South-Jersey Republican

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Company "K."

There is a cap in the closet, old, tattered and blue—
Of very slight value it may be to you;
But a crown, jewel studded, could not buy it to-day,
With its letters of honor, brave "Co. K."

The head that it sheltered needs shelter no more;
Dead heroes make holy the trifles they wore,
So, like chaplet of honor, of laurel and bay,
Seems the cap of the soldier, marked "Co. K."

Bright eyes have looked calmly its visor beneath,
O'r the work of the reaper, grim harvester Death!
Let the muster-roll, meagre, so mournfully say
How foremost in danger went "Co. K."

Where footsteps unbroken came up to the town,
Where rampart and bastion looked threatningly down!
Who, closing up breaches, still kept on their way,
Till flags, downward pointed, greet "Co. K."

Who faltered, or shivered? Who shunned battle stroke?
Whose life was uncertain? Whose battle line broke?
Go, ask it of history, years from to-day,
And the record shall tell you, not "Co. K."

Though my darling is sleeping to-day with the dead,
And daisies and clover bloom over his head,
I smile through my tears as I lay it away—
That battle-worn cap, lettered "Co. K."

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 26, 1880.

The Odd Fellows to-day will celebrate their 61st anniversary in this city. It is intended to be a memorable occasion. There will be a parade which will be reviewed on Pennsylvania Avenue by the officers of the grand encampment, and at the White House by the President.

The National Fair Association of this city are already moving to place themselves in good condition for a great fair next fall. They propose to make it one of the permanent attractions of Washington.

The death of Ezra B. French takes from the Treasury Department one of the oldest and best officers in it. He has held the position of Second Auditor ever since Mr. Lincoln's time. Very few public officers serve so well and so long as he.

The Democrats have been getting larger doses of disagreeable facts about the treatment of the negroes South than at first through the Exodus Committee. Any other organization than the Democratic party would have abandoned that hunt long ago, but they rush on recklessly to their death with their usual facility. Voorhees will not be likely to make his report early enough to save all go on the coming campaign; and perhaps that is why he is dragging the investigation out to its utmost length.

There is much talk about General Garfield's District in Ohio having elected two Blaine delegates to Chicago, and some persons try to make it appear that this is a defeat for General Garfield. It is not so. General Garfield is not opposed to Senator Blaine, but is friendly to him and would enter into the campaign with vigor should the Maine Senator be nominated. The two leaders are very warm friends.

Democratic economy and efficiency are illustrated in the action of the managers in the House. They wasted fifty hours recently in preventing the Republicans debating the bill one hour, which was all the time our friends asked for. Afraid to open their mouths themselves, they are bound to spend a good deal of time choking off others. But it is not a very profitable policy for the Government.

It is evident now that the Southern Delegations to Chicago will be defeated, or nearly all of them. The policy of most of the Southern men will be to go to Chicago uninstructed and be free to consult and act with the delegates who represent the Republican States as to who should be nominated. This is the proper way, because the Republican States should have the greatest weight in the choice of candidates, and they will of course choose those who will make the best run.

MAXWELL.

A Miracle.

During a village school inspection the examiner is trying to explain to the fat-headed listeners the character of a miracle. He asks a scholar:

"What is a miracle?"

"I don't know, sir."

"If—all at once—the sun appeared in the heavens at night, what would you say it was?"

"The moon."

"But if you were told it was the sun, what would you say?"

"I'd say it was a lie."

"Now, I never lie. Suppose I told you it was the sun."

The scholar, after a moment's deep reflection bobbed his head.

"Please, sir, I'd say you were drunk."

ADJOURNED SALE.

The sale of the property seized as the property of George W. Pressey, et al, taken in execution at the suit of Mary A. Smith, sole surviving executrix of William Smith, deceased, stands adjourned until Monday, the 24th day of May, A. D., 1880, at the same time and place.

M. V. B. MOORE, Sheriff.

General News.

Nashville, Tenn., joyously celebrated its centennial last Saturday.

A party of 300 Vermonters, men, women and children, recently set out to find farm homes in the West.

San Francisco asks Congress for fifty heavy guns and two monitors to protect her harbor. Is this anticipating the next Chinese invasion?

The "Constellation," with her heavy freight age of food for the starving in Ireland, has been enthusiastically welcomed at Queenstown.

The world's annual product in gold and silver is valued at $220,000,000, of which gold's share is $140,000,000.

England proposes to establish an army reserve of 10,000 men in Canada, liable to service there, in England, or on the Continent in case of England's being involved in war.

The Arctic Expedition under Capt. Howgate will start May 15, with twenty-five members, including a scientific corps. The North Pole will be attempted by gradual approaches. Two years' provisions will be carried.

The savings on deposit in New York State Jan. 1, 1880, were larger by $20,000,000 than on Jan. 1, 1879. The number of accounts opened in 1879 was 15,000 greater than in 1878, and the business of the Savings Banks is steadily increasing.

A stock company, capital $1,000,000, has been organized with purpose to take general charge of the interests of American tourists in Europe. Gen. Hawley is president. The name is the American Exchange in Europe, headquarters at London.

The habeas corpus case of Denis Kearney came before the Supreme Court in banc at San Francisco on Saturday. The Court decided that it had no power to review its own action, and remanded Kearney to the House of Correction, to serve out his sentence.

The Philadelphia *Press* charges heavy swindling in the license department of the courts of that city, alleging that 2,000 licenses have been issued for this year without authority and nine-tenths of them on forged bonds.

The suicide of young Stephen Pillsbury, at Chelsea, Mass., was one of the most singular on record. He built a guillotine, using a sharp broadaxe for the instrument and balancing the axe by a water pot filled with water. He made a small hole in the pot, so that when sufficient water had leaked out the axe would fall, then placed himself in position, put ether to his mouth, and in a few minutes was beheaded.

Master's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, I will expose to sale at public outcry, on

Saturday, June 12th, 1880,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, to wit, at TWO O'CLOCK in the afternoon of said day, at the Court House in the City of Woodbury, in the county of Gloucester, all the following described tracts or land and mortgaged premises, that is to say:

All that certain tract or piece of land situate in the township of Franklin, in the county of Gloucester, being part and part in the township of Buena Vista, county of Atlantic, in the State of New Jersey, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a small pine corner to Late Rebecca Down's land on the line of late Thomas Crew's land, thence by the same (1) south eighty-seven degrees, thirty minutes east forty-six chains and ten links, crossing the Lake Branch to a black oak corner, thence (2) south four degrees west ninety-seven chains to a stake and a wood road to a white oak stump, thence (3) south seventy degrees and fifty minutes west, eighteen chains and twenty links to an ale standing close by the northwestern side of the Dutch Mill Road, thence by Mary Sharp's land (4) north twenty-eight degrees west, fifty-three chains and fifty links crossing the Lake Branch again to a small pine lettered L, standing on a point of land, (fast land,) thence up the northerly side of said Branch (5) south seventy three degrees and fifteen minutes west, ten chains and ten links to a small pine, thence (6) south fifty degrees and forty five minutes west nine chains and forty links to a small pine, thence (7) south seventy five degrees and fifteen minutes west, eleven chains, seventy links to a small pine, lettered L, standing about forty links from the edge of the branch, thence (8) north twenty two degrees fifty minutes east seventy-seven chains to the place of beginning, containing four hundred and eighty-three acres, more or less, being the same premises that were assigned and set off to Ann Down, in the division of the Real Estate of Samuel Down, deceased; and said Ann Down dying intestate and without issue the same to her brothers and sisters, and the said Samuel D. Sharp, purchased one-fourth of said land from Thomas C. Down, one-fourth of Thomas Wilson and wife, one-fourth from the children and heirs of Mary Sharp and one-fourth of George Down and Rebecca, his wife.

Also all that other tract or piece of land situate in the township of Franklin aforesaid and bounded as follows: Beginning at a stake for a corner to lot No 2 in the division of the Real Estate of Samuel Down, deceased, thence (1) by Rehman's and north sixty two degrees, thirty minutes west, fifty-seven chains, ninety five links to a red pine stump, thence (2) by Wolford's land, south thirty-one degrees west thirty two chains, fifty links to a Turkey oak, thence (3) by Rehman's land, south fifty eight degrees, forty-five minutes east, sixty three chains eighty five links to a corner of No. 2 aforesaid, thence by the same north twenty two degrees east, thirty six chains, sixty links to the beginning, containing two hundred and eleven acres and a quarter, more or less.

Seized as the property of Samuel D. Sharp, et ux et als, defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of Harriet E. Clark, complainant, and to be sold by

JAS. MOORE,
Master in Chancery.

L. MATLOCK, Sol'r.
Dated March 31, 1880.

Very truly Yours
J. G. Blaine

James G. Blaine.

We give herewith a fine portrait of James G. Blaine, the favorite candidate for the Presidency of most of the voters of New Jersey, and it may not be uninteresting to our readers to have a brief sketch of his life.

He was born on the 31st of January, 1830, at Indian Hill farm, Washington County, Pennsylvania, opposite the town of Brownville. He received a thorough intellectual training and entered Washington College in 1843 where he graduated in 1847, at the age of 17 years and eight months. In a class of 33 members Mr. Blaine shared the first honors with John C. Hervey, now Superintendent of public instruction at Wheeling, West Virginia. He excelled in mathematics and Latin, and was proficient in Logic and Political Economy. After graduating he taught for a while as a college tutor in Kentucky and Pennsylvania, wrote for newspapers, magazines &c. and engaged in the study of law. In 1854 he went to Maine and assumed the editorship of the Kennebec *Journal* at the age of 23 and afterwards of the Portland *Advertiser*. He was chosen to the Legislature in 1858 and served four years, the last two as Speaker of the House. At the early age in which he connected himself with the *Journal* he became prominent in the politics of Maine, and at 25 he was acknowledged a leading power in the councils of the Republican party. Before he was 29 he was chosen Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Republican organization of the State, a position he has held ever since, and from which he has practically shaped every political campaign in the State—always leading his party to brilliant victory.

He has an expression of frankness, candor and confidence that gave him a strong and permanent hold on the people, and he has also a pure character, and a masterly ability equal to all demands made upon him.

In 1862 he was chosen to Congress, and from that time his progress has been onward and upward, first being made Speaker of the House and then elected to the Senate. On all important questions Mr. Blaine has been with the people. During the darkest days of the rebel's war he delivered a speech on "The Ability of the American People to Suppress the Rebellion," which had a wonderful effect for good. It had a wide circulation, and was used as a campaign document in the Lincoln campaign. He occupied the first rank among the mighty men of his time. He was prominent in securing the system of postal cars now in universal use, and he was active and prominent in shaping the amendments to the Constitution.

As Speaker of the House it has been said that no man since Clay had presided with such an absolute knowledge of the rules of the House, or with so great a mastery in the rapid, intelligent and faithful discharge of business. Both sides of the House united in cordial thanks for his impartiality.

The success of the Republican party in 1876 was in a great measure due to the efforts of Mr. Blaine, notwithstanding his defeat in the nominating Convention, and no one will forget how like a wet blanket the report of his defeat fell on the great mass of Republicans.

Mr. Blaine is a man of good temper and temperament, though with a certain intellectual vehemence that might sometimes be mistaken for anger; of strong physique, wonderful powers of endurance and recuperation, of great activity and industry, kindly and frank; easily approachable and ready to aid all good causes with tongue, pen and purse. He is an intense believer in the American Republic, one and indivisible, jealous and watchful for her honor, her dignity, and her right of eminent domain, ready to brave the wrath of the East for the welfare of the West, as in the Chinese question; ready to differ from political friends rather than permit the indefinite suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*; ready to brave the wrath of the Conservatives for the rights of the southern blacks, as in his opposition to President Hayes' southern policy—and perfectly ready to give the British lion's mane a tweak when that fine old king of beasts crashes uncannily among our fishing flakes.

Those who have been disposed to regard Mr. Blaine as an impulsive and possibly rash man, were kindly furnished by the Democratic party the opportunity to be completely undeceived, in the steadiness, persistence and success with which he conducted the Republican party in Maine through its recent troubles, and brought order and law out of chaos and threatened violence. No finer display of statesmanlike qualities has been seen in this country, and the American people are not slow to perceive that in the protracted and perilous struggle in Maine, Mr. Blaine exhibited all the qualities required for the discharge of the most difficult and delicate duties of an executive station.

The Cape May *Star* says: Rev. E. B. Lake will superintend the work of laying out the new Methodist summer resort at Peck's Beach.

If any of our delegates are in doubt as to Gen. Sewell being a Blaine man, we can say positively that he is. He was a Blaine man in 1876, and he is a stronger Blaine man now. Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, candidate for Senatorial delegate, is also a strong Blaine man.

The State Board of Health has issued a Circular to Township and City Boards of Health in reference to infectious diseases of animals, calling their attention to such contagious diseases as may exist among cattle, hogs, sheep, etc., and to guard against them, and are called upon to notify the State Board of the same, who will at once take the proper legal steps to remedy the evil.

Charles De Young, one of the proprietors of the San Francisco *Chronicle*, was shot a few days since, by a son of Mayor Kalloch. De Young shot the elder Kalloch last fall, wounding him seriously, and now he dies from the same weapon. This is but a natural result, and such a loose condition of things, with no care or safety for human life, is but one of the evils arising from the existence of communism. But the blatant mouth-piece of this social upas, communism, is in the house of correction, as a penalty for his abuse of liberty, and if Kalloch and his motley crew were to receive their just dues, they would be in the penitentiary. The sooner they are put where they belong the better it will be for San Francisco, California and the whole country.

The Sunday law war is spreading into different sections of the country, and wherever the fight may be it invariably commences with excesses on one and perhaps both sides. This sort of thing will probably continue until common sense is brought to bear on the case in hand. The majority of people are willing that Sunday should be observed by each individual in accordance with his or her taste, providing the rules of common decency are observed.

The present situation in Louisville, Ky., is amusing. Things had get to be so bad there that the last Legislature enacted a very stringent law, forbidding all manner of work on Sunday. Well, Sunday the police of Louisville set to work enforcing it. They reported all persons found at work after midnight on Saturday, including those in newspaper offices, saloons and the drivers of public hacks, and even the sextons and organists of churches, as they receive pay for work done on that day. The *Courier-Journal* supported the law, not knowing that it applied to "Sunday editions," and what it will do now is hard to say. Louisville at present is the banner Puritan city of the Union, although in an intensely Democratic State, under a law enacted by a nearly unanimous Democratic Legislature.

A short time ago the Daily *Advertiser* contained an earnest article on the suicidal policy of turning all our educational forces into the line of "professional" and genteel employments, tending to a surfeit in a few branches and putting that work under a cloud on which the prosperity of the country so largely depends. The New York Bulletin, following up the same line of thought, points to the vast influx of foreign skilled mechanics now pouring into this country, and says: "The race of American mechanics, as such, is about extinct, and, as the fruits of our unconscionable folly, their places are being taken by the British, the Germans, French, Italians and Scandinavians, with the Chinese to hear from." What is to become of the millions of American youth now coming forward to maturity? Can they all be turned into doctors, lawyers or ministers; into clerks, speculators and Wall street brokers? They turn their backs upon farming and they do not like to soil their hands or harden them by honest labor. The Trades Unions, says the Bulletin, suppressed the apprenticeship system and thought they could control the labor market, but they cannot keep out the workingmen of Europe. That is too formidable an element to be handled. During the industrial depression which succeeded the panic, when emigration had all but stopped, they were enabled to do this to a certain extent, but now that the human tide is again setting this way in irresistable volume, the power of control is passing from their hands.—Newark *Advertiser*.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

Laws of New Jersey.

CHAPTER CLVIII.

An act for building school houses in townships.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for any school district of this State, at their annual meeting, to vote money to build a school house, as money is now voted for said school district under any existing law, and to provide land for that purpose, not exceeding   acres, at such place in the said school district as the school trustees thereof may designate, and for that purpose the said school trustees may acquire the said land by purchase or condemnation; provided, a majority of the taxable residents of said school district shall be present at any meeting as aforesaid, and shall vote on any proposition presented for the selection of a place and voting money as aforesaid.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for such school trustees to enter upon any lands and make all such preliminary examinations, explorations, measurements and levelings as may be necessary and proper for their purposes, doing thereby as little damage as possible to the owner or owners thereof.

3. And be it enacted, That in case said school trustees cannot agree with the owner or owners or other persons interested in any lands which said school trustees may desire to take, use and occupy, or from which they may desire to take or divert, either in whole or in part, for the purposes of their building, or cannot agree with the owner or owners for the whole or any part of any lands as to the amount of compensation to be paid for such taking, use, diversion, or occupation or interest, it shall be lawful for any justice of the supreme court of this State upon application by said school trustees, and upon two weeks' previous notice, served in person, or by leaving at the dwelling house or usual place of abode of such owner or owners, or in case of absence from the State or legal disability, published in a newspaper published nearest to the lands in question, to appoint three disinterested commissioners, resident of the county in which said lands are situated, to assess and ascertain the value of the lands so proposed to be taken, used and occupied, which commissioners shall appoint a time and place at which they shall meet to execute the duties of their appointment, and shall cause two weeks' notice thereof to be given to the parties interested therein, either by personal service or by publication in a newspaper published in the county where such lands may be, at which time and place the said commissioners shall meet and view the premises, and hear the parties interested and take evidence if any be offered, and for that purpose shall have power to administer oaths or affirmations, and to adjourn from day to day; and in case of the refusal or failure of either or any of said commissioners to attend and perform their said duties, the said judge shall have power to appoint another or other disinterested person or persons as commissioners to act in the place of such absent commissioner or commissioners; and the said trustees shall make and exhibit to the said commissioners at their meeting aforesaid, for the use of the parties interested, a statement and description in writing, or by drawings or maps, or both, of the lands, by them sought to be taken or diverted as aforesaid, and of the use, occupation of, and excavations upon any lands by them sought to be made and the said commissioners shall thereupon ascertain and assess the value and damages aforesaid, and shall execute under their hands and seals, or the hands and seals of a majority of them, an award to said trustees of the lands, by them sought in the statements and description aforesaid, stating therein the amount of damages and compensation therefor by them assessed in favor of such owner or owners, which award shall be by them acknowledged and filed in the county clerk's office, and by him recorded; provided, always, that if any real estate the owner or owners of which shall not have given his, her or their consent in writing to the diversion or to the taking of said land, shall not have been ascertained and paid pursuant to the directions of this act, shall be injured or damaged by the diversion or diminution of any said land that the owner or owners thereof may have and maintain his, her or their action to recover damages for such injury, which he, she or they may sustain by reason of anything done under this act, as if this act had not been passed.

