Largest Fancy Goods House in the State.

Newark Bee Hive.

...cial Bargains

EVERY DEPARTMENT

...educe Surplus Stock.

...r Women, Men & Children

...UICK SELLING PRICES.

...at Your Earliest Opportunity

Will Surely Pay You.

...u are in need of any...
...at we keep, get our quo...
...and you will surely buy.
...en if you have no imme...
...se for them, it will be a
...an to lay them away for
...se, for they are certain
...p enough.

...s In Every Department.

PLAUT & CO.,
717 and 719 Broad St.,
NEWARK, N. J.
...e 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted.

...ADVERTISEMENTS.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling. 50c and $1.00 at Druggists.

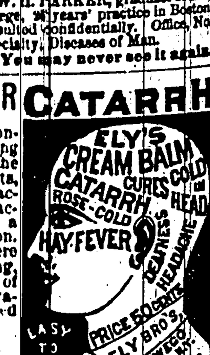
FIFTY DOLLARS for LIFE SCHOLARSHIP
PALMS' BUSINESS COLLEGE
1709 Chestnut St., Phila. Positions for Graduates. Time required 3 to 4 mos. The BEST Equipped. Best Course of Study. Best Everything. Write for Circulars.

...ARVELOUS
...EMORY
...SCOVERY.
...book learned in one reading. Mind wandering cured. Speaking without notes. ...ly unlike artificial systems. ...condemned by Supreme Court. ...ments to correspondence classes, with opinions of Dr. Wm. A. Hammond the world-famed Specialist in Mind diseases, ...l Greenleaf Thompson, the great ..., and others. sent by ... A. LOISETTE, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y.

...EVOLVERS Send stamp for price list ... JOHNSTON & SON, Pittsburgh, Pa.

...USTED VITALITY
THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries ... thereon, 300 pages 8 vo., 125 prescriptions, all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1.00, ... Illustrative sample free to all young and middle aged men. Send now. The Gold and ... awarded to the author by the National ... Association. Address P.O. Box 1895, Boston, ... Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard ... College, 25 years' practice in Boston, ... consulted confidentially. Office, No. ... Specialty, Diseases of Man. ...ut. You may never see it again.
KNOW THYSELF.

...EVER CATARRH



...ed con... ...e lining ... of the ...r-ducts, The ac... ...e is ac... ...with a ...nation, severe ...neezing, ...acks of ...d wa... ...nflamed ...
...CURE, ...m Balm.
HAY-FEVER.
...s applied into each nostril and is ... Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, ... cents. ELY BROTHERS, 235 ...reet, New York. aug 4-1

...T BE A MOLE
...n blind to the fact that QUAN... ...more to do with fixing the price ...work than quality. We guar... ...work to equal that for which ...price is paid where scarcity of ...ils.
...cting 25c., with Gas 50c. ...$8 and $10. German spoken. ...endant. Sundays to 12 M.

...HANKS CO.,
...ENTISTS.
...Sixth Ave.,
...ow 14th St., New York City.
...York, cor. Grove St., Jersey ...
..., cor. Market, Newark, N. J.
...y York City.

NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

Devoted to Local and General News, Politics, Literature, Humor, &c.

Entered at the Post Office at Rahway, N. J., as Second-Class Matter.

VOL. XLVIII.—NO. 50. RAHWAY, N. J., AUGUST 31, 1888. WHOLE NUMBER 2360.

National Democrat.

L. S. HYER, Editor and Proprietor.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

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6 months, ... 1.00

TERMS TO ADVERTISERS:
One inch of space, for one insertion, ... $.75
Business Cards, one year, ... 6.00
Local Notices, 10 cents per line, each insertion.
Advertisers desiring to occupy considerable space for a length of time, can have special and ... arrangements.
... advertisements payable in advance, ... yearly quarterly in advance.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

A. SCHNEIDER,
BREAD, CAKE, AND PIE BAKER,
124 MAIN ST., RAHWAY.
Weddings, Parties, Picnics, etc., supplied. ... MILK from his own farm, every day. apl 5-1

A. H. RIEHMAN,
Piano Tuner and Repairer.
(Twenty-three Years' Experience.)
Pianos ... during July and August at ... Orders received by Mr. J. G. BECK, Rahway.

AVERY, No. 9 CHERRY ST.,
—HAS—
GOOD CALF BUTTON SHOES
FOR $3.00.
... call and see him.

AT J. G. STACY'S,
IMPERIAL CARDS
These ... as Club Rates, $1 per dozen
... IMPERIAL CARDS, thick bevel, gilt edge $... per dozen.
... of Photography. apl 10-1y

BRUMMELL'S
WORLD RENOWNED CANDIES
AT CORBETT'S,
Corner Broad and West Jersey Streets, ELIZABETH, N. J.
... Cream Walnuts of delicious ... jel'83-1y.
Weddings and parties supplied at short notice

CHAS. H. LAMBERT,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office 24 Main Street. RAHWAY, N. J.

COOKE
THE PLUMBER,
... & 137 MAIN STREET,
RAHWAY, N. J.

CHRISTIAN EHRLICH,
... of SEGARS.
... Dealer in all the Best ... Manufacture and Imported Se... ... Meerschaum, Briar... Pipes, and Smokers' Articles of ... Irving street. Orders ... cleaning and oiling meer... ... holders, etc. Agent for the ... Co., of New York.

D. C. MARSH,
DEALER IN
STOVES, RANGES & HOLLOW WARE,
HOT AIR FURNACES,
Fire Place Ranges, Tin Roofing, &c.
... Main street, Rahway, N. J.

E. S. FISHER,
... MAIN STREET, RAHWAY.
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
Kitchen and Table Ware,
Stoves, Ranges and Stove Repairs. Refrigerators, ... Carpet Sweepers, Lamp and ... Toys, &c. apl6,'82

E. CROLIUS,
PURCHASING AGENT
Orders received at residence, 30 Essex street, ... Store, J. B. Lambert's, J. D. Bel... ... Babel's, will be promptly attended to. oct. 15-1y

E. M. SLATER,
DEALER IN
Wall Papers, Paints, Brushes, &c.
House Painting, in all its Branches.
... MAIN STREET, RAHWAY.

FRANK T. CLADEK,
CARPENTER & BUILDER.
... and Band Sawing, Moulding and Planing ... Elizabeth avenue near Grand street, Rahway, N. J. ... Box 24. Jobbing promptly attended to. Estimates cheerfully given. [june6-1y

GARRET BERRY,
COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Office Cole's Building.
RAHWAY, N. J. [16-1y.]

HENRY McMANUS,
DEALER IN
BEST :- LEHIGH -: COAL
Office at Houseman & McManus' Carriage Factory, Irving street,
RAHWAY, N. J.

DENTIST.
H. LYMAN CLARK
Has Removed
TO 97 MAIN STREET.
Opposite Monroe.

IRA F. MORGAN,
MANUFACTURER OF
—SASHES, BLINDS, DOORS,—
MOULDINGS AND BRACKETS.
SAWING AND PLANING MILL.
All kinds Fancy Scroll, Carriage Sawing and Painting. Glass all sizes constantly on hand. ... Campbell st., Rahway, N. J. jan 11

J. G. BECK
(Organist of 2nd Presbyterian Church,)
Teacher of Organ & Pianoforte.
... Box 351. nov6-tf

JOHN HUNTER,
DEALER IN
IMPORTED & DOMESTIC SEGARS, TOBACCO, PIPES, SMOKERS' ARTICLES, &c
... Main street, next to Watson's Drug Store, RAHWAY, N. J.

[ESTABLISHED 1836.]
LINUS HIGH,
SUCCESSOR TO J. J. & L. HIGH,
DEALER IN
Carriage Hardware & Trimmings
IRON, STEEL SPRINGS, AXLES, &c.,
155 Grand St., my26,'81-1y. RAHWAY, N. J.

MEAD BROTHERS,
DEALERS IN
Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, Seeds, Agricultural Implements, &c.,
21 CHERRY STREET, RAHWAY. mar 9

RUDOLPH H. ROLPH,
TONSORIAL ARTIST,
39 CHERRY STREET, RAHWAY, N. J.
Ladies' and Children's Hair-Cutting a Specialty.
Will call at residence if desired. jy1-tf

Mrs. C. K. MILLER,
140 MAIN ST., RAHWAY,
Is now prepared to supply the FALL TRADE with all goods in her line, consisting of
Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets,
Bustles, Hoop Skirts, Dress Forms, Underwear, Corset Steels, Skirt Extenders in all lengths. Also, DRESS TRIMMINGS in the New Moire, both Velvet and Silk Braided Fronts and Tassels for Skirts, Passmenteries, Buttons in all the new styles, Combs, Brushes, Hair Pins,
Fancy Goods, Balls, Crescents,
Applique, Flowers, Arsene, Chenille, Wash Silk and Embroidery Flosses, Momie Butcher's Linen, Felt, Plush,
SATIN TWILLED RIBBONS, FANCY CORDS
Banner Rods. Also, a full line of Woolen Yarns in the Columbia Brand, Saxony, Germantown, Angora, Spanish, Shetland Floss and Zephyrs. Hand Knitted Goods in stock and to order.
Mrs. Miller has added in connection with the above line of goods, a full line of
Millinery Goods, Feathers, Ribbons,
Velvets, ROUND HATS AND BONNETS of the latest style. McCall's Patterns for sale.
my 20-tf

J. MALCOLM BROOKFIELD,
CASH GROCER,
Corner Bond and Grand Streets, Rahway.
"Take Care of the Pennies and the Pounds will take Care of Themselves!"
Sugars at Wholesale Prices.
100 barrels (or less) the celebrated Commerce Flour at $5.50 per barrel.
TEAS—Oolong, Japan, Gunpowder, Young Hyson English Breakfast, at 40 and 50 cents per pound.
Creamery and Dairy Butter 23 cents per lb.
Fresh Eggs 22 cents per dozen.
Raisins 9 and 12 cts. lb.; Currants 7 cts. lb.; Citron 23 cts. lb.
Good Prunes 5 cts. lb.; 5 lbs. 23 cents.
Hecker's Oat Meal 13 cents.
Hornby's Oat Meal H. O., 15 cents.
A. B. C. Oat Meal 15 cents.
150° Test Kerosene Oil 9 cents gallon.
Cider Vinegar 18 cents gallon.
German Sweet Chocolate 6 cents per paper.
Soda Crackers 6 cents per pound.
The Nimble Sixpence is better than the Slow Shilling!
Goods Delivered Free of Charge.
feb 3-1y

MELICK HOUSE,
—AS A—
Private Boarding House,
Having some desirable
Furnished Rooms,
Single or Double, with Water, Gas, and heated by Steam,
TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD.
One block from Depot,
166 MAIN STREET, RAHWAY.
feb26-tf JAS. T. MELICK.

Chapin & McCoy,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DEALERS IN COAL,
Office No. 8 Bridge Street,
Opposite Elevated Coal Pockets.
Orders taken at White's Segar Store, No. 19 Cherry street, and at News Stand, R. R. Station.
feb 3-tf

FOTOGRAFS
INSTANTANEOUS,
EVERLASTING,
HANDSOME,
CHEAPEST,
BEST.
Great Success with Children's Pictures.
MOORE'S,
31 CHERRY STREET, (over M. H. Acken's).
All Work First-Class.
Satisfaction Guaranteed.
But One Price No Extra Charges.
jun 22 1y

NEW COAL YARD.
S. M. OLIVER,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer
Old Co.'s, Jeddo and Packer Lehigh Coal,
the Lehigh and Wilkesbarre Co.'s celebrated Plymouth Red Ash Coal, George's Creek Cumberland Coal for Steam and Blacksmiths' purposes, and Gas Coal for grates, Also, Trap Rock Broken Stone for walks and drive ways.
Orders left at the yard, or at J. T. Mead's, No. 26 Cherry street, and Wm. H. Howard's Grocery, Irving street, (where there are telephone connections), will receive prompt and careful attention. jan 27-1y

Milton Lake Ice!
Milton Lake Ice,
[ESTABLISHED 1849.]
Ice Wholesale & Retail.
OFFICE: 28 CHERRY ST.
P. O. Box 151. A. WHITE.
RAHWAY, N. J. Mar. 1, 1888.

NEW JERSEY
State Normal & Model Schools
Trenton.
Fall Term will commence Monday, Sept. 17.
TOTAL COST FOR BOARD, TUITION, BOOKS, &c., at the NORMAL SCHOOL, $154 for Ladies, and $160 for Gentlemen; at the MODEL SCHOOL, $200 per year. Buildings thoroughly heated by steam. The Model School offers to both young Ladies and Gentlemen superior advantages in all its departments, viz: Mathematical, Classical, Commercial, Musical, Drawing, and in Belles-Lettres. For circulars containing full particulars, address
W. HASBROUCK, Principal, Trenton, New Jersey.
aug 3-1m

To the Public!
As it seems to be the general impression that I am interested in the Wood Yard over the river formerly run by Mr. John Bennett, this is to notify all those that wish to buy their Wood of me, that I have no interest in that yard in any particular. It is run exclusively in my Brother's interest. I am at the old stand on Hazelwood avenue, near the Columbian school house, where I keep on hand a full supply of
Wood, Locust, Cedar and Chestnut Posts.
Bean Poles in their season.
The "Old Gray Mare" will be a full guarantee that you are getting your Wood from me.
J. T. HEWITT.
Rahway, October 28th, 1885-tf

PUBLIC NOTICE!
PUBLIC NOTICE is Hereby Given, That all complaints of nuisances, or sources of danger to public health, can be made to the Health Inspector, Charles H. Lambert, at the City Clerk's Office, City Hall, between the hours of 9 and 11 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M.
Such notices are treated confidentially.
By order of
june 8-4m THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

GENTS'
FIRST-CLASS HAND MADE
LACE & BUTTON BOOTS,
—AT—
B. V. CLARKE'S.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. TIME TABLE

On and after Sunday, June 30th, 1888, trains will leave Rahway as follows:

For Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West, 9.46 a. m., week days only.

For Baltimore, Washington and points south—1.12, 7.03, 9.13 a. m., 1.47 p. m.

For Philadelphia—1.12, 7.03, 8.07, 9.13 a. m. 12.07, 1.47, 5.53 and 8.01 p. m. Sundays—1.12, 7.06, 10.50 a. m., 5.53, 7.58 and 9.55 p. m.

For Cape May—1.47 p. m.

For Atlantic City—12.07, 1.47 p. m.

For Trenton—1.12, 7.03, 7.20, 8.07, and 9.13 a. m. 12.07, 1.47, 2.53, 5.53, 8.01 p. m. Sundays, 1.12, 7.06, 10.50 a. m., 5.53, 7.58 and 9.55 p. m.

For New Brunswick—1.12, 7.03, 7.20, 8.07, and 10.18 a. m., 12.07, 1.47, 2.53, 3.46, 4.46, 5.34, 5.33, 6.50, 8.01, 11.13 p. m. Sundays—1.12, 7.06, 10.28, 10.50 a. m., 1.03, 2.03, 5.33, 5.53, 7.58, 9.25, and 9.55 p. m.

For Metuchen—1.12, 7.20, 8.49, and 10.18 a. m., 12.07, 1.54, 2.53, 3.46, 4.46, 5.34, 5.53, 6.26, 6.58, 8.01, 9.04, 11.13 p. m. Sundays—1.12, 8.49, 10.28 a. m., 1.03, 2.03, 5.33, 6.26, 7.58 and 9.25 p. m.

For Menlo Park—7.20, 10.18 a. m., 12.07, 1.54, 2.53, 3.46, 5.34, 6.26, 6.58, 7.00, 8.01 and 11.13 p. m. Sundays—10.28 a. m., 1.03, 2.03, 5.33, 6.26, 7.58, 9.25 p. m.

For Iselin—7.20, 10.18 a. m., 12.07, 1.54, 2.53, 3.46, 5.34, 6.26, 6.58, 8.01, and 11.13 p. m. Sundays—10.28 a. m., 1.03, 2.03, 5.33, 6.26, 7.58 and 9.25 p. m.

For Avenel, Edgar's and Spa Springs—6.57 and 11.10 a. m., 3.36, 5.02, 6.23, 7.30 p. m. and 12.42 a. m.

For Woodbridge—6.57, and 11.10 a. m., 12.44, 3.36, 5.02, 6.23, 7.30 and 12.42 a. m. Sundays—7.57, 9.57 a. m., 5.42 and 10.25 p. m.

For Perth Amboy—6.57, 7.57, 11.10 a. m., 12.44, 3.36, 5.02, 5.42, 6.23, 7.30 and 12.42 a. m. Sundays—7.57, 9.57 a. m., and 10.25 p. m.

P. & R. R. Crossing—9.57 a. m. and 5.42 p. m.

For South Amboy—7.57 a. m., 12.44, 3.17, 5.42, 7.46 p. m.

For Matawan—7.57, 9.57 a. m., 12.44, 3.17, 5.42, 7.46 p. m.

For Red Bank—7.57, 9.57 a. m., 12.44, 3.17, 5.42, 7.46 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park Ocean Beach, Spring Lake, Sea Girt, Manasquan and Point Pleasant—7.57, 9.57 a. m., 12.44, 3.17, 5.42, 7.46 p. m.

For Bay Head, Toms River and Intermediate stations, 7.57, 9.57 a. m., 3.17, 5.42 p. m.

Sunday trains leave Rahway for points on N. Y. and Long Branch road—7.57, 9.57 a. m., and 5.42 p. m.

For Elizabeth—2.49, 5.35, 6.05, 6.34, 6.54, 7.08, 7.27, 7.46, 7.57, 8.18, 8.23, 8.28, 9.08, 9.33, 10.07, 10.40, 11.35 a. m., 12.45, 1.13, 1.43, 2.05, 2.32, 3.35, 4.32, 5.26, 5.57, 6.32, 6.47, 6.58, 7.43, 8.03, 8.32, 8.59, 9.40, 10.25, 11.09, 11.31 p. m. Sundays—2.49, 7.42, 8.30, 9.23, 9.33, 9.58, 10.30, 10.40 a. m., 12.30, 1.32, 2.20, 2.36, 3.32, 4.32, 5.22, 6.52, 7.02, 7.18, 8.19, 8.32, 9.03, 10.03 and 11.33 p. m.

For Newark—2.49, 5.35, 6.05, 6.34, 6.54, 7.08, 7.27, 7.46, 8.18, 8.23, 8.38, 9.33, 10.07, 10.40, 11.35, a. m., 12.45, 1.13, 1.43, 2.05, 2.32, 3.35, 4.32, 5.26, 5.57, 6.32, 6.47, 7.02, 7.43, 8.03, 8.32, 8.59, 9.40, 10.25, 11.09 and 11.31 p. m. Sundays—2.49, 7.42, 8.30, 9.33, 9.58, 10.30, 10.40, 12.30, 1.32, 2.20, 2.36, 3.32, 4.32, 5.22, 6.52, 7.02, 7.18, 8.19, 8.32, 9.03, 10.03 and 11.33 p. m.

For New York—2.49, 5.35, 6.05, 6.34, 6.54, 7.08, 7.27, 7.46, 8.18, 8.23, 8.38, 9.08, 9.33, 10.07, 10.40, 11.35, a. m., 12.45, 1.13, 1.43, 2.05, 2.32, 3.35, 4.32, 5.26, 5.57, 6.30, 6.47, 7.02, 7.43, 8.03, 8.32, 8.59, 9.40, 10.25, and 11.31 p. m. Sundays—2.49, 7.05, 7.42, 8.30, 9.23, 9.33, 9.58, 10.30 and 10.40 a. m., 12.30, 1.32, 2.20, 2.36, 3.32, 4.32, 5.22, 6.52, 7.02, 7.18, 8.19, 8.32, 9.03, 10.03 and 11.33 p. m.

For Brooklyn all through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of "Brooklyn Annex," affording direct transfer to and from Fulton street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York city.

Trains leave New York for Rahway—6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.10, 7.20, 7.40, 8.00, 9.20, 10.10, 11.10, 12.00 a. m., 12.30, 1.00, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.20, 4.00, 4.10, 4.40, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 8.30, 9.00, 10.15, 11.45, p. m. and 12.15 midnight.

Sundays—6.15, 8.00, 9.15, 9.30, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.00, 3.15, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.45, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00 p. m., 12.15 midnight.

Passengers wishing to take Southern or Western express trains not stopping at Rahway, will be obliged to take a preceding train to some point where the express train makes regular stop.

For further information apply to the ticket agent, who will furnish time tables and give information as to routes, checking baggage, &c.

Chas. E. Pugh, General Manager; J. R. Wood, General Passenger Agent; F. W. Jackson General Supt. P. R. R. of N. J.

JOS. CRAWFORD, Sup't N. Y. Div

RAHWAY POST OFFICE.

NEW YORK TIME.

TO TAKE EFFECT NOVEMBER 19, 1886.

MAILS ARRIVE.

New York, North, East and West, 5.15 a. m.
Through Southern and Philadelphia, 5.28 a. m.
Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 8.00 a. m.
Philadelphia and Way, 8.42 a. m.
New York, North, East and Way, 9.13 a. m.
Through West, 6.49 and 10.49 a. m.
Woodbridge, 12.45 p. m.
New York, North and East 12.07 and 1.50 p. m.
Through Southern, Philadelphia and Way, 5.05 p. m.
New York, North and East, 5.23 p. m.
Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 5.36 p. m.
Philadelphia and Way, 5.39 p. m.
Mails are received from New Brunswick, Princeton, Metuchen, Trenton, South and West Jersey, Belvidere and Delaware Railroads, at 5.15 and 8.42 p. m., 5.05 and 5.39 p. m.
Mails are received from Elizabeth, Newark, Jersey City, Delaware & Lackawanna and New Jersey Central Railroads, at 5.15 and 9.13 a. m., 1.50 and 5.23 p. m.

MAILS CLOSE.

Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6.50 a. m.
New York, North and East, 7.50 a. m.
New York, North, East and Way, 8.10 a. m.
Philadelphia and Way, 8.45 a. m.
Through Southern and West, 8.45 a. m.
New York, North, East and Way, 10.15 a. m.
Woodbridge, 10.45 a. m.
New York, North and East, 12.30 p. m.
New York, North, East and Way, 4.30 p. m.
Philadelphia and Way, 4.45 p. m.
Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 5.00 p. m.
Through Southern and West, 5.00 p. m.
Mails close for all points at 6.45 p. m.
Mails are dispatched for Elizabeth, Newark, Jersey City, Northern New Jersey, Delaware & Lackawanna, and New Jersey Central Railroads at 8.10, 10.15 a. m., 4.30, 5.00 and 6.45 p. m.
Mails are dispatched for Philadelphia, Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, Metuchen, South and West Jersey, Belvidere Delaware Railroads at 8.45 a. m., 4.45 and 6.45 p. m.
Office opens at 7.00 a. m.; closes at 7.80 p. m.
Sunday Mails arrive at 5.15 a. m., and close to all points at 5.00 p. m.
Office open on Sunday from 9 to 10 a. m.

MONEY ORDERS.

Can be obtained at this office payable at any money order office in the United States or foreign country. Business closes at 3 p. m. on Saturdays. On all other days, except Sunday, at 7. p. m. G. R. LINDSAY Postmaster.

THE PINGRY SCHOOL
WILL RE-OPEN
Monday, September 17th, '88,
AT THE ROOMS
445 WESTMINSTER AVENUE,
ELIZABETH, N. J.
JOHN F. PINGRY, PH. D.
jun 23-tf EUGENE W. LYTTLE, A. M.

MISS HELEN WILLIAMS
WILL OPEN A
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
ON MONDAY, SEPT. 10, 1888,
AND WILL ALSO RECEIVE
PRIVATE SCHOLARS.
Address BOX 333, RAHWAY.
jul 27-1d

Notice to Property Owners.

I am directed by resolution of the Common Council to notify property owners that they must have the Flagging, Curb and Guttering in front of their premises put in thorough repair; and also, their trees trimmed so they do not obstruct the light of the street lamps, or interfere with public travel upon the street or sidewalk, or the same is ordered to be done by me and charged as a lien on the property. ALBERT AYRES,
aug 3-3w Street Commissioner.

JAMES MEAN'S
HAND SEWED
$4.00 LACE BOOTS,
—AT—
B. V. CLARKE'S.

