

The Hammonton Item.

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF HAMMONTON AND MAKING MONEY.

VOL. I.-NO. 14.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1872.

\$2.00 PER YEAR

A Great Advertising House.

On Printing House Square, at the junction of Park Row, Nassau and Spruce streets, facing the recently raised "Franklin" Statue, and "vis-a-vis" to the Post-office in process of erection, stands a large five-story stone building, occupied on the ground floor by the New York Times. In the first story is the establishment of G. P. ROWELL & Co., advertising agents, a visit to which will repay the curious. Our country has developed many remarkable phenomena. Scarcely one hundred years old, we have made such rapid progress in arts, sciences, manufactures and agriculture, that we can contend for equality with most of the older nations, and point with pride to many branches in which we excel all others. In no one department has such marked superiority been displayed as in our management of newspaper advertising. There are within a fraction of seven thousand newspapers published in the United States and Canada, printed in many languages, to accommodate our cosmopolitan population. To reach all these, if it be desirable to do so, is an immense work. Imagine an advertiser, possessed of some really meritorious article, which he desires to bring to the notice of these 40,000,000 people, sitting down and directing 7,000 letters to them, the postage alone on which would be \$210, merely to learn their various rates of charges. Then the printing (or writing would be worse) of 7,000 slips containing his advertisement; then the examination of 7,000 papers to ascertain whether the article has been inserted; then the payment (if credit should be granted by the publishers) of the bills, necessitating \$210 more for postage stamps and \$140 more for check stamps; then, in the event of carelessness on the part of the proprietors of the various papers, the necessary correspondence to straighten up matters; then the time lost in correspondence, and some idea may be formed of the benefits conferred upon our merchants by the reliable advertising agent.

Here, the house of G. P. ROWELL & Co., comes to his assistance. By their complete organization, the most distant points on this continent or abroad are reached by the mails or telegraph. Every information is afforded to inquirers—the lowest cash prices are charged because their commissions come from the publishers, and not from the customers. Publishers do not take discounts off for advertisers. A widow some time ago brought an advertisement of a personal nature to this house, which she desired to have inserted in a first-class New York paper. She had never been out of New York, knew nobody down there, and had but one little article to be inserted. It was received as freely, and attended to as carefully, as if it were a part of a thousand dollar contract. This little mail passed through this great establishment, and was as closely watched as a column advertisement.

The day of objections to railroads, sewing machines, labor-saving agricultural tools, telegraphs and advertising has passed. No sane man builds Conestoga wagons or stage coaches for travelers; no lady sighs for the good old days of hand sewing; no farmer uses (except in Berk Co. Pa.) wooden plows; defaulters curse the lightning, and the maker of soothing syrups writes his name in ivory baby linen box in America by the means of the press. The advantages resulting from advertising are too well understood in these days to need any argument. It is our national characteristic to push commerce; to bring buyer and seller into acquaintance and thus benefit all. There are only two ways of advertising: either by personal attention or by committing it to the hands of a reliable agent. Even in our cities the aid of an agent is beneficial; but when it is desired to embrace the country in the circuit of advertising, the agent becomes indispensable. But few persons are acquainted with the extent of this business, as carried on by this firm. A stroll through their office will be interesting, and we ask the attention of our readers while we walk them through the various rooms. The door of entrance is on Park Row. After ascending the first flight of stairs you are ushered into the mail-room. There, every day, are brought the mail bags for the firm, from every quarter of the continent. Seven thousand papers are disgorged from their spacious maws. Here is first to be seen the order which exists throughout this vast establishment. Every paper is placed in its proper pile, a book of entry is opened, and the fact of its receipt is noted. This book is arranged in States and Territories. When the clerks are through with this mass of papers, they are passed into the examination room. Here the papers are

examined. Those which contain advertisements in which the house is interested are marked upon the front page heading. The clerk opens his book of advertisers, and under each name and date marks the notice, specifying description of advertisement. Then the paper are placed in their proper racks; there are 9,000 of them, arranged as States, alphabetically, beginning with Alabama, and so on throughout the list. These papers are kept in the racks for six months, after which they are tied up, marked, and laid away. Here again the perfection of the system is shown. If the second clerk's book don't show the proper marks of insertion, then the receiver's book is searched to learn if the paper has been received; if it be not received, word is immediately sent to the publisher announcing the fact, the missing numbers are immediately sent, the advertisement, if inserted, is posted; if it be forgotten, the advertiser is not charged for it, nor is the paper paid for it. There cannot be any mistake. No private advertiser, unless at great expense and trouble, can do this work as effectually as this firm. The visitor, if desirous of advertising, is then taken into the private office of the head of the establishment. If unacquainted with the best modes of advertising, he is informed of everything interesting upon this point. The impression made upon his mind by this interview is that he is talking with a thorough master of his business.