4. And be it enacted, That before taking possession of any such lands, or entering thereon for the purpose of making any excavation or occupation thereof, or taking any interest in land as aforesaid, the said trustees shall pay or tender to such owner or owners, or, in case of absence from the State or legal disability, shall deposit with the clerk of the circuit court of said county the value and damages so awarded; and the award of said commissioners and the payment or tender or deposit as aforesaid, of the same, shall vest in said corporation the lands by them sought, described and set forth in said statement and description, in all respects the same as if the same had been conveyed to said trustees by said owner or owners under their hands and seals.

5. And be it enacted, That if either party feel aggrieved by said assessment and award, such party may appeal to the next or second term of the circuit court of said county, by petition and notice thereof served upon the opposite party two weeks prior to such term, or published a like space in a newspaper published nearest the lands in question, which petition and notice so served or published shall vest in said courts full power to hear and determine said appeal; and, if required, they shall award a venire for a jury to come before them, who shall hear and finally determine the issue under the direction of the court, as in other trials by jury; and it shall be the duty of the said jury to assess the damages to the said lands as above mentioned, and the value of such lands, as shall be absolutely taken; and said court shall have power to order a struck jury, or a jury of view, or both, to try any such appeal, and also to order any jury which may be impanneled and sworn to try any such appeal, to view the premises in question during said trial, and the right of said trustees, to appeal from and dispute the correctness of any award, shall not be waived or taken away by the paying or tendering the amount of the award and taking possession of the land, or exercising the rights covered by such award, and the right of any owner of any such lands or rights in like manner to appeal, shall not be waived or lost by the acceptance of the amount so awarded, when tendered, and upon the final determination of any such appeal, the said court shall render such judgment in favor of the one party and against the other, as the right and justice of the case shall require, and shall award to the party substantially succeeding and prevailing in said appeal, his, her or their costs of said appeal against the opposite party, and shall have power to enforce the judgment so rendered by execution, as other judgments are enforced, and also by summary proceedings and attachment for non-payment thereof.

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

Approved March 11, 1880.

CHAPTER CLXXXVII.

An act to render more effective the ordinances of county boards of health and vital statistics in the several counties of this State, and to define their powers and duties.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in any county of this State in which there is by law established a board of health and vital statistics, such board shall be the only board or legally constituted body in said county, or in any municipality or town in said county, having power to make ordinances in relation to the public health or the registration of vital statistics, any charter, law or ordinance to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

2. And be it enacted, That said county board may appoint a health inspector for said county, who shall be a regularly graduated physician or chemist of some reputable school, university or college, who shall receive and be paid by the board of chosen freeholders of such county an annual salary not over fifteen hundred dollars a year, and who shall be subject to said board in the carrying out of their ordinances and the laws of this State in relation to the public health and the registration of vital statistics and in a general supervision of the health and sanitary condition of said county, and whose office hours shall be from nine a. m. to five p. m. daily, legal holidays excepted, at the office of said board, or going to and fro in said county in the performance of his duties.

3. And be it enacted, That the board of chosen freeholders of such county shall appoint to said board a counsel who shall be a counselor-at-law of this State, and who shall receive an annual salary of not over one thousand dollars, to be paid by said chosen freeholders, and who shall hold office for the term of two years from the date of his appointment and until his successor is appointed, and whose duties shall be to bring and defend all suits to which said board of health is a party, and to be the legal adviser of said board of health, whenever called upon by said board of health, provided that the term of the counsel of any board of health affected by this act who shall be acting as such at the time of the passage of this act shall continue for two years from the date of such passage.

4. And be it enacted, That said board of health and vital statistics may and shall have power, at any special, regular or adjourned meeting of such board, to pass, alter, amend, repeal ordinances in relation to the public health and the keeping of a registry of vital statistics in said county, and in so doing:

I. To provide against the adulteration of all kinds of foods and drinks, or any kind of meat or vegetable not fit for human food, sold, for sale or exposed for sale, or brought into said county for sale;

II. To declare what shall be nuisances, in lots, streets, docks, wharves, vessels, piers, and all public and private places in said county or any part thereof;

III. To prevent the spread of dangerous, epidemic, or contagious diseases in said county or any part thereof, and to declare when the same has become epidemic;

IV. To regulate, control or prohibit the keeping of all kinds of animals, birds and beasts, and the slaughter of the same, in said county or any part thereof;

V. To regulate, control, or prohibit the carrying on of all trades, manufactories or business in said county, which be noxious or offensive to the inhabitants of such county or any part thereof, and which is attended by noisome and injurious odors, and otherwise injurious to their estates;

VI. To regulate, license and control all night scavengers in said county, and to charge a license fee from the same, not to exceed fifteen dollars annually, and to regulate and control the removal of all night soil in said county, and the cleaning of all privies, vaults, sinks and cesspools in said county or any part thereof;

VII. To regulate, control, and prohibit the accumulating of manure, compost, and all decaying or vegetable substances in any place in said county, public or private;

VIII. To prohibit and remove any nuisance or offensive matter in any public highway, road, street, avenue, alleyway or other place, public or private, in said county and to cause the removal of the same at the expense of the owner.

IX. To provide for the proper registration of all physicians, nurses, and midwives in said county;

X. To compel the proper return of all birth, deaths and marriages in said county, by physicians, midwives, nurses, clergymen, magistrates, and all other professionally officiating at such death, birth or marriage, under the penalty for failure so to do as provided in the acts regulating the return of vital statistics in this State.

XI. To regulate the keeping of a registry of the vital statistics of said county in accordance with the State laws as to the same.

XII. For all other such purposes as are connected with the public health or the registration of vital statistics, and the practice of physicians midwives and nurses in said county, with relation to such subjects;

XIII. To secure the sanitary condition of tenement houses, prisons, and all public buildings in said county;

XIV. To regulate, control or prohibit the cleaning of sewers and the dumping of garbage, and the filling of sunken lots or marsh lands in any part of said county.

XV. To provide for the filling in of sunken lots which have become the repositories of stagnant water in the built up portions of such county.

5. And be it enacted, That in the making of ordinances, said board may adopt and ordain the same in the form of a code to be called "the code of health ordinances of the board of health and vital statistics of the county of   ," or each ordinance separate and apart by itself, and in all cases shall cause said code, ordinance or ordinances, to be published for at least four weeks, once in each week, in the official newspaper of said county; the same to be paid for by the chosen freeholders of such county, and if in the form of a code, said board may add to, take from, alter, amend or repeal any section of said code as they may see fit, by publishing such alteration, amendment or repealer as aforesaid.

6. And be it enacted, That said board of health may prescribe a penalty for the violation of any of their ordinances or sections of any code they may make or ordain, as aforesaid, not to exceed one hundred dollars, and not less than ten dollars; and every district court in any city in such county, and every justice of the peace in such county, and every police justice or recorder in any city in such counties, is hereby empowered, on oath or affirmation made according to law, that any person or persons has or have violated any of the ordinances of any such board as aforesaid, to issue process at the suit of any such board, as aforesaid, either in the nature of a summons or warrant, against the person or persons so charged, which process shall, when in the nature of a warrant, be returnable forthwith, and when in the nature of a summons, shall be returnable in not less than one nor more than ten entire days; such process shall state what ordinance of any such board is alleged to have been violated by the defendant or defendants, and on the return of such process or at any time to which the trial shall have been adjourned, the said court, justice of the peace, police justice or recorder shall proceed to hear testimony and to determine and give judgment in the matter, without the filing of any pleadings, and a copy of the ordinance alleged to have been violated, certified to under the hand and seal of the clerk or president of such board, shall be taken as full and legal proof of the existence of such ordinance, and that all requirements of law in relation to the ordaining, publishing and making of the same, so as to make the same in all respects a legal and binding ordinance have been complied with, unless the contrary be shown; and the said court, justice of the peace, police justice or recorder shall, if judgment be rendered for the plaintiff, forthwith issue execution against the goods and chattels and person of the defendant or defendants; and said court, justice of the peace, police justice or recorder is further empowered to cause any such defendant who may refuse or neglect to pay the amount of the judgment rendered against him or her, and all costs and charges incident thereto, unless an appeal is granted, to be committed to the county jail for any period not exceeding ninety days, and said court, justice of the peace, police justice or recorder is further empowered, in case any defendant shall have been twice convicted, within the space of six months, of a violation of the same ordinance, and due proof of the same made, in addition to the payment of the appropriate penalty, to cause said defendant to be imprisoned in the county jail of the county, or the county workhouse, with or without hard labor, for any number of days not exceeding one for each dollar of the penalty; the officers to serve and execute all process under this act shall be the officers authorized by law to serve and execute process in said courts and before such magistrates and officers aforesaid, including the constables of such counties, and all police officers of said cities, members of said boards, all police officers, constables and health inspectors shall have the right to arrest, without warrant, any person in their presence violating any of the ordinances of such boards and to take the same forthwith before any police justice, justice of the peace or recorder in said city or county, who shall proceed to hear testimony and give judgment for or against such person so arrested, without any pleadings being filed; provided, such person be shown and have read to him the ordinance for the alleged violation of which he has been so summarily arrested.

7. And be it enacted, That any board of health and vital statistics now in being in any county of this State, under any law of this State, the powers and duties of the same shall remain as heretofore, except so far as the same are increased or diminished by this act.

8. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for any sexton, undertaker, or other person engaged in the profession or business of an undertaker to act as deputy registrar of vital statistics or to issue permits for the burial of the dead, either to themselves or to any other person in this State.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CLXXXVIII.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act relating to the assessment and revision of taxes in cities of this State," approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section two of the above recited act, which reads as follows:

"2. And be it enacted, That the compensation of each of the members of said board shall be two thousand dollars per annum, to be paid in such manner as provided by ordinances in such cities," be amended to read as follows:

2. And be it enacted, That the compensation of each of the members of said board, in all cities having a population of sixty thousand inhabitants and over, shall be two thousand dollars per annum, and in all other cities the amount now fixed by the respective charters or ordinances of said cities.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CXCVIII.

An act to secure to workmen the payment of wages in lawful money.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall not be lawful for any glass manufacturer, ironmaster, foundryman, collier, factoryman, employer, cranberry grower or his agent, or company, their agents or clerks, to pay the wages of workmen or employees by them employed in either store goods, merchandise, printed, written, verbal orders or due bills of any kind.

2. And be it enacted, That any glass manufacturer, ironmaster, foundryman, collier, factoryman, employer, cranberry grower or his agent, or company paying to the said workmen or employees, or authorizing their clerks or agents to pay the wages, or any part thereof, in either store goods, merchandise, printed, written, verbal orders, or due bills of any kind except as aforesaid, shall forfeit the amount of said pay or any part of wages of said workman or employee given in store goods, merchandise, printed, written, verbal orders or due bills of any kind and the same not be offset against the wages of said workmen or employees, but he or they shall be entitled to recover the full amount of his or their wages, as though no such store goods, merchandise, printed, written, verbal orders or due bills had been given or paid; and no settlement made with such employer shall bar such action until after a lapse of one year from such settlement.

3. And be it enacted, That the provisions of this act shall extend to all seamstresses, females and minors employed in factories or otherwise.

4. And be it enacted, That any glass manufacturer, ironmaster, foundryman, collier, factoryman, employer or company offending against the provisions of this act, the same shall be a misdemeanor, and punishable by a fine of not less than ten dollars or more than one hundred for each and every offense, or imprisonment not to exceed the term of thirty days, at the discretion of the court; but nothing in this act shall apply to or affect any private individual giving orders as aforesaid on a store in the business or profits whereof, he has no interest, directly or indirectly, or to the offset of any debt due from such workman to any glass manufacturer, ironmaster, foundryman, collier, factoryman, employer or company, where the said debt is voluntarily contracted by the employee or to the payment of any debt due from such workman to any glass manufacturer, ironmaster, foundryman, collier, factoryman, employer or company.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect the fourth of July next, and all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provision of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CXCIX.

An act to regulate the practice of medicine and surgery.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That every person, practicing medicine or surgery in this State in any of their branches for gain, or who shall receive or accept for his or her services any fee or reward either directly or indirectly, shall be a graduate of some legally chartered medical college or university in good standing, or some medical society having power by law to grant diplomas; and such person before entering upon said practice shall deposit a copy of his or her diploma with the clerk of the county in which he or she may sojourn or reside, and shall pay said clerk ten cents for filing the same in his office; said copy to be a matter of record, and open to public inspection.

2. And be it enacted, That any person who shall practice medicine or surgery, without conforming to the requirements of the first section of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction, shall be punished by a fine of twenty-five dollars for each prescription made or operation performed, said fine to be sued for and recovered in an action of debt, by any person who will sue for the same, and in default of payment of said fine, the offender shall be imprisoned in the county jail for a period of not less than three nor more than six months; provided always that he or she may be liberated at any time by paying the amount of said fine and costs.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person not qualified according to the first section of this act, to collect any fees for medical or surgical services.

4. And be it enacted, That any person who shall offer for record a copy of any diploma which shall have been issued to any other person, or a diploma issued or obtained fraudulently, shall be deemed guilty of a high misdemeanor and on conviction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than three hundred dollars, not more than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment at hard labor for not less than one nor more than three years, or both at the discretion of the court.

5. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent any physician or surgeon in good standing, and legally qualified, to practice medicine or surgery in the State in which he or she resides, from practicing in this State, but any person opening any office, or appointing any place where he or she may meet patients, or receive calls, shall be deemed a sojourner in this State, and shall conform to the first section of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect on the first day of June, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CLXXXIX.

A supplement to an act entitled "A further act concerning taxes, making the same a first lien on real estate and to authorize sales for the same," 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 section six of the act to which this is a supplement be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

6. And be it enacted, That the said collector shall return said warrant to said committee within the time required therein, together with all of his proceedings thereunder in writing, and he shall annex thereto copies of the notices required by this act to be by him given, published, mailed and posted; with proof of such publication, posting and mailing, and an oath or affirmation by said collector that the said return is true, full and complete in all respects.

2. And be it enacted, That the said collector shall be entitled to receive for his services under said warrant the following fees and no more for each name on said warrant, to wit: for executing the warrant, twenty-five cents; for selling, twenty-five cents; for every adjournment, ten cents; for making and executing each certificate of sale, fifty cents, beside actual necessary disbursements for printing, postage, affidavits and acknowledgments.

3. And be it enacted, That the township committee issuing such warrant shall receive therefor five cents for each name on said warrant; the same to be divided equally among the members in attendance when the warrant is issued.

4. And be it enacted, That the township clerk shall receive for attesting and recording said warrant and return ten cents for each name thereon.

5. And be it enacted, That all the fees, costs, charges and expenses in this act and the act to which this is a supplement, together with the fees for assessing and collecting and justices' warrants, shall be charged to and paid by the purchasers; provided, however, that when the inhabitants of the township are the purchasers of any lands, tenements, hereditaments or real estate, sold under any warrant so issued, the said collector shall charge to and receive from the township one half of said collector's fees prescribed in section two of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That at any sale of lands, tenements, hereditaments or real estate made by virtue of this act and the act to which this is a supplement, if there be no purchasers therefor, then it shall and may be lawful for the township committee of said township to cause said lands, tenements or real estate to be purchased for the benefit of the inhabitants of the township, and that the inhabitants of said township so purchasing shall have lawful right and authority, to use, occupy and enjoy said lands, tenements or real estate, and through their township committee to take such proceedings as may be necessary to obtain possession thereof, and to sell and transfer the same, or any part thereof, to any person paying the purchase price therefor, together with the subsequent taxes and lawful interest.

7. And be it enacted, That all purchases of lands, tenements, hereditaments or real estate heretofore made by the inhabitants of any township under the act to which this is a supplement, be and the same are hereby ratified and confirmed.

8. And be it enacted, That it shall not be necessary to advertise for sale, or to issue warrant, or to sell any lands, tenements, hereditaments or real estate purchased by "The inhabitants of the township" for non-payment of any taxes laid, assessed or imposed subsequent to the taxes for which said lands, tenements, hereditaments or real estate were so sold and purchased by the inhabitants of the township, but that such subsequent taxes shall be and remain a first lien on said lands, tenements, hereditaments or real estate, added to the original purchase money, and shall be paid to such township before such lands, tenements, hereditaments or real estate can be redeemed.

9. And be it enacted, That all the plots, pieces or parcels of lands, tenements, hereditaments or real estate so purchased by the inhabitants of the township at a sale under any one warrant shall be included in one certificate of sale, which certificate shall conform in all other respects to the certificate described in section five of the act to which this act is a supplement; provided, however, that it shall not be necessary, in case said lands, tenements, hereditaments or real estate so purchased shall not be redeemed, for the township committee of said township to execute a deed to the inhabitants of the township, but that the said inhabitants of the township shall hold and enjoy said lands, tenements, hereditaments or real estate to the end of the term named therein, under said original certificate, with the like privileges and effect in all things as though a deed therefor had been given.

10. And be it enacted, That the collector shall have power to adjourn any sale for more than sixty days, upon the written request of the township committee; provided there be no purchasers present.

