South-Jersey Republican

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Poem by Robert Collyer.

Rev. Robert Collyer read the following poem at a dinner party in response to the toast, "Saxon Grit; which in New England has made a race of men to be honored, feared and respected:"

Worn with the battle, by Stamford town,
Fighting the Norman by Hastings Bay;
Harold, the Saxon's sun, went down
While the acorns were falling one Autumn day.

Then the Norman said, "I am lord of the land
By tenor of conquest here I sit;
I will rule you now with the iron hand;"
But he had not thought of the Saxon grit.

He took the land, and he took the men
And burnt the homesteads from Trent to Tyne;
Made the freemen serfs by a stroke of the pen;
Eat up the corn and drank the wine;
And said to the maiden pure and fair,
You shall be my leman, as it most fit—
Your Saxon churl may rot in his lair.
But he had not measured the Saxon grit.

To the merry greenwood went bold Robin Hood
With his strong-hearted yeomen, ripe for the fray,
Driving the arrow into the marrow
Of all the proud Normans who came in his way.
Scorning the fetter, fearless and free;
Winning by valor, or foiling by wit.
Dear to our Saxon folk ever is he.
This merry old rogue with the Saxon grit.

And Ketl, the tanner, whip't out his knife,
And Watt, the smith, his hammer brought down
For ruth of the maid he loved better than life;
And by breaking a head, made a hole in the crown.
From the Saxon heart rose a mighty roar,
Our life shall not be, by the king's permit,
We will fight for the right; we want no more.
Then the Norman found out the Saxon grit.

For slow and sure as the oaks had grown
From the acorns falling that Autumn day,
So the Saxon manhood in thorpe and town
To a nobler stature grew alway.
Winning by inches, holding by clinches,
Standing by law and the human right;
Many times failing, never once quailing,
So the new day came out of the night.

Then rising afar in the Western sea
A New World stood in the morn of the day,
Ready to welcome the brave and free,
Who could wrench out the heart, and march away
From the narrow, contracted, dear old land,
Where the poor are held by a cruel bit,
To ampler spaces for heart and hand;
And here was a chance for the Saxon grit.

Steadily steering, eagerly peering,
Trusting in God, your fathers came,
Pilgrims and strangers, fronting all dangers,
Cool-headed Saxons, with hearts aflame.
Bound by the latter, but free from the fetter,
And hiding their freedom in Holy Writ,
They gave Deuteronomy hints in economy,
And made a new Moses of Saxon grit.

They whittled, and waded, through forest and pen,
Fearless as ever of what might befall,
Pouring out life for the nature of men
In the faith that by manhood the world views all.
Inventing baked beans and no end of machines,
Great with the rifle and great with the axe.
Sending their notions over the oceans
To fill empty stomachs and straighten bent backs.

Swift to take chances that end in the dollar,
Yet open of hand when the dollar is made;
Maintaining the meet'n, exalting the scholar,
But a little too anxious about a good trade.
This is young Jonathan, son of old John,
Positive, peaceable, firm in the right.
Saxon men all of us, may we be one
Steady for freedom and strong in her might.
Then slow, and sure, as the oaks have grown
From the acorns that fell on the old dim day,
So this new manhood, in city and town,
To a nobler stature will grow alway.
Winning by inches, holding by clinches,
Slow to contention, and slower to quit,
Now and then falling, but never once quailing
Let us thank God for the Saxon grit.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 19, 1880.

If it were possible for the Democratic majority to be meaner this session than they were during the extra session, they would be. But fortunately for the country, the Republicans are vigilant, and do not fail to expose at once all the Democratic blunders. Their course was one of bold defiance of decency last session, but this time they started in, it seems, with a cowardly purpose of doing just as contemptible things in a sneaking way. Thus, nearly four months ago they professed great anxiety to provide for the deficiencies in the Departments, and at once drafted what they called an "Immediate deficiency bill." But it was not very immediate. It has not yet become a law. In this bill they included the pay for the Marshals' service last year, which the Democrats promised to be decent enough to pay, after keeping the officials out of it several months. But many excuses followed each other in quick succession, for delay in this matter until the public have taken notice of it in a way the Democrats despise, and the severe criticisms of such underhanded methods of repeating the starving out policy have brought the Bourbons to their senses. It is probable that the Immediate deficiency bill may become a law in a few days, and justice in part be done to the officials who have so long waited for the money which is honestly due them.

The warfare in the Democratic ranks over the Springer-Donnelly matter, and the impossibility of uniting in the Senate for unseating Senator Kellogg, continues. We are looking on with complacency, in the belief that the Democratic factions are eating each other up as rapidly as possible. All the Republicans have got to do this year, apparently, is to stand by while the Democrats go on beating themselves. Good nominations and a fair amount of work will insure us the next President, and both Houses of Congress.

The House has passed the Indian appropriation bill. Once more an effort to remove the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department was beaten, but an amendment was adopted abolishing the Indian Commission.

The returns to the Department of Agriculture show an increase in the area sown in wheat last fall, of 13 per cent. as compared with the year previous. Iowa and Nebraska report great disaster from the winter. On the whole the wheat crop, thus far, looks as favorable as in the spring of 1879. The condition for live stock is better than for several years.

MAXWELL.

Communicated.

Mr. Editor:

It is both gratifying and encouraging to see your correspondent come to the front on the question of Individual Responsibility in regard to the rum traffic. Just so long as men of pretended principle seek to dodge their responsibility, so long will the evil run riot. Suppose, for a moment, that all law-abiding, God fearing people should unite, they could carry any reform they pleased. While there is a lack of unity, the cause will drag slowly, and while the officers of the law to whom we look for their enforcement, shun the responsibility, and boldly say, "it is the duty of temperance men to enforce the laws against the rum traffic," we may expect laws to become a dead letter.

Of course voters must adhere to party nominations, according to party leaders; and if they think more of party than principal then go it blind. Vote for rum candidates, and growl because taxes are too high. But then man is a very inconsistent being, and often seems to prefer to sleep over a volcano, than be warned of danger. If you attack a prevalent evil, look out for the curses to follow you, for being an intermeddler. Instance—preaching against an abominable heresy—a call for orthodox to dispense with their service and go and hear a reformer. Only an instance of mans inconsistency.

"B."

Elwood, April 21st, 1880.

Robert Toombs in Congress.

General Brisbin in The Philadelphia Press.

It was Mr. Wade who originated and brought forward that great measure, the "Homestead bill," or, as he was pleased to call it, "land for the landless." The Southern men at once antagonized this bill with the slavery question, and Mr. Wade, accepting the issue, rushed to the contest with the battle cry of "Land for the landless against niggers for the niggerless?" The Southern men sought in every way to defeat the bill, but Wade made a powerful argument, and for the time completely routed his enemies.

While the bill was under discussion, Mr. Toombs referred to it, with a sneer, as a measure for white paupers, when Mr. Wade immediately arose and said:

"Sir, you sneer at the Homestead bill because it gives land to the landless, do you? What is you pet scheme? Buying Cuba? Stealing niggers for the niggerless? We will go to the country upon it—land for the landless against niggers for the niggerless!"

Wade one day replied to Toombs, and to all appearance used language which would compel Toombs to challenge him. Several friends went to Wade and begged him to desist; but the old man grew more and more violent, until Toombs indicated his intention of calling Wade to account for the language he was using, when Wade quietly sat down, seemingly having accomplished his object. The Southern men looked at each other in surprise, and it was manifest to all that Wade had deliberately sought a quarrel with Toombs.

That night a friend of the Southern Senator called on Mr. Wade to know if he would retract the offensive words he had used. "No, I won't take back a d—d word," was Wade's emphatic reply. "Then," said the friend of Mr. Toombs, "it will be necessary for Mr. Toombs to challenge you to mortal combat." "That is just what I want, and we might have got to the point without all this palaver," said Wade. "You surely cannot be in earnest, Mr. Wade?" said the Southerner.

"Why, of course I am. You see, sir, we Northern men don't like to fight. Now, I am opposed to the code, and so are my constituents, but you fellows have broken Sumner's head, and we must spunk up a little or you will break all our heads. The shortest way to end the matter is to kill off a few of you, and I have picked on old Toombs as my man. He will have to challenge me; then, of course, I will have the choice of weapons, and I'll take my old rifle, and d—d me if I don't bring him down at the first crack."

When Toombs heard what Wade said he replied: "I can't challenge him; if I do the old brute will likely kill me."

It appears that Toombs and Wade had been out together shooting with a rifle several times, and while Toombs could shoot well with a pistol he was a poor rifle shot. Wade was an old hunter, and at a distance of a hundred yards could hit a dollar almost every shot. Mr. Wade afterward said to me:

"If old Toombs had challenged me that time, as I expected he would, I would have put a patch on my coat over the heart, and made him do the same thing; then the old fellow would have got demoralized when he saw me drawing a bead on his patch, and would have missed me, while d—d me if I wouldn't have cut his patch the first fire."

Not only did Mr. Toombs refuse to challenge Wade, but no Southern member of Congress could ever be induced to send him a challenge, no matter what he might say.

State Items.

Irregularities are reported in Hope, Warren county, and an investigation is to be made.

Chas. Case, of Belvidere, is the first colored man elected to office in Northern New Jersey. He was nominated and elected by the Democrats to the office of Pound Keeper.

A railroad about five miles long is to be built from the West Jersey Road, near Cape May Court House, to Anglesea, a new Summer resort on the Atlantic, above Cape May.

The Editorial Association propose a trip to the White Mountains during June, at a cost of $22 each, to cover transportation, board, etc., provided enough members will go, the party to start on Monday evening and return Saturday morning.

A terrible and most alarming epidemic is now raging at Red Bank. The *Standard* says:—Messrs. Joseph W. Child, our Town Clerk, Horatio Ely, the Cashier of the First National Bank, and several others of our well-known citizens, have been seriously ill with the mumps, which seems to be epidemic.

General News.

Denni Kearney's sentence has been confirmed by the Superior Court in San Francisco.

The fruit and vegetable business of Florida has grown from about 25,000 boxes in 1874 to 950,000 in 1880.

Canada proposes to tunnel the St. Lawrence at Montreal for railroad purposes, the cost to be $3,000,000.

The Anglo-American cable laid in 1873 has parted in 80 fathoms of water 36 miles off the Irish coast.

The glory has departed from Yazoo City, Miss. At the last election not even a colored man was killed.

A majority of the delegates to the Democratic national convention thus far chosen from the south are carpet-baggers.

Mr. Randall says "Tilden is more of a candidate to day than he ever was before." If that is so the Democracy may as well surrender.

The English training-ship, "Atalanta," with 350 boys on board, left Bermuda two months ago and has not been heard of since. Vessels have been sent in search of her. It is feared that she has foundered in mid ocean.

The Reading Railroad has a locomotive capable of making the distance between Philadelphia and Jersey City in an hour and a half. The Pennsylvania Railroad are building a dozen that will do the same thing.

A compilation of the various canvasses of the colleges of the country on the Presidential question has been published by the Harvard *Echo*. Thirty six colleges have been heard from, and the totals are: Blaine 2 227; Grant, 1 408; Sherman, 1.014; Edmunds, 301; Bayard, 1,117; Tilden 195. This, says the New York *Tribune*, shows Blaine to have nearly twice as much strength as Grant, and Bayard to beat Tilden in popularity more than five to one.

A few years ago the State's Attorney of a northern county in Vermont, although a man of great legal ability, was very fond of the bottle. On one occasion an important criminal case was called on by the Clerk, but the Attorney, with owl-like gravity, kept his chair. "Mr. Attorney, is the State ready to proceed?" said the Judge. "Yes—hic—no—your Honor," stammered the lawyer; "the State is not—in a state to try this case, to-day; the State, your Honor, is—drunk!

Germany with a population of 42,000,000, has 60,000 schools and an attendance of 6,000,000 pupils; Great Britain and Ireland, with a population of 34,000,000, has 58 000 schools and 3,000,000 pupils; Austro-Hungary, with a population of 37,000,000, has 30,000 schools and 3,000,000 pupils; France, with a population of 37,000,000, has 71,000 schools and 4,700,000 pupils; Spain, with a population of 17,000,000, has 20,000 schools and 1,000,000 pupils; Italy, with a population of 28,000,000, has 47,000 schools and 1,900,000 pupils, and Russia, with a population of 74,000,000, has 32,000 schools and 1,100,000 pupils.

Editorial Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 15, '80.

When we left Hammonton on the morning of the 10th, there was every indication of warmer weather, but in the night the wind shifted to the northwest, and blew a gale, compelling the gallant Captain Riggins—under whose pilotage we were—of the Ericson Line Steamer, Wm. Whilden, to cast anchor under the shadow of Turkey Island, at the head of Chesapeake Bay, where we lay for five hours. This made us late in reaching Baltimore, it being past 10 o'clock, Sunday morning, when the boat reached the wharf at the foot of Light Street. We spent the day in Baltimore, and in the evening, in company with Prof. S. S. Grauer, went to the Reformed Presbyterian Church to hear Rev. Mr. Leyburn, who is the popular preacher of the Monumental City. Prof. Grauer is the organist, and he certainly does his part in attracting people to the church. There are accommodations for about 1,600, and it is filled twice a day. I felt at the close of service as did the Brakeman, that attended church, when he said he had had an hour's pleasant run and a "concert thrown in." The sermon was very practical, appealing, and clothed in the simplest language, and the singing just our idea of what church singing should be, and the music of the organ just heavenly, such as would make any man with any feeling of reverence, feel devotional. No wonder the house is filled.

Sunday night was terribly cold, for the 11th of April. Ice was made, and fears were entertained that the fruit would be badly injured if not entirely destroyed. But we personally examined peach blossoms, and they were entirely uninjured, owing, no doubt, to being perfectly dry. Overcoats, thick and warm, were necessary, and good fires needed as much as in January. On our way to Washington on Monday morning, the cold was bitter, and ice lay on the water in some places, with no apparent intention of being reduced to a liquid state.

This is, as we have said before, the paradise of American cities, but when old Boreas swoops down through the streets, the dirt flies fearfully, and you eat dirt, breathe dirt, load your clothing with dirt, and every man, woman and child becomes a receptacle of dirt, so that one needs to carry a whisk to use at every stopping place, and should wear an inhaler that his lungs may not become irritated by pulverized stones, mixed with asphalt, wood, hay, straw, etc., etc.

Everywhere we go, in the street, in the public buildings, in the halls of Congress, in the hotels, we find the representatives of Southern chivalry, seedy and sad, and sometimes mad, because they can't have every place filled by rebels. You find them, however, in every department of the Government, filling places that should be filled by loyal men and women. Few, if any of them, have been reconstructed. Convinced against their will, they are of the same rebel opinion still and hate the North and the Government as they did twenty years ago. Yet the man in the White House, who would have his name go down to posterity as a mediator between traitors and a loyal Government, holds out the premium for traitors, and with the aid of willing assistants, like Secretary Sherman, who, to make votes for himself next fall, is filling important places with traitors—we say traitors for they have never shown any works or words to indicate otherwise—and the chance is better in Sherman's department just now, for a rebel than for a loyal man. Don't let any soldier of the Union, nor any other loyal man, forget it. But as Hayes has undertaken to do what a higher power attempted to do, and gave up in despair, he will most signally fail. An "Ethiopean cannot change his skin nor a leopard his spots," neither can you change the nature of a Southern rebel, until you make him feel the punishment he justly deserves; starvation, cold, and every other suffering coming from transgression of law. The efforts of the President and his helpers to sustain and foster them, would be justifiable, if the hands receiving were grateful. This they are not. They would as soon smite the hand that feeds them as take a drink of whiskey, and whiskey is dearer to them than honor, and their honor is about the value of a bag of sulphuretted hydrogen gas. Few rebels are turned away, if any place can be found for them. Hence they pour into the Capitol, draw on friends for sustenance, or contract bills never to be paid, while waiting for something to turn up. And such is the way the present administration punishes traitors, and rewards loyalty.

Little is doing in either House of Congress. The Geneva Award question has occupied the Senate when we have been present. In the House the Indian question has been the glowing theme for inspiration. The rising star in this chamber is our Hon. Geo. M. Robeson. He is the Samson in intellect, and the man of whom the rebel members have a mortal dread. His blows are like the blows from the hammer of Thor. Garfield has lost his prestige in a great measure. His recent yielding to rebel power has brought curses, not loud, but deep, in the hearts of loyal men in this city. Gen. Hooker, of Mississippi, is the mighty man among the rebel element. He is arrogant, proud, and full of sound and fury, and is a true type of the Southern man-owner. It does certainly fill a loyal man with shame and mortification to see such men as Hampton, Butler, Vance, Hill, Ramsey, Gordon, and many other rampant rebels, occupying seats in the law-making body of a government they so recently rebelled against, and did their best to destroy. Yet who is to blame? None but Republicans. Without remorse for their crimes, without even confession of misdeeds, they were brought back to citizenship by Republican votes, and instead of gratitude for the leniency and kindness shown them, they are insolent, arrogant, impudent and overbearing, and are masters of the situation. According to tradition the Almighty taught man better. He cast Satan over the battlements of heaven, and never allowed him to return. Had the Republicans learned of heaven they would have done better, and allowed no rebel the right of franchise, to say nothing of being made law-maker, under twenty-five years probation. Now restored to citizenship, according to scriptural teaching, they turn to rend those who have been throwing them pearls. And they—Republicans—deserve it. Many of the Democratic Senators deserve well, and are decidedly men of brains. But, few of these are from south of Mason and Dixons line. There they seem to have been selected, not for moral and mental worth, but for the amount of bitterness and the extent of their valor in defending the unsavory carcass of slavery. The more of the devil manifested, the better they suit their constituents. Blaine, Conkling, Thurman, Ingalls, Hoar, Edmunds, Anthony, Bayard and Randolph are *the* prominent men of the Senate. Davis reminds us of Myron Lawrence, a noted whig politician of the old school, in Massachusetts, whom a reporter of a Democratic paper, in 1840, during the Harrison campaign, described thus:

"A mass of fat, a beastly jelly;
A man in fact that is all belly."

But my letter is getting too long, and I must close, though I have "lots and cords" more to write. H. E. B.

A new cause for a strike was developed in New York on Thursday, the 15th inst., in the office of the *Witness*, a religious weekly of that city. Two colored compositors were employed on the paper. For a time they had been kept in a separate room, but for very good reasons they were placed in the apartment where eight white men were at work. Of these eight six chose to abandon their places rather than work by the side of "niggers." The probability is that they can continue in the exercise of their liberty of choice and that others will be engaged in their places. This, taken in connection with the prejudice proven to exist at West Point, where three hundred students turned their backs on a man nearly but not quite as white as themselves, proves that the color line is still tightly drawn.