SALESMEN
Wanted
to canvas for the sale of Nursery Stock. Steady employment guaranteed. SALARY AND EXPENSES PAID. Apply at once, stating age. CHASE BROTHERS COMPANY, Rochester, N. Y. Refer to this paper. aug 3-6to

LADIES'
FINE DONGALA
LACE & BUTTON BOOTS
with Patent Leather Tips, very stylish, at
B. V. CLARKE'S.

The Mystery of a Hansom Cab

By FERGUS W. HUME.

CHAPTER XXIV.—CONTINUED.

. . . If there is any strong reason why it should be kept silent, I, perhaps, will come round to your view, and let the matter drop; but if I have to find it out myself, the murderer of Oliver Whyte need expect no mercy at my hands. So think over what I have said. If I do not hear from you within the next week I will regard your decision as final, and pursue the search myself.

"I am sure, my dear Fitzgerald, you will find this letter too long, in spite of the interesting story it contains, so I will have pity on you and draw to a close. Remember me to Miss Frettlby and to her father. With kind regards to yourself, I rem in, yours very truly. DUNCAN CALTON."

When Fitzgerald had finished the last of the closely written sheets, he let the letter fall from his hands, and, leaning back in his chair, stared into the dawning light outside with a haggard face. He arose after a few moments, and, pouring himself out a glass of brandy, drank it feverishly. Then mechanically lighting a cigar, he stepped out of the door into the fresh beauty of the dawn. There was a soft crimson glow in the east, which announced the approach of the sun, and he could hear the chirping of the awakening birds in the trees. But Brian did not see the marvelous breaking of the dawn, but stood staring at the red light flaring in the east, and thinking of Calton's letter.

"I can do no more," he said bitterly, leaning his head against the wall of the house. "There is only one way of stopping Calton, and that is by telling him all. My poor Madge! My poor Madge!"

A soft wind arose, and rustled among the trees, and there appeared great shafts of crimson light in the east; then, with a sudden blaze, the sun peered over the brim of the wide plain. The warm yellow rays touched lightly the comely head of the weary man, and, turning round, he held up his arms to the great luminary, as though he were a fire worshiper.

"I accept the omen of the dawn," he cried, "for her life and for mine."

CHAPTER XXV.

WHAT DR. CHINSTON SAID.

His resolution taken, Brian did not let the grass grow under his feet, but rode over in the afternoon to tell Madge of his intended departure.

The servant told him she was in the garden, so he went there, and, guided by the sound of merry voices, and the silvery laughter of pretty women, soon found his way to the lawn tennis ground. Madge and her guests were all there, seated under the shade of a great witch elm, and watching, with great interest, a single handed match being played between Rolleston and Paterson, both of whom were capital players. Mr. Frettlby was not present, as he was inside writing letters, and talking with old Mr. Valpy, and Brian gave a sigh of relief as he noted his absence. Madge caught sight of him as he came down the garden path, and flew quickly toward him with outstretched hands, as he took his hat off.

"How good of you to come," she said, in a delighted tone, as she took his arm, and they sauntered slowly toward the house. Brian told her of his approaching departure, but not his reasons for going.

"I got a letter last night," he said, turning his face away from her; "and, as it's about some important business, I must start at once."

"I don't think it will be long before we follow," answered Madge, thoughtfully. "Papa leaves here at the end of the week."

"Why?"

"I'm sure I don't know," said Madge, petulantly; "he is so restless, and never seems to settle down to anything. He says for the rest of his life he is going to do nothing but wander all over the world."

There suddenly flashed across Fitzgerald's mind a line from Genesis, which seemed singularly applicable to Mr. Frettlby—"A fugitive and a vagabond thou shalt be in the earth."

"Everyone gets these restless fits sooner or later," he said, idly. "In fact," with an uneasy laugh, "I believe I'm in one myself."

"That puts me in mind of what I heard Dr. Chinston say yesterday," she said. "This is the age of unrest, as electricity and steam have turned us all into Bohemians."

"Ah! Bohemia is a pleasant place," said Brian absently, unconsciously quoting Thackeray, "but we all lose our way to it late in life."

"At that rate we won't lose our way to it for some time," she said laughing, as they stepped into the drawing room, so cool and shady, after the heat and glare outside.

As they entered Mr. Frettlby arose out of a chair near the window, and appeared to have been reading, as he held a book in his hand.

"What! Fitzgerald," he exclaimed in a hearty tone, as he held out his hand; "I am glad to see you."

"I let you know I am living, don't I?" replied Brian, his fair face flushing as he reluctantly took the proffered hand. "But the fact is I have come to say good-by for a few days."

"Ah! going back to town, I suppose," said Mr. Frettlby, lying back in his chair and playing with his watch chain. "I don't know that you are wise, exchanging the clear air of the country for the dusty atmosphere of Melbourne."

"Yet Madge tells me you are going back," said Brian, idly toying with a vase of flowers on the table.

"Depends upon circumstances," replied Midas carelessly. "I may and I may not. You go on business, I presume?"

"Well, the fact is, Calton"—— Here Brian stopped suddenly, and bit his lip with vexation, for he had not intended to mention the lawyer's name.

"Yes!" said Mr. Frettlby interrogatively, sitting up quickly, and looking keenly at Brian.

"Wants to see me about business," he finished awkwardly.

"Connected with the sale of your station, I suppose," said Frettlby, still keeping his eyes on the young man's face. "Can't have a better man. Calton's an excellent man of business."

"A little too excellent," replied Fitzgerald, ruefully; "he's a man that can't leave well enough alone."

"Apropos of what?"

"Oh, nothing," answered Fitzgerald, hastily, and just then his eyes met those of Frettlby. The two men looked at one another, steadily for a moment, but in that short space of time a single name flashed through their brains; that name was Rosanna Moore. Mr. Frettlby was the first to lower his eyes and break the magnetism.

"Ah, well," he said lightly, as he rose from his chair and held out his hand, "if you are two weeks in town call at St. Kilda, and it's more than likely you will find us there."

Brian shook hands in silence and watched him pick up his hat and move on to the veranda, and then out into the hot sunshine.

"He knows," he muttered involuntarily.

"Knows what, sir?" said Madge, who came silently behind him, and slipped her arm through his. "That you are hungry, and want something to eat before you leave us?"

"I don't feel hungry," said Brian, as they walked toward the door.

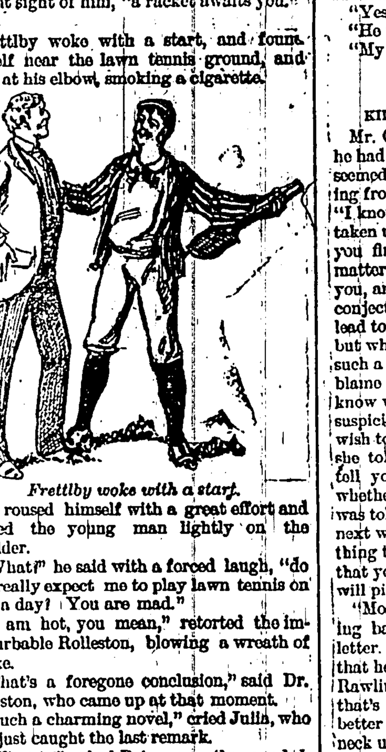
"Nonsense," answered Madge, merrily, who, like Eve, was on hospitable thoughts intent. "I'm not going to have you appear in Melbourne a pale, fond lover, as though I were treating you badly. Come, sir—no," she continued, putting up her hand as he tried to kiss her, "business first, pleasure afterward," and they went into the dining room laughing.

Mark Frettlby wandered down to the lawn tennis ground, thinking of the look he had seen in Brian's eyes. He shivered for a moment in the hot sunshine, as though it had grown suddenly chill.

"Some one stepping across my grave," he murmured to himself, with a cynical smile. "Bah! how superstitious I am; and yet—he knows, he knows!"

"Come on, sir," cried Felix, who had just caught sight of him, "a racket awaits you."

Frettlby woke with a start, and found himself near the lawn tennis ground, and Felix at his elbow, smoking a cigarette.



Frettlby woke with a start.

He roused himself with a great effort and tapped the young man lightly on the shoulder.

"What?" he said with a forced laugh, "do you really expect me to play lawn tennis on such a day? You are mad."

"I am hot, you mean," retorted the imperturbable Rolleston, blowing a wreath of smoke.

"That's a foregone conclusion," said Dr. Chinston, who came up at that moment.

"Such a charming novel," cried Julia, who had just caught the last remark.

"What is?" asked Paterson, rather puzzled.

"Howells' book, 'A Foregone Conclusion,'" said Julia, also looking puzzled. "Weren't you talking about it?"

"I'm afraid this talk is getting slightly incoherent," said Felix, with a sigh. "We all seem madder than usual today."

"Speak for yourself," said Chinston, indignantly; "I'm as sane as any man in the world."

"Exactly," retorted the other, coolly, "that's what I say, and you, being a doctor, ought to know that every man and woman in the world is more or less mad."

"Where are your facts?" asked Chinston, smiling.

"My facts are all visible ones," said Felix, gravely pointing to the company. "They're all crooked on some point or another."

There was a chorus of indignant denial at this, and then every one burst out laughing at the extraordinary way in which Mr. Rolleston was arguing.

"If you go on like that in the house," said Frettlby, amused, "you will, at all events, have an entertaining parliament."

"Ah! they'll never have an entertaining parliament till they admit ladies," observed Paterson, with a quizzical glance at Julia.

"It will be a parliament of love then," retorted the doctor, dryly, "and not mediæval either."

While every one was laughing at this remark, Frettlby took the doctor's arm and walked away with him. "I want you to come up to my study, doctor," he said, as they strolled toward the house, "and examine me."

"Why, don't you feel well?" said Chinston, as they entered the house.

"Not lately," replied Frettlby. "I'm afraid I've got heart disease."

The doctor looked sharply at him, and then shook his head.

"Nonsense," he said, cheerfully, "it's a common delusion with people that they have heart disease, and in nine cases out of ten it's all imagination; unless, indeed," he added, waggishly, "the patient happens to be a young man."

"Ah! I suppose you think I'm safe as far as that goes," said Frettlby, as they entered the study; "and what did you think of Rolleston's argument about people being mad?"

"It was amusing," replied Chinston, taking a seat, Frettlby doing the same. "That's all I say can about it, though, mind you, I think there are more mad people at large than the world is aware of."

"Indeed!"

"Yes; do you remember that horrible story of Dickens', in the 'Pickwick Papers,' about the man who was mad, and knew it, yet successfully concealed it for years! Well, I believe there are many people like that in the world, people whose lives are one long struggle against insanity, and yet who eat, drink, talk and walk with the rest of their fellow men, evidently as gay and light hearted as they are."

"How extraordinary."

"Half the murders and suicides are done in temporary fits of insanity," went on Chinston, "and if a person broods over anything, his incipient madness is sure to break out sooner or later; but, of course, there are cases where a perfectly sane person may commit a murder on the impulse of the moment, but I regard such persons as mad for the time being; but, again, a murder may be planned and executed in the most cold blooded manner."

"And in the latter case," said Frettlby, without looking at the doctor, and playing with the paper knife, "do you regard the murderer as mad?"

"Yes, I do," answered the doctor, bluntly. "He is as mad as a person who kills another because he supposes he has been told by God to do so—only there is method in his madness. For instance, I believe that hansom cab murder, in which you were mixed up"——

"D— it, sir! I wasn't mixed up in it," interrupted Frettlby, pale with anger.

"Beg pardon," said Chinston, coolly, "a slip of the tongue; I was thinking of Fitzgerald. Well, I believe that crime to have been premeditated, and that the man who committed it was mad. He is, no doubt, at large now, walking about and conducting himself as sanely as you or I, yet the germ of insanity is there, and sooner or later he will commit another crime."

"How do you know it was premeditated?" asked Frettlby, abruptly.

"Any one can see that," answered the other. "Whyte was watched on that night, and when Fitzgerald went away the other was ready to take his place, dressed the same."

"That's nothing," retorted Frettlby, looking at his companion sharply. "There are dozens of men in Melbourne who wear evening dress, light coats and soft hats—in fact, I generally wear them myself."

"Well, that might have been a coincidence," said the doctor, rather disconcerted; "but the use of chloroform puts the question beyond a doubt; people don't usually carry chloroform about with them."

"I suppose not," answered the other, and then the matter dropped. Chinston made an examination of Mark Frettlby, and when he had finished his face was very grave, though he laughed at the millionaire's fears.

"You're all right," he said, gayly. "Action of the heart a little weak, that's all—only," impressively, "avoid excitement—avoid excitement."

Just as Frettlby was putting on his coat a knock came to the door and Madge entered.

"Brian is gone," she began. "Oh, I beg your pardon, doctor, but is papa ill?" she asked with sudden fear.

"No, child, no," said Frettlby, hastily, "I am all right; I thought my heart was affected, but it isn't."

"Not a bit of it," answered Chinston, reassuring. "All right, only avoid excitement."

But when Frettlby turned to go to the door Madge, who had her eyes fixed on the doctor's face, saw how grave it was.

"There is danger?" she said, touching his arm as they paused for a moment at the door.

"No, no!" he answered hastily.

"Yes, there is," she persisted. "Tell me the worst; it is best for me to know."

The doctor looked at her in some doubt for a few moments and then placed his hands on her shoulder.

"My dear young lady," he said gravely, "I will tell you what I have not dared to tell your father."

"What?" she asked in a low voice, her face growing pale.

"His heart is affected."

"And there is great danger?"

"Yes, great danger. In the event of any sudden shock"—— He hesitated.

"Yes"——

"He would probably drop down dead."

"My God!"

CHAPTER XXVI.

KILSIP HAS A THEORY OF HIS OWN.

Mr. Calton sat in his office reading a letter he had just received from Fitzgerald, and it seemed to give him great satisfaction, judging from the complacent smile on his face. "I know," wrote Brian, "that now you have taken up the affair, you will not stop until you find everything out, so, as I want the matter to rest as at present, I will anticipate you, and reveal all. You were right in your conjecture that I know something likely to lead to the detection of Whyte's murderer; but when I tell you my reasons for keeping such a thing secret, I am sure you will not blame me. Mind you, I do not say that I know who committed the murder; but I have suspicions—very strong suspicions—and I wish to God Rosanna Moore had died before she told me what she did. However, I will tell you all, and leave you to judge as to whether I was justified in concealing what I was told. I will call at your office some time next week, and then you will know everything that Rosanna Moore told me; but once that you are possessed of the knowledge you will pity me."

"Most extraordinary," mused Calton, leaning back in his chair, as he laid down the letter. "I wonder if he's going to tell me that he killed Whyte after all, and that Sal Rawlins perjured herself to save him! No, that's nonsense or she'd have turned up in better time, and wouldn't have risked his neck up to the last moment. Though I make it a rule never to be surprised at anything, I expect what Brian Fitzgerald tells me will startle me considerably. I've never met with such an extraordinary case, and from all appearances the end isn't reached yet. After all," said Mr. Calton, thoughtfully, "truth is stranger than fiction."

Here a knock came to the door, and in answer to an invitation to enter, it opened, and Kilsip glided into the room.

"You're not engaged, sir," he said, in a soft, low voice.

"Oh, dear, no," answered Calton, carelessly, "come in, come in."

Kilsip closed the door softly, and gliding along in his usual velvet footed manner, sat down in a chair near Calton's, and placing his hat on the ground, looked keenly at the barrister.

"Well, Kilsip," said Calton, with a yawn, playing with his watch chain, "any good news to tell me?"

"Well, nothing particularly new," purred the detective, rubbing his hands together.

"Nothing new, and nothing true, and no matter," said Calton, quoting Emerson. "And what have you come to see me about?"

"The hansom cab murder," replied the other quietly.

"The devil!" cried Calton, startled out of his professional dignity. "And have you found out who did it?"

"No!" answered Kilsip, rather dismally; "but I've got an idea."

"So had Gorby," retorted Calton, dryly, "an idea that ended in smoke. Have you any practical proofs?"

"Not yet."

"That means you are going to get some?"

"Well, if possible."

"Much virtue in 'if,'" quoted Calton, picking up a pencil and scribbling idly on his blotting paper. "And to whom does your suspicion point?"

"... ... Mr. Kilsip, cautiously.

"... know him," answered the other coolly; "... name Humbug, I presume. ... do you suspect?"

Kilsip looked around cautiously, as if to make sure they were alone, and then said, in a stage whisper:

"Roger Moreland!"

"That was the young man that gave evidence as to how Whyte got drunk?"

Kilsip nodded.

"Well, and how do you connect him with the murder?"

"Do you remember in the evidence given by the cabmen, Royston and Rankin, they both swore that the man who was with Whyte on that night wore a diamond ring on the forefinger of the right hand?"

"What of that? Nearly every second man in Melbourne wears a diamond ring."

"But not on the forefinger of the hand."

"Oh! And Moreland wears a ring in that way?"

"Yes!"

"Merely a coincidence. Is that all your proof?"

"All I can obtain at present."

"It's very weak," said Calton, scornfully. "The weakest proofs may form a chain to hang a man," observed Kilsip, sententiously.

"Moreland gave his evidence clearly enough," said Calton, rising and walking up and down. "He met Whyte; they got drunk together. Whyte went out of the hotel, and shortly afterward Moreland followed with the coat, which was left behind by Whyte, and then somebody snatched it from him."

"Ah, did they?" interrupted Kilsip, quickly.

"So Moreland says," said Calton, stopping short. "I understand; you think Moreland was not so drunk as he says, and after following Whyte outside, put on his coat, and got into the cab with him."

"That is my theory."

"It's ingenious enough," said the barrister; "but why should Moreland murder Whyte? What motive had he?"

"Those papers"——

"Pshaw! another idea of Gorby's," said Calton, angrily. "How do you know there were any papers?"

The fact is, Calton did not intend Kilsip to know that Whyte really had papers until he heard what Fitzgerald had to tell him.

"And another thing," said Calton, resuming his walk, "if your theory is correct, which I don't think it is, what became of Whyte's coat? Has Moreland got it?"

"No, he has not," answered the detective, decisively.

"You seem very positive about it," said the lawyer, after a moment pause. "Did you ask Moreland about it?"

A reproachful look came into Kilsip's white face.

"Not quite so green," he said, forcing a smile. "I thought you'd a better opinion of me than that, Mr. Calton. Ask him!—no."

"Then how did you find out?"

"The fact is Moreland is employed as a barman in the Kangaroo hotel."

"A barman!" echoed Calton; "and he came out here as a gentleman of independent fortune. Why, hang it, man, that in itself is sufficient to prove that he had no motive to murder Whyte. Moreland pretty well lived on Whyte, so what could have induced him to kill his golden goose and become a barman—pshaw! the idea is absurd."

"Well, you may be right about the matter," said Kilsip, rather angrily; "and if Gorby makes mistakes I don't pretend to be infallible. But at all events when I saw Moreland in the bar he wore a silver ring on the forefinger of his right hand."

"Silver isn't a diamond."

"No, but it shows that was the finger he was accustomed to wear his ring on. When I saw that I determined to search his room. I managed to do so while he was out and found"——

"A mare's nest?"

Kilsip nodded.

"And so your castle of cards falls to the ground," said Calton, jestingly. "Your idea is absurd. Moreland no more committed the murder than I did. Why, he was too drunk on that night to do anything."

"Humph—so he says."

"Well, men don't calumniate themselves for nothing."

"It was a lesser danger to avert a greater one," replied Kilsip, coolly. "I am sure that Moreland was not drunk on that night. He only said so to escape awkward questions as to his movements. Depend upon it he knows more than he lets out."

"Well, and how did you intend to set about the matter?"

"I shall start looking for the coat first."

"Ah! you think he has hidden it?"

"I'm sure of it. My theory is this: When Moreland got out of the cab at Powlett street"——

"But he didn't," interrupted Calton, angrily.

"Let us suppose, for the sake of argument, that he did," said Kilsip, quietly. "I say when he left the cab he walked up Powlett street, turned to the left down George street, and walked back to town through the Fitzroy gardens, then, knowing that the coat was noticeable, he threw it away, or hid it, and walked out of the gardens through the town"——

"In evening dress more noticeable than coat."

"He wasn't in evening dress," said Kilsip, quietly.

"No more he was," observed Calton, eagerly, recalling the evidence at the trial. "Another blow to your theory. The murderer was in evening dress—the cabman said so."

"Yes; because he had seen Mr. Fitzgerald in evening dress a few minutes before, and thought that he was the same man who got into the cab with Whyte."

"Well, what of that?"

"If you remember, the second man had his coat buttoned up. Moreland wore dark trousers—at least, I suppose so—and, with the coat buttoned up, it was easy for the cabman to make the mistake, believing, as he did, that it was Mr. Fitzgerald."

"That sounds better," said Calton, thoughtfully. "And what are you going to do?"

"Look for the coat in the Fitzroy gardens."

"Pshaw! a wild goose chase."

"Possibly," said Kilsip, as he arose to go.

"And when shall I see you again?" said Calton.

"Oh, to-night," said Kilsip, pausing at the door. "I had nearly forgotten, Mother Guttersnipe wants to see you."

"Why? What's up?"

"She's dying, and wants to tell you some secret."

"Rosanna Moore, by Jove!" said Calton. "She'll tell me something about her. I'll get to the bottom of this yet. All right, I'll be here at 8 o'clock."

"Very well, sir!" and the detective glided out.

"I wonder if that old hag knows anything?" said Calton to himself, as he resumed his seat. "She might have overheard some conversation between Whyte and his mistress, and is going to split. Well, I'm afraid when Fitzgerald does confess I will know all about it beforehand."

CHAPTER XXVII.

MOTHER GUTTERSNIPE JOINS THE MAJORITY.

Punctual to his appointment, Kilsip called at Calton's office at 8 o'clock, in order to guide him through the squalid labyrinths of the slums, and found the barrister waiting impatiently for him.

They went into Little Bourke street, and after going through the narrow and dark lanes, which now seemed quite familiar to Calton, reached Mother Guttersnipe's den, for in truth it could be called nothing else. After climbing the rickety stairs, which groaned and creaked beneath their weight, they entered the room, and found Mother Guttersnipe lying on the bed in the corner, and the elfish child with the black hair playing cards with a slatternly looking girl at the deal table by the faint light of a tallow candle. They both sprang to their feet as the strangers entered, and the elfish child pushed a broken chair in a sullen manner toward Mr. Calton, while the other girl shuffled into a far corner of the room, and crouched down there like a dog. The noise of their entry awoke the hag from an uneasy slumber into which she had fallen, and sitting up in bed, she huddled the clothes round her, and presented such a gruesome spectacle that Calton involuntarily recoiled. Her white hair was all unbound, and hung in tangled masses over her shoulders in snowy profusion. Her face, parched and wrinkled, with the hooked nose and beady black eyes, like those of a mouse, was poked forward, and her skinny arms, bare to the shoulder, were waving about as she grasped at the bedclothes with her claw like hands.

She was evidently growing very weak, so Calton turned to Kilsip and told him in a whisper to get a doctor. The detective scribbled a note on some paper, and, giving it to Lizer, ordered her to take it. At this, the other girl rose, and, putting her arm in that of the child's, they left together.

"Them two young ussey's gone?" said Mother Guttersnipe. "Right you are, I don't want what I've got to tell to get into the noospaper, I don't."

"And what is it?" asked Calton, bending forward.

The old woman took another drink of gin, and it seemed to put life into her, for she sat up in the bed and commenced to talk rapidly, as though she were afraid of dying before her secret was told.

"You've been 'ere afore?" she said, pointing one skinny finger at Calton, "and you wanted to find out all about 'er; but you didn't, blarst ye. She wouldn't let me tell, for she was always a proud jade, a flouncin' round while 'er pore mother was a starvin'."

"Her mother! Are you Rosanna Moore's mother?" cried Calton, considerably astonished.

"May I die if I ain't," croaked the hag. "'Er pore father died of drink, an' I'm a follerin' 'im to the same place in the same way. You weren't about town in the old days, or you'd a bin after her, blarst ye."

"After Rosanna?"

"The werry girl," answered Mother Guttersnipe. "She were on the stage, she were, an' my eye, what a swell she were, with all the coves a-dyin' for 'er, an' she dancin' over their black 'earts, cuss 'em; but she was allays good to me till 'e came."

"Who came?"

"'E!" yelled the old woman, raising herself on her arm, her eyes sparkling with vindictive fury. "'E, a-comin' around with di'monds and gold, and a-ruinin' my pore girl; an' how 'e's 'eld 'is bloomin' 'ead up all these years as if he were a saint, cuss 'im—cuss 'im!"

"Who does she mean?" whispered Calton to Kilsip.

