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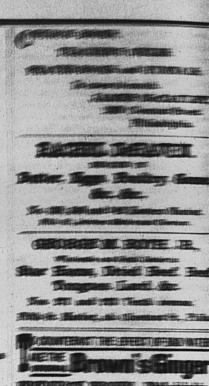
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Vol. I. No. B.

RIVERTON, N. J., MARCH 15, 1881.

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PHILADELPHIA.

THE BORROWING NUISANCE. OR MUCH ABUSED PRIVILEGES.

Among honest men, borrowing may be of great convenience, and of mutual benefit to both borrower and lender; as for instance when a note is discounted in bank, or when one borrows money from a Building and Loan Association; and it may be very accommodating to a neighbor, and no disadvantage to ourselves to loan something of our own when full value is returned. But there is the point; how very seldom is the full equivalent returned. In the country it may happen that the loan of some article of household necessity may be of very great convenience to neighbor—such as flour, eggs, matches tea, &c., but how often these things are paid back by an inferior article, or else entirely forgotten, or perhaps the show of making payment is gone through when a less quantity than was given is returned. I remember hearing a story which is so apt to this last point that I cannot help but relate it. "A plain friend had for a neighbor, one who was a constant borrower, and as she saw the articles when returned were less in quantity than she had given, she resolved to put the following planinto execution. She bought one pound of the very best tea and put it into a separate box, and when the selfish purposes, let us keep clear, and we may teach him a much needed neighbor borrowed a cup-full it was taken out of this box; when she returned it, it was put back in the same

place, but as she always returned a much less quantity than she borrowed, the result was in time the box became empty. So one morning when she came for the usual cup-full of tea which she would return after she came back from the store, the the following conversation took place. the following conversation took place.

"Do you see this tea box, Sarah
Ann? Yes! Well, some time ago
I filled it with a pound of the very
best tea, and I kept it specially for
thy use. I took from it what I
loaned thee, and I put back into it
what thou returnedst. Now it is
empty; therefore, I say unto thee,
thou hast borrowed thyself out, and
I have no more to loan thee. Fore.

well !' Such a lesson would be a good one for some of our habitual borrowers. But let us look at some of the other abuses practised by this class of people. Here is one who takes a special pride in keeping his tools clean. His borrowing neighbor comes for the loan of a shovel, which he promises to return in the evening. friend a half hour's work, with knife and sand paper; to clean it; or, it may be, he will borrow a saw, and as Massachusetts can be seen in relief trimming his beard, asked him, "how ful, but saws through nails or any- of the Hudson is obstructed by a plied the King. The anecdote recalls

fore, to that extent, the obliging neighbor has been defrauded. Thus one might go on to a great length with these examples, but my object is to show that the code of the habitual horrower is a lax one. This may be partially accounted for by the fact that the independent, self-reliant portion of the community seldom borrow, and the practice is mostly left to people of the opposite kind. The unscrupulous borrowers usually belong to one of two classes: the easy, shiftless sluggard, or the greedy, grasping victim of avarice. The first borrows with a dim expectation of paying some time, and the hope that he may be able to do so; the other borrows with the full design never to make an honest return. He will make the most of it clear gain, if possible. Both are, therefore, unreliable in all matters of trust. It is, therefore, worth considering whether habitual borrowing does not demoralize a man, and weaken his self reliance. Should we have a neighbor who, from actual poverty, needs to borrow at times, let us help him all we can, "Lend, hoping for nothing again," for another will repay us, and in helping him we shall help ourselves, but from the habitual borrower, who borrows for

SHORT SKETCHES OF OUR SUMMER RESORTS. ROUTE: Pennsylvania R. R. to

New York, New York Transfer Co.,

ANW.

