

# South-Jersey Republican

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## A CHILD'S PRAYER.

Father, hear me from above,  
Guard me with thine arms of love;  
Keep me safe from every sin,  
Pure without and pure within.  
Let not let me ever stray,  
From my lips be ever said;  
Let not let my heart be fraught  
With no vain or idle thought;  
Keep my soul from folly free,  
Let me fully trust in Thee.  
Help me to be kind and true,  
Gentle, pure, and faithful too;  
Guard me from the tempter's power,  
Save me in each dangerous hour;  
Keep me in the path of truth,  
Let me serve Thee well in youth;  
And when life's short dream is o'er,  
Lead me to the heavenly shore,  
Where all hearts from sin are free,  
Happy through eternity.

## THAT BACK PEW.

Patches and darts on the worn black dress,  
Poverty-stricken, gaunt and thin,  
Aged and feeble, crawl up the steps,  
Open the door and totter in.  
Totter in trembling, stand in the aisle  
While the rich flout in arrogant pride;  
Be humble, penitent, sinners to vie—  
"God's temple doors are open wide."  
Open wide for the cowering crowd,  
While cushioned seats and carpeted floor  
Wait for rich sinners, but such as you—  
"Take the back pew down by the door."  
Though you are worn in body and mind,  
Your hearing worse than that of yore,  
Kind Christians offer a cushionless seat—  
"Take the back pew down by the door."  
Take it with thanks, gratefully given;  
Down on your knees, so low and lower,  
Christ may yet offer a seat in Heaven—  
Not a "back pew" down by the door.

## New York Correspondence.

New York, August 15, 1877.

### THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE STRIKE.

I went to Ludlow Street jail, last week, to see Donahue, the leader of the strikers on the Erie road. He is a man of considerable intelligence, and was fitted by nature for a leader. He is not one of the kind who want their employers to divide with them, but he does insist that business shall be so adjusted that the operative can live in something like comfort. Donahue says that the average that the men make is from \$25 to \$30 a month, and that the cost of living in Hornellsville is higher than in New York. For instance, flour is from \$10.50 to \$11; butter, 32 cents; beef, 23 cents; brown sugar, 12 cents; coffee 35 and 40 cents, and a new decent tea from 80 cents to \$1.25 a pound. Rents are terribly high there. \$5 a month is extorted for common frame houses of from 8 to 10 small rooms. Those who when wages were better, had purchased property, were losing it by the auction; and what ground them more, the wages had been screwed down to such a point that a workman under the best circumstances was debarrued from everything of a social nature. He could not take newspapers or buy a book, he could not pay dues to a lodge or a church, or so dress his wife and children, that they could attend church or anything improving. The Company has even gone so far as to charge the employees with rent for the waste land beside the track, which was formerly allowed them as a perquisite. Donahue admits that the strike was a failure, but says that some good will grow out of it.

THE TROUBLE IS NOT YET OVER, for there can be no doubt that the workmen are suffering, and that the companies have not dealt with the question in a liberal spirit. It is true that the roads are making nothing, and that the stockholders are missing their regular dividends, but that it is all the fault of the management. If they would keep up freights to a paying figure instead of cutting each other's throats, and more especially if they would drop all nonsense in style, cut down the salaries of their officers and inaugurate a system of economy in the management, there could be enough of a saving to make up for the loss by reason of hard times. The workmen whose wages were \$35 a month, don't like to be cut down to \$30 when the higher grade of officials are voting themselves their old salaries. It was very bad economy to squeeze the great mass of men who were getting little enough before.

THE EFFECT OF THE STRIKE UPON BUSINESS was terrible. There was an enormous destruction of goods by the infuriated mass, which made interruption in trade, and instances of severe loss are coming to light everywhere. One western brewer has been three years introducing his beer into New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore; he had spent hundreds of thousands of dollars to create his trade and had it working smoothly. His shipments were caught in the jam at Buffalo and Pittsburgh, some cars remaining a week. In the meantime his stock being exhausted, other brewers stepped in, and now he has his work all to do over again, or abandon it. There were thousands of car-loads of perishable goods allowed to rot for ten days, and the goods that were not perishable were so plundered as to be almost a total loss. The action of the companies in cutting down wages and the method of the strikers in seeking redress has cost the country millions upon millions of dollars. The direct loss can be ascertained—the indirect loss never will be known.

