

South-Jersey Republican

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New York Correspondence.

New York, Nov. 22, 1877.

THE TEMPERANCE MOVEMENT.

The managers of the "law and order league" have departed from the plan laid down by Dr. Crosby, and are making raids on the fashionable drinking places. Last week all the big hotels and restaurants were assaulted, and their proprietors required to answer. It was an astonishing scene. The great hotels had favored the movement open the rum mills, but the idea that their places would ever be interfered with never entered their heads. Therefore when officers entered and shut them up, and when they were called upon to answer, their indignation was beyond telling. It doesn't make any difference, however, with them. Guests simply order drinks to their rooms, and there is, in each of them, a room in which liquor can be had, served by an irresponsible party, and without making the hotel responsible. The little doggerly cannot do this, for it never has but one room, and its trade must necessarily be open and without cover. Dr. Crosby was right. Of course it isn't logical to squelch Tim Rafferty and let the fifth avenue go on, but it happens to be the case that Tim Rafferty can be squelched, while no law that can be made can prevent the fifth avenue from selling liquor. And it has the further reason that the people who drink at the fifth avenue are less injured than those who swallow Rafferty's poison. Rafferty actually takes the bread out of the mouths of women and children—the swells at the fifth avenue, it is true, kill themselves, but is the world any the worse for it? If liquor can be kept from the laborers a great point is made—by arraying the swells against the movement, a big risk is taken that it will fall entirely. At the Astor last Sunday, a regular drinker at that bar found it closed. "Step into No. 6," whispered the attendant who stood there to direct the regular customers. "I wish to God No. 6 could be closed too," was the response of the victim. But he went and took his drink all the same, and after two or three were cursing the league as heartily as though he had an interest in liquor.

THE TRIUMPH OF LIFE INSURANCE SWINDLERS.
Thank heaven the courts of New York can no longer be sold in favor of swindlers while they are saved upon lesser ones. The respectable life insurance fraud is now upon the same level with the sawdust swindler, and gets the same penalties. Gilman, the forger, is serving out his time in the penitentiary, and now Robt. L. Case, one of the most intensely "respectable" business men of the city, has been found guilty of perjury, and on Friday morning was sentenced to the State prison. Case was the president of the defunct "security" life. When the affairs of the rotten concern were examined, it was found that Mr. Case had sworn to a cash balance of nearly a million, when in fact a few hundred only were found. He had sworn to all sorts of mythical assets, and in short by sheer force of swearing to false statements had kept the swindle afloat for a long while. Mr. Case is an old man, and put in the plea that he signed and swore to the statements without examining them, and that he knew nothing at all about them. But the court very properly held that that had nothing to do with it. He had sworn to a certain condition of things which did not exist, and it was perjury. Case's lawyers made a piteous appeal to the jury, begging mercy for a respectable old man, who stood high in society and all that, but the jury were grimly reminded that this "respectable" old gentleman had swindled eleven thousand families, fifty-five thousand women and children, and swindled them in the most wanton way possible, by taking advantage of the best impulses in man. And they very promptly brought him in "guilty." Allen, the vice president, also an old respectable, will be hauled over the coals next, and he will follow his chief. Then comes Lambert, of the American Popular, and Stedwell, of the New Jersey Mutual, when he is caught, which he will, finally be. The insurance frauds are now about broken up, and the sound companies are rejoiced thereat. It has had the effect of stopping the business, almost entirely, but now that the irresponsible and fraudulent concerns are out of the way, it will revive and the old companies will be stronger than ever.

