

South-Jersey Republican

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Man's Mortality.

The following beautiful poem is justly considered a model of the highest order. The original is found in an Irish MS. in Trinity College, Dublin. There is a poem to think that the poem was written by one of those primitive Christian poets in the reign of King Diarmid, about the year 1000, and was sung or chanted at the last great national assembly of kings, chieftains, and nobles, ever held in the famous Hall of Tara. The translation is by the learned Dr. O'Donnell.—*Irish Chronicle*

Like as the damask rose you see,
Or like a blossom on a tree,
Or like the daisy flower in May,
Or like the morning in the day,
Or like the sun, or like the moon,
Or like the gourd which Jesus had;
Even such is man, whose thread is spun,
Drawn out and cut, and so is done.

The rose withers, the blossom fades,
The daisy fades, the morning fades,
The sun sets, the shadow dies,
The gourd withers, the sun—the day dies.

Like to the grass that's newly sprung,
Or like the bird that's new begun,
Or like the bird that's new begun,
Or like the bird that's new begun,
Or like the bird that's new begun,
Or like the bird that's new begun,
Or like the bird that's new begun,
Or like the bird that's new begun.

Like to the arrow from the bow,
Or like the swift course of water flow,
Or like the time that flows and ebbs,
Or like the spider's web and ebb,
Or like the spider's web and ebb,
Or like the spider's web and ebb,
Or like the spider's web and ebb,
Or like the spider's web and ebb.

Like to the lightning from the sky,
Or like the thunder that heark his cry,
Or like a quiver in a bow,
Or like a journey three days long,
Or like a journey three days long,
Or like a journey three days long,
Or like a journey three days long,
Or like a journey three days long.

New York Correspondence.

New York, Sept. 12, 1877.

MURDER BY MURDER.

The destruction of Hale's Piano Factory cannot be ranked among the great fires for it was only one square that was burned. But so far as the destruction of life goes it will be remembered for years. Probably one hundred men, women and children were burned to death, and many more were injured. This loss of life was entirely unnecessary. Here was a great six-story building, full of combustibles, and crowded with working people, and the only means of escape in case of fire, which was likely to break out at any moment, was a fire ladder at each end and a chair escape. So long was the building that that it was impossible for those anywhere in the centre to get to the ladders, and of those who succeeded in passing through the smoke and flame from the burning varnish and paint only a few got outside where they could see them. Around the narrow, small windows that opened to the ladders there was the same jam that blocked the doors of the Brooklyn theatre, and scores perished miserably within a few feet of the place of escape. A thousand dollars in iron ladders at proper intervals from each story would have enabled every person in the building to escape. There ought to be a law in every State compelling manufacturers who make large numbers of people, to do this, and make such provision, and in a very liberal manner. Only a year ago, the same tragedy occurred in a factory in Massachusetts, and in the city of New York there are a thousand buildings liable to go at any time. But it won't be done. There will be a great deal said, the Hale's when they rebuild will probably put on their building more ladders, but no one else will, and in a week or two there will be another wholesale destruction of lives.

THE TRAMP QUESTION.

We have got to face another eruption of tramps very soon. The cold season has commenced in the North-east, and the advanced guard of the army has already shown itself. The sturdy thieves are getting more and more common in the Parks, and back areas that are accessible, and half-way that are carelessly left open, are being already robbed. There is an alarming increase of sturdy, unshaven, shorn, unkempt men standing on the streets, looking with villainous eyes into houses, to see whether robbery or beggary will do best, and the police are becoming more and more busy with vagrants. Those who get far west during the summer are not here yet, but when they come we shall have our heads full.

I asked one of them which he preferred, the city or the country. With charming frankness he answered, the country, of course, when the weather is warm enough to admit of sleeping in the open air, or in barns.