The State Convention to be held in Trenton, on the sixth of May, is close at hand, and it is time for the towns and townships to be selecting their delegates. They are entitled to delegates as follows: Atlantic City, 2; Absecon, 1; Buena Vista, 1; Egg Harbor Township, 1; Egg Harbor City, 1; Galloway, 1; Hamilton, 1; Hammonton, 1; Mullica, 1; Weymouth, 1. This is according to the basis of one delegate for each 200 Republican votes at last general election, and one for each fraction of the same over 100. But every town or township is entitled to one delegate.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of New Jersey.

CHAPTER CLVI.

An act to amend an act entitled "A supplement to the act entitled 'An act concerning disorderly persons,'" approved April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, which supplement was approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the first section of the act of which this is amendatory, and which is in the words following to wit:

"1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cities in this State having a population of over fifteen thousand inhabitants and less than thirty-five thousand inhabitants, and having police courts or police justices, paid by a fixed salary, all persons arrested for any violation of the provisions of the act entitled 'An act concerning disorderly persons,' approved April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, or for any violation of the provisions of the act entitled 'An act to define and suppress tramps,'" April nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, shall be taken for a hearing before such police court or police justice, and that in all such cases no justice of the peace residing or holding his court in such city shall have power to hear, try or determine such cases, any law, custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding" be and the same is hereby amended to be and read in the words following, to wit:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cities in this State having police courts or police justices, or a recorder's court, or in any city which may hereafter have such courts, or either of them, all persons arrested for any violation of the provisions of the act entitled "An act concerning disorderly persons," approved April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, or for any violation of the provisions of the act entitled "An act to define and suppress tramps," approved April nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, shall be taken for a hearing before such police court, or police justice, or such recorder's court, and that in all such cities no justice of the peace shall have power to hear, try, or determine such cases, any law, custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding, and where the police justice or the recorder is paid a fixed salary out of the city treasury, all fees received by him for services under the aforesaid acts shall be paid into the city treasury; and where the arrests are made by any police officer of the city, receiving a fixed salary out of the city treasury, all fees to which he would be entitled for services under the said acts shall be paid into the city treasury; and all fines collected by any such salaried police justice or recorder under the aforesaid acts shall be paid into the city treasury once a month.

Approved March 11, 1880.

CHAPTER CLVII.

An act for the prevention of cruelty to animals.

A.—WHAT SHALL BE DEEMED CRUELTY—CRIMINAL PROCEEDINGS AGAINST OFFENDERS.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any person who shall overdrive, overload, drive when overloaded, overwork, torture, torment, deprive of necessary sustenance, or unnecessarily or cruelly beat or otherwise abuse, or needlessly mutilate or kill, or who shall cause or procure to be overdriven, overloaded, driven when overloaded, overworked, tortured, tormented, deprived of necessary sustenance, or to be unnecessarily or cruelly beaten, or otherwise abused, or needlessly mutilated or killed, any living animal or creature, and any person having the charge or custody of any living animal or creature, either as owner or otherwise, who inflicts unnecessary cruelty upon the same, or unnecessarily fails to provide the same with proper food, drink, shelter or protection from the weather, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for every such offense shall, on conviction thereof be punished by fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars, or by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding six months, or both, in the discretion of the court.

2. And be it enacted, That any person who shall keep or use, or in any way be connected with or interested in the management of, or who shall receive money or other consideration, for the admission of any person to any place kept or used for the purpose of fighting or baiting any bull, bear, dog, cock, bird, or other living animal or creature, and every person who shall be present and witness, encourage, aid or assist therein, or who shall permit or suffer any place owned or controlled by him to be so kept or used, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and for every such offense, shall, on conviction thereof, be punished by fine not exceeding one thousand dollars, or by imprisonment at hard labor not exceeding two years, or both, at the discretion of the court.

3. And be it enacted, That any person who shall carry, or cause to be carried, in or upon any vehicle or otherwise, any living animal or creature, in a cruel or inhuman manner, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished as is provided in section one of this act.

4. And be it enacted, That any person who shall impound or confine, or cause to be impounded or confined, in any pound or other place, any living animal or creature, shall supply to the same during such confinement a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome food and water, and in default thereof shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished as is provided in section one of this act.

5. And be it enacted, That if any maimed, sick, infirm or disabled animal or creature shall be abandoned to die by any person in any public place, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, on conviction thereof, shall be punished as is provided in section one of this act, and it shall be lawful for any justice of the peace, or sheriff of the county, or agent of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals in this State, to appoint a suitable person to destroy such animal or creature, if unfit for further use, or to advertise and sell the same in such manner as such justice of the peace, sheriff or agent shall direct, and to pay the proceeds, after deducting expenses, to the district Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, if one is in existence in the county, if not, then to the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

B.—SEIZURE OF PROPERTY.

6. And be it enacted, That the person arresting the person or persons offending against the provisions of this act, and so seizing such living animals, creatures, implements or appliances, shall, within twenty-four hours after such seizure, make application to a justice of the peace, to have the same forfeited and sold; which application shall be in writing, and shall specify the articles seized, the place where they were seized, and state for what reason the same were seized, and the said justice shall thereupon cause a notice to be published in a newspaper circulating in the neighborhood of the place where such seizure was made, for at least three times, if in a daily paper, or one time, if in a weekly paper, stating that a seizure has been made, the names of the articles seized, the place where the same were seized, and the reason for such seizure; and in such notice shall appoint a time and place, not less than five nor more than ten days from the date of such seizure, when and where all parties may be heard, and show cause why the application should not be granted, and if upon the hearing of such application it shall be found and adjudged that at the time of said seizure the same were engaged in said exhibition, or were owned, possessed or kept by any person with the intent that the same should be so engaged, they shall be adjudged forfeited, and the said justice shall order the same sold in such manner as he shall deem proper, and after deducting the costs and expenses, shall pay one-half the proceeds of such sale to the district Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, if one is in existence in his county, and if not, then to the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and the other half to the person making the seizure aforesaid, should it be found and adjudged that any such birds or animals are of no use or value, the same shall be set at liberty or disposed of as the justice may direct; but should the same be adjudged not forfeited, they shall be returned to the owner, and the party making the seizure shall pay all the costs and expenses of the same.

7. And be it enacted, That the justice of the peace for his services in the foregoing section named, shall be allowed the following and no other fees, to wit:

For drawing the application, per folio, fifteen cents.
For drawing the notice, per folio, fifteen cents.
For printing (the fees now allowed by law to printers, to be paid to the printer by the said justice);
For the hearing, one dollar;
For swearing each person, twenty-five cents;
For making order in regard to forfeiture of sale, or other disposition of said articles, fifty cents;

And such other fees as are now allowed by law; and in addition the justice shall pay all expenses of the custody of said articles, and retain the same out of the proceeds of sale; or in case of no sale, cause the same to be paid by the party making the seizure.

8. And be it enacted, That the person arresting the person or persons offending against the provisions of section three of this act, shall take charge of such vehicle and its contents; and all necessary expenses which may be incurred for taking charge of and keeping and sustaining the same shall be a lien thereon, to be paid before the same can be lawfully redeemed; and if the same shall not be redeemed within ten days from the time the same is seized, then the person so seizing the same shall cause the same to be advertised to be sold, by advertisements published in a newspaper circulating in the neighborhood in which the said seizure was made, for at least three times in a daily paper, or one time if in a weekly paper, stating the time and place of such sale, the articles to be sold, and the reason for selling the same; and at the time and place so appointed, he shall sell the same to the highest bidder, and out of the proceeds of said sale he shall pay all necessary expenses incurred, and the balance he shall pay to the owner or owners of said articles, and if the proceeds of said sale shall not be sufficient to pay such expenses, the balance may be recovered by the person seizing said articles, from the owner or owners thereof, in an action of debt, before any court of competent jurisdiction.

C.—ENTERING AND SEARCHING BUILDINGS.

9. And be it enacted, That when complaint is made on oath or affirmation before any justice of the peace or police magistrate that the complainant believes, and has reasonable cause to believe, that the law in relation to cruelty to animals has been or is being violated in any particular building or place, such justice of the peace, or police magistrate, if satisfied that there is reasonable cause for such belief, shall issue a search warrant, authorizing any sheriff, under sheriff, constable, police officer, or agent of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to enter and search such building or place, but no such search shall be made between the hours of six o'clock in the afternoon and six o'clock in the morning, unless specially authorized by such justice of the peace or police magistrate upon satisfactory cause shown; provided, that any such officer or agent may at any time enter any place, building or tenement as provided for in section eleven of this act.

D—IMPOUNDED ANIMALS.

10. And be it enacted, That in case any living animal or creature shall be at any time impounded or confined as aforesaid, and shall continue to be without necessary food and water for more than twelve successive hours, it shall be lawful for any person from time to time, as often as shall be necessary, to enter into and upon any pound in which such living animal or creature shall be so impounded or confined, and to supply it with necessary food and water so long as it shall remain so impounded or confined; such person shall not be liable to any action for such entry, and the actual cost of such food, water and bedding, together with twenty per centum additional, may be collected by such person of the owner or owners of such animal or creature in an action of debt, together with costs, before any court of competent jurisdiction, and the said animal or creature shall not be exempt from levy and sale upon an execution issued upon a judgment therefor.

E.—SUMMARY PROCEEDINGS BEFORE A JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

11. And be it enacted, That any sheriff, under sheriff, constable, police officer or agent of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, may enter any place, building or tenement, where there is an exhibition of the fighting or baiting of any bull, bear, dog, cock, bird or other living animal or creature, or where preparations are being made for such an exhibition, and without warrant arrest all persons there present; and take possession of all bulls, bears, dogs, cocks, birds or other living animals or creatures engaged in fighting or there found, and also all implements or appliances used or to be used in such exhibition; such person so arrested shall take before the nearest police magistrate district court or justice of the peace, who upon complaint being made and warrant issued, returnable immediately, the parties being in custody, and he being satisfied as to the guilt of said parties, may adjudge that each of said persons shall forfeit and pay such sum not to exceed one hundred dollars, together with costs, as the said police magistrate, district court or justice of the peace shall determine, and the said person or persons so arrested shall be imprisoned and kept in custody until the said amount, and the costs, if any, are paid.

12. And be it enacted, That any person who shall hereafter use any dog or dogs for the purpose of drawing or helping to draw any cart, carriage, truck, barrow, vehicle, for business or other purposes, shall forfeit and pay a fine of one dollar and costs for the first offense, and ten dollars and costs for each subsequent offense; such offender, together with the dog or dogs, cart, carriage, truck, barrow or other vehicle, shall be taken before a justice of the peace, district court or police magistrate, who, upon being satisfied, shall impose said fine, which said fine as soon as imposed, shall have the force and effect of a judgment, and execution may be immediately issued thereon, and the articles so seized, levied upon and sold to pay and satisfy the said fine, together with the costs.

F.—PROCEEDINGS FOR PENALTY IN THE NAME OF THE NEW JERSEY SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS—WHAT SHALL BE DEEMED CRUELTY.

13. And be it enacted, That any person or persons who shall overdrive, overload, drive when overloaded, overwork, torture, torment, deprive of necessary sustenance, or cruelly beat or otherwise abuse, or needlessly mutilate or kill, or who shall by their agents, servants, employees or otherwise, cause or procure to be overdriven, overloaded, driven when overloaded, overworked, tortured, tormented deprived of necessary sustenance, or to be unnecessarily or cruelly beaten, or otherwise abused or needlessly mutilated and killed, any living animal or creature, and any person having the charge or custody of any living animal or creature, either as owner or otherwise, who inflicts unnecessary cruelty upon the same, or unnecessarily fails to provide the same with proper food, drink, shelter or protection from the weather, and any person who shall keep or use, or in any way be connected with or interested in the management of, or who shall receive money or other consideration for the admission of any person to any place kept or used for the purpose of fighting or baiting any bull, bear, dog, cock, bird or other living animal or creature, and every person who shall be present and witness, encourage, aid or assist therein, or who shall permit or suffer any place owned or controlled by him to be so kept or used, and any person who shall carry or cause to be carried, in or upon any vehicle or otherwise, any living animal or creature, in a cruel or inhuman manner, and any person who shall hereafter use any dog or dogs for the purpose of drawing or helping to draw any cart, carriage, truck, barrow or other vehicle for business purposes, and any person who shall impound or confine or cause to be impounded or confined, in any pound or other place, any living animal or creature, and shall fail or neglect to supply to the same during such confinement a sufficient quantity of good and wholesome food and water, and any person who shall abandon to die, in any public place, any maimed, sick, infirm or disabled animal or creature, shall forfeit and pay such sum, not to exceed one hundred dollars, together with costs, as the court shall determine, to be sued for and recovered in an action of debt, with costs of suit, by any person or persons, in the name of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, before any justice of the peace, district court or police magistrate in the county and city where the defendant resides, or where the offense or offenses were committed.

G.—PROCEEDINGS.

14. And be it enacted, That any justice of the peace in the county, or any district court or police magistrate in any city where any offense shall have been committed under the above section eleven of this act, is hereby authorized and directed upon receiving sufficient proof by affidavit of the same, and of any of the following particulars, to proceed as follows:

I. By summons: when the defendant or defendants are resident within the jurisdiction of the court;

II. By warrant: when the defendant or defendants are temporarily within the jurisdiction of said justice, court or magistrate, but not residing therein; or when the said person or persons is or are likely to evade judgment by removal therefrom; or when the name or names and residence or residences of said person or persons is or are unknown.

III. By attachment: when said justice, court or magistrate is satisfied by affidavit that the owner or owners of any animal which has been or is being cruelly treated within the provisions of section eleven of this act, is the party chargeable directly or indirectly with such offense under said section, and that said owner or owners reside out of the local jurisdiction of said justice, court or magistrate; the said justice, court or magistrate shall order and enforce the same as a summary attachment against the animal so cruelly treated, and the vehicle, truck, cart, barrow or wagon to which said animal is or may be fastened, yoked, hitched or harnessed at the time of said offense, together with the appurtenances.

PLEADINGS.

The following shall be the form of the summons issued in all cases under this act, and the warrant, when the party is arrested in a proceeding for the penalty prescribed in section eleven, shall conform to the same as far as practicable, viz:

State of New Jersey, } ss.
county, }

[L. S.] To any constable or police officer (as the case may be) of said county;
Summon   to appear before me, at my office, in the   of   on the   day of   at   o'clock, in the   noon to answer the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, prosecutor in a plea of debt, for the penalty of one hundred dollars, by virtue of an act entitled "An act for the prevention of cruelty to animals," approved   one thousand eight hundred and   ; hereof fail not.
Given under my hand and seal, this   day of   one } thousand eight hundred and

When the suit shall be instituted by warrant, the justice, court or magistrate shall cause the following order to be endorsed on the affidavit filed in said cause, and shall affix his name to the same, viz:

Having read the within affidavit, and being satisfied as to the sufficiency of the same, I do hereby order and adjudge that a warrant (or warrants, as the case may be), do issue against the defendant (or defendants, as the case may be), therein named;

When the suit shall be instituted by summary attachment as provided in this act, the justice, court or magistrate shall cause the following order to be endorsed on the affidavit filed in said cause, and shall affix his name to the same, viz:

Having read the within affidavit, and being satisfied as to the sufficiency of the same, I do hereby order and adjudge that a summary attachment do issue and be enforced against said animal (or animals, as the case may be), so cruelly treated as aforesaid, and the vehicle, truck, cart, barrow or wagon to which said animal (or animals, as the case may be), were fastened, yoked, hitched or harnessed at the time of said offense, together with the appurtenances.

The proceedings on said attachment before the said justice, court or magistrate shall be the same, so far as practicable, as in other cases of attachment, provided for by law, before a justice of the peace;

In all prosecutions instituted and begun under the provisions of section eleven and thirteen of this act, an affidavit of the violation thereof shall be sufficient demand or pleading, which said affidavit shall be filed with said justice before issuing of process.

EXECUTION.

The proceedings mentioned in the preceding sections of this act may be instituted before any justice of the peace in and for the county where the offense or offenses is or are committed, or before any district court or police magistrate in any city where the offense or offenses is or are committed, and such justice, district court or police magistrate shall have competent jurisdiction for such purpose and the amount of the forfeiture or penalty so to be recovered as in said section, provided for, shall be determined and judgment rendered for the same, together with costs in like manner as in actions, for the recovery in money or damages in the court for the trial of small causes; and execution may thereupon issue against the body or goods of the defendant; and all proceedings in said section mentioned, shall except as otherwise specially provided, conform to the course and practice of the court for the trial of small causes, and in all proceedings under this act the costs aforesaid shall be the same as for like services are allowed by law to justices of the peace in the several counties of this State.

APPEAL.

An appeal to the court of common pleas of any county in this state shall be allowed from the decision of any justice of the peace, court or magistrate as aforesaid when proceedings as aforesaid are instituted, in the same way and upon the same terms as appeals are allowed from the judgments of the justices of the peace under the act entitled "An act constituting courts for the trial of small causes."

H.—MISCELLANEOUS.

15. And be it enacted, That any agent, member or officer of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to animals, or any sheriff, under sheriff, constable or police officer may make arrests and bring before any justice, court or magistrate as aforesaid, offenders found violating the provisions of this act, and of all fines, penalties and moneys [illegible] collected for any offense being in violation [illegible] under the provisions of this [illegible] not herein specially provided for, one half shall be paid by the justice, court or magistrate or by the clerk or other officer of the court receiving the same, to the informer, complainant or prosecutor, and he shall pay within thirty days, and without demand, the other half to the District Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of the county where the same were imposed and collected; if one is in existence in that county, and if not, then to the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, to be used by said society in aid of the benevolent objects for which it was incorporated; and any member, officer or agent of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals may exercise and perform the like powers and duties as an agent of said society who has been specially deputized by the sheriff of any county in this State.

16. And be it enacted, That any member, officer or agent of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, or any sheriff, under sheriff, constable or police officer shall have power to arrest without warrant any person or persons found violating the provisions of this act in the presence of said member, officer, agent, sheriff, under sheriff, constable or police officer, and to take the same before the nearest magistrate or justice of the peace, or court as aforesaid, there to be proceeded against according to law.

17. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prohibit or interfere with any properly conducted scientific experiments or investigations, which experiments or investigations shall be performed only under the authority of some regularly incorporated medical society of this State; nor shall the same be construed to prohibit or interfere with the killing or disposing of any animal or creature by virtue of the order of any of the constituted authorities of this state.