IN THE CITY the labor troubles are not settled, and trouble is sure to come. The busy season is half over and employment has been scarce and wages so low that the workmen have not a dollar

ahead for the coming winter, and they are organizing for some purpose. The coal-dockers have already struck, and are making trouble. The wives of the strikers are more bitter than their husbands, and are more determined to hold out. If a man shows any symptoms of yielding, the women assault him, and as they can't strike a woman, they are at a sad disadvantage. The feeling is extending among all classes of working-men, and there is no doubt but that there will be wild work here within the month. The railroad engineers are doing everything in their power to swell the flood, and the communists are as busy as bees. Look out, ugly work very soon.

### THE LIQUOR-DEALERS

are having trouble. The enforcement of the excise law has been put in the hands of the captain of police, and they are going for the rum-mills severely. Last week over two hundred arrests were made, and there was trouble. Such a thing had never been done before. The shops were entered, and if the proprietor did not have a license he was summarily arrested, no matter what time of the afternoon it was. Very many were taken in when it was too late to procure bail, and had to languish all night in the Tombs. The movement is being made at the instance of the Temperance Alliance, the object being to so harass and worry the liquor dealers as to drive out all but the strongest, and to make their continuance a very expensive affair to them. The movement thus far has been directed against the bucket-shops, to make the sale of liquor to the poor unpleasant. The best men in the city are behind it, and there has been a feeling created that makes it formidable. The work is going right along, with cords of money and any amount of influence behind it. The societies are all very active, and the temperance people are in earnest.

### CRIME

has been rampant during the last month. Three men have killed their wives—two because they did not like them, and one because he desired to marry a rich woman, determined apparently to make money in some way. His room fights are as common as mosquitoes, and to diversify the ghastly panorama, three wives have killed their husbands. There have been two cases of men killing women because they would not marry them, and a dozen or two for no cause whatever. One man, a German, killed his wife, three children and himself, because he had been out of work two months, and had come to the end of his resources, and was too proud to see his children begging. One Frenchman was nearly at the end of his string, financially, in March, and determined to commit suicide. He took stock of what he had, and calculated how long it would support him. He paid his board to August 5th, that being all he had, and on the evening of that day he blew his brains out. He was French to the last. He left a note to his landlord, saying that he did it to avoid trouble. He preferred death to running up a board bill which he had no means of paying. The boarding-house keepers of New York wish there were more like him. The excessive heat has something to do with this epidemic of crime, but the hard times more. A man with a family, who can get nothing to do, has very little to live for.

### FASHIONS.

Nothing is seen on the street but broad brimmed hats of rough straw faced with black velvet, turned up on one side, with a plain outline trimming of band and plume. The dresses seen are the palest and thinnest wool materials, sky-blue for young ladies, the lightest shadowy gray for older ones, and the inevitable black grenadine for elderly ladies, robes made airy with thin pleating and quillings of French lace. Insertions of embroidered grenadine also come to suit the brimmed fancy. This, by the way, is having the last of its run, and handsome suits embroidered in white on blue cloth, which in the Spring brought \$50, are now marked \$15. Polonaises will be more worn in the Fall than they are just now, when ladies prefer the freedom of the baggy suit, of which the upper waist can always be changed to a white blouse for coolness. The polonaise and the princess dress will still be ruling styles for the next change of fashion.

PIETRO.

## Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 11, 1877.

Just what foundation in fact, underlies Moore's charges against Norfolk Custom House officers and a little knot of Treasury subordinates here, will appear hereafter, if an investigation, and it certainly does not strike the public that any of them can afford to rest under such explicit accusations of guilt. But General Boynton's denial of the charges of attempt to blackmail Moore, appearing in this morning's papers, is regarded as rather irrelevant and evasive. The date, place, circumstances and alleged conversation demanding \$500 for suppressing the publication of papers supposed to be prejudicial to Moore, have been given to the public by that ex-official. Boynton, instead of answering these makes a somewhat general denial, and then devotes a column in showing Moore's disreputable character. Probably the President does not feel overwhelmed by the load of obli-

gation Boynton has placed him under by the intimation that he discharged an official upon the ex parte statements of his enemies, and the whole statement is congruous of the general belief that there was an active Junto of Treasury officials organized to push their chief for the Cincinnati nomination.

