine collection. Mention is made of one fine specimen, the Everhart pearl, found in the Miami and sold to Messrs. Tiffany & Co., in New York, for $900. The Tiffanys sold it to a party in France for $1,000, bought it back for $1,500, and made a final sale of it for $2,800.

The season of the pearl fisheries of the Little Miami lasts only from June till October, as it is necessarily dependent upon the warmth of the water. The fisher works about six or seven hours per day, seldom remaining longer than two hours, consecutively, in the water. It would seem as if the work would be very unhealthy, leading to malaria and all its attendant train of low fevers and vital exhaustion, but it was not spoken of particularly in that way.

There are pearls found in other parts of Ohio, but are of the milk-white, owing to the lack of the calcareous deposit that abounds in Warren county. The pearls of the Little Miami region are of a soft, sky-blue, pink, golden tinged, and iron color, with specimens that show a pure type of each, and others that are blendings of all. The colors, of course, are not solid, but exquisite tints and shades, changing with the angle of refracted light. The size ranges from that of a mustard seed to the size of a bullet.

Many of the old Indian mounds that have been opened contained pearls, showing how ancient their existence is. These pearls in the mounds lie as if they had been strung, but they crumble at a touch.

Recently a pearl of the most extraordinary beauty and brilliancy was accidentally found on the Waynesville side of the river by Morton L. Roberts, a little lad of eleven years, the son of Mr. J. A. G. Roberts, of the Adams Express Company, of Cincinnati. Morton was visiting some relatives there, and went down to get mussel shells to border a flower bed for his aunt. There was a quantity of these that had been looked over by fishers and thrown aside, and it was in one of these that the observing eye of the little boy detected the gem that promises to be a very valuable one. It is said to be the largest pearl ever taken from this region, and perfect in its symmetry. It has the brilliancy of the purest and most intense tints of the opal. It seems to rest in an aureole of colors, so delicate, yet so glowing, as to suggest to one a dream of color. The pearl will undoubtedly prove one of very rare value. Its weight is six carats.

## What Happened in August.

The month of August, although less crowded with battle anniversaries than June or July, has had an unusually large share of the world's greatest events. On the 3d Columbus sailed from Palos, in 1492, to discover a new world. The same day, twenty-seven years later, saw an exploit of almost equal daring—the outset of Cortez's overland march upon Mexico. The 4th gave the first blow to English feudalism by the overthrow of De Montfort's revolt against Henry III., in 1265. On the 10th, the storming of the Tuileries, in 1792, consummated the triumph of the French revolution. The 13th crushed at one blow the dear-bought supremacy of Louis XIV., by the defeat of Blenheim, in 1704. The 16th, 18th and 19th witnessed the great battles of Vionville and Gravelotte, and the complete surrounding of Metz, in 1870. The 26th is doubly memorable to France, as the anniversary of the greatest defeats and greatest victories—the battle of Crecy in 1346, and the commencement of Napoleon's two days' fight before Dresden in 1813. On the 28th of August, 1631, Gustavus Adolphus defeated the Austrians, under Count Tilly, at Leipsic; and on the 31st, Hood evacuated Atlanta at the approach of Gen. Sherman, in 1864. But in addition to all these famous days, this eventful month has witnessed the execution of the Scottish patriot William Wallace (1305); the establishment of the Reformed Church of Scotland (1560); the outbreak of the Seven Years' War (1756), as well as three of the greatest battles, Minden, Zorndorf and Liegnitz (1758-60); the birth of Sir Walter Scott (1771); the liberation of the Christian slaves at Algiers by Lord Exmouth's bombardment of the place (1816) and Gen. Winfield Scott's Mexican victories of Cherubusco and San Antonio (1847)


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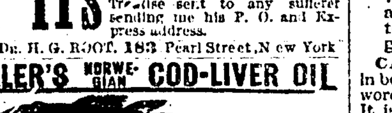


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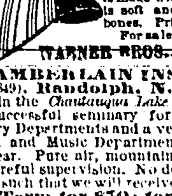


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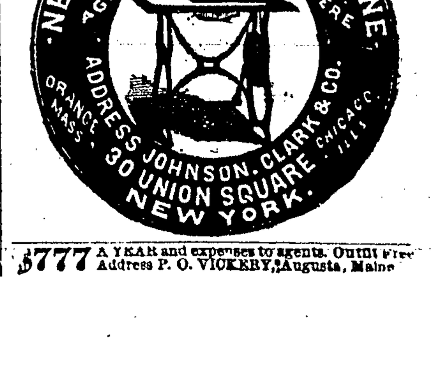




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**Pure and Water White**

cents per gallon or a discount yb the barrel.