18. And be it enacted, That any person or persons against whom proceedings have been or are about to be begun before any justice of the peace, court or magistrate as aforesaid, in the name of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, for the penalty prescribed in sections eleven, twelve or thirteen of this act, may appear before said justice, and if he, she or they so request, and then and there plead guilty to a violation of the provisions of the sections of this act aforesaid, the said justice, court or magistrate as aforesaid may immediately impose upon said party or parties the payment of any sum he or it may, in the exercise of his or its discretion, see fit not to exceed the amount set forth in sections eleven, twelve or thirteen of this act, which said sum, and the costs of said proceedings, if any shall be then and there paid by the said party or parties, and the said proceedings shall then cease and determine, and the said justice shall so enter in his docket; and if the said penalty so imposed is not so paid, the said suit shall continue to judgment, and execution shall issue as hereinbefore provided for by this act.

19. And be it enacted, That where, by the laws of this State or any ordinance of any city, town or borough, any police justice, recorder or other magistrate shall collect any fine or fines for cruelty to animals, that henceforth all moneys collected from such fines shall be paid to the District Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals of the county where the same were imposed and collected, if one is in existence in that county, and if not, then to the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals; and that the term cruelty, in this section mentioned, shall be held to include all the acts mentioned in the preceding sections of this act.

20. And be it enacted, That in this act the words "animal" or "animals," "creature" or "creatures," shall be held to include the whole brute creation, and the words "owner" and "person," or "owners" and "persons," shall be held to include corporations as well as individuals, and the knowledge and acts of agents of and persons employed by corporations in regard to animals transported, owned or employed by or in the custody of such corporations, shall be held to be the knowledge and acts of such corporations.

21. And be it enacted, That in all proceedings under this act, it shall not be necessary to endorse the summons or warrant as in qui tam actions with the time of issuing the same, or the title of the act under which it is issued.

22. And be it enacted, That the indictment of any person under the provisions of this act, or the holding of any person to bail to await the action of any grand jury or court of special sessions of any county in this State, shall not in any way relieve the said person from his liability to be sued for the penalty prescribed in section eleven of this act.

23. And be it enacted, That the acts entitled "A supplement to the act entitled 'An act for the punishment of crimes,'" approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven; a further supplement to the act entitled "An act to incorporate the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," approved April third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, which supplement was approved April second, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine; "An act for the prevention of cruelty to animals," approved March twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one; a further supplement to the act entitled "An act to incorporate the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals," approved March fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two; "An act for the prevention of cruelty to animals," approved April first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three; a supplement to an act entitled an "An act for the prevention of cruelty to animals," approved April first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three; which said supplement was approved March twenty-fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five; and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall be deemed and taken as a public act and shall take effect immediately.

24. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall prohibit or affect shooting of pigeons from the trap or game in the field.

Approved March 11, 1880.

CHAPTER CLIX.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act to regulate elections" (Revision), approved April eighteenth one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever any candidate at any election in this State for member of the senate or member of the assembly shall have reason to believe that an error has been made in any board of election or of canvassers in counting the vote or declaring the result of such election, whereby the result of such election has been changed such candidate shall within ten days after such election be empowered to apply to any justice of the supreme court of this State, who shall be authorized to order and cause a recount of such votes to be publicly made under the direction of the court, by the county clerk or such other officer as the said justice may designate, after due notice to the parties interested of the time and place of such recount; and if it shall appear upon such recount of the ballots cast at such election that an error has been made sufficient to change the result of such election, as declared by any board of canvassers, then such justices of the supreme court shall be authorized and empowered to revoke the certificate of election already issued to any person as member of the senate or member of the assembly, and shall order to be issued in its place another certificate, duly attested under the seal of the county, to the party who shall be found to have received a majority of the votes cast at such election, which latter certificate shall supersede all others, and entitle the holder thereof to the same rights and privileges as a member of the senate or member of the assembly, as if said certificate had been issued by the county board of canvassers.

2. And be it enacted, That whenever any such certificate shall be issued by any justices of the supreme court, the clerk of the county shall certify the same to be full, true and correct and shall sign his name thereto with his own hand, and affix thereto the seal of the county, and shall, with [illegible] deliver the same to any person who shall be so elected; and said clerk shall within five days thereafter transmit to the secretary of State, at Trenton, a copy of such certificate, signed with his own hand and attested by the seal of the county.

3. And be it enacted, That any applicant for such recount shall file with the county clerk a bond with two or more sureties, to be approved by the justice holding the county circuit, or the county clerk, in the penal sum of five hundred dollars, conditioned to pay all costs in case the original count be confirmed, or the result of such recount is not sufficient to change the result as declared by the board of county canvassers; and that said justice shall be empowered to fix and determine the amount of compensation to be paid for making such recount of the ballots; and if it shall appear that an error sufficient to change the result shall have been made by any board of canvassers, then the expense of such recount shall be paid by the collector of the county, upon the warrant of said justice, the same as other election expenses are paid; but if no error shall appear sufficient to change such result, then the expenses of such recount shall be paid by the party making the application.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall be a public act and take effect immediately.

Approved March 11, 1880.

CHAPTER CLXIV.

An act respecting the salaries and compensation of clerks of counties in this State.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all counties of this State as to which it is now or shall hereafter be provided by law that the compensation of the county clerks shall be by annual salary, the said salary shall be in lieu of all fees, costs or other remuneration or compensation whatsoever for any and all services required to be performed by said clerks, and shall be paid to said clerks in quarterly payments by the collectors of said counties respectively, and all fees, costs and compensation that are now allowed said clerks for services in the courts of said counties shall be taxed in all bills of costs the same as they are now taxed, and shall be, in each county, collected by the sheriff, and be by him paid over to the county collector for the use of the county; and the fees now allowed by law for all other services rendered by the said clerks shall be by them collected and paid over to the said collectors respectively.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this shall be a public act and take effect immediately, saving and excepting that so far as the same increases or diminishes the salary, fees or compensation of any of said clerks now in office during the term for which said clerk was elected or appointed, it shall take effect only upon and immediately after the end of such term.

Approved March 11, 1880.

CHAPTER CLXI.

An act to defray the incidental expenses of the New Jersey legislature for the session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the treasurer of the State of New Jersey to pay, upon the warrant of the comptroller, to the several persons hereinafter named, the following amounts, viz.:

Item No. 1. To A. H. Rickey, for furnishing parchments and preparing oaths of members and officers of the senate and general assembly, fifty dollars,	$50 00
Item No. 2. To H. G. Scudder, for towels, etc., furnished house of assembly, seven dollars and sixty cents,	7 60
Item No. 3. To A. Kesler, for keys, locks and repairing desks, locks, et cetera, for house of assembly, seventeen dollars and forty-one cents,	17 41
Item No. 4. To R. J. B. Stack, as secretary to committee on incidental expenses, fifty dollars, and amount paid newspapers for advertising notices of incidental committee, four dollars and twenty cents,	54 20
Item No. 5. To John L. Murphy, for stationery furnished engrossing clerk of the senate, one hundred and forty-five dollars and five cents,	145 05
Item No. 6. To John L. Murphy, for stationery furnished engrossing clerk of the house of assembly, two hundred and thirty-one dollars and ninety cents,	231 90
Item No. 7. To Ellen Meley, for cleaning senate and assembly chambers and committee rooms during the session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty, two hundred dollars,	200 00
Item No. 8. To the Jordan Stationery Company, for patent bill files, and alterations and expressage on same, furnished house of assembly, one hundred and seventy-two dollars and forty-one cents,	172 41
Item No. 9. To N. W. Voorhees, secretary of the senate; William Cooke, assistant secretary; A. S. Barber, Jr., journal clerk, Peter Ten Broeck, doorkeeper, Silas P. Genung, keeper of the gentlemen's gallery, and Henry Schenk, keeper of the ladies's gallery; for services at opening of the senate, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty, ten dollars each,	60 00
Item No. 10. To the clergy, for services in opening the sessions of the legislature of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty with prayer, ten dollars each,	
Item No. 11. To John L. Murphy, for wrapping paper, envelopes, brushes, rubber bands, et cetera furnished sergeant-at-arms of the house of assembly, one hundred and forty-two dollars and sixty-five cents,	142 65
Item No. 12. To Alden C. Scovel, for professional services and advice rendered to committee on elections during session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty, fifty dollars,	50 00
Item No. 13. To Thomas B. Starr, for services rendered as assistant engrossing clerk of the house of assembly, three hundred dollars,	300 00
Item No. 14. To John B. Fell, for expenses and services in serving subpoenas, et cetera, in the election case of Robinson versus Stockton, ten dollars,	10 00
Item No. 15. To John B. Fell, for witnesses fees paid in election case of Robinson versus Stockton, fifteen dollars,	15 00
Item No. 16. To John Simpson, for washing spittoons and cleaning water closets, et cetera, for senate and house of assembly, one hundred and forty dollars,	140 00
Item No. 17. To Mrs. Augusta Simpson, for washing and ironing towels, et cetera, for house of assembly, twenty-five dollars,	25 00
Item No. 18. To John L. Murphy, for stationery, et cetera, furnished committee on stationery, thirty dollars and seven cents,	30 07
Item No. 19. To Walter T. Hutchinson, for services as bill clerk of house of assembly, one hundred dollars,	100 00
Item No. 20. To George D. Hewer, bill clerk; William J. Seaton, Oscar Johnson, George Timms and Thomas McNicol, pages of the house of assembly, for services at opening of the session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty, ten dollars each,	50 00
Item No. 21. To T. J. McDonald, for expenses incurred and counsel fees in contested election case of McDonald versus Sheeran, three hundred dollars,	300 00
Item No. 22. To Patrick Sheeran, for expenses incurred and counsel fees in contested election case of McDonald versus Sheeran, three hundred and fifty dollars,	350 00
Item No. 23. To J. Owen Rouse, for expenses incurred and counsel fees in contested election case of Rouse versus Taylor, two hundred dollars,	200 00
Item No. 24. To John L. Murphy, for stationery, et cetera, furnished clerk of house of assembly, one hundred and forty-five dollars and thirty cents,	145 30
Item No. 25. To John L. Murphy, for stationery, et cetera, furnished speaker of the house of assembly, one hundred and twenty dollars and ten cents,	120 10
Item No. 26. To Noah D. Taylor, for expenses incurred and counsel fees in contested election case of Rouse versus Taylor, three hundred dollars,	300 00
Item No. 27. To William R. Williams, for expenses incurred and counsel fees in contested election case of Williams versus Brown, six hundred dollars,	600 00
Item No. 28. To William H. Brown, for expenses incurred and counsel fees in contested election case of Williams versus Brown, six hundred dollars,	600 00
Item No. 29. To Frederick S. Fish, for services as master in chancery taking testimony and so forth, in the contested election case of Williams versus Brown, two hundred and twenty-four dollars and thirty cents	224 30
Item No. 30. To John L. Murphy, for stationery furnished by order of the president of the senate, ninety-five dollars and seventy cents,	95 70
Item No. 31. To William A. [illegible], for attendance as witness with ballot box, and services, and so forth, in contested case of Williams versus Brown, twenty-five dollars,	25 00
Item No. 32. To W. H. C. Murphy, for baskets, matches, brushes, and so forth furnished house of assembly, sixty-one dollars and ten cents,	61 10
Item No. 33. To William S. Sharp, for printing one thousand extra copies of the State geologist's report, as ordered by house of assembly, one hundred and twenty-five dollars,	125 00
Item No. 34. To Frank A. [illegible] and A. H. Mead, for services as assistant doorkeepers of the house of assembly, one hundred dollars each,	200 00
Item No. 35. To Henry R. Mayer, for altering chairs, repairing desks, et cetera, for house of assembly, thirty-one dollars and seventy-five cents,	31 75
Item No. 36. To W. H. C. Murphy, for lamps, oil, et cetera, for engrossing clerk's room of senate, five dollars and seventy cents,	5 70
Item No. 37. To Cook and Jaques, for furnishing ice pitcher and salver for president's room of the senate, sixteen dollars,	16 00
Item No. 38. To David Campbell, for services in attending electrical gas machine in the senate chamber and house of assembly, one hundred dollars	100 00
Item No. 39. To C. H. Benson, for services as clerk to the committee on reform school for boys in taking testimony, ten dollars.	10 00
Item No. 40. To John L. Murphy, for stationery, et cetera, furnished secretary of the senate, one hundred and forty dollars and eighty cents.	140 80
Item No. 41. To John L. Murphy, for minute books, calenders, et cetera, furnished clerk of house of assembly, one hundred and three dollars and fifty cents,	103 50
Item No. 42. To George T. Dudley, for stationery, rubber bands, ink, paste, et cetera, furnished clerk committee on engrossed bills, house of assembly, thirty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents,	38 75
Item No. 43. To George T. Dudley, for stationery, rubber bands, wrappers, ink, et cetera, furnished house of assembly, by order of the committee on stationery, one hundred and seventy-three dollars and seventy cents,	
Item No. 44. To John L. Murphy, for minute books calendars, et cetera, furnished secretary of the senate, ninety dollars,	90 00
Item No. 45. To William Shields, for services as clerk to committee on engrossed bills, five hundred dollars,	500 00
Item No. 46. To William H. C. Murphy, for matches furnished sergeant-at-arms house of assembly, three dollars,	3 00
Item No. 47. To William H. Brown and William R. Williams, each, the amount of the annual salary of a member of the legislature, less such sum as may have already been paid to them for account of such salary.	
Item No. 48. To Fitzgerald & Gossen, one hundred and sixty-two dollars, for furnishing each member of the legislature with two copies of the manual of the one hundred and fourth session of the legislature of New Jersey,	162 00
Item No. 49. To E. Wells Sackett & Bro., for stationery furnished State of New Jersey, five hundred and twenty-two dollars and ninety cents.	522 90
Item No. 51. To W. S. Snyder, for services in office of enrolling clerk of the senate, three hundred dollars,	300 00
Item No. 52. To George T. Dudley, for stationery, [illegible], rubber bands, press and mucilage, wrapping paper, twine, et cetera, two hundred and ninety-nine dollars and sixty-three cents,	299 63
Item No. 53. To William Baker, for towels, one dollar and forty cents,	1 40
Item No. 54. To S. L. Mulford, for serving subpoenas and for witnesses' fees, twenty dollars,	20 00
Item No. 55. To Mary A. V. Lee, for washing and ironing towels for senate chamber, twenty-five dollars;	25 00
Item No. 56. To Henry S. Bolce, the amount of salary provided by law for doorkeeper of the senate.	
Item No. 57. To Edwin Sutphin, for carriage hire, for the committee on industrial school for girls, eight dollars.	8 00
Item No. 58. To John L. Murphy, for engrossing paper and for ribbons, furnished the senate, seventeen dollars,	17 00
Item No. 59. To A. H. Rickey, for furnishing blanks and so forth, and engrossing resolutions of the senate relative to member of Atlantic county for members of Congress by order of the president of the senate, fifty dollars,	50 00

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 11, 1880.

CHAPTER CLX.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same," approved April second, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section seventeen of the act to authorize the formation of railroad corporations and to regulate the same, approved April second, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, which reads as follows:

"17. And be it enacted, That any company incorporated under this act may purchase, have and hold real estate at or near the commencement and termination of the said road, or at any other point on the line of the said road where the directors may think proper to establish a depot, not exceeding ten acres at each place, and may also erect and build thereon houses, warehouses, workshops and such other buildings and improvements as they may deem expedient for the safety of their property and for other necessary uses appertaining to their business, and receive the rents and emoluments thereof, and may build and maintain over such streams as the road may cross, such piers and bridges as they may deem expedient, and that all lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate acquired by any such company, not used by it for the immediate use and occupancy of its rails, tracks, depot and freight buildings, shall be subject to the same tax as the property of individuals and said tax shall be assessed, levied and collected by the authorities where the same may lie in the same manner as other taxes are levied, assessed and collected, any law, custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding; and that it shall be lawful for any corporation incorporated under this act at any time during the continuance of its charter, to lease its road, or any part thereof, to any other corporation or corporations of this or any other State, or to unite and consolidate as well as merge its stock, property and franchises and road with those of any other company or companies of this or any other State, or to do both; and such other company and companies are hereby authorized to take such lease, or to unite, consolidate as well as merge its stock, property, franchises and road with said company or to do both and after such lease or consolidation the company or companies so acquiring said stock, property, franchises and road may use and operate such road and their own roads, or all or any of them, and transport freight and passengers over the same, and take compensation therefor according to the provisions and restrictions contained in this act, notwithstanding any special privilege heretofore granted or hereafter to be granted to another corporation for the transportation of freights and passengers between any points on the lines of said roads, or any other points within or without this State; provided, however, that nothing in this act shall authorize any railroad companies, incorporated under a special act of the legislature to charge for transportation of freight or passengers over the roads constructed under said special act more than they may be authorized to charge by the provisions of their respective acts of incorporation," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

17. And be it enacted, That any company incorporated under this act may purchase, have and hold real estate at or near the commencement and termination of the said road, or at any other point on the line of the said road where the directors may think proper to establish a depot, not exceeding ten acres at each place, and may also erect and build thereon houses, warehouses, workshops and such other buildings and improvements as they may deem expedient for the safety of their property and for other necessary uses appertaining to their business, and receive the rents and emoluments thereof, and may build and maintain over such streams as the road may cross, such piers and bridges as they may deem expedient; and that all lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate acquired by any such company not used by it for the immediate use and occupancy of its rails, tracks, depot, and freight buildings shall be subject to the same tax as the property of individuals and said tax shall be assessed, levied and collected by the authorities where the same may be, in the same manner as other taxes are levied, assessed and collected, any law, custom or usage to the contrary notwithstanding; and that it shall be lawful for any corporation, incorporated under this act, or under any of the laws of this State, at any time during the continuance of its charter, to lease its road or any part thereof, to any other corporation or corporations of this or any other State, or to unite and consolidate as well as merge its stock, property, franchises and road with those of any other company or companies of this or any other State, or to do both; and such other company or companies are hereby authorized to take such lease or to unite, consolidate, as well as merge its stock property, franchises and road with said company, or to do both and after such lease or consolidation the company or companies so acquiring said stock, property, franchises and road may use and operate such road and their own roads, or all or any of them, and transport freights and passengers over the same, and take compensation therefor, according to the provisions and restrictions contained in this act notwithstanding any special privilege heretofore granted or hereafter to be granted to another corporation for the transportation of freights and passengers between any points on the lines of said roads or any points within or without this State; provided, however, that nothing in this act shall authorize any railroad companies incorporated under a special act of the legislature, to charge for transportation of freight or passengers over the roads constructed under said special act more than they may be authorized to charge by the provisions of their respective acts of incorporation.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 11, 1880.

CHAPTER CLXII.

A further act in relation to the number of lay judges of the inferior courts of common pleas in the several counties in this State.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no further appointments of lay judges of the inferior courts of common pleas in the respective counties of this State shall be made until the number of such judges shall be reduced to two in counties having a law judge, and three in all other counties; and thereafter there shall be but two lay judges of such court in counties having a law judge, and not more than three lay judges in all other counties.

