

# The Hammonton Item.

R. Bradley

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HAMMONTON AND MAKING MONEY.

VOL. I.-NO. 7.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1872.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

## Montana and its Resources.

BY PRESTON KING, C. E.

[Continued from last week.]

All of the mountains of Montana are timbered to some extent, but those east of the main Backbone, as it is called, are but indifferently so. Even the eastern slope of the main range is but little better timbered than other ranges farther to the east, but in crossing to the other slope where the water runs into the Pacific Ocean, a change is immediately visible. The forests are more extensive, and the trees much taller and larger. The trees grow to an enormous size on the hills bordering the Big Blackfoot River. Some of the largest are over 250 feet in height, and from eight to nine feet in diameter. Pine, fir, spruce, tamarack and cedar are the principal varieties. No hard wood grows there, if we except a few small bushes of alder and birch, which are occasionally found along the streams. One cedar on the Fishery Creek, Coeur d'Alene mountains, as measured by one of our party, was thirty-four feet in circumference; another, which had fallen, was over 300 feet in length. The trees are much slimmer there than in the east. A tamarack which was not over a foot in diameter at the base, was over 100 feet in height as measured by the level and leveling rod. It stood in a deep ravine which enabled us to measure it. These extensive forests will furnish an adequate supply of timber for the ties and bridges necessary in the construction of the N. P. R. Much trouble was experienced in the building of the Union and Central Pacific railroads, from a lack of sufficient timber on the line of those roads. There are a few saw-mills at work, slowly cutting up those great forests, but it will be many years before their influence will be much felt. In time these forests will be of great value, for when the N. P. R. is constructed, they must furnish the great farming districts in the prairie country to the east with building materials.

But the gold, silver, copper, lead and other mines are what have so rapidly opened the eyes of the people to the importance of Montana. Its mineral wealth is almost inexhaustible. At the present time it yields more gold than any other of the territories. The gold mining interest, which is the only mining interest of any importance yet developed in the Territory, is now in its infancy. Owing to the high prices of labor, provisions and clothing, as well as the difficulty of access from abroad, only the Placer mines have been worked. There are many well known quartz mines and some of these are now worked; but they are few and of comparatively little importance. Of the Placer mines there are a great number; perhaps the richest and most extensive are those of Alder and Grizzly gulches; Virginia City, the capital, is the town which owes its rise to the former, while to the early discovery and great extent, as well as the great richness of the mines in the latter gulch, Helena owes its importance. The gold is found in the gravel, either in the form of nuggets or fine scales. It is separated from the gravel and dirt, usually as follows: the gravel containing the gold is thrown into sluice boxes, through which a stream of water is kept flowing. The gold being heavier than the other material, sinks and is caught by the cleats which are nailed across the bottom of the boxes. Mercury is often poured into the sluices, to catch the fine gold which would otherwise be swept away by the water and dirt. Mercury being very heavy is caught by the cleats and attracts the small particles of gold from the running water. If the gravel is far below the surface, they "drift" or dig chambers in it from shafts through the overlying strata, and lift it to the surface, where it is washed as before described. This kind of mining is much more expensive and dangerous than the surface diggings and the gravel must, consequently, contain a greater percentage of gold, to pay the miner for working. A good "drifter" can get from seven to eight dollars per day, while a common miner gets but from four to five dollars. When the ground and water will admit, they sometimes work a "hydraulic," i. e., with a good head of water, force a large stream through a hose pipe; the stream from the hose is directed upon the gold bearing gravel, cutting it away much more rapidly than any other method. The remaining dirt is afterwards thrown into sluice boxes as before described the bulk