and N. Y. C. & Hudson R. R. or Hudson River boats to Catskill village; stage to hotel. So we are landed directly in the heart of the Catskill mountains, three thousand feet above the sea. The journey from Philadelphia occupies about eleven hours by rail and somewhat longer by the Hudson River boats. The journey from the village of Catskill to the hotels, is made in stages which forms an agreeable change to those accustomed to the railway cars. I have no more to loan thee. Fare-The distance varies from ten to fifteen miles according to location. The change of temperature can readily be detected as we ascend the mountains, and once there it is seldom that an overcoat would feel burdensome after a warm July or August day. The Mountain House is one of the oldest and finest hotels in this region, the Evening comes but no shovel. Next hotel is magnificent. Five States for the people of Clazomenæ to evening, however, it is quietly recan be seen stretched out on the make blackguards of themselves." evening, however, it is quietly re-turned to its accustomed place in the horizon; New York of course lies tool house, but its bright surface is around and beneath us. To the covered with a coating of dry mortar, northeast, the Green Mountains of and it takes the accommodating | Vermont and the White Mountains it is not his own he is not very care- against the eastern sky. The view | shall I cut it?" "In silence," rething else; of course the saw is dulled, and the message comes back, "I would a sent and got it filed, but I knowed you allus filed your own saws, and it wouldn't take but a few minutes to sharpen it again." And so with such a thing as a whitewash brush when borrowed. True it may of the Hudson is obstructed by a mountain, but towards the south we can trace the stream till it disappears who boasted to him that he could cut his Majesty's throat when he would—a boast for which he was only disminutes to sharpen it again." And so with such a thing as a whitewash brush when borrowed. True it may

be returned again, but has it not been used and its value lessened? Therefore, to that extent, the obliging neighbor has been defrauded. Thus ladies as well as the gentlemen take walks of ten miles or more between oreakfast and dinner. Boarding in this region varies from ten to twenty dollars a week. The table at most of the hotels and boarding houses is good. Altogether a stay of two weeks or even months in these mountains, would preve a healthful mode of spending a summer vacation.

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PERMISSION TO BE BLACKGUARDS. A truly didactic saying is attribu-ted by Ælian to the Spartan magistrates. "When certain persons from Clazomenæ had come to Sparta and smeared with soot the seats on which the Spartan magistrates sat discharging public duties, on discovering what had been done and by whom, they expressed no indignation, but and finest hotels in this region, the view from the ground in front of this tion to be made: "Let it be lawful -Paley's Greek Wit.

ADVICE TO BARBERS .- Here is a

WISE AND OTHERWISE.

Can a man eating dates be said to

A matter of fact old gentleman thinks that it must be a very small base ball that can be caught on a fly. Did the man who plowed the seas and afterward planted his foot upon native soil, ever harvest his crops?

A little girl in the train was asked what motive was taking her to the city, "I believe they call it a locomotive," said the little innocent.

An unsophisticated person once declined a plate of macaroni soup with the remark that they "could'nt palm off any biled pipe stems on

An Indiana paper notices the death of an old subscriber, and touchingly adds. "We are sorry to hear of the death of any of our subscribers who are prompt about paying up."

As illustrating the humorous, Prof. Lowell mentions an advertisement that caught his eye some time since. "Wanted, by a boy, a situation in an eating house. He is used to the

A poet was walking with M. De Talleyrand in the street, and at the same time reciting some of his own verses. Talleyrand perceiving at a distance a man yawning, pointed him out to his friend, saying, "Not so loud; he hears you."

Who finds all the umbrellas that everybody loses? Every man we meet loses the umbrella he buys, but we have never got acquainted with the man that finds them. Can any one answer the question before the next rain?

"What have you been doing?" said a father to his boy, who had been set to husking corn in the barn, and had only husked half a basketful. "I'm catching rats, sir." "Catching rats! How many have you caught?"" When I get the one I am now after and two more, it will make three.'

A witness, in describing certain events, said, "The person I saw at the head of the stairs was a man with one eye named Jacob Wilkins."
"What was the name of his other eye?" spitefully asked the opposing counsel. The witness was disgusted at the levity of the audience.

"That's where the boys fit for college," said a professor to Mrs. Partington, pointing to a school house.

