

The Hammonton Item.

"A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year."

VOL. II.—NO. 50.

HAMMONTON, N. J., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1873

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Our Washington Letter:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20, 1873.

Preliminary to taking a rest during the holiday, your correspondent desires to tender to you the compliments of the season, and to wish you and your readers, one and all, a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

Congress, after all the hesitation of the Senate, has been and gone and done it. Although two resolutions for adjournment were successively passed by the House and sent to the Senate for its joint action, and Senators fully intended not to concur, the circumstances surrounding them, and the undigested condition of proposed legislation for the relief of the country was such as constrained them, after much thought and discussion, to concur in taking the customary holiday time for the final preparation to begin business in dead earnest. Hasty legislation is seldom wholesome, and perhaps, after all, a visit to their constituents and a little further feeling of the popular pulse will have the beneficial effect of inspiring our national legislators with a higher degree of wisdom in the making of laws when they again assemble in January, than if they had remained in the capital, and pushed on the work of the long session with unusual precipitancy.

The eyes of the people in their respective neighborhoods in the public acts of their representatives. Their relatives and friends at home are more likely to be made aware of the demands of their constituents, than they are by direct contact or correspondence. Hence the holiday season has for some years past been the best opportunity for gathering the freshest blossoms of public sentiment, by the more painstaking of the representatives. The good cheer which then abounds opens the hearts and mouths of political friends, as well as political enemies, and a more frank and unrestrained intercommunication of thought and feeling exists around the cheerful and festive board, than at any other time or occasion. Let us hope, therefore, for the best, and look forward to the consummation of the wisest of counsels, and the enactment of the most beneficent of laws when Congress again convenes.

The sniveling members of Congress who show themselves wanting when they are in the balance of sharp reanimating debate is one of the most amusing features of Congressional proceedings. Often this shelving is exceedingly transitory, for the very next move of the giants of one debate may put them in the category to which they assign their fellow members. Hon. S. S. Cox, now dubbed by his political opponents as the "Little Dew Drop," was completely squelched a few days since, just after his thin voice had been wildly declaring itself "still for war." The manner of it cannot be described, but it was thorough and complete for the time, as he had chosen a most inopportune occasion for urging on Congress the conquest of Cuba. The time may arrive before the end of the session when the acknowledgment of belated rights to the contending forces in Cuba will be called for, and then the Dew Drop of Sunset may again sparkle with its wonted brilliancy. Mr. Lawrence, of Ohio, and Mr. Hale of New York, have been both placed temporarily on the shelf, for advocating retrenchment too rancorously, but their time will come also to leave the shelf, and to again shine as head-lights to the train that sweeps on to Congressional popularity. The humorous vein of humanity is often very unjust in its conclusions, and is pretty sure to run wrong as often as it runs right.

It is generally admitted that a government founded on universal suffrage representation must necessarily be also founded upon the general intelligence of the people. Without the education of the masses this general intelligence cannot be looked for in any country. These propositions being conceded it cannot be doubted that for the safety of this Republic future generations have a paramount demand on the present for educational facilities. Among the ten to twelve millions of our citizens, millions of the male adults are shown by the census to be unable to read and write. One-fourth of the actual voters in the country are sadly illiterate,

and this illiteracy requires a prompt and adequate remedy. The bill which failed for want of time at the last session devoting the proceeds of the sales of all Public Lands sold for a consideration to the aid of popular common school education has been again offered in the House, and it appears to me to be the only feasible proposition to avoid the future errors of ignorance. We owe this to coming generations, not alone for the benefit of those who are ignorant, but for the whole people, who are directly affected by it. For the first five years the bill provides that the fund thus raised shall be expended in proportion to the illiteracy of the States and Territories, and afterward in proportion to common school attendance. This is unquestionably one of the wisest and most necessary laws now pending Congressional action.

Some of the opposition members of Congress have been charging upon Jay Cooke an effort to abolish the Bankrupt law, at the same time they actually proposed and succeeded in passing in the House an amendment repealing the law, except its worst features as they apply to sufferers by the late panic. This is the cry of "stop thief," by the pickpockets. LIFE.