THE VANDERBILT CASE
is now fairly under way. The suit was brought by Mrs. Le Beau, one of the daughters who refused to compromise with William II., her claim being that the old man was under undue influence in giving his \$100,000,000 to one son, and that in giving this about William II. conspired to interest Cornelius. Scott Lord her lawyer admits that the Commodore did not like Cornelius because of his habits, but asserts that four years before his death he relapsed, and determined to make an equal division at least as between the sons. To prevent this, William employed a man to personate Cornelius, and frequent all the brothels and faro banks in the city. The statement that Cornelius had relapsed was brought to the ears of the Commodore, who immediately instructed William to employ a detective to determine the truth of the reports. William did employ

a detective who had never seen Cornelius, the man who was personating Cornelius was pointed out to him as Cornelius, and he was followed and all his doings were reported to the Commodore as those of his son. This so enraged him that he cut him off with the income of \$200,000, and left nine-tenths of the estate to William. It is also charged that the old man was under the control of women, and that William took advantage of that fact and furnished his father with women who were in his interest, going so far as to put one in his house for the old man, and that he might not have her society interrupted, connived at placing his mother, the Commodore's first wife, in a lunatic asylum. Finding his father inclined to spiritualism, he brought Woodhull and Claflin to him, and—but there is too much to enumerate. The sum and substance of the statement is, that the old man was a licentious, sensual old beast, and that William pandered to his vices for the purpose of controlling him, and shutting out the other children. Public opinion is pretty much all one way. William II. Vanderbilt is a very unpopular man, while Cornelius would be popular were it not for the escapades of his youth and early manhood. Sympathy goes with the contestants, for everybody believes that there must be something wrong in a disposition of an estate so monstrously out of proportion. The trial will last a long time, and be the hottest on record. The contestants have a magazine of testimony which, if they can establish the half of it, will show the old Commodore to have been as weak in some respects as he was strong in others, and William the most miserable pimp that ever breathed. But can they establish it? That's the question. The best legal talent in the country is engaged. Henry L. Clinton conducts the case for William II., and Scott Lord and Jeremiah Black for the contestants. It is everywhere the topic of conversation, and a great many people connected with it have been immortalized in the pictorial paper. One hundred millions of dollars is a great deal of money, and the fight over it will be long and bitter.

ONE CENT DINNERS.
New York is a very expensive place to live, but one may get on very cheaply, now. An enterprising woman last week made some figures and decided that she could make money furnishing dinners for a cent, and she opened a place on Grand St., on that idea. One cent is the price of each dish—a plate of beans, a bowl of soup, a piece of pie, boiled cabbage, each plate one cent. The first day over five hundred newsboys and bootblacks fed there, and it was a curious sight. One boy had 25 cents, which was intended for admission to a cheap theatre; but when he got into the place he commenced on a plate of beans, then a bowl of soup, then a piece of pumpkin pie, then a piece of mince, and so on, till his quarter was all gone, getting off his stool, he patted his stomach approvingly, with the remark:—"I love the drummer, but she's got to go to-night. It's well enough to cultivate the stomach once in a while, and not do everything for the intellect." The result has been so satisfactory that the enterprising lady has opened a branch, and in a little while they will be all over the city.

BUSINESS AND THE WEATHER.
Business continues good, though the passage of the silver bill by the house unsettled things somewhat. Merchants don't exactly know what effect it will have on business, and they are a little cautious. The weather is remarkable. The middle of November is as mild as a pleasant June. We shall pay for all this blessedness, presently.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 20, 1877.

Of the several matters the President unannounced in his message as demanding immediate legislation, only the Naval Deficiency bill has been sent him for his signature at the close of the extra session. The Army bill and finances monopolized most of the time of the House and no inconsiderable portion of that of the Senate during the week ending Saturday 17th. After debates participated in by many on both sides and sufficiently pointed and emphatic to clearly establish the present attitude of both of the great parties striving for national supremacy, the Texas backsliders were brought to see the gravity of their offense in voting with Republicans against reduction, and have been reclaimed. The managed condition of the Indian and Mexican borders of their State was, of course, their defense, and they made some very touching allusions to the "old flag" in their arguments favoring an adequate military force; but their regard for others outside their constituents, quite as much in need of protection, was shown in their vote to reduce to \$5,000, with the proviso that of that number they should have four regiments of cavalry, 100 men to a company, for service in their State. In this shape the bill went to the Senate Committee, a majority of whose members were so bull headed as to suppose that the constitutional provision, investing the President with command in chief of the Army and Navy invalidated the Texas bargain; hence it was expurgated and

and the limitation as to number restored to the old figure—25,000. Atkin's committee voted to non-concur in all the charges made save the former; but inasmuch as quite a number of Democratic Senators voted for the amended bill, it was adopted Saturday by a solid Republican vote reinforced by several Democrats.