"Oh, did they?" said the old lady, with animation. "Then if they fit for college before they went they did'nt fight afterwards?" "Yes," said he, smiling, and favoring the conceit, "But the fight was with the head, not with the hands," "Butted, did they?" said the old lady.

"And you have taken the teetotal pledge, have you?" said somebody to an Irishman. "Indade I have, and I'm not ashamed of it, either " "And did not Paul tell Timothy to take a little wine for his stomach's sake?" "So he did; but my name is not Timothy, and there's nothing the matter with my stomach."

A sharp student was called up by a worthy professor of a celebrated college, and asked the question, "Can a man see without eyes?" "Yes, sir," was the prompt answer. "How sir,' cried the amazed professor, "can a man see without eyes?" "He can see with one, Sir," replied the ready witted youth; and the whole class shouted with delight at the triumph over old metaphysics.

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many places appear dangerous, walk-ing is of course a favorite way of spending a morning and many of the adies as well as the gentlemen take walks of ten miles or more between breakfast and dinner. Boarding in this region varies from ten to twenty dollars a week. The table at most of the hotels and boarding houses is good. Altogether a stay of two weeks or even months in these mountains, would preve a healthful mode of spending a summer vacation.

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ADVICE TO BARBERS .- Here is a brief and bright saying of King Archelaus, when a talkative barber,

RIVERTON JOURNAL.

March 15th, 1881.

The Journal is published monthly at Riverton, Burlington Co., N. J. by A. A. PRASER, JOHN S. BIOREN. E. H. EARNSHAW, EDW'D. PRIESTLEY. Single subscription 50 cents per annum, payable in advance.

Advertisements inserted at reasonable rates.

We have been respectfully requested by an esteemed subscriber to point out to him the particular object for which our paper is published and to set forth more clearly the doctrines we maintain.

Now we do not propose to expatiate on the merits of the "Journal." which we conscientiously endeavor to make self-evident and of which we trust the enlightened reader to form an unprejudiced opinion (giving the verdict in our favor).

We may here state that we advocate nothing in particular, and everything in general, that will lead in any way to the improvement of all or any part of mankind. Certain it is, that we hold the interests, of those with whom we are most closely associated, as primary, those of the country at large, secondary.

We do not enter the political arena and endeavor to convince our subscribers and ourselves that one party contains all the virtue of the country, the other all the vice. Neither do we strive to persuade that the following of any one set of religious views will lead to salvation, and all the others necessarily to perdition. We prefer to leave these grave subjects for the discussion of those older in the field of journalism; and when we feel the importance of riding some hobby, we will strike off from the beaten road and explore new fields and paths.

Of course in obedience to the vox populi, we are prepared at a moment's notice to favor "civil service reform," "unlimited circulation," "universal suffrage" or anything else desired, and we are just now debating whether we shall waste our eloquence on cremation, Ingersollism, metempsychosis, Darwinism Mormonism, or whether we shall strike at once into politics and become the "anti-masonic" organ of

Until we fully determine on some cause to assume, we will continue without any "definite object for publication" except the original object as stated in our previous issues namely, fifty cents per annum, invariably in

At a meeting of the Editors of the

courtesy and consideration in allowthem the freedom of their residence for the holding of the "Journal Reception" on the evening of the

Resolved. That the thanks of the Editors of the "Riverton Journal" be tendered to Mr. and Mrs. John Fraser in grateful appreciation of the

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be handed Mr. and Mrs.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the next issue of the

Our subscribers will please notify us of any change of residence. We cannot be held responsible for their not receiving this paper, due to their own negligence. In notifying us please send old address as well as

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD LOCAL TIME TABLE.

Trains leave Riverton for Philadelphia, at 6.01, 6.49, 7.51, 8.15, 8.57, 11.06, A. M. 2.08, 3.44, 5.09, 6.08, 6.85, 10.14 and 11.50

3.53 and 10.46 P. M., for Bordentown at 4.57, 8.33 and 11.58 P. M. For Trenton connecting with Express trains for New York at 7.56, 11 A. M., 12.33, 2.25, 3.53, 5.46, 7.04 P. M.