We have also a new burner and chimney which we will guarantee not to break from heat, and fits all lamps.

**P. J. Fitzgerald, Pro.**

**103 & 105 N. 4th St.**

Manufacturer of EUREKA RED OIL.

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# REAL FIRST-CLASS CLOTHING

## WANAMAKER & BROWN.

The thoughtful and discriminating portion of the public who purchase

**READY-MADE CLOTHING**

Will see with even but little consideration that the old house of Wanamaker & Brown is in a position to give superior advantages to its patrons. These advantages consist in supplying goods that are

**FIRST—PROPERLY MADE UP.**

**SECOND—MATERIALS SHRUNKEN.**

**THIRD—EXCELLENT IN FIT.**

The cut and finish of our Men's and Boys' Clothing is of a character to outrank the

**ORDINARY CUSTOM WORK.**

We found out long ago by actual experience that garments bought up from the Wholesale Stocks are by no means so reliable as those made up under our own personal supervision. Neither will the cut and general style (after wearing) bear a comparison to our own careful make. By making our own goods the

**PRODUCER AND CONSUMER**

Are brought in direct contact, and in consequence the latter reaps no small advantage.

**BOYS' AND YOUTHS' CLOTHING.**

This forms a very considerable proportion of our business, and we are satisfied that we can convince any one that we always offer the Handsomest and Best-Finished Goods known to the trade.

**LOW PRICES**

Do not always mean good value. On this head we shall only say that when Style and Quality are taken into account we are not, under any circumstances, ever undersold, and seldom are the prices to which dealers fall as low as our first and only one fixed price to everybody.

**OUR STOCK IS ENORMOUS.**

Especially in thin goods, suited to the present weather. Inviting a visit and recommendations from our friends,

We Remain, Very Respectfully,

**Wanamaker & Brown,**

The Largest Clothing House in America,

OAK HALL, Sixth and Market,

**PHILADELPHIA.**

---

# GROCERIES!!

## H. M. Trowbridge

*will hereafter keep a well assorted stock of Groceries—Sugars, Tea and Coffee, Spices, Dried Fruits and Canned Goods, Flour, Soap, Molasses and Syrup, Butter, Lard, Pork, Salt Fish, Brooms &c.*

# DRY GOODS!

*I shall continue my usual full assortment of Dress Goods, Cassimeres, Plaids, Alpacas, Prints, Muslins, Jeans, Sheetings and Shirtings, Flannels, Tickings, Hosiery, Gloves, Edgings, Threads of all kinds, Buttons, Zephyrs, Pocket Books, Stationery &c.*

# CLOTHING!

*Also a good stock of Ready Made Clothing, Coats, Pants and Vests.*

*All which will be sold for Cash, and at the lowest Market Prices.*

**HAMMONTON, N. J.**

**April 21st, 1879.**

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**$77** a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. Outfit free. SHAW & Co., AUGUSTA, MAINE

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**Manhood! How Lost, How Restored!**

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the RADICAL CURE (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.: also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, etc.

The celebrated author in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife: pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and RADICALLY.

☞ This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, free.

Address the Publishers,

**The Culverwell Medical Co.**

41 Ann Street New York; Post Office Box 4586

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**MRS. K. TILLERY,**

Wholesale & Retail Dealer in

HATS, BONNETS and MILLINERY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACE & LACE COLLARS,

Has removed from 906 to

*No. 538 North Second St. Below Green*

N. B. Dress and Cloak-Making. Ladies Suits made to order at short notice. Knife Plating and Stamping.

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**A. W. COCHRAN,**

**DRUGGIST,**

Hammonton, N. J.,

Can be found at Mr. Rutherford's if wanted out of business hours, night or day. Ring the bell at side door.