Many of our Hammonton readers will be interested in the following article, relating to Mrs. Young, wife of a son of Brigham Young, as they well know Mrs. Young, or Miss Canfield, as she was known, is well remembered by many here. Her father lived in the house now occupied by Mrs. Wm. Smith, opposite the house of Mrs. Ellis, on Bellevue avenue. She visited here, in the summer of 1872, since she has become Mrs. Young. A spirit of ambition to do something for herself, led her West, where she made the acquaintance of her husband, and her friends were greatly astonished at her marriage, and many straggled that love of money more than anything else led her to accept his hand in marriage. Whether so or not, she has succeeded in making him her husband in orthodox style, in which she has shown a just and true appreciation of true marriage, and given a severe blow to Mormon polygamic custom. Her friends will be glad, perhaps, to learn this fact.

A MORMON ROMANCE.

Mrs. JOHN YOUNG'S VISIT TO THE HOME OF HER GIRLHOOD.—THE STORY OF HER MARRIAGE.—Last week Mr. John Young, youngest son of Brigham Young, the high priest of Mormonism, and wife visited Elkton. Mrs. Young, some seven years ago, when she was Miss Lizzie Canfield, lived in Elkton. A very pretty, cultivated girl was she in those days, and stood in the millinery store of Mrs. Brown. Miss Lizzie Canfield was a second cousin of young Brigham, her mother and the old Patriarch Brigham Young's first wife being first cousins. Miss Lizzie's parents resided in Philadelphia. What acquaintance existed between the young folks of the Young family of Salt Lake and the Canfields we do not know; but Miss Lizzie, after leaving Elkton started on a trip, accompanied only by a younger sister, to visit the Youngs of Mormon notoriety, and also for the purpose of marrying John. This was a deliberate undertaking, which required no little nerve for a young, well educated, accomplished Philadelphia-bred lady, but Miss Lizzie was equal to the adventure. Now, this undertaking will appear the more risky and formidable when we take into account that John Young had already two wives. What immediate family arrangement took place we are not advised, but the two first wives had to be discarded to satisfy the insatiableness of the coming woman. One of the two, the first, we believe, was divorced, and the second was discarded, turned away with the arrival, or previous to it, of the young queen. Some four years ago, or thereabouts it will be remembered that matters at Washington assumed a threatening aspect for the latter Day Saints, and the Salt Lake Prophets sent a delegation of their picked women to the capital to make an impression at the seat of government favorable to the institution of Mormonism. Mrs. John Young, the subject of our narrative, composed one of the delegation. It was noticed that when the Mormon ladies had a certain reception or audience, at which Mrs. Croswell was present, the handsome wife of the youngest son of the prophet feigned sickness, or at least did not appear. Mrs. C., however, chanced to meet her afterward, and seemed to have an impression that she had met her somewhere before. When Mrs. Croswell returned to Elkton she was reminded that the wife of John Young was the former

Miss Canfield who used to trim and sell bonnets in Elkton, and the young wife's reluctance to meet her at the capital was explained.

Some time ago two Elkton ladies were going to Philadelphia in the cars, and in the seat in front of them two gentlemen were seated, who were talking about Salt Lake. One of them asked the gentleman if they knew Mr. Young and his wife. They replied they did, and would deliver the lady's card to Mrs. Young when they reached Salt Lake. Mr. John Young was lately on a voyage to Europe. His wife came East from Salt Lake with her three children to meet him on his arrival, staying at her mother's till he landed. The card which her Elkton friend had sent all the way to Salt Lake to her had been running in her mind all those long months, and it gave her real joy to think that her memory had not been banished, and that she was still remembered by one at least in the little town where her young heart had woven those delightful dreams of romance which developed in such fearful danger, so when her lord returned to New York from across the sea she had her heart fixed on coming to Elkton and bringing him along; and on Wednesday evening of last week the lady who had sent the card to Mrs. Young at Salt Lake received a message at the Howard House that a lady requested to see her. She immediately repaired thither, and in the parlor the two ladies met face to face. Time had wrought great changes in both, and they stood regarding but not recognizing each other. The wife of the young prophet was the first to speak: "Is this Mrs. Young?" "Yes," I am Mrs. Young—Lizzie Canfield when we were young." "All reserve was at an end, and the two friends, whom time and untoward events had threatened to place an impassable gulf between, rushed into each other's arms.