11. And be it enacted, That in case the collector's term of office shall expire before he shall have completed his proceedings under any warrant, he shall continue such proceedings thereunder to the end, in which case his bondsmen shall be liable for any illegal act of their principal in the same manner and to the same extent as though said collector's term of office had not expired.

12. And be it enacted, That no lands, tenements, hereditaments or real estate shall be sold by virtue of this act, and the act to which this is a supplement, for a longer period or term than thirty years.

13. And be it enacted, That the collectors of the several townships in this State shall be entitled to receive for the services performed by them under and by virtue of the sixteenth section of the act to which this is a supplement, the sum of twenty cents, beside the fees paid by them for the acknowledgment therein required, and the clerks or registers of the several counties of this State, shall be entitled to receive for the services performed by them under said sixteenth section, the sum of twenty cents.

14. 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.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CXC.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act relative to oaths and affidavits," 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 section one of the act to which this is a supplement be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

"1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all oaths, affirmations and affidavits required to be made or taken by any statute of this State, or necessary or proper to be made, taken or used in any court of this State, or for any lawful purpose whatever, may be made and taken by and before any one of the following officers of this State, viz: the chancellor, or any judge of a court of record, or any master in chancery, or any justice of the peace, or any mayor, recorder, or alderman of any city or borough, or any supreme court commissioner, or the city clerk of any city, or the clerk or surrogate of any county, or the clerk of any court of record, or any notary public; provided, that nothing herein contained shall apply to the official oath or affirmation required to be made or taken by any of the officers of this State, nor to any oath, affirmation or affidavit required to be made and taken in open court, nor to cases where it shall be necessary for the party making or procuring such oath, affirmation or affidavit, to give notice to any person interested, or the taking of such oath, affidavit or affirmation."

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CXCI.

A further supplement to the act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of courts of law" (Revision) 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 case any party to an action at law shall willfully fail, neglect or refuse to answer any written interrogatories served upon him or his attorney by the opposite party under the provisions of the one hundred and fifty-fifth section of the act to which this is a supplement, it shall be lawful for the court or any judge thereof, in addition to remedies provided by said section, to make order debarring said party, if a plaintiff from further prosecuting his suit, and if a defendant, from making further defense thereto.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CXCII.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish a bureau of statistics upon the subject of labor, considered in its relation to the growth and development of State industries.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the sum of three thousand dollars be, and is hereby appropriated for the current expenses of said bureau.

2. And be it enacted, That the treasurer of this State is hereby authorized to pay from any money not otherwise appropriated, the sum provided for in the first section of this act.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CXCVI.

An act relative to the election of constables.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all constables shall be hereafter elected for the term of three years; provided, however, that at the first election held after the passage of this act when it shall be necessary to elect three constables, the ticket voted shall designate the name of one constable for one year, the name of another for two years, the name of the third for three years, and at each successive election one constable shall be elected for the term of three years.

2. And be it enacted, That all vacancies in the office of constable shall be filled for the unexpired term only.

3. And be it enacted, That constables shall be required to renew their bonds annually, and if they shall neglect or refuse so to do within thirty days after the expiration of each yearly term, the position shall become vacant, and such vacancy shall be filled as provided by law.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CXCIV.

An act relative to the duties of township committees.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter the poor farm of each township in this State shall be and remain under the control and management of the township committee of such township.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CXCIII.

An act to provide additional compensation to Noah D. Taylor.

Whereas, In the act to defray the incidental expenses of the State of New Jersey, the provision for payment of the expenses incurred by Noah D. Taylor in maintaining his right to his seat in the house of assembly is inadequate and insufficient.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it be lawful for the treasurer of the State of New Jersey to pay, upon the warrant of the comptroller, to Noah D. Taylor, the further sum of two hundred dollars.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CXCV.

An act concerning the proof of the descent and succession to real estate in cases of intestacy.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in the case of the death of any person intestate seized in fee or otherwise of real estate within the State, it shall be lawful for the heir or heirs at law of such person or any of them or any person interested in such estate to make an affidavit or petition setting forth the fact of such death, the last place of residence of said intestate, the number of heirs, their names, ages and respective places of residence and relationship to the deceased, and as nearly as possible describing such real estate and the respective interest of such heirs or parties interested.

2. And be it enacted, That such application when so made shall be presented to the orphans' court of the county in which such real estate is situated or to the orphans' court of any one of such counties, where said real estate may be situated in one or more counties, and the said orphans' court shall thereupon examine any witnesses under oath or take such other proof as is usual and admissible in other legal proceedings, and in like manner and with like powers and jurisdiction, as to the truth of the matters in such application set forth, and upon being duly satisfied as to the truth of all such matters shall indorse upon such application the certificate of said court or of its then presiding officer, and thereupon the said petition or affidavit and all proofs and proceedings so taken shall be recorded in the county clerk's office of the county or counties in which said lands are situated or in the office of any register of deeds for such county, in the same books and in like manner as deeds are now recorded; and from the date of such record, such record or roll shall be regarded and taken in all courts and legal proceedings in the State in respect to the descent and succession of said real estate as presumptive evidence of the matters and facts therein contained and by this act required to be stated.

3. And be it enacted, That the orphans' courts shall from time to time make such rules and regulations in pursuance and furtherance of this act as may be deemed necessary or expedient.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CC.

An act to facilitate the arrest and punishment of violators of the law in localities beyond and adjacent to the corporate limits of the cities of this State.

Whereas, It is represented that in divers localities, beyond and adjacent to the corporate limits of certain cities of this State, divers evil disposed persons do assemble on the Christian Sabbath, or first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, and then and there engage in unlawful games and sports and that they do also on other days of the week there commit divers other offenses against the law and escape conviction and punishment therefor, by reason of the want of a constable or police officer to arrest such offenders; therefore in order to remedy the said evil.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall and may be lawful at any time hereafter for any persons who may own and reside on lands situated beyond and within one mile of the corporate limits of any city in this State by writing under the hands of any three or more of them, to appoint one or more special constable or constables, for any term not exceeding one year at any one time, and for such limits within the locality aforesaid as such owners and residents aforesaid may designate; and it shall be the duty of any such special constable or constables when appointed as aforesaid, immediately to apprehend any person or persons who may, at any time hereafter be found by such special constable or constables within the locality for which he or they may be appointed as aforesaid, offending against or violating any of the provisions of the first section of the act of the legislature of this State entitled "An act for suppressing vice and immorality," approved March twenty seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and such special constable or constables shall take such offender or offenders before a magistrate as soon as conveniently may be, in order that such offender or offenders may be dealt with according to law, and it shall be lawful for any such special constable or constables to detain such offender or offenders until the next day, then to be dealt with according to law, unless such offender or offenders, shall give sufficient security before some magistrate, to appear at any time and place that he may direct, to answer the charge preferred against him or them, in which case it shall be lawful to such magistrate to discharge such offender or offenders.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of any special constable or constables, when appointed as aforesaid, immediately to apprehend any person or persons who may at any time hereafter be found by any such constable or constables within the locality for which he or they may be appointed as aforesaid, committing any crime or misdemeanor against the laws of this State, and take such offender or offenders before a magistrate as soon as conveniently may be, in order that he or they so offending may be dealt with according to law.

3. And be it enacted, That any such special constable or constables who may hereafter perform any of the duties or services herein directed, shall be entitled to the same assistance and protection, and shall be under the same restrictions and liabilities as a constable would be on the same occasion; and further, that all such special constables shall be paid by the persons by whom they may be appointed for all services rendered by them.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CCI.

An act to repeal so much of chapter one hundred and thirty-eight of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy nine, entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to regulate elections.'"

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That so much of chapter one hundred and thirty-eight of the laws of one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to regulate elections' as regulates the pay of election officers," be and the same is hereby repealed.

2. And be it enacted, That section one hundred and twenty-two of said act, which reads as follows to wit:

"122. And be it enacted, That the officers named in this section shall be entitled to demand and receive for the services herein mentioned the fees thereto respectively annexed and no more to be paid by the collectors of the counties respectively in which such services shall be performed:

"The clerk of each township for advertising said election, one dollar and fifty cents;

"The clerk of each election, for each day's services, three dollars;

"Each member of the boards of election, for each day's services, three dollars;

"Each member of any board of county canvassers, for each day's services, three dollars;

"For mileage in attending any such board, five cents for every mile, out and in, to be computed from the court house to his residence;

"The clerk of each county, for advertising any special election, two dollars;

"The clerk of any board of county canvassers, for each day of service, one dollar and fifty cents," be and the same is hereby re-enacted, and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That eight hours shall constitute with the fractional parts thereof, a day's work for the members of election boards.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CXCVII.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act to authorize the sale of lands limited over to infants, or in contingency in cases where such sale would be beneficial," approved March twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in any sale heretofore made or hereafter to be made under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, it shall be lawful for the chancellor to inquire into and ascertain the nature and the amount of the incumbrances of the estate applied to be sold, and to ascertain the amounts of the taxes, assessments and water rents chargeable against the lands applied to be sold, and to order the lands to be sold free and clear of all incumbrance to be paid out of the funds realized by the sale; and if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the chancellor that the income from the property has not been sufficient to pay the taxes assessments or water rents, and that the person owning a vested estate in said lands, whether a life tenant or otherwise, has borrowed money to pay the taxes, water rents or assessments chargeable against said premises, and said debt remains unpaid at the time of the sale, it shall be lawful for the chancellor to order said debt so created to discharge taxes, water rents or assessments to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale, if it shall appear to the chancellor that it is just and equitable that the same shall be paid; provided, that no incumbrances except for taxes, water rents or assessments shall be affected, or his lien cut off by such sale, unless he is made a party to the petition and served with notice of the same, in accordance with the second section of the act to which this is a supplement.

2. And be it enacted, That if it shall appear to the satisfaction of the chancellor that the person holding a life estate or vested estate of any nature created by any deed or last will and testament, is the widow of the person creating the same, and if it shall appear that the creation of such estate was for her maintenance and support, and if such estate is vacant lands which have become unproductive, or the buildings old and dilapidated, so that they cease to be of any rental value, or if the buildings should be destroyed by fire, and the property, productive at the time of the making of said will or deed, should become partially or wholly unproductive such life tenant or the person holding the vested estate shall not be liable for the payment of taxes, water rents and assessments unless the income from the property was adequate to the support of the widow and the payment of the taxes, water rents and assessments, but such taxes, water rents and assessments shall be liens upon the lands so ordered to be sold and paid out of the fund arising from the sale of the same.

3. And be it enacted, That if the lands shall consist of different tracts and parcels, and the whole become chargeable with taxes, water rents and assessments and that by a sale of a part of the premises all the taxes, water rents and assessments could be discharged on all the lands charged with such future and contingent estate, it shall be lawful for the chancellor to order the taxes, water rents and assessments on the whole estate to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale of that portion of the lands ordered to be sold, and to free all the balance of the lands from taxes, water rents and assessments.

4. And be it enacted, That if any tax, water rent, water charge or assessment is disputed, it shall be lawful for the chancellor to order said lands sold free and clear of such disputed tax, water rent, water charge or assessment, and to order that a sufficient sum to discharge said tax, water rent, water charge or assessment, with the interest to accrue thereon, to be deposited with the clerk of the court to abide the result of the settlement of such disputed tax, water rent, water charge and assessment, and whenever any tax, water rent, water charge or assessment shall have been declared a legal lien on said lands so ordered to be sold, the chancellor shall order the payment of such tax, water rent, water charge or assessment; and in case said tax, water rent, water charge or assessment shall be set aside or declared not to have been a legal lien on the lands so sold, that then said money so set apart to answer such payment shall be invested by the order of the chancellor, under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement; provided, that in setting aside any tax, water rent, water charge or assessment, if a new assessment is ordered, then said fund shall be held and applied to the payment of the new assessment; and provided further, that in ordering such sale and deposit the chancellor, may order that the interest shall cease on the tax, water rent, water charge and assessment from the date of sale, and that the interest, after the sale, shall be the amount allowed on the deposit made with the clerk of the court.

5. And be it enacted, That if the estate is so situated that the land is composed of city lots and covered by large, old and dilapidated buildings that require to be removed before the land can be sold to advantage, it shall be lawful for the chancellor to order the buildings to be sold separate from the land to be removed therefrom, and if, at such sale, no bidders can be found who will bid for and agree to remove said old buildings and material, it shall be the duty of the master to report the facts to the chancellor, who may order the master to have the buildings torn down and the materials prepared for market and sale, and that the master shall sell the same, and if said materials cannot be sold for enough to pay for pulling down and removing the same, that then it shall be lawful for the chancellor to order the deficiency to be paid out of the proceeds of the sale.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CCII.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act respecting county physicians," approved April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the county physician of any county of this State where there is such an office, and one of the coroners of the county where there is no county physician, shall, when he takes charge of the remains of any unknown person found dead in any county, also take charge of all the money, clothing and other valuable personal effects of the deceased person found in connection with or pertaining to said body, and after using such of the clothing as may be necessary in the burial of the body, shall make and file with the clerk of the board of chosen freeholders of the county, with an oath or affirmation, thereto annexed, that the same is a correct and true inventory of all the effects found in connection with or pertaining to said body, to the best of his knowledge and belief, which effects, with a copy of said inventory he shall deliver to the county collector of the county within ten days after the burial of said body; and that the county collector may in his discretion, sell the said effects at public sale, with such notice as is required by law in the case of the sale of personal property by a constable under an execution, to the highest bidder, all of such effects as may be of a perishable nature, or as may be sold without great sacrifice, for the benefit of the next of kin of said deceased; and the county collector after holding the net proceeds of such sale for one year, shall, if not claimed within that time by said next of kin, dispose of the same, as the board of chosen freeholders of the county may direct, for the benefit of the county.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CCIII.

An act to enable township committees of certain townships to grant licenses.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the township committee of any township of this State being created under a special act of the legislature and having less than three hundred voters shall have power to pass, alter, repeal ordinances to take effect within their respective townships for the following purposes:

I. To license, regulate and prohibit inns, taverns of spirituous, vinous, malt or other strong or other intoxicating liquors, and to license and regulate hawkers, pedlars and slaughter houses.

II. To fix the terms upon which licenses for such purposes shall be granted, and to make all proper rules and regulations for the collections of license fees, and no other license for any of such purposes shall be valid within such township, except licenses granted by the governor to hawkers and pedlars;

III. To prescribe the penalties by fine, not exceeding twenty dollars in each case, or by imprisonment in the county jail, not exceeding ten days in each case, or both, for any violation of any ordinance authorized by this act; provided, however, that the person or persons violating the provisions of such ordinance or ordinances shall be brought before a justice of the peace in such township, who shall have cognizance of such offense.

2. And be it enacted, That every contemplated ordinance shall be presented at a regular meeting of the township committee, and shall receive a two-third vote of the whole number of members of said committee, and the ayes and nays entered at large upon the clerk's book of minutes, when the same shall lie over until the next regular meeting, when if two-thirds of said members vote in favor of the same, upon the ayes and nays being called it shall be entered in a book to be provided by the township for that purpose, and it shall be signed by the chairman and clerk; provided, however, before it takes effect it shall be published for ten days in a newspaper published in said township, or, if no newspaper is published therein, then in some newspaper published in the county and circulating in said township; and the said ordinance shall be posted for a like time in ten of the most public places in said township, and the publication and posting shall be verified by affidavit of the printer or foreman of the newspaper in which such publication shall be made, and of the person who posted such notice, and such affidavits shall be filed in the township clerk's office, and shall be in evidence of such publication and posting in all courts and places.

3. And be it enacted, That all public acts and parts of such 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 CCIV.

An act authorizing the formation of partnership associations, in which the capital subscribed shall only be responsible for the debts of the association, except under certain circumstances.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That when any three or more persons, may desire to form a partnership association for the purpose of conducting any lawful business or occupation within the United States or elsewhere, whose principal place of business shall be established and maintained within this State, by subscribing and contributing capital thereto, either in money or in real or personal estate, mines or other property at a valuation to be approved by all the members subscribing to the capital of such association, which capital shall alone be liable for the debts of such association, it shall and may be lawful for such persons to sign and acknowledge before some officer competent to take the acknowledgment of deeds, a statement in writing, in which shall be set forth the full names of such persons, and the amount of capital of said association subscribed for by each, the character of the subscription, and if in property other than cash the description and valuation of said property, the total amount of capital, and when and how to be paid, the character of the business to be conducted and the location of the same; the name of the association with the word "limited" added thereto as a part of the same, the contemplated duration of said association, which shall not in any case exceed twenty years, and the names of the officers of said association, selected in conformity with the provisions of this act; and any amendment of said statement shall be made only in like manner, which said statement and amendment shall be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds in the proper county.

2. And be it enacted, That the members of any such partnership association shall not be liable under any judgment, decree or order which shall be obtained against any such association, or for any debt or engagement of such company, further or otherwise than is hereinafter provided; that is to say, if any execution, sequestration or other process in the nature of execution either at law or in equity, shall have been issued against the property or effects of the company, and if there cannot be found sufficient thereof whereon to levy or enforce such execution, sequestration or other process, then such execution, sequestration or other process may be issued against any of the members to the extent of the portions of their subscriptions respectively in the capital of the association not then paid up; provided, always, that no such execution shall issue against any member except upon an order of court or of a judge of the court in which the action, suit or other proceeding shall have been brought or instituted; and the said court or judge may compel the production of the books of the association, showing the names of the members thereof, and the amount of capital remaining to be paid upon their respective subscriptions, and from them or other sources of information ascertain the truth in regard thereto, and may order execution to issue accordingly; and the said association shall be and it is hereby required to keep a subscription list book for that purpose, and the same shall be open to inspection by the creditors and members of the association at all reasonable times.