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**DR. WEBSTER'S**

**DENTAL ROOMS,**

**No. 209 N. EIGHTH St, above Race,**

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Whole and partial sets of BEAUTIFUL, DURABLE, LIFE LIKE ARTIFICIAL TEETH inserted, $3, $5, $10 to $20, by a (new process) which insures a perfect fit.

IMPERFECTLY FITTED TEETH REMODELED, (by the same process,) and MADE TO FIT PERFECTLY. Teeth extracted without pain, 50 cts. No charge when Artificial Teeth are ordered. Decayed Teeth Filled in a superior manner without pain so as to preserve them for life, with pure gold, genuine platina, amalgam, bone, &c., 75 cts. to $3.

TEETH CLEANED in a harmless manner so as to give them the whiteness of Ivory $1.

Everything warranted as represented.

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**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 cts. per dozen, if brought to the house.

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## 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**

P 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 15th, 1876.

**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. S. Blackman, Port Republic; Allen T. Leeds, Tuckerton; Dr. Lewis Reed, Atlantic City; Alfred W. Clement, Haddonfield, H. M. Jewett, Winslow.

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

21-1y HAMMONTON N. J.

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CUMBERLAND MUTUAL

**Fire Insurance Comp ny,**

**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 insurers 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 consumed 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, *Hammonton, N. J.*
GEO. W. SAWYER, *Tuckerton, N. J.*
A. L. ISZARD, *May Landing, N. J.*

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**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, Hammonton, N. J.

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## Railroads.

**Camden & Atlantic R. R.**

**Summer Arrangement.**

DOWN TRAINS.

| Stations. | H. A. M. | A. A. M. | M. | F. | S. A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 6 00 | 4 15 | 8 00 | | 8 00 |
| Cooper's Point | 9 15 | 4 30 | 8 15 | 4 00 | 8 15 |
| Penn. R. R. June | 6 20 | 4 37 | 8 22 | 5 08 | 8 2[illegible] |
| Haddonfield | 6 36 | 4 48 | 8 39 | 4 30 | 8 32 |
| Ashland | 6 45 | 4 55 | 8 46 | 4 40 | 8 38 |
| Kirkwood | 6 50 | 5 00 | 8 52 | 4 55 | 8 43 |
| Berlin | 7 03 | 5 [illegible] | 9 00 | 5 20 | 8 54 |
| Atco | 7 10 | 5 17 | 9 15 | 5 30 | 9 00 |
| Waterford | 7 24 | 5 28 | 9 25 | 6 00 | 9 08 |
| Ancora | 7 29 | 5 30 | 9 27 | 6 08 | 9 13 |
| Winslow June | 7 35 | 5 36 | 9 33 | 6 24 | 9 19 |
| Hammonton | 7 42 | 5 47 | 9 41 | 6 55 | 9 29 |
| Da Costa | | 5 51 | 9 47 | 7 12 | 9 34 |
| Elwood | | 6 50 | 9 56 | 7 42 | 9 43 |
| Egg Harbor | | 6 09 | 10 06 | 8 35 | 9 54 |
| Pomona | | 6 28 | 10 17 | 9 00 | 10 04 |
| Absecon | | 6 38 | 10 29 | 9 25 | 10 15 |
| Atlantic | | 6 52 | 10 42 | 9 45 | 10 30 |
| May's Landing | | 6 30 | 10 25 | | |

UP TRAINS.