2. And be it enacted, That any action of said court requiring the concurrence of three judges shall be valid and effectual when concurred in by a majority of the judges of such court.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 11, 1880.

CHAPTER CLXIII.

An act for the incorporation of companies for draining and improving meadows and lands overflowed by tide water.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the owners of any body or tract of not more than two hundred acres of meadow, marsh, swamp or low lands in this State, exposed to the overflow of the tide may associate and form an incorporated company for the purpose of improving such lands, and for the further purpose of erecting and constructing across any stream of water that may flow through said land, any bank, dam, sluice, floodgates or water works necessary to secure the same from the overflow of the tide.

2. And be it enacted, That any such owners of three-fourths or more of any body or tract of not more than two hundred acres of such lands, who shall sign a certificate setting forth that they have formed such a company under the provisions of this act, and the name adopted for such company and the city, borough or township where its business is to be transacted and the county wherein such lands are situate, and shall cause the same to be delivered to the clerk of such county, who shall immediately file and record the said certificate in his office, in the book of corporations therein kept; thereupon, together with all other owners of such body of land and all those who may afterward become owners thereof, their successors and assigns, shall be a body corporate and politic in law with all the usual powers incident to corporations aggregate in this State.

3. And be it enacted, That immediately after the filing of the said certificate, as aforesaid, any three of the members of such company may call a meeting of the said company, to be held not less than ten days from the date of the filing of said certificate, and at some public place in the city, borough or township nearest to said lands, by giving five days' notice in writing to each of said owners, or by two weeks' notice by advertisement in one or more newspapers printed and published in the county where said lands are situate, specifying the time and place, when and where said meeting shall be held; at which time and place the owners of one-half or more of the lands included in said company, having met in person or by proxy, shall proceed to adopt such a constitution and by-laws for the government and management of their business as they shall deem proper; provided the same shall not be made inconsistent with this act, or contravene the laws or constitution of this State or of the United States; and to elect by ballot or otherwise, as the said constitution shall prescribe, a president, three managers, a treasurer and a clerk, who shall be members of the said company, whose several duties and terms of office, and the filling of any vacancy or vacancies therein, and all matters not herein provided for, shall be regulated by the constitution and by-laws of the company.

4. And be it enacted, That the president and managers of any company, formed in pursuance of this act shall, within one year after the organization of the same, as aforesaid, make or cause to be made a survey of the exterior limits or boundaries of such body or tract of land over which the tide water flows, and which may be reclaimed, and shall cause each owner's share within said limits to be strictly measured; and a correct plot or map of the same to be made, exhibiting the entire bounds of the survey; as, also, the owner's name and number of acres held by each owner respectively; and after they have made or caused to be made such a survey and map as aforesaid, they shall give ten days' notice in writing to each of the owners of said land, or by three weeks' notice by advertisement in one or more newspapers printed and published in the county wherein said lands are situated, that a meeting of the owners of said lands will be held in the city, borough or township nearest to the place where said lands lie, at a certain time and place in said notice to be named, and they will then and there have present said survey and map; and that said president and managers shall, at such meeting so called, make a public exhibit of their said survey and map, with the names of the owners and the numbers of acres owned by each as aforesaid, and shall hear any objections that may be made to the same, and shall make such corrections and amendments thereto as the said president and managers, or a majority of them, shall deem just and right, which said survey and map corrected and amended, if any corrections or amendments thereto be made, shall be endorsed with a certificate of said president and managers, or a majority of them, that said survey and map is correct and true according to the best of their skill and understanding, and the same shall be filed with the clerk of the county where such lands are situate, and the same so filed shall be final and conclusive against all parties concerned, and shall be the basis upon which all assessments of taxes for the purposes of this act shall be made.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any said company formed in pursuance of this act, to construct in and across any stream of water that may flow through their said lands, at the most convenient points thereupon, above any established wharf or landing and above where navigation for sailing and other vessels engaged in the transportation of passengers, goods, wares and merchandise at ordinary high water ceases, or may be obstructed, otherwise than by any such dam or bank, good and sufficient banks, dams, sluices, flood gates or pipes, or any of either of them, with the necessary foundations and abutments, and to do all necessary work in or about the construction of the same that will the more effectually exclude the tide from such land, and after the same are constructed to maintain and keep in suitable and proper repair; and for the purpose of making and constructing such bank or dam, to take and use any earth, sand, sod or other materials in any part of said lands, the most convenient thereto, and to have free ingress and egress for themselves, their employees and teams, through any part thereof, doing no unnecessary damage to the owners thereof; and if any unnecessary damage should be done to any of said owners, such damage to be assessed by three disinterested persons mutually chosen by such aggrieved owner and the managers of said company, and the decision of any two of such arbitrators shall be final, and the amount of damages so assessed shall be paid by the said company forthwith.

6. And be it enacted, That on and after such map shall have been filed as aforesaid, then the president and managers of such company, or a majority of them, shall have full power and authority to select the location and to construct any such dam or other water works in such way and of such materials and of such character and dimensions as they may think necessary and proper to carry into full effect this act, and to assess the owners of the lands included in said company rateably according to the number of acres thereof severally held by them, in such sum or sums of money as shall be necessary for the erection of the said banks, dams, and other water works, and from year to year so to assess such sum or sums of money as they may deem necessary to be raised for repairing and maintaining the said banks, dams and other water works, and for redeeming and cancelling the bonds of such company and for paying off and discharging the interest due thereon; they shall determine the time or times of payment of such assessments, and shall make out and deliver a specified duplicate in writing thereof to the treasurer of the company forty days before the time or times of payment appointed therein; and the said duplicate, or a copy thereof, duly certified by said treasurer, shall be by him immediately filed in the clerk's office of the county wherein said lands are situate and the same so filed shall be sufficient notice of the lien upon said lands, and a full receipt for any such assessment given by such treasurer to any such owner, or a duplicate copy thereof filed in such clerk's office, shall be a release of the lien of the assessment so receipted for.

7. And be it enacted, That if any of said owners shall neglect or refuse to pay the sum or sums on them severally assessed from time to time, for the space of thirty days after the same shall have been demanded by the treasurer, in person or by notice in writing left at the usual place of abode of each owner, or in case such owner is a non-resident then to his agent or tenant in possession, then it shall and may be lawful for the said managers, or a majority of them at their option, in the name of the company, to sue for and recover the amount so assessed and remaining unpaid, from the owner or owners as aforesaid, or from his, her or their legal representatives, with interest and costs of suit by an action of debt in any court of competent jurisdiction in this State, and give the said assessment and this act in as conclusive evidence for the plaintiffs and the said court is hereby empowered to give judgment and grant execution for the same with costs of suit.

8. And be it enacted, That all assessments which shall be assessed by any company formed in pursuance of this act, upon any lands included in said company, and shall remain a lien thereon from the time of filing of such assessment as aforesaid, until paid or otherwise satisfied, notwithstanding any subsequent descent, devise, alienation, mortgage or other incumbrance thereof, and if the full amount of any such assessment shall not be paid and satisfied within the time limited and appointed for the payment thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the managers of any such company, or the majority of them, to cause the said lands, or such parts thereof as they shall think proper, to be sold at public auction for the shortest term which any person will agree to take the same and pay such assessment or the balance thereof remaining unpaid, with interest thereon, and all costs, charges and expenses, including costs of advertising, selling and executing the deeds; and to make and execute under the seal of the company and deliver to the purchaser a deed for the same, and such purchaser, his, her or their legal representatives, shall by virtue thereof lawfully hold and enjoy the said lands for his, her or their own use, against the owner or owners thereof, and all persons claiming under him, them or any of them, until his, her or their term therein shall be completed and ended; and shall be at liberty at or before the end of his, her or their term to remove any building or buildings and materials erected and placed thereon by him, her or them, and when said term shall have been ended, shall peaceably and quietly yield up the said lands to the legal owner or owners thereof, in as good condition as when he, she or they took possession of the same damage resulting from ordinary use and the elements excepted.

9. And be it enacted, That before making any sale by virtue of this act, it shall be the duty of such managers, or a majority of them, to give notice of the time and place, of said sale by advertisement signed by themselves and inserted in one or more newspapers printed and published nearest to the place in the county in which said lands are situate for at least sixty days, once in each week, before the time appointed for such sale, and also set up, for the same period, in at least ten of the most public places in the township wherein said lands may lie, which advertisement shall mention a short description, with metes and bounds, of said lands, the amount of the assessment due, and the owner or reputed owner's name, and the said lands so sold may be redeemed by the owner or owners thereof, or by the mortgagee or mortgagees thereof, within two years from the day of sale, on the payment of the purchase money with interest thereon, and all expenses and charges necessarily incurred thereon, by the purchaser or purchasers aforesaid, and in case the same shall be redeemed as hereinbefore provided for by the mortgagee or mortgagees, or, if the said mortgagee or mortgagees shall have paid any assessment with interest and costs thereon to prevent the said lands from being sold, or pay the same, then and in that case the whole amount of payment shall be recovered under and by virtue of the mortgage which the said mortgagee or mortgagees may hold upon the said lands in the same manner in all respects as if the same were included in and intended to be secured thereby, and any mistake in the name or names of the owner or owners, or omission to name the real owner of any said lands liable for any such assessment, shall not invalidate the said assessment or the sale of said lands as aforesaid, and it shall be lawful for the tenant in possession of said lands upon which any such assessment may be a lien, to pay the same, if not paid within the time limited, and the receipt of the treasurer of said company therefor shall be a receipt of the tenant for so much rent paid.

10. And be it enacted, That as soon as such dam or other water works are constructed as is provided for in this act, it shall be the duty of each and every owner and occupier of the said meadow and low lands included in any said company to cause his, her or their respective portion or share thereof to be thoroughly and effectually drained as in the judgment of the managers, or of a majority of them deemed necessary to secure the improvement of the said meadow and low lands, contemplated by the provisions of this act, and in case of default of the performance on the part of the said owners or occupiers to drain the same and to keep the same drained as aforesaid, after twenty day's notice, in writing, signed by the president and served upon the owner, his tenant or agent, it shall be lawful for the said managers, or a majority of them, to cause the same to be done, and all costs and expenses for doing the same, shall be assessed upon the premises so drained, and shall be a lien thereon, and shall be collected as is provided in this act for the collection of other assessments.

11. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the president and managers of any company formed in pursuance of this act, and they are hereby empowered to borrow any sum or sums of money for the erection and construction, maintaining and repairing of such dams, banks, and other water works, as the said company may from time to time order and direct, and may issue bonds of said company therefor, and for the security of the payment thereof, all the lands included in any said company shall be a pledge for the payment of its respective share, in whose lands the same may come.

12. And be it enacted, That this act shall not apply to or affect any stream or body of water (or any meadow, marsh, swamp or low land through which the same may flow or in which the same may be), bordering upon which or lying adjacent to which there shall be more than two hundred acres of meadow, marsh, swamp or low land; that the legislature may at any time alter, amend or repeal the charter of any company created under this act.

13. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 11, 1880.

CHAPTER CLXV.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning roads," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in any of the townships of this State, where the highways are opened, cleared out, made, worked, amended, repaired and kept in order by hire, the town committee of such township or townships may at their discretion provide the overseers of the roads of the respective districts in their townships, with books, in which said overseers shall set down and keep accurate accounts of all work and labor done by each man and team on the roads in their respective road districts, and they shall submit their respective books containing said accounts, properly verified, under oath, to the town committee of the township in which said road district is situate, on or before the first Saturday in December of each year, for their examination, and when said accounts are examined and marked approved by the said town committee, the amount so found due to each and every person owing tax to the township shall be credited thereon, and be deducted by the collector of taxes of said township from the amount of tax due from such person.

2. And be it enacted, That in the townships in this State where said highways are opened, cleared out, made and worked by hire, the amount paid for labor by men and teams thereon, shall not exceed the ordinary price paid for such labor to other parties for similar work in their respective neighborhoods.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed and taken to be a public act, and shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 11, 1880.

CHAPTER CLXVI.

A further supplement to the act entitled "An act respecting the compensation of the chancellor and the justices of the supreme court of this State," approved March fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be the duty of the clerk of the supreme court, and of the county clerks of the several counties in this State, and of the clerk in chancery, and of the secretary of State of this State, within ten days after the close of each term of the courts of which they are respectively the clerks, to make a full and itemized statement and return to the comptroller of the treasury of this State, of the sums which they have respectively charged and included in any taxed bills of costs, or which may have accrued in any case, or which they have received under the provisions of section two of this act, during said term, for any costs or fees taxable, or to be received by them as aforesaid, in regard to, or for the services of the chancellor, the chief justice and the associate justices of the supreme court, respectively, under any law now or hereafter in force fixing such costs or fees; which statement shall be made under oath and upon blanks containing a form of the said statement and oath, to be furnished to said clerks by said comptroller, and shall be filed in his office.

2. And be it enacted, That the fees now or hereafter fixed by law for any order made, writ allowed, rule or motion granted, or other service rendered by said chancellor, chief justice or associate justices shall, when the same is made, allowed, granted or rendered at chambers and not in open court, be paid to and demanded and received by the clerk of the court to which the same may appertain, at the time of the filing of said order or writ, on the entry of said rule, or the entry under said motion or other services, in the minutes of the court or in the docket of the clerk thereof; and the clerk of the court who may receive the same shall include the amount received in the statement as in this act required to be made to said comptroller, and also in the amount to be paid by him to the treasurer of this State, under section three of the act approved February ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, entitled "A supplement to an act respecting the compensation of the chancellor and the justices of the supreme court of this State," approved March fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

3. And be it enacted, That every court clerk whose duty it is made by section one of this act to render a statement and return of the fees and costs charged and received by him as aforesaid, during each term, is hereby authorized to retain for his own use five per centum on what he may collect of the amount shown or contained in each statement and return so made by him, after first paying the balance of the amount so collected, to the State treasurer, and receiving from the said comptroller a certificate showing upon or in relation to what statement and return the payment is made, and that the said five per centum is properly allowed and deducted, said payments to be made to said State treasurer quarterly as now required by section three of said act approved February ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, entitled "A supplement to an act respecting the compensation of the chancellor and the justices of the supreme court of this State," approved March fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall only apply to the costs and fees taxable in regard to or for the services of said chancellor, and in regard to or for the services of any justice of the supreme court who may now or hereafter receive or accept, by law, a fixed salary or compensation in lieu of fees.

5. And be it enacted, That this shall be a public act, and take effect immediately.

Approved March 11, 1880.

CHAPTER CLXVII.

An act concerning past due assessments in certain cities of this state.

Whereas, In certain cities of this State many of the benefit assessments for local improvements heretofore made by commissioners against the owners of lands and real estate claimed to have been specially benefited thereby, were laid upon illegal and erroneous principles and without regard to the peculiar benefit derived by reason thereof as required by law, which assessments were intended to be legal and valid liens on such lands and real estate; and whereas, collection thereof cannot be enforced by the corporate authorities of such cities, but such assessments are liable to be vacated by the courts; and whereas, in many instances the owner or owners of such property are willing and desirous to free the same from the pretended lien thereof, and to pay an amount equal to the peculiar benefit derived, and it is to the mutual advantage of all parties in interest that such assessments should be so equitably [illegible]; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the common council or governing body of any city, as the case may be, at their discretion, after proper inquiry made, are hereby empowered and authorized to rebate and reduce such assessment or assessments, and to accept such lesser amount in full payment and satisfaction thereof, or such common council or other governing body may agree to arbitrate such assessment or assessments upon application from such owner or owners that such course be adopted, such petition or petitioners to bind himself or themselves in writing to submit to, abide by, and pay the amount awarded by such arbitration, and that such award from the date of its signing, shall be legal, valid and effectual lien on the lands and real estate covered by such illegal and erroneous assessment; and further, that such award may at any time, upon five days' notice in writing, be made a rule of the circuit court of the county wherein such city may be situate, and from and after the entry thereof, such owner or owners shall be personally liable for the payment of the amount so awarded.

2. And be it enacted, That in case such common council or other governing body shall refuse to arbitrate such illegal and erroneous assessment or assessments, the owner or owners of such lands and real estate may, upon the giving of five days' notice in writing, make application to a justice of the supreme court for the appointment of arbitrators to determine and settle the question of the peculiar benefit derived by such lands and real estate by reason of such improvement or improvements and such justice in his discretion, upon good cause shown, may appoint two discreet and impartial persons as such arbitrators, who shall make and sign an award or report in writing, stating therein the amount of such peculiar benefit; the same to be binding and conclusive; said award or report may likewise be made a rule of the circuit court of the county wherein such city is situate, and from the date of the entry of such rule render such owner or owners personally liable; and further, if such arbitrators be unable to agree, they are authorized and empowered to choose a third person to act with them as arbitrator, in such case, the award of any two of such arbitrators as to the amount of the peculiar benefits, to be binding and conclusive.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 11, 1880.

CHAPTER CLXVIII.

An act to enable parties to whom awards have been made, over six years ago for damages resulting from change of grade to recover the same by suit if payment thereof is refused.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever heretofore, at any time, even although more than six years have elapsed, the city council, board of aldermen or other governing body of any city in this State have confirmed the assessment of damages allowed and benefits assessed by change of grade of any street or part of a street in any such city and the city treasurer or other proper financial officer has been directed to tender and pay the damages allowed on said assessment and the same have not been paid, that such city shall pay said damages to the party or parties to whom awarded and who are now entitled thereto and on failure to make such payment any party entitled to such damages and to whom an award has been made, may, if payment is refused, sue therefor, and in such suit shall recover so much of said award and only so much, as the jury shall find will pay for the damages his property sustained by such change of grade; the amount of all such payment shall be raised by taxation in the next tax levy.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 11, 1880.

CHAPTER CLXX.

An act concerning proceedings on bonds and mortgages given for the same indebtedness and the foreclosure and sale of mortgaged premises thereunder.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all proceedings to foreclose mortgages hereafter commenced, no decree shall be rendered therein for any balance of money which may be due the complainant over and above proceeds of the sale or sales of the mortgaged property, and no execution shall issue for the collection of such balance under such foreclosure proceedings.

2. And be it enacted, That in all cases where a bond and mortgage has or may hereafter be given for the same debt, it shall be lawful to proceed first to foreclose the mortgage, and if at the sale of the mortgaged premises under said foreclosure proceedings the said premises should not sell for a sum sufficient to satisfy said debt, interest and costs, then and in such case it shall be lawful to proceed on the bond of the deficiency, and that in all suits on said bond, judgment shall be rendered and execution issue only for the balance of debt and costs of suit.