3. And be it enacted, That the word "limited" shall be the last word of the name of every partnership association formed under the provisions of this act; and every such association shall paint or affix, and shall keep painted or affixed, its name on the outside of every office or place in which the business of the association is carried on, in a conspicuous position, in letters easily legible, and shall have its full name mentioned in legible characters in all notices, advertisements and other official publications, of such association, and in all bills of exchange, promissory notes, checks, orders for money, bills of lading, invoices, receipts, letters and other writings used in the transaction of the business of the partnership association; provided that the omission of the word "limited" in the use of the name of the partnership association shall render each and every person participating in such omission, or knowingly acquiescing therein, liable for any indebtedness, damage or liability arising therefrom.

4. And be it enacted, That interests in said association shall be personal estate, and may be transferred under such rules and regulations as the association may prescribe, but no transferee of any interest, or the representatives of any decedent, or of any insolvent, shall be entitled thereafter to any participation in the subsequent business of said association, unless he or she be elected thereto by a vote of the majority of the members in number and value of their interests; and any change of ownership, whether by sale, death, bankruptcy or otherwise, which shall not be followed by election to the association, shall entitle the owner only to his interest in the association at a price and upon terms to be mutually agreed upon, and in default of such agreement the price and terms shall be fixed by an appraiser appointed by the court of common pleas of the proper county, subject to the approval of said court.

5. And be it enacted, That there shall be at least one meeting of the members of the association in each year, at one of which there shall be elected not less than three nor more than five managers of said association, one of whom shall be the chairman, one the treasurer and one the secretary, or one may be both treasurer and secretary, who shall hold their respective offices for one year and until their successors are duly installed; and no debt shall be contracted, or liability incurred for said association, except by one or more of the said managers, and no liability for an amount exceeding five hundred dollars, except against the person incurring it, shall bind the said association, unless reduced to writing and signed by at least two managers.

6. And be it enacted, That the association may from time to time divide the profits of its business in such manner and in such an amount as a majority of its managers may determine, which profit so divided shall not at the time diminish or impair the capital of the said association and any one consenting to a dividend which shall diminish or impair the capital, shall be liable to any person or persons interested or injured thereby to the amount of such diminution or impairment.

7. And be it enacted, That it shall not be lawful for such association to loan its credit, its name or its capital to any member of said association, and for such loan to any other person or association, the consent in writing of a majority in number and value of interest shall be requisite.

8. And be it enacted, That such association may be dissolved:

I. Whenever the period fixed for the duration of the association expires;

II. Whenever by a vote of the majority in number and value of interest it shall be so determined, and notice of such winding up shall be given by publication in two newspapers published in the proper city or county at least six consecutive times, and immediately upon the commencement of said advertising, said association shall cease to carry on its business, except so far as may be required for the beneficial winding up thereof.

9. And be it enacted, That said association shall sue and be sued in their association name; and when suit is brought against any such association, service thereof shall be made upon the chairman, secretary or treasurer thereof, which service shall be as complete and effective as if made upon each and every member of such association.

10. And be it enacted, That whenever any association formed under the act to which this is a supplement shall have occasion to execute any deed of conveyance, or bonds with or without coupons, and mortgages, to secure, purchase or borrow moneys, such associations shall have a right to adopt and use a common seal, and to acknowledge such instruments or writings by their chairman and secretary.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CCV.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the assessment and payment of the costs and expenses incurred in constructing sewers and making other improvements in townships and villages," approved March twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the first section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the assessment and payment of the costs and expenses incurred in constructing sewers and making other improvements in townships and villages," approved March twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever any assessment which has been made by any board of commissioners within any township or village in this State, by virtue of any local or special law for the costs, damages and expenses of constructing any drain or sewer, or laying out, opening, widening or otherwise improving any street or avenue, or of making any other improvement (other than for the laying of sidewalks), has been or shall be hereafter set aside by any court of competent jurisdiction; or whenever any such assessment has, in the opinion of such commissioners, been made in an illegal manner, or upon erroneous principles, or whenever any such work or improvement has been directed or authorized by any legislative act, and no adequate provision has been made for the costs, damages and expenses incurred or to be incurred for such improvement, or for paying any indebtedness authorized to be incurred for such costs, damages or expenses, it shall be lawful for the said board of commissioners, or other persons having charge of such work or improvement to apply to the circuit court of the county within which improvement is situate, or intended to be, to have such assessment vacated (if any there be not already set aside, as aforesaid), and for the appointment of commissioners to make an assessment or reassessment of such costs, damages and expenses, and the said court shall thereupon vacate any such assessment and appoint commissioners as hereinafter provided; provided, that nothing herein contained shall apply to or affect any assessment for improvements upon any street or avenue lying between or running through two or more townships or villages.

2. And be it enacted, That the eighteenth section of said act be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

18. And be it enacted, That this act shall refer to all boards of commissioners, or other persons having charge of any public improvement of the character mentioned in this act, by whatever name or style such commissioners may be designated or known in and by the act authorizing them to make such improvements, and that all special acts under which any local improvements of the character mentioned in this act have been or shall be made, so far as such special acts are consistent with the provisions of this act, and all other acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CCVI.

An act to regulate the term of office in municipalities.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever any officer of any municipal government in this State shall remove from any such municipality, and shall no longer be a bona fide resident therein such removal and nonresidence shall constitute a vacancy in the office held by such non-resident; and such municipality by its lawfully constituted authority, shall immediately proceed to fill such vacancy in the manner and form prescribed by law for the filling of such vacancies, but this act shall not apply to the removal of any such officer from one ward to another ward of any such municipality, unless otherwise provided by any special charter of any city in this State.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CCIX.

An act concerning cities.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That where any municipal board, or any committee of any such board, in any city containing a board of finance and taxation or a board of aldermen, has incurred indebtedness prior to the fiscal year of such city, ending in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and such indebtedness remains unpaid, the clerk of the board of finance and taxation in such city, or where there is no such board, then the clerk of the board of aldermen shall examine into such indebtedness, and shall, within a reasonable time, render a statement to such board of such claims, or of so much thereof as ought in justice to be paid, and upon receipt of such statement, as aforesaid, such board shall allow and order paid such claims, or so much thereof as shall be reported upon by said clerk as aforesaid, if they shall be satisfied that such claim ought to be paid; provided no moneys shall be paid for any lands purchased which may have been adjudicated on, and which adjudication may still remain undecided or which may have been decided adversely, and said board of finance and taxation, or where there is no such board then the board of aldermen, are hereby authorized to borrow in anticipation of taxes next thereafter to be levied in such city sufficient money to pay and satisfy so much of said indebtedness as shall be audited as just and ordered paid, and the amount thus borrowed shall be put in the tax levy next thereafter; provided, that the entire amount or amounts paid under this act shall not exceed in any city the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CCVIII.

A supplement to "An act for the appointment of a special tax commission," 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 section three, to which this is a supplement, which section reads as follows, viz:

"3. And be it enacted, That the members of said commission shall receive compensation for their services at the rate of five dollars each per diem, for the time actually and necessarily employed in performing the duties prescribed in the foregoing sections, together with their traveling and hotel expenses actually and necessarily incurred; provided, that the time for which compensation shall be allowed to any member shall not in any case exceed fifty days; and that a clerk may be employed by the commission at a compensation not to exceed two and a half dollars per diem, and for a period not to exceed sixty days," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows, viz:

3. And be it enacted, That the members of said commission shall receive compensation for their services at the rate of five dollars each per diem, for the time actually and necessarily employed by them respectively in performing the duties prescribed in the foregoing sections, together with their traveling and hotel expenses actually and necessarily incurred; provided, that the time for which compensation shall be allowed to any member shall not in any case exceed one hundred days, and that a clerk may be employed by the commission at a compensation not to exceed two and a half dollars per diem, and for a period not to exceed four months; and provided further, that the bills presented under this act shall be approved by the governor before payment.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CCVII.

An act relative to boards of education in cities.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in cities of this State where the office of president of the board of education or board of directors of education exists or is created by any general or special law, such president shall hereafter receive no salary or compensation whatever for performing the duties of such office; but nothing herein contained shall be deemed or taken to affect or take away the salary of the present incumbent of any such office.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CCX.

A supplement to the act entitled "A supplement to the act entitled 'An act to incorporate societies for the promotion of learning'" (Revision), approved April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any institution of learning in this State, founded or hereafter to be founded under and by virtue of the provisions of an act of the legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled a "A supplement to the act entitled 'An act to incorporate societies for the promotion of learning,'" (Revision), approved April the ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, which supplement was approved March fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, shall, in addition to the powers, rights and privileges conferred upon said institution by the said supplement and the act to which the same is a supplement, have the right, power and privilege as from time to time shall seem to the trustees and faculty thereof to be expedient and proper, to give diplomas and confer degrees upon those who shall successfully complete the prescribed course of study in such institution, and to confer honorary degrees upon such others as shall be recommended for that purpose by the board of trustees of such institution, provided that nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize any such institution to confer any degree or diploma authorizing the practice of medicine, dentistry or law.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CCXI.

An act in relation to taxation and assessments in cities.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That on and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for the board of finance of any city in this State, to make such equitable settlement of past due taxes and assessments as such board shall deem to be for the best interest of such cities; provided, that such settlement shall be agreed to by a three-fourths vote of the city council or other legislative body of such city or cities; and provided, that such settlement shall not apply to any taxes or assessments due after the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine; and further provided, that such settlement shall be made before the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CCXII.

A supplement to the act entitled "An act for the organization of the national guard of the State of New Jersey," approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cities of this State having thirty five thousand inhabitants, and in which there is no regularly enrolled company of the national guard, there may be organized a battalion, to consist of not less than two, nor more than three additional companies, of not less than fifty nor more than eighty enlisted men to each company, which battalion and companies composing the same shall be entitled to the rights, privileges and allowances, and be required to perform the like duties, now provided by law for infantry battalions and infantry companies of the national guard, except as hereinafter provided.

2. 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 CCXIII.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the chosen freeholders in the respective counties of the State," approved April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the thirty-sixth section of the act to which this is a supplement, and which now reads as follows:

"36. And be it enacted, That each of the members of the respective board of chosen freeholders shall have and receive out of the moneys raised by order of such board, two dollars for each day he shall be necessarily employed in discharging the duties enjoined on him by this act," be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

36. And be it enacted, That each of the members of the respective boards of chosen freeholders shall have and receive out of the moneys raised by such boards, two dollars for each day he shall be actually and necessarily employed in discharging the duties enjoined on him as such officer, upon his filing with the county collector an itemized bill of such service, verified by affidavit, and the same being ordered paid by the board of chosen freeholders according to law; and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, shall be received by such officer; provided, however, that this act shall not apply to any county in this State where the members of boards of freeholders are now paid an annual salary by any special law of this State.

2. And be it enacted, That no bill shall be ordered paid by the board of chosen freeholders of any county in this State except at a regular meeting of said board, and then only when properly itemized and verified according to law.

3. And be it enacted, That each of the members of the board of chosen freeholders of the several counties of this State shall, before they enter upon the duties of their office, subscribe an official oath to faithfully, impartially and justly perform all the duties of their office to the best of their understanding and ability, which oath shall be taken before the presiding judge of the court of common pleas in said county and filed in the office of the county clerk.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CCXIV.

A further supplement to the act entitled "An act to incorporate the chosen freeholders in the respective counties of the State," approved April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever the board of chosen freeholders of any county in this State shall have appointed a committee of members of their body upon any subject or matter within their jurisdiction, or to examine any officer of said board or holding an appointment from said board in relation to the discharge of his official duties or conduct, or to the receipt or disbursement by him of any moneys in the discharge of said duties, or concerning the possession or disposal by him, in his official capacity, of any property belonging to said board or to the county, or to inspect or examine any book, account, voucher or document in the possession or under the control of such officer, relating to the affairs or interest of said county, it shall be lawful for the chairman of said committee, or any member thereof, to administer an oath or affirmation to any person attending as a witness before said committee, and for any judge of the circuit court of said county, on application made to him by the director of said board, to make an order awarding process of subpœna out of said court for persons wanted as witnesses before said committee to appear and testify before said committee, and upon filing such order in the office of the clerk of said court it shall be the duty of said clerk to issue process of subpœna, under the seal of said court, requiring such witness to appear and testify before said committee, which process of subpœna shall be served in the same manner and be of the same force and effect as like process issued out of said court; and any person attending in pursuance of such subpœna shall be entitled to the same fees as witnesses in other cases, and in case of disobedience of such process, or of refusal to testify, or be sworn or affirmed, shall be subject to the same penalties, including punishment as for contempt of said court, as are provided in cases pending in said court; and any person who shall willfully and corruptly testify falsely to any matter, upon oath or affirmation administered by any member of such committee, upon such investigation or inquiry, shall, upon conviction thereof, be subject to the penalties of perjury.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CCXV.

A further supplement to the act entitled "An act concerning public road boards," approved April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the members of the public road boards of the several counties of this State, shall hereafter receive only such compensation as shall be fixed by the boards of chosen freeholders of said counties respectively; provided, that this act shall not be construed to apply to any members of said road boards who were elected or appointed as such prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine, and whose term of office, by virtue of such election, have not yet expired.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CCXVII.

A supplement to an act entitled "A further act respecting county physicians," approved March thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the act to which this is a supplement shall not be construed to affect the term or compensation of any county physician appointed prior to the first day of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-nine.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CCXVI.

An act for the support of the State reform school for boys.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the sum of thirty thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for the support and maintenance of the State reform school for boys.

2. And be it enacted, That to enable the trustees to procure an abundant supply of pure water the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated; provided, however, that none of the said amount shall be used in sinking driven wells.

3. And be it enacted, That the treasurer is hereby authorized to pay these several amounts to the trustees of the State reform school for boys on the warrant of the comptroller.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CCXVIII.

A supplement to "An act to regulate the sale of milk," approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the third section of the act to which this is a supplement, which section reads as follows:

"3. And be it enacted, That all penalties imposed under the provisions of this act, may be sued for in any county of this State where the offense is committed, in any court having competent jurisdiction, one half of the fine to go to the person making the complaint, and the other half to be paid to the county collector for the benefit of the county," be amended to read as follows:

3. And be it enacted, That all penalties imposed by the provisions of this act, may be sued for in any county of this State where the offense is committed, in any court having competent jurisdiction; that the State board of health are hereby empowered and directed to appoint each year a competent person who shall act as inspector of milk, at a salary not exceeding six hundred dollars per annum, payable on the order of the president and secretary of the State board of health, approved by the governor, in quarterly payments for the purposes of this act, and who shall act until removed by said board or until his successor is appointed; said inspector, having reason to believe the provisions of this act are being violated, shall have power to open any can, vessel or package containing milk and not stamped or marked as directed by the first section of the act to which this is a supplement, whether sealed or otherwise, or whether in transit or otherwise; and if upon inspection he shall find such can, vessel or package to contain any milk which has been adulterated or from which the cream or any part thereof has been removed, said inspector is empowered to pour the contents of such can, vessel or package upon the ground, and bring suit against the person or party so violating the law, and the penalty when so collected by such suit, shall be paid into the treasury of this State; that when suit is brought under this act by any person other than such inspector, the penalty, when collected, shall one-half go to the complainant and the other half to the county collector for the benefit of the county.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

CHAPTER CCXIX.

An act to provide for the payment of fixed annual salaries to the several prosecutors of the pleas in this State.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That from and after the passage of this act there shall be paid to the several prosecutors of the pleas in this State fixed annual salaries in lieu of fees, and at and after the following rates, viz.:

To the prosecutors of the pleas of the counties of Atlantic and Ocean, each the sum of four hundred dollars;

To the prosecutor of the pleas of the county of Hunterdon, six hundred dollars;

To the prosecutor of the pleas of the county of Morris, fifteen hundred dollars;

To the prosecutor of the pleas of the county of Monmouth, twelve hundred dollars;

To the prosecutor of the pleas of the county of Mercer, eighteen hundred dollars; to the prosecutor of the pleas of Passaic county, two thousand dollars;

To the prosecutor of the pleas of the county of Hudson, the sum of seven thousand dollars, and he shall defray the expenses of his assistant out of the salary so paid; that all of the salaries so fixed shall be paid in quarter annual payments by the collectors of the several counties.

2. And be it enacted, That the said salaries be in lieu of all fees, costs and compensation or allowances now received by them or to which the said prosecutors of the pleas shall be entitled under existing laws, and all such fees, costs, compensation or allowances shall be taxed in all bills of costs, the same as now taxed, and shall be collected by the sheriffs of the several counties, and be by them paid over to the respective county collectors for the use of said counties.

3. And be it enacted, That the salaries of the prosecutors of the pleas in the counties not herein specifically named, and which were heretofore fixed by special acts, shall be continued as thus established.

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

Approved March 12, 1880.

Simply Politeness and Nothing More.

Rather an amusing circumstance, says the Rochester *Herald*, happened the other evening at an auction sale in this city. The auctioneer was selling a watch, and the man who was employed to do the bidding for the concern commenced to make his talk. The auctioneer looked around the room in search of a victim, and soon saw a pleasant looking man who looked as if he might be from the country. When the vendor smiled sweetly and suggestively at the victim the latter returned the smile, and when he nodded the supposed countryman nodded in return. This was sufficient, and the auctioneer counted it as a bid and raised the price a dollar. This sort of thing was kept up for some time until the bid reached the proper point, when it was knocked down to the smiling and nodding customer. It was then found that the man was a deaf mute, and had simply nodded as a polite acknowledgment of the auctioneer's bows and smiles. That watch was put up again, but only audible bids were taken.

A Man 130 Years Old.