"Mean!" screamed Mother Guttersnipe, whose sharp ears had caught the muttered question. "Why, Mark Frettlby!"

"Good God!" Calton rose up in his astonishment, and even Kilsip's inscrutable countenance displayed some surprise.

"Aye, 'e were a swell in them days," pursued Mother Guttersnipe, "and 'e comes a-philanderin' round my gal, blarst 'im, an' seduces 'er, and leaves 'er and 'er child to starve, like a black 'earted villain as 'e were."

"The child! Her name?"

"Bah," retorted the hag, with scorn, "as if you didn't know my gran'darter Sal."

"Sal, Mark Frettlby's child?"

"Yes, an' as pretty a girl as the other, tho' she 'appened to be born on the wrong side of the 'edge. Oh, I've seen 'er a-sweepin' along in 'er silks an' satins as tho' we were dirt—an' Sal 'er 'alf sister—cuss 'er."

Exhausted by the efforts she had made, the old woman sank back in her bed, while Calton sat in a dazed manner thinking over the astounding revelation that had just been made. That Rosanna Moore should turn out to be Mark Frettlby's mistress he hardly wondered at; after all, he was but a man, and in his young days had been no better and no worse than the rest of his friends. Rosanna Moore was pretty, and was evidently one of those women who—rakes at heart—prefer the untrammeled freedom of being a mistress to the sedate bondage of a wife. In questions of morality, so many people live in glass houses that there are few nowadays who can afford to throw stones, so Calton did not think any worse of Frettlby for his youthful follies. But what he did wonder at was that Frettlby should be so heartless as to leave his child to the tender mercies of an old hag like Mother Guttersnipe. It was so entirely different from what he knew of the man, that he was inclined to think it was some trick of the old woman's.

"Did Mr. Frettlby know Sal was his child?" he asked.

"Not 'e," snarled Mother Guttersnipe, in an exultant tone; "'e thought she was dead, 'e did, arter Roseamer gave him the go by."

"And why did you not tell him?"

"'Cause I wanted to break his 'eart, if 'e 'ad any," said the old beldame, vindictively. "Sal was a-goin' to all as fast as she could till she was tuk from me. If she had gone and got into quod I'd 'ave gone to him, and said 'Look at yer darter! 'Ow I've ruined her as you did mine.'"

"You old devil," said Calton, revolted at the malignity of the scheme. "You have sacrificed an innocent girl for this."

"None of your preachin," retorted the hag sullenly; "I ain't been brought up for a saint, I ain't—an' I wanted to pay 'im out, blarst 'im—'e paid me well to 'old my tongue about my darter, an' I've got it 'ere," laying her hand on the pillow. "All gold, good gold—an' mine, cuss me."

Calton arose; he felt quite sick at this exhibition of human depravity, and longed to be away. As he was putting on his hat, however, the two girls entered with a doctor, who bowed to Kilsip, cast a sharp scrutinizing glance at Calton, and then walked over to the bed. The two girls went back to their corner, and waited in silence for the end. Mother Guttersnipe had fallen back in the bed, with one claw-like hand clutching the pillow, as if to protect her beloved gold, and over her face a deadly paleness was spreading, which told the practiced eye of the doctor that the end was near. He knelt down beside the bed for a moment, holding the candle to the dying woman's face. She opened her eyes, and muttered drowsily:

"Who's you? go ... ell," but then she seemed to grasp the situation again, and she started up with a shrill yell, which made the hearers shudder, it was so weird and eerie.

"My money!" she yelled, clasping the pillow in her skinny arms. "It's all mine, ye shan't have it, blarst ye."

The doctor arose from his knees, and shrugged his shoulders. "Not worth while doing anything," he said, coolly, "she'll be dead soon."

The old woman, mumbling over her pillow, caught the word, and burst into tears.

"Dead! dead! my poor Rosanna, with 'er golden 'air, always lovin' 'er pore mother till 'e took 'er away, an' she came back to die—die—oo!"

Her voice died away in a long, melancholy wail, that made the two girls in the corner shiver and put their fingers in their ears.

"My good woman," said the doctor, bending over the bed, "would you not like to see a minister?"

She looked at him with her bright, beady eyes, already somewhat dimmed with the mists of death, and said, in a harsh, low whisper—"Why?"

"Because you have only a short time to live," said the doctor, gently. "You are dying."

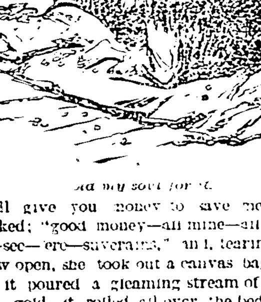
Mother Guttersnipe sprang up, and seized him arm with a scream of terror.

"Dyin', dyin'—no! no!" she wailed, clawing his sleeve. "I ain't fit to die—cuss me; save me—save me. I don't know where I'd go ... help me—save me."

The doctor tried to remove her hands, but she held on with wonderful tenacity.

"It is impossible," he said briefly.

The hag fell back in her bed.



An' my soul for it.

"I'll give you money to save me," she shrieked; "good money—all mine—all mine. See—see—'ere—savereigns," and, tearing her pillow open, she took out a canvas bag, and from it poured a gleaming stream of gold. Gold—gold—it rolled all over the bed, over the floor, away into the dark corners, yet no one touched it, so enchained were they by the horrible spectacle of the dying woman clinging to life. She clutched up some of the shining pieces, and held them up to the three men as they stood silently beside the bed, but her hands trembled so that the sovereigns kept falling from them on the floor, with metallic clinks.

"All mine—all mine," she shrieked, loudly. "Give me my life—gold—money—cuss ye—I sold my soul for it—save me—give me my life," and, with trembling hands, she tried to force the gold on them. They did not say a word, but stood silently looking at her, while the two girls in the corner clung together, and trembled with fear.

"Don't look at me—don't," cried the hag, falling down again amid the shining gold. "Ye want me to die. Blarst ye—I shan't—I shan't—give me my gold," clawing at the scattered sovereigns. "I'll take it with me—I shan't die—G—G—" whimpering. "I ain't done nothin'—let me live—give me a Bible—save me, G—cuss it—G—G—," and she fell back on the bed, a corpse.

The faint light of the candle flickered on the shining gold and the dead face, framed in tangled white hair; while the three men, sick at heart, turned away in silence to seek assistance, with that wild cry still ringing in their ears—

"G— save me, G—!"

CHAPTER XXVIII.

MARK FRETTLBY HAS A VISITOR.

According to the copy books of our youth, "procrastination is the thief of time," and, certainly, Brian found that the remark was a true one. He had been nearly a week in town, yet could not make up his mind to go and see Calton, and though morning after morning he set out with the determination to go straight to Chancery lane, yet he never arrived there. He had gone back to his lodgings in East Melbourne, and passed his time either in the house or in taking long walks in the garden, or along the banks of the muddy Yarra. When he did go into town, on business connected with the sale of his station, he drove there and back in a hansom, for he had a curious shrinking against seeing any of his friends.

As soon as his station was sold, and he married to Madge, he determined to leave Australia, and never set foot on it again. But until he could leave the place he saw no one, nor mixed with his former friends, so great was his dread at being stared at. Mrs. Sampson, who had welcomed him back with shrill exclamations of delight, was loud in her expressions of disapproval as to the way he was shutting himself up.

"Your eyes bein' 'ollow," said the sympathizing cricket, "it is nat'ral as it's want of air, which my 'usband's uncle, being a druggist an' well to do in Collingwood, sez as 'ow a want of ox-eye-gent, being a French name, as 'e called the atmispeare, were fearful for pullin' people down, an' makin' 'em go off their food, which you hardly eats anythin', an' not bein' a butterfly it's expected as your appetite would be larger."

"Oh, I'm all right," said Brian, absently, lighting a cigarette and only half listening to his landlady's garrulous chatter; "but if any one calls tell them I'm not in. I don't want to be bothered by visitors."

"Bein' as wise a thing as Solomon ever said," answered Mrs. Sampson, energetically, "which no doubt 'e was in good 'ealth when seein' the queen of Sheber, as is necessary when any one calls, and not feelin' disposed to speak, which I'm often that way myself on occasions, my sperits bein' low, as I've 'eard tell soder water 'ave that effect on 'em which you takes it with a dash of brandy, tho' to be sure that might be the cause of your want of life, and—drat that bell," she finished, hurrying out of the room as the front door bell sounded, "which my legs is a-givin' way under me thro' bein' overworked."

Meanwhile Brian sat and smoked contentedly, much relieved by the departure of Mrs. Sampson, ... with her constant chatter; but he soon heard her mount the stairs again, and she entered the room with a telegram, which she handed to her lodger.

"Opin' it don't contain bad noose," she said, as she retreated to the door again.

Tearing open the red marked envelope, it turned out to be from Madge, saying that they had come back to town and asking him down to dinner that evening. Fitzgerald folded up the telegram, then rising from his seat, walked moodily up and down the room with his hands in his pockets.

"So he is there," said the young man aloud; "and I shall have to meet him and shake hands with him, knowing all the time what he is. If it were not for Madge I'd leave this cursed place at once, but after the way she stood by me in my trouble I should be a coward if I did so."

It was as Madge had predicted—her father was unable to stay long in one place, and had come back to Melbourne a week after Brian had arrived. The pleasant party at the station was broken up, and, like the graves of a household, the guests were scattered far and wide. Paterson had left for New Zealand en route for the wonders of the Hot lakes, and the old colonist was about to start for England in order to refresh his boyish memories. Mr. and Mrs. Rolleston had come back to Melbourne, where the wretched Felix was compelled once more to plunge into politics, and Dr. Chinston had resumed his usual routine of fees and patients.

On receiving Madge's telegram, Brian determined to go down in the evening, but not to dinner, so he sent a reply to Madge to that effect. He did not want to meet Mark Frettlby, but did not, of course, tell this to Madge, so she had her dinner by herself, as her father had gone off to his club, and the time of his return was uncertain. After dinner she wrapped a light cloak round her and went out on to the veranda to wait for her lover. The garden looked charming in the moonlight, with the black, dense cypress trees standing up against the sky and the great fountain splashing cool and silvery. There was a heavily foliaged oak just by the gate, and she strolled down the path and stood under it in the shadow, listening to the whisper and rustle of its multitudinous leaves. It is curious the unearthly glamour which moonlight seems to throw over everything, and though Madge knew every flower, tree and shrub in the garden, yet they all looked weird and fantastical in the cold, white light. She went up to the fountain, and seating herself on the edge, amused herself by dipping her hand into the chilly water and letting it fall, like silver rain, back into the basin. While thus engaged she saw the iron gate open and shut with a clash, and springing to her feet saw a gentleman coming up the path in a light coat and soft wideawake hat.

"... it's you at last, Brian?" she cried, as she ran down the path to meet him. "Why did you not come before?"

"... not being Brian, I can't say," answered her father's voice.

Madge burst out laughing.

"... an absurd mistake," she cried. "I thought you were Brian."

"... dear?"

"... in that hat and coat I couldn't tell the difference in the moonlight."

"Ah," said her father, with a laugh, pushing his hat back, "moonlight is necessary to complete the spell, I suppose?"

"Of course," answered his daughter. "If there was no moonlight, alas for lovers!"

"Alas, indeed!" echoed her father. "They would become as extinct as the moa; but where are your eyes, Puss, when you take an old man like me for your gay young Lochinvar?"

"Well, really, papa," answered Madge, deprecatingly, "you do look so like him in that coat and hat I could not tell the difference till you spoke."

"Nonsense, child," said Frettlby, roughly, "you are fanciful." And turning on his heel he walked rapidly toward the house, leaving Madge staring after him in astonishment, as well she might, for her father had never spoken to her so roughly before. Wondering at the cause of his sudden anger, she stood spellbound until there came a step behind her and a soft, low whistle. She turned with a scream and saw Brian smiling at her.

"Oh, it's you," she said, with a pout, as he caught her in his arms and kissed her.

"Only me," said Brian, ungrammatically; "disappointing, isn't it?"

"Oh, fearfully," answered the girl, with a gay laugh, as arm in arm they walked towards the house. "But do you know I made such a curious mistake just now; I thought papa was you."

"How strange," said Brian, absently, for indeed he was admiring her charming face, which looked so pure and sweet in the moonlight.

"Yes, wasn't it?" she replied. "He had on a light coat and a soft hat, just like you wear sometimes, and as you are both the same height, I took you for one another."

Brian did not answer, but there was a cold feeling at his heart as he saw a possibility of his worst suspicions being confirmed, for just at that moment there came into his mind the curious coincidence of the man who got into the hansom cab being dressed the same as he was. What if—"nonsense," he said aloud, rousing himself out of the train of thought the resemblance had suggested.

"I'm sure it isn't," said Madge, who had been talking about something else for the last five minutes. "You are a very rude young man."

"I beg your pardon," said Brian, waking up. "You were saying"——

"That the horse is the most noble of all animals. Exactly."

"I don't understand"—began Brian, rather puzzled.

"Of course you don't," interrupted Madge, petulantly; "considering I've been wasting my eloquence on a deaf man for the last ten minutes, and very likely lame as well as deaf." And to prove the truth of the remark, she ran up the path with Brian after her. He had a long chase of it, for Madge was nimble and better acquainted with the garden than he was, but at last he caught her just as she was running up the steps into the house, and then—history repeats itself.

They went into the drawing room and found that Mr. Frettlby had gone up to his study, and did not want to be disturbed. Madge sat down to the piano, but before she struck a note, Brian took both her hands prisoners.

"Madge," he said gravely, as she turned round, "what did your father say when you made that mistake?"

"He was very angry," she answered. "Quite cross; I'm sure I don't know why."

Brian sighed as he released her hands, and was about to reply when the visitors' bell sounded, they heard the servant answer it, and then some one was taken up stairs to Mr. Frettlby's study.

When the footman came in to light the gas, Madge asked who it was that had come to the door.

"I don't know, miss," he answered; "he said he wanted to see Mr. Frettlby particularly, so I took him up to the study."

"But I thought that papa said he was not to be disturbed?"

"Yes, miss, but the gentleman had an appointment with him."

"Poor papa," sighed Madge, turning again to the piano. "He has always got such a lot to do."

Left to themselves, Madge began playing Waldteufel's last new valse, a dreamy, haunting melody, with a touch of sadness in it, and Brian, lying lazily on the sofa, listened. Then she sang a gay little French song about love and a butterfly, with a mocking refrain, which made Brian laugh.

Madge suddenly stopped, as she heard a loud cry, evidently proceeding from her father's study. Recollecting Dr. Chinston's warning, she ran out of the room and up stairs, leaving Brian rather puzzled by her unceremonious departure, for though he had heard the cry, yet he did not attach much importance to it.

Madge knocked at the study door, and then she tried to open it, but it was locked.

"Who's there?" asked her father sharply from inside.

"Only me, papa," she answered. "I thought you were"——

"No! No—I'm all right," replied her father, quickly. "Go down stairs; I'll join you shortly."

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

National Democrat.

RAHWAY, N. J., AUGUST 31, 1888.

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER CCLXXIX.

An Act concerning unclaimed deposits in savings banks.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all savings banks of this state shall include in their annual reports now required by law a sworn statement containing the name, the amount standing to his, her or their credit, the last known place of residence or post-office address and the fact of death, if known, of every depositor who shall not have made a deposit therein or withdrawn therefrom any part of his, her or their deposit or deposits, or any part of the interest thereon, for a period of ten or more years next preceding, when the amount exceeds the sum of fifty dollars; and the officers of such savings bank shall give notice of these deposits in one or more newspapers published in or nearest to the city or town where such banks are located, at least once a week for three weeks in succession during the month of February for two years.

2. And be it enacted, That the secretary of state shall incorporate in his annual report each return which shall have been made to him as provided in section one.

3. And be it enacted, That the officers of any savings bank neglecting or refusing to make the sworn return required by section one of this act, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and liable to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars.

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

Approved April 9, 1888.

CHAPTER CCLXXX.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning savings banks" [Revision], 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 section one of the supplement to the act to which this act is a supplement, which said supplement was approved April tenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, be amended to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the governing board of every savings bank in any city of this state having a population of one hundred thousand, whether such bank be organized by general or special statute, shall, at each annual election of said board hereafter held, provide for the election of a depositors' committee of three, said election to be held two weeks after said annual meeting, upon not less than one week's public notice thereof, in not less than two newspapers circulating in such city, which notice shall designate the time and place of said election; and the necessary expense of said election shall be paid by said governing board, and shall be charged to expense account, and said governing board shall at each annual meeting, appoint a board of inspectors, who shall be not less than four, two of whom at least, shall be depositors, outside of the board of managers: the poll for said election shall be opened from four until seven o'clock post meridian on the day of said election, and any person producing a book showing a deposit in said bank shall be entitled to vote at said election, either in person or as proxy; the three depositors receiving the highest number of votes shall be elected; inspectors conducting the election shall certify the result, under oath, to the board of managers appointing them, and the depositors' committee so elected shall be notified by five days' notice, in writing, of each examination made by the managers, or any committee of the managers of said bank, of the fact that the examination is about to commence, and requesting them to be present thereat.

2. And be it enacted, That the by-laws of the board of managers of any savings bank in this state may fix the number that shall constitute a quorum of the board for the transaction of business; provided, that said number so fixed shall not be less than a majority of the whole board.

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

Approved April 6, 1888.

CHAPTER CCLXXXI.

A Supplement to an act concerning roads [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 whenever the legal voters in any of the townships of this state at their annual township meeting shall fail or neglect, for any cause whatever, to raise any sum of money for improving the public roads, and for defraying the costs, charges and expenses of opening, clearing out, making, working, amending repairing and keeping in good order the highways, and procuring material for the same, and also the compensation allowed for the services of the overseer thereof, then it shall be lawful for the said overseers, in each such road district, to give notice of an election to be held at any time before the first day of May next ensuing, for that purpose, and shall set up at least two notices in writing in two of the most public places in each road district, stating the time and place of such election, which shall be between the hours of two and eight o'clock post meridian, five days before the day fixed for such election, and also stating the object and purpose of such election.

2. And be it enacted, That at the election provided for in the last preceding section the legal voters then and there assembled may determine, by the votes of two-thirds of all the voters voting at such election, the sum of money to be expended within such district for the purpose of keeping the roads of such district in repair during the ensuing year: and the sum of money so fixed shall be in lieu of all other road taxes in such district, and may be used as hereinafter provided.

3. And be it enacted, That within five days after such election the overseer shall give notice to the assessor of the township of the sum so fixed, who shall assess the sum upon the taxable property within such district; and the same shall be collected as other road taxes are collected, and paid over to the overseer of such road district for the purposes provided for in this act; and for the assessing and collecting of such tax, the assessor and collector shall each be entitled to receive out of the money so assessed and collected, the sum of five cents for each and every name appearing on the assessor's duplicate of such assessment.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the overseers of the highways of the various districts to use broken stone, as well as gravel and other materials heretofore provided for by law, in forming or repairing the roads in their respective districts.

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

Approved April 9, 1888.

CHAPTER CCLXXXII.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning roads" [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 hereafter in all townships of this state, where the overseer of any road district is now authorized by law to call a public meeting of the legal voters of said road district to be held therein, for the purpose of having the legal voters so convened, or a majority of them, to vote and raise, over and above the regular taxes for the improvement and repair of public roads, such sum or sums of money in such district as they may determine, for the purpose of making and repairing the roads, streets, highways and avenues in such district; it shall also be lawful at such meeting of said voters so convened, or a majority of them, to determine what, if any, amounts shall be raised for the purpose of maintaining and repairing such sidewalks as may have been laid therein, in addition to the tax for the repair of the roads as aforesaid; which tax shall be assessed and levied against and collected from the inhabitants of such road district by the same means and at the same time and in the same manner as the township taxes are assessed, levied and collected, and when collected shall be paid by the town collector to the overseers of the various road districts of said township, for the time being, for the use of such road districts.

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

Approved April 9, 1888.

CHAPTER CCLXXXIII.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act to secure to creditors an equal and division of estates of debtors who convey to assignees for the benefit of creditors" [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 at any time within two years from the making of any assignment heretofore made, it shall be lawful for the assignee or assignees, or any creditor or other person interested, by himself or attorney, to appear at any term of the orphans' court of the county wherein such proceedings shall have been had or hereafter to be had and to file exceptions to the claim or demand of any creditor, or to the final account of the assignee or assignees; and where fraud or any irregularity is shown, the said orphans' court shall cause a notice to be served on said creditor or assignee or assignees, said notice to be served in such manner and made as the said court shall direct, and thereupon the said orphans' court shall have full and complete jurisdiction to hear and determine the same.

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

Approved April 12, 1888.

CHAPTER CCLXXXIV.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act respecting the orphans' court and relating to the powers and duties of the ordinary and the orphans' courts and surrogates" [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 the orphans' court may certify any question of fact into the circuit court of the same county for trial before a jury, and upon filing the certificate in the circuit court, such proceedings shall be had thereupon as are provided for in the trial of questions involved in the probate of wills before a jury.

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

Approved April 14, 1888.

CHAPTER CCLXXXV.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to secure to mechanics and others payment for their labor and materials in erecting any building" [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 section thirteen of the above act be and the same is hereby amended as to read as follows:

13. And be it enacted, That no act shall be a lien by virtue of this act, unless a claim is filed, as hereinbefore provided, within one year from the furnishing the materials or performing the labor for which such debt is due, and such part of any claim filed as may be for work or materials furnished more than one year before the filing of the same, shall not be recovered against the building or land by virtue of this act, nor shall any lien be enforced by virtue of this act unless the summons in the suit for that purpose shall be issued within one year from the date of the last work done or materials furnished in such claim: and the time of issuing such summons shall be indorsed on the claim by the clerk, upon the sealing thereof: and if no such entry be made within one year from such date, or if such claimant shall fail to prosecute his claim diligently within three years from the date of the issuing of such summons, such lien shall be discharged; provided, that the time in which such lien may be enforced by summons may be extended for any further period not exceeding one year, by a written agreement for that purpose, signed by said land owner and such claimant, and annexed to said claim on file before such time herein limited therefor shall have expired, in which case the county clerk shall enter the word "extended" on the margin of the lien docket opposite such claim; and any claimant upon receiving written notice from the owner of the land or buildings, requiring him to commence suit on such claim within thirty days from the receipt of such notice, shall only enforce such lien by suit to be commenced within said thirty days.

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

Approved April 16, 1888.

CHAPTER CCLXXXVI.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act relative to the jurisdiction and practice of district courts in this state," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section six of above act be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

6. And be it enacted, That each of the judges of the several district courts of this state shall have the powers, jurisdictions and authority, upon petition for discovery in aid of the execution upon the return of any execution unsatisfied in whole or part into any of said district courts, to order the judgment debtor to appear before the court, or one of the supreme court commissioners of this state, and make discovery on oath concerning his property or things in action before said judge or commissioner, and upon the taking of the testimony by said judge, or the certification by the commissioners of the testimony taken by him under the order, to appoint a receiver of the property and things in action belonging, or due to, or held in trust for such debtor at the time of issuing the execution, or at any time afterward, as is now vested in or exercised by any of the judges of the inferior courts of common pleas of this state; and such receiver, when appointed, shall have like power, authorities and duties as receivers appointed under similar proceedings by any of said judges of the inferior courts of common pleas, except that the judges may make such order when the amount due on such judgment, including costs, shall be twenty-five dollars or more: provided, however, that no receiver appointed by any of the district court judges shall become vested with the title to or have the power to demand and receive any of the real property of any such judgment debtor.

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

Approved April 16, 1888.

CHAPTER CCLXXXVII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act regulating lettings in cases where no definite term is fixed," approved April fourteenth one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the act entitled "An act regulating lettings in cases where no definite term is fixed," approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

That in any letting where no term is agreed upon and the rent is payable monthly, so long as the tenant pays his rent as agreed, it shall be unlawful for the landlord to dispossess the tenant before the first day of April succeeding the commencement of such letting, without giving the tenant three months' notice in writing to quit; provided, however, that in case any such tenant shall be so disorderly as to destroy the peace and quiet of the other tenants living in said house or the neighborhood, or shall willfully destroy, damage or injure the premises, or shall constantly violate the said landlord's rules and regulations governing said premises, and a copy of which regulations said landlord has caused to be conspicuously posted on said premises; in any such case the said landlord may cause a written notice of the termination of such tenancy to be served upon said tenant and a demand that said tenant remove from the premises so occupied by him within three days from the services of such notice, and in case said tenant shall not so remove, it shall be lawful for said landlord or his agent, after the expiration of said three days, to make and file with any justice of the peace, an affidavit setting forth either or any of the causes for removal above set forth and of the service of such notice, and thereupon it shall be lawful for such justice to issue his summons in ejectment such as now provided under the act entitled "An act concerning landlords and tenants," for the summary removal of tenants holding over after the expiration of his or her term, and on proof before said justice, on the return of said summons, of any one of the causes for removal aforesaid, it shall be lawful for said justice to give judgment for said landlord and issue his warrant for such removal and take such other proceedings as is now provided by law for summary removal of tenant.

