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[The following lines were suggested to our Poet, by reading the incident of the little girl who had the habit of trying to do whatever she saw her father do. On taking her to church for the first time, it being the day for communion services, the child followed her father to the altar, without his knowledge, and bowed her head as he did, and waited through the ceremony, and when he arose to go to his seat she arose, slipped her little hand into his, and returned with him. The scene moved many to tears. Mr. Hoppling has given us a beautiful and touching poem, which would do credit to many whose names are already on the role of fame.]

[From the South Jersey Republican.]

Golden Hair in the Chancel.

By her father's side in the mellow'd light,
Sits a child scarce three years old;
She gazes about with wondering eyes,
In the crowded church, with a child's surprise,
And her tiny hands enfold.

A wealth of golden hair doth crown
Her forehead white and fair,
And through the windows stained, a ray
Of rosy light has found its way,
And nestles fondly there.

It is communion day, and now
Unto the chancel go,
With solemn mien and mear'd tread,
The followers of Him who plead
For us long years ago.

And noiselessly down the aisle,
Amongst the moving throng,
The winsome child with golden hair,
Like an ethereal spirit fair,
From heaven glides along—

Unnoticed by her father till—
He kneels with reverent air,
When by his side, with childish grace,
She also kneels and bows her face
Till veiled by the golden hair.

The tiny hands are meekly clasped
Beneath the low white veil,
And the golden wealth of her shimmering hair,
Seems like a crown of glory there
In the chancel's mellow'd light.

It was as if the ray had been,
With dusky eye was blent,
Or that from heaven a jewel'd light
Into the glory of earthy night
By the father had been sent.

To many an eye that gaz'd upon
That picture, sweet and fair,
The glancing tears were seen to gush,
And from the weary hearts of some
Seem'd lifted and dispair.

WM. H. HARRING.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Mar. 11, 1878.

Officials, as members of the Washington Society, appear to have just waked up to the fact that we are stuck for the little sum of \$5,000,000, in the matter of our "down east" fisheries, unless we elect to back out of a bad bargain through the help of a technicality. Now that we have fairly turned our attention to the little matter, it becomes peculiarly evident that "Brother Jonathan" is in the matter without his usual caution and clear headed forecast; and it is so patent to every one taking the trouble to investigate that he was overreached, that no attempt at denial is borne. It would be hazardous to predict what Congress will do in the premises; but it is entirely safe to say that the feeling is almost universal about the Capital that the utmost advantage has been taken of our error in accepting as third referee, a man so prejudiced with prejudice in favor of the British side as to have been utterly unable to grasp the equities involved, even admitting the correctness of Mr. Fish's estimate of his honesty. The consideration that will appall most strongly against any appropriation to pay the award is the fact that its payment would not be any bar to other claims, quite as absurd as those on which the award was founded. For the past few days, since the settlement of remuneration gave time to consider other matters, this business has been uppermost in some circles, and from all that can be gathered it would appear prudent for our Canadian consuls not to count too confidently on a immediate payment.

An alleged case of "Civil Service Reform" in a Texas post office a few months ago seems according to the *Republican* of this morning to have found a parallel in an Illinois district. Agreeably to the statement made as to the first named, a particular post office was wanted by a prominent Texas politician to "concoct" one of the most useful men at arms. Nothing was known against the character of the then incumbent. A special agent was sent down, it was said, with intentions that if there was anything in his conduct of the office that would justify his removal, it was desirable to have it on file in the Department. The special agent was forced to report that the Administration of the office had been unexceptionable. Nevertheless the unfortunate official has to submit his neck to the decapitation process. Republicanism, without regard to the "reform" involved, were incensed as the party at whose instance the removal was made, was a Democrat of the Texas type who had done nothing to entitle him to such condition save to endorse the tearing down of the legal State governments and substituting therefor the creatures of mob and ruffianly violence. The same was alleged to be true of the new appointee. In the Illinois case, Mrs. Eliza M. Smith, widow of a soldier, was post-mistress at Burlington. A special Agent sent to investigate her administration, highly com-