A letter from Lafayette, Ind., says: Trot out your old men; Lafayette bids them all defiance. Residing in the eastern part of this city is Matthew Robinson, a son of the Emerald Isle, who claims that he was born under the reign of George III.; that his grandfather lived on this mundane sphere 145 years; and that he himself has knocked about the world for 130 years. Looking at him to-day, one would set him down in the nineties, with fair prospects for twenty years more. He insists, however, that he is fully a century and a quarter old; that he took the first boat through the Lockport (N. Y.) locks; that he went to sea at thirty years of age, and followed that avocation for fifty years; and for forty-three years he ran on the Erie canal. He lives here with his son, one of our most worthy citizens. The old gentleman is six feet and over in height, and was eighty years his average weight was 230 pounds, though at present it is less that half that. He never wore spectacles, never carried a cane or crutch, and was never sick.

Make Your Homes Pleasant.

Endeavor to make your home both attractive and comfortable. Don't be so absorbed in business or so miserly as to forget home comforts. Home should be made the most attractive place on earth, for both parents and children; then, if their hearts are right, they will not desert it for enjoyment in forbidden places. Endeavor to make everything handy, convenient and in good taste. Procure home comforts for yourself and family. Don't be afraid of a little amusement at home. Young people must have it, older people need it. If your daughters need a musical instrument, try and procure one for them. They will learn that which will in a few years enliven your homes, and in after life your sons' and daughters' homes. Don't shut up your house lest the sun fade your carpets and your hearts. Don't be afraid of a little fun at home; it is a good antidote for dyspepsia and the blues. Who does not like the appearance of a bright and smiling face, in preference to a long and melancholy one?—*Florist's Friend*

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.

ATURDAY, MAY 1, 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 Tuesday, May 6, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing eighteen 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 every 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.

FRED A. PORTS, Chairman,	JOHN Y. FOSTER, Sec'y.
William T. Batley,	Barton E. Thorne,
D. S. Sharp,	Levi D. Jarnes,
John L. Murphy,	Judson Kilpatrick,
William McKinley,	Garret A. Hobart,
George Richards,	Elias O. Dayonis,
Theodore Mackrel,	E. V. Throckmorton,
James Gopsill,	D. A. Polsdofs,
	Amos Clark.

Rev. A. E. Ballard, one of the few advocates of temperance in New Jersey who wears a level head, has the courage to declare that he is convinced that temperance cannot be run successfully as a side-show to any political party. Years of effective work in behalf of the temperance cause has brought him to this conviction. *West Jersey Press.*

Bro. Ballard's platform is ours. Every time the temperance men have run a temperance "side-show" at our elections, they have only helped the rum cause, and it is very strange they can't see it. They either won't, or can't see. There are none so blind as those who won't see.

It is a fact worthy of notice that nearly all the northern Republican State Conventions are sending either Blaine or anti-Grant delegations to the Chicago Convention. There is no question but what Grant will receive a large number of votes on the first ballot, but where will the greater part of them come from? Every one knows they will come from the south, where the Republican party stands no show whatever for receiving any electoral votes, and from New York and Pennsylvania where sly jobs were put up on the honest voters. The whole strength of the Republican party is unquestionably in the north, hence the choice of the north for a Republican Presidential candidate should govern the voice of the Chicago Convention. There is no question of doubt but that this choice rests on James G. Blaine. Then why should not he be selected as the standard bearer to lead us on to victory in the coming struggle?

The Difference.

Gen. Grant, in his recent meanderings through the South, met with a hearty reception from the people, everywhere, and he reports, as the sequel of his reception and treatment, that the rebel element want peace, and are willing to submit to the situation, and the powers that be, as well as to aid in preserving order and sustaining law, etc. We have recently conversed with just as good and reliable men as Gen. Grant, who have just returned from the South, after spending months in that country, holding converse with the people, black and white, who tell quite a different story. They tell us that the spirit of hate and the love of the lost cause is just as strong as ever, and that they never will submit to law and order until compelled by force to do so. Now which is right? We prefer to believe the statements made by those who have been among the people. They get at the truth—the true inwardness and cussedness of the rebels. But a hasty passage through the South, stopping at only a few cities, and with a "hasty plate of soup," with a few leading, policy men, who want to make favor with a prospective President, is no criterion by which to form an opinion of the feelings of the people, and it is not worth the breath used to express it.

Our position is strengthened by such statements as is the one given by a man who went from Maine to Charleston, to stay; but a few months satisfied him that a northern man, with northern sentiment, even though a Democrat, could not stay there. He says: "I've got enough of it. I came here a Democrat. I go back a Republican." There are hundreds who have said the same. Does this show reconciliation of the rebels, when even northern Democrats can't live among them? Does it show a desire for peace when northern men and their families are so treated that they can't stay there? Only when they can have their own way; keep the negroes in a worse condition than when slaves; have a President of their own; control the Government; make laws to suit the South; pension rebel soldiers and cut off pensions from Union soldiers, and use the public funds as they were wont to do in *ante-bellum* days, then, and not till then, will they be at peace, and obey the laws. It would be the peace of the cat when she has the mouse in her teeth. Are the people of the North willing to submit to such a peace? The people are not, if President Hayes or Gen. Grant are. Not much!

The Republican.

SATURDAY, MAY 1, 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	15 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
5 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 not appear.

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

HAMMONTON HOUSE,
S. A. MARKWARDT,
Proprietor.

A couple of Chinese brothers propose to start a Bazaar in Atlantic City.

Our Sunday train to the city will prove a great accommodation to many of the people in this vicinity.

Mr. Stephany is Egg Harbor City's Republican Candidate for County Clerk.

The fields of strawberries about town are all in full blossom and present a beautiful appearance.

The average number of loaded freight cars that have daily passed into Atlantic City, during the past month, has exceeded thirty.

The subject of horse railways is agitating some of the citizens of Atlantic City.

Who hath a cough? who hath distress in the throat? who hath soreness of lungs? He that hath the Catarrh and hath not used Prof. Paine's Catarrh Vapor.

The employes in the glass works, at Winslow, rejoice exceedingly over the new dispensation that gives them cash in payment for their labor.

Gen. Biggs, when in Washington, a few weeks since, made arrangements to stock our lake with Carp. This is a gamey fish, as well as a good fish for food.

The attendance at the Central Seminary this week has been exceedingly slim, showing that the measles has not been eradicated out yet. Mr. Pollard looks for a better showing next week.

The members of the Central Baptist church gave a donation party to their pastor, Mr. Wm. Smith, on Tuesday evening. We understand the occasion was a very pleasant one.

The Winslow "Oriental" Lodge of Good Templars, which was organized at that place on February, is steadily increasing. The membership is nearly thirty, which is a good showing, considering the short time the order has been in existence.

Mr. M. R. Morse, who recently left the wine business in Hammonton, is now doing many in his store in Mays Landing. He reports having as he can do, and a great deal more than he ought to do.

We are informed on good authority that our Commercial Workingmen's Benevolent Society is increasing its membership at a week on an average.

Extra freights were run over both railroads on the evening of the 23rd inst. The railway freight traffic between Philadelphia and Atlantic City is constantly on the increase.

Judge Doherty and family, of Montrose, Pa., are stopping at the Sanitary House of Miss S. S. Nivison, Summit Grove Place. Parties from Bridgeport, Conn., and from New Orleans, La., are also sojourning with Miss Dr. Nivison.

A joint resolution was recently introduced in the U. S. Senate authorizing the expenditure of the money appropriated for the protection of the site of the Absecon light house, for the protection of the beach contiguous to the light house.

We had a rain accompanied with southeast wind on Thursday night. The rain fell in torrents, and the wind howled furiously. We needed the rain, and it gave the earth a good soaking. The storm was extensive, and did considerable damage in some localities.

Notwithstanding the coldness of the spring, the fruit buds are at least two weeks earlier in putting out than usual. Strawberries are in blossom, and the fruit trees are, with the exception of apples, out of blossom. If we have no frosts the prospect for a fair crop of fruit is good.

The third night Pinafore is presented the proceeds will go to the Sons singers and the orchestra, and the fourth night to the chorus singers. The proceeds on all other entertainments, aside from paying expenses will go to Prof. G. W. Quinn and W. R. Seely, who have the thing in charge.

The *Review* speaks with pardonable pride of the wonderful growth of Atlantic City within the past year. Among other things it says that 200 new house tops have appeared since the last summer season, and that the winter custom has increased four fold.

The Republican primary meeting at Union Hall, Thursday evening, for the election of a delegate to the State Convention, was not very largely attended on account of the inclemency of the weather. However those who were there made up in enthusiasm what they lacked in numbers. Mr. Valentine was called to the chair and H. C. Dole was elected secretary of the meeting. The business of the meeting was then transacted by the election of Dr. H. E. Bowles as delegate to the State Convention at Trenton, on May 6th. After a little further political discussion the meeting adjourned.

Review:—The Camden & Atlantic Company have this year required Philadelphia councilmen, to whom free passes are issued, to have their photographs impressed on the back of the passes, thus. We presume, in with a view to prevent persons other than those to whom the passes are issued, from riding on the tickets.

Mr. J. F. Hall, of the Atlantic *Times*, will deliver a lecture before the schools, in Clark's Hall, this evening. The subject of the lecture will be "Our Country," and we have no doubt the subject will be well handled. The lecture will commence at 8 P. M. Admission free. An invitation to attend is extended to all.

It will be seen by the advertisement in another column, that the C. & A. R. R. Co. have put a train on their road to run from Hammonton to Philadelphia, on Sunday morning, and returning in the evening. For many this will be a very great accommodation. This is another manifestation of the disposition of the company to accommodate the people along the line of their road.

William Jones is now fully prepared to do all kinds of whitewashing, kalsomining &c. in a satisfactory manner and at reasonable rates. Mr. Jones is an experienced hand at this business, and parties desiring any of that kind of work done cannot do better than to call on him. Orders for work may be left at the REPUBLICAN office or addressed to William Jones, Box 83, Hammonton.

Mr. G. W. Prossey's building on Bellevue avenue, which was advertised to be sold by the Sheriff last Friday, was not sold, Mr. Prossey having succeeded in arranging a postponement. We hope he may succeed in arriving at a satisfactory settlement of the matter for he has seen enough bad luck of late years, and it is time a smooth road opened out before him once more.

The Entertainment given by Mr. J. F. Baxter, last Friday evening, was an eminent success for one of its kind. The hall was crowded with an interested audience, and no room for evidence that all were interested the hall was kept perfectly still through the whole exercises, though they were two and a half hours long. Mr. Baxter is a thoroughly finished speaker and singer, and his arguments were interesting to say the least.

De Witt C. Hemmingway, who has been for some time the Postmaster at Newfield, was recently seized and imprisoned in Philadelphia on the charge of obtaining goods under false pretences. It is generally understood that several persons stand ready to prosecute him for other and greater offences when he shall have expiated the charge under which he now stands. Tuesday an officer discharged a seat in the Legislature, and sold his railroad pass to another party, after which he took the next opportunity from which he has not yet ceased to enter a protest.

Pinafore will positively be presented for the first time next Saturday evening, at Union Hall. It has cost a great deal of hard labor to prepare itself for any sort of a presentation on the stage, and it is to be hoped that a good crowd will turn out to witness the results of so much fatigueing labor on the part of the managers. It will be presented on Saturday and the following Monday evenings and probably twice after that. While the audience should not expect to see the opera presented as it would be by professionals, yet all may expect to see it well rendered, and it is our impression that those who attend once will be ready to heartily commend it to their friends. For further particulars see small bills.

Central School, Roll of Honor.

Week ending April 30 Higher Department.

Jennie Borrill,	Foster Bates,
Willie Oliver,	Jean Prossy
Lizzie Watts,	Chas. Roberts
Burt Prossy	Daniel Scull

Primary Department.

Angie White	Andrew Scrimshaw
Anna Pa ker	John R. Pa ker
Lillie Thomas	Florence Johnson
Albert Brinshome	Chas. Stafford
	Ella Johnson

The above is a list of those pupils, in the order of their standing, who took 90 in studies and 100 in deportment and attendance.

SW. M. POLLARD Principal,
ANNA BING, Assistant.

County Court.

On the afternoon of our last day, the 22nd ult., the case of the State vs. Andrew J. Blackman for petty larceny was brought up. It was conclusively proved that the boy had stolen a small sum of money from the school house at English Creek, and in consequence thereof he will be forced to try the discipline of the Reform School at Jamesburg.

The next case was that of the State vs. John F. and Warren Herbert for stealing chickens. Verdict, not guilty.

On Friday morning the case of the State vs. James Emerson Jr. for poisoning his father on the 25th day of January, 1880. The testimony of the father was to substance that he and his son had always lived together, and that on the morning in question he got up at 6 o'clock, went to the barn and returned an hour afterwards to a breakfast which his son had been preparing. The breakfast consisted chiefly of Indian cakes, in which he claimed to have noticed green streaks, but of which he ate heartily and was soon afterwards taken very sick. He said his son was a bad boy and has previously threatened to kill him. He admitted having had little family difficulties which led to smashing of dishes &c., and he stated that he believed in witches. The Prof. of Chemistry and Mineralogy of the the University of Pennsylvania was then called on, and testified to having made a chemical analysis of a portion of the cake, in which were found the constituent parts of Paris green. The theory of the State was that the old man opposed the boy's marrying a certain maiden and that on account of this the boy wanted to get his father out of the way so as to enjoy his independence and the property both together. The boy testified that he had also eaten of the cake and had been made sick. He counsel only account for the Paris green being in the cake on the ground that it was in the same closet with the carbon jar out of which the cake was made. The jury after being out several hours rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Roberts J. West was sentenced to thirty days in the County jail, Wm. Taylor to sixty days from time of commitment, Andrew Blackman to Reform School, and Joseph Lewis to twenty days in jail and $10 fine, Alonzo and David Leeds each ten days in jail and $10 fine and costs. Thos. McNeils was not present to receive his sentence. John Stevens will not be tried for murder until the September term of Court.

Mrs. C. Mayhew, of Winslow, claims to have the prize hen of this section. It is of the breed known as Plymouth Rocks, and Mrs. Mayhew vouches for the truth of the following statement concerning it. Directly after wearing its first brood of chickens this hen commenced laying again, and last Monday performed the somewhat extraordinary feat of laying two eggs. Mrs. Mayhew could hardly believe the evidence of her senses and so she carefully watched the hen during the remainder of the week, and she assures us that during the seven days the hen presented her with eleven eggs. This is approaching very close to Old Grimes' wonderful hen which has become so renowned in song.

HONOR FROM EUROPE. It is conceded on all sides that Dr. Ayer's Pills are above comparison with other medicines. Uniting the best element known to the chemist, they are particularly effective against all the numerous stomachic disorders for which they are recommended as a cure. These pills are so mild yet searching, that they are often prescribed by doctors who otherwise do not favor patent medicines. Indeed, with the fruits of Dr. Ayer's genius in the shape of Pills, Sarsaparilla, Agne Cure and Cherry Pectoral, one might with impunity travel through the swamps of tropical America, or follow stanley on his travels through the interior of Africa.—*Lowerdera Newsweek den Duty.*

Business Locals.

Several line places for sale. In inquest this office.

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

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

USE DR. VAN DYKE'S SULPHUR SOAP, for all eruptions 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 materials and Fair dealing. Drop a postal card and I will come and see you, in any part of the county.

ALL HARTWELL,
Architect and Builder,
Hammonton, N. J.

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

Notice

to all wanting Pure Lime for farm purposes!

Remyson's celebrated Marble Lime for sale at all depots on the line of the Camden & Atlantic R. R. This celebrated Lime is for sale for 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 15 cents per bushel, 50 pounds to the bushel. All orders filled at the shortest notice by applying to

JOHN SCULLIN, Agent.
Hammonton, N. J., Feb. 28th.

Marriages.

EDGERTON—BURGESS—On April 18th, 1880, in Winslow Township, Camden, Co., N. J., Mr. Wm. H. Edgerton, of Allentown, Lehigh Co., Pa., and Miss Etta I. Burgess, of Winslow Township, Camden County, N. J., by Rev. Geo. Kemp.

WELLS—MESEROLE—On Wednesday evening, April 28th, by Justice G. P. Hill, Mr. Samuel Wells and Miss Phebe Meserole, both of Winslow.

Receipts and Expenditures for Egg Harbor Township for 1879.

Dr.

To Amt. on hand at last settlement	$5015 08
" " of General Duplicate 1879	11909 80
" " Received from State	4010 92
" " Int. received at Treasury	52 00
" " Uncollected Taxes 1875	11 00
" " " " 1876	251 28
" " " " 1877	1076 58
" " " " 1878	3173 96
Total	$26391 42

Cr.

By balance paid on County tax 1878	$1247 58
" " " " 1879	2285 28
" " State tax	1495 62
" School Orders paid	8514 29
" Taken off by Committee	1048 38
" " Commissioners	8 66
" Tp. paid notes and int. to amt.	3068 55
" Uncollected tax 1875 nessesment	7 00
" " " " 1876 "	54 31
" " " " 1877 "	315 84
" " " " 1878 "	866 74
" " " " 1879 "	3165 65
" bal in hands of Collector	4296 60
Total	$26391 42

ROAD DISTRICTS.

Dist. No. 1. Apportionment	$400 00
Expended by Overseer	399 02
Balance	$ 8
Dist. No. 2. Apportionment	400 00
Balance from last year	28 81
	428 81
Expended by Overseer	415 04
Balance	$13 77
Dist. No. 3. Appropriation	400 00
Expended by Overseer	397 86
Balance	$2 14
Dist. No. 4. Appropriation	400 00
Balance left over last year	14 26
	414 26
Expended by Overseer	412 00
Balance	$2 26

The Committee have taken mortgage on mansion land of David Lake to secure payment on his note of $763 51, and a note for $91 56 Interest.

The Gas road notes remain the same as last report. There are other obligations against the Township of $1163 34.

I hereby certify the above to be a true copy of the financial report of Egg Harbor Township as given by the late Clerk, J. H. Somers.

SOMERS S. SMITH,
Township Clerk.