having been very materially reduced. The mines are found on both slopes of the main ridge, and on some of the lesser ranges. The valley of the Deer Lodge and Big Blackfoot rivers, are perhaps the richest in gold mines of this kind. The Gold Creek, Flint Creek, Yam Hill, Bear, Lincoln, McClelland, Elk, Nevada, Cedar and Quartz Creek mines are all found here. The placer mines are usually found in some side gulch, or ravine, near the base of the mountains. A person going out hunting for new mines, is said to go prospecting. His outfit consists, usually, of a sack of flour, a box or two of yeast powders, a piece of bacon, a frying pan, a teapot, some tea, sugar and salt, a tin cup, tin plate, knife and fork, spoon, blanket, pick, shovel and a gold pan. With these articles on a packhorse, he goes to the spot where he suspects the existence of gold, and goes to work. He selects a favorable locality for his operations, and digs a hole to the bed rock, and then washes some of the earth from off the top of this rock in his gold pan. If he gets a color, i. e., the least perceptible amount of gold, he continues his operations, by digging more holes, until he strikes the "pay dirt," or becomes satisfied that gold does not exist there in paying quantities. If he finds good prospects, he stakes out his claim and commences to work it, and lets his friends know of his good fortune. Then follows a rush of all the miners in the vicinity for the new diggings, and a town springs up as if by magic. The whole gulch is speedily staked off, and gold soon becomes plentiful. Gamblers thrive, everything is exceedingly high, money is freely spent by the miners, until they find their claims are worked out or worthless, or they are hopelessly involved in debt; then, some night, they will shoulder their blankets and steal away, hoping in some new mines to redeem their fortunes and good name. The miner works hard, undergoes every privation, braves danger from wild beasts and Indians; but when fortunate, he falls an easy prey to the gambler and rumseller.

When the N. P. R. is completed, making an easy communication with the civilized world, the quartz mines will be developed. The supply of gold and silver will be increased as the facilities for working the mines are increased, labor and provisions will become cheaper and those beds of ore now worthless will contribute to the wealth of the nation in a very marked degree. There are very extensive deposits of iron, lead and copper ore; and large beds of coal have been discovered, which in time must become valuable. The fuel now used there is wood, but that will not last forever, and eventually the coal will have to be used for that purpose. Although coal beds have been discovered in different parts of the territory, yet the extent of the deposits is unknown. There are doubtless very many beds yet undiscovered, which will be developed as the need for them is felt. The coal is of the bituminous variety and is of good quality. It is found in veins of from two to eleven feet in thickness.

[To be continued next week.]

**JERSEY JUSTICE APPRECIATED.**—The Brooklyn Eagle, in a very appreciative article on New Jersey justice, says:

The commonwealth has a habit of hanging murderers. A man thinks twice, as a rule, before he takes life in New Jersey. His second generally restrains him from any more. With a population of almost a million of people, New Jersey does not average a murder a month; nor one every two months, for that matter. With about an equal population, New York, last year, had 146 murders. Allowing duly for other circumstances, much of New Jersey's advantage in this criminal comparison is owing to the inexorable punishment which follows crime in her borders.

It prophesies thus sagely: And now mark the prediction! "Social murders" and the "revenge of a dishonored husband" will not become naturalized in New Jersey hereafter. Other murders have gone out of fashion over there. Sensational slaughter in the name of outraged domestic ties will not thrive in that soil. The Eagle closes with this plaintive wail: Oh for one year of Jersey justice in New York! Then would immunity from punishment not be the reasonable expectation of imposing criminals.

The Ohio Legislature has passed a bill providing that people who read the newspapers shall not on that account be rejected as jurors.

**THOMAS DEPUY**  
No. 37 South Second St., above Chestnut  
PHILADELPHIA  
Would call the attention of those wishing to purchase Carpets, to his large and choice line of Foreign and Domestic, both in relation to quality, as well as styles. Also, Oil Cloths, Mattins, Rugs, Mats, Stair Rods, &c., at the lowest cash prices.  
N. B.—STEWART DEPUY is not at No. 22 S. 2nd St., but is with Thos. Deputy, Sept 27, '71—2 m 7 & 8.

## Railroads.

### Camden & Atlantic R. R.

ON AND AFTER

Monday, Oct. 2, 1871.

DOWN TRAINS.

LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.
Vine St. Wharf	7 00	8 00
Cooper's Point	7 15	8 15
Knights-Siding	8 04	8 34
Haddonfield	8 21	8 42
Ahland	8 48	4 32
White Horse	9 23	9 02
Berlin	9 41	9 09
Ato	10 04	9 20
Waterford	10 24	9 35
Ancora	10 42	9 52
Winslow	11 02	10 12
Hammonton	11 15	10 25
DaCosta	11 30	10 40
Biwood	11 45	10 55
Egg Harbor	12 11	11 15
Pomona	12 42	11 26
Absecon	1 13	10 41
Atlantic arrive	1 48	11 00

UP TRAINS.

LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.
Atlantic	6 15	11 40
Absecon	6 36	12 15
Pomona	6 47	12 42
Egg Harbor	7 02	1 15
Elwood	7 13	1 40
DaCosta	7 23	2 06
Hammonton	7 29	2 21
Winslow	7 37	2 41
Ancora	7 47	2 54
Waterford	8 22	3 04
Ato	8 32	3 29
Berlin	8 49	3 45
White Horse	8 58	4 12
Ahland	9 04	4 27
Haddonfield	9 15	4 48
Knights-Siding	9 42	5 25
Cooper's Point	9 57	5 40
Vine St.	10 00	5 40

Haddonfield Accommodation—Leaves Vine St. Wharf 9 00 a. m., 2 00, 4 40 and 11 15 p. m., and Haddonfield 6 00 and 11 00 a. m., and 3 00 and 10 00 p. m.

### Vineland Railway.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

The Vineland Railway is now open for Passengers and Freight business between Atison and Greenwich. Freight will be received and delivered at Atison, Winslow Junction, Landisville, Main Avenue, Vineland, Bridgeton, Greenwich.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1872, trains will run as follows:  
For NEW YORK, and Intermediate Points. Leaves Greenwich 6.00 a. m.; Bridgeton 6.20 a. m.; Vineland 7.00 a. m.; Main Avenue 7.04 a. m.; Landisville 7.10 a. m.; Cedar Lake 7.20 a. m.; Winslow Junction 7.35 a. m.; North Hammonton 7.40 a. m.

For PHILADELPHIA, and Intermediate points. Leaves Greenwich 6.00 a. m.; 2.40 noon; Bridgeton 6.20 a. m.; 3.10 p. m.; Vineland 7.00 a. m.; 3.50 p. m.; Main Avenue 7.04 a. m.; 3.55 p. m.; Landisville 7.10 a. m.; 4.05 p. m.; Cedar Lake 7.20 a. m.; 4.20 p. m.; Winslow Junction 7.35 a. m.; 4.45 p. m.; Bridgeton 8.00 p. m.; Greenwich 9.15 p. m.

Leaves NEW YORK, pier 23-N. R., foot of Murray street.  
9.00 a. m., arriving at Atison 7.15 p. m., North Hammonton 7.35 p. m., Winslow Junction 7.40 p. m., Cedar Lake 8.05 p. m., Landisville 8.15 p. m., Main Avenue 8.20 p. m., Vineland 8.25 p. m., Bridgeton 8.25 p. m., Greenwich 9.15 p. m.

Leaves PHILADELPHIA, Vine St. Ferry.  
8.00 a. m., arriving at Cedar Lake 9.55 p. m., Landisville 10.08 p. m., Main Avenue 10.15 p. m., Vineland 10.20 p. m., Bridgeton 11.09 a. m., Greenwich 11.30 a. m.  
3.45 p. m., a riving at Rogers (Hammonton), 7.35 p. m., Atison 5.40 p. m.

6.00 p. m., arriving at Cedar Lake 8.05 p. m., Landisville 8.15 p. m., Main Avenue 8.20 p. m., Vineland 8.25 p. m., Bridgeton 9.00 p. m., Greenwich 9.15 p. m.