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

Approved April 16, 1888.

CHAPTER CCLXXXVIII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act respecting the court of chancery" [Revision], approved, March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section fifty-seven of an act entitled "An act respecting the court of chancery" [Revision], approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

57. And be it enacted, That neither the filing of a bill of chancery nor any proceedings had, or to be had thereon, before a final decree, shall be deemed or taken to be constructive notice to any bona fide purchaser or mortgagee of any lands or real estate to be effected thereby, until the complainant in such bill, or his solicitor, shall have first filed in the office of the clerk of the court of common pleas of the county in which such lands or real estate lie, a written notice of the pendency of such suit, setting forth the title of the cause and the general object thereof, together with a description of the lands or real estate effected thereby; provided, that nothing in this section contained shall be construed or taken to apply to any bill filed, or to be filed, for the satisfaction or foreclosure of any duly registered or recorded mortgage; and provided further, that in case the complainant named in such bill do not take steps to prosecute the suit diligently within three years after the filing of such written notice of the pendency of such suit, then the chancellor may, upon application to him by any interested party, and upon notice to the complainant or his solicitor, declare the filing of such notice to be null and void and of no effect.

Approved April 13, 1888.

CHAPTER CCLXXXIX.

An Act to authorize incorporated towns to construct sewers and drains, and to provide for the payment of the cost thereof.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the state of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the common council of any incorporated town in this state, to order and cause sewers or drains to be constructed in any part of such town, and to provide, maintain and order a general system of sewerage and drainage for said town or any part therof, conformably to which all sewers and drains shall be constructed, and to establish and maintain one or more outlets or places of deposit, within or without such town, for sewage and drainage, and to provide for the disposal of the sewage and drainage from the town, and to repair and cleanse such sewers and drains.

2. And be it enacted, That whenever a petition in writing of any owners of property interested shall be presented to the common council of the said incorporated town, asking for the construction of a sewer or drain in any particular section of said town, it shall be lawful for such common council to adopt a resolution declaring its intention to cause such sewer or drain to be constructed, and the said common council shall forthwith cause public notice of such intention to be given by the town clerk, or other designated officer, in a newspaper printed or circulated in such town, for the space of ten dayr, briefly describing the proposed work and requesting such persons as may object thereto to present their objections in writing, at or before the expiration of ten days from the date of such notice, to the officer signing the same; and if persons owning or representing more than one half of the lineal frontage of the land along any street, or of the portion thereof through which it is proposed to construct any lateral sewer or drain, shall present their objections in writing, then such proceedings shall cease; but otherwise after the expiration of the said ten days it shall be lawful for such common council to adopt any ordinance for the construction of such sewer or drain, to award contracts for the same or for any part or section or thereof, and to take all necessary steps for properly carrying into effect the desired improvement:

11. If in the judgment of the said common council the construction of such sewer or drain is likely to benefit and increase the value of any lands and real estate in the vicinity thereof, the said common council is authorized to treat with the owners of said lands and agree with them as to the value of the said benefits, and the compensation to be paid therefor by such owners; and in case of a satisfactory agreement being made between any of the owners of lands likely to be benefited and the said common council, the same shall be in writing, signed by the said owner or owners, and entered upon the minutes of the said common council, and the amount agreed upon as a compensation for the benefits to be derived from said sewer or drain shall be paid by such owner or owners so agreeing, on or before the completion of said sewer or drain;

III. That in case no agreement can be made for such purpose, the said common council shall apply to the circuit court of the county wherein the said town is situate, or to one of the judges of the supreme court of New Jersey, at his chambers, for the appointment of commissioners to estimate and assess such benefits, of the time and place of which application written notice shall be given by personal service of a copy thereof upon the said owner or owners, or by leaving a copy at his or their usual place of residence with a member of his family, or, in case said owner shall be a corporation, by serving a copy of the said notice upon the president, secretary, or one of the directors thereof, at which time and place the said court and judge shall, without unnecessary delay, appoint three commissioners, who shall be freeholders and residents of the town making the application, to estimate and assess the said benefits; the said court shall have power to remove any commissioner and appoint another in his place, and also to fill any vacancy that may occur in the office of any commissioner from any cause;

IV. That the said commissioners, before entering upon the execution of the duties required of them by this act, shall take and subscribe before some person duly authorized to administer the same, an oath or affirmation that they will make all estimates and assessments required of them fairly, legally and equitably, according to the best of their skill and understanding, which oath or affirmation shall be attached to the report that they are hereinafter required to make.

V. The said commissioners having thus qualified shall give notice under the direction of the said court or judge of the time and place when and where they will hear any persons in interest who may present themselves to be heard, and at such other times and places to which they may adjourn for that purpose, the said commissioners shall attend and shall give a public hearing to those persons in interest who may desire to be heard; the said commissioners shall have the power to examine witnesses under oath, to be administered by any one of them, to enter upon and view any premises that they may deem necessary, and to adjourn from time to time at their discretion, or as directed by said court or judge; they shall use diligent efforts to ascertain the names of the owners of the land and real estate benefited by the construction of such sewer or drain as aforesaid, and shall state the same in the report hereinafter mentioned; but the failure to so ascertain the name of any such owner, or to state the same correctly, or the omission of any such name from the said report, shall not be deemed to invalidate the said assessment nor to be a bar to the collection of the same;

VI. That after having given opportunity as aforesaid for a public hearing of the persons in interest, and having viewed the premises likely in their judgment to be benefited by the construction of such sewer or drain, the said commissioners shall make a report in writing of their estimate and assessment to the said court or judge of the supreme court, accompanied by a survey and map prepared by the town surveyor or engineer, under their direction, showing the lots or parcels of land and real estate materially benefited by such sewer or drain; the said report shall state the estimated cost of the whole work, the portion, if any, assessed upon the town at large, the amounts, if any, assessed by agreement between any owner and common council, designating the lots upon which such assessments were made, and shall give the names, so far as ascertained, of the owners of the said lots or parcels of land and real estate, and the amount of the assessment to each owner, for each of such lots or parcels of land and real estate, for the said benefits, which assessment shall in each case be in proportion, as near as may be, to the advantage which each of such owners shall be deemed to have acquired by the construction of such sewer or drain; in case the costs and expenses of such work shall exceed the amount of such benefit, the excess thereof shall be paid by the town at large; in no case shall any property or owner thereof be assessed beyond the amount of benefit actually derived from the construction of such sewer or drain;

VII. That upon the coming in of any such report signed by the said commissioners or any two of them, said court or judge shall cause such notice to be given as it shall seem proper of the time and place of hearing any objections that may be made to such assessment, and after hearing any matter that may be alleged against the same, the said court or judge, either by rule or order, shall confirm the said report, or shall refer the same to the said commissioners for revision and correction; and the said commissioners having reconsidered the subject-matter thereof, shall return the same corrected and revised, or a new report shall be made by them in the premises, to the said court or judge, without unnecessary delay, and the same, being so returned, shall be confirmed by the court or judge either without alteration or with such amendments and revisions as right and justice shall require; such report, when so confirmed, shall be final and conclusive as well upon the said town as upon the owners of said lands and real estate affected thereby; the said court or judge of the supreme court shall thereupon cause a certified copy of such report as finally adopted, and the accompanying map, to be transmitted to the town clerk of the said town, with a certified copy of the rule or order of the said court confirming the same, which shall be forthwith delivered by the said clerk to the common council of the said town.

VIII. That no certiorari shall be allowed by any court to review any proceedings in relation to such improvement, nor to in any way affect any assessment made by such commissioners, after the lapse of thirty days from the making of the order of the court conflaming such assessment; the court shall designate what notice, if any, shall be given of the confirmation of the report of said commissioners;

IX. That all assessments made under the provisions of this act, whether by agreement or otherwise, shall be and remain a first lien upon the lands and real estate affected thereby, for the satisfaction of any judgment to be obtained therefor, notwithstanding any error or omission in stating the name or names of the owner or owners of any lot or parcel of such land and real estate, to the same extent as taxes and assessments are now a lien under the general laws of this state, and shall bear interest at the legal rate; and the common council may sue for and recover of each person so assessed the amount of his assessment with interest and costs by an action of contract in the corporate name of said town, in any court of competent jurisdiction, against the person or persons so assessed, for so much money laid out and expended by the plaintiff for the use of such person or persons so assessed, and may declare generally and give the special matter in evidence; and if any such person or persons reside out of the state a writ of attachment may be resorted to as in other cases of non-resident debtors, and the said proceedings of the commissioners and the rule or order of said court or judge shall be conclusive evidence against the defendant:

XI. That for his services each commissioner shall receive the sum of four dollars for each day he shall be engaged in the actual performance of the duties herein required of him, to be paid by the town in which the improvement is made.

3. And be it enacted, That whenever it shall be feasible or advantageous to any such town to build and extend any part of such sewers, or any of the outlets thereto, through and upon any private lands and property, in order to reach the waters into which the sewage of such town is emptied, then it shall be lawful for said town to acquire the land in fee simple or any lesser estate or right therein; the proceedings for acquiring such property, and estimating and assessing the damages to the owners thereof, by reason of the taking and appropriating the same, shall conform to the proceedings now provided by law for the acquiring of land for the opening of streets in such town.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for each town to expend not more than one per centum of the total valuation of its taxable property in any one year for the purpose of constructing sewers or drains in such town.

5. And be it enacted, That in order to meet the expenses of any such improvement, the common council may borrow the money necessary therefor, temporarily upon the promissory notes of such corporation, or may issue temporary improvement certificates from time to time, as the work progresses, in such form as the common council may prescribe; said notes and certificates shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, and shall be payable at the expiration of not more than two years from the date of issue; all receipts from assessments made against property benefited by such improvements shall be paid to the treasurer of the town, and shall be applied to the payment for such improvements; or to the payment of any temporary indebtedness incurred by the town therefor.

6. And be it enacted, That in order to provide for so much of the cost of such improvement as shall be required to be paid by any town, and the notes or certificates of indebtedness issued therefor, it shall and may be lawful for incorporated towns to issue bonds, to run for a period not to exceed twenty years, and to bear interest not exceeding four and one-half per centum per annum, which said bonds shall be styled improvement bonds, shall be issued in such denominations as the common council may determine, and be executed under the corporate seal of said town, and the signatures of the mayor, clerk and chairman of the committee on finance; coupons, signed by the mayor, for every half-year's interest, shall be attached to each bond and numbered to correspond thereto, or the said bonds may be registered, at the option of the holder; they shall be sold for not less than par, and the proceeds thereof shall be used to pay the portion of costs and expenses of said sewers or drains required to be paid by such town as aforesaid, and to take up and pay off such temporary notes or certificates as have been given in payment of such costs and expenses; provided, that in order to meet the interest on said bonds, and redeem the same at maturity, it shall be the duty of the common council to order the interest thereon, together with a sinking fund of not less than five per centum of the total amount of said issue to be raised in the annual tax levy.

7. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the common council of any town in which sewers or drains may be constructed under the provisions of this act, to pass ordinances for the government and control of such sewers or drains, to enter into agreements with private persons or corporations for the use of said sewers and drains under such restrictions as said council may impose, to establish a price to be paid for such use, and to collect the same; provided, that all moneys derived from the use of said sewers shall be applied to the payment of the debt incurred in building the same, and the interest thereon.

8. And be it enacted, That this act shall not be operative or in effect in any city until the same shall have been accepted by the common council or other governing body therein, by a vote of not less than three-fourths of the members thereof, and be concurred in and approved by the board having the control of the finances therein; and receive the approval of the mayor or chief executive officer.

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

Approved April 17, 1888.

CHAPTER CCXC.

An Act to authorize the township committees of townships to raise money for certain purposes.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That when, owing to any unusual storm or unforeseen emergency, any township of this state shall heretofore have been or hereafter shall be obliged to incur expense in the opening and clearing out of the roads of any of them of such township, and there are no moneys belonging to such township on hand or available for defraying the expense of such opening and cleaning out, it shall be lawful for the township committee of such township to borrow money in anticipation of the collection of a special tax hereby authorized to be levied and collected, for the purpose of defraying the expense of such opening and clearing out, and to give promissory notes or other obligations bearing legal rates of interest for the money so borrowed; and such loans may be made for such time as the township committee shall deem reasonable and prudent, and may be reissued from time to time, until such special tax shall be received by the township collector; and when so received, such tax shall be forthwith set apart and applied to the payment of such loans.

2. And be it enacted, That when the township committee of any township within this state shall have borrowed heretofore, or hereafter shall borrow any money for any of the purposes specified in the first section hereof, then and in that case it shall and may be lawful for such township committee; in its discretion and by a majority vote of the members thereof, to order and cause the sum or sums of money so borrowed to be levied, assessed and collected as a tax upon the real and personal property within such township liable to taxation therein, in the same manner as other taxes within such township are or may be levied, assessed and collected; and the said real and personal property is hereby made liable to the levy, assessment and collection of said tax; which said tax; when so as aforesaid ordered to be assessed, levied and collected, shall be in addition to the amount of other taxes which any such township committee now is or hereafter may be authorized to impose, levy, assess and collect.

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

Approved April 17, 1888.

CHAPTER CCXCI.

A Supplement to an act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to ascertain the rights of this state and the riparian owners in the lands lying under the waters of the bay of New York and elsewhere in this state,'" approved April eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, which supplement was approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of the said act be amended after the enacting clause so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the riparian commissioners may and shall, at the request of shore owners, extend their surveys over the tide waters of this state and prepare maps and have the same filed as now provided by the act to which this is a supplement and the supplements thereto; and to provide the necessary means to pay the expenses incurred by them in this work they may retain and expend for this purpose from the riparian fund, before any portion thereof is transferred to the school fund for permanent investment, a sum not exceeding in the aggregate five per centum of the amount named in the grants made to riparian owners, and they may further retain and disburse from the said fund the necessary sum to pay the salaries of the commissioners and the expenses incurred in the prosecution of their work as now provided by law, rendering in their annual report a detailed statement of the amounts so retained and disbursed; provided, that when in any year the grants made by the commissioners shall not amount (after deducting the above specified five per cent.) to a sufficient sum to pay the said salaries and expenses, such salaries and expenses shall be paid from the state treasury, and be returned thereto by the said commissioners from the proceeds of the first subsequent grants thereafter made.

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

Approved April 17, 1888.

CHAPTER CCXCII.

An Act to authorize the enlarging of and the building of extensions to the county court-house of the public buildings in any of the several counties of this state in certain cases.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in any county of this state, whenever imperative necessity exists for the enlargement of or building of an extension or extensions to the county court-house or like county public buildings in order to provide sufficient accommodations and room for the courts and court business, and to afford proper and necessary accommodations for the public officers and offices thereof, as well as for the keeping and preservation of the public records and papers, required by law to be kept and preserved in such county, and through or by reason of inadvertance or neglect, or other cause or reason whatever, moneys are not appropriated and set apart to provide and make the enlargement and build the extension or extensions aforesaid; and the board of chosen freeholders of such county thereof, by resolution, passed by an affirmative vote, concurred in by not less than two-thirds of all the members of such board, declare that such necessity as aforesaid exists, it shall be lawful for such board of chosen freeholders to proceed to enlarge and to make and build the enlargement and extension or extensions above mentioned and specified; provided, that the work to be done and the materials therefor required to be furnished under this act shall be done and furnished under contract, in writing, upon bids heretofore and hereafter advertised for according to law; and provided further that the whole cost and expense to be incurred for the purpose aforesaid under this act shall not exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars.

2. And be it enacted, That as payment or payments may become or shall fall due under any contract awarded under this act, certificate or certificates of indebtedness may be issued therefor by such board of chosen freeholders, and the same may be made payable at such time as said board may order, not exceeding one year from the date of issue; and such certificates may be made to bear interest at not more than four per centum per annum.

3. And be it enacted, That the sum and sums of money, and the cost and expense which may be incurred under this act, which shal. not exceed the said sum of fifty thousand dollars, shall be provided for and levied and raised in the same manner as other county taxes of such county are levied, or to be levied, and raised in and by virtue of the tax levy for county taxes and county purposes, to be made and levied next after the expense or obligations above provided for shall have been incurred, and the same shall be paid within the next fiscal year thereafter out of the moneys to be raised as aforesaid.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts which are inconsistent with this act, be and are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 17, 1888.

CHAPTER CCXCIII.

An Act for the preservation of the early records of the supreme court.

Whereas, the records and files of the supreme court from the year one thousand six hundred and eighty-one to one thousand eight hundred and fifty-two embrace many valuable papers relating to partition, roads and the early cases of the supreme court, which papers and records have never been arranged, thereby rendering it impossible for the clerk of the court to comply with requests for the examination of said papers; and whereas, by reason of the late fire at the state capitol the vaults of the supreme court were destroyed and a portion of the contents thereof injured by water, therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the clerk of the supreme court be directed to arrange, label or docket the many valuable papers relating to partition, roads and the early cases of the supreme court, for convenient reference and preservation, and for that purpose he is hereby authorized to provide such books, conveniences and accommodation as may be necessary, and also to employ one or more persons for said service, and the expenses of said work shall be paid by the treasurer upon the warrant of the comptroller upon approval of the chief justice of the supreme court; provided that the expenses incurred under this act shall not exceed the sum of two thousand dollars.

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

Approved April 17, 1888.

CHAPTER CCXCIV.

An Act relating to the consolidation of corporations formed under the act entitled "An act concerning corporations" approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and the acts amending and supplementing the same, for the purposes of the improvement and sale of lands, the construction, maintainance and operation of hotels and carrying on the business of an innkeeper and the transportation of goods, merchandise or passengers upon land or water.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall and may be lawful for any corporation or corporations of this state, formed under the provisions of an act entitled "An act concerning corporations," approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and the acts supplementing and amending the same, for all or any of the following purposes: the improvement and sale of lands, the construction, maintenance and operation of hotels and carrying on the business of an inn-keeper, and the transportation of goods, merchandise or passengers upon land or water, having their principal office in, or carrying on business, in whole or in part, in the same county, at any time, to consolidate and merge such companies and their corporate rights, franchises, powers and privileges into a single corporation in the manner following, so that by virtue of this act such corporation shall be consolidated and merged into one company and so that all the property, rights, franchises and privileges by law vested in such corporations so merged shall be transferred to and vested in the corporation into which such consolidation and merger shall be made.

2. And be it enacted, That such consolidation and merger shall be made under the following conditions and restrictions, to wit: a majority of the directors of two or more of such corporations may enter into an agreement under their respective corporate seals, for the consolidation and merger of the said corporations, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, the mode of carrying the same into effect, the name of the new corporation, the place or places in this state or elsewhere where the business of the said company is to be conducted, the number of directors thereof, the amount of the capital stock of such company, and the number of shares into which the same shall be divided and the par value of each share, and the periods during which such company shall continue, not exceeding fifty years, and the manner of converting the capital stock of the said corporation or corporations so to be merged, into the stock or obligations of the new company into which such merger shall be made, and all other provisions as they shall deem necessary to perfect the said consolidation and merger; and it shall and may be lawful for said agreement of consolidation to provide that such merger of any one or more of said companies so desired to be consolidated, may take place by the new company purchasing and holding stock of said old company and issuing its stock, as for property purchased in lieu thereof, when, and in that event, the said old company whose stock is so purchased, shall remain in existence and no merger of its property or franchise into the new company shall take place, anything herein contained to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

3. And be it enacted, That such agreement of the directors shall not be deemed to be the agreement of the said corporations so proposing to consolidate until after it has been submitted to the stockholders of each of said corporation respectively, separately, at a meeting thereof, to be called upon a notice of at least fourteen days, specifying the time and place of such meeting, and that its object is to consolidate said companies into said new company, to be addressed to each of such stockholders at his last known place of residence known to the secretary, and deposited in the post office, the affidavit of the secretary to be evidence of said mailing, and notice of meeting of such corporation to be published in a newspaper published in the county where said corporation has its principal office, at least one week before said meeting of said company, and have been sanctioned and approved by such stockholders by a majority vote in amount of the said stockholders present at such meeting respectively, voting by ballot in regard to such agreement either in person or by proxy, each share of such capital stock being entitled to one vote, and when such agreement by the directors have been sanctioned and approved by each of the meetings of the respective stockholders separately, after being submitted to the meetings in the manner above mentioned, then such agreement of the directors shall be deemed to be the agreement of the said several corporations, and a sworn copy of the notice of meeting, proof of service and proceedings of such meeting, made by the presidents or secretaries thereof respectively, and attached to the said agreement, shall be evidence of the notice, service of notice, holding and action of such meetings in the premises.

4. And be it enacted, That upon filing said agreement with said sworn copy of notice, proof of service and proceedings of such meeting attached, or a duplicate or counterpart thereof, in the office of the secretary of state, the said corporation shall, except as herein stated, be merged in the new corporation provided for it in the said agreement, to be known by the corporate name therein mentioned, and the details of such agreement shall be carried into effect as provided therein, and the said new company so formed shall have all the powers conferred by the act entitled "An act concerning corporations," approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and the acts supplementing and amending the same, but nevertheless, if any stockholders shall, at said meeting of stockholders, or within twenty days thereafter, object to said consolidation and demand payment for his stock, and serve a notice in writing to that effect upon the president, secretary or treasurer of the new company within ten days after they are elected, he or she shall receive from the new company the fair value of his or her stock at the time when the vote for the agreement of consolidation and merger was so cast as aforesaid, which, if not agreed on, shall be appraised by three disinterested persons to be appointed by the chancellor or a justice of the supreme court of this state, whose duty it shall be to make such appointment on reasonable notice, on the application of either party; and thereupon and upon the payment of the value so ascertained, such stockholder shall deliver up his or her certificate of stock, if any such has been issued, and the said new company into which the consolidation and merger shall have been made may issue the same amount of its own stock to any person or persons.

5. And be it enacted, That upon the filing of the said agreement with said sworn copy of notice, proof of service and proceedings of such meetings attached, or a duplicate or counterpart thereof, in the office of the secretary of state, all and singular the rights, franchises and interests of the said several corporations and consolidated in and to every species of property, real, personal and mixed, and things in action thereunto belonging, shall be deemed to be transferred to and vested in such new corporation without any deed or transfer; such new corporation shall be deemed to possess all the rights, privileges, property and franchises theretofore vested in said former companies, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the said several corporations so consolidated should have continued to retain the title and transact the business of such corporations, and the title and real estate acquired by either of the said old corporations shall not be deemed to revert or be impaired by means of such act of consolidation or anything relating thereto; provided, that all rights and liens of the creditors of each of said old companies against the property of said company so purchased by the new company shall remain and continue unimpaired, and the respective corporations as to this shall be deemed to be in existence to preserve the same until the same are fully paid and satisfied, and no suit, action or other proceeding now pending before any court or tribunal in which any of said companies that may be consolidated is a party, shall be deemed to have abated or discontinued by reason of any such agreement of consolidation; but the same may be prosecuted or defended in the same manner as if the said corporation had not entered into such agreement of consolidation, or the said new corporation may, on its application, be substituted as a party in the place of any corporation of which it shall be composed, by order of the court in which such action, suit or proceeding may be pending.

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

Approved April 17, 1888.

CHAPTER CCXCIX.

An Act relative to the Princeton battle monument.

Whereas, "The Princeton battle monument association," a corporation organized under the laws of this state for the purpose of erecting a monument or statue in commemoration of the battle of Princeton, has received, by private subscriptions, large sums of money for the purposes of the association, and is now receiving from week to week private subscriptions for the purpose; and whereas, the said association has collected and may not collect, a sum of money sufficient to erect a monument or statue of such size and finish as the importance of that historic event demands; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That out of any moneys in the treasury of this state, there be hereby appropriated the sum of fifteen thousand dollars, to be paid as hereinafter specified, toward the erection of a monument or statue of granite or marble on a tract of land in the township of Princeton, New Jersey, provided, that before said money, or any part thereof, be paid to the commissioners hereinafter mentioned, or simultaneously therewith, the said association shall convey their right in the premises on which said monument or statue is to be erected to the State of New Jersey, to be used for the said purpose only; and shall also pay to the said commissioners such a sum of money as will, together with the sum to be paid for the said land, amount to at least fifteen thousand dollars, to be used, with the sum hereby appropriated by the state, for the erection of said monument or statue.