| Stations. | H. A. M. | A. A. M. | M. | F. | S. A. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia | 7 50 | 9 [illegible] | 6 35 | | 6 50 |
| Cooper's Point | 7 40 | 9 10 | 6 22 | 4 15 | 6 40 |
| Penn. R. R. June | 7 33 | 9 03 | 6 16 | | 6 33 |
| Haddonfield | 7 18 | 8 53 | 6 05 | 3 56 | 6 22 |
| Ashland | 7 10 | 8 46 | 5 58 | 3 25 | 6 15 |
| Kirkwood | 7 05 | 8 42 | 5 52 | 3 10 | 6 11 |
| Berlin | 6 50 | 8 31 | 5 40 | 2 46 | 6 00 |
| Atco | 6 43 | 8 25 | 5 34 | 2 28 | 5 54 |
| Waterford | 6 35 | 8 17 | 5 25 | 2 10 | 5 46 |
| Ancora | 6 30 | 8 11 | 5 18 | 1 [illegible] | 5 41 |
| Winslow June | 6 24 | 8 05 | 5 13 | 1 [illegible] | 5 36 |
| Hammonton | 6 15 | 7 58 | 5 03 | 1 25 | 5 28 |
| Da Costa | | 7 53 | 4 57 | 1 [illegible] | 5 23 |
| Elwood | | 7 42 | 4 49 | 12 52 | 5 15 |
| Egg Harbor | | 7 26 | 4 39 | 12 32 | 5 05 |
| Pomona | | 7 15 | 4 27 | 12 16 | 4 55 |
| Absecon | | 7 05 | 4 15 | 11 47 | 4 45 |
| Atlantic | | 7 00 | 4 06 | 11 30 | 4 30 |
| May's Landing | | 7 05 | 4 16 | | |

On and after Sunday, May 16th, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, Philadelphia.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

Accommodation, including Sundays..... 8 00 a. m
Fast Express, Saturdays only..... 3 00 p. m
Fast Express, except Sunday..... 4 00 p. m
Accommodation, except Sunday..... 4 15 p. m
Express, Sundays only..... 7 30 a. m

LOCAL TRAINS.

Egg Harbor and May's Landing..... 8 a. m., 4 15 p. m.
Hammonton..... 8 a. m., 4 15 and 6 p. m
Williamstown..... 8 and 10 15 a. m., 4 15 p. m.
Atco 8 and 10 15 a. m., 4 15, 6, and from Camden only, 11 55 p. m.
Haddonfield, 7, 8, 9 50, 10 15 a. m., 2, 4 15, 5, 6, 7, and from Camden only, 10 and 11 55 p. m.

LEAVE ATLANTIC CITY.

Fast Express, except Sunday..... 7 05 a m
Accommodation, except Sunday..... 7 30 a. m., 4 p. m
Fast Express, Mondays only..... 3 05 a. m
On Sundays, Accommodation, 4 30, and Express 6 p. m
Fare, $1. Round trip tickets (10 days), $1 50.

The Union Transfer Company will call for and check baggage to destination.

Tickets on sale at Nos. 828, 1100 and 1248 Chestnut St., Vine St. Ferry, Philadelphia, and No. 1 Chelten avenue, Germantown. D. H. MUNDY, Agent.

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

CONNECTING WITH THE CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD, FOR NEW YORK, VINELAND, BRIDGETON, &C.

*June 2nd.*

| LEAVE. A. M. | LEAVE. P. M. | | ARRIVE. P. M. | ARRIVE. P. M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | 11 45 | New York, | 1 35 | |
| | 1 13 | Long Branch, | | |
| | 1 23 p m | Red Bank, | 11 55 | |
| | 2 00 | Tom's River, | 10 57 | |
| 7 40 | 4 37 | Atsion, | 8 50 | 6 30 |
| 9 32 | 5 23 | Winslow Junction, | 8 20 | 4 34 |
| 10 20 | 6 25 | Vineland, | 7 20 | 3 37 |
| 11 18 | 7 18 | Bridgeton, | 6 25 | 2 45 |
| 11 55 | 7 41 p m | Bayside, | a m 5 50 | 1 50 |

ATSION BRANCH.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7 50 a m | Atsion, | 6 00 p m | |
| 8 22 a m | Atco, | 5 25 p m | |

Trains leave New York from Central R. R. of New Jersey Depot, foot of Liberty St., at 11 45, connecting via Red Bank for Vineland Railroad and points on the Camden & Atlantic railroad, via Winslow Junction.

WM. S. SNEDEN, Gen'l Manager. CHAS. P. McFADDEN, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

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## Patents.

# PATENTS.

**To Inventors & Manufacturers.**

ESTABLISHED 1865.

**GILMORE, SMITH & CO.**

Solicitors of Patents & Attorneys at Law.

*AMERICAN & FOREIGN PATENTS.*

No Fees in Advance, nor until a Patent is allowed. *No Fees for making Preliminary Examinations.*

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**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