No details of Gibbon's fight with Joseph's band are yet known to the public only that there has been a stubborn fight with forces largely outnumbering our soldiers; that a large portion of the detachment has been sacrificed, including Capt. Logan and Lieut. Bradley killed, and Gen. Gibbon and several other officers wounded; and that the command, badly defeated, was awaiting snipers from Gov. Polts, being destitute of medical officers or supplies, and needing reinforcements or food. Of course the impatient public in the absence of all data, has determined the parties responsible for this new disaster, but more reasonable critics will await fuller information before signing and sealing their verdict.

Although Mr. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Engineers, denies the rumored purpose to inaugurate a general strike, there is much uneasiness felt over the possibility, and is especially marked among our Post Office Department officials. Early crops are already seeking a market, and the paralyzing effects upon almost every interest involved by a general or even partial suspension of railroad traffic can hardly be overestimated.

The President, accompanied by every cabinet member now here, except Mr. Schurz, leaves here to-morrow for his trip northward. It would hardly appear probable that he is so indifferent to his reputation for consistency as to approve the reported purpose of Secretary Sherman to actively participate in the Ohio campaign. But it is insisted by opponents of the civil service reform policy that such is Mr. Sherman's intention; and Secretary Schurz's admission that he would probably make one speech upon national affairs, lends color to the statement. The temptation is, no doubt, great, but a few days observation here would convince most people that anything Mr. Sherman or any other incumbent of a Federal office could say to popularize the Administration's financial policy, had better be left to friends not included in the President's late order to Federal officials. There has been no effort made in Administration circles to belittle or explain away the significance of the Maine Republican Convention. The President is reported as saying that it would have been gratifying could he have had the cordial approval of the Convention, but that unanimity was not to be expected, and that he is more than surprised at the great strength developed in the Convention in approval of the South Carolina and Louisiana settlement. Although nominally declaring against repudiation the disapprobation plainly manifested by Virginia's Democratic representatives in the Richmond Convention, against any proposition looking to the payment of the State debt, in the only way possible, that is, by an increase in the rate of taxation, rather neutralizes the effects of their protestations of honesty; and the spirit shown by the Democratic masses during the preliminary skirmishes of would be candidates, has irreparably damaged the reputation of the State in the estimation of the public, if opinions heard here are indicative of the feeling awakened elsewhere.

Gen. M. P. Banks name has suffered a good deal from the proceedings had before a District Court in a divorce suit. The General is charged by the husband of the complainant with improper relations with her; and for some reason the divorce which had been obtained some time ago was declared null and void.

MAXWELL.

## Rural Topics.

[Written for the South Jersey Republican by one of the most experienced farmers, gardeners and fruit-growers in the United States.]

### CISTERNS.

What a "world" of trouble to a family is often caused by not having a cistern. It is not the expense of building them that causes so many owners of country houses to do without them, but it is sheer shiftlessness. A cistern that will hold a supply of water for a family of eight or ten people through all droughts, if not wasted, can be built for \$25 to \$40. Indeed, the cost to a farmer who digs it out himself, and cements it, need not be over \$15. Think of the waste of time and strength that many poor farmers' wives, or their daughters, endure in bringing water to wash with from some near by brook or spring! Thus never fails to show the sad results of this "lugging" way to obtain a supply of soft water. Sooner or later the constitutions of these farmers' wives begin to yield to the pressure of severe labor, and money enough to build a hundred cisterns is often spent in physicians' bills, all of which may be saved. Some families get a precarious supply of rain water from an old hoghead under the gutter, but this is a disgrace to any place where people live who are able to build a cistern. It is an easy thing to construct one. A man with a pick-axe will dig one in two days that will hold 100 barrels of water, pay six loc,