His means are limited, and he wants to know how he can best reach the customers, and he is made acquainted with all the available points. When a list of papers has been selected, the form of advertisement is drawn out and handed to the clerk, an estimate is made and given to the customer, and a contract is signed. If the advertiser intends to use a cut the artist is first consulted, and an engraving is prepaid. The electrotypist is the next man set to work, and if there should be needed twenty-five hundred plates they will be ready in two or three days. These are then properly secured and forwarded to the publishers.

THE AMERICAN NEWSPAPER REPORTER AND PRINTERS' GAZETTE is a weekly paper published by this firm. Whilst it is especially devoted to the newspaper men, it embraces matter of interest to all classes. It is a paper of high character. It gives the list of new newspapers, of changes, and everything calculated to enlighten publishers, and keep alive professional good feeling. The favor with which this REPORTER is received by the entire press is the highest proof of its value. There are in all about forty persons engaged in this advertising agency. Every man has his own work to attend to, and it is ample enough for ordinary industry. Toward six o'clock the mailing department grows extremely lively. All letters are copied, and often there are \$150 worth of stamps used in a single day. There is what is called "The Museum," into which are crowded tons of newspapers from everywhere, which, after waiting the proper time for the verification of advertisements, are thrust in here and then sold. The receipts from this depository are believed to cover the amount expended for postage. In these several rooms are collected the printed thoughts of seven thousand master minds, who write from every standpoint, and which, like the Sibyl's leaves, must be properly read to enable one to grasp the great mission work of the American Press.

Harper's Magazine.

Notices of the Press.
There are few intelligent American families in which HARPER'S MAGAZINE would not be an appreciated and highly welcome guest. There is no monthly magazine an intelligent reading family can less afford to be without. Many magazines are accumulated. Harper's is edited. There is not a magazine that is printed which shows more intelligent pains expended on its articles and mechanical execution. There is not a cheaper magazine published. There is not, confessedly, a more popular magazine in the world.—New England Homestead.
A repository of biography and history, literature, science and art, unexcelled by any other American publication. The volumes are as valuable as a work of reference as any encyclopaedia we can place in our libraries.—HARPER'S MAGAZINE is a record of travel every where since the hour of its establishment. Livingstone and Gordon Cumming in Africa, Stralsund among the Andes, and Ross Brown in the East, Spoke on the Nile and Macgregor on the Jordan—indeed, all recent travelers of note have reproduced their most important discoveries reproduced in these pages. Most of our younger and many of our older writers find here their literary biography. Our artists see the best evidences of their genius and the most enduring specimens of their work in the Magazine.—N. Y. Standard.
It is one of the wonders of Journalism—the editorial management of Harper's.—The Nation.

SUBSCRIPTION—1872.

TERMS

Harper's Magazine, one year, \$4 00
An extra copy of either the MAGAZINE, WEEKLY or BASIN will be supplied gratis for every club of FIVE subscribers at \$4 00 each, in one remittance or SIX copies for \$20 00, without extra copy.
Subscriptions to Harper's Magazine, Weekly and Basin, to one address, for one year, \$10 00; or, two of Harper's Periodicals, to one address, one year, \$7 00.
HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

Railroads.

Camden & Atlantic R. R.

ON AND AFTER

Monday, Oct. 2, 1871.

DOWN TRAINS:

LEAVE	At	At	At	At
	A. M.	M.	P. M.	P. M.
Vine St. Wharf	7 00	8 00	3 45	6 00
Cooper's Point	7 15	8 15	4 00	6 15
Kaighn's Siding				
Londonfield	8 04	8 24	4 19	6 43
Ashland	8 21	8 42	4 27	6 53
White Horse	8 49	8 48	4 32	7 01
Berlin	9 23	9 02	4 40	7 17
Atco	9 41	9 09	4 53	7 28
Waterford	10 44	9 20	5 03	7 36
Ancoara	10 24	9 25	5 08	7 41
Winslow	10 42	9 32	5 13	7 48
Hammonton	11 02	9 42	5 23	7 56
DaCosta	11 15	9 45	5 30	
Hammonton	11 45	10 00	5 42	
Egg Harbor	12 11	10 11	5 53	
Pomona	12 42	10 26	6 08	
Absecon	1 13	10 41	6 21	
Atlantic arrive	1 48	11 00	6 40	