3. And be it enacted, That if after the foreclosure and sale of any mortgaged premises the person who is entitled to the debt shall recover a judgment in a suit on said bond for any balance of debt; such recovery shall open the foreclosure and sale of said premises, and the owner of the property at the time of said foreclosure and sale may redeem the property by paying the full amount of money for which the decree was rendered with interest, to be computed from the date of said decree, and all cost of the proceedings on the bond; provided, that a suit for redemption is brought within six months after the entry of such judgment for the balance of the debt.

4. And be it enacted, That in all foreclosure proceedings hereafter commenced, the sheriff or other officer who may be directed to sell any mortgaged premises, shall, after making such sale, report the same within five days thereafter to the court out of which an execution or order to sell is issued, stating the name of the purchaser or purchasers and the price obtained, and if the said court or a judge thereof, shall approve of such sale, they shall confirm the same as valid, effectual in law, and shall, by rule of court allowed in open court, or by a judge thereof at chambers, direct the said sheriff or other officer to execute good and sufficient conveyance in law to the purchaser or purchasers for the mortgaged premises so sold; provided, that no sale of mortgaged premises shall be confirmed by the court or further proceedings had until the court or such judge, is satisfied by evidence that the property has been sold at the highest and best price the same would then bring in cash; and such evidence may be in the form of affidavits.

5. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CLXIX.

An act limiting the time for commencing actions against the assignee of any person or persons making an assignment for the benefit of his or their creditors.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all actions of [illegible] or replevin, or other action whatsoever, against the assignee, as such, of any person or persons making an assignment for the benefit of his or their creditors, under the laws of this State, in that behalf, shall be commenced and sued within nine months from and after the date of said assignment, and not afterwards.

2. And be it enacted, That all persons now having any right of action against the assignee as such, of any person or persons who may have made an assignment for the benefit of his or their creditors, prior to the passage of this act shall commence and prosecute such action within nine months from and after the passage of this act, and not afterwards.

3. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed to affect or relate to the proceedings in the orphans' court on the filing of the final account of any such assignee, as now provided by law.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall be a public act, and take effect immediately.

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CLXXI.

A further supplement to the act entitled "An act respecting conveyances," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That every deed or conveyance of lands, tenements or hereditaments, lying and being in this State, to any purchaser of the same which shall be made and executed on or after the fourth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty, shall be void and of no effect against a subsequent judgment, creditor or bona fide purchaser or mortgagee for a valuable consideration, not having notice thereof, unless such deed of conveyance shall be acknowledged or proved and recorded, or lodged for that purpose with the clerk of the court of common pleas, but in counties where there is a register of deeds and mortgages, with the register of deeds and mortgages of the county in which such lands, tenements and hereditaments are situated, within fifteen days after the time of signing, sealing and delivering the same; provided, nevertheless, that such deed or conveyance shall, as between the parties and their heirs be valid and operative.

2. And be it enacted, That when any deed or conveyance hereafter recorded, shall not be recorded, as above provided, within fifteen days after the time of signing, sealing and delivering the same such deed or conveyance shall not operate against any bona fide purchaser for a valuable consideration, not having notice thereof, whose deed or conveyance for the same lands, tenements and hereditaments shall be previously recorded, or lodged for that purpose with the clerk of the court of common pleas, but in counties where there is a register of deeds and mortgages with the register of deeds and mortgages of the county in which such lands, tenements and hereditaments are situated.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CLXXII.

An act concerning cities.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for any city within this State, having a population of not less than twenty-five thousand inhabitants, and having a floating and unbonded debt which the available funds of such city are insufficient to pay, by and through its common council or other body having control of its finances, to borrow money to the amount of such floating or unbonded indebtedness and to issue bonds therefor, said bonds to be issued in any manner provided by the charter of said city for the issuing of other bonds, to be made payable in twenty years or less from their date, to bear not more than six per centum interest, and to be sold at not less than par; provided, that this act shall not authorize any such city to increase its net funded debt of every kind and description above the amount of one million one hundred thousand dollars.

2. And be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this act it shall not be lawful to incur any further temporary or floating indebtedness, unless the payment of the same shall have been already provided for by taxation.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Passed March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CLXXIII.

An act relating to acts and joint resolutions in the hands of the governor, and not approved by him on the final adjournment of each session of the legislature, or presented to him after said adjournment.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no bill or joint resolution passed by the legislature of this State which shall remain in the hands of the governor, not approved by him, on the final adjournment of any session of said legislature, or shall be presented to him for his approval after said adjournment, shall become a law unless he shall deliver the same with or without his approval to the Secretary of this State within thirty days after said adjournment.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this shall be a public act, and take effect immediately.

Approved March 12, 1880.

Europe's Rich City.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, now containing a population of about 100,000, is reputed to be the richest city of its size in the whole world. If its wealth were equally divided among its inhabitants, every man, woman and child would have, it is said, 20,000 marks, or some $5,000 apiece. There are, as may be supposed, a good many very poor people in the town; but the citizens are, as a whole, in unusually comfortable circumstances, more so probably than the citizens of any other capital in Germany or Europe. It is asserted that there are 100 Frankforters worth from $4,000,000 to $5,000,000 each, and 250 who are worth $3,000,000 and upward. The city is one of the great banking centers of the globe. Its aggregate banking capital is estimated at $200,000,000, more than one-fourth of which the famous Rothschilds, whose original parent house is there, own and control. The annual transactions in bills of exchange are in excess of $100,000,000. Its general trade and manufacturing industries have greatly increased since the formation of the German empire, to which Frankfort was originally averse, being a free city and an opponent of Prussia, until coerced in July, 1866, by General Von Falkenstein, who entered it at the head of an army and imposed a fine of 31,000,000 florins for its insubordination. Frankfort is such a place for conventions and assemblies of all sorts that it is very apt to be full of strangers, and is consequently very expensive and by no means satisfactory to tarry in.

A Great Ship.

The City of Rome, now being built at Barrow-in-Furness, Lancashire, England, if the contractors' specifications and the promises of the managers of the steamship company are complied with, will be the largest and finest merchant vessel in the world. She is to cost a fortune—over $1,000,000 it is said—and will be as near perfection in the way of safety, speed and comfort as it is possible for steamer companies and shipbuilders to attain. She will be completed in the spring of 1881, and is to be placed on the regular line between New York and Liverpool. The dimensions of the City of Rome will be: Length of keel, 546 feet; length over all, 590 feet; breadth of beam, 52 feet; depth of hold, 38 feet 9 inches; depth from top of deck-houses to keel, 52 feet. Her measurement will be 8,300 tons. The hull will be of the best iron and will be built in the best manner, with 11 horizontal bulkheads and 2 longitudinal bulkheads through the engine and boiler rooms. The engines of this marvelous vessel will be 7,500 horse power, with 6 cylinders, 3 of which will be high pressure and 3 low pressure. There will be 3 boilers heated by 48 furnaces, and it is promised that the new vessel will attain the great speed of 18½ knots an hour.

All that was found of the elegant trappings for hunting that belonged to Freeborn G. Wells, of Frankfort, Del., and with which he started in a skiff on a duck shooting trip was a hat through the crown of which a charge of shot had passed. Both hat and boat were bloody and Wells is missing.

The Republican.

[Entered as second class matter.]

H. E. Bowles M. D., *Editor & Prop'r*

H. C. Dole, *Associate Editor.*

HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC Co., N. J

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1880.

Republican State Convention.

The Republican voters of New Jersey are requested to elect delegates to a State Convention to be held at Taylor Hall, in the City of Trenton, on Thursday, May 6, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing four delegates, and a like number of alternates, to the Republican National Convention, to be held at Chicago, June 2d, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President. The basis of representation under this call will be one delegate for each 200 Republican votes cast at the last general election, and one for each fraction of the same over 100; provided, however, that each ward and township shall be entitled to one delegate.

By order of the Republican State Executive Committee.

Peter A. Porte, Chairman,	John Y. Foster, Sec'y.
William T. Bailey,	Barton F. Thorne.
D. S. Sharp,	Levi D. Jarnard,
John L. Murphy,	Judson Kilpatrick,
William McKinlay,	Garret A. Hobart,
George Bickerstaff,	Elias O. Dorsman,
Theodore Macknet,	B. W. Throckmorton,
James Gopsill,	D. A. Poledexter,
Amos Clark.	

Republicans Rally

At Union Hall, on Thursday evening, April 29th, at 7:30 P. M., to select delegates to the State Convention, to be held in Trenton, on the 6th day of May, for the purpose of electing delegates to the National Convention to be held in Chicago, on the 2d day of June, next.

H. E. Bowles,
Chairman of last Caucus.

The Hon. H. B. Smith would like to have the post of Supervisor of the Census. Whether for Utah or New Jersey is not stated.—*W. J. Press.*

Hon. Chalkley Albertson, of Camden county, died on Tuesday evening. He was a prominent man in the county, and represented his district several terms in the Legislature.

Comptroller Anderson is notifying the county authorities of the amount of the two mill school tax for 1880, based upon the abstract of ratables for 1879, payable before the first of January next. He also makes the gratifying announcement that "no tax for State purposes has been levied this year."

Mr. A. B. Linderman, who has just returned from a trip through the states of North and South Carolina, Georgia and Florida, and visited the principal towns and cities and conferred with leading men, informed us a day or two ago that Sherman stood no show in the south. Grant or Blaine—in some places Grant and in others Blaine—is the man and that the "plumed knight's" chances are as good as those of the ex-President. The negro Republicans in Florida, and elsewhere, are for Blaine because, they say, we know where he stands. Grant's last months in the President's chair disheartened them.

Hon. J. Howard Pugh.

In conversing with Jerseymen in Washington, we found an earnest, unanimous desire to have Dr. Pugh returned to Congress, as they say, for the beneficial influence he will exert among members, and in the Departments, on account of the high estimation in which he is held for his ability, his knowledge and sound judgment, in public matters, and his purity and honesty of purpose. The Jerseymen in Washington feel that our State is placed at great disadvantage by so frequently changing, and having new men in Congress, who in consequence of inexperience have but little influence. Dr. Pugh served his District with ability and credit to his constituents, and he now, though out of Congress, has more influence at headquarters than any new member could secure in a term. For the best interests of his District and State, Jerseymen at the National Capital are exceedingly anxious to have him returned to Congress. We hope it may so be.

It seems very unfortunate that, at this time, when harmony should exist in the Republican party, an attack should be made upon one of the leading Republicans of this State. We refer to the severe criticisms—the mildest term we can use—which several leading Republican papers have been making on Gen. W. J. Sewell, for voting to confirm the nomination of Joel Parker for the Judgeship. We know not what object Gen. Sewell had in thus voting, but one thing we can be assured of, that he would not do anything, knowingly, that would be a detriment to the party. No truer, firmer, more honest Republican can be found in the State. No one can regret more than many of his friends do that Parker was confirmed, yet they think it no time for party bickering and strife. And it will be hard for the papers attacking him to make his friends believe that he has forsworn his fealty to the party. His friends will adhere to him more closely, for those who know him best, know he is firmly grounded in the principles of Republicanism, and his friends in South Jersey, and they are legion, will stand by him.

The Republican,

SATURDAY, APRIL 24, 1880.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 w.	2 w.	1 m.	4 m.	6 m.	1 y.
1 square.	75	$1 00	$1 50	$4 00	$6 00	$10 00
2 "	1 40	1 85	2 65	6 50	9 50	16 00
3 "	2 00	2 50	3 50	9 00	13 25	20 00
4 "	2 50	3 25	4 45	11 50	16 40	26 00
8 sq. 1 c.	3 00	3 75	5 00	14 00	18 00	30 00
¼ col'mn	5 00	6 00	8 00	18 50	25 00	45 00
½ "	8 00	10 25	15 00	33 75	45 00	80 00
1 "						

Notices in Local Column, 20 CENTS PER LINE, each insertion.

All advertisements and local notices must be handed in by Thursday night or early Friday morning, to insure publication. Otherwise they will no appear.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

HAMMONTON HOUSE,
S. A. MARKWARD,
Proprietor.

M. L. Jackson is filing his ice house with nice, clear ice imported from Maine.

Mr. Morrill, who has been in Texas for some time, is now in Hammonton on a visit.

May's Landing is lively now, Court being in session.

The publication day of the *Atlantic Times* has been changed from Saturday to Thursday.

The *Review* resents the imputation of stealing items from the May's Landing *Record.*

Judge Cordery and Judge Byrnes have each been mentioned as possible Democratic candidates for the State Senatorship.

List of unclaimed letters in the Hammonton P. O., April 22d: Augustus Arnold; Miss Hannah Tellow; Wm. A. Woolman.

GEO. ELVINS, P. M.

New Stock of Boots, Shoes, Spring and Summer Hats, Notions, &c., &c., just received at E. H. Carpenter's.

It is an indisputable fact that Atlantic County's peach crop for this year promises to be extremely light. Too much late cold weather.

A. B. Smith's proposed hotel, on Peters' Beach, will be a popular resort for many sea shore visitors during the coming summer.

Revenue Collector Brace reports that he received four thousand dollars as the revenue from Atlantic City for the year ending the 3rd inst. So says the *Review.*

Monsieur Bushnell has been electrifying some of the villages in this County recently, with his feats of jugglery, equilibrium and the like.

Mr. L. Seaman and family started on Saturday last for Denver, Col., where he proposes to establish himself in some kind of business.

"Where there's a will there's a way," and where there's a disease there's a remedy. Just there was no remedy for Catarrh until Prof. Paine discovered it.

For the next five years the State of New Jersey will pay bounties on products grown in the State, as follows: Ramie, $10; flax, $5; hemp, $5, and jute, $5 per ton each.

Scroll Sawyers wishing to see samples of Grubb's Patent Saw Blades, as are advertised in the *Youths Companion*, call on R. D. Whitmore, No. 2 Darwin's Block.

The cantata of Daniel is now being practiced by our Musical Association with a view of putting it on the stage at some future time.

There was an excursion over the C. & A. R. R from Philadelphia to East Hammonton on Thursday. East Hammonton must be a place of some importance when it is made the terminus for city excursions.

Fire burned over Gen. Bigg's woodland, on Thursday, doing great damage. The land lies on the south side of the lake, and threatens the Park property. Quite a number of our citizens were out fighting fire.

Mr. Pressey's bicycle is already attracting the attention of capitalists. We are informed that he has been offered a large sum for the patent, but has refused it. The great advantage of this bicycle is, ladies can use it as well as men, and sit on the saddle with the same ease and grace as in horseback riding.

The Dime Sociable, which was advertised in the Republican to be given last evening, was unavoidably postponed until next Wednesday night, on account of the Hall being used for the Inspirational Entertainment.

McDade who was implicated in some manner in the Forgery case for which Folwell was tried, on Monday, will be forced, through some legal carelessness, to remain in jail through the five months intervening before the September term of Court.

An Excursion was run, on Thursday, over the "Old Reliable," to enable any who so desired, to attend the great combination circus, at much reduced rates. A great many people from the towns below Hammonton availed themselves of the opportunity offered.

Great improvements have recently been made on the grounds of the Presbyterian and Episcopal churches by the tasteful and judicious setting out of trees. Mr. Watkins deserves all the praise for beautifying the Episcopalian church grounds.

Abel Wood, engineer on the Hammonton accommodation train, "Old Reliable Road," who has had the measles in a severe form, is again at his post of duty. He don't like measles.

The new Board of Freeholders will organize on May 12th, and there is a fair prospect that there will be some discussion over the election of officers. There will be a Director and Clerk of the Board to elect, as well as the County Collector and Treasurer. Several aspirants for the Clerkship have appeared, but concerning the other two positions, there seems to be very little stir as yet.

The Central Baptist Sunday School of this place, has received one hundred and fourteen books in addition to their Library, as a present from the Marcus Hook Baptist Church and Sunday School, Delaware.

O. E. Moore would inform the poultry raisers of this vicinity that he is already beginning to receive a few orders for poultry. He expects soon to be able to handle all that may be brought him.

The *Camden County Courier*, which was first published in Haddonfield, then removed to Camden and since moved to Haddonfield, again, has once more changed its base of operations, and will be hereafter be issued from Camden.

Last Saturday a construction train passed over the the C. & A. R. R. with materials and workmen for putting up a bridge. The old bridge on the meadows, known as the Johnathan bridge, was taken out and a new iron one put in its place. Sunday was selected for the job so as not to delay the trains.

At the last meeting of the Fruit Growers' Union, amendments were made to the old Constitution and by-laws, relating to the agency business, that will prove interesting to fruit growers as a new departure from previous methods. It remains to be seen how the new plan will operate.

Several fires have caused temporary scares in Hammonton during the past week and has drawn out numbers of people armed and equipped for fighting fire. In several instances there have been considerable danger to persons and property involved and it has demonstrated that we cannot tell when to feel safe.

The C. & A. R. R. Co. have moved their depot from the old site, to the new one at the foot of York street. A great improvement is being made for the better throughout all the grounds belonging to the Company, and the boats will be running from the new dock soon.

The Excursion of the school teachers of Camden and Atlantic Counties which was to have taken place on the first Saturday in May, has been postponed, so says the *W. J. Press*, until the second Saturday. This excursion will be over the "Old Reliable"

One of our Hammonton youths sent twenty-five cents to a Chicago man in response to an advertisement of "how to get rich," an he received in return a printed slip on which were these words: "Work like the d——l and don't spend a cent." Very significant, but strange to relate, the youth wasn't satisfied.

The thorough cleaning and entire refitting that has been for some time going on at the Hammonton House, is now being rapidly pushed forward and in a short time it will be difficult to recognize by the exterior that it is the same building it was a month ago. When the preparations are all finished, and everything is arranged as it will be, the hotel will be indeed a credit to the town.

Mrs. Lydia P. Leeds, the wife of the present landlord of the American Hotel, at May's Landing, died on Tuesday morning of Typhoid Pneumonia. The death was rather sudden, and what makes it the more sad is the fact that Mr. Leeds has only occupied his present position a few weeks, and being a stranger there the affliction will seem all the harder to bear.

Mr. W. M. Pollard would announce that he intends to open his school once more on Monday. We announced last week that the school would be closed until last Wednesday, but circumstances were such as to preclude the possibility of opening the school on that day. The fact is Mr. Pollard did not feel equal to the emergency.

Mr. G. Valentino placed on our table, on Wednesday last, 12 eggs, which aggregated a weight of 2½ pounds. These were laid by one hen, and they were monster eggs. Two eggs measured, one, 8¼ x 6¼ inches, the other 7¾ x 6¼ inches. The best of it was that he left them for the craft. May his hens never lay less eggs in size or number, and like Old Grimes speckled hen lay 2 eggs every day and on Sunday 3.