deep and seven feet in diameter, in the clear—that is, when full, the water to be of this measure. It is folly to build a little cistern, which is liable to be empty half the time. Before commencing to dig one get three barrels of cement and three or four good building shovels. Then buy or borrow a mason's trowel. (I'm going to have you do the work yourself, or some of your "boys"—supposing you to be a farmer and "hard up" for money.) You also use a pick-axe. This is a good season of the year to dig a cistern, so that you'll not be troubled with water in it while making it. You had better make a large one while you are at it, so as always to have a supply of it in water. One eight feet in diameter, and six feet deep, when finished, is not large. For such an one, dig it out five feet in diameter, and full seven feet

deep. One man will dig it in two days. You can use brick or cobble stones in cementing, the latter being just as good as brick, and costing nothing in many places. Select those from three to four inches in diameter. We will now suppose that the cistern is dug, and that you are ready to stone it up. In the first place, select enough of the largest stones for the bottom. Next, mix enough cement and sand—half of each—to keep you busy a half an hour, as good cement commences to "set" in 35 minutes, and you must be prepared to work lively when the cement is ready. To lay the bottom, first place a quantity of cement on one side of it into which plunge the stones as close together as possible, crowding the cement, which must be quite soft, up between them so as to fill every opening, then cover the top so that when the entire bottom is laid the cement and stones will be about eight inches thick, which is necessary in all soils with a heavy pressure of water, after long rains. It would be best to have two hands work stoning up the sides, so as to use the cement when made as rapidly as possible, and then keep the cement mixer at work advantageously. In walling up the sides set the stones in courses, leaving a rough front surface to receive their finishing coat. Your lead pipe to connect with a pump in your kitchen should be ready to insert about three feet from the surface of the ground, to be out of the reach of frost, and thus to the foundation of your house, and through it, coming up to the kitchen on the inside; and if not in your cellar the pipe must be protected where exposed to frost, by being wound with wadded cloths a half an inch thick, and to be well done, as you want no trouble with bursting pipes in the winter.

### COVERS FOR CISTERNS, &c.

Cisterns may be covered by arches, or planks. An arch should be made of brick, to be laid by a mason; and the cistern should be dug 18 inches, or two feet deeper than when covered with planks, so as to allow for the space occupied by the arch, as the top of it should be, at least, a foot underground, in order to protect the cement from frost; and as the water neutralizes the action of the frost in a great degree I found that a foot of earth over the arch sufficient, if it is covered with a few inches of hay or straw in winter. An opening must be left at the top of the arch large enough when curbed to admit a man to go down and clean out the cistern when necessary. The curb should come up about a foot above the ground, and have a cover to it. When planks are used for covering they should not be less than an inch and a quarter thick, matched, and of durable wood, Chestnut or cedar scantlings, 3x4, should be used for the frame to support the planks, with an opening in the middle for a trap door (no curb in this case), and the open spaces between the ends of the frame should be bricked up in cement, and the covering should be kept well painted. The outlet to the cistern should be fitted with a four inch cylindrical drain tile, to be fitted in when the cistern is made; and it should be connected with a drain that is not liable to get choked, or to set back, and fill the cistern with muddy water. The conduit from the house to carry the water into the cistern should connect on the ground with tile running a few inches under the surface of the ground, and fitted in position when the walls of the cistern are being finished. In some cases, where the soil is stiff and clayey, the cement may be plastered directly against the sides of the cistern, yet but a trifle can be saved over using cobble stones; and I think it cheaper in the end to use stones where there are plenty, if not use brick. A good cistern is valuable to a family, and it should be built to last a lifetime. A cistern should never be built in a cellar, as something might occur to deluge it. Place it as near where the kitchen pump is as possible, but do not dig it so near the house as to endanger its foundation.