UP TRAINS:

LEAVE	At	At	At	At
	A. M.	A. M.	NOON	P. M.
Atlantic	6 15	11 40	3 20	
Absecon	6 35	12 15	3 35	
Pomona	6 47	12 42	3 51	
Egg Harbor	7 02	1 15	4 06	
Elwood	7 13	1 40	4 17	
DaCosta	7 23	2 06	4 26	
Hammonton	8 00	7 20	2 21	4 38
Winslow	8 10	7 37	2 41	4 46
Ancoara	8 17	7 41	2 54	4 53
Waterford	8 22	7 49	3 04	5 03
Atco	8 27	7 58	3 29	5 13
Berlin	8 40	8 05	3 45	5 20
White Horse	8 58	8 16	4 12	5 32
Ashland	9 04	8 24	4 27	5 38
Haddonfield	9 15	8 34	4 48	5 47
Kaighn's Siding				
Cooper's Point	9 42	8 52	5 25	6 05
Vine St.	9 57	9 07	5 40	6 28

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 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, Landville, Mata Avenue, Vineland, Bridgeton, Greenhills.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 22, 1872, train will run as follows:

For NEW YORK, and Intermediate Points
Leave Greenhills 6.00 a. m. Bridgeton 6.20 a. m. Vineland 7.00 a. m. Mata Avenue 7.04 a. m. Landville 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.
Leave Greenhills 6.00 a. m. 2.40 noon; Bridgeton 6.20 a. m. 3.10 p. m.; Vineland 7.00 a. m. 3.30 p. m.; Mata Avenue 7.04 a. m. 3.55 p. m.; Landville 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.

Leave NEW YORK, pier 28 N. R., foot of Murray street.
0.00 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. Landville 8.15 p. m. Mata Avenue 8.20 p. m. Vineland 8.25 p. m. Bridgeton 9.00 p. m. Greenhills 9.15 p. m.

Leave PHILADELPHIA, Vine St. Ferry.
8.00 a. m. arriving at Cedar Lake 9.55 p. m. Landville 10.08 a. m. Mata Avenue 10.15 p. m. Vineland 10.20 p. m. Bridgeton 11.00 a. m. Greenhills 11.30 a. m.

8.45 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. Landville 8.15 p. m. Mata Avenue 8.20 p. m. Vineland 8.25 p. m. Bridgeton 9.00 p. m. Greenhills 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 G. & A. R. R. 3 miles to J. W. MILLS Supt.

J. EMILY RAFFIN, 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.

Leave	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave New York				6.30
Pier 28 N. R. Murray	9.00	4.00		
Leave Long Branch	10.57	6.10	7.15	7.14
" Eatontown June	11.17	6.29	7.39	7.38
" Farmingdale	11.22	6.48	8.02	8.01
" Bricksburg	12.01	7.05		9.45
" Manchester	12.25	7.27		10.45
" Whitings	12.40	7.40	6.00	11.00
" Pemberton June	1.35			6.42
" Mount Holy	1.52			7.10
arrive Philadelphia	3.05			8.30

NORTHWARD.

Leave	Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Leave Philadelphia				10.00
From Market at Ferry				5.00
Leave Mount Holy			11.05	6.14
" Pemberton			11.20	6.35
" Whitings	6.00	12.42	7.33	
" Manchester	6.15	1.03		2.36
" Bricksburg	6.35			3.22
" Farmingdale	6.57			4.13
" Eatontown June	7.23	2.12	7.54	5.00
" Long Branch	7.44	2.36	8.10	5.30
arrive New York	9.43	2.53		

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 in fact 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 clayey, 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 fort-living 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. New and in its first years' 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 efficiency 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 rod 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 soil 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 fruit; 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 many northern countries; all these circumstances conduce largely to make this place healthy. Chills 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 times 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 confidently 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.

1. The class of persons whom I consider would be chiefly benefited by coming here, are: 1. Those of some means who could bring some money with them, from \$2,000 to \$5,000 in hand, and who are desirous to engage in a business. 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 who 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; rents and 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 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. BRAWLEY.
Late Minister of the Episcopal Church at Hammonton and Waterford.

THE ITEM. THE ITEM PRINTING CO. HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC CO. N. J. SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1872.