Freight received all day in New York and Philadelphia, and delivered next day at all points on the road.  
Passengers for Hammonton can reach the south part of the town by changing cars at Winslow Junction, then on C. & A. R. R. 3 miles  
J. W. MILLS Supt.  
J. EMILE RALPH, Gen. Freight and Ticket Agt.

### New Jersey Southern R. R.

NEW ROUTE BETWEEN

NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA

and the only direct route between New York and Long Branch, Red Bank, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester, Toms River, Barnegat, Tuckerton, Atlantic City, Vineland, Bridgeton, Millville, Cape May, and all Eastern and Southern New Jersey.  
Winter Arrangement, Adopted Jan. 22, 1872

SOUTHWARD.

Pass	Pass	Pass	Pt.
A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave New York	9.00	4.00	5.30
Pier 23 N R ft Murray	10.57	6.10	7.15
Leave New York Branch	11.17	6.20	7.30
" Eatontown Juno	11.22	6.45	8.05
" Farmingdale	12.01	7.05	9.55
" Bricksburg	12.25	7.27	10.45
" Manchester	12.40	7.49	11.05
" Whiting	1.35	8.53	
" Pemberton Juno	1.52	9.10	
" Mount Holy	2.05	9.20	
arrive Philadelphia			9.45

NORTHWARD.

Pass	Pass	Pass	Pt.
A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Leave Philadelphia	10.00	5.00	
From Market at Ferry			
Leave Mount Holy	11.05	6.14	
" Pemberton	11.20	6.35	
" Whiting	6.00	12.42	7.33
" Manchester	6.15	1.03	8.30
" Bricksburg	6.35	1.24	8.52
" Farmingdale	6.57	1.47	9.30
" Eatontown Juno	7.23	2.12	9.51
" Long Branch	7.44	2.35	10.10
arrive New York	9.45	4.55	

## HAMMONTON!

A Few Facts Concerning It.

Mr. Editor: When I came to this country, being in the winter season, the general aspect of the land had to me such a sandy and barren appearance, it was a long time before I could convince myself that the soil was good for anything; soils of the same general appearance being really good for nothing in the north British Provinces from which I came. After a few months had run their course, however, after the genial spring (which sets in here early in the month of March) had dispersed the chilling frosts of winter which are never very severe in this country, I found that the soil with all its sandy appearance was good for something; that it did it very readily responded to a moderate share of cultivation and manuring; that everything had a very rapid growth, far beyond what I had witnessed in countries farther north with a heavier soil, and apparently much more fertile.

As already stated the soil here very readily responds to a fair amount of cultivation and fertilizing. It requires a little manure often, but not more in the aggregate than would be required in a cherty, heavy soil, to produce a good crop. And let it be always borne in mind that less than one half the labor necessary in working a heavy soil is sufficient here to make it yield successfully. One horse will till as much land in this place, as could possibly be accomplished in a different kind of soil with a pair of horses.

The land in South Jersey is principally adapted for fruit growing purposes, and in average good years more can be made from the soil in growing fruit than in any other way; yet it is highly adapted for farming purposes. With a considerable degree of culture and fertilizing it can grow very good wheat, a first quality rye, good corn at all seasons, potatoes of all varieties. As for sweet potatoes both in quantity and quality, I should think they were unsurpassed the world over; the nature of the soil being such as to produce them dry and nutritious even as flour itself. In rare instances 300 bushels have been produced to the acre; and from 150 to 200 bushels can generally be obtained.

Clover readily takes root in this soil. Now and in its first year's tillage, by putting upon it from 20 to 30 bushels of lime per acre, will grow good clover with rye or any other grain. And this is the way in which large portions of farms in this place ought to be disposed of; because in the absence of sufficiency of other manures, the land by this method would soon fertilize itself. In this more genial climate vegetable matters ploughed down decompose in far less time than in countries farther north. In our North British Provinces green sod must be ploughed down the year before, in order that the first crop may get the benefit of it, but here decomposition is so quick that it is sufficient to plough sod land, at the time of sowing the crop and the full benefit derived therefrom is quite available for that crop.