The Mormon wife and her husband had numerous calls while they remained at the hotel, and she related the chapter of her life to those who had thus kindly remembered her. She had insisted, and carried her point it seems, on being the sole wife of the man she had braved such danger for; and not satisfied with this, she insisted on a marriage in the States in the old style she had been taught to honor in her girlhood, and John had to succumb before she would leave Salt Lake, declaring that she could never face her former friends unless she was married by the ceremony acknowledged by them to be proper. And thus she had heroically attempted to repair the rude shock she felt her moral character had received by entering the community of the Mormons and giving herself a sacrifice to the monstrous crime of polygamy. Her fine female sensibilities, her education, and all of her better nature rebelled against her act when the first wild dream of romance was broken. Who can tell of the anguish and tears that young wife has doubtless suffered? They can only be computed by the joy of discovering that some of her girl day friends still remember her with old time affection.—Cecil (Md.) Whig.

CHIEF JUSTICE WILLIAMS.—Chief Justice Williams was, in his youth, a resident of Pompey, Onondaga, N. Y., where his parents now reside. Having been in his early days engaged with his father on a farm, he resolved to have an education such as his limited means would afford. About the age of sixteen he commenced his education at an academy. After the completion of his course of study at the academy, he commenced the study of law in the office of the late Daniel Gott, Esq., at Pompey Hill. The other students at the same office were Hon. C. B. Sedgwick and Judge LeRoy Morgan of Syracuse, and Hon. R. H. Duell, present, representative in Congress from this district. When admitted to practice he removed to Iowa, and settled at Barkington, where his talents brought him into notice, and when a vacancy occurred he was chosen circuit judge, in which position he distinguished himself as an able jurist. After remaining in Iowa some eleven or twelve years he removed to Portland, Oregon, and after serving an chief justice of the territory, was elected United States Senator, and at the expiration of his term received the appointment of Attorney General of the United States. In politics he was a Democrat, until the organization of the Republican party. Since that time he has been a distinguished representative of its principles and policy. He was also a member of the Joint High Commission, which negotiated the treaty of Washington. He is a self-made man, and his present success is wholly due to his ability, energy and untiring industry.

It is reported that H. Rochefort has died at the penal settlement in New Caledonia.

Prospectus for 1874—7th Year.

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THE ITEM.

E. H. BOWLES, M. D., Editor & Proprietor. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1874.

HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC-Ocean, N. J.

New Jersey's Constitution.

The New Jersey Constitutional Commission met Tuesday at Trenton and closed their labors, and the work of the Commission on Final Revision was submitted. The report, with a few suggestions, was adopted as a whole, and arrangements were made to have their work laid before the Legislature. The president, Mr. Ten Eyck, made a closing address, and the commission adjourned sine die. The principal changes and restrictions laid on the powers of towns, &c., to give securities; striking the word "white" from the suffrage clauses; provisions for a relay for members of the Legislature, and doing away with the annual stationery and other "grabs" usually passed with the incidental bill; that no member of the Legislature shall accept any civil appointment in the gift of the State or United States Government; providing restrictions on the amendments to city charters; for the establishment of additional courts; for a reduction of the number of common pleas judges; for a reduction of the number of justices of the peace; increasing the terms of sheriffs from one to three years, and providing against the extension of the term of any public officer, or the increase or diminution of his salary while in office. A most important section also limits the powers of the Legislature, providing that no special or private laws shall be passed, opening, laying out, or closing and vacating any public road, regulating the internal government of any city or town by the appointment of commissioners or otherwise, selecting or drawing of petit jurors, regulating the rate of interest on money, increasing or decreasing the percentage or allowance of any public officers during their term of service, changing the laws of descent, granting to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down railway tracks, providing for changes of venue or conferring corporate powers. All these cases must be provided for by general laws.

Senator Frelinghuysen on the Navy.