mended it, notwithstanding which she was removed and one Patterson given the place. Mrs. Smith came here and saw the President, who declined to interfere on the ground that the charges had been recommended by the member from that district and that they were usually allowed to say who should fill the minor offices of their districts. The member in question informed her that her administration had been wholly satisfactory, but that it was deemed necessary to have an active political worker in the place; and that as her sex debarr'd her he had been constrained to ask for her removal. The last case is so specifically stated that it can be readily disproved if false. The nomination of Mr. Smith appointment clerk of the Treasury, as paymaster in the army, is being very unfavorably criticized, particularly by a good many army officers who can't see the justice or reform either, in jumping all civilities over heads that have grown white in Government service, into one of the most desirable positions in the army. The Ways and Means Committee have already matured the Burchard savings bill, the banking and Currency Committee have the Phillips postal savings bill about ready to report, and the Senate has just passed Wallace's bill for a long bond for the investment of savings. The end sought by all these is about the same—a safe convenient investment in Government securities in the small savings of the laboring classes. The idea is very popular among members of Congress and the only opposition likely to arise will be due to rivalry. It is believed that some such measure will have been perfected and passed before adjournment. Very little progress has been made by Congress since the passage of the silver bill. The fortification bill has got through, but the Ship of State ground ed some time on the proposition to appoint "experts" to "investigate" the "military" Committee. It seems Polk, with all his ingenuity, was unable to provide for all the wasey gizzards, stool piggies and other dead beats about town. Hence it is charged that 10 of them are to be provided for in the way above indicated.

Mr. Hatcher's utility man is still urging his plan for abolishing the army as the first step in his programme to wipe it out and then to create a new one officered by Ex Confederate braves. How long is conspiracy to be tolerated?

MAXWELL.

It is not the season in which boys are tempted to rob birds' nests, but we wish every little boy (and every big one too) would commit to memory the following lines, and remember them next summer, and every summer after. We find them in a Scotch paper:

Said the little boy, "I'll climb that tree,
And bring down a nest I know I find;
Quoth the little girl, 'I will not see
Little birds defiled so—
Cowardly their nests to take,
And their little hearts to break,
And their little eggs to steal—
I leave them happy for my sake—
Surely little birds can feel.'"
And the little girl said:
(She brown back and crimson breast)
All the conversation heard,
Sitting trembling in her nest
"What a world!" she cried, "the hills,
Full of birds and girls, were this,
But we would answer to their call;
But a great mistake it is,
Boys were ever made to kill."

Washington Items.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Mar. 11, 1878.

The Lenten season has, for the time being, at least, put, not a stop to, but a brake upon, social gaiety. A few of our leading society ladies, however, continue to receive internally on their regular days for being "at home" to visitors, and others have signified their intention of seeing their friends on one evening in each week.

The official reception at the White House, of course, been abandoned; but Mrs. Hayes is always "at home" to friends of herself or President Hayes. Yesterday evening, General Sherman, and a party of friends, paid their respects to her; and as the friends of the General were strangers, Mrs. Hayes had the conversation lighted to show them a rough. The effect is very fine when the large conservatory is lighted, especially now when the azaleas are a mass of bloom. It was only last December that gas was introduced into this part of the White House and the burners are so arranged as to form a beautiful crescent of fire high above the growing plants and flowers. Jay Gould, the well known financier and ex Erie Railroad magnate, is still in the city. The Arlington Hotel has been, for years, the headquarters of the railroad "oligarchy," the component parts of which, headed by Jay Gould, may be seen there any evening. Mr. Concoran, the well-known banker, philanthropist, and owner of the hotel, is going to extend it; and according to the plans now in preparation, it will be the largest, as well as one of the finest, hotels in Washington.