Gen. Garfield has made the speech of the session against Ewing's anti-resumption bill which has been assigned a definite time for a vote. It was conceded as one of the most able efforts of the General's congressional career, taking the wind quite out of the sails of Judge Kelly's craft, in the opinion of Ewing's opponents.

It appears to be the prevailing opinion that should Wood's joint resolution for adjournment on the 22nd be adopted, the Senate Financial Committee will not report the Bland Silver bill this session; otherwise, that it will be reported direct of some of its crudities and with many important amendments.

The Paris Exposition business has made very slow progress notwithstanding its great importance to many of our industrial interests and the pressing necessity of immediate action of our exhibitors or those desiring to be such, as to be effectively represented, and if the arrangements requisite to a creditable exhibition are to be made in the short time remaining—so short that the loss of a day even, at this juncture is a very serious matter.

Saying nothing of the very prevalent suspicion that Hewitt's bill which provides for a Commissioner-General at a salary of several thousand dollars, and 20 subordinates at the starvation rates of \$1,000 each and pay their own expenses, is intended to recompense Gen. Hawley for his services at New Orleans on the Commission, the feeling is certainly against providing a fat place for one favorite and voting those having all the work to perform a rate of compensation that will not enable them to live respectably. And it appears to be the almost universal verdict that it were better to ignore the whole matter and attempt no representation at all, if the amount to be devoted to that purpose is to be limited to the appropriation, \$50,000—proposed in the substitute offered by the economical representative of Tammany, Mr. Samuel Sunset Cox.

There is no end of the bills that have been introduced this session on almost every conceivable subject relevant and otherwise; but the vast majority of them are destined to give up the ghost in the rooms of the Committee to which they have been respectfully referred. Modest Georgia puts in a claim for reimbursement for an unknown sum of money spent for the Government's good and behoof away back almost in pre-historic times, or at least in the last century. Mr. Ransome always wants something, the latest evidence of this peculiar and unusual trait in public men, being found in his resolution appropriating \$1,000,000 to pay certain persons for alleged services performed in the South prior to 1861, among them mail carriers and contractors. There appears no reasonable doubt that the "solid and conciliated" South is baring its right arm for a big grab in the Treasury vaults for that section, much of it to be distributed, at more or less direct gratuities for the disloyal course taken by individuals and committees from 1861 to 1865. The Pacific Railroad lobby is said to regard the various movements already begun to force that purse-proud monopoly to pay its debts, with great consternation.

Senator Davis is again flourishing the rod he has so long had in pickle for the Treasury Lookers, over their heads. In the opinion of most of his associates his charges of gross errors, made purposely to deceive, have been satisfactorily proved to have no foundation; but he returns to them with the persistency of a manomaniac each session, until they have become as dreary and monotonous as the buzzing of a blue-bottle fly, on a mid-summer's afternoon.

On the whole participants in the two recent Republican Senatorial caucuses do not appear to have gained much that was satisfactory through the delegation sent to the White House conference; and I think I am safe in assuring your readers that "we shall soon see what we shall see."

MAXWELL.

American Leather in Europe.
It will be interesting to leather manufacturers to know that at the International Exhibition of articles connected with the leather interests, the United States stands well to the front and altogether so as to machinery and tools. An American firm, located at Mayence, gave a full exhibit, consisting of a complete set of all the best and most approved American shoe machines, tools, apparatus and supplies, which, operated by 25 experienced workmen, turned out boots and shoes as in the most complete American factory. It was the first opportunity publicly afforded in Germany for the proper appreciation of the skill and perfection to which the manufacture of boots and shoes by machinery has attained in the United States, and the fullest and frankest tribute was paid to the ingenuity and enterprise displayed therein. The interest excited thereby must act most favorably on the introduction of American shoe machinery into Germany. The number

of shoe factories now in Germany using American machinery is 40, with an average daily production of 14,000 pairs.