Hitherto settlers in this region have given their chief attention to the cultivation of fruits, but although some years the profits realized in this way are greater than could otherwise be obtained, yet as a permanent thing, taking one year with another, it is thought that by laying out a larger portion of small farms in grass and clover, which would enable the farmer to keep more stock, would in the long run remunerate even better than the method first spoken of. The healthfulness of our climate in South Jersey is scarcely to be excelled anywhere. Having abundance of clear, pure water to drink, and a pure bracing air to breathe, and extremes of temperature being far less than in many other places, the mercury in winter very rarely going down to zero, and not being hotter here in summer than it is in the month of August in more northern countries, all these circumstances conduce largely to make this place healthy. Obills and fever in this central or inland part of South Jersey are scarcely known; and if brought here exist but a short time. Many cases of persons far gone in consumption have been cured here. Very aggravated and long standing cases of asthma have been thoroughly cured. Sufferings from rheumatism have been greatly alleviated. Chronic dyspepsia has been cured almost without number. For years before I came to this country I suffered considerably from dyspepsia, I had also weak lungs, which caused me to cough almost incessantly during the winter months; but now I can safely and candidly state that I have been cured of both. The improvement brought about in my health has by no means been accomplished by medicine alone, but by a pure and bracing air; by using freely the different fruits in their season; by vegetable diet, and other Hygienic measures, I conceive my health has been restored. Feeling grateful then to the land of my adoption for the many benefits it has conferred upon me; and desiring that many others whom it might suit to emigrate to this part of the world might be equally benefited. I have adopted this plan of giving publicity to these candid and honest sentiments. Candid and honest I wish to be, for I would be sorry to mislead any person by publishing and holding forth inducements to individuals which they were not likely to realize after coming here. I will therefore briefly state the classes of persons whom I consider would be chiefly benefited by coming to this place:

The class of persons whom I consider would be chiefly benefited by coming here, are: 1st. Those of some means who could bring some money with them, from \$2,000 to \$4,000 in hand, or a yearly income equal to the interest of that. This would be sufficient to purchase a comfortable home for them, and a little industry, knowledge and tact in farming on a small scale would ensure for them comfort and competency. 2d. Persons not enjoying very good health where they live and would wish to improve it. 3d. Persons who would regard their health rather than their wealth. 4th. Persons who would rather live quiet, easy lives with a competency, rather than toilsome, hazardous lives with the chance of breaking one's health or making a fortune. 5th. Those who wish to engage in a manufacturing business, and find labor being cheap.

Fruit growing and farming on a small scale, although requiring constant attention, have nothing in them of the same toil and labor that is required in newly opened up countries to clear land and farm on a large scale. But I must not forget that it may so happen in this place when fruits turn out favorably, not too plenty nor too scarce, which medium I consider is most likely to realize a good market price, that many persons have made and still may make little fortunes. There are many things to be had in the inland parts of South Jersey which cannot fail to make this place very congenial to the ways and habits of a large number of persons. The climate may be said to be almost temperate all the year round. Not only that the winters are never very severe, but there are other circumstances in connection with this region which ensure dryness of atmosphere, more genial weather and sunshine all the year round, than is to be found in many other countries. The land being of a sandy nature is very absorbent, so that let it rain all night or all day, or even for days and nights together, wet and moisture soon disappear. Mud and muddy roads are unknown in this region, although they often prevail on the outskirts of the State and along the Delaware, which causes chills and fever to prevail at certain seasons of the year in those localities. What a rich boon is this of itself to be free from muddy roads spring and autumn which are so prevalent in other parts of the world.