It was not until yesterday, during the debate in the House of Representatives on a report to pay the employees in the "cloak room" their wages, that the fact was developed that the two barbers, who perform the tonsorial ornamentation of our valiant Congressmen, are paid by the Government, and not by the members individually who call their services into request. This seems to be rather hard on the bald men here, who must forego the pleasure of having their hair cut at government expense. It is, however, not a bad idea to have a government

shaver to trim the whiskers and wax the mustaches of our lawgivers; and how when I come to think of it, that accounts rationally for the curious fact that all the two hundred and seventy odd members wear their hair (that is such as have it) exactly after the same cut, so that you can tell a member by the cut of his hair, as you can tell a man of war from the cut of his jib. The two barbers referred to are twins, and operate tonsorially precisely alike.

Some of those who visited the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia will remember the great government "Centennial Memorial," a sheet of parchment fifty-two inches in length by thirty-seven wide, gorgeously framed, which was exhibited in the Government building, and also, on the 4th of July 1876, in a big safe opposite grand stand in Independence Square, as a part of the Centennial exercises. It is surrounded by an emblematic border and owned by a vignette of States in the shape of an eagle grasping in its talons a shield, arrows, liberty cap, an olive branch and a scroll with the word "Constitution" each side of the group in a stand of colors, the whole resting on a representation of Plymouth rock inscribed "1776—1876," with the motto *E. Pluribus Unum*. The background is a storm scene, with lightning playing from the clouds. The rest of the border is made up of flags, typifying the original thirteen States, bound with a band of stars, gathering in the upper corners olive and oak branches, signifying peace and strength. At each of the base corners is a shield, partially surrounded by clusters of olive and oak leaves. This curious document derives its interest and importance from the fact that upon its face are the official signatures of the Executive, Judicial and Legislative officers of the Government, in all numbering 401, headed by U. S. Grant. The great seal of United States was affixed to it, in pursuance of an act approved January 18, 1878, and for the purpose of making it accessible to the general public, this document, which bears the title of "The Administration of the United States Government at the beginning of its second century."

The House has passed a resolution to the effect that a committee of thirteen, consisting of one from the thirteen original States, respectively, be appointed to arrange the proceedings and ceremonies for the placing of the said centennial memorial in the Department of State.

Anxious Republicans.
Through all this turmoil, the President is calm, serene and self-complacent. He appears all unconscious of the situation. Perchance there is a fear of the bold, unscrupulous men of the South who have seemed to palsy the Administration, and who are said now to threaten more information; but if the President would throw off this dread incubus and speak out the true, living Republicanism which we all so ache to hear, how the Republican party would be glad to respond! Mr. Evans is the leading spirit of the Cabinet, and we can all venerate him as the elder Weller venerated Mr. Solomon Pell, as "a limb of the law as has got brains like the frogs, dispersed all over his body, and reaching to the werry tips of his fingers." A great and brainy lawyer, indeed, but would that he had the political sense in an equal degree? There are experienced, sagacious men about the Administration who appreciate and deplore the situation; but their counsel is not sought. I have talked with men justly high in the confidence of the party, who are near the Administration, who see the tendency, and whose comments would pain the Republican heart of the land. But nothing disturbs the serenity which broods over the White House.

Georgia's Turpentine Production.

The pine forests of Georgia must be relied on to produce the bulk of the turpentine crop for the next twenty years. Before 1840 the most of the turpentine in use was produced from the south of France, and from some of the Northern States. The supply having fallen short of the demand, the forests of North and South Carolina were then drawn on, and are now about exhausted. The attention of turpentine men has, therefore, been turned toward the vast forests of Southwest Georgia as the point from which to draw the supply of the future. The production of turpentine from that section has, we learn, doubled several times in the past few years, and is getting to be a very important industry. Good turpentine lands are being sold there at 50 cents to \$3 an acre, or rented at \$5 per thousand trees. At these rates it is hard to find a more lucrative business. The consequence is that the turpentine business is rapidly becoming enormous, and is destined to grow to still greater proportions. Many Carolina turpentine men are deserting their old boxes and coming to Georgia, where they can get plenty of unboxed trees at a mere nominal cost. The quality of the resin they get from the new trees is much better than that which comes from the old, and the Georgia trees yield a much larger quantity. —Atlantic (Ga.) Constitution.