"You see," said the vagabond, "in the city the cops are always a watchful of us, and you can't do nothing without taking a blasted risk. But in the country, bless you, there ain't nothing to stand in the way. Two of us watches

the men are away in the fields, and we know that ain't nobody in the house but women. Then we go up and asks for sunthin' to eat, which we don't really want, for we can kill an' roast as many chickens as we want. But while the women are givin' us sunthin' to eat, we sight about, and if there is any loose property layin' round, we gobble it. If the women make any fuss, we show a pistol, an' that ends it. We don't steal enough to make it worth their while to follow us very far, an' besides, they are afraid,—for we have a dozen or two in a neighborhood."

"DO THE WOMEN NEVER MAKE RESISTANCE?"
"Certainly they do. Every now and then we strike one who has a revolver and a big dog, an' they make it warm for us. I have a hole through my left leg, that a woman in Staten county, New York, put there. And my partner was nearly finished by a bull-dog, and then the men come up, an' they beat us nearly to death. But their ain't no business that you don't have to take some chances in."

"If you can get all you want to eat without invading houses, what do you want to take these chances for?"

"Katie ain't all that is of life. Clothes don't bother us much, but there's likker and tobacco. Them yer hev to pay for, in sunthin' for you can't walk into a s'loon and bluff 'em out of them. No indeed, I wish we could. But them we must have, and then we like to hev jumbo-ree when a lot of us get together, and then we hev to take heed of our wimmen, and one woman will drink more an' make more than two men. They git crasy an' are very expensive. No, we hev to have sunthin' besides our eatin'."

"If you prefer the country while it is warm, why don't you go South in the winter?"

"We tried that, but it won't work. We kin git along with the weather, but you see the country is so thinly settled that it takes too much walkin' to get from house to house. An' then they don't live well enough. They cook terrible, an' I won't live as long an' homony an' all sorts of gress. I seed here once it wasn't but my stomach ain't what it used to be. I'm gittin' old an' have to have things better than I used to. I feel it all day if I don't have coffee in the mornin', an' I must have a great many other things that they ain't used to in the South. And besides, all this, they are too handy with their weapons down there. In the North when they get after us they arrest us and take us very carefully to a jail, an' they brings us to trials and treats us kindly so as to reform us, an' the wimmen visit us to try the effect of kindness on us errin' ones, and they feed us mighty well, an' altogether it ain't a bad thing for a rest. An' then we gets out an' goes our way, reconverted, and good for a great deal of walkin'. Now down South it ain't that way at all. If you go into a house and scare the wimmen, the men ain't far off, and they get on their horses an' hunt us. And they don't arrest us neither. When they come up with us they are just as likely as not to put a charge of back-shot thru' us, for their ain't no inquiry about such things. Out of a party of fourteen of us that went down into North Carolina, only five ever got back north. And then I don't like biggers, and you have to do a great deal of walkin' with them. Niggers ain't to my taste. I bayer did like 'em, and I can't overcome my prejudice. They are an inferior race."

"Don't you find it rather hard to find comfortable places to sleep, in the city?"

"Sometimes. Now and then we get into the station-houses, and there are always empty boxes and warm corners. It ain't as pleasant as the Windsor hotel, but we are satisfied."

"Why don't you try work a little whittler?"

The man's face took a curious expression.

"Work? We work! Why we might as well be laborin' men to once! None of that for me. There one city in the West with I got into last fall, where they arrest us and put us in a stone yard, breakin' stone for the streets—Toledo. They got me once and kept me at it for two weeks. I wouldn't go within a hundred miles of that city if I knew it, for a fortune. Think of workin' the hours a day, an' feedin' us on bread an' water. They don't know how to treat people there."

The vagabond went away with an expression of sadness on his countenance. The remembrance of his brief stay in Toledo, where the city was so enough to make them earn the bread they ate, was too much for him. He doubtless brooded over it all the day.