In the debate in the Senate on Wednesday (17th), concerning the \$4,000,000 appropriation to the Navy Department, Senator Frelinghuysen said: Mr. President, from such information as I have I cannot concur in the statement that our Navy is so unequal to that of Spain; and if I had so considered it I do not know that it would have occurred to me to state it. It may be true that we have no iron-clad that can stand the iron-clads of the Spanish navy, but we have eighteen monitors and Spain has but one. Any one of these monitors can, with its cruising 10-inch shot, sink and of the iron-clad and Spain know that these monitors had aggregated in considerable numbers at Key West. When this Cuban difficulty commenced we had but one monitor afloat; and the chief part of the expenditure that has been incurred has been to put seven more of these monitors afloat. Notwithstanding the sentiment of the American people in saying that they are grateful to the Administration for the statesmanlike manner in which the most delicate and difficult duty of adjusting our differences with Spain has been performed. Our people were excited against the barbarous slavery of Cuba. They were outraged by the inhumanity of the treatment of the prisoners taken from the Virginia, and they felt that the flag and honor of the nation had been violated; and the excited feelings of the people were lulled and induced by public meetings, and many were influenced by motives much less worthy than those I have suggested. The tendency of the general outcry was to urge the Administration on to war. The Government on the other hand, remembered that the controversy was with a young republic of 15,000,000 of people, struggling for existence among the war-torn ruins of the Old World; and remembered, too, that we were solemnly pledged to the great principles of peace and arbitration, and the complication has been so managed that the national honor and the peace of the country have both been preserved. Sir, the American people, without distinction of party, are very grateful to the Administration. Mr. President, this expenditure of \$4,000,000 has not been entirely lost. It has had its effect in bringing about the happy result. I am in favor of the peaceful solution of difficulties, in favor of national arbitrations; and yet you may know that a little physical force in the background was not unavailing in its influence. While it is true that Great Britain cannot be intimidated I am quite certain that the fact of our having a million of men to arms and just from the field we are sending 25,000 men;—of men out of repair—we in no manner did not prod and ac-

celerate the happy arbitration which has rejoiced this country and the world; and I am by no means certain that the calling of our squadron from the Mediterranean, and the congregating of the monitors at Key West, did not tend to bring Spain, without her being intimidated, the more carefully to consider the reasonableness of the propositions which the Administration has before her. The whole affair has been well managed and adjusted, and the expenditure by no means lost or wasted.

GENERAL NEWS.

Emperor William of Germany is very ill. A rumor is current that Marshal Bazaine has fled from France. The Patrons of Husbandry now have Granges in every State in the Union except Maine, Rhode Island and Conn. Judge Samuel Nelson, late Associate Judge of the U. S. Supreme Court, died recently in Cooperstown, N. Y. The dead bodies of Nicholas and Mary Ryan, were found in a room at No. 294 Broad St., N. Y. City, on Monday. Their throats were cut, and no clue to the perpetrator of the horrid deed. John M. Barclay, the journal clerk of the House of Representatives at Washington, completed the 26th year of his tenure of that office last week. A Savannah despatch says the steamship Orizaba, for Boston, went ashore on the Horeshook on Sunday morning. She was to have been lightened on Monday night. The Commissioner of Agriculture gives notice that money shall never be sent to the Department for any purpose. He has been greatly annoyed by persons sending money for postage on seeds, reports, &c. The schooner A. M. Lewis, from the Bay of Fundy for Philadelphia, got ashore near Cape Henlopen on Saturday night, and remained high and dry at low water. Her cargo would probably have to be discharged to get her off. The New England Society in N. Y. City celebrated its sixty-eighth anniversary on Monday evening, by a dinner at Delmonico's. Speeches were made by Mayor Havermeyer, Judge Davis, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, and others. Attorney General Williams, after examining evidence, has decided that the Virginia has no legal right to carry the American flag, that her clearance papers were obtained by false oaths, as she was owned by foreigners altogether. At the same time Spain had no right to seize her while on the high seas and not in Spanish waters. Notwithstanding the check received by the "Northern Pacific" in Wall street, recently, that enterprise has revived to some extent, and transferred its energies to the prosecution of work in the Northwest region. Other lines are to be merged, steamboats built, tracks laid, and a persevering effort made to build up the traffic of that section to a paying basis. Iowa is suffering from an almost unprecedented drought. The Mississippi valley is suffering; for moisture, wells, and little streams have dried up and the railroads are obliged to transport water to supply the needs of their locomotives. On one road for a stretch of sixty miles there was no water obtainable, and the only recourse was to carry it or halt trains until a supply could be brought. The working men of Cincinnati and Chicago recently collected in great numbers and demanded provision for their physical wants from the authorities. Cities now individuals can give employment, without there is something to do, and something to pay with. When Congress makes provision for a sufficient amount of currency to supply the demands and requirements of business, and for securing a protective tariff, such demonstrations will be unnecessary and unheard of, because there will be sufficient labor to keep all laborers employed. Upon the vote on the treasury bill in Congress all the New Jersey members voted aye. It provides that the compensation of members of Congress shall be at the rate of \$6,000 per annum, and the actual traveling expenses, once each way, with an addition of 2,000 for Speaker, making his salary \$8,000. Other salaries are untouched. It also repeats all inconsistent laws, and provides for covering into the Treasury of all sums returned as the product of the bank pay. It was adopted 138 to 130.