American leather was also largely exhibited, mostly, we judge, of sole leather, oak, and hemlock tanned, which is highly valuable in Germany; but lacks finish to give it its due standing in the market. Of tanners' and curriers' tools, there was no question as to the great superiority of the American article. The Chairman of the committee, in his opening speech, referred in warm terms to the progress made in the United States in tanning and shoe machinery, and publicly thanked our manufacturers for the extensive and fine display in the American Department.—Sentinel Freedom.

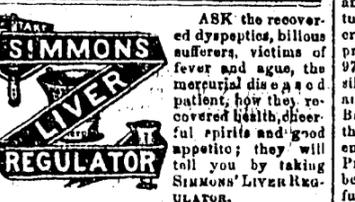
Proclamation by the Governor.

God hath given us during the year drawing to a close, not only His ordinary blessings which are always great and innumerable, and for which as a people we would ever be thankful, but hath also bestowed upon us a remarkable season of good health and abundant harvest. He hath also protected our lives, property and homes, and secured to us peace in the midst of unwarlike dangers. In grateful acknowledgement of all His mercies, I, JOSEPH D. BIDDLE, Governor of the State of New Jersey, do hereby designate THURSDAY, the TWENTY-NINTH DAY of November, instant, as a day of public Thanksgiving and Praise to Almighty God for His goodness in the past, and of humble prayer that He will continue to bless us.

Given under my hand and seal of the Executive Chamber, in the City of Trenton, this fifth day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, and of the Independence of the United States, the One Hundred and Second.

J. D. BIDDLE.
JOHN A. HALL, Private Secretary.

Enjoy Life.
What a truly beautiful world we live in! Nature gives us grandeur of mountains, glass and oceans, and thousands of means for enjoyment. We can desire no better when in perfect health; but how often do the majority of people feel like giving it up, disheartened, discouraged and worried out with disease, when there is so occasion for this feeling, as every sufferer can easily obtain satisfaction proof that Green's August Flower will make them as free from disease as when born. Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint is the direct cause of seventy five per cent of such maladies as Biliousness, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Costiveness, Nervous Prostration, Dizziness of the Head, Palpitation of the Heart, and other distressing symptoms. Three doses of August Flower will prove its wonderful effect. Sample but less, 10 cents. Try it.



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Lewis G. WUNDER, 1624 Market St., ASSISTANT POST MASTER, PHILADELPHIA.

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

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THE EATON GOLD and SILVER REDUCTION COMPANY.

Office—No. 20 Church St., N. Y.
GEN'L JOHN C. FREMONT, President.
PROF. A. K. EATON, Vice-President.
W. W. HANLY, Secretary.

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

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

It is not too much to say that the great mountain region West of the Mississippi, and Missouri rivers is occupied and populated only on account of its mines of gold and silver, and other metals. Over this whole country many of these refractory ores are left unworked and many hundred thousand tons of ore left unworked, because their working would be too difficult and expensive under present modes of treatment. To all these ores Mr. Eaton's processes directly apply. They render their working comparatively easy and inexpensive, and give immediate value to this idle property, and employment to many thousands of the unemployed men. These processes increase the yield of the present had, by from ten to forty per cent. The reports of the Consolidated Virginia and California mines, for the year ending December 31, 1876, show that only 73 per centum of the gold and silver contained in the ore is obtained by their present working, and the combined yield of these two mines for the year was \$30,062,784—thirty millions, sixty-two thousand, seven hundred and eighty-two dollars. By the Eaton processes, this yield could have been increased by six or seven millions of dollars. The gold mines of Senator Jones, in the San Joaquin Valley, gave him only 60 per cent. of what the ore contains. These mines are quoted because they are well known, and because every applicant for money and art could advise, under the ablest management, has been used to increase their production. Under Mr. Eaton's processes, it is claimed that out of 100 tons of ore 97 per cent.—practically all—of the gold and silver can be obtained at much less cost of time and money than is at present required; that Base Bullion can be treated and reduced at one-third the cost, and one-fourth the time at present used. In reference to this latter process, Prof. Torrey, U. S. Mint, New York, says: "I believe it to be an entirely new and very useful process. Theoretically, the mechanical and chemical principles on which it is based are correct."