### BUYING MORE LAND.

Farmer A. called on me one morning in high spirits. "I've got a bargain in land," said he. "I've bought Smith's 40 acre lot adjoining my woods—got it for \$80 an acre—cheap as dirt—don't you think so?" "It may be worth what you are to pay him, if you've got the money to pay for it." "Oh, I gave a mortgage for half the purchase money; but I can make it off the land in five years." "Mr. A.," I replied, "I have always till now considered that you were a man of judgment; but this buying more land, when you had more than you could attend to, and running in debt for it, has changed my opinion. This greed for 'more land' is what is ruining many farmers. It will do very well to buy more land, if one has the idle cash to pay for it, but to mortgage it for half the purchase money, these times is almost proof of a man's insanity." It is needless to say that Mr. A. went home somewhat soberer than he was when he called on me. And now, let me warn the readers of these "Topics" against buying land, that they can't pay for, as the times are not in a condition to make it safe to do so. Real estate has depreciated in value steadily since 1873 all over the country. At forced sales of farms, and other property within a few weeks in different States the prices realized were only about one-third their value a few years ago. Farming lands, as a rule, do not depreciate in value in hard times, like the present, as much as city or village property; but let a farmer try to see what his land will bring under the hammer. Probably not one farm in a hundred thus sold would sell for over half what they cost consequently, it is no time to buy land, unless you can pay for it. If a farmer has idle money he had better look around, and find an opportunity to put it out on bond and mortgage, because the interest he would receive would be more than he would make on it, if he should own as much as he can cultivate well. A farmer who thinks that farmers generally own too much land says: "Many years ago, from my own experience, I reached the conclusion that crop failures were in the main the result of the neglect of the farmer. Farmers undertake too much in the matter of acres. They are not able to do everything in seasons and do it properly, because they undertake to cultivate too much. When I hear a man—as I frequently do—with a farm of forty to sixty acres, complaining that he can't live and support his little family, and say that he must sell out and go where he can buy more land, I know precisely what is the matter. Every such man ought to be ashamed of the farming he is doing. No two good, able-bodied, industrious men can farm properly forty acres of land." Well, it is true, that farmers ought to make a living on 40 or 60 acres of good land, I can see nothing amiss in their owning 100 to 200 or more acres, if they have paid for it.

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The State Gazette alludes as follows to the meeting of the New Jersey Republican State Committee in that city on Thursday last. "There was a general and full discussion of the political outlook and the approaching campaign in this State. It was decided to be in no hurry about calling the State Convention. Steps were taken however, for an early organization, and a determination manifested to do everything possible to secure a full display of the party strength in the gubernatorial contest. The present committee will retire with the next State Convention, but it hopes to lay down its office with the party in full preparation for vigorous work. In discussing the issues of the campaign, there was a unanimous expression of the members in favor of the reduction of the rate of interest to 6 per cent., and there is no doubt that the State Convention will adopt this as a plank of its platform."

The illustrated papers in Lippincott's Magazine for September are "Among the Kabyles," by Edward G. Bruce, and "A Pauline Holiday," by Charlotte Adams, both well written, and the latter very bright and entertaining. An anonymous article on Madame Patterson-Bonaparte is likely to attract much attention. It is evidently the fruit of a personal intimacy with this remarkable woman, and contains many anecdotes, extracts from letters and diaries, and other details which will be found full of interest. Mr. Howard A. Jenkins recounts the battle of Brandywine, appropos of its hundredth anniversary, with topographical descriptions and other particulars gathered by a close investigation. There is a short paper on "Our Blackbirds," and an amusing account of the Venetian playwright Carlo Gozzi. The stories include "A Summer Evening's Dream," by Edward Bellamy; "A Great Day," by Edmondo de Amleis; the conclusion of "The Marquis de Loric," and several chapters of "Mrs. Davis' new serial, "A Law unto Himself," and there is the usual variety of poems and miscellaneous matter, all combining to make a very attractive number.

THE ORIENTAL TRUNK FACTORY, No. 318 Market Street, half way between Eleventh and Ninth streets, south side, Philadelphia, sells TRUNKS, BAGS, VALISES, SHOULDER BAGS, SHAWLS, and TRUNK STRAPS, POCKET-BOOKS, etc., wholesale or retail. Repairs promptly done. Remember the number 318, 318, 318, 318, 318, 318, 318, 318.

## Farina's Continental Balsam.

The Great Diarrhoea Antidote.