The New California Senator.

Gov. Booth, the newly-elected Senator from California, is an "anti-railroad man," and was elected by the Anti-railroad party as Governor of the State two years ago. He was educated as a lawyer, but became a merchant, and accumulated a large fortune as a mercantile partner. He is described as a fearless and eloquent speaker, with a well cultivated mind. Within the last three years he has led a

victory in several campaigns the Independent party against both of the "regular" parties, and has made himself extremely popular. Governor Booth is an anti-railroad man only in the sense that he is opposed to monopolies, from which California and particularly San Francisco, has greatly suffered. His unswerving opposition to such corporations is the main-spring of his popularity in his native State.

GENERAL NEWS.

Henry W. Genet, one of the New York ring, who was convicted of fraud last Friday, escaped on Sunday night. Genet was allowed to remain at his own house in custody of a deputy sheriff, and he got off while the latter was enjoying a sleep. The Sheriff of New York offers \$5000 reward for Genet's apprehension within ten days. "Thou art gone far away, far away from us, Genet," for a certainty. In connection with the above, a friend offers the following atrocious conundrum: Why did the Deputy sleep? Because Genet "shut up" his eye. There was considerable excitement along the wharves in Philadelphia, owing to a strike of the stevedores, who refused to work for less than 30 cents an hour. As men could be procured to work for 20 cents, the strikers attempted to prevent them from working at the reduced price. The police were active and arrested some dozen or more, and locked them up. It might have a wholesome effect if such men were properly punished and made to understand that if they would not work themselves they had no right to prevent others from labor. The city solicitor of Philadelphia has given his opinion that the election for city officers under the new constitution, should be held in February next, for all whose term of office expires during the year. The first general State election under the new Constitution will take place on Tuesday, November 3, 1874, when a Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of Internal Affairs, and a full House of Representatives, are to be elected according to the division of the population of the State by two hundred, which will give a few over two hundred members; also, State Senators in all the districts in which there shall be vacancies. The Weather Bureau is about to establish on the Atlantic coast, from Cape Hatteras northward, a system of coast signals, designed to warn vessels that have been out of port some days of approaching storms. Their vessels having left port on a storm-warning has been hoisted, will proceed but a short distance on her way before the coast signal men will notify her of danger. This will be the first service of the kind undertaken, and if it should be successful will add to the already numerous advantages of a Government Bureau that has thus far been managed with intelligence and enterprise.

POLITICAL.