For New York via Monmouth Junction at 7.56 A. M., 2.25 P. M.

Sunday Trains seave Riverton for Phila-delphia at 8.53 A. M., 12.50 and 5.18 P. M. Leave Riverton for Burlington at 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. For Trenton con-necting for New York at 6.31 P. M.

LARGE THINGS FROM SMALL

The use of grates, the most cheer form of coal-burning, implies in this country the appendix of a "blower." It is a curious fact that this indis pensable aid to combustion, as Americans regard it, was not gener ally in use in England a hundred years ago. The fire was kindled, and aust take its time in coming up and if it delayed, the only remedwas a thrust with the poker-goo for bituminous, bad for anthracite In Boswell's Johnson we have the following apparently not very impor-tant question and answer: Quoth Boswell—"Why, sir, do people play this trick, which I observe now, when I look at your grate, putting the shovel against it to make the fire burn?" Quoth Johnson—"They play the trick, but it does not make the fire burn. There is a better, (setting the poker perpendicular with the bars of the grate.) "In the days of superstition they thought, as it made a cross with the bars, it would drive away the witch." This important conversation is assigned to the year 1779. Boswell's Life of Johnson was published in 1791, and in that twelve years, the idea of the "blower" would seem to have made some progress. For Dr. Michael Kearney, historian and philologist remarks on the important incident, and the bold denial of Dr. Johnson:

kettle with a cover suggested the steam engine, and a list of clothes for the laundry jotted down on a smooth stone gave Sennefelder the idea of lithographing. Great things sprout from small seeds, and need only culture and observation to perfect them. The whole art of house warming, as developed in stoves, furnaces, and low-down grates, may be traced back to that shovel set against the heaped up coal, and the steam-engine or the most satisfactory improvements upon it may date from the dancing of a pot-lid. Beefsteaks are said to have and their origin in the burnt fingers of a priest of Jupiter, who clapped his hands to his mouth after adjusting a bullock on the altar. Roast pig as every body knows, had its origin in China from accidental burning of a building in which a porcine family and the mother were domiciled. Charles Lamb has made the event the subject of a historical essay as reliable as most of the Chinese

Events and discoveries are often but revivals. We have all heard of steam-guns; which have not found because other instruments of diabolical ingenuity are more efficient as well as more convenient. The first use made of steam, if we may credit history, was in the launching of projectiles in war. Among its last uses it has become a terrific man-slayer; not only facilitating the ordinary means among men of killing each other, but converting the vessel itself into a projectile.

How the obelisk now in New York nade its Egyptian journeys when its inscriptions were new, and as easily read as this month's Riverton Journal, we can only guess. Nor do we know how the massive stones in the pyramids were constructed, but it is easy to think that there was something known in those days, which was as good a beginning for the modern railway, as a fire shovel was for the blower. The Roman reads, and especially the Appian Way, were so hard and level as to present little obstruction to vehicles, and it was probably the idea of economy which in England first made only the wheel track smooth, instead of the whole road-bed. Wooden railways—strings of timber -were constructed at the Newcastle, (England) collieries in 1676, and a hundred years later iron rails nailed on wood came in. Among the early railroads in this country, were these roads of strap-iron. One of the terrors of travel not many years ago, was from the "snake heads." The car-wheel sometimes ran under the loose end of a rail, and sent it crushing up through the car. It was well called a "snake head." An Englishman named Outram brought the old railway nearest to completion for general purposes in 1800. The four-fifths of a century which have since passed have seen a wonderful development of the original idea, and a most simple idea it was. It was merely making a smooth surface to roll a heavy weight upon.