What Toledo does, every city and town in the country should do. The moment a beggar appears on the streets of that city, he is arrested, is taken to barracks provided for such number of the quith, and if able to work, is set to breaking stones. When his time is up, he is given a loaf of bread and a piece of meat, and is dismissed with the assurance that if he returns he will be whipped a still longer period. None of them return. Every State in the Union ought this winter, to have legislation empowering magistrates to commit these pests, at sight. The city will have 50,000 of them within its borders this winter, who will go out as soon as Spring opens, to infect the country. Every one of them is a thief, whenever thieving can be done safely, and murder is only obtained from because it isn't safe. The tramp proper come to this country from England, but it wasn't long

before the American vagabond adopted his tactics. They have signs and language of their own, and where one or two are seen, you may be sure there are more. They work in gangs and can be felled in a few hours. They are vicious, useless and dangerous, and society owes it to itself to anticipate them. There ought to be the most stringent legislation against them in all the States, this winter.

POLITICAL.

We of New York are looking anxiously to the Western States that hold elections this fall. It would be a shame if the Republicans allowed themselves, by apathy or any feeling of discontent, to be beaten. President Hayes is the first man occupying the chair, who ever attempted anything like genuine reform in the management of the government, and if the people desire reform, it is due themselves as well as him, that this fall they endorse him. Ohio and Pennsylvania, ought both to be carried by the Republicans, by decided majorities. If the Republicans of the country could be here and know how gigantic were the evils he attacked, and how thoroughly he rooted them out, they would be as enthusiastic for him as we are. And if they could realize how desperately the Democracy are fighting to get control four years from now, they would take of their coats and see to it that this, the preliminary skirmish, is not lost. Let them remember that he has reduced the expenses of the government millions, that he is purging the civil service, and that he is doing all that man can do, to purify and reform the government, and say by their votes that they approve of it. It would be a burning shame to lose the elections this fall.

WISDOM.

is better and is getting better every day. The Southern merchants are here by great numbers, and are buying largely. The steps are now certain, and there can be no question as to there being a large and healthy trade this winter. The North is a little behind, but they are coming, and the stream is increasing in volume every day. The weather is delightful, and the health of the city good.

PICTURE.

Our Washington Letter.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 11, 1877.

There is a field beautifully whitened to the harvest out in Utah, inviting the legal cormorants to thrust in their sickles and reap, gathering in the ripened grain for their good and behoof, and leaving the chaff and the stubble to the sorrowing hours who survive the red-handed polygamous old Prophet, Brigham Young. Already the first notes of discord and strife reach us from the desert city. Charges are so soon made that he, forgetful of the interests of Zion and catering to mercenary lusts, diverted the revenues of the church into worldly channels, and deviated to his numerous widows and children, property held in trust for the church. Ambition, greed, avarice and selfishness are all elements of the situation to be met and overcome, in the choice of a successor to the defunct despot, or the heritage of the saints promises to be rent in fragments, and they finally led captive by the Gentile invaders. So conflicting are the interests of the various aspirants for the succession, that an harmonious choice appears a very remote possibility. Indeed, all the advice from Salt Lake City seems to indicate that the Mormon problem is in a rapid process of dissolution without extraneous aid from the government.

"Is another strife imminent?" is the anxious query suggested by the latest intelligence from Mr. Arthur, Chief of the Brotherhood of Engineers and his co-workers. Some correspondence between them seems to indicate a purpose to blockade all the trunk lines of the country a month hence, when they are most busy moving the abundant crops of the present season to a market, and there are very few who remember the devastation, ruin and death wrought by the mobs of a few weeks ago, that can contemplate their recurrence without forebodings of the most dire consequences. When it is remembered that the skeleton of an army left us by Democratic spite and demagoguery is not half sufficient to meet Indian and other frontier emergencies, even after stripping our forts of almost every man, and leaving millions of dollars worth of property almost unsecured for, and with the return of Skirmish Ball and his savages to this side of the line more than an even probability, it will be readily understood how well provided the government is for such a contingency. Willingly or unwillingly, Congress must meet this matter of railroad management at the coming session; and our future exemption from a chronic state of riot and insurrection will depend largely upon the wisdom and practical good sense it can bring to a solution of the many new problems precipitated by the late disturbances. Of course the determination of the Administration to include Messrs. Arthur and Chicago in the punishment to be meted out to Mr. Cornell for his insubordination is denounced by its opponents; and candor compels the statement that a majority of its supporters in all its measures looking to the good of the country, would have been better pleased if each of those cases had been dealt with singly and upon its merits. As finally

decided, if correctly reported, it leaves the impression that the issue forced by Mr. Cornell had not been squarely met, and as though there was a disposition to shrink from offending numerous office-holders whose social and political relations might render them formidable enemies. At least nothing that has yet been offered in explanation ceters the censorious from that line of argument.