Large amounts of gold and silver ore are brought to this city for treatment and for shipment abroad, and also are large quantities of Base Bullion. The process of reduction is greatly facilitated by working together ores of a different character, and the Base Bullion now sent abroad, can be retained for treatment at the works in New York, under the improved process. For the purpose of a general demonstration of these processes, the Company has granted a limited right to a party in New York who is erecting works capable of treating twenty-five tons of ore and twenty-five tons of Base Bullion daily, and the buildings and machinery for this purpose are in greater part ready.

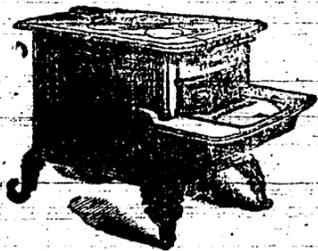
They now desire to provide for the immediate erection of the larger works by sale of a limited portion of their capital stock, and it is in order to procure the required means without unnecessary sacrifice, that their enterprise is in this way laid before the public. For this purpose a sufficient amount of stock will be sold at seven dollars per share, being 70 per cent. of its par value; and it is requested that persons who may wish to purchase, will apply personally, or by letter, to the Secretary of the Company, P. O. box 874, to whom all remittances for shares should be made, and from whom the Prospectus and other and more full information can be obtained.

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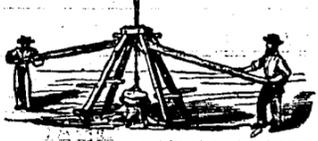
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In our line promptly attended to.
All work done at Reasonable Rates.



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NO. 1 MACHINE, \$65.00
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These Machines are Warranted to be the BEST in the market.
For particulars send for circular.
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Painless extraction with Gas, 50 cents per tooth.
Teeth extracted free when others are ordered.
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To the Working Class.—We are now prepared to furnish all classes with constant employment at home, the whole of the time, or for their spare moments. Qualifies new, light and profitable. Persons of either sex easily earn from 50 cents to \$5 per evening and a proportional sum by devoting their whole time to the business. Boys and girls earn nearly as much as men. That all who see this notice may send their address, and feel the business, we make this unparalleled offer: To such as are not well satisfied we will send one dollar to pay for the trouble of writing. Full particulars, samples worth several dollars to commence work on, and a copy of Home and Fireside, one of the largest and best Illustrated Publications, all sent free by mail. Reader, if you want permanent, profitable work, address WOODS STRONG & Co., Portland, Maine.

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Hammoncton, N. J., Sept. 27, 1877.

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CHILDREN SUITS,
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INFANTS OUTFITS

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GENUINE SEALSKIN-SACQUES at \$40, and upwards. SEAL SETS at \$12, and upwards.
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CHILDREN'S SETS, at 50c, and upwards. ALL GOODS AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

SEAL SKIN SACQUES AND HATS A SPECIALTY
Selling at lowest Cash prices. All goods guaranteed as represented.
FURS ALTERED AND REPAIRED IN THE BEST MANNER.
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is unsurpassed.

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GENUINE SEALSKIN SACQUES at \$40 and upwards. SEAL SETS at \$12 and upwards.
MINK SABLE SETS at \$7, and upwards. FRENCH SEALS at \$4 and upwards.
CHILDREN'S SETS at 50c, and upwards. ALL GOODS AT EQUALLY LOW PRICES.

SEALSKIN SACQUES AND HATS A SPECIALTY.
Selling at lowest Cash prices. All goods guaranteed as represented.
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WANAMAKER & BROWN respectfully announce that their Autumn and Winter Fashions in Clothing for Men and Boys are ready. The great buildings at Sixth and Market are crowded from top to bottom with such Clothing as merits the confidence of the people.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S Cloths and Cassimeres are, in many instances, made expressly for them. No house in the trade confines itself so exclusively to the first-class manufacturers. Indeed, a long and mature experience is necessary to know just what goods to select and make up.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S Order Department will be found full of fabrics of every good kind, either Novel and Fashionable styles or the plainer and more useful things. Talented cutters, who have been successful for years in our service, are in waiting to make garments according to the ideas of the people who are to wear the goods. Good hands are employed to make up, and only good trimmings used.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S Ready-Made Department offers every accommodation to those who do not care to go through the process of measurement. The stock in all Departments for Men and Boys is immense and complete, and does not lack in style, workmanship or finish, while the prices can be proven to be nearly, if not quite, 25 cents on the dollar lower than the market.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S Little Boys' and Youths' Clothing has always been a well-cared-for and prominent feature of the business. All ages can be fitted, and the styles are not surpassed—the "fits" have always been the subject of admiration.