After all, one of the most wonder ful growth from the day of small things, is the Pennsylvania Railroad. "Riverton Journal," held at the editorial rooms, on the evening of Monday the 7th of March, 1881 the following preamble and resolutions on the fire, and so performs the part in some degree of a blower or bellows."

and the bold demial of Dr. Johnson:

"It certainly does make the fire burn by repelling the air, it throws a blast on the fire, and so performs the part in some degree of a blower or bellows." the reputed home terminus of which is in Philadelphia. Up to about the year 1852 the road to Columbia was run by the State, and with other were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, The Editors of the "Riverton Journal" are under obligations to Mr. and Mrs. John Fraser for their

bellows."

This may seem a very small matter, and it does appear gravely ridiculous; for all that, the shovel did probably suggest the blower, as a probably suggest the blower, as a linto a debt of near firty millions, with an alarming tendency to increase. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company was then corporated, to take a bad job off the hands of the State government. Patriotism and local pride

or mirth, pleasure and freedom, in honor of the god Saturn and the golden age when he governed the world.

From Italy the modern saturnalia passed to the other countries of

was the beginning. The people considered these solicitors as little better than "blowers" in the vernacular sense. These "blowers," many of whom are still living look upon the present size of "Pennsy" as something which is almost appalling. The head-centre is still in Philadelphia, the web like termini, where? Ask rather "where not?" The last deglutition is that of the P. W. & B. "May good digestion wait on appe-tite, and health on both." Probably a "block committee" would find no very great trouble in getting off the issue of stock at par to-day. So great things grow from small.

MAG

LENT.

The same views which led men to propitiate the higher invisible powers by gifts, sacrifices and purifications, lso led to the introduction of fasts, abstinences from pleasure and per

Refraining from the usual means of nourishment in order to mortify the appetites and thereby propitiate the deity, is the general, although not the only mode of fasting.

Customs of this kind are found in

every nation of importance. Their historical origin is in the religious customs of the East, where, originally, the priests were also the physicians for the people, and prescribed these fasts as a part of the regimen necessary in such warm climates, as well as from religious views. In the East fasts are still observed

y the Persians and the Hindoos, by the followers of Moses and Moham med, and by the worshippers of the Lama Few traces of them are found n the religion of the ancient people of the North.

Naturally there is much diversity opinion as to the origin of fasts. is generally conceded that Telesphorus, bishop of Rome, first instituted the forty days' fast as a rule of the church, in the middle of the 2d

Ash Wednesday was made the beginning of Lent by Pope Gregory the Great, about the year 600, the night before being called fast-eve, because at 12 o'clock on that night the fast began.

Previous to the commencement of this fast there was a feast of greater or less duration, according to the custom of the locality, but which was particularly active during the three days immediately preceding. This feast was exceedingly obnoxious to the strict zealots. "Christians," it is said, "deliver themselves up to voluntary madness, put on masks, exchange sexes, clothe themselves exchange sexes, clothe themselves like spectres, give themselves up to Bacchus and Venus, and consider all pleasure allowable." This is the origin of the present Carnival.

The name carnival is derived from

the Latin words carne and vale, because at that time the people took

This carnival is nothing but the Saturnalia of the Christian Romans annually in December with all kinds of mirth, pleasure and freedom, in honor of the god Saturn and the golden age when he governed the world.

Europe, becoming, by transmission, greatly modified and changed. The dramatic poetry of Germany origi-nated from thence, the first traces of it appearing in the 13th century.

The carnival is still celebrated

with great show and spirit at Venice Lent is a teutonic word, in German,

Lenz (the spring), in Swiss (Glenz), in Dutch, Lent. So called from the fast being observed in the spring. In English, Lent means that quadrigesimal fast in spring, and is called

in Italian, quagesima, in French, Careme, from the Latin quadrigesima. The intention of this fast is to pre-

pare Christians for the Easter festival. Protestants generally consider Lent not to have been established before the second or third century; but the Catholic church believe, with St Jurime, St. Leo, St. Augustine and the majority of the Fathers of the church of the fourth and fifth century, that it is of apostolic origin. They reason thus: "That which we find universally established in the church, and of which we cannot find the institution by a council, must have been established by the apostles."