Again—Louisiana.

Though it is fashionable to speak of the Returning Board trials as involving a mystery, we do not intend to be in fashion. If there is any mystery whatever about the dealings of the courts with General Anderson it must be very subtle indeed; if not outside of or beyond ordinary observation. There is nothing in the treatment of Anderson that is not susceptible of explanation in such light as all the world possesses of southern methods and southern character. Admit what is alleged—that the Nicholls party solemnly pledged itself to drop all prosecutions for political offences as its part of the composition of the difficulties of the situation—and the fact that this pledge has not been kept involves no mystery. Given a court willing and even eager to exercise jurisdiction in the cases, and a prosecutor was certain to arise. After that the authorities who were party to the pledge could do nothing to avert the act of bad faith involved in the prosecution.

This seems to have been a recognized fact in public circles here at the north. But it was expected that Governor Nicholls would interpose the prerogative of the pardoning power at the last and in that way show his determination to hold his government to its solemn pledge. At this writing he has refrained from using his prerogative, and it is even said that were he to intervene with a pardon it would avail nothing without the approval of the Senate. There has been time enough since the verdict was rendered to allow of any reasonable deliberation; but the time has not been employed in that way. We suppose that the alleged mystery relates to this singular reticence on the part of the Executive.

If Governor Nicholls does not intervene on the part of Anderson it will be for the very unmistakable reason that he, too, is Governor by favor of the barbarous element of southern society. Should he do nothing the abstention may safely be credited to his fear that action in fulfillment of the pledge would put him and his advisers at the mercy of the shotgun aristocracy. He cannot plead that the people of Louisiana are intolerant of political offences, because were political offences to be expunged from the history of southern politics nothing would be left of that history except the index and prefatory remarks. There was a time, and it was not so long ago, when southern men and Democrats everywhere deprecated harsh dealings with the rebel leaders on the ground that political offences should be condoned, or at least lightly passed over. Accordingly the highest of all crimes was suffered to pass untried and pass into the catalogue of slight misdemeanors. It is folly to speak of treason as crime in this country, since we have authoritatively taken it out of the list of actions wrong in themselves and places it on the list of wrongs prohibited but not to be punished.

But Anderson offended against the unscrupulous managers of Louisiana affairs. It does not appear that he violated any law. The charge is not as to that; but only that he obeyed a law that was obnoxious to these ruffian leaders. The people who control southern politics do not object to breaches of law, for law-breaking at will is the ideal liberty there. The inalienable rights recited in the Declaration have no existence at the south, and never had any existence there. The right to do as the mob ordains, or failing, to hang on the most convenient tree, is the one primal and indefensible right whose exercise is undisputed in that unhappy land. If the President and his advisers expected anything better it was against light and knowledge. We confess to no disappointment, and we doubt if anybody, not even Mr. Evans, is disappointed. —North American.

More than three hundred Chinese have been received as members of the Protestant churches of California, and, in addition, there are seven hundred Chinamen in Christian associations for learning Christian doctrines; seven hundred and fifty Chinese attend the mission schools of San Francisco, and more than one thousand go to the Sunday schools.

Two colored missionaries with their wives sailed recently on for the auspices of the American missionary association for the Mendi mission, on the west coast of Africa. All four were born in slavery, but, largely by their own exertions, have secured an education at Fisk university, at Nashville, Tenn. &c.

More appointments have been made in less than one year by this administration on personal grounds than were made during the eight years of Grant's rule. The standard of Civil Service reform which has been flaunted in the face of the party, is a bare fraud and a disreputable cheat. —Burlington Hawkeye.

TEMPERANCE.

The Two Glasses.