Snow storms are never very severe or of long duration in these parts, and the weather generally is not so cold in winter, but almost every kind of labor can be carried on; not excepting even tilling and ploughing the soil. As a general thing whatever snow falls at night is melted away by the warmth of the sun before mid-day. Of sunshine we have a great deal here even in the winter season, and the rays of the sun falling on the soil which is sandy, soon causes a very genial warmth to arise. How agreeable must all this be to persons who appreciate mild weather in winter. Persons, for instance, fond of gardening. Early as the very beginning of March, they may make their hot beds, not with a view, as in many other places, of the seed lying dormant for a month or more, but with a hope of its almost immediately taking root and growing rapidly; and gardening of every description soon follows. And then persons have a long summer of open weather before them (which although pretty hot at times is not more so than is to be found in more northern latitudes in the month of August.) This enables a gardener not only to produce one crop, but two if desirable.

And then of all places in the world this is the quietest and most peaceable. Although persons here, differ considerably both in religion and politics, yet there is this one thing peculiar, that one man so far recognizes the civil rights of another, that each may quietly sit under his own vine and fig tree, none having the power to make him afraid. Although few persons in this region now fence their farms or even their gardens, it is a rare occurrence that fruit or anything else is carried away. I could identify in many instances pears and peaches on trees along the very pathway, and allowed to come to maturity, then to be safely gathered by their owner.

Hammonton, which is 29 miles south of Philadelphia contains from 3,000 to 4,000 inhabitants in a compact township. This place abounds with neat cottages and well laid out streets, in many places beautifully ornamented with trees along the sidewalks. There are quite a number of eligible residences with small farms of from 10 to 20 acres for sale throughout the Hammonton tract. There could be bought on reasonable terms to suit almost every variety of purchasers. Hammonton, from its healthfulness and nearness to one of the principal cities in the States is destined ere long to become thickly settled. Persons can find good society and churches, Episcopal, Methodist, Presbyterian and Baptist, are represented. I am very truly, W. STAWART,  
Late Minister of the Episcopal Church at Hammonton and Waterford.



THE ITEM. THE ITEM PRINTING CO. HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC CO., N. J. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1872.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS

The discussion on the claims of the United States against England continues on the part of the British press, and from late dispatches received the subject is becoming one of absorbing interest. The London Observer announces that the British Government has sent a despatch to Washington, with drawing from its agreement to submit the Alabama claims to arbitration before the Geneva Board, if the liability for indirect damages remains an open question.

From the Capital

REFORM: THE PRINTING BILL. Reform being the order of the day on each side of Jersey, the too has become infected, and with the investigation of the Printing frauds, the accounts of the Secretary of State and Comptroller, bids fair to reform a few of the abuses which have been practiced in open defiance of law.

Small-Pox

The small-pox which is raging in several of our large cities, and to some extent throughout the adjacent rural districts, has again brought up the question regarding the efficacy of vaccination.

PROTECTION OF COMMERCE

In the Senate on Tuesday, the following concurrent resolution, offered by Mr. Bottle, was adopted: Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in Congress be requested to urge upon Congress the necessity of such appropriation by the General Government, as may be necessary to erect and maintain additional light-houses and buoys in the Delaware River and Bay.

THE USURY LAW

The Judiciary Committee of the House has made substantial work of the supplement to the usury law, making the legal rate of interest six per cent. The bill was this afternoon reported adversely, and the report was at once agreed to.

LOCAL OPTION

The Camden Light Option law was taken up at 10.30 A. M., on Wednesday, being the special order for that hour and day. After the reading of the bill, Mr. Leslie offered a remonstrance of some twenty yards in length, being signed by a

1000 Acres CHOICE Cranberry Lands

State near ATSON STATION. In the TOWN OF HAMMONTON, and adjoining the head of the Hammonton Cranberry and Improvement Association.

NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR OF LEAD—No NITRATE OF SILVER—and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-Destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

SKATES The "Saratoga"

IS THE LIGHTEST, STRONGEST AND BEST SKATE MADE. No STRAPS or HEEL-PLATES required. Call and examine them at

DEPUY'S CRANBERRY LANDS! Of Hammonton.

Mr. DePuy has been selected as the agent for the sale of the above lands, and is prepared to receive orders for the same.

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD AT ONCE

Whereas the Blood is the life of the body, and the source of all diseases, it is necessary to keep it pure and healthy.