A deplorable accident happened near Ancora station, on the C. & A. R. R., at about 4:30 p. m., on Thursday. An old man named Paul was walking, either up the track or across the track, carrying a basket of eggs, when the East Hammonton excursion train was drawing near that place, and it is surmised that he must have taken it for the regular train and therefore thought it was going to stop or he would have been looking out. The engine whistled an alarm for him but he paid no heed to it, and as the train could not then be stopped he was struck by the locomotive so that his back and one side was crushed in, killing him instantly.

Fruit Growers' Union.

The meeting of the Fruit Growers' Union, held last Saturday evening, at Oak Dale School House, to revise the By-laws, was unusually well attended, and enthusiastic. The by-laws were presented by the Board of Directors, in two series. The first being the old By-laws with some important changes and the addition of three or four new ones. The second was for the purpose of providing a fund to meet the expenses of the Union, without taxing its members as formerly, by the Union representing and acting as local agent for the different Commission Houses, receiving fruit as produce from members of the Union, and in return requiring the said Commission House to pay 2 per cent weekly on all sales made for members of the Union, into the Treasury of the Union. Each article and section was taken up and acted upon separately. All passed nearly unanimously, except one section, which provided an insurance against loss by the failure of Commission Merchants, represented by the Union, which was lost. The different articles and sections were then by a unanimous vote, passed as a whole. Voted that the By-laws as revised go into effect immediately. A motion to have copies of the By-laws printed was referred to the Board of Directors.

Z. U. MATTHEWS, Sec'y.

Notice

to all wanting Pure Lime for farm purposes!

Henry son's celebrated Marble Lime for sale at all depots on the line of the Camden & Atlantic R. R. This celebrated Lime is far superior to the Magnesia Lime for all farm purposes, as it slacks much finer, and can be sown on the land the same as plaster. Price by the car load, 12½ to 16 cents per bushel, 80 pounds to the bushel. All orders filled at the shortest notice by applying to

JOHN SCULLIN, Agent.

Hammonton, N. J., Feb. 26th.

Ex Gov. Wm. A. Newell, will lecture in McClain's Hall, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 7½ p. m. The lecture is under the auspices of Atlantic Lodge, No. 50, I. O. O. F., it being the anniversary of Odd Fellowship in this country. The members of Atlantic Lodge and the Order in general, are respectfully invited to be present, without further notice. A general invitation is also extended to all who may desire to hear the Doctor. Dr. Newell is one of the ablest men, as well as one of the most fluent speakers that New Jersey, or this country can produce, and we bespeak for all a rare treat on that occasion. Seats will be reserved for the members of the order and their friends. Also for the Young Men's Literary Society of May's Landing.

By order of the Lodge,
D. B. INGERSOLL,
Secretary.

May's Landing, April 23.

County Court.

The April term of the Atlantic County Court convened at May's Landing, on Tuesday, the 13th inst., with Judge Reed presiding, and R. J. Byrnes and Joseph Scull as Associates, Enoch Cordery being temporarily absent.

The Grand Jury was charged by Judge Reed, and they brought in twenty three bills; Licenses were then granted to Messrs Baker and Leeds, of May's Landing; W. C. Braddock, Somers' Point; H. D. Smith, Smithville; A. B. Smith, Brigantine Beach; Wm. Holdzkom, Brigantine Beach; J. H. Anderson, Leeds Point.

The civil list being called the following cases were taken up for trial:

John C. Risley vs. Chas. Dennis, for trespass, A. H. Sharp for plaintiff and H. L. Shape for defendant. Verdict for defendant.

Union News Company vs. Fredric Amrim and others for debt. Referred to G. S. Woodhull Esq., of Camden to take the testimony and report on.

The next case called on was the long contended D. S. Blackman vs. Absalom Doughty land case, for trespass. D. J. Pancoast for plaintiff, P. L. Voorhees and S. H. Grey for defendant. This suit was brought on for other trespass alleged to have been made since the one which was tried at the last term of Court. This case occupied the remainder of the day. On Thursday, and Friday the suit of Blackman vs. Doughty occupied the whole time on the part of the plaintiff.

On Monday, the 19th, State vs. a man by the name of Boice for assault and battery on a woman. Verdict, not guilty.

State vs. Thos. G. Folwell, for Forgery. A. H. Sharp for state. H. L. Shape for defendant. Verdict, not guilty.

State vs. Thos. McNeelis, for assault. Attorneys, Sharp for plaintiff and Shape for defendant. A verdict of guilty rendered without retiring.

State vs. Wm. Taylor, for assault on "Ruth Homan." Sharp for State and Moore for defendant. Jury were instructed to bring in a verdict on Thursday next.

On Tuesday the Blackman vs. Doughty land case occupied the whole time, for defendant.

Wednesday was taken up in closing the Blackman vs. Doughty case. The jury was charged in the afternoon, retired and were several hours in arriving at an agreement. The verdict finally rendered gave to the plaintiff between seven and eight hundred dollars, with interest, amounting in all to over $20.

On Thursday, the first case called was that of the State vs. Wm. Taylor, the verdict on which was deferred the previous week. The verdict rendered was, guilty of assault.

State vs. Wm. Taylor, for assault with intent to commit rape on Lizzie Devvin. A. H. Sharp for State and H. L. Shape for Defendant. Verdict, not guilty.

State vs. Charles Steelman for breaking and entering. Sharp for State, J. E. P. Abbott, for Defendant. A verdict of not guilty was rendered by the jury without retiring. They were instructed by the Court to bring in this verdict.

State vs. Job. Monroe for assault and battery. Sharp for State and Shape for Defendant. Verdict, not guilty.

State vs. Andrew Blackman for Petty Larceny. Sharp for State and Shape for Defendant. Several cases were to be tried yesterday, among which were the poisoning case and the murder case. The result of these will appear next week.

Business Locals.

— Several fine places for sale. Inquire at this office.

— Job Printing of every kind done at this office, with neatness and despatch.

USE DR. VAN DYKE'S SULPHUR SOAP, for all affections of the SKIN AND SCALP; also, for the Bath, Toilet and Nursery. Sold by druggists

— To rent, a house with seven rooms, near the R. R. Station, in this town, for the season or year. A. G. CLARK, Agent.
Hammonton, N. J.

New Hams.

New hams just out at M. L. Jackson's Meat Market. An immense quantity now on hand which must be sold, price low to suit the times.

Home again.

New and original designs, no two buildings alike, good work, good material and Fair dealing. A post-card and I will come and see you, in any part of the county.

A. L. HARTWELL,
Architect and Builder,
Hammonton, N. J.

— I have a nice assortment of Boots and Shoes suited to the wants of all. Also Hats and Caps, Stationery, School and Blank Books, Ladies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods Sewing Machine Needles, Notions, etc., etc, which I will sell low for Cash.

E. H. CARPENTER.

NOTICE!

The sale of property for delinquent taxes, which has been advertised for several weeks, has been postponed until Thursday, May 13th.

Miss Carrie L. Boales gives instruction in piano, or organ and vocal music. The best of references given if required. Her course is thorough, in the rudimental elements, and in all departments. Call at H. E. Bowles, Third St., 4th from Bellevue Ave, No W.

Marriages.

HAY—MURPHY—On Sunday, April 18th, by Rev. J. A. Jones, Horace Hay, of Winslow, N. J., and Miss Cora Murphy, of Hammonton.

Deaths.

WEEKS—At Columbia, Friday, April 16th, Ezekiel Weeks, age, 75 years.

[Mr. Weeks was an honest man whose faults leaned to virtue's side. For many years he was the support of a widowed mother and younger brothers and sisters, and his mother was the idol of his heart, and no terms were too endearing in speaking of her. He fell into the sleep that knows no waking, calmly trusting that all was well. D. W.]

DORNBACH—In new Germany, April 14th, Mrs. Elizabeth Dornbach, aged 50 years, wife of Wm. Dornbach.

EMERY—In Hammonton, Friday, April 16th, Annett, infant child of Charles and Sarah E. Emery, aged 8 months.

The Future.

A figure wanders through my dreams
And wears a veil upon its face,
Still bending to my breast it seems,
Yet ever turns from my embrace.
And sometimes, passing from my sight,
It lifts the veil as it departs,
And eyes flash out with such a light
As never dawned on waking hearts.

There is no need of sound or speech
Or toiling through the troubled years;
The rapture of that smile can teach
More than a century of tears.
And this I know, if I could move
Out of my dreams into my days,
One service of unbroken love
Should fill and crown my life with praise.

Love with no doubts and no demands,
But generous as a southern June—
Vast brotherhood of hearts and hands,
Choir of a world in perfect tune—
No shallow sunset-films to gild
Far summits which we dare not climb,
But ceaseless charms of hope fulfilled,
Making a miracle of time.

How sure, how calm, the picture seems!
How near it comes, behold, possessed!
It is not only in my dreams
I feel that touch upon my breast.
It thrills me through the barren day,
It holds me in the heart of strife,
No phantom grasp that melts away,
It seems—it is—the touch of life!

We look into the heart of flowers
And wonder whence their bloom can rise;
The secret hope of human hours
Is hidden deeper from our eyes.
In helpless tracts of wind and rain
The work goes on without a sound;
And while you weep your weak "In vain,"
The flower is growing underground.

We know the lesson; but a cry,
Bitter and vast, is in our ears;
One life of fruitless misery
Shakes all our wisdom into tears.
Thronged by the clamorous griefs that say,
"Behold what is, forget what seems,"
I can but answer, "Well-a-day;
There is that figure in my dreams."

—*Harper's Weekly.*

Besieging His Heart.

'A clergyman hasn't any business to be a single man,' said Mrs. Brushby.

'Certainly not,' acquiesced Miss Foxe.

'But I dare say he's engaged,' slyly remarked the plump widow, with a sidelong glance of her green eyes, which seemed to dilate and contract, like those of a middle-aged cat, with the stealthy intensity of her interest.

'No, he's not,' said Miss Foxe. 'At least, I heard him tell Colonel Copley that he was entirely fancy free.'

'Humph!' said Mrs. Brushby. 'Then there's no reason why he shouldn't marry and settle here in Exmar.'

'Exmar, indeed!' said Miss Foxe, who had accepted her own old maidenhood as a foregone conclusion. 'There's nobody here for him to marry—only factory girls, and Colonel Copley's six daughters, the youngest of whom is three-and twenty, to select from.'

The green eyes scintillated sharply.

'Why shouldn't he marry either you or me, Felicia Foxe?' asked Mrs. Brushby.

Miss Foxe gave a sort of gasp, as if she had attempted to swallow some morsel too large for her.

'Why, he ain't thirty!' said she.

'Neither am I,' said Mrs. Brushby.

'Now, Cornelia Brushby, there ain't no sort of use coming that game over me,' said Miss Foxe, fairly aroused at last into antagonism. 'You was eight-and-twenty when you married Brushby, and he's been dead and buried these ten good years!'

Mrs. Brushby laughed.

'Felica,' said she, 'you're worse than an old family record. Don't you see, there's people older than their years, and people younger? I'm one of the latter; and I don't see why I can't marry Mr. Selwyn, if once I make up my mind to do it.'

So Mrs. Brushby took up the three pounds of brown stocking yarn that she had been buying at Felicia Foxe's thread-and-needle store, and went home.

Her niece, a tall, pale girl, with lusterless yellow hair, like braids of dead gold, a transparently pale skin and sad hazel eyes, was setting the table.

'How slow you are, Clara!' said Mrs. Brushby, snappishly. 'I supposed, of course, tea would be all ready by the time I came back.'

'I am sorry for the delay, aunt,' said Clara, timidly: 'but I was detained at the factory. There was extra work, and—'

'There—that will do!' sharply interrupted Mrs. Brushby. 'I don't see why you need be flinging the factory in my face all the time. Oh, it's bad enough to have a niece obliged to drudge for her living, without hearing of it forty times a day.'

The deep scarlet glow mounted into Clara Cone's transparent cheeks.

'I could not pay you my board, aunt,' said she, 'if I did not earn the money within the four walls of the factory. But if the subject is disagreeable to you, I will endeavor to avoid it as much as possible for the future.'

It was now six months since Clara Cone had arrived, a homeless orphan with all her worldly belongings packed in a shabby little leather traveling bag at Mrs. Brushby's door, when the evening stage rolled up the street.

'Aunt,' she said, trying to repress the rising sob in her throat, 'will you give me a home? I am your sister's orphan daughter.'

Mrs. Brushby had received her as cordially as a fish might have done.

'I suppose you'll have to stay,' said Mrs. Brushly, surlily. 'But I didn't die and leave a swarm of orphans for my sisters to take care of. Oh, yes, you can stay, and perhaps I can find you a situation as dressmaker's apprentice or shop girl, somewhere! Because, of course, no one can expect me to keep a great girl like you for nothing.'

Upon which Clara bestirred herself actively, and had been heartily thankful to obtain a place in the pin factory, in the glen below the village, where half a hundred other pale-faced operatives worked for a scanty livelihood and Mrs. Brushby charged her a high price for board, and got a servant-maid's work out of her before and after hours into the bargain.

'I should like to go to church, aunt,' Clara had ventured to say one Sunday morning, when the maples in the glen were all blazing in their autumn colors, and the crisp autumn sunshine turned the village spires to gold.

'That's just like your selfishness, Clara Cone!' said Mrs. Brushby, acidly. 'And let me stay at home; for, of course, one of us must remain, to see that we're not robbed by tramps, and to cook the dinner.'

'But couldn't I go in the evening, aunt?'

'Certainly not!' said Mrs. Brushby, with emphasis. 'I belong to the "Rebecca Band," which always meets in the chapel of Sunday evenings, and Deacon Halstead call for me in his box-wagon. If you feel so piously inclined,' with a covert sneer, 'you can read your prayer-book at home.'

And so Clara Cone found herself gradually degenerating into the merest household drudge, under her aunt's iron rule. She went nowhere and saw nobody.

'Pretty!' Mrs. Brushby would scornfully remark, when a neighbor chanced to hazard an opinion concerning her niece. 'Nonsense! Just exactly like a colorless celery-sprout that has grown in the collar—and never a word to say for herself!'

And if, by any chance, Clara was invited to join in any of the neighborhood festivities, Mrs. Brushby made haste to decline for her.

'Clara never goes out,' said she. 'She has no taste for such things, poor dear.'

Until people began actually to believe that Clara Cone was either a recluse or an idiot.

The pale factory-girl had just taken the tea-pot off the stove, upon this especial evening, when Mrs. Brushby uttered an exclamation of surprise.

'Whisk the things into the closet—quick, Clara!' said she. 'Put the bread behind the family Bible. Don't leave that bottle of pickles on the mantle. Mr. Selwyn is coming.'

A minute and a half later, Mrs. Brushby, in her best black silk apron, greeted the young clergyman with her sweetest smile.

'My visit is intended to your niece, Miss Cone, as well as to yourself,' said Mr. Selwyn, after the topic of the weather had been duly discussed and exhausted.

'Oh, Clara,' said Mrs. Brushby, simpering—'Clara wishes to be excused. Clara sees no company. I really regret the dear girl's eccentricity, but—'

And she rolled her green eyes heavenward, with a deprecating motion of the hands.

'She never comes to church,' said Mr. Selwyn, gravely.

'Ah-h-h!' groaned Mrs. Brushby, 'her heart is like the nether millstone. If you knew, dear Mr. Selwyn, how I have striven with her!'

Mr. Selwyn looked concerned.

'I am beginning a series of sermons to young people this next Sunday evening,' he said. 'Pray use your utmost endeavors to induce this young girl to attend!'

And Mrs. Brushby promised that she would, and the young clergyman took his leave.

* * * * * * *

'You must!' said Mrs. Brushby.

'Please, please, aunt, don't ask me!' said Clara, with tears in the dark, limpid eyes.

'What a goose you are!' said Mrs. Brushby. 'As if it made any earthly *difference!* And I must have the dress to wear to church to-morrow evening. Mr. Selwyn is to preach the first of a series of sermons to young people, and I'm specially interested in 'em.'

'But I never sewed on Sunday in my life.'

'The dressmaker has disappointed me, and I tell you I must have the dress. A few seams and flounces more or less —what do they matter? I'll risk your soul! And nobody need ever know. And only think, Clara Cone, what I've done for you!'

'Oh, aunt, I can't!' cried Clara, in a choked voice. 'It wouldn't be right.'

'And *who* set you up as a judge of right and wrong, I'd like to know?' almost screamed Mrs. Brushby. 'Now take your choice—either finish up this cashmere dress for me by Sunday noon, or leave this house!'

Clara was silent for a moment, then she spoke:

'I will leave the house,' she said.

'And I fully indorse and approve your decision,' said Mr. Selwyn's voice, as he stepped in from the open-doored portico, where his knock had been drowned by the high accents of Mrs. Brushby's vituperations. 'Leave the house, Miss Cone, and I will see that a refuge is provided for you at the home of Miss Foxe.'

Mrs. Brushby stood startled and dismayed. Clara Cone, pale and silent, laid her hand upon the minister's offered arm, and left the room and the house.

Honest Miss Foxe was amazed when Clara Cone took refuge with her.

'Well,' she declared, 'I always knew that Cornelia Brushby was a *regular* grinder, but I did suppose she had some Christian decency about her. Yes, child, you're welcome to my spare room, and I shan't charge you any board. I dare say you'll lend a hand now and then, when I'm busy; and your company 'll be a deal of comfort to me.'

But Miss Foxe didn't have that 'comfort' long. Mr. Selwyn had become deeply interested in the pale, clear-eyed factory girl, and, before the wild roses blossomed along the verge of the woods, the parsonage had a mistress, and Mr. Selwyn no longer came under the head of 'unmarried clergymen.'

Mrs. Brushby's tender aspirations were blighted in the bud; but a bald-headed old bachelor bought the factory just about that time, and Mrs. Brushby transferred her attentions to the newcomer—and, with many nods and winks, she gives the general public to understand that Mr. Selwyn is her rejected lover.

'You see,' says Mrs. Brushby, with her green eyes of confiding artlessness uplifted, 'I never could reconcile myself to the trial's of a minister's wife!'

A Lion's Sensational Act.

A startling incident occurred one afternoon recently at the New Sensational theater, in Philadelphia, where the Frank I. Frayne combination were playing in a sensational piece called "Mardo, the Hunter." In the fifth act Mardo is accused in the presence of the Grand Duke Alexis of being a Nihilist, and he offers to produce from the collar of a lion a paper which will prove his innocence. To make the play more realistic and sensational a lion named Nero has been procured from Forepaugh's menagerie, and during the whole play up to the time of his appearance in the scene he was kept in his cage behind the scenery. He remained perfectly quiet at first, but as firearms began to be discharged on the stage he became excited and growled angrily.