STOCK QUOTATIONS

FROM DE HAVEN & TOWNSEND, BANKERS, No. 40 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

April 21, 1880.

	BID.	ASKED
U. S. 6's 1881	100	
" Currency, 6's	125	
" 5's 1881, new	100¼	M
" 4½'s, new	100⅞	M
" 4's "	102⅝	M
Pennsylvania R. R.	51½	52
Philadelphia and Reading R. R.	23½	24
Lehigh Valley R. R.	49½	50
Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co.	37	37½
Union Canal Co.	30	
Northern Central R. R. Co.	50½	50
Hestonville Pass. R. R. Co.	19½	20
Phila., Germ. Town & Chestnut Hill R. R. Co.	15¾	19
Central Transportation Co.	40	50
Northern Pacific, Com.	20¾	21
" " Pref'd	51¼	52
North Pennsylvania R. R.	51	M
Am. Co. of North America	33½	M
Silver, (Trades)	99⅝	⅞

ELECTION NOTICE!

There will be an Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Vineland Railroad Company, held at the office of the Egg Harbor Railroad Company, Camden, N. J., on the first Monday) THIRD DAY of MAY, 1880, at Eleven o'clock A. M., for the election of a Board of seven Directors, and the election of a President of the Company, and the transaction of other business. EDWARD R. SOLLIDAY,
Dated April 7th, 1880. SECRETARY.

Subscribe for the S. J. REPUBLICAN.

Work.

some great angel spake to me to-night
In awful language of the unknown land,
Bidding me choose from treasure infinite,
From goodly gifts and glories in his hand,
The thing I coveted, what should I take?
Fame's wreath of bays? the fickle world's esteem?
Nay; greenest bays may wave on brows that ache,
And world's applauding passeth as a dream.
Should I choose love to fill mine empty heart
With soft strong sweetness, as in days of old?
Nay; for love's rapture hath an after-smart,
And on love's rose the thorns are manifold.
Should I choose life with long-succeeding years?
Nay; earth's long life is longer time for tears.

I would choose work, and never-failing power
To work without weak hindrance by the way,
Without recurrence of the weary hour
When tired, tyrant nature holds its sway
Over the busy brain and toiling hand.
Ah! if an angel came to me to-night,
Speaking in language of the unknown land,
So would I choose from treasure infinite.
But well I know the blessed gift I crave,
The tireless strength for never-ending task,
Is not for this life. But beyond the grave
It may be I shall find the thing I ask,
For I believe there is a better land,
Where will, and work, and strength go hand in hand.

—*Harper's Bazar.*

A TALE OF A COAT TAIL.

Mimi Legrand had made up her mind that spinsterhood was to be her lot. Not that she was ugly or ill-tempered—oh, no! She was as pretty as a picture, and she was as sweet as a May morning; but when one lives on Esplanade street, in a house with a high wall around it, with a maiden aunt for a duenna, and a papa who scowls at the bare mention of "marriage," one runs a poor chance of meeting one's fate.

Mimi was just eighteen, and though she was brought up like a recluse, she began to think it was high time she had a lover.

One evening, as she sat in the company of her father and Aunt Diane, she remarked suddenly, in a plaintive voice: "Lucy Marshall was married last Tuesday."

"And very silly, at her age!" retorted Aunt Diane. "A mere chit—she ought to be at school."

Mimi had her own opinion upon the subject, but she prudently kept it to herself; merely remarking: "Millie Dupont is married too, and she is six months younger than I am."

"And what then?" asked papa, looking up from his newspaper.

"Oh! nothing!" Mimi replied, sighing profoundly. "Harriet says she was married at St. Louis, with six bridesmaids, and a veil, and a train three yards long."

"Harriet is an idle, gossiping servant," interrupted her aunt, "who has no business filling your head with such nonsense."

"And does my little girl envy these young ladies?" Mr. Legrand inquired.

"We-ell," returned Mimi, in a noncommittal tone, "it must be very nice. All my friends are marrying, and—and—I am getting to be quite an old maid!"

"Marriage is not the chief end of life," said Miss Diane, severely. "There are nobler, higher things to which a woman may devote herself."

"Oh, bother!"—and Mimi shrugged her saucy shoulders.

"Mimi," said her father, seriously, "you must give up these foolish thoughts. You might find great unhappiness in a lover."

"But, papa," urged Mimi, "I am sure you married."

"And bitterly repented it," her father might have replied, looking back upon his unhappy wedded life; but he only frowned and said: "Let us have no more of this folly, Mimi."

Thus snubbed, she did not dare to say more; but she pouted and thought to herself: "I might as well be a fright, for no one ever sees me. Unless I can slip away, I never can go out walking without Aunt Diane, and even then she makes me bundle up my head in a veil, until, no doubt, every one thinks I've had smallpox. As for a walk on Canal street, Aunt Diane says the men are impudent and stare too much, so she takes me round by all the alleys and little two-cent streets. It's a shame—that's what it is!"

But the darkest cloud has a silver lining. One afternoon, when papa was away at his business, and Aunt Diane had "just stepped out to see a friend," Mimi meditated upon what use she could make of her liberty. She sat down to the piano, and began "I love my love;" then jumped up with a yawn.

The only thing she could find in the shape of a romance was "Telemachus;" but she soon flung it into a corner, and went out on the balcony.

It was a lovely April day, and as she bent over the flower-boxes, there came a loud ring at the bell. Hanging over the railing, regardless of appearances, he descried a handsome youth standing on the steps.

"A man!" she exclaimed, inwardly, "Oh, joy!"

A few minutes later, Harriet came upstairs and said: "Miss Mimi, dere's a gnelman in de parlor, callin' hisself Mr. Wolfe, an' he wants to see Miss Diany."

"Aunt Diane is not at home," answered Mimi.

"I done tole him dat a'ready, an' he says any ob the fam'ly'll do jes as good."

"I will see him," said Mimi, with dignity.

"De law, miss! will you?" cried Harriet, awestruck by such bravery; adding discreetly, "But what'll Miss Diany say?"

"Whatever she chooses," said the little rebel, with a parting glance at the mirror.

Meanwhile, George Wolfe was gazing around the old-fashioned room, with its tarnished gilding and spingle-legged chairs, and decided that its inhabitants must be a dreadful set of old fossils, when the door opened, and the sweetest little creature in the world came in. George had never seen curlier dark hair, or such soft, laughing eyes.

Once in the presence of that awful monster, man, against whom she had so often been warned, Mimi, lost courage, and faltered out, turning very red, "If you please, sir, what do you want?"

The stranger did not seem at all abashed, but answered: "My aunt, Miss Tarlton, commissioned me to place these papers in the hands of Miss Legrand. They are the minutes of the Society for the Propagation of Female Independence. I suppose, that is, I mean to say—are you Miss Legrand?"

"I'm not Aunt Diane," she returned in an insulted tone. "I'm Mimi."

"Oh! I did not think it probable that you were the president of the society; however, I suppose these papers will be safe in your hands," said George, and having finished his errand, he should have gone. But he still lingered, and remarked brilliantly, "We are having beautiful weather!"

"Beautiful!" assented Mimi, looking at him under her long eyelashes, and thinking man was not so black as Aunt Diane painted him.

"I suppose," he continued, desperately, "you enjoy walking in Canal street, these pleasant afternoons?"

"Ah!" said Mimi, shaking her head, sadly. "You little know Aunt Diane if you suppose anything of the sort. Dear me! I'm not allowed to walk on any street where any one else walks."

"How cruel!" he responded, sympathetically.

"Isn't it?" said she, being an inveterate chatterbox, and glad to find some one who would listen to her. "I might as well be a prisoner. How would you like to have your aunt always following you about?"

"I should like it very much," answered George, boldly, "if she were as charming as some people I know."

"But Aunt Diane isn't," said Mimi, confidentially. "Though," she added, her conscience smiting her, "she is very nice and good. But she always will keep on saying that people oughtn't to marry—and that is such nonsense, isn't it?"

"Absurdity!" George cried, warmly; and after more conversation of a like nature, he rose to go, saying: "I hope this will not be our last meeting, Miss Legrand. May I call on you?"

"Oh, my!" cried Mimi, aghast; "don't try it. Papa would be so angry, and Aunt Diane would bite your head off."

George seemed quite cast down for a minute, and then said, "I will say good-bye; but it shall not be forever."

"Au revoir," said Mimi, drooping her long black lashes.

As soon as Aunt Diane came home, Mimi told her about Mr. Wolfe, and gave her the package of papers.

"You went down to see him!" ejaculated the spinster, "alone—without a chaperon! What well-behaved girl ever did such a thing? What an unprecedented boldness! What will your father say when I tell him?"

"Don't see what I've done," pouted Mimi, "and why did you always tell me men were so frightful and wicked. I wasn't a bit afraid of him."

"Misguided girl!" groaned her aunt, "you will bring my gray hairs in sorrow to the grave. What—what will your father say?"

"Her dyed hairs, I guess she means," thought Mimi, adding aloud, "Why, he'll say you ought to have been at home to receive the papers—that's what he'll say."

Miss Diane reflected that this artful remark was true, and not caring to be reprimanded by her brother, she magnanimously said: "For once, I will consent to spare you, Mimi, but never let it happen again."

"Oh, dear, no!" said Mimi, with a virtuous air; and that evening she prattled as artlessly as ever to her unsuspecting papa.

Several times after this, as Mimi was peering through the shutters, she saw George Wolfe, and each time the audacious youth kissed his hand to her.

Having little else to think about, he was continually in her mind, and the warnings of her guardians defeated their object, by making her realize that stolen waters are sweet.

While this was going on, an old aunt of Miss Diane, from whom she had expectations, was taken very ill, and Miss Diane flew to her succor, leaving Mimi to the care of her father, who, fearing no danger, took no precautions.

One afternoon, Mimi, taking advantage of her new-found liberty, went out to carry some soup to a poor invalid in St. Anthony's alley, and this being done, lingered in the square. By a strange coincidence George Wolfe suddenly appeared from behind a eucalyptus tree and Mimi turned as rosy as an April dawn, at the sight of him.

"I had begun to despair of ever seeing you again," he said, "and almost made up my mind to brave the dragon."

"Aunt Diane is away on a visit, now," she replied, demurely.

"That accounts for your being out of doors," he said. "I have often seen you at the window, like a caged bird."

"A jail bird, I suppose you mean. I might as well have been in prison. How nice you must find it to go about by yourself?"

"I know some one I would like to go about with me all the time."

"Who is it?" questioned Mimi.

"I am afraid to tell you."

"Why should you be? I won't hurt you."

"You give me permission to tell?"

"Why, yes, of course. Who is it?"

"You, Mimi!"

"O-oh!" she cried, opening her eyes very wide, "Would you, really?"

"Yes indeed."

"But you might get tired sometimes."

"With you, Mimi, I could go on forever, and ever, and—"

"Walking forever? I think I would like to take a street car occasionally."

"Now, you're laughing at me, Mimi. I thought you liked me better than that."

Discreet silence on Mimi's part.

"Perhaps, though, you don't like me at all."

Still silence.

"Do you, Mimi?"—very urgently.

"Ye-es," she murmured, hanging her head.

Hands clasp, eyes meet, beneath the eucalyptus tree—and "the old, sweet story is told again."

These meetings had gone on for some time, when George determined to go to Mr. Legrand, and throw himself upon his mercy.

With outward calmness, but quaking inwardly, he entered Mr. Legrand's presence, while the cowardly little Mimi kept carefully out of the way.

"May I inquire the nature of your business, sir?" asked Mr. Legrand, loftily, looking down at the young man's card.

George turned scarlet, and said: "I have the honor of knowing your lovely daughter—"

"You are laboring under a mistake, young man. My daughter has no masculine acquaintances. You must mean some other young lady."

Heavens! As if there could be more than one Mimi in the world.

"No sir; there is no mistake. I love her very dearly, and I—I—have come to ask her hand in marriage," stammered George, very much abashed.

"What!" ejaculated Mr. Legrand, and only the largest capitals will at all express the awful emphasis he concentrated on that one word.

It frightened George, but he went on, bravely: "I am the junior partner of the firm of Davis & Wolfe, and my worldly prospects—"

"After all the trouble I have taken to keep her from contact with the male sex!" interrupted Mr. Legrand, apostrophizing the opposite wall.

"Yes, Mr. Legrand; I know it is very annoying, but I trust you will overlook it for once, and—"

"Mr. Wolfe, there is the door" said Mr. Legrand, sternly.

Refusing to take the hint, George continued—"And let me explain—"

His intended explanation was cut short by Mr. Legrand, who seized him firmly by the arm, and walked him out into the hall.

"Mr. Legrand, if you will allow me a few minutes, I will explain—"

"You will explain nothing, Mr. Wolfe," retorted he, still pushing the struggling suitor toward the door.

"But, my dear sir—"

"I am not your dear sir, young man, and I have no desire to be," said the stern parent, and he hastily thrust George out, and shut the door, thinking he had seen the last of him.

But unfortunately—or fortunately, as it turned out—he had slammed the door on George's coat-tail, and when that dejected suitor attempted to walk down the steps, he found himself securely there. What should he do? Stand still, until some one came out, and allow the finger of scorn to be pointed at him by the gamin of the neighborhood. Perish the thought! After many struggles, he grasped the bell-handle, and pulled it furiously.

Still ruffled in his temper, Mr. Legrand bounced out, and when he saw George still there, he exclaimed, "What! again, young man!"

"My good sir," remonstrated George, "How could I go away, when you had fastened my coat-tail in the door?"

Mr. Legrand had a sense of humor, and it was tickled by this dilemma. He laughed, and having relented so far, condescended to talk the matter over with George, the result being, that laughing, crying, blushing Mimi was called in to ask papa's forgiveness, and make her lover feel himself supremely blessed.

"Well, well, girls will be girls, I suppose," said papa, determined to put a good face on the matter, and after all he wanted his little Mimi to be happy.

Even Aunt Diane's heart was softened; and she made no objection to the marriage—and Mrs. George Wolfe often says that she owes all her happiness to George's coat tail!—*Agent's Herald.*

An Episode.

A somber faced man, with long hair like a corn doctor or a poet, entered the postoffice one day last week and laid down a nickel and inquired for two three-cent stamps.

He was informed that six cents was necessary for the purchase.

"This is the economy of the country is it? In the city where I came from I always get two stamps for five cents. Is this the only postoffice in town?"

"It is."

"Ah, ha. That accounts for it. Competition is what gives life to all business. If you only had two or three postoffices here stamps would go down to twenty cents a dozen in no time. It's a wonder some enterprising capitalist don't go into the postoffice business here, and bring prices down where they ought to be."

Then fishing an old-fashioned copper out of his pocket, and laying it in the delivery window, he adhered his stamps to a yellow envelope, and vanished like a beautiful dream.

Thus do some men scatter seeds of kindness as they journey through the world.—*Marathon Independent.*

He was of a scientific turn, she of a sentimental cast. "You see, Amelia, the law of gravitation keeps the earth just so far from the sun all the time, and the centrifugal force of the centripetal motion, or something of that sort, makes it revolve." "Dear me, John," said she, 'is that so? I thought 'twas love that made the world go round." "Well, yes, I suppose it does; but not in a technical sense." "I don't want any technical sense. If you can't talk sentimental nonsense, you can go calling on some girl that reads the magazines and knows all about science, so there!" and it took half an hour of his best endeavor to place himself back in the same spot in her affections that he was before the scientific discussion began.—*New Haven Register*

A CAVE NINE MILES LONG.

And So Full of Bats as to Give a Dark Shade to the Ceiling—Other Curiosities.

A recent letter dated Evansville, Ind., says: Wyandotte cave is in Crawford county, Indiana, near the Ohio river. It is not accessible by rail, but must be reached by packet from Louisville or Evansville, and from there by carriage. The carriage ride is five miles, over as bad a road as can be found this side of the Sierras. The country is very hilly, heavily wooded and sparsely settled. Wyandotte is smaller than the Mammoth cave, and much larger than either of the Virginia caverns. In its general character it resembles the Mammoth, and like the latter is vastly inferior to the Virginia caves in beauty. It is unguarded, and visitors have been accustomed to wander through it unattended, committing every kind of vandalism. Patent medicine advertisements have been painted upon the walls, ceilings have been blackened with smoke, and the best of the stalactites have been broken.

It is said to be twenty-three and one-half miles long, but this estimate is untrustworthy. The writer carefully paced, in the presence of one of the proprietors, a section embracing four of the supposed twenty-four and one-half miles, and found it to measure 2,600 yards. This ratio of reduction applied to the whole estimate makes the entire distance about nine miles, and this is probably about the actual length of the cave. The overestimating in this case is not exceptional. Few caves have been surveyed, and measuring by even steps, when the way is through low passages and over jagged rocks, is very laborious, while distance underground is very deceptive. One of the caverns in Virginia, which is said to be two miles in length, and is comparatively level and straight, measures just three-fourths of a mile, and another, that contains a route for visitors said to be five miles long, all lies within the diameter of half a mile.

At Wyandotte, as at Luray and the recently-discovered Newmarket caves, openings are to be seen that lead to chambers beyond the furthest points that have been visited, while in Weyer's and one or two others of the smaller caverns, an end to progress is found in heavy stalagmitic walls or accumulations of clay. The older part of Wyandotte has been known since the first settlement of the country. In 1850 an extensive addition was opened, and quite recently another large section has been explored. A few of the passages are exceedingly narrow and tortuous, and some of them are so low as to make traveling painful, but most of the way is through broad and lofty avenues. The story is told of a very corpulent man, who is a prominent politician, that in going through one of the narrow places he became so tightly wedged in that the combined efforts of several friends were required to extricate him.