2. And be it enacted, That the comptroller of the treasury, the adjutant-general and quarter-master-general of this state, the president of the Senate and speaker of the House of Assembly for the time being, together with five trustees of the "Princeton battle monument association," to be chosen by said association, be and the same are hereby constituted a commission under this act to select a design, to contract for, erect and finish a suitable monument or statue, to be ornamented in such a manner as the commissioners shall determine, and also to grade, fence and improve the grounds at an expense not exceeding the sum herby appropriated and the amount which shall be paid to said commission by said association, and that said commission commence work upon and finish said monument or statue as soon as practicable, and said commissioners shall not receive any compensation for their service.

3. And be it enacted, That the persons who shall compose said commission shall meet at the council chamber of the borough of Princeton at such time as shall be appointed by the president of said association (who shall notify the commissioners in writing at least ten days before the time), six of whom shall be a quorum for transaction of business, and shall at such meeting organize and pass by-laws, rules and regulations, and elect a treasurer and other officers, which treasurer, before he shall enter upon the performance of his official duties, shall enter into a bond to the state of New Jersey, conditioned for the faithful discharge of his duties, in such sum as the said commission shall determine, and shall not receive any compensation; and that the said association shall, within three months after such meeting, transfer to the treasurer of said commission all the moneys or evidences of indebtedness which now are or shall be in the hands of the treasurer of said association at that time, and shall from time to time pay to said commission the moneys which may thereafter be received by said association for the purpose of erecting the said monument or statue.

4. And be it enacted, That the treasurer of this state, shall, on the warrant of the comptroller, pay to the treasurer of said commission the moneys hereby appropriated, to be used by said commissioners, together with the moneys contributed by said association, to erect and maintain a monument and statue in said township of Princeton as aforesaid, and to grade, fence and improve said grounds; provided, the said association shall, as aforesaid, transfer all moneys and evidences of indebtedness belonging, or which shall then belong, to said association to the treasurer of said commission, and shall execute the deed aforesaid to the state of New Jersey; provided, also that no part of said moneys hereby appropriated shall be drawn from the treasury of the state until a majority of the persons composing said commission (the comptroller being one) shall certify in writing that said moneys are needed and required for the purposes for which this appropriation is made, which certificate shall be filed in the office of the comptroller.

5. And be it enacted, That after the said monument or statue shall be completed and unveiled, and the grounds properly graded, fenced and improved, the commission aforesaid shall make report to the governor of the state, to be laid before the legislature on the first day of the session next succeeding the completion of the work, and then the duties of said commission shall cease, and the care and supervision of said monument or statue, and of the grounds, shall devolve upon and be vested in the "Princeton battle monument association."

6. And be it enacted, That said monument grounds shall always be open, so that all persons may have access thereto without charge, under proper rules and regulations, enacted by said association, which shall not be inconsistent with the laws of this state or of the United States.

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

Approved April 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CCC.

An Act relating to the compensation of police magistrates or recorders in cities of this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the common council or board of aldermen or other governing body of any city of this state, having a police justice, city judge or recorder therein, not now receiving a fixed salary, in lieu and stead of all fees and perquisites, shall, by a majority vote, from time to time fix the pay and compensation of such police justice or recorder at a stated sum or money, which shall be in lieu and stead of all fees and perquisites and be payable in the same manner as the salaries of other officials of said city.

2. And be it enacted, That the pay and compensation herein provided for, shall not exceed fifteen hundred dollars per annum.

3. And be it enacted, That all fees and perquisites now received under and by virtue of any law of this state or ordinance of any city therein by any such police justice, city judge or recorder, shall be duly accounted for and paid monthly into the treasury of said city.

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

Approved April 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CCCI.

An Act to provide for the incorporation of library associations.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any three or more persons of full age, who shall desire to associate themselves together for the purpose of establishing, owning and managing public libraries, may make, record and file a certificate in writing in manner hereinafter mentioned.

2. And be it enacted, That such certificate shall be made and signed by the persons forming such association, and shall set forth:

I. The name or title assumed to designate such corporation, and to be used in its business and dealings;

II. The place or places in this state where the said library or libraries are to be located;

III. The names and residences of the persons signing such certificate, which certificate shall be acknowledged or proved as conveyances of land are required to be acknowledged or proved, and after being recorded in the office of the clerk of the county in which said library or libraries are to be located, shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state, and a copy thereof duly certified by said secretary shall be evidence in all courts and places.

3. And be it enacted, That upon making such certificate and causing the same to be filed as aforesaid, the said persons so associating, their successors and assignees shall be, from the time of the filing of such certificate, incorporated into an association by the name mentioned in such certificate, and be governed by the provisions of this act.

4. And be it enacted, That such association shall have power:

I. To acquire by lease or purchase suitable buildings, libraries and furniture for the uses of such associations; to acquire or take by purchase, gift, devise, bequest or otherwise, and to hold, transfer and convey all or any such real or personal property as may be necessary or desirable for attaining the objects and carrying into effect the purposes of such association.

II. To have perpetual succession by their corporate names;

III. To sue and to be sued, in any court of law or equity;

IV. To make and use a common seal, and alter the same at pleasure;

V. To appoint such officers or agents as the purpose of such association shall require, and to allow them a reasonable compensation;

VI. To make and adopt constitutions, by-laws, rules and regulations not inconsistent with the constitution and laws of the United States or this state.

5. And be it enacted, That any vacancy in the board of directors or among the officers of any such association, shall be filled in such manner as the by-laws shall direct.

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

Approved April 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CCCII.

An Act authorizing the inhabitants of townships to purchase lands and erect a building thereon, or to purchase land with a building erected thereon, for the use of fire departments of such township, and such other purposes as the township, committee may designate.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That when taxpayers representing and owning two-thirds of the taxable property in any township in the state shall, by petition to the township committee of such township, so request, the legal voters of such township may, by a vote of a majority of those voting at any spring election or annual town meeting, or at any special meeting to be called for the purpose, determine what amount of money shall be raised for the purpose of purchasing a lot with building thereon, or for purchasing a lot and erecting a suitable building thereon for the use of the fire department of such township, and for such other uses as may be authorized by the township committee of said township, taking the title thereto in the corporate name of the inhabitants of said township; provided, however, that the total cost of such lot of land with building to be erected thereon, or lot of land with building already erected thereon, shall not exceed one-half of one per centum of the assessed valuation of the property in such township for the year next succeeding such election.

2. And be it enacted, That when so authorized, the township committee may divide the cost of such land and building to be erected thereon, or lot of land with the building already erected thereon, into not more than ten nor less than three equal parts, and cause one of such parts to be included in the tax levy of each year next succeeding, until the whole is paid.

3. And be it enacted, That the said township committee shall have the right and power to borrow upon the credit of the township, in such manner as they may determine by a resolution, the necessary money to pay for such lot of land and building to be erected thereon, or lot of land with building already thereon, at the time of the purchase of such lot of land, or lot of land with building thereon, and until the same is raised by tax as aforesaid.

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

Approved April 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CCCIII.

An Act authorizing certain towns and townships to extend streets or roads over and into adjoining municipalities.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever, in the judgment of the governing body of any town or township in this state having authority to lay out, open and improve streets, roads or highways within the limits of such towns or township, it shall be deemed to the interest and advantage of the inhabitants of such town or township that any street or road proposed or contemplated to be laid out therein should be extended over and into the territory of an adjoining city so as to connect safely and conveniently with a street or avenue in such adjoining city, it shall be lawful for, and the necessary power and authority are hereby granted to such governing body, to acquire by purchase such lands in the adjoining city as may be proper and necessary for such extension as aforesaid, and after such lands shall have been acquired, to lay out, open, construct, grade, pave, flag and otherwise improve such street or road, or extension thereof, provided, that such street, road or extension shall be laid out and constructed so as to not interfere with the free use of any street or avenue in such adjoining city.

2. And be it enacted, That the cost of the land for such extension and the cost of grading or otherwise improving the same, shall, for the purposes of assessment, be included in and form part of the cost of opening, laying out and constructing the street or road in such town or township with which such extension shall connect.

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

Approved April 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CCCIV.

An Act to authorize the acquisition of real estate for the use of police departments in the cities of this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever in the opinion of the common council of any city of this state, or other board having charge of the erection of public buildings in said city, it shall be necessary to acquire additional real estate for the use of the police department of such city, it shall be lawful for said common council or other board to purchase in the corporate name of the city such real estate at such price or prices as shall be authorized by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of said common council or other board, and by and with the concurrence of the board having charge of the finances of such city; provided, that the sum expended therefor shall not exceed twenty thousand dollars.

2. And be it enacted, That to provide moneys necessary to pay for said real estate, it shall be lawful for the common council, by and with the consent of the board having charge and control of the finances of such city, to issue bonds in the corporate name of the city, not exceeding the amount required to be paid for said real estate, pledging for the redemption thereof the faith of said city, under the seal of the city, and attested by the city clerk, of such denominations as said common council shall deem fit, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum, and redeemable in not more than twenty years from the date of issue, and to dispose of the same for the best price that can be obtained, but at not less than par value, and to provide for the payment of the interest thereon by taxation.

3. And be it enacted, That the words "common council," wherever used in this act, shall be held to include the board of aldermen and other governing body, by whatever name known, of any city of this state.

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

Approved April 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CCCV.

An Act amending "An act regulating proceedings in criminal cases" [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 the one hundred and eighth section of the act of which this is amendatory be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

108. And be it enacted, That every justice of the peace shall make a bill of particulars of the costs in each criminal case before him, and send up the same with the papers in the case to the clerk of the grand jury in his county, if there be such clerk, and if there be none, then to the prosecutor of the pleas in such county, and if an indictment be found in the case, said bill shall be handed by such clerk or prosecutor, as the case may be, to the county clerk, who shall review and correct the same if necessary and shall certify the correct amount to the county collector, who thereupon shall pay the amount so certified to the justice; and if no indictment be found in any case, and in the judgment of the prosecutor of the pleas the proceedings in such case were taken by the justice of the peace honestly, in good faith, and were calculated to promote the administration of justice, and the costs therein ought to be paid out of the county treasury and he shall so certify on the bill of particulars of costs in the case, said bill shall be paid by the county collector in the same manner as other bills of justices of the peace in criminal cases; and no justice of the peace shall ask, demand or receive from any complainant any fee or reward for the performance of any service in any criminal case.

Approved April 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CCCVI.

An Act authorizing towns and townships which have heretofore voted an appropriation for public buildings to raise the amount of such appropriation by the issue and sale of the bonds of such town or township.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That where in any town or township of this state the inhabitants thereof shall, at the last annual town election held prior to the passage of this act, have voted or ordered an appropriation for public buildings, it shall be lawful for the council or other governing body of such town or township to raise the amount of such appropriation by the issue and sale of the bonds of such town or township for an amount not exceeding the amount of such appropriation, which bonds shall run for periods not exceeding sixteen years, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, and shall not be sold for less than their face value, and with the proceeds of the sale of such bonds to build and erect a town hall, station-house and lockup and fire engine-houses in such town or township.

2. And be it enacted, That there shall be raised annually by taxation in such town or township a sum sufficient to pay the annual interest on such bonds.

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

Approved April 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CCCVII.

An Act to provide for the construction of a state laboratory for the state agricultural experiment station.

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 hereby is appropriated for the construction of a state laboratory for the use of the state agricultural experiment station, under the direction of the board of managers of the state agricultural experiment station on land selected by the said board of managers; provided, such land shall be acquired without cost or expense to the state of New Jersey, which sum the treasurer of this state is hereby authorized to pay for such purpose, to the treasurer of said state agricultural experiment station, upon the warrant of the comptroller, as bills therefor shall be presented, marked approved by the president and two members of the said board of managers of said state agricultural experiment station.

2. And be it enacted, That the chemist-or-chemists of the state agricultural experiment station shall analyze all samples of milk, butter or other farm products, or the imitations thereof, that may be sent to said station by the state dairy commissioner and his assistants and agents, and shall report to the said commissioner the results of such analyses, and the costs thereof shall be paid out of the appropriation made to said station.

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

Approved April 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CCCVIII.

Supplement to the act entitled "An act concerning landlords and tenants," 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 fifteen of the said act as amended by act entitled "Supplement to an act entitled 'An act concerning landlords and tenants,' approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, which said supplement was approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, be amended so as to read as follows:

15. And be it enacted, That the summons shall be served in the manner prescribed by the act constituting courts for the trial of small causes, except in cases where the tenant or other person in occupation or possession denies admission to the dwelling or other building occupied by, or in the possession of, such tenant or other person to the officer attempting to serve such summons, or should such tenant reside out of the county in which the demised premises are located, and there is no person in occupation or possession thereof, then it shall be lawful service of such summons, if the said officer affix a copy of such summons to the door of said dwelling or other building, or at any conspicuous place on said premises if there be no building thereon; and provided further, in case the tenant shall not be a resident of the county in which said demised premises are situated, and the same are in the occupation of any other person, then said summons may be served either personally upon such person, or by leaving the same with a member of the family above the age of fourteen years.

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

Approved April 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CCCIX.

An Amendment to an act entitled "An act to provide for the regulation and incorporation of insurance companies," 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 the second section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the regulation and incorporation of insurance companies," approved April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy five, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2. And be it enacted, That if upon filing the statement aforesaid it shall appear that the company or association is possessed of an actually paid-in and well-invested capital stock of at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars over and above all claims and liabilities, and has paid the license and tax hereinafter provided for, then the secretary of state shall issue a certificate of authority to the company for the transaction of business and allowing agencies to be established in this state; provided, that companies organized to do glass insurance exclusively, shall not be required to have a greater capital than one hundred thousand dollars.

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

Approved April 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CCCX.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate the chosen freeholders in the respective counties of this state" [Revision], 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 solicitor or attorney and clerk of the boards of chosen freeholders in the counties of the second class of this state, elected after the passage of this act, shall hold their office for the term of two years.

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

Approved April 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CCCXI.

Supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for drainage where the same is necessary to the public health," approved March twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever the commissioners chosen under this act to which this is a supplement, shall have borrowed money for the construction of such ditches, drains and channels for the passage of water as they are authorized to construct, or for the payment of land damages on awards for lands taken or used for such work, and have given certificates of indebtedness therefor, and the moneys raised by assessment for benefits, together with the amount assessed against the township or townships and raised by taxation therein, as provided in said act shall have been expended on said work, and there are not sufficient moneys in the hands of said commissioners, available for the payment of such certificates and the interest thereon, after the same have become due, it shall be the duty of said commissioners, on application of the holders of one-half in amount of such certificates, to notify the township committee of the township or townships in which the drainage district lies, of the amount of such indebtedness remaining unpaid; and a sum sufficient to pay such certificates and the interest thereon, shall, at the next assessment for taxes for township purposes, be assessed and raised by general taxation in such township or townships, to be assessed, levied and collected in the same manner as other taxes for township purposes are assessed, levied and collected; and in case the drained district lies in more than one township, the said commissioners shall apportion the amount to be raised, to each township in proportion to the number of acres in each that are affected by such drainage; and when the amount so assessed shall have been levied and collected, they shall be paid by the township collectors to the said commissioners, who shall forthwith apply the same to the redemption of such certificates.

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

Approved April 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CCCXII.

An Act to amend an act entitled "An act further to amend section seventy-nine of 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 eighty-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section seventy-nine of the act [illegible] is hereby amended to read as follows:

79. And be it enacted, That [illegible] nor children, or [illegible] any officer or soldier [illegible] three years last past [illegible] killed or fatally injured [illegible] sease contracted [illegible] performance of any [illegible] or while engaged in [illegible] brigade, regiment [illegible] in the service of [illegible] or soldier who may [illegible] disabled in the performance [illegible] of this state, or while [illegible] campment or [illegible] spection (not in the [illegible] shall, upon making [illegible] from the treasury of [illegible] that persons under [illegible] from the United States [illegible] ceiving the injuries [illegible] ward is allowed.

2. And be it enacted, That [illegible] effect immediately.

Approved April [illegible]

CHAPTER [illegible]

A Further Supplement [illegible] to incorporate the [illegible] respective counties [illegible] sixteenth, one thousand [illegible] six.

1. Be it enacted by [illegible] sembly of the State [illegible] it shall be lawful [illegible] holders of the [illegible] the expense of [illegible] nish books of [illegible] every filed with [illegible] courts of such [illegible] gates, registers [illegible] due and proper [illegible] spective offices.

2. And be it enacted [illegible] effect immediately.

Approved April [illegible]

An Act to [illegible] tions for the [illegible] in any city, town [illegible] state.

1. Be it enacted [illegible] sembly of [illegible] number of persons [illegible] an association [illegible] corporation [illegible] to public [illegible] in any city, town [illegible] state.

2. And be it enacted [illegible] ous of forming [illegible] shall make, sign [illegible] person authorized [illegible] deeds for lands [illegible] ing, which certificate [illegible] particulars, namely:

I. The name [illegible] making the certificate [illegible]

II. The corporate [illegible]

III. The term [illegible] be more than [illegible]

IV. The general [illegible] The name of [illegible] brough in which [illegible] e made.

[illegible] The number [illegible] three, and the names [illegible] shall manage [illegible] the first year, or [illegible] and qualified [illegible] filed in the office [illegible] gether with the [illegible] rate authorities of [illegible] borough.

4. And be it enacted [illegible] and consent shall [illegible] persons who shall [illegible] it, and their successors [illegible] and corporate, without [illegible] specified in said certificate [illegible] and use a corporate [illegible] purchase, take, have [illegible] lands, tenements or [illegible] or otherwise, and any [illegible] of any description [illegible] quired by gift, grant [illegible] and to grant, convey [illegible] wise dispose of the same [illegible] association, and to [illegible] issues and profits [illegible] without limitation [illegible] ever, that such [illegible] power to grant, sell [illegible] than public [illegible] ship or borough [illegible] public resort [illegible] or town [illegible] commission [illegible] the proper officers [illegible] borough in which [illegible] provided [illegible] shall be authorized [illegible] the resident members [illegible] nual election.

5. And be it enacted [illegible] for its government [illegible] elect officers and [illegible] regulations [illegible] such lands [illegible] shrubbery [illegible] as places of [illegible] ever.

[illegible] township or [illegible] such associations [illegible] own, township [illegible] pose aforesaid [illegible] joyment [illegible] be made until [illegible] majority of all the [illegible] township or borough [illegible] town, township [illegible] cial election to be held [illegible]

6. And be it enacted [illegible] declared by any such [illegible] or pretence [illegible] association, other than [illegible] shall receive in [illegible] or divided [illegible] except in case [illegible] ers.

7. And be it enacted [illegible] of the said association [illegible] all the property [illegible] whether real [illegible] come vested in [illegible] borough in which [illegible] for the same [illegible] in perpetual trust [illegible] which it was [illegible]

8. And be it enacted [illegible] effect immediately.

Approved April [illegible]

CHAPTER [illegible]

Supplement to an act [illegible] establish a system [illegible] [Revision], approved [illegible] enth, one thousand [illegible] seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by [illegible] eral Assembly of the State [illegible] That section eighty-seven [illegible] amended so as to read [illegible]

57 And be it enacted [illegible] may be lawful for the [illegible] district, when met [illegible] provisions of the eighty-seven [illegible] this act, or at the call [illegible] provided in the seventh [illegible] thirty ninth section [illegible] sent of a majority of those present [illegible] thorize the trustees [illegible] purchasing land for school purposes [illegible] for the purpose of building a school house or school houses, or making alterations, repairs or improvements [illegible] upon such school house [illegible] already erected, and the [illegible] the same may be located [illegible] tional lands purchased for school purposes in such district, to issue [illegible] trict in the corporate name [illegible] in such sums and [illegible] payable at such times as the inhabitants [illegible] met may direct, with interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable half-yearly; which bonds shall be signed by the trustees of such district [illegible] tested by the clerk, under the seal of the district, and the bonds so issued shall be a lien upon the property of said district.

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

Approved April 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CCCXVI.

An Act to authorize and empower commissioners of assessments in cities of this state to assess for damages on street improvements.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall and may be lawful hereafter for the commissioners of assessments in cities of this state now having power to assess lands and real estate for benefit by reason of street improvements, but without power to assess damages therefor, to estimate and consider, and include in their report as such commissioners, such damages as they may consider property, lands and real estate on the line of said improvement to have suffered.

2. And be it enacted, That whenever said commissioners of assessments shall have estimated, considered and included in their report the damages suffered as aforesaid, the owners of property, lands or real estate on the line of such improvement shall have the same remedy and privileges by way of appeal from the report as are now accorded and given by the respective charters of the cities of this state in which such assessment may be made, to other owners of property specially assessed for benefits accruing from said assessment, and no other or different remedy or privilege.

3. And be it enacted, That whenever said commissioners of assessments shall fail to assess for damages as hereinbefore provided, the owners of property, lands or real estate shall have the same rights now provided by law in cases where said commissioners have no power to make such assessments.

4. And be it enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be considered as authorizing or empowering any board of commissioners of assessments to extend their said assessments for damages beyond the property specially benefited, and then only to the extent of the benefits received, as in the case of assessments for benefits as now provided for by law.

5. 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 be a public act, and shall take effect immediately.
Approved April 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CCCXV.

A Supplement to an act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act constituting district courts in certain cities in this state,'" which supplement was approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the tenth section of the act to which this is a supplement, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

10. And be it enacted, That in every case which within one year heretofore shall have been, or which shall hereafter be, tried in any of said courts, the judge may, if he see fit, order a new trial to be had upon such terms as he shall think reasonable, and in the meantime stay proceedings; and for the purposes of this act every such court shall be a continuous court of record.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved April 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CCCXVIII.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning executors and the administration of intestates' estates," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-[illegible].

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any executor or administrator appointed by letters obtained in another state or territory of the United States or District of Columbia may, on his or her application, become a party plaintiff or complainant in any suit in any court of this state in which his or her testator or intestate was a party, in place of such testator or intestate, in the same manner and with the same effect as if such letters had been granted in this state, and whether before or after judgment or decree; provided, that on making such application such executor or administrator shall file in the office of the clerk of the court wherein such suit shall be pending an exemplified copy of the record of his appointment; and provided, also, that such executor or administrator, if [illegible], may be required to give security for costs as in other cases of non-resident plaintiffs or complainants.

2. And be it enacted, That any payment by any resident or citizen of this state to any executor or administrator appointed by letters obtained in another state or territory of the United States or District of Columbia, for or on account of any debt due to such testator or intestate, made after letters testamentary or of administration shall be actually granted in this state, shall be as valid and effectual as if made to an executor or administrator duly appointed in this state; and such foreign executor or administrator may, before any letters shall be actually granted in this state, release and discharge any lands or real estate [illegible] from any mortgage, judgment, lien or incumbrance which was held by his or her testator or intestate, as fully and to the same effect as if he had been duly appointed in this state.

3. And be it enacted, That if any person [illegible] the appointment of any administrator appointed by letters obtained in any state or territory of the United States or District of Columbia recorded in [illegible] for the purpose of manifesting [illegible] of such administrator to release any lands in the state [illegible] mortgage, judgment or other incumbrance, which was held by [illegible] testator or intestate, it shall be lawful for [illegible] of any county in this state [illegible] shall be, upon an exemplified copy of the record of the appointment of such administrator being [illegible] to record the same and [illegible] in his office, and such [illegible] certified copies thereof shall be [illegible] evidence in all courts of this state.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved April 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CCCXIX.

A Supplement to an act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act concerning roads,'" approved March [illegible], one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, which further supplement was approved May eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-[illegible].