When the curtain was raised for act fifth the center of the stage was occupied by a sloping platform about six feet high. There was no protection on either side, but in the *front* a wooden railing ran up about four feet above the boards. During the first part of the act all this was hidden from view by a curtain, but when the curtain was dropped Nero bounded from behind the scenes with a swift movement and laid down with his nose between the wooden bars. The animal was securely fastened by three heavy chains which communicated with his cage behind the scene, but these were invisible to the audience, who, supposing that Nero was loose, cheered vehemently. The lion "sniffed" at the noise, but lay quiet, while Mardo (Frank I. Frayne) advanced to the unenclosed side, took off his leather collar and unfolded the paper it contained.

The curtain went down amid vociferous applause. The stage at this moment was crowded with actors and actresses. Nero was led quietly to his cage, ten feet behind, by W. Thompson, of Forepaugh's, who had him in charge during the day. Just at this moment Frayne's dog Jack, a large and ferocious-looking creature, came upon the stage and approached the lion's cage. As soon as Nero beheld Jack he rose to his feet and with a roar bit at one of the bars, which snapped as though it had been made of wood. Almost immediately a second bar was broken, and Frayne cried out: "My God! the lion's getting out!"

Instantly there was a general rush from the stage. Several of the actors and actresses rushed into the street in their stage costumes, and two women ran upstairs, opened the window and screamed for help. One of the men fled to the box office in the lobby of the theater and barricaded the door with a table. The dog himself stood on the defensive, but before the lion had had time to snap the third bar, which would have given him liberty, Keeper Thompson secured the chain which was fastened around the animal's neck, and, passing it through one of the bars at the end, drew it toward himself with all his might, at the same time winding it around his arm. By this means Nero's head was held so tight that his tongue protruded from his mouth. A few moments in this position was enough for Nero, who laid down and permitted his cage and himself to be removed to its proper position in the rear of the stage.

A Wonderful Dinner.

A magnificent dinner was that which was given on February 16, 1476, in Naples, by Benedetto Salutati, of Florence, to the sons of the Neapolitan King Ferante. As a preliminary course there were little gilded cakes of pine kernels, and small majolica bowls, with some kind of fancy preparation of milk. Then came eight silver platters, with gelatine of capon's breast, ornamented with heraldic devices, the dish for the most distinguished guest, the Duke of Calabria, having a fountain in the middle *showering a spray of orange water.* The first part of the meal consisted of twelve courses of meats, including venison, veal, ham, pheasants, partridges, capons, chickens and blanc-mange; at the close a great silver dish was placed before the duke, and when the cover was raised, a flock of birds flew up. On two enormous platters stood two peacocks, apparently alive, and with tails spread; in their beaks they held burning perfumed essence, and on their breasts, were silken ribbons, with the duke's arms. The *second division consisted* of nine courses, various sweet dishes, tarts, marzipan, and light ornamental cakes, with *hippokras,* a kind of spiced wine. There were fifteen kinds of wine, mostly native Italian and Sicilian. At the close of the meal the guests washed their hands in perfumed water, and, after the removal of the cloth, a mound of green twigs with costly essences was placed on the table, the perfume of which filled the room. During and after the meal there was music and a pantomime. After an hour's pause there was a dessert of confectionery, served in dishes of silver, with ornamented covers of sugar and wax.

Woman's Dress.

This is how an authoress says it feels: Take a man and pin three or four large table cloths about him, fastened back with elastic and looped up with ribbons; drag all his own hair to the middle of his head and tie it tight, and hairpin on about five pounds of other hair and a big bow of ribbon. Keep the front locks on pins all night, and let them tickle his eyes all day; pinch his waist into a corset, and give him gloves a size too small and shoes the same, and a hat that will not stay on without a torturing elastic, and a frill to tickle his chin, and a little lace veil to blind his eyes whenever he goes out to walk, and he will know what woman dress is.

A Huntsman's Tough Yarn.

James Pine, a veteran fox hunter, sixty-six years old, residing in Marbletown, has killed this season fourteen red foxes, one cross-bar and one gray fox. He is probably the best fox hunter in the country. He has two dogs and hunts over long stretches of country, ranging all over the hills of Marbletown, across the country to High Falls and up Shawangunk mountain as far as Lake Minnewaski—in fact, he shot the cross-bar fox near Paltz Point on that mountain. Mr. Pine has hunted for forty years, a portion of the time in Greene county, and for twenty-three seasons he has hunted in this county. The first year he came to Ulster county he killed forty-three foxes, though at that time, of course, this kind of animal was more numerous than at present. Last New Year's day he killed three foxes. Mr. Pine hunts for pleasure and recreation, as he owns a nice little farm in Marbletown, but he sells his fox skins and in that way pays for his powder and shot.

Apropos to fox hunting, there is a fox hunter in this county who tells a good story in regard to the tenacity with which foxes will cling to their lives, they in fact having more lives than a cat. This gentleman says, and he affirms with both hands that it is true, that one day while he was out hunting he shot a fine fox, and, as he supposed, the animal dropped dead. He went to him, and taking out his jackknife commenced to take off the pelt so he wouldn't have to carry the carcass home with him. He skinned it down and then pulled it over and gave it a yank in order to free it from the body, when the skin came off, and to the great and inexpressible astonishment of the hunter, the fox ran off at full speed, the hunter being unable in his surprise to raise the gun and shoot him. The dogs however, were after him in a jiffy, and the remarkable sight of a fox without its pelt scooting along over the crust with three hounds yelping on his track was then seen. The fox, being in light marching order, soon distanced the dogs, and in ten minutes was out of sight.

A few days after the man was out hunting again for foxes. The hounds run one pretty sharply, and he passed through a ravine, and it being a peculiarity of the fox that when he goes through a ravine he will come back to it again, no matter how wide the circuit may be, the hunter posted himself at this place and waited until he heard the bay of the hounds following the track up to near where he stood. He was on the qui vive, and got a glimpse of an animal running with great speed, that had all the resemblance to a fox, only his coat seemed glossy white. The hunter never thought of the skinned fox that ran away the day before, but supposed the white fur would be a great rarity in the market, so he fired, killing the animal, and with great expectations hurried up to where he lay, and there, lo and behold! found instead of a white furred fox the one that he had skinned the day before, the white flesh looking like white fur in the sunlight. Seemingly the fox had not minded the lack of his skin very much, and the flesh had become by exposure in the air almost of the consistency of leather.—*Kingston (N. Y.) Freeman.*

Dime Novel Heroes.

Four small boys started for Texas to hunt buffaloes and fight Indians, and had quite a spirited journey until they reached pier twenty, East river, when sundry policemen took pity on the hunted red man, also the nation's few remaining buffaloes, and so changed the party's plans that Texas is not likely to be as rich in valor as it might have been. Other venturesome souls equally youthful have started West on similar errands; indeed, they have been so numerous that their fancies and experiences no longer raise a laugh; on the contrary they arouse sentiments that are anything but facetious. Nine-tenths of our American boys are allowed to select their own reading matter, and they may be depended upon to buy whatever, within their means, is most exciting. Generally they find it in serial publications, the contributors to which seem to imagine that nothing short of the sight of gore—that of an Indian preferred—can fully satisfy juvenile longings, so scores of stories are published which no parent, no matter however much he admires bravery, would allow his boys to read did he know what they were. Boys demand spirited stories, and should have them; but are none of the writers alluded to able to bid adieu to the Indian for a little while and "work up" some of the actual adventure of every-day life in respectable neighborhoods and among people who are not wholly vulgar and unprincipled? Stories just as exciting and strong may be made from such material, and boyish longings for heroic lives may thus be fostered without recourse to dishonesty or brutality—without destroying promising young lives and breaking mothers' hearts.—*New York Herald.*

Royal Titles.

The sovereign families of Europe are made up at the present time of 719 members. The most titled potentate is the Emperor of Russia, who is once emperor, nine times king, once archduke, twice grand duke, eighteen times duke, once great prince, four times margrave, five times count and twice prince. The King of Portugal, who has eighteen Christian names, is styled King of the Algarves and he is also Signor of Guinea and Congo and Duke of Saxony; his eldest son has twenty and his younger son twenty-nine Christian names. The title of King of Jerusalem is borne by the Emperor of Austria, the ex-King of Naples and the so-called Prince of Lusignan. In the same way the title of King of the Goths is assumed both by the King of Sweden and by the King of Denmark, and these two monarchs also style themselves King of the Windes and King of the Vandals. But the force of contrast comes out the strongest in the case of the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Streitz, who is general of cavalry in the Prussian army, colonel of infantry in the Austrian army and D. C. L. of Oxford university.

Gentle Words.

A young rose, in the summer time,
Is beautiful to me,
And glorious the many stars,
That glimmer on the sea;
But gentle words and loving hearts,
And hands to clasp my own,
Are better than the brightest flowers,
Or stars that ever shown.

The sun may warm the grass to life,
The dew, the drooping flowers,
And eyes grow bright to see the light
Of autumn's opening hours;
But words that breathe of tenderness
And smiles we know are true,
Are warmer than the summer time,
And brighter than the dew.

It is not much the world can give,
With all its subtle art,
And gold and gems are not the things
To satisfy the heart;
But, oh, if those who cluster round
The altar and the hearth,
Have gentle words and loving smiles
How beautiful is earth!

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Maine has sold about $4,000,000 worth of ice this season.

Minnesota reports 22,293 births (540 twins) in 1879, and only 7,027 deaths.

Everybody laughs about a boil, excepting the man who furnishes it a lodging place.

The young man who wants to get up with the sun must not sit up too late with the daughter.

Willis Scott went to Chicago when it consisted of five families, in 1826, and lives there still, aged seventy.

A "Fireman" wants to know how to prevent hose from bursting? Don't wear 'em.—*Norristown Herald.*

It is strongly suspected that it was Ananias who invented the circus poster.—*Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.*

Iowa had 2,100 granges with a membership of 40,000 in 1872, but now there are but 200 societies and 5,000 grangers.

The reason is plain why young ladies like horseback riding; it leads them to a bridal path.—*Philadelphia Sunday Item.*

Ohio has developed another singular thing in the shape of a young man who has sued his mother for calling him a thief and a drunkard.

The president of a bank ran a race for forty dollars with a tramp in St. Louis The tramp had snatched the money from the bank counter.

If the Celestial empire gets into a conflict with Russia and Japan, the Eastern world will be liberally strewed with pieces of broken China within a year. *Buffalo Courier.*

"Women seldom strike," says an exchange. Yes, that is so; but when they do, you usually find a man hunting an easy place to jump the yard fence.—*Middletown Transcript.*

It is the custom in Lapland for a lover to steal his bride and carry her forcibly to his own home. It must be heart-rending to see a 120-pound young man rifling the paternal domicile of a 240-pound girl.—*Middletown Transcript.*

The largest cities in world have the following populations: London, 3,500,000; Paris, 1,851,000; Vienna, 1,181,000; New York, without Brooklyn, 1,060,000; Berlin, 1,044,000; Canton, 1,000,000; Shanhowfoo, 1,000,000; and Sigafoo, 1,000,000.

No man discovers the resources of the English language until he measures his length on a slippery sidewalk. At such a time Webster and Worcester are unnecessary, for he can coin words on the instant with which to express his feelings.—*New York Herald.*

A tree grows in Cyprus which is thought by monks in the vicinity to be identical with the chittim wood of the Bible. Specimens examined are said to closely resemble the cedar of Lebanon, having, however, smaller leaves and other slight differences.

A Naugatuck man was out in the country buying old butter for cooking purposes. He asked an old farmer if he had any strong butter, and the old man smilingly led him around the house and pointed to an ancient ram, remarking that it was the strongest butter in State. The gentleman declined to test its strength.—*Naugatuck Enterprise.*

The softest twilled silks, soft brocades, brocaded grenadine, India foulards, sometimes satin, and occasionally wide ribbons, are used for children's sashes, and are of the darkest rich colors, claret, prune, etc.; they are very wide, and are gathered softly together in an easy, careless-looking way. The buttons are usually pearl, either white or tinted, and are carved or painted

The embalmed head of Oliver Cromwell is in possession of a daughter of the Hon. Mr. Wilkinson, an English gentleman. It is carefully preserved, wrapped in costly envelopes, in a strong antique box. At the restoration the embalmed body of Cromwell was taken from Westminster Abbey and hung at Tyburn. The head was cut off, a pike driven through the neck and skull and exposed at Westminster Hall. The head is said to be almost entire, the flesh black and sunken, the hair remaining, and even a large wart over the eye. The splintered pieces of a pike and rusted iron are attached to the head.

One of my family, who is a district visitor, was applied to by a woman in her district for as much lion's hair as would cover the circumference of a shilling. The hair was to be chopped up and mixed in two spoonfuls of milk, and to be administered as a certain cure for epilepsy. The applicant quoted a case (I think within her knowledge) in which a patient, who had swallowed this concoction by the recommendation of a doctor, (?) received instant relief. The said patient had suffered from epileptic attacks for twenty years, but never had an attack after taking the remedy, and lived to the age of eighty-three.—*Notes and Queries.*

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Fashion Notes.

White will be more worn than ever this summer.

Soft millinery silks are used to trim India muslins.

Narrow gathered ruffles may be used to trim thin dresses this summer with good effect.

Seersucker ginghams are trimmed with open patterns of white Hamburg embroidery.

The lace cravat or "Merveilleuse bow" is one of the features of the dress of the present day.

The beads on new cut jet trimmings are hollow, which makes their weight light and their cost heavy.

Some of the new ribbons have the colors and designs of old tapestries and are called Gobelin ribbons.

Only very costly fabrics, such as velvet and brocade, can be used for dresses with plain corsages, sleeves and skirts.

The favorite cap for small girls is made of bands of tucked muslin alternating with needle-wrought insertion, and finished with a full lace fraise.

Cambric dresses for gay young girls have dogs' or horses' heads in blue or brown over white grounds, and are trimmed with cambric Hamburg work, in which the prevailing color is used in the scallops.

New wrappers of percale or calico are made with a yoke in the back, from which the fullness hangs in a Watteau plait; a deep collar, square cuffs and square pockets, with a Spanish flounce at the foot, complete these neat morning gowns.

Handsome traveling dresses for brides are made of chevoit cloth in small pin-head checks, or dashes, or in stripes. The style is the plain surtout with stitched edges, and a full round skirt, also stitched for a border, but without a flounce.

Harper's Bazar advises that brunettes and all ladies with sallow complexions use the ecru-tinted muslins and laces that look as if they had been dipped in coffee, or else that they confine themselves to the black neckwear, which is always stylish and nearly always becoming.

The bonnets from the best milliners this year are distinguished by their quiet appearance. Heliotrope silk, trimmed with heliotrope, pale-tinted violets or lilacs, and made in the simplest, closest shapes, is more fashionable than anything else. Shaded ribbons are liked for these bonnets.

Plaited wool skirts of most delicate shades are laid in clusters of three lengthwise plaits that are lapped closely upon each other in the same space taken usually by a single kilt plait; then peeping from beneath this full plaiting, just at the edge, is a knife-plaiting of pale blue or red silk, of which scarcely more than the edge is seen.

For girls eight or ten years of age suits of two pieces are most used, while for very little people the French use what they call "miniatures," viz., the princesse dress or English coat, all in one piece, very slightly altered from that worn last season, and suitable either for a dress for the house, or else a long coat to be worn over a white muslin dress.

An elegant French novelty for evening dress is the Veronese cuirass, made in light colors and in flesh tints, with a white lace scarf round the hips. The white cuirass should be trimmed with galons of white, jet or chenille and silk embroidery. These cuirasses are also made in gold and silver cloth to be worn over tulle and lace skirts for ball dresses.

Sashes are greatly used on the children's dresses, and though not arranged twice alike in front, they invariably end in a very large bow quite low down on the back. The ends of the sash are caught together and made into one or two great tassels either of the fabric raveled out, with shirring at the top, or else some shirred silk passementerie tassels are added.

New skirted polonaises have the skirt sewed on at the waist line (as in skirted coats) in all the parts except the two middle back breadths; these remain intact their full length, are very slightly draped, and are trimmed up their side seams by a border. Two large buttons define the waist in the back, and the fronts are buttoned their entire length, or else are drawn back somewhat in panier fashion.

Among summer wraps are small round pelerine capes made of many rows of plaited black thread lace, with jet insertion between the rows and jet fringe on the edge. A stylish novelty is the black silk scarf mantle, with its Medicis ruffs of lace around the neck and about the shoulders; deep jet fringe edges the scarf and the fronts terminate in long pointed ends.

The new feather fan is in Spanish style, and consists of three very long and full ostrich feathers mounted in a slender fan and fastened by satin ribbon bows. Two pale blue plumes with one of rose color between them make a beautiful fan, and others are composed of two black feathers with a yellow one in the middle. They are worn suspended from the waist by a chatelaine of satin ribbon of the most conspicuous color in the fan.

Dresses fastened behind are made with six or eight box plaits in front from the neck down, though they are not sewed further than just below the waist line. The back is also box-plaited as far as the taper of the waist, where it is cut off, and a skirt with double or triple box plaits is added; this skirt is merely across the back. Wide embroidered edging is sewed to the bottom of the plaits and up each side. Strings of white muslin are sewed in the side seams at the waist line, and tied behind in a large bow.

Muslin dresses are still made with box-plaited sack shapes in front, and back finished with a Spanish flounce; but others are also merely gathered and shirred at the neck and just above the deep flounce, giving an easy, loose appearance that is graceful for slender children. Another pretty feature is that of putting on a false yoke just above the Spanish flounce; this is trimmed on the lower edge and up each side of the front with lace or edging, and allowed to fall over the flounce like a little basque.

White pique either corded or in small bars is used for walking coats in princesse shape that serve either for house or street dresses, or as wraps over other dresses of thinner white goods. The fronts are sack-shaped and single-breasted. Sometimes there are three seams in the back, while other coats have the French back with only one seam. The back is cut off below the waist line, and the length is finished out by four or five double box plaits that are edged with an open-worked ruffle of cambric embroidery. The deep round collar is made of embroidery, a narrow ruffle extends down each side of the front, and if there are side forms, it outlines them.

For Women's Wonderment.

In the opinion of the Cincinnati *Gazette,* the women want to vote because the ballots would be useful for curl papers.

Lately a gentleman of nearly ninety years had the grief of losing his wife. "I cannot complain," he said, "for she was nearly sixty-five."

"That's what I call a finished sermon," said a lady to her husband as they wended their way from church. "Yes," was the reply; "but do you know, I thought it never would be."

It is said that a young lady is completely changed by the very efficient management at Vassar. They call it making over chewers toward perfect womanhood.—*Boston Transcript.*

Some people are born to ill luck. An old woman who had pasted nearly 5,000 medical recipes in a book during the past forty years, has never been ill a day in her life, and she is growing discouraged.