None of the funnel-shaped domes, caused by surface drainage, that are common to Mammoth cave, are to be seen here, but there are several enormous halls with vaulted tops, having a mound of rocks on the floor corresponding in outline to the curve of the ceiling. These have been formed by the gradual disintegration of the rock above and its deposit below. One of these is 1,000 feet in circumference and 245 feet in height, and the hill in the center rises 175 feet above the level of the original floor, nearly blocking up the approaches. One apartment is 250 feet long, 30 feet wide and 25 feet high; another, 100 feet in diameter; a third, 40 feet wide and 120 feet long; another, 200 feet in diameter and 50 feet high; and still another, 250 feet long, 100 feet wide and 80 feet in height. One passage closely resembles a railway tunnel in size and form. The most notable of the formations are a stalagmite twenty-five feet in diameter and thirty feet high, and a semi-circular group of stalactites having the appearance of a canopy. Flint in veins and nodules is plentiful in some of the rooms, and gypsum and epsom salts are abundant in others. But little water is seen. One spring is strongly impregnated with sulphur, and a small stream contains eyeless fish. The temperature of the air is fifty-six degrees throughout the year.

The Indians, and probably the mound builders, were familiar with most or all of the parts of the cave that have yet been opened, as flint chips, stone hammers and other relics of their visits are found in the branches most difficult of access and latest explored. A singular feature of the place is the presence of bats in the rooms nearest the entrance in such vast numbers as to give dark shade to the ceilings. They suspend themselves head downward, and remain in a dormant condition during the cold weather.

Warmth and Energy.

In ancient times, energy of mind and strength of body were supposed to be the effects of warmth, while depression of spirits and bodily weakness were ascribed to cold. Modern science has explained and modified these theories concerning the production of physical and psychical force, but in the main it has confirmed the principle of causation. In a general sense, it may be said that animal heat, when duly generated within normal limits, is the concomitant of vigor. Practically, therefore, warmth is to be sought and cold avoided; but with this qualification, that the heat must be elicited by organic processes going on in the body, and not borrowed from without. The chief, if not the only use of wraps and warm surroundings is to avoid the loss of animal heat by abstraction. It is neither scientific nor hygienic, in any true sense, to trust to external sources of supply for the warmth we require to live well, happily and usefully. The food is more than the raiment, and those who desire to help the poor and melancholy over their "dead points" in the course of life should be chiefly anxious to feed them well and sufficiently. So in the management of self—to live well is to feed appropriately. Stimulants do not give strength, because they cannot add to the normal and healthy sources of animal heat. Nutriment is the only true fuel.

Castles in the Air.

I am fair with the flush of girlhood
My heart is as light as air,
My future is brilliant with promise
Of days which will hold no care.
I am clothed in silks and satins,
The belle of the ballroom I,
While envious eyes are watching
As haughtily I pass by.

I am traveling in far-off countries,
Idling 'neath Italy's skies,
Enchanted with scenes that delight me
Where'er I may turn my eyes.
I have suitors—yea, by the dozen—
Kneeling so low at my feet,
While pride in my heart runs riot,
And the sense of triumph is sweet

I am queen in a lordly castle,
With servants at my command,
And ease and comfort and pleasure
Close within reach of my hand.
Lo! the fire has burned to embers,
The room is chilly and dark,
There's a well-known step at the doorway,
For John is coming; and, hark!

The coo of my own dear baby,
Lying awake in her nest.
And we welcome papa together,
I and the child on my breast;
For though my castles have fallen,
And grandeur has vanished away,
No queen could be prouder or richer
Than I with my dear ones to-day.

—*Harper's Weekly.*

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A current event—The Gulf stream.

Amateur fishermen in the United States pay $1,000,000 a year for fishing gear.

The population of Persia is about equal to that of Belgium. It has 30,000 soldiers, of whom about 10,000 are fairly efficient.

Over 1,800,000 gallons of petroleum or earth oil, are brought to the surface every day in the oil regions of Pennsylvania alone.

Apricots are becoming a favorite fruit among the growers of California, where the climate seems to be well adapted for their propagation.

If the Czar of Russia cannot punish his enemies in any other way, he can abdicate and go on a lecturing tour.—*Rome Sentinel.*

The Denver (Col.) *News* says there are men in that city to-day unable to pay their board bills who will by-and-bye be bonanza kings.

Every day more and more convinces us that this country hasn't half enough brains to supply the college graduates who come home with fancy diplomas and high sounding titles.

When a man is startled at something, and says: "I hear a noise," it probably never occurs to him that there is nothing else in this wide world that anybody else can hear but a noise.—*Syracuse Sunday Times.*

A man in Marshall county, Tenn. over eighty years of age, has never seen either a railroad or a steamboat. He is a good farmer and attends closely to his own business. He has lived within five miles of a railroad for several years.

An Illinois youth, husking corn in a field near the railroad, saw a new locomotive, with a red smoke stack. He became frightened, and ran to the house crying: "That 'ere engine is going to bust, sure; it's red hot clean to the top of the stovepipe."

A man stopping his paper wrote to the editor: "I think men oftend to spend their munny for paper, my dad dident, and everybody sed he was the intelligentest man in the country, and he had the smartest family of boys that ever dug tators." Of course he didn't need a paper.

Pink gauze and satin dresses have a deep, full apron of the gauze, edged with curled fringe, gathered into the flowing satin train. The corsage of such dresses is only half high, pointed back and front with Grecian folds, forming a bertha on the bust, or else a Languedoc barbe is draped around the neck.

When the courting at midnight is ended,
And he stands with his hat in his fist,
While she lovingly lingers beside him,
To bid him "ta, ta," and be kissed,
How busy the thoughts of the future—
You bet you his thoughts he don't speak—
He is wondering how they can manage
To live on six dollars a week.

—*Modern Argo.*

During the recent applied science exhibition, Paris, a diploma of honor was awarded to Count de Beaufort by the society for the aid of the mutilated poor for the best display of artificial limbs. Among the exhibits was a carpenter who had artificial arms, but was to be seen daily working at his trade; also a girl in the same condition who sat knitting, much to the satisfaction of the spectators.

A doctor gives in a German medical journal a detailed account of a man who literally burst, split his diaphragm in two, and died. He had swallowed four plates of potato soup, numerous cups of tea and milk, and taken a dose of bicarbonate of soda to aid digestion. His stomach swelled enormously and tore the diaphragm from the right side, causing immediate death.

One of the English election phrases for which there is no equivalent in the United States is "plumping." Where ever a constituency returns two members, each voter can give one vote each to any two candidates, but he cannot give his two votes to any one candidate. If he chooses he can give one vote to only one candidate, and this is termed "plumping."

"Sir," roared a man out in Nebraska, striding up to a neighbor, "Sir, you are a liar." "I am?" exclaimed the astonished neighbor. "How do you know I am?" "Because I know it; because I have found it out." "How long have you been living here?" "Six weeks." Neighbor, tranquilly, nodding his head; "Oh, well probably you do know it then. I didn't think you had been in town so long." There was no fight.

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

My All.

I have no home but in thy heart,
No heaven apart from thee;
My world is only where thou art;
Within the busy crowded mart,
Thy form is all I see.

My life, my love, my Heaven, my all!
Oh, I would rather be
Thine own, though kings should wait my call
For life, though in a palace hall,
Were drear, unshared by thee.

I dread the day that yet may come,
When one must go alone,
With fond heart chilled, and senses numb,
Because the other's lips are dumb,
Beneath a lowly stone.

And looking in thine eyes, I pray
We may together go—
Together tread the self-same way
Which leadeth to eternal day—
Because I love thee so!

—*Lila N. Cushman*

Fashion Notes.

A white satin dress laden with pearls has two bunches of white hyacinths for garniture.

For basques the surplice effects are very much used, and quite rival the directoire styles in popularity.

Polka-dotted lavender and heliotrope silks of thin light quality make pretty dresses when trimmed with creamy Languedoc lace.

Light foulards with cream, pale blue, lavender or gray grounds are made with quantities of Languedoc lace for trimming them.

A surplice basque, with a kerchief about the neck, a draped overskirt, and a kilt-plaited lower skirt, is the favorite model for dresses of la neige tissue.

One of the prettiest simple suits has a dark heliotrope, kilt-plaited skirt, with tiny checked silk of lighter shade for the Tallien overskirt and directoire coat.

Youthful looking dresses of white Chambery gauze over satin have a great deal of Languedoc lace on the apron, while the foot is trimmed with three close fine plaitings of dark red satin.

Polka-dotted satin is pretty for the basques of young ladies' evening dresses, and the apron is then of the same, or perhaps the front breadths are plain satin, grenadine or tulle, while the figured satin is in the train.

The skirts of evening dresses are made to represent a flat petticoat front or an apron, while the back breadths sweep off like a court train, though the whole skirt, apron and draperies are invariably made together; that is, to put on in one piece.

White challis, white mohair, camel's-hair and Chuddah cloths are also used for summer dresses for the country. Some of these have the Tallien overskirt draped very high on the side, or else opened its whole length to show the flounces of a heliotrope or blue silk skirt beneath.

Very dark satin foulards are used for the street. The grounds are pheasant brown, olive or violet, and the figures are round white moons, with chintz patterns in them, or else polka dots or Japanese fans. The deep apron is finished with heavy festoons of the same, and in the knife-plaiting at the foot one or two red plaitings are introduced.

Vests are not as much worn as they have lately been, but are sometimes seen with the shirred fronts of dresses; thus the contrasting fabric it set down the front of the waist like a vest, and the material of the basque is shirred in clusters each side of it. Sometimes the basque is laid in plaits that fold on the bosom in surplice shape, and this is repeated in the back.

Basque and trimmed skirt are the prevailing style, but a great many polonaises are also used. Some of the latter are seen with straight backs not caught up in the least, and quite full in plaits that fall lengthwise; others have combinations of different fabrics for scarfs in front or on the sides; and many are cut off in front like a basque, while the back is in princess shape.

A great deal of beaded embroidery is used in the new styles. Sometimes the entire basque and apron is of white satin wrought with pearls, or black satin with jet. Lace is employed in profusion, more especially the Languedoc and Breton laces, that are not expensive, yet are effective for plaited flounces, and in the barbes now used for draping the corsage.

The Secret of Woman's Power.

The secret of woman's power and success in regard to the relief of trouble among the afflicted poor lies, not where most other secrets of force and efficacy have their stronghold—in the intellect—but in the simple authority of virtue. The sweet and even operation of a tender and steadfast spirit of charity necessarily carries all before it. Woman wins her way also by showing, what she cannot help, that her sole object is to assuage and succor, leaving upon the threshold all that is not pure and simple good-will. With men to do so is difficult. Men go by statute; they are upholders of the law, which demands obedience to the letter, enforces the application of it, and insists always upon technical justice. Contrariwise women prefer equity. The justice which follows the dictates of nature is always more Christian in essence, more liberal and magnanimous, therefore better adapted for achieving noble ends. When men in this department of work are exceptionally successful it is because, as individuals, they have feminine dispositions. Equity, whatever may be claimed on behalf of justice as a rule of life, is the substratum of all the noblest natures, whether male or female.

The wheat crop of Russia for 1879, though reported short, was more than double that of the United States. Russia exports large quantities to England, where she is the great competitor of the United States, besides feeding a population of ninety millions.

Capital and Labor on the Big Farms of Dakota.

We spent an evening in the comfortable home of one of the superintendents, and heard him explain the system of bookkeeping. Every man is engaged by contract, for a certain time, to do certain work, for certain wages. He receives his money on presenting to the cashier a time check certifying the amount and nature of his labor. The average price paid to hands is $18 a month and board. In harvest they get $2 25 a day. A record is kept by the foreman of the amount of wheat turned out by each thresher, by the driver of each wagon of the amount of wheat loaded by him, and by the receiver at the elevator of the amount of wheat brought in by each team. All the farm machinery and the provisions are bought at first hands for wholesale price. Mules and horses are bought in St. Louis. Wheat is not stacked or stored, but shipped to market as rapidly as possible. Everything is regulated by an exact system, and this is what makes the farms a success.

Brains and energy in the man who controls them and in those whom he chooses as his subordinate officers—this is the secret of the enormous profits which have been made on the Dalrymple farms. The cost of raising the first crop is about $11 an acre; each subsequent crop costs $8. The average yield for this year was about nineteen bushels to the acre. This could be sold at Fargo on October 1 for eighty cents a bushel. A brief calculation will give you $4.20 per acre profit on the new land, and $7.20 for all the rest; or, say, $130,000 gain on one crop. These figures I believe to be too small, rather than too large.

But does this large farming pay for the country? It absorbs great tracts of land, and keeps out smaller farmers. It employs tramps, who vanish when the harvest is over, instead of increasing the permanent population. It exhausts the land. The cultivation is very shallow. There is no rotation of crops. Everything is taken from the ground; nothing is returned to it. Even the straw is burned. The result of this is that the average crop from any given acre grows smaller every year, and it is simply a question of time under the present system how long it will take to exhaust the land.—*Harper's Magazine.*

How Grant Got His West Point Appointment.

An Ohio member of Congress says that General Grant once gave him the following account of his admission to West Point: When I was a boy, living in Georgetown, Ill., my mother ran out of butter one morning, and needing some before it could be had at the store, she sent over to the next door neighbor's to borrow some. I was just as well acquainted there as I was at home almost, and opened the door and went in without knocking, and just as I went in one of the folks, the old gentleman, I believe, was reading a letter from a son who was in West Point. I didn't want to disturb them while they were reading the letter, and stood there and heard what was read. Well, the son said in this letter that he had been found—that is, he had failed to pass examination, and he would have to come home, and he had sent the letter one mail ahead, so that the surprise at his return might not be so great. When they got through I borrowed the butter and took it home, and then rushed down to Thomas L. Hamar's office—he was our Congressman then—and I asked him if he wouldn't send me to West Point. He told me that he couldn't send me until this other boy got through, and that wouldn't be for three years yet. "But, Hamar," said I, "suppose this boy should fail to pass examination, and should be sent home, will you send me then?"

"Well, Uly," said he, "I guess if he can't pass there'd be no use of you trying it."

"But I want you to promise that you will send me," said I.

"All right," said he, "if he can't get through I promise to let you try."

During the day Hamar heard about the other fellow, and the next day I went and asked if he had heard the news. He said he had, and after laughing at me for the way I had got him to make the promise, he said it was all right, I should go. Well, I went, and because my mother happened to be out of butter has made me general of the army of the United States.

The daily receipt of dead letters in the Washington department for the past year has averaged 13,000.

In Macon, Ga., there are fourteen schools for white and fourteen for colored children.

Advertising.

The commonest and handiest thing in the American family is the newspaper; and as nearly all shopping proceeds from the family, from its needs, its intelligence, its tastes, its fashions, it follows that the thoughtful and successful advertiser approaches the family by this means. He does not waste his money and his time in loading his advertising gun and shooting it off skyward in the street at all creation, on the chance that some willing customer may be going that way and may be brought down; on the contrary, he takes account of the advertising ammunition which he has on hand, and loads and points his gun through the columns of some reputable newspaper at the game he wants to hit.—*New York Evening Post.*

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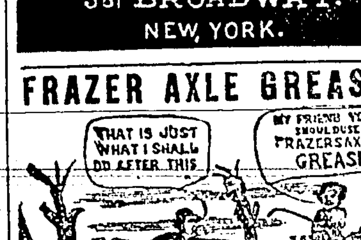

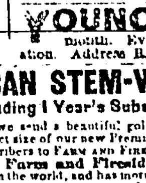

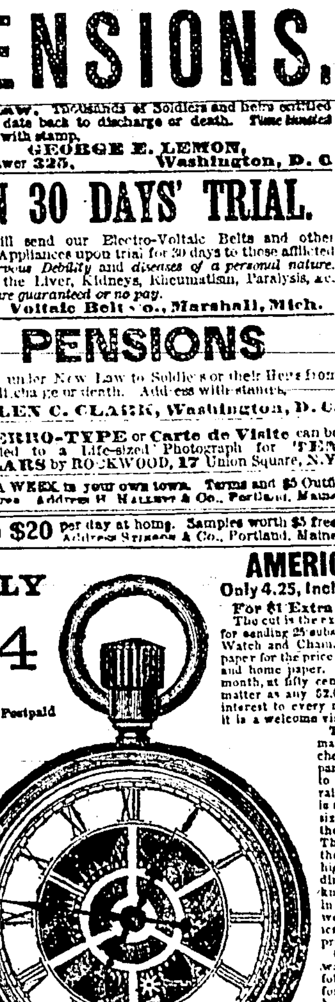

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Albrecht Pianos,

A[illegible] PASSED.

The Leading Phila. Make.

Prices greatly Reduced

☞ Our Beautiful new Illustrated Catalogue and Price-List mailed free on application.

ALBRECHT & Co.,

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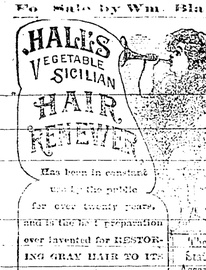
BEST IN [illegible]

[illegible] YOUR GROCER.

For Sale by Wm. Black



Has been in constant use for the public for over twenty years, and is the best preparation ever invented for RESTORING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

It supplies the natural food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching and falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very desirable, giving the hair a silken softness which all admire. It feeds the hair glands, keeping them healthy.

The State Assayer and Chemist of Mass. and Prof. Hayes, Chemist and Assayer, recommend it as a great triumph in medicine.

BUCKINGHAM'S DYE FOR THE WHISKERS

will change the beard to a BROWN or BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will not wash off.

PREPARED BY

R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, N. H.

Sold by all Dealers in Medicine.

DR. H. J. DOUCET MAY BE Consulted at his office, 1203 GREEN Street, Philadelphia, Pa., on his letter, on all Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Nervous Debility, Epilepsy, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Blood, Eruptions, Tetter, Scrofula, etc. Fistulas, Piles and Cancers cured without the use of the knife. The treatment is bloodless, painless and successful. [illegible]

PIANOS & ORGANS!