A few of the many reasons why every person should keep a bottle of the Continental Balsam in their house:—First, it will cure almost instantly all cases of Pains, Cramps, Colic, Dysentery, or Looseness of the Bowels. Second, it will cure the Chronic Diarrhoea of long standing. Third, it is one of the best medicines in the world for Children while Teething as it gives instant relief without subjecting them to any injurious effect. Fourth and last, The price being so low, 25 and 50 cents a bottle, that the poorest can afford to buy it. By JOHN FARINA, Sole Proprietor, NORTON, NORTON & SONS, Philadelphia, Druggists generally.







# The Republican.

H. E. BOWLES, M.D., Editor & Prop'r.  
HAMMONTON, ATLANTIC CO., N. J.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 18, 1877.

At last the Permanent Exhibition is to be opened on Sunday.

The Camden & Atlantic Railroad Co. have paid every dollar of their floating debt.

Gen. W. J. Sewell replied to Governor Bedle's command, "upon the railroad," "It shall be done," and it was done in a prompt and gallant manner.

The State Agricultural Society held a meeting at the Western Fair Ground, this evening. The Fair commences on the 24th of September, and continues through the week.

Ben Wade says "differ with the President, if you will, but stick to the old party,"—much sound advice in a small compass.

Georgia has voted to repudiate the State debt contracted while under the Provisional Government. Hark from the Tombs a doleful sound.

Thursday was a great day at the Permanent Exhibition—Soldiers' day. The receipts, to be used for the benefit of the families of the soldiers who were killed, and injured while on duty among the railroad rioters.

C. M. Biddle, Esq., has resigned as President of the Permanent Exhibition Company, and John S. Morton, President of the Market St. Passenger Railway Co. was chosen to fill the place.

The *Liberal Press*, a new paper, published by W. E. Schock and Frank H. Heritage, comes to us from Woodbury, N. J. It is neatly got up, and gives a fine satirical, shadowing, its character as an independent. We wish it success.

The West Jersey Game Protective Association give notice that the shooting of red birds is permitted by law after Aug. 15th and until December 1st. Rail birds may be killed during the months of September, October and November. The penalty for offenders is \$3 for each and every rail or red-bird killed or in possession during prohibited season. Gunners should make a note of this.

The story from the New York Sun in regard to the opinion of Judge Bradley, in saying before his vote on the Presidential question in the Electoral Commission that the vote of Florida should be given to Tilden, and then voted directly to the contrary, is pronounced "an infamous falsehood." Then, it would make no difference, if the Democratic editors knew positively that it was false, they would copy it, and glory in the shame of giving it to their readers.

The President, it is said, has given up his idea of visiting the South. As his object seemed to be to ascertain for himself the feeling of the people, and the true "inwardness" of the political situation, he might as well not go, unless he went twice. For the people can make things look as sleek as grease, when they want to, while they have a devil in them "bigger nor a woodchuck," which, of course, the President couldn't get a peep at. But he would be let loose as soon as his back was turned homeward, and then laugh at how nicely they had fooled his excellency, and to the President—would go home and report how lovely he had found everything, and that there are none but true, loyal and good people at the south. And the people would say amen, while the mouth of the rebel hell would be wide open, and receiving Northern Republicans, and negroes as victims to be tortured, continually. Let him go South, then, as Northern Republican, to stay, then he can get the truth.

Those who advocate so vehemently, to make laws for the protection of laborers in their rights, are of all men, the most visionary, whose theories are very pretty, but as impracticable as riding to the moon on a rainbow. If their theories could be carried out, there would be no need of capital, nor any incentive to make any. They would have capitalists divide with those who have none, and too lazy to earn alive. When the first division was used up, they'd demand another, and so on *ad infinitum*. Labor and capital must somehow regulate themselves, and anything legislation does will only complicate matters. A good laborer will always find work, at a good pay, when there is work to do, and capital will always find something to do, when it can be made to pay. But when confidence is wanting in using capital, it will be withheld. And that is the trouble now, and the walls of these visionary towers, it is like a dog baying at the moon.

ADJOURNED NALC.

The Adjourned Session of Henry H. English, Judge of the Supreme Court, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1877, at 10 o'clock, and adjourned.

J. P. ARTHUR, THOS. ROBERTS, Att'y for Assignee.

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