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 amended so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall and may be lawful for the [illegible] of any township in this state, by a majority of all the votes cast at the [illegible] town meeting or at any special meeting to be called for that purpose, by [illegible], to vote for and appropriate such sum of money as they may determine for the purpose of crushing or providing crushed stone, gravel or cinders, and placing the same upon the public roads of the township; and it shall be the duty of the township committee upon request to them, made in writing, signed by one-quarter of the freeholders of any township [illegible] the amount to be raised for the [illegible], to fix a time and place for such special meeting, and of the same [illegible] days' notice, specifying the time and place where the same shall be held and the purpose and object thereof, by notices printed or written, posted in [illegible] of the most public places in [illegible], at which special meeting [illegible] voters of the township shall, under the same rules as the township committee may prescribe, vote by printed or written ballots "for the appropriation" or "against the appropriation."
Approved April 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CCCXX.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act [illegible] formation of borough governments," 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 whenever the petition, notice or certificate mentioned in the second and third sections of the aforesaid act, is or shall be [illegible] or defective by reason of any mistake or omission in or of any portion of the corporate name of any borough formed or intended to be formed by virtue of the provisions of the aforesaid act, the governing body elected for any such borough shall and may, by certificate in writing, under their hands, adopt such corporate name for said borough as they, in their discretion, may deem appropriate under the provisions of the said act.

2. And be it enacted, That the genuineness of the signatures of the officers of said governing body to said certificate shall be proved by the affidavit of one or more witnesses indorsed thereon, and the certificate so proven shall be filed and recorded in the office of the clerk of the county in which such borough is or may be situated, and upon such filing and recording of such certificate, the inhabitants of said borough shall, from the time of the filing of the certificate referred to in section three in the said act, be a body corporate in fact and in law, under and by the corporate name or title specified and adopted in said certificate filed and recorded under the provisions of this supplement, and by that corporate name shall have all the rights and privileges and be subject to all the restrictions contained in the act to which this is a supplement.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed and taken to be a public act and shall take effect immediately.
Approved April 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CCCXXI.

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

Whereas, certain railroad corporations organized under the act to which this is a supplement have allowed the period of limitation to expire within which their railroads can be constructed, whereby they have at this time no legal right to proceed with the construction of said railroads, or of unfinished parts thereof; and whereas, the moneys paid by them respectively into the treasury of the state proportionate to the length of the route by them proposed is still lying therein and cannot be used for any purpose; and whereas, there is no reason why such moneys should be retained by the state; now, therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be the duty of the treasurer of this state to repay to any such corporation such moneys, or so much thereof as represents any distance of railroad not constructed by said corporation within such period of limitation; provided, nevertheless, that before said payment, said corporation shall file in the office of the secretary of state, a notice in writing of the abandonment by it of said route or distance of railroad not constructed, such notice to be under its corporate seal, attested by its president and secretary.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved April 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CCCXXII.

An Act to authorize cities to expend the money received for license fees for sale of intoxicating and brewed liquors.

1. And be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cities of this state where the fees received for licenses for sale of intoxicating and brewed liquors are, by the charter of any of said cities appropriated, designated or set apart for any particular department of said city, and the excess of said fees is not otherwise provided for by the charter of any such city, that the board of aldermen, common council or other governing body having control over the appropriation of the moneys raised by taxes in any such city, may, by ordinance, appropriate and expend the excess of the fees so received, over and above the amount required for such specific appropriation or appropriations, for any other department or departments, and if unappropriated, such excess shall go to the credit of the contingent account; provided, that nothing in this act shall affect cities whose charters direct that fees received from licenses shall be paid into the sinking fund, or be applied to the reduction of the bonded debt of such city.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.
Approved April 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CCCXXIII.

A Further Supplement to the act entitled, "An act concerning taxes," approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all persons enrolled as active members of any fire engine, hook or ladder, hose or supply company, under supervision or control of any common council, township committee, or board of commissioners or other governing board or body, whatsoever, or fire commissioners of any city, town, borough, township or fire district in this state, shall be exempt from general and special poll tax, and from state, county and municipal taxation upon real or personal property, or both, not exceeding in the aggregate five hundred dollars, which may be assessed against them or their said property, by authority of the municipal corporation under the supervision or control of which they may be doing public fire duty.

2. And be it enacted, That all exempt firemen of any city, town, borough, township or fire district in this state shall be exempt from general and special poll tax, and from state, county and municipal taxation upon real or personal property, or both, not exceeding in the aggregate five hundred dollars, which may be assessed against them or their said property, by authority of the municipal corporation in the service of which they became exempt firemen.

3. And be it enacted, That such members of any salvage corps, under supervision or control of any duly authorized board of underwriters of this state, and such members of any duly organized fire patrol, as shall have been enlisted from among the active or exempt firemen of any city, town, borough, township or fire district in this state, shall be exempt from general and special poll tax, and from state, county and municipal taxation upon real or personal property, or both, not exceeding in the aggregate five hundred dollars, which may be asssessed against them or their said property, by authority of the municipal corporation of the city, town, borough, township or fire district within which they may be doing public fire, patrol or salvage duty.

4. And be it enacted, That all honorably discharged soldiers or sailors resident in this state, who have served in the army or navy of the United States, during the late rebellion, and the widows of such soldiers or sailors so long as they remain unmarried, shall be exempt from general and special poll tax, and from state, county and municipal taxation upon real or personal property, or both, not exceeding in the aggregate five hundred dollars.

5. And be it enacted, That if the entire tax levied in any township in this State, within the bounds of which any city, town, borough or fire district may have been, or may hereafter be, set off or incorporated, shall be levied by authority of the township committee of such township, then and in such case the aforesaid exemptions may be claimed and shall be allowed from the taxes levied by authority of such township committee, or if any portion of the taxes levied upon the property within such city, town, borough or fire district, or upon both, shall be levied by authority of such township committee, then the aforesaid exemptions may be claimed and shall be allowed from all taxes so levied.

6. And be it enacted, That the following shall be sufficient evidence to the collector or receiver of taxes of the right of any person to claim exemption as aforesaid, to wit, the certificate of the clerk of the city, town, borough or township, or of such other municipal or other officer as shall have charge of the records showing what persons are such active or exempt firemen of salvage corps members, which shall be furnished without charge, stating that the person claiming such exemptions is either an active or exempt fireman or a salvage corps member; and in the case of soldiers or sailors, or their widows, the production to the taxing officer, board of revision of taxes, commissioners of appeals, or collector, of the discharge of such soldier or sailor from the service of the United States.

7. And be it enacted, That in case any two or more persons, residing in the same city, town, borough or township, shall be entitled to certificates, as above provided, from the same officer, or from the clerk of any city, town, borough or township, such certificates may be combined in the form of a list of the persons residing and entitled as aforesaid, which list shall be certified by such officer or clerk, and filed by him with the collector or receiver of taxes of such city, town, borough or township, at or before the time, in each year, when taxes shall be due and payable therein.

8. And be it enacted, That if any person shall falsely claim exemption under this act, such exemption shall in no case be allowed, and such person shall be deemed to have forfeited and lost all rights thereafter to such exemption in case he should become otherwise entitled thereto; no person shall, under any pretence be entitled to claim or receive the benefit of more than one exemption in any one year.

9. And be it enacted, That the incorporated towns and cities of this state in which a limitation on taxation exists, shall not be precluded from adding to and including in the aggregate amount on which taxation thereon is based, the amount hereby exempt from taxation.

10. And be it enacted, That no person shall be entitled to exemption, as above provided, unless the evidence of the right of such person to claim exemption from taxes shall be delivered to the assessor or taxing officer or officials at or before the time limited by law for closing the assessment in the city, town, borough or township where such person resides or is taxable; provided, however, that if it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the board of commissioners of appeal, or of the offices by law authorized to hear and determine appeals, that the person assessed was prevented by sickness or other unavoidable cause from delivering, or causing to be delivered, such evidence to the assessor or taxing officer or officers, the said board, commissioners, or officers authorized to hear and determine appeals, shall permit the said person to make such proof, and if satisfied of the correctness thereof, they shall thereupon allow the deduction or exemption as if the same had been made to the taxing officer or officers.

11. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately, and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed.
Approved April 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CLXXXIII.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of courts of law," 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 where exceptions shall have been taken at the trial of any cause, in cases where a bill of exceptions may be taken, and such exceptions shall not have been sealed immediately during the progress of the trial, but the justice of the supreme court before whom such cause was tried, or the judge or judges of the court in which such trial was had, shall have granted time for the preparation of a bill of exceptions, it shall be the duty of such justice of the supreme court, or judge or judges, at any time thereafter, on application of the party or his attorney, alleging such exceptions, to settle and seal the same, and the same shall be returned with the writ of error; provided, that the time limited for the bringing of a writ of error in the cause shall not have expired.

2. And be it enacted that this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CLXXXIV.

An act concerning the fire departments of this state and to provide for the retirement of firemen and employees therein

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the board of fire commissioners or other municipal authority having charge and control of any fire department in this state, shall have the power, by resolution or ordinance, adopted by two-third vote, subject, in cities where the fire department is not under control of fire commissioners, to the approval of the mayor of said city, in cities where the mayor has the veto power, to retire from all service in the said fire department any officer or man doing fire service or employed in such fire department, who shall become unable, by reason of injury sustained or sickness caused in the discharge of his duties in said department, to perform the duties assigned to him, or who shall be found to be disqualified, physically or mentally, for the performance of his duties in such department, when such disqualification has been induced and caused through the discharge or attempt to discharge said duties (or who, by reason of advanced age, is found unfit for service in said department; provided, he shall have served therein at least twenty years successively); and the said officer or man so retired from service may, from year to year, be allowed by said board of fire commissioners, or other municipal authority having charge or control of such fire department, during such inability, disqualification or unfitness for service in said department, an annual allowance as pension, not to exceed one-half the yearly salary last received by such person so retired, unless said one-half is less than three hundred dollars, and in the case of volunteer firemen not to exceed one hundred dollars; and in the event that the salary or yearly allowance of such officer or man shall have been less than three hundred dollars, then to pay to such officer or man a yearly pension not less than one hundred and fifty dollars; and, if any officer or man doing fire service, or employed in such fire department, shall be killed while doing such duty, or shall die as the result of his doing such duty, an annual allowance as pension, not to exceed one hundred and fifty dollars, may be allowed by such board of fire commissioners, or other municipal authority having charge or control of such fire department, and paid to the widow of such officer or man during her lifetime or widowhood; or, if he shall leave no widow, or in the event of her death or remarriage, such allowance or pension may be paid to or for the support of the children of said deceased officer or man during their minority, respectively; and provided, that the same shall be paid in installments each year, out of the appropriation of such fire department, at the same time and in the same manner as the wages and salary of firemen in active service in said department are paid, or, in the case of volunteer firemen, to be paid quarterly; and the appropriation each year to said fire department shall be made with a reasonable allowance for pensions as aforesaid, to be paid out of the same as occasion may require.

2. And be it enacted, That the cities of this state in which a limitation on fire department appropriations exists, shall not be precluded from adding to and including in the aggregate amount of such appropriations, in excess to such limit, the amount allowed as aforesaid for pensions

3. And be it enacted, That the cities of this state in which a limitation on taxation exists, shall not be precluded from adding to and including in the aggregate amount to be raised by taxation therein, in excess of such limit, the amount allowed as aforesaid for pensions.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately, and that all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed.
Approved March 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CLXXXVI.

An act relating to roads and streets in townships and authorizing the inhabitants of townships to place all roads and streets within the township under the management of the township committee, and to raise money by bonds for grading, macadamizing and improving the same.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever it shall be deemed expedient to abolish the election of overseers of the highways in townships and road districts, and to transfer the control of the roads and streets of any township to the township committee, the legal voters of such township at any annual township meeting or special township meeting to be called by the township committee for that purpose in the manner hereinafter provided, by a majority of the votes cast pass a resolution or resolutions directing that all the roads such township and the repairing of the same, and the making of new roads, laid out or that may be thereafter laid out, and the general management and care of the same, shall be under the control and direction of the township committee of such township, which resolution or resolutions shall be written or printed, or partly printed and partly written, on ballots, underneath which shall be written or printed the words "for the above resolution," or "against the above resolution."

2. And be it enacted, That upon the passage of such a resolution or resolutions, the election of road overseers in said township or road districts shall be abolished, and the control of roads and streets of said township shall be transferred to the township committee, and all the duties now imposed, the powers conferred by law on the overseer to overseers of the roads heretofore elected in said township or road districts, shall devolve upon the township committee thereof.

3. And be it enacted, That in case it is desirous to vote upon such a resolution at a special township meeting, it shall be the duty of the township committee, upon request to them in writing, signed by a majority of the legal voters of said township, which majority shall be determined by reference to the poll list of the last proceeding township election of said township, to call such a special township meeting; and the said committee shall give at least five days' notice of such special township meeting, specifying the time and place where the same shall be held, and the purpose and object thereof, by notices printed or written, posted in five or more of the most public places in said township; and the result of said township meeting as to the said resolution, shall in either case be certified to the said committee by the judge of election presiding at such township meeting, and the township clerk, under their respective hands.

4. And be it enacted, That the inhabitants of any township shall have power at their annual or other meeting duly called for that purpose, to direct the issuing of bonds for the purpose of raising money for the purpose of improving the streets and roads of said township, by grading and macadamizing the same and building culverts and drains, and in case it is deemed expedient to issue township bonds for the grading and macadamizing of the streets and roads of such township or otherwise improving the same, such bonds shall be issued by said township committee, and shall be signed by the chairman thereof, and countersigned by the treasurer, and numbered and registered by him in a book to be kept for that purpose; provided, however, that before any such bonds shall be made or issued the following conditions shall have been complied with and observed; a petition requesting the said committee to issue such bonds, specifying the amount to be issued and the purpose for which they are to be used, shall be presented to said committee, signed by taxpayers of the said township (not including such persons as pay a poll-tax only), representing not less than one-third in number of the taxpayers of the said township; provided, however, that said one-third in number of said taxpayers shall represent two-thirds in amount of taxable property of said township, which petition shall be verified by the oath of the assessor of said township that it is so signed, and before the issuing of the bonds as hereinafter provided, such petition and affidavit shall be recorded by the township clerk and filed in the office of the county clerk, and such petition and affidavits of a certified copy thereof, shall be competent evidence of the facts therein set forth, in any court of this state; the said committee shall, on receiving such petition, cause a resolution to issue such bonds to be submitted to the legal voters of said township by causing such resolution to be printed or written on ballots, underneath which shall be written the words "for the above resolution" or "against the above resolution," which vote may be taken either at the annual township meeting or at a special township meeting to be called by the said committee for that purpose; and provided, also, that bonds shall not be issued for the above purposes to an amount which shall cause the entire indebtedness of any township, for all purposes, to exceed ten per centum of the assessed valuation of property, as shown on the duplicate of assessment for the preceding year.

5. And be it enacted, That in case such vote is taken at the regular township meeting, the said resolution may be printed or written or partly printed and partly written on ballots used at such township meeting; and in case a special township meeting is called for that purpose, the ballots to be used shall contain only the said resolution and the words thereunder as mentioned in the preceding section, and the said committee shall give at least five days' notice of such special township meeting, specifying the time and place where such township meeting shall be held and the purpose and object thereof by notices printed or written, posted in five or more of the most public places in said township; and the result of said township meeting as to the said resolution shall in each case be certified to the said committee by the judge of election presiding at such township meeting, and the said township clerk, under their respective hands; and in case a majority of the votes cast as shall appear by such certificate shall have been cast for such resolution, then such committee shall proceed to issue such bonds forthwith and to use the same for the purposes expressed in such resolution; and the said committee are hereby empowered to grade and macadamize such streets, and to build drains and culverts and to make all contracts pertaining to the same; and all proceedings in relation to said petition, said resolution and all proceedings in relation to said petition, said resolution and the vote thereon, and the issue of bonds, shall be recorded at length in the township books by the township clerk, and such bonds shall not be sold for less than ninety-five per centum of their par value.

6. And be it enacted, That any special township meeting held under the provisions of this act shall be held and conducted in the same manner in which the annual township meeting is held and conducted, and that the expense thereof shall be held in the same way.

7. And be it enacted, That the abolition of the election of overseers of roads in townships or road districts shall not interfere with or affect the division of the township into road districts, nor shall the power above conferred on the townships to direct the raising of money for the improvement of roads by the issuing of bonds of the township therefor interfere with or affect the right of the legal voters of any road district to appropriate money to be raised by taxation for either the macadamizing or repair of the roads within the road district.

8. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CLXXXVII.

An act granting the consent of the state of New Jersey to the purchase by the United States of certain lands for the purpose of erecting public buildings in the city of Newark, county of Essex, and in the city of Camden, county of Camden.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the consent of the state of New Jersey, is hereby given to the purchase by the United States of one or more pieces of land situated in the city of Newark, county of Essex, not exceeding two acres in quantity, and one or more parcels of land situated in the city of Camden, county of Camden, not exceeding two acres in quantity, on which to erect buildings for postoffices and other public purposes; and the United States shall have, hold, use, occupy and own the said land or lands when purchased, and exercise jurisdiction and control over the same and every part thereof, subject to the restrictions hereinafter mentioned.

2. And be it enacted, That the jurisdiction of the state of New Jersey in and over the said land or lands mentioned in the foregoing section, when purchased by the United States, shall be and the same are hereby ceded to the United States, but the jurisdiction hereby ceded shall continue no longer than the said United States shall own the said land or lands.

3. And be it enacted, That the said consent is given and the said jurisdiction ceded upon the express condition that the state of New Jersey shall retain concurrent jurisdiction with the United States in and over the said land or lands, so far as that all civil process in all cases, and such criminal or other process as may issue under the law or authority of the state of New Jersey against any person or persons charged with crimes or misdemeanors committed within said state, may be executed therein in the same way and manner as if such consent had not been given or jurisdiction ceded, except so far as such process may affect the real or personal property of the United States.

4. And be it enacted, That the jurisdiction hereby ceded shall not vest until the United States shall have acquired the title to the said land or lands by purchase or grant; and so long as said land or lands shall remain the property of the United States, when acquired as aforesaid, and no longer, the same shall be and continue to be exonerated from all taxes, assessments and other charges which may be levied or imposed under the authority of the state.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 28, 1888.

CHAPTER CLXXXVIII.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act to prevent the burning of woods, marshes and meadows," passed November twenty-fourth, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be the duty of the township committee of the several townships of this state to appoint persons under oath, whose duty it shall be to ferret out and bring to punishment all persons who either willfully or otherwise, cause the burning of woods and marshes, and to take measures to have such fires extinguished, where it can be done, the expenses thereof to be paid out of the township treasury; provided, this act shall apply only to those townships whose woodland is equal to forty per centum of the total area.
Approved March 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CLXXXIX.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the formation of borough governments in seaside resorts," approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand and eight hundred and seventy-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the twenty-first section of an act entitled "An act for the formation of borough governments in seaside resorts," approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, shall be amended so as to read as follows:

21. And be it enacted, That the assessor shall assess and the collector shall collect the taxes in the same manner as the assessors and collectors of townships in this state are required by law to assess and collect, and in case of the non-payment of taxes the said collector shall proceed to enforce the collection thereof as required by law of township collectors in this state; and that all laws now applicable, or which may hereafter be applicable to the assessing and collection of taxes in the several townships of this state shall be held to apply to the assessing and collection of taxes in the boroughs incorporated or to be incorporated under this act.

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

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CXC.

An act to establish standard packages for cranberries.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the legal and standard measure for a bushel of cranberries shall be thirty-two quarts, rounded measure; that crates (or boxes) to be used for buying or selling cranberries in this state or for transporting the same outside of this state, shall be of the following size, to wit: twenty-two inches in length, twelve inches in depth and seven and one-half inches in width, inside clear measure, which size has been found by tests and experiments to contain the aforesaid quantity when suitably pressed in for transportation, and when barrels are used for the same purpose, they shall be made to contain not less than three times the quantity of the crate (or box).

2. And be it enacted, that the making or using of crates (or boxes) of less dimensions or barrels of less capacity than those described in the preceding section, for purposes named, shall be deemed a penal offense, and the persons or persons so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be subject to a fine of two dollars for each package so made or used in violation of this act, together with the costs of proceedings.

3. And be it enacted, That the fines and penalties imposed by this act, shall be recoverable in an action of debt, before any court of the state having jurisdiction, by and for the benefit of the person prosecuting.

4. And be it enacted, That the American cranberry growers' association be and are hereby authorized to appoint one or more persons as state inspectors whose duty it shall be to receive complaints and enforce the law; they shall receive no salary or compensation except such as may come from penalties imposed and fines collected.

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

6. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed a public act, and shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 23, 1888.

CHAPTER CXCI.

A Further Supplement to the act entitled "An act concerning sheriffs," approved March fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That if any goods, chattels or real estate, levied upon by virtue of any valid writ or execution, by any sheriff whose term of office may since have expired, still remain unsold, or, if any goods, chattels or real estate, heretofore levied upon or which may hereafter be levied upon by virtue of any valid writ or execution, by any person now holding or who may hereafter hold the office of sheriff, remain unsold after the expiration of the term of office of such sheriff, the sale of such goods, chattels or real estate, and any and all adjournments thereof, so far forth as the same might legally be conducted and by the person to whom as sheriff, such writ or execution may have been or may hereafter be directed, may be conducted and made, by any person appointed by a writing under the hand of the persons to whom, as sheriff, such writ or execution may have been or may hereafter be directed, indorsed on such writ or execution or attached thereto, and the person so in writing appointed shall have the same power and authority to conduct and make such sale, and any and all adjournments thereof, as fully and effectually as the same might have been conducted and made by the person to whom, as the sheriff, such writ or execution may have been or may hereafter be directed, and any sale or adjournment conducted or made by any person so in writing appointed, shall be and is hereby declared to be as valid, and binding upon all the parties in interest as if conducted or made by the person to whom, as sheriff, such writ or execution may have been or may hereafter be directed; provided, however, that the person to whom, as sheriff, any such writ or execution may have been or may hereafter be directed, and his sureties, shall be responsible and liable for the proper conduct and making of such sale, or of any and all adjournments thereof, in like manner and to the same extent as if such sale or adjournments had been conducted and made by the person to whom, as sheriff, such writ or execution may have been or may hereafter be directed as aforesaid.

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

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 26, 1888.

CHAPTER CXCII.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning disorderly persons," 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 section ten of the act to which this is a supplement be and is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

10. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of every constable, and lawful for any other person to apprehend, without warrant or process, any disorderly person of the description aforesaid, and to take him or her before any justice of the county where apprehended; and it shall be the duty of the said justice to commit such disorderly person, when convicted before him by the oath or affirmation of one or more creditable witnesses other than the officer making the arrest, to the workhouse of the city, town or county, there to be kept at hard labor for any time not exceeding three calendar months, except when otherwise herein particularly described; provided, that this and the succeeding section shall not apply to the persons described in section five of this act.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 26, 1888.

CHAPTER CXCIII.

A Supplement to "An act concerning juries" [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 section one of the supplement to the act to which this act is a supplement, which supplement was approved March first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, shall be and the same is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cases where, by the law of this state, the defendant or prisoner is entitled to the service of a special panel of jurors of forty-eight men, it shall be the duty of the sheriff to draw said special panel so to be served, from the box in the ordinary way, from the whole panel of jurors summoned to perform jury duty for the term, and in the selection of the panel to serve as the jury to try the defendant or prisoner, the forty-eight names so to be drawn and served as aforesaid, shall be placed in and drawn from the box in the ordinary way.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 26, 1888.

CHAPTER CXCIV.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act "to provide for the regulation and incorporation of insurance companies," 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 it shall not be lawful for any fire insurance company not incorporated under or by virtue of the laws of this state and doing business on the mutual plan, to recover in any action in any court in this state upon any policy of insurance upon property in this state which has been or may hereafter issued by such company, or upon any premium note given therefor, or for any assessment made upon such policy or note, unless such company has or shall have previously to the time of the issuing of such policy of insurance or the making of such premium note, complied with the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement thereto.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 26, 1888.

CHAPTER CXCV.

A Further Supplement to "An act for the better preservation of the early records of the state of New Jersey," passed March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That to enable the New Jersey historical society to complete the work of procuring material for the arranging, collating, editing and printing the early records of the state, in the form known as the "New Jersey archives," and for editing and printing the "journals of the governor and council" during the colonial period, and which never have been printed, and for arranging, collating, editing and printing papers and documents relating to the history of New Jersey during the period of the revolution, the sum of three thousand dollars annually is hereby appropriated, to be paid to the said society as required for the said purpose, by the state treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller.

2. And be it enacted, That the printed volumes as completed shall be deposited with the commissioners of the state library to be by them distributed in the manner provided by law for the distribution of the volumes heretofore printed.

3. And be it enacted, That the appropriation hereby made shall not be continued for more than five years.
Approved March 26, 1888.