It is now regarded as very certain that Sitting Bull is still on Canadian territory, and the Commission has not yet been deprived of the opportunity to immortalize itself. The terms to be offered him are said to be pardon for past offenses, granted upon condition that he as once submits to be disarmed, returns home, goes onto a reservation, that may be designated by the government, and observes all other rules and regulations for his future guidance from the same source, failing which, he is to be left to the tender mercies of the Canadian government with fair warning that he will venture across the line at his peril.

MAXWELL.

Power of the Word.

LESSON FOR SUNDAY, SEPT. 16th.

The incidents of this lesson where the word of God was proven to be quick and powerful, and sharper than any two-edged sword, took place at Ephesus, where, together with the worship of Diana, there were vagabond Jews, who by the practice of magic, sorcery, and astrology, pretended to cure diseases and dispose evil spirits.

Among the exorcists were the seven sons of Sceva, who having noticed with what ease Paul wrought miracles, changed their previous mode of incantation and endeavored to imitate him. The trial of imitation was made by the exorcists upon one who was possessed of an evil spirit, and as the result of their efforts "the man in whom the evil spirit was, leaped on them, and prevailed against them, so that they fled out of that house naked and wounded."

It was in this manner that God made a most distinguished difference between those whom he prepares and commissions to do his work, and evil men, who for their own gain, with no commission, undertake the usurpation of divine power. The effect of this failure on the part of the imitators was wonderful, and the news of their failure was carried among the Jews and Gentiles of Ephesus, and "fear fell upon them, and the name of Jesus magnified."

Men whom Paul had failed to convince by his preaching were now, by the failure of their professed exorcists, were both convinced and convicted of wrong, that public acknowledgment of their sins were made, together with a renunciation of their evil works; and as a manifestation of the genuineness of their repentance they brought their books and letters and publicly committed them to the flames, the value of which was estimated at 50,000 pieces of silver, equivalent to about \$7,500.

It was after this glorious revival that the Word kept on growing and prevailing, and today by reason of the "International Lessons," adopted and studied throughout the world by the different nations, the Word is growing in the hearts and minds of God's children with wonderful success, while the world seeing its marvellous effects can but acknowledge its supremacy and testify of its power as being mighty to the pulling down of the strong holds of Satan.

It is from the 21st and 22nd verses of the lesson we learn of Paul's intention to visit Europe and Rome. It was while he was making preparations for this journey that he learned of trouble in the church of Corinth, and also at Galatia, which led him to write respectively his first epistle to the Corinthians and one to the Galatians.

Previous to the Apostle's departure another event occurred which created a disturbance throughout the city. The word of God was so prevailing against Diana that multitudes began to renounce idolatrous worship, while Demetrius's gainful employment ceased to be probable. And in his address to the assembled senate he led them to seek for Paul with intentions to destroy his life. They sought in vain; he whom the Lord hides is well hidden. It was not until the tumult had ceased and the word of God had prevailed against Diana that Paul felt ready to leave the city of Ephesus for Macedonia, the soil of which city is now under Turkish sway.

From this narrative of the apostle's labors at Ephesus we have the following lessons.

1st. The secret of all success in work for God is in our having power with God. This is one of the essential principles that is necessary at all times and everywhere for the successful communication of truth.

2nd. The power of God in the heart of man is the gift of the Holy Ghost, and can only be obtained by confession and renunciation of sin, together with consecration and devotion to the work of God.