In the 69th apostolic canon, the council of Nice in 325, that of Laodicea in 365, and by the fathers of the 2d and 3d centuries, Lent is spoken of as a usage generally observed by the church.

Lent formerly lasted but 36 days;

but in the fifth century 4 days were added in imitation of the 40 days fast of the Saviour. At first the fast

was but 48 hours.

The Greek church begins Lent one week earlier than the Roman Catholic church, and generally speaking are much more strict in their observ-

The Latin monk had three fasts of 40 days each, and the Greeks observed four besides Lent, but they had reduced them to seven days each.

The 8th council of Toledo, in 653, orders that those who break the fast without necessity shall eat no meat during the whole year, and shall not partake of the Lord's supper at Eas-The bishop must give the sick and

aged permission to eat animal food during Lent. Such permissions are, however, generally put into the hands of the physicians, from whom it is not difficult to obtain. The close of Lent is celebrated in

Catholic countries by great rejoicing. The English church has retained Lent and many other fasts, but gives no directions respecting abstinence from food. EP.

SELF-CONSCIOUSNESS.

It sometimes happen that the people who are afflicted with it, mistake their own symptoms, and miscalls their own state. They think them-selves diffident, timid, deplore their want' of self-possession even, and never dream that the trouble lies in their inability to forget themselves.

"What courage you have!" said one young lady to another. "I could not have crossed this crowded room before all these people, as you did just now, under any circumstances." "It did not require any "It never occurred to me that any one would notice my movements." And that is the whole secret; it is

grossing subjects of contemplation than ourselves—we shall hardly be likely to suffer from any dread of their criticisms. Besides, self-consciousness destroys independence of thought and action. The unfortu-nates who feel themselves the centre of interest and observation, will be continually adjusting their words and ways to suit their beholders.

LOCAL ITEMS.

On the 15th of last month, J. Egerton Raymond, Esq., of Beverly, delivered a lecture on the "Old Time Negro," in the Presbyterian Church The lecture was interesting and well attended. It is understood that Mr. Raymond will deliver another lecture here shortly.

Mr. A. W. Getze has leased the ouse on Howard street below Fifth, formerly occupied by Mr. Charles

Messrs. E. H. Ogden, Chas. H. Brown and O. H. Van Tine have returned to Riverton

Mr. Alfred Earnshaw intends building a house on his Lippincott avenue property, early in the season.

Messrs. Grant and Rudrow are finishing the houses at Fifth and Main.

Mr. Joel Grant is erecting a building on Howard street below Main, for Mr. F. S. Pierce who intends establishing a butcher shop there. He will slaughter his own beef, thus secaring to his customers a constant supply of fresh meat.

Mr. Rank has established a firstclass bakery. He is located in the building formerly occupied by J. Jaus. During the coming season he will also engage in the ice cream business. A good ice cream saloon would

During the Lenten season, service will be held daily in the Episcopal Church at 5 P. M., excepting Friday when there will be service and a lecture at 8 P. M.

On March 1st, the John A. Warner commenced making one trip daily be-tween Bristol and Philadelphia, reachng Riverton about 8.15 A. M., on the return leaving Chestnut street wharf at 2 P. M. The Warner will shortly be replaced by the Columbia.

FINANCIAL.

MAROH 14TH.

3d, by the retiring President has kept monetary affairs in a ferment. The probability of its passage and the action of some of the national banks in withdrawing their circulation pro-duced a state of affairs verging on a panic in the stock exchanges of Philadelphia and New York: in the latter city money loaned at $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. commission besides the regular rate. Fortunately this threatened danger has been averted. Railroad earnings courage," replied her friend, smiling. as a general thing, show a decrease for corresponding periods from last year, except in cases of our western roads, where increased mileage has but a nervous sense of our own conspicuousness which makes us so keenly alive to the effect of our words shows an increase in gross earnings and acts. If we really believe that we are unimportant—if we feel that those of 1879 of \$3,365.39, and a deour fellow-creatures have more en- crease of net earnings of \$90,985.34.