Judge John S. Haver, of San Francisco, an anti-railroad candidate, was on Tuesday elected by the Legislature of California, in a joint Convention, to fill Cassery's unexpired term in the United States Senate. Judge Haver is a native of New Jersey, and is about 50 years old. A colored delegation, composed of Messrs. Danning, Douglas, Curry, Barabodes, Stryker, and Wilson, had an interview on Tuesday, in Washington, by appointment, with Representative Alex. H. Stephens, of Georgia, who received the delegation in the most friendly manner. The delegation, report that in the course of conversation Mr. Stephens freely admitted that colored men, as citizens were entitled to full protection in their civil rights without any invidious proscription, but that it was the duty of the respective States, and not that of the Federal Government, to act in order to secure them. He said he was preparing a speech to be delivered in the House of Representatives on the civil rights bill, and in this his views would be fully explained. A MISSTATEMENT CORRECTED.—A paragraph in "The Item" of the 17th inst. is "in being the rounds" of the daily press to the effect that the appropriations for the Executive mansion for the current year amount to \$77,660, and the details are given, which would seem to prove the accuracy of the statement. It appears, however, that of this \$77,660, \$10,000 is set down for the green-house, and is really an extra appropriation for much needed repairs on an old and worn-out wooden building. The item of \$20,000, set down under the head of "rounds," is entirely wrong, there being no such appropriation. There is one of \$10,000 for the improvement of the low ground upon the government reservation, yearly but a mile south of the Executive mansion.—This reduces the amount to \$67,660, which includes the repairs on the building, annual repairs, &c. It is a good deal for a large building, in which so many important departments of the Executive branch of our Government are

Local Advertisements.

Millinery and Dress Making. MRS. I. S. POTTER, Corner Bellevue Avenue and Second St. Work neatly and expeditiously finished.

EVERYBODY KNOWS.

W. SAMSON keeps as cheap an assortment of goods as is usually kept in a country store. He buys at low and sells as cheap as the cheapest. Buying for cash, enables him to sell at

CITY PRICES.

A good supply of Dry Goods, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES, Fine Medicines, etc., etc., can always be found.

Dry Goods, BOOTS & SHOES, GROCERIES,

EVERYBODY KNOWS.

THIS! all kinds, &c., &c. We have also in addition to all

THE BEST BUTTER always on hand, at a low figure.



Go To A. G. Clark's Great Emporium OF TRADE IN CLARK'S BUILDING. Opposite the Printing Office, where you will find a large assortment of Domestic and Foreign

Dry Goods!

Notions, Dress-Trimmings, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., and all in our line promptly attended to. BUILDING HARDWARE, LOOKS, KNOBS, DOOR HANDLES, BUTTS AND SCREWS, NAILS, HAMMERS, HATCHETS, AXES, FILES, CARRIAGE BOLTS, &c., &c.

The Cheapest AND Life Insurance at Actual Cost.

THE NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF CALIFORNIA. Mutual or Reciprocal!

EDMONDS' PRACTICAL OPTICIAN.

Gold Spectacles and Eye-Glasses. A SPECIALTY. During the Holidays, sent at less price than any other Optician in the City.

TASTELESS MEDICINE.

Small, Sold by all Druggists in this City. Send for circular to Wm. B. Hooper, New York, N.Y.

Local Advertisements.

allow the important fact to escape your minds that the place to buy HARDWARE, such as PARLOR & COOK STOVES of all styles and NAILS, BOLTS, BUILDERS' HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS, and a thousand and one things which you

READ

about in the HARDWARE LINE, is at the HARDWARE STORE OF J. W. DEPUY, corner EGG HARBOR ROAD & BELLEVUE AVE.; (second door from station) We are offering

A WORD

about hard times and high prices. There is no evidence of it at our Store. We keep a full variety of SHOE TOOLS, BRUSHES

RYTHES FOR TAX-PAYERS.

To our friend, Mr. Loring, Collector of Taxes. You had better just pay whatever he asks, and do it right off, without any flummery. For even in winter his actions are sun-mary.

THIS!

fine assortment of FURNITURE—Bureaus, Mirrors, Lounges, Tables, Bedsteads, Mattresses, &c., &c. We cannot be beaten in the market, and if our friends consult their best interests they will bear in mind the CASE STORE OF M. D. & J. W. DEPUY, Hammonton, N. J.

Cook and Parlor STOVES,



Jobbing

in our line promptly attended to. BUILDING HARDWARE, LOOKS, KNOBS, DOOR HANDLES, BUTTS AND SCREWS, NAILS, HAMMERS, HATCHETS, AXES, FILES, CARRIAGE BOLTS, &c., &c.