FOR SALE

A very desirable business property with the best location and site of the old established GROCERY STORE, ICE HOUSE, and COAL & WOOD YARD.

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THE COUNTRY DOCTOR

Dr. Editor.—Of all men, the country doctor is deserving of the most sympathy and gets the least. Many of those who he serves, look upon him as a sort of machine, incapable of fatigue and suffering, and made to do their bidding without gratitude or reward.

Desirable Property FOR SALE!

A TWO STORY BUILDING, 30x37, AND LOT, 30x100 ft., on Bellevue Ave., near Station.

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EDWARD NORTE, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Residence on Central Avenue, in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Bowler.

D. B. O. STOOKING

DENTIST, 1041-1/2 J. HAMMONTON, N. J.

M. E. RANDALL, M. D.

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, 843 1/2 J. HAMMONTON, N. J.

E. T. BALCH, M. D.

Lecturer on Experimental Physiology in the Philadelphia University, Office, Hammonton, N. J.

COOK & PARLOR STOVES

Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware, Would call special attention to all in want of the above articles to the largest and cheapest stock this side of Philadelphia.

E. J. WOOLLEY

DEALER IN Watches, Clocks & Jewelry, Repairing of all kinds in his line, done with neatness and dispatch.

O. E. MOORE, WHEELWRIGHT

Prosser's Building, near the station, All kinds of Carriages, Heavy Wagons, &c., made or repaired.

GERRY VALENTINE, UNDERTAKER

Has a good Hearse and will attend to calls for Funerals in Hammonton, or in the neighboring towns and villages.

SAMUEL W. GILBERT, MEAT & PROVISIONS

DEALER IN Meat & Provisions, I will supply all who are in want of good and tender meat, choice cuts, steaks, chops and joints, on the most reasonable terms.

THE ITEM. SATURDAY FEBRUARY 17, 1872.

LOCAL MISCELLANY

Smith & Son sent 300 shoe boxes to the Elwood Shoe Factories last week. Last Sunday the streets were in a worse condition than we ever before witnessed.

THE TUCKERTON RAILROAD

The Atlantic Journal endorses the project of the Hammonton and Tuckerton Railroad and thinks the chances of the extension of the May's Landing road to Tuckerton will be increased thereby.

THE TUCKERTON RAILROAD

The Tuckerton Railroad has crowded the theme of "Shoe Factories" out of the Hammonton mind—and is now uppermost. But we don't intend to give up the Shoe Factories. More railroads—more factories.

THE TUCKERTON RAILROAD

The chances for the railroad to Tuckerton are encouraging. There has been no positive offer made by the U. & A. R. Co., but at an interview this week with several of the most influential Directors, it is thought that an offer of 7 per cent. on the cost of construction will be guaranteed, allowing \$15,000 per mile.

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THE COUNTRY DOCTOR

Dr. Editor.—Of all men, the country doctor is deserving of the most sympathy and gets the least. Many of those who he serves, look upon him as a sort of machine, incapable of fatigue and suffering, and made to do their bidding without gratitude or reward.

Desirable Property FOR SALE!

A TWO STORY BUILDING, 30x37, AND LOT, 30x100 ft., on Bellevue Ave., near Station.

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THE ITEM. SATURDAY FEBRUARY 17, 1872.

LOCAL MISCELLANY

Smith & Son sent 300 shoe boxes to the Elwood Shoe Factories last week. Last Sunday the streets were in a worse condition than we ever before witnessed.

THE TUCKERTON RAILROAD

The Atlantic Journal endorses the project of the Hammonton and Tuckerton Railroad and thinks the chances of the extension of the May's Landing road to Tuckerton will be increased thereby.

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The chances for the railroad to Tuckerton are encouraging. There has been no positive offer made by the U. & A. R. Co., but at an interview this week with several of the most influential Directors, it is thought that an offer of 7 per cent. on the cost of construction will be guaranteed, allowing \$15,000 per mile.

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