Money remains easy at five percent. though a stiffening of rates is generally anticipated before the April settlements are made. U.S. bonds remain firm. . U. S. 4 per cent. coupor

The following statistics are furnished by the Treasury Department,

showing the production for four years, ending March 1st, 1881.

The Pennsylvania R. R. Co. agree hrough its agents, Messrs. Kidder Peabody & Co., of Boston, to take all of the P. W. & B. stock offered to them up to April 1st, at \$78 per till after the July dividend is paid. so that the present owners will re-ceive the July dividend. This price, 78 is about \$10. per share higher than the stock has been selling at and we think that holders should realize their investment while the opportunity is offered. The Lehigh Valley R. R. Co., have declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent., payable on and after April 16th

Pope T W Koove THOS. R. TUNIS KOONS & TUNIS.

Commission Stock Brokers.

No. 312 STOCK EXCHANGE PLACE Adjoining the Stock Exchange, Philadelphia

RIVERTON BAKERY

The undersigned wishes to inform the people of Riverton and vicinity that he has opened a Bakery at the old stand of J. Jaus, Main street, and has a fresh supply of Bread, Cakes and Pies constantly on hand.

SAMUEL RANK. Fancy Cakes baked to order at

H. B. HALL, M. D., (Graduated spring of 1859). Fourth & Lippincott Ave., Riverton, N. J.,

OFFICE HOURS: State 2P. M., 6 to 8 P. M.

Malcolm Macfarlan, M. D., Phila., Pa. H. N. Guernsey, M. D., Phila., Pa. Ad, Lippe, M. D., Phila., Pa.

BIOREN & CO., BANKERS AND BROKERS, 136 S. Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

\$3.00 FOR ONE DOZEN FINE CABINET

SIZE PHOTOGRAPHS, The Funding bill, vetoed March \$8.00 GUARANTEED TO BE AT LOTHROP'S STUDIO OF FINE

PHOTOGRAPHY,
IS N. EIGHTH ST. 43 N. EIGHTH ST. PHILADELPHIA, PA.



FIRE INSURANCES.

COMMERCIAL UNIO FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

LONDON.

Gross assets. \$9,068,702 Liabilities. . 4,778,295 \$4,290,407 Surplus. . . .

Funds in the U.S. \$1,743,390

Policies written and losses paid at

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH. 330 WALNUT STREET Tattnall Paulding,

Local Representative

WM. J. McILHENNY, Riverton, N. J.,

Tin Roofer and Sheet Iron Worker. Stoves, Heaters and Ranges repaired

at shortest notice.

M. M. REESE, 333 Chestnut St., Philada. Will advance money to any amount on mdse, suitable for Seuthern and Western Markets.

S. J. CODDINGTON,

PRACTICAL PAINTER

Riverton, N. J. Riverton Meat Market.

The undersigned wishes to inform the cititisen of Riverton and vicinity that he is still at the old stand on Main street, with a good supply of BEEF, VEAL, MUTTON, LAMB, PORK, LARD, SAUSAGE and SCRAPPLE.

Poultry constantly on hand. Give me a call. Yours respectfully.

GEO. H. FORT

G. SCHIEDT, BEEF BUTCHER. Stalls Nos. 133 & 135 Fifth Avenue,

> Fifth Street Market, Phila-T. B. EVANS,

Riverton, N. J., Families supplied with Fresh Milk and Cream.

RIVERTON MARKET.

Fresh Fish. Oysters, Vegetables, Produce of all kinds, Butter, Eggs, Canned Goods, Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Game in season.
Goods delivered free of charge. Give us a call. JAMES SHIELDS, PROP

HORSE AND CARRIAGE TO HIRE. Will Board Ten Horses. - Terms

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Riverton, N. J. WILLIAM M. FLOOD,

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Fresh Meats only.