If you want to purchase a first-class PIANO or ORGAN, send your address on a card to

J. T. SEELY,

Hammonton,

New Jersey.

☞ Old instruments taken in exchange. Special inducements offered to Churches and Schools.

DYSPEPTICS, TAKE NOTICE!

CANTRELL'S

ANTI-DYSPEPTIC POWDER

Will cure all cases of Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Flatulency, Heartburn, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Old Dyspepsia, [illegible] Tobacco, for sale by all Druggists, and at the Depot, 1000 S. SECOND St., Phila., Pa.

LANDRETH'S BRANCH STORE,

N. [illegible] Arch Street, Philadelphia

FOR THE SALE OF

SEEDS

For the ACCOMMODATION of the RIVER and JERSEY TRADE.

Everything in the FIELD or GARDEN.

Prices as Low as Reliable Seeds can be Sold.

Call upon us and Examine Stock.

FOOT OF ARCH STREET, TWO DOORS FROM WHARF.

D. LANDRETH & SONS, SEED GROWERS.

"DON'T YOU DO IT!"

Don't part with your money until you know the truth. Interested parties are spreading the reports that MR. JOHN WANAMAKER is not interested in the old and famous OAK HALL Clothing business and does not personally direct its affairs.

Nothing could be more Untrue!

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

WANAMAKER & BROWN is what it has been ever since Mr. Brown died, 12 years ago.

Mr. JOHN WANAMAKER personally watches over the faithful preparation of the stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, and the conducting of the store. Nothing is allowed to pass his eye that is not straightforward and true to the interest of those who have patronized the house for 19 years and depend on its reliability.

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

The READYMADE Department is Better Stocked
The BOYS' Department is Better Stocked!!
The CUSTOM Department is Better Stocked!!!
The SHIRT Department is Better Stocked!!!!

All this will be apparent on FIRST SIGHT! Please call whenever you can and look through this BEEHIVE of a Building, so busy with its Hundreds of Workpeople and Customers. Do not forget that Clothing of the W. & B. make will stand better service than any other that can be got and that it does not cost any more (if as much) as other makes.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL, SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,

THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE IN AMERICA,

PHILADELPHIA.

Just Arrived

—AT—

PACKER'S

A general assortment of Foreign and Domestic Fruits, Nuts, Confections, &c., consisting of Choice Eating Apples, Messina Oranges and Lemons, Choice Figs, Bananas, Canned Creams, Chocolates and Vanilla Caramels, Cough Lozenges, Horehound, Lemon and Acid Drops, Fine Almonds, Imperial Mixtures, &c. Molasses Candy a Specialty.

To Churches, Schools and Families:

The very best assortment CHOIR SINGERS, ORGAN STS, SINGING TEACHERS OF VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC and PIANO TUNERS may be engaged by addressing "STEINWAY" care W. H. Boyer, 1102 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

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—AND OTHER—

BATHS,

No 25 S. Tenth St.,

Philadelphia.

WM. A. ELVINS, Prop'r

GERRY VALENTINE,

COMMISSIONER

To take acknowledgment and proof of Deeds.

Hammonton, N. J.

Insurance.

CUMBERLAND MUTUAL

Fire Insurance Company,

BRIDGETON, N. J.

Conducted on strictly mutual principles, offering a perfectly safe insurance for just what it may cost to pay losses and expenses. The proportion of loss to the amount insured being very small, and expenses much less than usually paid, nothing can be offered more favorable to the insured. The cost being about *ten cents on the hundred dollars per year* to the insurers *on ordinary risks*, and from *fifteen to twenty-five cents per year on hazardous properties*, which is less than one third of the lowest rates charged by stock companies, on such risks—the other two-thirds taken by stock companies being a profit accruing to stockholders, or consumed in expenses of the companies.

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 Dollars

The Losses by Lightning,

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.

BENJAMIN SHEPPARD, *President.*

HENRY B. LUPTON, *Secretary.*

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GEO. W. PRESSEY, *Hammonton, N. J.*
GEO. W. SAWYER, *Tuckerton, N. J.*
A. L. ISZARD, *Mays Landing, N. J.*

MILLVILLE

Mutual Marine and Fire

INSURANCE CO.

Millville, N. J.

Assets January 1st, 1880

PREMIUM NOTES,	$804,210 00.
CASH ASSETS,	156,178 83.
TOTAL ASSETS,	$960,388 83.
LIABILITIES, including reinsurance reserve,	$117,965 77.

Insurance effected on Farm Buildings and other property against loss by

Fire and Lightning,

at lowest rates for one, three or ten years.

VESSELS, Cargoes and Freights, written on liberal terms of policies, without restrictions as to port, voyage or registered tonnage

—LOSSES—

Promptly Adjusted and Paid.

N. STRATTON, President.

F. L. MULFORD, Sec'y

H. E. BOWERS, M. D., Agent,

HAMMONTON, N. J.

ASTOR PLACE HOUSE.

EUROPEAN PLAN.

ASTOR PLACE, 3rd Ave. & 8th St.

(Opposite Cooper Institute.)

NEW YORK.

Best location in the city. Elevated Railroad and five other lines of cars pass the door.

Rooms from 75c. per day. By the week $2 and upwards.

Open All Night.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE S. J. R.

NO MORE

DR. SCOTT'S ANCHOR CHRONIC SALICYLICA CURE CURE.

MANUFACTURED ONLY UNDER THE ABOVE TRADE MARK BY THE

European Salicylic Medicine Co.

OF PARIS AND LEIPZIG

IMMEDIATE RELIEF WARRANTED. PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED. New and more modern than all old-fashioned Remedies and Antidotes, combining Simple, Harmless and Reliable Remedy on both continents. The highest Medical Academy of Paris reports satisfactory cures out of one hundred cases within three days. Second. The only discovered Uric poisonous Uric Acid which exists in the Blood of Rheumatic and Gouty Patients. Sold for $[illegible] per box. INDORSED BY PHYSICIANS. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. Address

WASHBURNE & CO

Only Importers, Depot 212 Broadway, Cor. Fulton St., Room 1194, NEW YORK.

To be had at A. W. CHASE'S, Hammonton.

Railroads.

Camden & Atlantic R. R.

Winter Arrangement.

DOWN TRAINS.

Stations.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	M.	P. M.	A. M.
Philadelphia	3 00	8 00	8 00		3 00	8 00
Cooper's Point	3 12	8 12	8 10		5 00	8 10
Penn. R. R. Junc	3 18	8 18	8 16		5 08	8 15
Haddonfield	3 34	8 28	8 26		5 30	8 25
Ashland	3 42	8 34	8 32		5 40	8 31
Kirkwood	3 47	8 39	8 37		5 47	8 36
Berlin	3 56	8 46	8 48		6 26	8 47
Atco	4 03	8 54	8 54		6 43	8 53
Waterford	4 17	9 05	9 04		7 05	9 01
Hammonton	4 29	9 16	9 16		7 20	9 10
Da Costa	4 35	9 24	9 21		8 00	9 18
Elwood		5 29	9 28		8 12	9 22
Egg Harbor		5 38	9 33		8 41	9 31
Pomona		5 48	9 42		9 15	9 41
Absecon		5 58	9 52		9 25	9 51
Atlantic		6 08	10 03		10 04	10 01
May's Landing		6 22	10 16		10 24	10 15
		6 08	10 02			

UP TRAINS.

Stations.	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Philadelphia	7 10	9 20	5 40			6 20
Cooper's Point	7 40	9 12	5 40		4 48	6 09
Penn. R. R. Junc	7 32	9 05	5 23			6 03
Haddonfield	7 18	8 58	5 24		4 40	5 52
Ashland	7 1[illegible]	8 52	5 18		4 16	5 45
Kirkwood	7 0[illegible]	8 45	5 11		4 10	5 41
Berlin	6 54	8 36	5 1[illegible]		4 03	5 30
Atco	6 42	8 28	4 52		3 55	5 24
Waterford	6 28	8 19	4 47		3 40	5 16
Hammonton	6 20	8 15	4 41		3 18	5 11
Winslow Junc	6 14	8 10	4 37		3 02	5 07
Da Costa	6 1[illegible]	8 04	4 30		2 55	5 01
Elwood		7 56	4 23		2 47	4 56
Egg Harbor		7 46	4 16		2 32	4 48
Pomona		7 36	4 [illegible]		2 20	4 39
Absecon		7 24	3 43	11 37		4 19
Atlantic		7 08	3 28	11 12		4 05
May's Landing		7 16	[illegible]			

Express train leaves Philadelphia at 2.45 stopping at Hammonton, 3.31, Egg Harbor City 3.40, Absecon 3.50 and arriving in Atlantic City at 5.0. Returning leave Atlantic City at 9.00, Absecon 9.10, Egg Harbor City 9.21, Hammonton 9.30, arriving at Philadelphia at 9.00.

$77 Month and expenses guaranteed to active agents. Outfit free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

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MUST!

Above promises, our "specialty," is the pure unfermented juice of the grape as it leaves the press, and equal to cider in all respects except its intoxicating properties. It is now in use in Scandinavian, Temperance people and Churches for Sacramental purposes. "Other" 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" used is to keep it in a temperature just sufficient to kill the germs of fermentation, which naturally must result in the juice remaining as it grew.

The undersigned are now disposing of their new crop of pure unfermented Lake Erie grape crop, and warrant that it will keep without special care.

PRICE.

Per case of one dozen bottles	$6.00
Per gallon	2.00

Orders should be sent direct to

William & J. Henry Wolsieffer,

Chest. ut Grove Vineyards,

Egg Harbor City

Atlantic County, N. J.

Terms, C. O. D.

Agricultural Insurance Company,

OF WATERTOWN, N. Y.

Cash Capital,	$200,000.00
Reinsurance Reserve,	505,[illegible]
Net Surplus over all Liabilities,	[illegible]
Net Assets,	$1,[illegible]

Insures Nothing More Hazardous than RESIDENCE AND FARM PROPERTY.

D. C. BROWN, Agent, Elwood, New Jersey.

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PATENTS.

To Inventors & Manufacturers.

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AMERICAN & FOREIGN PATENTS.

No Fees in Advance, nor until a Patent is allowed. *No Fees for making Preliminary Examinations.*

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Send Stamp for Pamphlet of Sixty Pages

M. L. JACKSON,

Meat Market,

Cor. Bellevue and 2d St.

FRESH BEEF,

MUTTON, VEAL, PORK

Corned Beef, Fish, &c.

PRIME YORK STATE BUTTER,

CIDER AND PURE CIDER VINEGAR,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND. ALSO

Vegetables in Season.

Our wagon runs through the town on Wednesdays and Saturdays

SUPPLEMENT

Spring Cleaning.

The cat has sought for safety on the roof,
And in the dining-room, where I had thought
To find a toothsome dinner, they have got
A fiend of Afric blood, who joys to swing
A whitewash brush, and spatter everything.
But I am not forgot. My feast is spread
out in the woodshed on a barrel head,
One slice of bread, a plate of warmed-up beans,
Some water in a mug, a dish of greens,
Oh, banquet rich! And, best of all, you see,
I've brought a fellow home to dine with me.

State Items.

A son of Chief Justice Beasley was clandestinely married on the 14th of last month, at Trenton, to Miss Josie Fleming, his cousin.

Matthew Toomey, a boy twelve years old, of Paterson, was scolded by his mother, and went into the basement and hung himself.

Lakeside Park, near Kirkwood, begins to look beautiful in its new attire, which, with its numerous improvements, will give it great attractions the coming picnic season.

Hon. Thomas H. Dudley has established a sort of State Agricultural Bureau in Camden under provisions of an act passed last winter by the New Jersey Legislature.

Suits involving more than half a million dollars have been instituted against the Mayor of Jersey City to recover balances from reduction of assessment for city improvements.

Frederick Crill was executed at Newton, Sussex county, on Saturday, for the murder of his daughter. He was the first man hung under the Sewell law limiting the number of persons to be present at twenty-four.

Work has been commenced on the new railroad to Medford, by the Messrs Collins, of Philadelphia, and will be rapidly pushed to completion. It is hoped that by next fall it will be ready for service.

A large force of men are actively engaged in laying an additional track along the route of the West Jersey Railroad between Gloucester City and Westville in anticipation of the rush of summer travel.

The centennial anniversary of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese in New Jersey will occur in 1883. It is the favorite design of the Bishop and leading Churchmen in the Diocese to have all the outstanding Church debts paid by that time. To this end a committee has been appointed to ascertain the nature and amount of the debts, and to take preliminary measures with a view to making arrangements for wiping out debts.

The new depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in this city, will be commenced at an early date. The structure will be of iron 400x160 feet in size. A prominent improvement in connection with it is the special accommodation for the milk trade. A large platform on the northern side of the depot will be used exclusively for this purpose. Eight tracks will enter the building, four for the use of the Pennsylvania Railroad and four for the West Jersey and Atlantic companies. It will be ready for use early in the summer.—*Camden Press.*

John R. Bogert was convicted in Bergen county, on Thursday of last week, of a serious offence. Some time ago he induced a young man named Van Saun to visit some ladies, and on their departure persuaded Van Saun to kiss them all. One of them pretended in a joke to be a married woman, and Bogert afterward took advantage of this, and worked upon Van Saun's fears of an indignant husband seeking revenge, so as to extort money from him at various times. The penalty is five years prison or $1,000 fine, or both.

Linden seems to have more than its share of tall men. At least, so thought a stranger who saw the following gentlemen get out of a car at the depot the other day: M. Eastman, height, 6 feet 3 inches; Henry Eastman, 6 feet 4 inches, Meeker Wood, 6 feet 4 inches; Patrick Farrell, 6 feet 3 inches; Edward York, 6 feet 2 inches; John W. Etheridge, 6 feet 3 inches; Charles Gulager, 6 feet 1 inch; John K. Roll, 6 feet 2 inches; Nicholas Severance, 6 feet 1 inch; George Baker, 6 feet; M. Brokaw, 6 feet 1 inch; George Wenke, 5 feet 11 inches, and Dr. Brown, 5 feet 11 inches.

Near Bladensburg, Maryland, the site of many a historic duel, a wonderful curiosity has just been found by two gentlemen named French and Walker. It is a petrified Indian. He is said to be six feet three inches high and of magnificent proportions. The right hand grasps a tomahawk, and there is a supposed bullet hole near the right eye. The body weighs nearly a ton. The finders propose to present it to the United States Government.

A Rare Chance!

For Sale for One-Half its Value.

One of the most delightful places in the

Town of Hammonton, near the Lake.

14½ acres, 10 in cultivation, with over 400 fruit trees, mostly in a bearing state. Apples, pears, peaches, Quinces, Plums, Cherries, English walnuts, chestnuts, butternuts, filberts, black walnuts, grapes, currants, strawberries, raspberries, cranberries huckleberries, &c. A large two-story fine room house, with piazza on front and one end, large four light windows. The best well in the county, being walled with hard brick laid in cement from the bottom to the top. The water is always cold, clear, pure, abundant and never failing. The pump and wet stock is in the house only eight feet from the cooking stove, and six from the cellar, pantry, sitting room or dining room doors. Barn 20x30 ft., carriage shed 9x24. Stove and furniture will be sold with the house if desired.

Address or call upon

T. S. WETHERBEE,

Hammonton, New Jersey.

For Sale and to Rent.

Improved Farms and Village lots with good buildings pleasantly located, in and near the centre of the town

For Sale from $600 to $3,000

in easy instalments.

TO RENT FROM $5 to $10 A MONTH.

Address,

T. J. SMITH & SON,

Hammonton, N. J.

PIONEER STUMP PULLER

Having reserved the right to manufacture and sell this *Favorite Machine* in the counties of Camden, Burlington, Ocean, Atlantic and Cape May, I hereby give notice that I am prepared to fill orders at following rates:

NO. 1 MACHINE,	$65.00.
NO. 2 "	$500.

These Machines are Warranted to be the BEST in the market.

For particulars send for circular.

G. W. PRESSEY,

Hammonton, N. J. Inventor & Manuf'r.

A. L. HARTWELL,

Architect and Builder

PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, DETAILS, BILLS OF MATERIALS, COSTS, &c.,

Furnished at short notice.

Parties who contemplate building are invited to call and examine plans which are kept on hand as samples of work and arrangement of different styles of building

☞ OFFICE AND SHOP OPPOSITE R. R. STATION ☜

HAMMONTON, N. J.

London Nursery.

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 floor 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

J. BUTTERTON,

Hammonton, N. J.

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GUARANTEE

TO SELL

FOR THE LOWEST PRICES,

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NOTIONS,

CLOTHING,

HATS &

CAPS,

GROCERIES,

GRAIN,

FLOUR &

FEED,

AT

TROWBRIDGE'S

CASH STORE.

Ladies' Store.

Corner of Bellevue Avenue & Horton Street,

Hammonton, New Jersey.

TOMLIN & SMITH.

Hamburg Embroideries, Laces, White goods, Fancy Articles and Toys.

☞ Ladies Furnishing Goods a Speciality.

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.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post-paid on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps.

Address the Publishers,

The Culverwell Medical Co.

41 Ann Street New York; Post Office Box 4586

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.

WM. F. BASSETT,

Bellevue Ave. Nurseries, Hammonton, N. J.

WM. MOORE, Jr.

Attorney-at-Law

AND

Solicitor in Chancery.

MAY'S LANDING, N. J.

Dr. Abel Fairchild,

—DENTIST.—

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.

Barber Shop.

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 upstairs over the wheelwright shop, Egg Harbor road, Hammonton, N. J.

C. M. Englehart & Son.

Watches, Jewelry,

Silver & Plated Ware.

Agents for the Howard Watch Co.

Masonic Marks & Badges

Rogers & Bro. Celebrated Plated Ware.

No. 25½ North Second Street,

PHILADELPHIA.