National Union Convention. The undersigned, constituting the National Committee...

The Campaign Opening. When choice of the man who is to be their standard-bearer in a future campaign...

Mr. Belmont has at last called a meeting of the Democratic National Executive Committee...

Jim Soovel—New Jersey and the Cincinnati Convention.

The following astonishing telegram appeared in the Tribune, of Friday, last week...

The Soldiers' Homestead bill which lately passed both houses of Congress...

Whose Ox is Gored?—It is amusing to see how beside itself with rage the New York Tribune is, because the Senate has seen fit to pass Senator Conkling's resolution...

A Chance to win \$50,000 and at the same time aid the Sick and Destitute...

The Newark Advertiser is rather hard on Johnny Haseltin, M. C. Speaking of Mitchell and Haseltin in connection with the Soovel telegram...

Our New York Letter.

WALL STREET IN A FLUTTER.—GEO. ROBT. ANDERSON—THE RAVAGES OF THE SMALL-POX.

New York, April 9th, 1872. If you step into the Stock Exchange about this time...

Standard Pear Trees. All the Plants, evergreen and deciduous, suitable for this purpose...

MEAT MARKET! We would inform the inhabitants of Hammonton and vicinity...

HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTING. Every description of PLAIN & FANCY Painting executed in the best style.

Fruit Trees of all kinds—Ornamental and Plain SHADE TREES.

EVERGREENS and SHRUBS, BEDDING PLANTS, BULBS, &c., &c., &c.

LONDON NURSERY, Hammonton, N. J. Oct. 12, 1871.

For a First-Class Dinner. AT A MODERATE PRICE, GO TO PARTRIDGE'S EATING STAND.

PARTRIDGE'S EATING STAND, Fifth street Market, PHILADELPHIA.

MEAT MARKET! We would inform the inhabitants of Hammonton and vicinity...

HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTING. Every description of PLAIN & FANCY Painting executed in the best style.

A. G. CLARK, COOK & PARLOR STOVES, Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware.

Would call special attention of all in want of the above articles to the largest and cheapest stock on this side of Philadelphia.

GROCERIES. A large and carefully selected stock of TEAS—Black, Green and Japan.

BUILDING FELT (no tar) for outside work and inside instead of plaster.

PAINTS! PAINTS THE PLACE TO BUY PAINT. OIL, TURPENTINE, JAPAN, VARNISH.

MEAT MARKET! We would inform the inhabitants of Hammonton and vicinity...

HOUSE, SIGN AND CARRIAGE PAINTING. Every description of PLAIN & FANCY Painting executed in the best style.

THE ITEM. LOCAL MISCELLANY.

FOUND.—On Bellevue avenue, near the station, on Thursday, a LADY'S Ear-Ring.

Mr. J. O. Ransom, prop'r of the Main Road Nursery, offers first class Peach and Pear trees and general nursery stock.

On Saturday afternoon, of last week, the house of Mr. Greenwood, on 12th st., was entirely destroyed by fire.

That it shall be lawful for the board of Councilmen by ordinance, to lay out, open, widen, alter, grade, pave, macadamize, gravel, curb and gutter any street.

What a change the barber has made in the appearance of our young men. We had no idea there were so many good looking men in town...

A meeting of the members of the Presbyterian church will be held on Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock...

WANTED! A FARMER, well acquainted with fruit-cultivation and gardening...

THE PUBLIC. Full Dress Wedding.

Ladies' Store. JUST OPENED! A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT of Hats, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Neckties, Scarfs, &c. &c.

Clark's New Hall Musical Entertainment AND SOCIAL Re-Union.

PEACH TREES BEST KIND—and CHEAP. Bartlett, and other Superior Sorts of Pear Trees.

Barber Shop! The undersigned has opened a Barber Shop in CLARK'S BUILDING.

2 GOOD HORSES. WAGONS AND HARNESS Apply to WM. BLACK.

MARY E. SAGER, Dress-Maker, (With E. O. RANDALL, JEWELER) in CLARK'S BLOCK.

LAW OFFICE. Having been appointed COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS...

D. B. O. STOKING, DENTIST.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry. For Sale and Repaired at ELOISE O. RANDALL'S (Clark's Building).

Clark's New Hall Musical Entertainment AND SOCIAL Re-Union.

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LAW OFFICE. Having been appointed COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS...

1000 Acres CHOICE Cranberry Lands.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry. For Sale and Repaired at ELOISE O. RANDALL'S (Clark's Building).

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