CHAPTER CXCVI.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to protect the health of boys and girls and secure to parents the control of their children," approved March tenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the first section of the act to which this a supplement be amended so as to read as follows

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no vinous, spirituous or other alcoholic liquors, and no ale, strong beer, lager, porter or other malt liquors shall be sold or given, in great or small quantities, to any boy or girl under the age of eighteen years, by any wholesale or retail liquor dealer, any tavern keeper, saloon-keeper or other dealer in such alcoholic or malt liquors, their servants or agents.

2. And be it enacted, That the second section of the act to which this is a supplement shall be amended so that the same shall read as follows:

2. And be it enacted, That no saloon-keeper, tavern keeper or other dealer in alcoholic or malt liquors shall permit any boy or girl under the age of eighteen years to lounge in or frequent the rooms or places where such liquors are kept or sold.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 26, 1888.

CHAPTER CXCVII

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act for the formation of borough commissions," approved March seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and the supplements thereto.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever any borough commission has been formed under the provisions of the act to which this act is a supplement, the proceedings for the formation of such borough commission shall not be invalidated because of the omission to publish the corporate name of such borough commission in the notice required to be published in a newspaper by said act, but that any such borough commission so formed shall be held to be a valid and lawful municipal corporation within the meaning of said act, notwithstanding such omission, providing the act and the supplements thereto to which this is a supplement shall have been in all other respects complied with.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 26, 1888.

CHAPTER CXCVIII.

An act regulating the number of school trustees to be elected in the respective school districts in this state, being a supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish a system of public instruction," 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 whenever it shall appear by the annual school census that there are one thousand or more children of legal school age in any school district having but three trustees, then it shall be lawful for the legal voters of the said district, at their next annual meeting for the election of school trustees, to determine by a majority vote of those present whether the number of school trustees shall or shall not be increased to six.

2. And be it enacted, That in case it be decided to increase the number of school trustees in any such school district to six, then the said legal voters shall proceed to elect, in the manner in which school trustees are now elected, three additional trustees, one to hold office for one year, one for two years, and one for three years; and annually thereafter trustees shall be elected for the term of three years, to fill the places of those whose terms expire.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the district clerk in districts coming [illegible] provisions of the first section [illegible] his notice of the annual meeting [illegible] election of school trustees, [illegible] that there are within the district one thousand or more children of legal school age, and that it will be determined at said annual meeting whether the board of school trustees shall consist of three or six; provided further that no vote shall be taken upon this subject unless public notice shall have been given as herein provided for.

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

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 26, 1888.

CHAPTER CXCIX.

An act validating certain instruments, and authorizing scroll or other device by way of seal in sealed instruments.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That every instrument in writing heretofore made, to which shall have been affixed a scroll, or ink, or other device by way of a seal, shall be taken and adjudged to be of the same force and take effect as if it had been actually sealed with wax.

2. And be it enacted, That all instruments in writing heretofore made, or which shall be made hereafter, wherein a seal has been or shall be deemed necessary, and to which a scroll, or ink, or other device has been or shall be affixed by way of a seal, shall be held to be as good and valid to all intents and purposes, in all courts and places, as if they had been or should be sealed with wax, and no such instrument shall be impeached or questioned for a lack of a wax seal.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 26, 1888.

CHAPTER CC.

An act in relation to the power of aqueduct boards having the control of the water-supply in the cities of this state, to issue bonds or borrow money on the credit of the cities wherein such boards exist, to limit the powers heretofore given to such boards and giving the common council or other governing body of such cities powers in relation thereto, and providing for the funding and payment of indebtedness heretofore incurred by such boards.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That on or before the first day of February, in each year, and annually thereafter, every aqueduct board or department having the control of the water-supply in the cities of this state, shall make a transmit to the common council or other governing body having the control of the finances of such city, a detailed statement of the estimated receipts and expenditures of such board or department for the current fiscal year; said board shall also forthwith after the passage of this act transmit to the same body a statement of all the bonds issued or loans made by such board, the rate of interest thereon, the dates at which such bonds or loans fall due, and the funds available for the payment thereof, if any.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of such board to pay over to the comptroller of such city from the revenues of such board, from time to time, so much thereof as may be necessary to meet and pay the interest on bonds issued by such board, or for its use, as the same falls due, and at the close of the fiscal year, or as soon thereafter as received, the balance of moneys remaining in its hands, received in all sources, after payment of the current annual expenses of such board, and all temporary loans made by it during the year as authorized by this act, which moneys shall, while any funded debt incurred by such board or for its use remains unpaid, and not otherwise provided for, be used solely to redeem and pay such funded debt and the interest accruing thereon.

3. And be it enacted, That such board or department shall hereafter have power to borrow temporarily, in anticipation of estimated receipts for the current year, any sum not exceeding one-half of such estimated receipts; provided, however, that in no case shall such loans be made for a longer period than six months, and the same shall in all cases be paid by such board out of the receipts for the current year; all such temporary loans shall be made on certificates of indebtedness to be issued by such board, payable from current receipts as herein provided, and a record shall be kept by such board of all certificates so issued and the payment and redemption thereof.

4. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of enabling such board to extend water mains in the streets of any such city, the common council or other governing body shall each year, if if such board shall require the same, raise for its use for this purpose in the annual tax levy of such city, or by the issuing of bonds for which authority is hereby given, a sum not exceeding twenty thousand dollars, but such council or other governing body may at its discretion in like manner provide a further sum each year for enlarging, extending or repairing the water works in any such city; provided, the sum so raised shall not exceed the sum of fifty thousand dollars; and provided, further, that no sum shall be raised by such common council or other governing body, either by taxation or by the issuing of bonds, for the purpose of building or erecting a new system of water works, unless a majority of the legal voters of the city shall have expressed their assent to the erection of such works, and to the amount proposed to be expended therefor.

5. And be it enacted, That all bonds hereafter issued in any city, the proceeds of which are to be applied to the use of any such board or department, and all bonds to be issued by such city to refund bonds heretofore issued by any such board, shall be issued only under the authority of the common council or other governing body of such city, and all moneys provided in any such city for the use of such board or department shall be drawn from time to time as needed by such board by warrants, to be signed by the president and secretary of the board and countersigned by the mayor and auditor of such city.

6. And be it enacted, That for the payment and redemption of all bonds hereafter issued in any such city for the use of such board or department, a sinking fund shall be created by such city, which shall be sufficient to pay the annual interest thereon and the principal thereof, when such bonds shall fall due; and for this purpose the moneys received from such board annually shall first be devoted, and such further sum as may be necessary for this purpose shall be annually placed in the tax levy of such city.

7. And be it enacted, That any such city shall provide annually in the manner mentioned in the last section, for the payment of the interest of all bonds heretofore issued by such board or department, and in case no sinking fund has been provided for the payment of such bonds, such city may, when such bonds fall due, refund the same for any such period not to exceed thirty years by issuing new bonds for this purpose, and such city shall, in the manner provided in the last section, also provide a sinking fund for the payment of such re-issued bonds and for the payment of the annual interest thereon.

8. And be it enacted, That where, in any such city commissioners of the sinking fund exist, all bonds hereafter issued under the authority of this act, as well as the interest thereon, shall be paid by such commissioners, and all moneys received by such commissioners, and all moneys received by such city, from such board or department, and all moneys raised in the annual tax levy for the purpose of paying interest on such bonds or redeeming the same when due, shall be paid over to the commissioners of the sinking fund for that purpose, and in case any such board or department has under its control any funds set apart for the redemption of bonds issued heretofore by such board or department, such funds and all securities held by such board or department for this purpose shall be transferred to the commissioners of the sinking fund in such city, to be used by them for the payment and redemption of the bonds for which the funds were set apart, and if such funds are not legally applicable to any particular series of bonds, then the same shall be applied by the said commissioners in payment of the principal of the first bonds falling due.

9. And be it enacted, That no bonds issued under the authority of this act shall run for a period not exceeding thirty years, or bear interest at a rate greater than six per centum per annum, nor shall the same be sold, negotiated or disposed of for less than their par value.

10. And be it enacted, That no city board shall exercise any power under this act while bonded indebtedness of such city exceeds fifteen per centum of its ratables liable to municipal taxation in such city.

11. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 26, 1888.

CHAPTER CCI.

A supplement to act entitled "An act to enable cities to build main sewers in certain districts, and to acquire private lands for that purpose," passed March twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in addition to the powers and authority conferred by the act to which this is a supplement, it shall be lawful for the common council or other governing body of any city in which any sewer or sewers have been or may be constructed under the authority of the said act, at its discretion, to issue bonds, as provided for in said act, for the whole cost and expense of such sewers, when ascertained and declared, in which case, in addition to the sinking fund directed by the said act to be raised for the redemption of the bonds authorized therein to be issued, the benefits which may be assessed upon and collected from the property benefited as therein provided, shall be paid into the said sinking fund and form a part thereof, and where sinking fund commissioners exist in any such city, the same shall be paid to them for this purpose.

2. And be it enacted, That when in any case the amount raised by taxation, together with the amount received from benefits, shall be deemed sufficient with anticipated receipts from the investment thereof, to furnish a fund to redeem such bonds when due, then it shall not be necessary to raise by taxation any further sums for this purpose.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 26, 1888.

CHAPTER CCII.

An act to provide for the annexation of additional township territory to boroughs incorporated under "An act for the formation of borough governments," 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 such other part or parts of the territory of any township lying adjacent to any borough incorporated under an act entitled "An act for the formation of borough governments," approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, or under and by virtue of any special act, and the inhabitants thereof, may be and become a part of such borough and subject to its authority and laws in every respect, whenever at a special election to be called for that purpose as hereinafter provided, it may be so decided by a concurrent majority vote of legal voters for members of assembly of both the said boroughs and of the proposed annexed district voting as distinct and separate bodies, as hereinafter provided; provided, however, that the area of the proposed annexation added to the area of the said borough shall not exceed in the aggregate four square miles, as provided in the act heretofore referred to.

2. And be it enacted, That the mayor and council shall, upon receiving a petition setting forth the boundaries of the district or territory so to be annexed, signed by at least twenty-five legal voters within said borough and territory so to be annexed, direct the borough clerk to call a special election, to be held in some convenient place within the borough, by notice (written or printed), under his hand, which notice shall contain an accurate description of the territory so proposed to be annexed, and shall state the object of the election to be to vote for or against the annexation of such territory to said borough, the time and place of holding the election, and the hours between which the polls shall be open, which notice shall be set up at least fifteen full days previous to said election in five of the most public places in the said borough, and a like number in the territory proposed so to be annexed, and shall be published at least twice in all the newspapers printed in both the borough and proposed annexed district (if any); if none so published in either the borough or annexed district, then in two newspapers printed and published in the county wherein the borough is situated.

3. And be it enacted, That the mayor of the borough shall appoint, in writing, under his hand, a clerk and two inspectors of said election, who shall be legal voters within the borough and proposed annexed territory, one of whom, at least, shall be a resident of the said proposed annexed district, who, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, shall take and subscribe an oath or affirmation to faithfully perform their duties as such clerk and inspectors.

3. And be it enacted, That there shall be two ballot boxes for said election, one for the ballots of voters within the borough and the other for those of the proposed annexed district; and the said officers of the election shall, as the votes are cast, deposit the same in the proper box, an inspector being charge of each box.

5. And be it enacted, That the polls shall be open from seven o'clock in the forenoon to seven o'clock in the afternoon, and the said election shall be conducted as near as may be in all respects as elections for members of assembly, and be governed by the same laws; provided, that no one shall be entitled to vote at said election who shall not have been an actual resident of the borough or of the proposed annexed district for thirty days next preceding the day of such election, and be otherwise qualified to vote as provided by law.

6. And be it enacted, That the ballots used at said election shall be either printed or written, and shall contain the words "for annexation," or "against annexation," as the case may be, and that at the close of the polls the said election officers shall proceed to canvass the votes cast, and shall certify the result separately in the same manner (as near as may be) as provided in section three of the act entitled "An act for the formation of borough governments," approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, and if the result of said election shall be in favor of annexation in both the borough and proposed annexed district, as provided in the first section of this act, then in that case, upon the filing of said certificate of the result of said election, the proposed annexed district shall be and become a part and parcel of said borough in all respects, and the real and personal property therein shall be and become liable to be assessed for all taxes legally ordered or voted assessed in said borough, but not then as yet actually assessed, and the mayor and common council shall thereupon cause a certified description of the boundaries of said borough as enlarged to be filed in the clerk's office of the county within which the borough is situate; provided, however, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed as constituting the said annexed territory as a part of the borough school district, but that the same shall be and remain a part of the school district to which said territory belonged at the time of the aforesaid election, unless the boundaries of such school district be afterwards changed in manner provided by law.

7. And be it enacted, That the petitioners for annexation shall bear and pay all the expenses attending the proceedings of, and special election for, annexation.

8. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, both general and special, inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

9. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 26, 1888.

CHAPTER CCIII.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning savings banks," approved April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, authorizing extensions of corporate existence.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for any savings bank or savings institution heretofore or hereafter created under or by virtue of any law of this state, at any time before the expiration of its charter, or of the period named in its certificate of organization, to file in the office of the secretary of state a certificate under its common seal, attested by the signature of its presiding officer, authorized by resolution for that purpose, passed by a regular or special meeting of any such savings bank or savings institution, by at least a majority of its managers, directors or other governing board, declaring its desire that the period of its existence and its corporate powers shall be extended for any time therein mentioned not exceeding fifty years.

2. And be it enacted, That upon making, proving and filing such certificate, the period of the existence and the corporate powers of such savings bank or savings institution shall be extended as declared in such certificate, as fully as if the said period had been named in the original charter or certificate of organization of such savings bank or saving institution; and the said certificate a copy thereof duly certified by said secretary of state shall be evidence in all courts and places; every such savings bank shall be subject to such general laws on the subject of taxation as shall apply to other savings banks.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 26, 1888.

CHAPTER CCIV.

A Supplement to an act entitled "An act to authorize limited partnerships," passed February ninth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter it shall be lawful for any special partner in any limited partnership to contribute to the common stock of the partnership as his share of capital, or any part thereof, any goods, wares or merchandise of the kind in which the said partnership intend to deal, instead of cash, and in such case the property so contributed shall be taken at a fair bona fide valuation, to be agreed upon by all the partners, both general and special, and the certificate required by said act to be made and filed shall show the general nature and valuation of such property so contributed instead of cash, and by whom the same shall have been contributed, and the affidavit required by said act to be made by one or more of the general partners, and filed, shall state that the property so contributed instead of cash has been actually and in good faith contributed to the partnership capital.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 26, 1888.

CHAPTER CCV.

A Supplement to "An act for the better security of the property of married women living in a state of separation from their husbands," approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and eighty.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the provisions of the first section of an act entitled "An act for the better securing of the property of married women living in a state of separation from their husbands," approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, be and the same are hereby extended to any married woman living in a state of separation from her husband, and having had no issue the result of such marriage, and that such married woman may, without the concurrence of her said husband or his joining as a party to any deed of conveyance, grant, sell and convey any real property whereof she may be seized in fee simple by deed of conveyance executed and delivered to her before said marriage.

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

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 26, 1888.

CHAPTER CCVI.

An act in relation to assessments and taxes in cities.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all incorporated cities of this state that now have block maps, it shall be the duty of the taxing officers, in all cases, in making their assessments for taxes upon real estate, to describe the same by block and lot numbers, as shown upon the assessment maps of the city; but the failure of the taxing officer to so describe any property shall not be deemed to invalidate the assessment.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 26, 1888.

JOINT RESOLUTION, No. XI.

A Joint Resolution to recompense Joseph T. Crowell, of Rahway, for certain disbursements incident to the first call for volunteers.

Whereas, Joseph T. Crowell, of Rahway, when the first call to arms was made in order to equip men for service, on that immediate demand, and made provision for their families expended from his own resources funds requisite, and has not been reimbursed therefor; therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That there be paid to Joseph T. Crowell, of Rahway, the amount of money thus advanced by him, with the interest thereon, in equipping and furnishing aid to volunteers under the first call for troops and in assistance to their families.

2. And be it resolved, That the amount claimed under this joint resolution, on the approval of the governor, is hereby appropriated, and the comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant on the treasury for the same.

2. And be it enacted, That this joint resolution shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 30, 1888.

CCVII.

An act to provide for the establishment of a home for the care and training of feeble-minded women.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That there shall be established in this state a home for the care and training of feeble-minded women.

And be it enacted, That the governor shall appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, seven residents of the state, three of whom may be females, to constitute a board of managers of the said home, two of whom shall hold office for two years, two for four years and three for six years, as shall be indicated by the governor on making their appointment, and thereafter all appointments except to fill vacancies in the said board, shall be for six years, and shall be made by the governor by and with the advice and consent of the senate; whenever a vacancy occurs in the said board by death, resignation or removal the governor shall appoint, in the manner aforesaid, a resident of the state to fill the unexpired term; the governor shall have power to remove any manager at any time, for cause, on giving to such manager a copy of the charges against him or her, and an opportunity to be heard in his or her defence.

3. And be it enacted, That the said managers shall, on the last day of October in each and every year, make a full and detailed financial and other report to the governor.

4. And be it enacted, That the said managers shall receive no compensation for their time or services; but the actual and necessary expenses of each of them while engaged in the performance of the duties of his or her office, on being presented in writing, with vouchers for the same, shall be paid quarterly by the treasurer of the board upon the order of the board at a regular meeting.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the said board of managers, immediately after their appointment, to meet and organize by the election of a president, secretary and treasurer from their number, and within three months after their appointment to select a site, and within three months thereafter provide appropriate buildings and other accommodations as the said managers shall deem necessary; and the treasurer shall give a bond to the people of New Jersey in the sum of at least three thousand dollars, or as much more as the board may require, with securities to be approved by the comptroller of the state, which bond shall be filed in the office of the comptroller of the state.

[illegible] And be it enacted, That the said board of managers shall have power to appoint a superintendent, who shall, under the direction of the board, make all the rules, and employ all the assistants necessary for the proper management of the home.

[illegible] And be it enacted, That the sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and is hereby appropriated for the purchase and equipment of a suitable property for the said home, and that two thousand dollars additional be appropriated to aid in meeting the current expenses of the fiscal year; and that the treasurer of the state shall, on the warrant of the comptroller, pay the treasurer of the board of managers of the said home such sums as may be required for the purchase and equipment and maintenance of the said home; the said board of managers in writing to the comptroller, first specifying in items the purpose for such sums are required.

[illegible] And be it enacted, That the governor shall send the feeble-minded women of this state to the said home in the manner and by the means provided in a supplement to an act entitled "An act for the instruction and maintenance of indigent deaf and dumb, blind and feeble-minded persons, inhabitants of this state," which supplement was approved March eight, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

[illegible] And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.
Approved March 27, 1888.

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Home, Sweet, Sweet Home!

That is what all the ambitious rich and poor are looking after. But the question is, with many,

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and after getting started, to know

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PHUNNY-GRAPHS.

A LONE HAND.

The youth and maiden sat alone
Beside the pebbled strand,
Near by the sea, and in his own
He held her lily hand,

He gazed into her sapphire eyes,
"I love you, sweet," he said.
The maiden answered him with sighs,
And blushing hung her head.

He pressed the hand so soft and white,
He kissed the dimpled chin,
And said, "If I played cards to-night,
I know that I would win."

"You ask me why? You shall be told"—
He pressed the fingers white—
"I know I'd win, because I hold
A lovely hand to-night."

—*Boston Courier.*

ON ACCOUNT OF THE TARIFF.

He was a man who loved a maid;
Collecting customs was his trade,
He wooed the girl with strict decorum,
And levied duties ad volorem.
His passion grew to be terrific
While putting on a tax specific,
And so he taxed her (he was stupid)
Of being then possessed of Cupid.
But when dismissed with great momentum
He lost his forty odd per centum.

—*Chicago News.*

How sweet 'tis to sit on a soft summer night
By the side of the girl you hold dear,
And mash the mosquitoes that on her alight
While whispering love's tale in her ear.

—*Boston Courier.*

What is the bandanna? The old Roman knows.—[Boston Transcript.

The thermometer must register, even though it does not vote.—[Boston Post.

Now is the time to conciliate the girl's father or make friends with the dog.—[Ex.

A fish trust has been organized. It will doubtless get rebaits.—[Pittsburg Chronicle Telegraph.

Love making is one of the arts in which experience is not essential to success.—Merchant Traveler.

The embezzler who stained his hair to escape detection undoubtedly "dyed for liberty."—[Boston Gazette.

Summer is the season when the man who was born tired makes the most of his pedigree.—[Burlington Free Press.

Passenger—Do we stop long enough at the next station to eat a sandwich?

Conductor—No, sir, we only stop twenty minutes.—[Life.

The young lady whose hand has been refused by a dozen gentlemen is now looking for some one else to palm it off on.—[Yonkers Statesman.

Mr. Hightone—Really, my dear, I wish you wouldn't expose yourself so much at the party to-night.

Mrs. Hightone,—No, love, I shan't. I am going to wear gloves up to the elbows.—[Burlington Free Press.

Mrs. Yeast—Do you buy your eggs at Shortcounts?

Mrs. Bacon—Why, certainly, his eggs can't be beat.

I know it; that's the reason I don't think they're good.—[Yonkers Statesman.

Husband—I've some bad news, my dear; that old bachelor brother of mine has failed; lost his entire fortune.

Wife—Oh, John, how dreadful! and just as we had named the baby after him. Poor little fellow—[Harper's Bazar.

Johnny was the son of a paperhanger, and when he saw his mother's sister, of uncertain age, freshening up her appearance by rouging her cheeks, he said: "Aunt Jennie, you're decorating an antique mug, ain't you?—[Drake's Magazine.

How is it, asked a pretended character-reader of a Burlington shoe dealer, do you size up the women who come in here to trade?

No, sir, was the prompt reply; we invariably size them down.—[Burlington Free Press.

She (at the garden party)—Ins't that young Professor Brainfog coming this way, Mr. DeSappy?

He—Ya-as, Miss Maude. Shall I present him?

She—Oh, dear, no. I think young men with brains, Mr. DeSappy, are such a bore.—[The Epoch.

Dinguss—Shadbolt, can you spare $5.

Shadbolt—Certainly, Dinguss. Here it is.

Dinguss—Thanks. I'll just give you my note for the amount.

Shadbolt (who knows him)—No use wasting paper, Dinguss. I told you I could spare the $5.—[Chicago Tribune.

Departing Guest (to summer resort landlord)—I've paid high prices for everything I've had Mr. Squeezem, I haven't grumbled. Don't you ever set 'em up?

Landlord—Certainly, we make a specialty of liberality.

To clerk: Mr. Haunton, kindly give this gentleman a few of our circulars.

Minister—My boy, I have lived 65 years and I have never used tobocco in any form, nor told a lie, nor swórn, nor played hookey, nor——

Tommy—Have you got any little boys?

Minister—No, I have never had any little boys.

Tommy—Well, they're mighty lucky. —[Drake's Magazine.

WHY HE STOLE.—"You were up before me about two weeks ago."

"Yes, sah."

"For stealinn?"

"Yes, sah."

"And you were fined."

"Dat's so."

"And here you are up again for stealing. What made you repeat your crime?'

"Huh! How does yer 'spect me ter git back do money I paid fur de fine ef I doan steal some more?"—[Texas Siftings.

No Candidate—"Well, Jerry, who's your candidate?" queried a patrolman the other day of one of the whitewash brigade at the Central Market.

"I dun hasn't got any, sah."

"What! No candidate?"

"No, sah. You see, if I had a candidate, I'd get into a fuss right off."

"How?'

"Well, dar's Reuben ober dar. He'd cum ober yere an' say: "Uncle Jerry, your candydate ar' a hoss-thief.' Den I'd say his candydate was a pirate. Den he'd say my candydate was a murderer. Den I'd say he was a lyar, an' we'd git into de awfullest fight you eber heard of. We'd be tooken up an' tried, an' Reuben would beg an' cry an' git cl'ar, while de Judge would hit me wid $20 or ninety days."

"And that's it?"

"Dat's it, sah. I'ze dun a heap o' thinkin' 'bout dis yere candydate bizness, an' I'ze jist made up my mind not to hav' any till arter 'leceshun."—[Detroit Free Press.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

THE TRIP OF THE SPIES.

LESSON X, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, SEPT. 2.