A certain London lady will never put coins into her purse until after they have been scoured. We don't want this custom to be adopted in this country, as it would be a bore to keep a servant just to scour coins for our wife.—*Boston Post.*

A Vermont woman hides her six-foot son in the wood-box and then says the men folks are all gone, and she wishes they had hidden that $400 before they left, and of course the tramp gets his back broken when the son gets out of the box. Some women like to take advantage of confiding natures and make life harder for the poor tramps.

Circassian Story of a Kiss.

A man was walking along one road and a woman along another. The roads finally united into one, and reaching the point of junction at the same time, they walked on together. The man was carrying a large iron kettle on his back; in one hand he held the legs of a live chicken; in the other, a cane; and he was leading a goat. They neared a dark ravine. Said the woman: "I am afraid to go through that ravine with you; it is a lonely place, and you might overpower me and kiss me by force." Said the man: "How can I possibly overpower you and kiss you by force, when I have this great iron kettle on my back, a cane in one hand, a live chicken in the other, and am leading this goat? I might as well be tied hand and foot." "Yes," replied the woman. "But if you should stick your cane in the ground and tie your goat to it, and turn the kettle bottomside up and put the chicken under it, then you might wickedly kiss me in spite of my resistance." "Success to thy ingenuity, Oh woman!" said the rejoicing man to himself. "I should never have thought of this or similar expedient." And when they came to the ravine, he stuck his cane into the ground and tied the goat to it, gave the chicken to the woman, saying: 'Hold it while I cut some grass for the goat;" and then—so runs the legend—lowering the kettle from his shoulders, he put the fowl under it, and wickedly kissed the woman, as she was afraid he would.—*Chambers' Journal.*

A Quiet Neighborhood.

A remarkable community is described as perched up among the Swiss alps—a new Andorra in its primitiveness. The name of the place is Ablandschenen, which, being interpreted, signifies an out-of-the-way locality. Its people have no standing army, and therefore never go to war. They have no fleet, being hundreds of miles from the sea in every direction. They have no publicans, and consequently their elections, if they have any, are completely pure. They have no doctors, and there has not been a death among them for several years. They possess no newspaper, are vexed by the postman only once a week, have no trade, and occupy themselves with little industry. The place is tormented by neither the ring of the blacksmith's hammer, the fumes of the baker's oven, the clatter of the wheelwright's shop, nor the importunities of shopkeeper's Nor does a notary spoil parchment or an advocate confound justice or a policeman terrify the night in all that mountain Arcadia. A cheap jack once a fortnight brings the good folk all they want in the shape of sundries, their own herds, flocks and poultry yards supplying them with rest. The Ablandscheneners, having little money, are not blessed with a bank, but they have a church, with a single bell, which is tinkled like a railway signal at the birth of a boy, but goes into ecstasies at that of a girl. It was wrong to reveal the secrets of this Alphine Utopia, because tourists will be finding it out and vulgarizing it, as they have vulgarized the Engadine. But as the French say, "Nothing is sacred to a sapper," and so nothing can be kept out of the guide-books now. Hence the Ablandscheneners may before long have to establish a hotel and even a policeman.

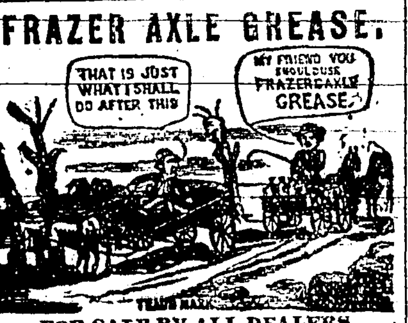
Statistics extending over a number of years show that in France more persons who are in easy circumstances commit suicide than of those who are in want.

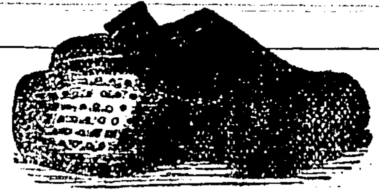
An Eccentric Man's Will.

The eccentricities of the late Dr. Broadhead, once comptroller of the treasury, are illustrated by his will, which was recently offered for probate in Washington. The interest of $1,000, which is left in trust to Christ church, Navy yard, is to be used in keeping his grave in the Congressional cemetery in order; the shrubbery and flowers are to be dug about, weeded and dressed with compost every spring. If, as had been his experience in life, the interest proves more than sufficient for this purpose, the surplus is to be devoted to embellishing the rest of the cemetery. The executors are directed to purchase an estate near South Newarket, N. H., and alter the house so as to make two comfortable tenements, which are to be occupied by his cousin Oliver and niece Cornelia, on the following conditions: They are each to set apart a garden sixty feet square, which they are to plant with currants, strawberries, thimbleberries, raspberries and other suitable fruits. Harriet, the daughter of Olive, "is to post herself on the planting of fruits," and to allow no weeds to grow up in this plantation, "thus correcting carelessness on the part of her father." One hundred dollars is to be advanced for the purchase of plants. In case the estate cannot be secured the interest of the $3,000 set aside for it is to be distributed yearly among twelve worthy young people of South Newmarket, but it is not to be shared in by any who smoke, use intoxicating liquors or drugs or make use of any profane or obscene language

Manufacture of Isinglass.

One of the most notable industries of Russia depends upon the sturgeon, the swim-bladder of which is manufactured into isinglass. The bladder is first placed in water, and left there for some days, with frequent changes of the water, and removal of all fatty and bloody particles—the warmer the water the more rapid the operation. The bladders on being removed, are cut longitudinally into sheets, which are exposed to the sun and air, being laid out to dry, with the outer face turned down, upon boards of limetree wood. The inner face is pure isinglass, which, when well dried, can, with care, be removed from the external lamellæ. The finer sheets thus obtained are placed between cloths to keep them from flies, and are then subjected to a heavy pressure, so as to flatten them out and render them uniform; and after this they are assorted and tied in packages. The packages, composed of the isinglass of the large sturgeon, usually contains from ten to fifteen sheets, and weigh a pound and a quarter; and those of others contain twenty-five sheets, weighing a pound. Eighty of these packages are usually sewed up in a cloth bag, or inclosed in sheet lead.





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ABSOLUTELY AND CHEMICALLY PURE.

ARM AND HAMMER BRAND.
CHURCH & CO'S
BI-CARB
SODA

AND

SALERATUS

Which is the same thing.

Impure Saleratus or Bi-Carb Soda which is the same thing, is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO.'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.

See that your Saleratus and Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.

A simple but severe test of the comparative value of different brands of soda or saleratus is to dissolve a dessert spoonful of each kind with about a pint of water (hot preferred) in clear glasses, stirring until all is thoroughly dissolved. The deleterious insoluble matter in the inferior Soda will be shown after settling some twenty minutes or sooner, by the milky appearance of the solution and the quantity of floating flocky matter according to quality.

Be sure and ask for Church & Co.'s Soda and Saleratus and see that their name is on the package and you will get the purest and whitest made. The use of this with sour milk, in preference to Baking Powder, saves twenty times its cost.

See one pound package for valuable information and read carefully.

SHOW THIS TO YOUR GROCER.

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Ayer's *Hair Vigor,*

FOR RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS NATURAL VITALITY AND COLOR.

It is a most agreeable dressing, which is at once harmless and effectual, for preserving the hair. It restores, with the gloss and freshness of youth, faded or gray, light, and red hair, to a rich brown, or deep black, as may be desired. By its use thin hair is thickened, and baldness often though not always cured. It checks falling of the hair immediately, and causes a new growth in all cases where the glands are not decayed; while to brashy, weak, or otherwise diseased hair, it imparts vitality and strength, and renders it pliable.

The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair

The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

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CANTRELL'S ANTI-DYSPEPTIC POWDER

Will cure all cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency, Heartburn, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, etc., etc. To be had of all Druggists, and at the Depot, 1000 S. SECOND St., Phila., Pa.

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Nothing could be more Untrue!

Mr. JOHN WANAMAKER has precisely the same relations to Oak Hall as in the past.

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From all appearances the year 1880 is to be the largest in sales ever known.

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The guarantee fund of premium notes being now Three Millions of Dollars.

If an assessment had to be made of five per cent. only, twice within the ten years for which the policy is issued, it would yet be cheaper to the members than any other insurance offered. And that large amount of money is saved to the members and kept at home. No assessment having ever been made, being now more than thirty years, that saving would amount to more than

One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollar

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Where the property is not set on fire, being less than one cent per year to each member, are paid without extra charge, and extended so as to cover all policies that are issued and outstanding.

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CASH ASSETS,	156,478 83.
TOTAL ASSETS,	$964,718 83.
LIABILITIES, including re-insurance reserve,	$117,935 77.

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DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.	H. A.	A. A.	M.	F.	S. A.
	P M	P M	A M	A M	A M
Philadelphia	6 10	4 00	8 00		8 00
Cooper's Point	6 12	4 12	8 10	5 00	8 10
Penn. R. R. Junc	6 18	4 18	8 16	5 18	8 15
Haddonfield	6 34	4 28	8 26	5 30	8 25
Ashland	6 42	4 34	8 32	5 40	8 31
Kirkwood	6 47	4 39	8 37	6 07	8 36
Berlin	7 00	4 51	8 48	6 30	8 47
Atco	7 08	4 56	8 54	6 43	8 53
Waterford	7 17	5 05	9 03	7 05	9 01
Ancora	7 22	5 09	9 08	7 12	9 05
Winslow Junc	7 28	5 16	9 13	7 30	9 10
Hammonton	7 35	5 24	9 21	8 00	9 18
Da Costa		5 29	9 25	8 12	9 22
Elwood		5 38	9 33	8 41	9 31
Egg Harbor		5 48	9 43	9 15	9 41
Pomona		5 58	9 53	9 35	9 51
Absecon		6 08	10 03	10 04	10 01
Atlantic		6 22	10 16	10 24	10 15
May's Landing		6 08	10 02		

UP TRAINS.

Stations.	H. A.	A. A.	M.	F.	S. A.
	A M	A M	P M	P M	P
Philadelphia	7 50	9 20	5 50		6 20
Cooper's Point	7 40	9 12	5 40	4 08	6 09
Penn. R. R. Junc	7 33	9 08	5 34		6 03
Haddonfield	7 18	8 58	5 24	3 40	5 52
Ashland	[illegible]	8 52	5 16	3 16	5 45
Kirkwood	7 05	8 48	5 13	[illegible]	5 41
Berlin	6 50	8 35	5 03	2 40	5 30
Atco	6 43	8 28	4 57	2 28	5 24
Waterford	6 35	8 19	4 47	2 10	5 16
Ancora	6 30	8 13	4 42	1 58	5 11
Winslow Junc	6 24	8 08	4 37	1 45	5 07
Hammonton	6 15	8 00	4 30	1 25	5 01
Da Costa		[illegible]	4 25	1 13	4 56
Elwood		7 46	4 14	12 52	4 49
Egg Harbor		7 36	4 03	12 35	4 39
Pomona		7 25	3 54	12 16	4 29
Absecon		7 14	3 44	11 47	4 19
Atlantic		7 00	3 30	11 15	4 05
May's Landing		7 15	3 44		

Express train leaves Philadelphia at 3:15 stopping at Hammonton, 4:21, Egg Harbor City 4:40, Absecon 4:57 and arriving in Atlantic City at 5:10. Returning leave Atlantic City at 8:00, Absecon 8:15, Egg Harbor City 8:33, Hammonton 8:50, arriving at Philadelphia at 9:50.

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"Our" MUST must not be mistaken for other so called unfermented wines, as it is not boiled and hermetically sealed to keep it from spoiling. The only "Process" resorted to by us is to permanently stop fermentation, which naturally must result in the juice remaining as it grew.

The undersigned are now disposing of their new stock prepared from their last grape crop, and warrant that it will keep without special care.

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Per gallon	3.00.

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Net Surplus over all Liabilities,	235,153.81
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CONSTANTLY ON HAND. ALSO
Vegetables in Season.

Our [illegible] runs through the town on Wednesdays [illegible] Saturdays

---

South Jersey Republican,

SUPPLEMENT.

I heard her declaim an oration;
"We're slaves and shall never be free,
'Till all of the Lords of Creation
Shall lead to the ballot-box we!"
And Miss Samuel B.
An-tho-ny, she
Cried, "That's what's the matter with me!"

Home Education.

The following rules are worthy of being printed in letters of gold and placed in a conspicuous place in every household:

1. From your children's earliest infancy inculcate the necessity of instant obedience.
2. Unite firmness with gentleness. Let your children understand that you mean what you say.
3. Never promise them anything unless you are quite sure you can give what you say.
4. If you tell a child to do something, show him how to do it, and see that it is done.
5. Always punish your child for willfully disobeying you, but never punish in anger.
6. Never let them perceive that they vex you or make you lose your self-command.
7. If they give way to petulance or ill-temper, wait till they are calm, and then gently reason with them on the impropriety of their conduct.
8. Remember that a little present punishment, when the occasion arises, is much more effectual than the threatening of a greater punishment should the fault be renewed.
9. Never give your children anything because they cry for it.
10. On no account allow them to do at one time what you have forbidden, under the same circumstances, at another.
11. Teach them that the only sure and easy way to appear good is to be good.
12. Accustom them to make their little recitals with perfect truth.
13. Never allow tale-bearing.
14. Teach them self-denial, not self-indulgence of an angry and resentful spirit.—*Exchange.*

Lippincott's Magazine for May opens with a copiously illustrated paper on Richfield Springs, which, besides an attractive description of this much frequented watering-place and much information that will be useful to all who think of spending part of the summer there, gives some interesting particulars about Fenimore Cooper and Judge Nelson, whose farms at Cooperstown lie within an easy drive from Richfield. A descendent of the famous novelist, Miss Constance Fenimore Woolson, contributes to this number a very quaint and touching story entitled "Miss Grief." The first of a series of "Studies in the Slums," by Mrs. Helen Campbell, gives a striking account of the mission in Water Street, New York. These papers should receive attention from all who feel an interest in the great and indispensible work of redeeming the outcast population of our large cities. The concluding paper of Octave Thanet's able discussion of the condition of "The English Workingman" deals with another and not less pressing social problem. "The Backwoods of Guatemala" are graphically pictured with both pen and pencil in Dr Oswald's "Summerland Sketches," which are now drawing to a close. Nena Sturgis has an illustrated article on "Ancient Maskers and Modern Carnival." F. M. Osbourne gives an amusing account of a "Funeral in a Chinese Fishing Village," and Phebe D. Natt describes the methods of instruction in the various "London Art Schools." There are several short stories, including a lively sketch of Negro life by Jennie Woodville; "Adam and Eve," by the author of "Dorothy Fox," grows in interest and promises to prove a very popular serial; and the "Monthly Gossip" is full of good things, embracing reminiscences of Charles Dickens and the Countess Ida Hahn Hahn, with several short articles on social and literary topics. A poem by Longfellow will appear in the next number.

Risley's Witch Hazel.

Cures Headache, Burns, Sprains, Cuts, Wounds, Rheumatism, Toothache, Earache, etc. Warranted equal in quality to any made, at half the price. 6 oz. bottles 25c. pint bottles 50c.

Have your druggist order, if he has not in stock of CHARLES F. RISLEY, Wholesale Druggist, 64 Cortlandt St., N. Y.

Manhood: How Lost, How Restored!

Just published, a new edition of DR. CULVERWELL'S CELEBRATED ESSAY on the Radical Cure (without medicine) of Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency, Mental and Physical Incapacity, Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also, Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author, in this admirable Essay, clearly demonstrates, from a thirty years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured without the dangerous use of internal medicine or the application of the knife; pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain, and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately, and Radically.

This Lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

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Can be found at Mr. Rutherford's if wanted out of business hours, night or day. Ring the bell at side door.

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Cedar Shingles

at the lowest market rates.

Standard Cranberry crates $12 per hundred.

Orders by mail will receive prompt attention.

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THE names and Post Office Address of young men who are, or should be attending school, and parents who have sons to educate, to whom we may send our College Annual for 1880.

Any person favoring us with a list of such names will receive post-paid a specimen, suitable for framing, of Prof. Stewart's Beautiful Pen Flourishing.

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C. C. C. C. Trenton, N. J.

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JAPANESE PERSIMMON TREES 4 ft to 6 ft in 12 choicest kinds. Dried specimen fruits received last season from Japan would when fresh from the tree, have weighed 16 ozs. with the flavor of a rich Smyrna fig.

Should these, like the shrubs and Superb evergreens introduced from Japan, prove hardy as authorities have already pronounced them to be, we may look forward in this instance to an acquisition of the highest commercial importance as a fruit and tree of great magnificence.

NEW PEAR.

Triomphe de Lyons, a late variety whose fruit is the largest known.

Also large general stock of fruit, shade, rare evergreens, shrubs, hedge, budding, and greenhouse plants, all of which will be sold at about half price by

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Jos. H. Shinn,

Insurance Agent,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

References: Policy holders in the Atlantic City fires.

ATTENTION

is called to the fact that

C. STEELMAN,

Merchant Tailor, will be in Hammonton on FRIDAY of EACH WEEK to receive orders for clothing. He would also give

NOTICE

that he will be prepared to cut suits for men and boys. Cleaning, Repairing and Dyeing promptly attended to.

Rooms at the Hammonton House.

DR. W. E. DAVIE,

Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College,

having opened the rooms formerly occupied by DR. STOCKING,

Corner 3rd Street and Bellevue Avenue.
HAMMONTON,

is prepared to perform all operations pertaining to dentistry in the very best manner.

Anæsthetics administered when desired.

Trees!! Trees!! Trees!!

I have the largest variety and best assortment of Shade and Ornamental Trees, Evergreens, Hedge Plants Shrubs, Plants, Bulbs, &c., in Atlantic Co. Also, Apple, Pear, Peach and Cherry Trees of the best varieties. All of which I offer at prices as low as any in the country.

Call and examine my stock.

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MAY'S LANDING, N. J.

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Office over the store of H. M. Trowbridge.

EXTRACTING AND FILLING TEETH A SPECIALTY.

Children's Teeth Regulated and Examination FREE.

Prices to suit the times.

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Wm. HANEY,

Fashionable Hair Cutter,

has taken the shop recently occupied by Jos. Coast, and will attend to every particular in the business—Hair cutting, Shampooing, Shaving, etc.

A Clean Towel to Every Man!

Open every day. On Sunday from 7 to 10 in the morning.

Hammonton, Dec. 1st, 1879.

GERRY VALENTINE,

UNDERTAKER,

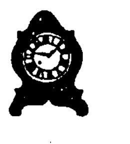
Is prepared to furnish CASKETS, COFFINS, WITH HANDLES & PLATES, In every variety, at the lowest cash prices.

Funerals promptly attended to.

Also re-seats Chairs and repairs and renovates Furniture.

Shop up-stairs over the wheelwright shop, Egg Harbor road, Hammonton, N. J.

C. M. Englehart & Son.



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