WANAMAKER & BROWN'S Shirt, Necktie, and Hosiery counters enable their customers to get complete outfits at more advantageous rates than they expect.

WANAMAKER & BROWN
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The Largest Clothing House in America,
6th & Market Sts., Philad'a.



GREAT EXHIBITION

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.

We have already sold in as a part of our heavy stock, one half Million Dollars worth of Fall and Winter Clothing, which is now open to the inspection of the public.

OUR MOTTO,
"We Lead—Never Follow," has not been lost sight of in getting up this great stock, which represents the Best, the Most Stylish, and the Latest—for Little Money.

We have brought low prices and stylish goods into Philadelphia, and we will continue to do so, and the people showing their appreciation of our efforts. We have no old shop-worn stock to offer you at 50c on the dollar. Our goods are all new, this summer's make, and we can sell them so low, having bought the material in immense lots for cash.

TO THE BOYS.
Of our Boys' Clothing we would say that never has our stock of School suits been so complete and handsome as this season. The splendid styles are only equalled by the marvellously low prices.

WE ARE THE LEADING AND POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

A. C. YATES & CO.

LEDGER BUILDING,
CHESTNUT-ST. cor. of SIXTH,
Philadelphia, Pa.

Jos. H. Shinn,

INSURANCE AGENT,
Atlantic City, N. J.

Risks taken throughout the County.

FIRE!

ROYAL of Phila., Assets, \$19,000,000 Gold.
CONTINENTAL, N. Y.—nearly \$3,040,000

LIFE!

MUTUAL BENEFIT, of Newark, N. J.—Assets over \$31,000,000
PROVIDENT LIFE & TRUST CO., of Phila.

Send for list of rates before insuring elsewhere.

HENRY BOWER

Manufacturing Chemist.
GRAY'S FERRY ROAD, PHILA.,
has constantly on hand and for sale

POTASH SALTS FOR MANURE,
Sulphate Ammonia for Manure,
ALSO,
SOLE PROPRIETOR & MANUFACTURER OF

BOWER'S

Complete Manure,
MADE FROM
Super-Phosphate of
Lime, Ammonia and Potash.

This Fertilizer is being prepared this year with special reference to the Wheat Crop. Super-Phosphate of Lime contained in is of very high grade, having been imported by the manufacturer direct from England, where the average crop of Wheat is 50 bushels to the acre.

DEPOTS:
59 SOUTH WATER ST., PHILADELPHIA
103 SOUTH STREET BALTIMORE,
For Sale by
Geo. Elvins.

INSURE IN THE

Co-Operative Mutual

LIFE

INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF THE

County of Lancaster, Pa.

The Best and Cheapest Life Insurance in the World.

Everybody can make provision in case of death.
STRICTLY MUTUAL. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

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

Trees! Trees! Trees!!!

I have the largest variety and best assortment of Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Hedge Plants, Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs, &c., in Atlantic Co. Also, Apples, Peaches, and Cherry Trees of the best varieties. All of which I offer at prices as low as any in the country.

Call and examine my stock.
W. M. F. BASSETT,
Bellevue Ave. Nurseries, Hammoncton, N. J.

SARATOGA KISSINGEN

A NATURAL MINERAL WATER FROM THE
Hyperion Spouting Spring
SARATOGA SPRING, N. Y.

GOOD for the digestion after meals,
for the kidneys and liver,
for skin diseases.