There sat two glasses filled to the brim,
On a rich and velvet cushion;
One was ruddy and red as blood,
And one as clear as the crystal flood.
Said the glass of wine to the paler brother:
"Let us tell the tales of the past to each other;
I can tell of conquest and revel and mirth,
And the pleasures and joys of earth;
Fell and my touch as though struck by blight,
Where I was king, for I ruled in might.
From the heads of kings I have torn the crown,
From the heights of fame I have hurled men down;
I have beaten many an honored name;
I have taken virtue and given shame;
I have tempted the youth with a slip, a taste,
That has made his future a barren waste.
Far greater than king am I,
For I can any army beneath the sky.
I have made the sum of the driver fall,
And sent the train from the iron rail;
I have made good ships go down at sea,
And the chiefs of the lost were sent to me;
For they said, 'Behold how great you be!
Fame, strength, wealth, genius before you fall,
For your might and power are over all.'
Ho! ho! pale brother, laughed the wine,
Can you boast of deeds as great as mine?"
Said the water glass: "I cannot boast
Of a king dethroned or a murdered host;
By my crystal drops no good souls on earth
Of thirst I've quenched, of browns I've laid;
I have made the future of a nation saved;
I have leaped through the valley, dashed down the mountain,
Flew in the air and played in the fountain,
Slept in the sunshine and dropped from the sky;
And everywhere gladdened the landscape and eye.
I have eased the hot forehead of fever and pain,
I have made the parched meadows grow fertile with grain.
I can tell of the powerful wheel of the mill,
That ground out the flour and turned at my will.
I can tell of manhood, dethroned by you,
That I lifted and crowned anew.
I cheer, I help, I strengthen and aid;
I gladden the heart of man and maid;
I set the chained wine-captive free,
And all are better for knowing me."
These are the tales they told each other,
The glass of wine and paler brother,
As they sat together filled to the brim,
On the rich velvet cushion, rim to rim.

Playing for Drinks.

In an appeal from a conviction before a Police Magistrate of an appellant for authorizing or allowing gambling in his tavern in the city of London, the Judge overruled the first objection, as to the legality of the Police Magistrate trying the case alone, holding that he was authorized so to do. In regard to the second objection, His Honor said:—"The next objection is that there is no evidence that the appellant sanctioned or allowed gambling in his tavern. That there was gambling going on in it on the day when the offence was alleged to have been committed, there can be no doubt, out for the appellant, it is maintained that there is no evidence of the plaintiff's complicity or knowledge of such being the case. It seems several persons were in a small room partitioned off the bar-room in the appellant's tavern, and were playing with dominoes for drinks, and also for money. It has been admitted at the examination that these persons played for drinks in the defendant's tavern with the knowledge of the appellant's bartender. I do not see how it can be supposed that the appellant was ignorant of what was continually going on without any concealment whatever, namely, the playing for drinks, as it is termed, and upon that point I think the evidence is clear enough to establish that the appellant sanctioned or allowed the playing with or at billiards for drinks. But for this appellant it is contended that playing for drinks is not gambling, and his counsel refers to the definition of the word 'gambling' as shown in some dictionaries, where the meaning is given as 'playing for money.' I find this is the case in some of the minor dictionaries; but in the Imperial Dictionary the word is rendered as meaning to play for money or stakes. * * * It is not going too far to observe that playing for drinks is as likely to lead to disorderly conduct in a tavern as playing for money or any other stake. It is true that playing at some game of chance, in order to decide which of a number of persons shall pay for a dinner or for a bottle of wine, may be accounted a very innocent affair. But it seems to me that the Legislature, when the enactment was passed, had in view the bad results which would almost inevitably flow from the allowance of gambling practices for any kind of stake whatever in taverns and similar places. It cannot be denied that the game of dominoes, even when playing for drinking alone, has a pernicious result; I do not mean to say that upon all occasions the game is to be censured, but I do say if it is to be allowed in taverns from morning till night, as was in this case, upon the grounds that only drinks and not money was played for, the mischief which the statute was designed to remedy will be very fatally reached. Taking this view of the case, I think the conviction should be sustained. —London Free Press.

Kentucky is blessed with a temporary revival. Seventy-five thousand persons have signed the temperance pledge, and the work is still going on.