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THE ITEM.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1874.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

Packer has a few toys left. Hill is not Hill-ed as much as he was. His bill of goods is considerably reduced.

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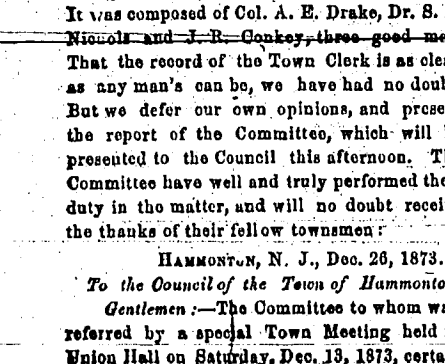
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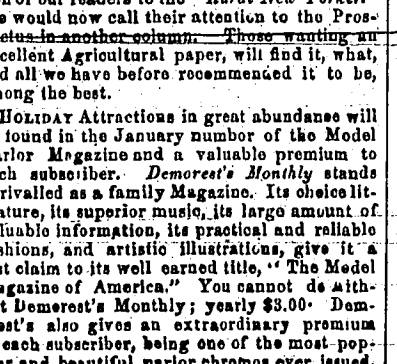
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CHRISTMAS!!!

A CHOICE SELECTION OF NEW GOODS

PACKER'S ATTENTION. Having anticipated their usual wishes and expectations, he is prepared to satisfy the demands of the most fastidious lovers of the Rising Generation.

Hammonton Business Cards.

D. D. O. STOOKING, DENTIST. 16019-17 HAMMONTON, N. J. EDWARD NORTH MD., PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

HAMMONTON HOUSE.

The subscriber having located the Hammonton House at Hammonton, N. J., and furnished it in the best order, is prepared to give excellent accommodations to

A. J. KING,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND SCLICITOR IN CHANCERY. HAS OPENED AN OFFICE near his dwelling in HAMMONTON, N. J.

Barber Shop!

The undersigned has opened a Barber Shop on Bellevue Ave. A Clean-Toned to Every Man! Open every day, on Sunday from 7 to 10 in the morning.

F. P. VANDEVEAR,

DEALER IN Boots and Shoes. I do not propose to puff my own goods. The QUALITY of the well-known variety I keep MUST BELL THEM.

G. RIDGEWAY,

Carpet Weaver, Main Road, NEAR OLD HAMMONTON. Custom Work promptly attended to.

E. J. WOOLEY,

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

WHEELWRIGHT

AND CARriage MAKING business, and will carry it on in all its branches, under the firm name of VALENTINE & DRAPER.

Funerals

in this and the adjoining towns: COFFINS of every style furnished at short notice, at the lowest cash prices, in the cheapest and the most costly and ornamental.

Local Advertisements.

TAKE NOTICE!

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. On and after January 1st, 1874, I propose to sell Goods at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH,

Or its equivalent. The public will find it to their advantage to call and get prices before purchasing elsewhere.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS.

TEN PER CT. DISCOUNT IN CASH. On my entire stock of Winter Clothing, Consisting of

DRESS COATS, BUSINESS SUITS, &c., &c.

COME ONE! COME ALL!!

That want CASH BARCAINS and examine for yourselves. P. S. TILTON.

Look Out For Your Best Interests

GROCERIES AND DEAL WITH GROCERIES CASH Alf. M. Stringer, CASH No. 3 Fay's Block, Hammonton, N. J.

FIRE WOOD,

Grain, Flour, Seeds and Feed, CASH AND WOODEN WARE Orders promptly attended to and delivered free of charge

ANDERSON BROS.

One Price Only! ANDERSON BROS. would respectfully invite the attention of the public to their Stock of

Staple and Fancy DRY GOODS!

And Notions. CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

Groceries and Provisions,

BOOTS AND SHOES

FLOUR & FEED

Call and examine our Goods before purchasing elsewhere



VEGETABLES in Season. CASH Paid for Eggs and Chickens. Our wagon runs to all parts of the town Tuesdays & Saturdays