GOOD FOR SMOKERS
Put up in cases of 2 doz. and 4 doz. full pints.
Beware of an imitation, manufactured article, called Kissingen Water. Be sure and ask for the SARATOGA KISSINGEN, and take no other. No Spring in Saratoga produces a water more pleasant to the taste, or more healthful and invigorating than the Hyperion Spouting Spring, and the price is less than that of others.
Circulars, with analysis and testimonials, sent free.
DEPOT, No. 1 Park Place, N. Y. City.

Camden & Atlantic R. R.

Winter Arrangement 1877.

DOWN TRAINS

LEAVE	Phila.	Ham.	Acorn	Acorn
Vine St. Wharf.....	7 40	8 00	8 40	9 00
Cooper's Point.....	7 45	8 15	8 45	9 15
Kaighn's Biding.....	8 32	8 32	8 33	8 35
Haddonfield.....	8 45	8 36	8 40	8 42
Kirkwood.....	9 10	8 44	8 44	8 48
Berlin.....	9 45	8 58	8 55	7 08
Atco.....	10 10	9 09	8 58	7 10
Waterford.....	10 25	9 16	8 12	7 20
Ancoats.....	10 45	9 20	8 18	7 25
Winslow.....	11 05	9 25	8 23	7 30
Vineland Junction.....	11 10	9 27	8 25	7 32
Hammoncton.....	11 40	9 36	8 38	7 39
DaCosta.....	11 55	9 41	8 38	7 40
Elwood.....	12 20	9 40	8 47	7 42
Egg Harbor.....	1 00	10 01	8 58	7 50
Pomona.....	1 25	10 11	9 09	8 00
Absecon.....	2 05	10 23	9 20	8 10
Atlantic arrive.....	2 30	10 40	9 37	8 27

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE	Acorn	Acorn	Phila.	Phila.
Atlantic.....	6 58	11 30	8 20	8 20
Absecon.....	7 15	12 05	8 35	8 35
Pomona.....	7 25	12 30	8 49	8 49
Egg Harbor.....	7 38	1 00	9 01	9 01
Elwood.....	7 49	1 25	9 21	9 21
DaCosta.....	8 15	1 55	1 46	1 42
Hammoncton.....	8 25	2 10	2 10	2 10
Vineland Junction.....	8 28	2 10	2 10	2 10
Winslow.....	8 30	2 18	2 18	2 18
Ancoats.....	8 38	2 50	2 50	2 50
Waterford.....	8 55	3 10	3 10	3 10
Atco.....	9 15	3 35	3 35	3 35
Berlin.....	9 30	3 55	3 55	3 55
White Horse.....	9 45	4 20	4 20	4 20
Ashland.....	10 10	4 40	4 40	4 40
Haddonfield.....	10 25	4 55	4 55	4 55
Kaighn's Biding.....	1 25	5 20	5 20	5 20
Cooper's Point.....	1 55	5 55	5 55	5 55
Vine St.....	2 30	6 30	6 30	6 30

Haddonfield Accommodation—Leaves Vine St. Wharf, 7 30 a. m., 5 00, and 7 00 p. m., and Haddonfield 8 35 a. m., and 8 00, 6 55 and 10 50 p. m.
Trains leave Egg Harbor City at 10 27 a. m., 6 25 p. m. Leave May's Landing 7 12 a. m., 3 35 p. m.

Insurance.

MILLVILLE

Mutual Marine and Fire

INSURANCE CO.

Millville, N. J.

Assets January 1, 1877

\$1,442,987 64.

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

By Fire and Lightning at lowest rates, for the term of

One, Three, Five or Ten Years.

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

LOSSES
Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

N. STRATTON, President.
F. L. MULFORD, Secy

January 15th, 1876.

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

H. E. BOWLEN, M. D.,
21-ly HAMMONTON N. J.

CUMBERLAND MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company,

BRIDGETON, N. J.

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

The guarantees 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 Dollars

The Losses by Lightning.

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

BENJAMIN SHEPPARD, President.
HENRY B. LUPTON, Secretary,
AGENTS & SURVEYORS.
GEO. W. PRESSEY, Hammoncton, N. J.
GEO. W. BAWYER, Tucker, N. J.
A. L. HAZARD, May's Landing, N. J.