3rd. There is a necessity of parents and teachers taking a more determined and positive stand against those publications, the tendency of which is demoralizing, and has telling effects upon the rising generation. Let this demoralizing literature be denounced by both pulpit and press, and may the time speedily come when,

as did the people of Ephesus, the people of this nation will cause to be brought together all pernicious literature and the torch applied.

4th. The power of God's word is the same yesterday, to-day and forever.

At the beginning of this century there were only five millions of bibles in the world. To-day, from reliable statistics, we are informed of there being one hundred and thirty-four millions of copies of the blessed word, while nearly a million are printed and circulated through the world every year.

5th. As the word of God is multiplying in numbers, let the church come to the throne of grace and pray that the word with its power may dwell more richly in our hearts whereby we may be able to teach and admonish one another and watch over one another in love.

"And whatsoever we do in word or deed, do all in the name of the Lord Jesus, giving thanks to God and the Father by him."

The Cranberry Crop.

At the recent meeting of the New Jersey

Cranberry Growers' Association, Mr. H. K. Heph submitted a report on the crop for a series of years past. The receipts from the New Jersey crop of 1875 were 22 per cent. greater than from that of 1874, and 37 per cent. greater than from that of 1876; while the receipts from New England from the crop of 1875 were 80 per cent. less than from the crop of 1876, and 52 per cent. less than from that of 1874. But the entire receipts at New York from both sections have diminished in each of these years—those from the crop of 1875 being 54 per cent. less than from 1874, and the receipts from the crop of 1876 8 per cent. less than the preceding year. The exports to Great Britain and the Continent was last year greater than ever before, and amounting to between 2,000 and 2,500 bushels. The cranberry yield of the country will, from present appearances, be greater than at any time since 1823, and may exceed all previous productions.

The Western papers are telling us that there is lots of fertile land in Minnesota waiting to be farmed. So there are in New Jersey—in South Jersey—within a man's throw of the business men in the world, an advantage the West does not possess, and will not in the next half century. If farming is the objective occupation of the unemployed, they can find no more favorable locality in which to better their condition than in this part of New Jersey. There are thousands of acres here of unimproved lands, lying on both sides of all our railroads, which need only the sturdy hands of an industrious people to make them more productive of profit than an equal extent of territory in any other State in the Union. With cheap and easy transit to market for their produce, with fertilizers at every convenient point, and land at moderate prices, South Jersey is the most striking spot on the continent for a colony of industrious, virtuous, well-wearing men.—*West Jersey Press.*

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DOWN TRAINS

LEAVE	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Vine St. Wharf	7:00	8:00	6:00	7:00
Cooper's Point	7:15	8:15	6:15	7:15
Kalgh's Siding	7:30	8:30	6:30	7:30
Madisonfield	7:45	8:45	6:45	7:45
Ashland	8:00	9:00	7:00	8:00
Kirkwood	8:15	9:15	7:15	8:15
Berlin	8:30	9:30	7:30	8:30
Atlantic	8:45	9:45	7:45	8:45
Waterford	9:00	10:00	8:00	9:00
Anson	9:15	10:15	8:15	9:15
Winglaw	9:30	10:30	8:30	9:30
Vinefield Junction	9:45	10:45	8:45	9:45
Hammononton	10:00	11:00	9:00	10:00
DaCosta	10:15	11:15	9:15	10:15
Winefield	10:30	11:30	9:30	10:30
Winefield Junction	10:45	11:45	9:45	10:45
Hammononton	11:00	12:00	10:00	11:00
DaCosta	11:15	12:15	10:15	11:15
Winefield	11:30	12:30	10:30	11:30
Winefield Junction	11:45	12:45	10:45	11:45
Hammononton	12:00	1:00	11:00	12:00
DaCosta	12:15	1:15	11:15	12:15
Winefield	12:30	1:30	11:30	12:30
Winefield Junction	12:45	1:45	11:45	12:45
Hammononton	1:00	2:00	12:00	1:00
Pomona	1:15	2:15	12:15	1:15
Absecon	1:30	2:30	12:30	1:30
Atlantic arrive	1:45	2:45	12:45	1:45