Text of the Lesson, Num. xiii, 17-33. Commit Verses 30-33—Golden Text, Num. xiii, 30—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Condensed from Lesson Helper Quarterly, by permission of H. S. Hoffman, Philadelphia, publisher.]

This lesson, which records the sending of the twelve spies to search out the land before entering into it, might well be entitled "the sad work of unbelief;" for although we are told that Moses sent them, and in the first and second verses that "the Lord spake unto Moses, saying, send thou men," yet the reason of this sending is seen from Deut. i, 22, to be because the people demanded it. The word of the Lord was, "Behold, I have set the land before you; go in and possess the land which the Lord sware unto your fathers Abraham, Isaac and Jacob, to give unto them, and to their seed after them" (Deut. i, 8-21); so the only thing for faith to do was to go up and possess it.

17-20. These verses give us the instructions of Moses to the twelve spies ere they set forth. There was one from each tribe, every one a ruler, all heads of the children of Israel. (Vs. 2, 3.) It does seem to be a small, mean business in which they were about to engage, to see whether the land were good or bad, fat or lean, well wooded or not. If some father or mother should plan a gift of great value for their children, the very best and most appropriate that their love could suggest or devise, it would surely not be very flattering to the parents or creditable to the children if the latter should wish to examine the gift before consenting to accept it.

21, 24. This is the record of their journey and their search. Zin and Rehob were the southern and northern boundaries (Josh. xv, 1; xix, 28); so they went through the whole land to the extreme north. Hebron or Mamre was Abraham's tenting ground, where he built an altar unto the Lord after Lot was separated from him (Gen. xiii, 18); there, also, the Lord and His angels appeared to him as he sat in the tent door in the heat of the day, and rested themselves under the tree while they partoook of the food prepared by Abraham and Sarah (Gen. xviii); and there Sarah died and was buried in the cave of Machpelah (Gen. xxiii, 2-19). In that cave lay the bodies of Abraham and Sarah, Isaac and Rebekah, Jacob and Leah (Gen. xlix, 29-31); it is about twenty miles south of Jerusalem, and about half way to Beersheba. What a privilege to visit such a place! Had these rulers been men of faith, how that faith would have been strengthened by the remembrance of the promises to Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. It is evident that Caleb never forgot this visit to Hebron, for forty-five years later he asks and receives from Joshua this same Hebron for his inheritance, nothing daunted by the fact that the Anakims were still there and that the cities were great and fenced, but saying, "if the Lord be with me I shall be able to drive them out." (Josh. xiv, 10-15.)

25-27. They returned after forty days. Some time we shall see more than we do now of the significance of that wonderful number forty. We think at once of Moses in the mount with God, Elijah visiting the same mount, Jesus in the wilderness with the wild beasts, the period between His resurrection and ascension, and the many other forties of the Scriptures; but who has seen the depths of significance in any of them?

"Surely it floweth with milk and honey, and this is the fruit of it." Just as God had said, truly a good land, and they had nothing to do but march up at His command and possess and enjoy it. It was His gift to them. Their part was to obey and take it. He brought them out, that He might bring them in and give them the land which He sware unto their fathers (Deut. vi, 23). Abundance of peace, fullness of joy, rivers of pleasures, green pastures, waters of quietness, quiet resting places—these are some of the fruits of or privileges of the Christian life which we ought constantly to enjoy, and thus give a good report of the redeemed land and of Him who brought us there.

28, 29. "Nevertheless, the people be strong, * * * the cities walled and very great; and moreover we saw the children of Anak there." This was simply leaving God out of the question, and considering only their own strength. How could they, with that Tabernacle standing in their midst, the pillar of cloud over it and the presence of God in it, thus forget Him and talk as if it was a question of what they were or of what they could do! Let us with these verses consider also verses 31-33, and then we will save the joyful song of verse 30 for the last.

"We are not able . . . they are stronger than we. We were in our own sight as grasshoppers." It reminds us of the record in Job xxix, where the pronouns "I," "my," "me," referring to Job, are used about forty-five times, and God is mentioned or referred to only five times. In Job xlii, 5, 6, we hear him saying: "I have heard of Thee by the hearing of the ear, but now mine eye seeth Thee; wherefore I abhor myself and repent in dust and ashes." Then do we find health and prosperity restored to him. Whether it be Isaiah, or Daniel, or John, when the glory of the Lord is revealed to them, there is no beauty or strength left in them, but on their faces in the dust is where we find them. When Nebuchadnezzar talked of his great Babylon, and the might of his power and the honor of his majesty, he was soon made to know that the King of Heaven is able to abase those who walk in pride (Dan. iv, 30-37). When the day of the Lord comes all lofty looks and haughtiness of men shall be made low, and the Lord alone shall be exalted in that day (Isa. ii, 12-17). Blessed are those who are willing now to come down of their own accord, submit themselves to God, and let Him work in them to will and to do of His good pleasure. These ten rulers in Israel, although they had seen God's mighty works in Egypt, at the Red Sea, and in the wilderness; although God's presence was in their midst, and they had heard His voice from the holy mount, yet they knew Him not, nor trusted in Him, nor thought of His power so often manifested on their behalf. Unbelief in the promises of God had hardened their hearts and blinded their eyes and they saw only insuperable difficulties.

30. "Caleb stilled the people." We must be still if we would hear and know the mind of God, and that voice which stilled the storm on Galilee has in all ages stilled the soul that has been willing to heed it. "Stand thou still a while that I may show thee the word of God," said Samuel to Saul; and to the people he said, "Stand still that I may reason with you before the Lord." (I Sam. ix, 27; xii, 7.) "Be still and know that I am God" is a helpful precept for every day. (Ps. xlvi, 10.) "Let us go up at once and possess it, for we are well able to overcome it." The minority report was the correct one this time. It has been truly said that one with God is always a majority, but the world cannot see that. Every word of this utterance is weighty; it is the language of faith; of one who sees God and not self or difficulties. "If God be for us, who can be against us?"

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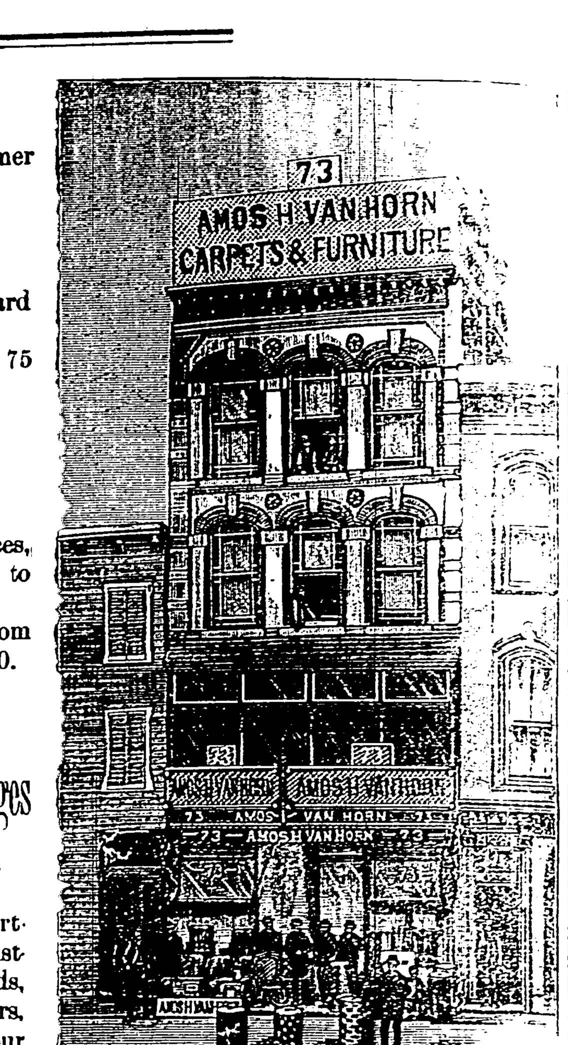

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BEEF FISH, Fresh, Fat and Cheap, at GILBY'S. aug 31-1w

BARN TO LET—On Main street. Inquire at this office. may 4-tf

BOARD WANTED in a private family. Address DEMOCRAT office. june 8-tf

B[illegible] PAINTING AND DECORATING [illegible] occupation now, and numerous [illegible] in the way of plaques, [illegible] the result. A variety of [illegible] celebrated manufacture [illegible] at the Music and Stationery Store, Main Street. my27-tf

C[illegible]—All orders promptly attended to. BARRY H. CHAPIN, JOSEPH F. McCOY, No. 8 Bridge street, Rahway.

COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER.—Four cents a [illegible] cents for a five quire package [illegible] Music and Stationery Store, 121 Main street. jy15-tf

DOUBLE BARREL Breech Loading Shot Gun, [illegible] shooting guns in Rahway; will be sold for want of use. Address P. O. Box [illegible] aug 24-tf

FOR SALE CHEAP.—Horse, Phaeton and Harness, suitable for lady. S. S. RYNO, Kinsey [illegible] aug 24-2w*

FOR SALE—An old fashioned Hall Clock, and a Piano, cheap. Inquire at this office. june 8-tf

FINE CLAY LAND for sale at Carteret, by JAMES O'TOOLE. The best Clay for Red Brick, thoroughly tested, East and West. The world challenged to produce a better quality. Railroad and water front on the place. Come and see. aug 17-6w*

FOR SALE.—A Dwelling House, on Elm ave., [illegible] rooms, a good dry cellar and garret, [illegible] excellent well of water and cistern near the door. Inquire of J. O. TUNISON, on the premises. jun 15 tf

HACKENSACK MUSK MELONS, fresh every day, at GILBY'S. aug 31-1w

IF YOU WISH TO PROCURE a reliable Fire Extinguisher, buy none but the Harkness—[illegible] C. DUSENBERRE, Linden, N. J., Gen. Agent for State of New Jersey. je24-tf

JUST RECEIVED a car load of Water Melons, very cheap, at GILBY'S. aug 31-1w

LOT OF SECOND HAND CLOCKS CHEAP. Also, New ones at Very Low Prices, at VESCELIUS', [illegible] Main street. mar 23-tf

LARGE STOCK of Papeteries, Envelopes, [illegible] Books, etc., just opened at the Music and Stationery Store, 121 Main st. nov 11-tf

N[illegible] DEALERS—Families supplied. [illegible] constantly on hand. CHAPIN & McCOY, Bridge street. jan 27-tf

OYSTERS and Little Neck Clams at GILBY'S. aug 31-1w

O[illegible] COAL OF CHAPIN & McCOY, 8 Bridge street. jan 27-tf

PIANO FOR SALE FOR $75. Inquire at this office. jul 18-tf

PIANO LESSONS by a lady teacher of much experience, [illegible] at home of pupil or at her home, with privilege of practising on her piano. Terms low. Apply at No. 9 Clinton street, Rahway. jan 13-tf

R[illegible] LODGE, A. O. U. W.—Meets EVERY TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock [illegible] Main street. WM. F. ROSSELL, M. W. W. E. [illegible], Recorder. ap29-1yr

S[illegible] AT PRIVATE SALE all kinds [illegible] Furniture, Feather and Down Beds, [illegible] MRS. MARSH, 49 Church street. aug 31-1w*

T[illegible] Story House, 12 rooms, all the [illegible], large garden, good [illegible], etc.; five minutes walk [illegible] of J. T. MEAD, 23 Cherry street. aug 3-1m

T[illegible] most responsible tenant the [illegible] as the "Six Roads" and [illegible] about 20 acres in each place, [illegible] five or ten years, with privilege [illegible] upon reasonable terms. Only [illegible] business, and who are responsible [illegible]. Address E. A. JAQUES, Ex. [illegible] street, Jersey City Heights, N. J. mar 9

T[illegible] UNION will hold their meetings [illegible] of each week at 8 P. M., in the [illegible] of Milton avenue and Fulton street. [illegible] women of Rahway are invited to [illegible] this Gospel Temperance Work.

[illegible] HOPE will hold their meetings [illegible] week, at 3:30 P. M., in the Chapel [illegible] all interested, are invited to [illegible].

W[illegible] INVENTIONS.—Having invented [illegible] will make inducements to any one [illegible]. Call or address AUGUSTUS [illegible] Main street, Rahway. june 8-tf

W[illegible]—one or two live energetic men [illegible] sure to right men. Apply to [illegible] 6th street, Jersey City.

Another cool wave on Monday night made the weather feel frosty.

The public schools of this city will commence on Monday, the 10th of September.

Mr. R. B. Vail has been employed as bookkeeper by the Johnson R. R. Signal Co.

The Knights of Labor, of Woodbridge, will [illegible] picnic in Melick's Orchard, on Labor Day—next Monday.

The [illegible] which we reported as having [illegible] last week is recovering, and [illegible] cases are reported.

Don't forget the picnic of Independence [illegible] on Saturday afternoon [illegible] at Eckert's Grove.

A colored woman named Morse was arrested Saturday night for disorderly conduct and was fined $4 and costs.

As predicted by us last week the election [illegible] Cumberland county, under the new [illegible] on Tuesday, resulted in favor [illegible] by a majority of over 1,700.

The different temperance societies of [illegible] had a pleasant picnic at Boynton Beach, on Wednesday, going in large [illegible].

Saturday was a good day at the tax office—Receiver Brown taking in a larger amount than upon any single day during his time.

Rahwegians "too numerous to mention" could be seen in all directions at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, on Sunday last.

Mrs. Laura Tourtellot (formerly Turner) occupied her old place in the 2d M. E. choir on Sunday, presiding at the organ in the evening.

Frank W. Howard, of this city, will represent A. R. VanNest & Co., of New York, turf goods, at the Buffalo International Exposition.

The Newark Bee Hive will close on Labor Monday, at 12 noon. Thursday, Sept. 6th, being the Jewish New Year, they will be closed all day.

The Baptist Sunday School is arranging for an interesting entertainment—something new and novel. The time and further particulars will be announced next week.

A young man while fondling a young lady, on Main street, last Sunday evening, broke a pane of glass. It cost him just one dollar and fifty cents to have the "glass put in."

At a social, held at the Grand Union Hotel, at Saratoga, N. Y., one evening last week, Rahway was represented by Mrs. J. W. Bowdoin, and Miss Clara Vanderhoven.

An interesting meeting of the Jacksonian Legion will be held on Monday evening, Sept. 3rd, and all members are requested to be present. Also those desiring to become members.

The reception and ball given to Gov. Green at the Beach House, on Friday evening, was a grand affair. Among the ladies present were the wife of Paymaster N. V. Compton, and daughter Nellie.

Beware of the grocer who don't keep Tulip soap. His object is to sell you an inferior soap, instead of Tulip soap, at a larger profit to himself.

GOLDEN WEDDING—Mr. and Mrs. Benj. B. Miller, celebrated their 50th anniversary of their wedding on Thursday evening last.

Rev. Mr. Adams, of Metuchen, occupied the pulpit of the 2d M. E. church, last Sunday, in the absence of the pastor, Rev. C. F. Hull, who is taking a brief vacation.

Mr. George Bechler, of McGregor & Co's., Newark, informs us that all the clothiers of that city, to show their recognition and appreciation of the working-men, will close their stores on Labor Day—Monday next.

A tramp sneak thief entered the bar-room of Michael Whelan on Wednesday evening, during his temporary absence and stole a coat. He was seen, pursued and caught by John McCoy, and sent to Elizabeth on a charge of petty larceny.

Complaint was made this week by Mr. Mays, of a number of men for bathing in a nude condition near his residence, to the annoyance of his family and in violation of the city law. Mr. Chas. Clark, one of the men was apprehended and fined $5.

The jurors for the October term will, under the new law, by order of Judge VanSyckle, be drawn before the court, on Thursday Sept. 13th, by commissioners Russ and Sheldon. The yearly salary for the commissioners has been fixed at $400.

Watson & Co., are the first of the Newark clothiers to address our patrons through our columns this season as will be seen by the large advertisement this week. Read what they have to say upon the subject of clothing, their low prices, etc.

We expect to finish the publication of the state laws in two more issues. By publishing a supplement and rushing them through we have given employment to additional workmen and thus complied with the desires of the labor men of the state.

The Archery clubs of Woodbridge and this city were to have played a game of base ball on the Athletic grounds on Wednesday afternoon, but owing to inability of some of the members to attend it was postponed until next Wednesday afternoon.

Martin Gettings was discovered in a stupor from intoxication in the park by the depot late Saturday night, and by the assistance of some of the other officers he was carried to the station house, and did not overcome his obliviousness until Sunday afternoon.

Invitations are out for the marriage of J. Franklin Ross, of this city, to May Rastall, of New York, the ceremony to take place at Trinity Church, that city, Wednesday, September 12th, at 12:30. They will be "at home," 16 Irving street, this city, October 3d.

Mrs. Jane Jackson, widow of John Jackson, and mother of John H. Jackson, Esq., the lawyer, of Plainfield, died at her residence in this city on Friday last, after an illness of two weeks at the advanced age of 78 years. The funeral took place on Sunday.

Wm. Johnson and Wm. H. Robinson, colored, were committed to the county jail on Wednesday, charged with robbing Michael Reilley, an engineer, while he was sleeping along the road the night before in Linden, having been imbibing too freely at the Halfway House.

A young man in this city recently became so "entirely gone" upon a young lady that, when she refused his addresses he contemplated suicide. He was asked why he thought of such a rash act, and replied that Christ died for all mankind, but he only wanted to die for one!

Mr. Frank Pennock, of this city, was married on Tuesday to Miss Rose Newell, of Phila., the ceremony taking place at one of the Baptist churches, in that city. After their wedding tour they will reside in this city, at No. 45 Fulton street, and will be at home after the 15th of October.

With the heavy storm and the sad accident at Sea Girt, the annual encampment of the 2d Brigade was not altogether an enjoyable affair this year, though the soldiers had a good opportunity of experiencing genuine camp life, which they did with true military fortitude.

Dick Fordham, who recently has been shaping the political course of the *Advocate*, as one of the Republican leaders of the city, is enjoying a needed respite from those arduous duties, along the seashore, and when he returns the readers of that paper may look out for "thunder all along the line" again.

We go to press a little earlier than usual this week in order to give our press motor, Pippenger, an opportunity to participate in the festivities of the colored peoples' salt water day at Florida Grove. We expect he will return greatly rejuvenated and suppled up by his participation in the merry waltzes and quaint quadrilles.

Mr. Jas. B. McCartney, of this city, has been appointed as clerk in the railway postal service, in place of James T. Heath, who held the position for a number years, under the Republican administration, and has been continued under the Democratic rule. We understand several other clerks similarly situated have recently been displaced.

City Attorney Berry is enthusiastic over the beautiful surroundings and elegant entertainment at Paxinosa Inn, a new mountain resort, near Easton, where he and his son Bertram spent a few days during the past week. The proprietor is Charles A. Stone, an experienced hotel man, and everything is conducted in the best style.

The members of F Company returned from their week's encampment at Sea Girt, last Saturday evening. The men looked well and somewhat bronzed, by exposure to Neptunes winds and waves. Sunday afternoon they were ordered out to attend the funeral of their unfortunate comrade, Peter Kneipe, of Elizabeth, who lost his life at the encampment as noted elsewhere.

Friday morning last, at 7:30, the Citizens' Association of Hatters, of Millburn, Essex Co., arrived at the Rahway House, where they took breakfast. There were three large stage loads of jolly hatters on the way to Keyport, where they had their annual clam bake. They were accompanied by the Millburn Cornet Band, which discoursed several popular airs in front of the hotel.

Saturday last a party of seven left this city for the White Mountains, of New Hampshire. The party consisted of the Rev. C. F. Hull, Mr. and Mrs. Miller, of Woodbridge, Mrs. J. H. Marbacher, Miss Ella Dow, Miss Bertie Brewster, and Mr. A. E. Smith, of the Glen M'f'g. Co. They sailed on the steamer "Eleanora" for Portland, Maine, and expect to be absent two weeks.

We advise our readers to buy ten bars of Tulip soap at a time, and get a beautiful set of picture cards for the ten wrappers.

It will pay you well to investigate the merits of Tulip soap.

Dixon's "Carburet of Iron" Stove Polish is the best and purest. The new big cake is double the size of the old small cake, and sold at the same price. aug 17-6m

The New Brunswick *Home News* says in relation to a teacher whose advertisement will be found in another column:

Mrs. Thomas has the best of credentials, having been thoroughly trained for the work by Mme. Kraus Boelte, a lady widely known both in Germany and America. Mrs. Thomas has had a large experience in training children, both in old and new methods, and has made many friends in this city.

SETTLEMENT OF THE CORY LITIGATION.—Mr. C. E. Pratt, administrator of the Eliza B. Cory estate, gave his checks on Aug. 25th, to Thomas Douglass, executor of the Lewis Cory estate, for over $65,000, and thus ended the tedious and expensive litigation between the two estates. It is eight years since Mr. Douglass came on from California to look after his part of the business.

Several young men have organized a new drum corps in this city, of which J. Miller has been elected president, W. J. Drumpelman secretary, and C. Briggs, treasurer. Our citizens are contributing quite liberally to a fund to assist them in procuring their drums, etc., and all should aid when waited upon. They desire a few more members from fifteen to eighteen years of age. Those desiring to join should address P. O. Box 465, Rahway.

In order to meet the constantly increasing demand for the sheets comprising The Atlas of New Jersey, the Board of Managers of the Geological survey have decided to allow them to be sold at the cost of paper and printing for the uniform price of 25 cents per sheet, either singly or in lots. This amount covers all expense of postage, or expressage, as the case may be. Application and payment, invariably in advance, should be made to Mr. Irving S. Upson, New Brunswick, N. J., who will give all orders prompt attention.

Mr. John Van Buren, the obliging agent of the Union News Co., in this city, is an ardent follower of Pomona. He has raised the boss cucumber of the season in this vicinity, and it takes all the drapery from the surrounding shrubbery. It is one of those kind of cucumbers that you read about in old books with the back pages all torn out. He contemplates having it embalmed and forwarded to President Cleveland, as a specimen of what he can raise. Its measurement is, length 18 inches, and greatest circumference 9 inches.

The running gear beneath a large log became detached last Monday afternoon as it was being conveyed over the Penn. R. R. crossing, at Grand street, and before it could be removed from the track the New Brunswick train due here at 3:46 came in sight. The flagman of the crossing, John Ronayne, exhibited the danger signal and the train slowed up, but struck the log, giving the passengers a gentle shaking up. Some damage was done to the pilot and cowcatcher of the locomotive, but not much to the log, that was being taken to Elizabeth.

The Veteran Zouaves, of Elizabeth, under command of Gen. Madison Drake, arrived in this city at 10 A. M., last Friday morning, en route for Woodbridge, and thence to Boynton Beach, where they had a clam bake, and gave an exhibition of the wondrous workings of their Gatling gun, together with a dress parade. At Lambert's Hotel they alighted from their stages and were met by the "Rahway contingent" of the organization. They paraded through our city, carrying their old battle flags, to the strains of martial music. We are informed that they had a grand good time, and a pleasant day, nothing occurring to mar the exercises.

Mr. Christian Ehrlich, the well-known and popular Irving street cigar manufacturer, has been, during the past few days, the recipient of the congratulations and best wishes of his friends and acquaintances, he having for the second time entered the bonds of matrimony. The lady in the case was Mrs. Maria A. Philipp, for a number of years past a resident of Woodbridge. Rev. Dr. Kline officiated at the ceremony, which was quietly celebrated on Sunday last. Quite a romantic little incident is said to be connected with the first meeting of the happy couple, and in every way the affair is a very pleasant one. We join in wishing Mr. and Mrs. Ehrlich many prosperous and enjoyable years.

Tom White is at his old tricks again. His clerk came trudging into our sanctum with a large basket on Tuesday, and in that basket was a large watermelon, fresh "from the old man's farm," and on it was nailed the legend—"Compliments of Mr. Thomas White, Post Office Building." This was a gentle, but substantial reminder that he is still in the business, and had received a cargo of the watermelons which are always so popular among our citizens. They are going off like the autumnal leaves in a cyclone, and those who want to sample this lot will have to call early—though he will endeavor to procure further consignments to supply the demand.

ARRESTED IN HIGH LIFE.—For some time the occupants of the Exchange Building have been annoyed by a number of young colored men hanging around the premises, and it was ascertained that they frequently slept in the building, as the outside door is left unfastened. Mr. Jonathan Woodruff, the owner of the building, learning the names of three of his uninvited lodgers, Wm. Robinson, Holand Bland and Wm. Kinch, made formal complaint against them, and they were found about 2 o'clock Sunday morning by the officers, peacefully sleeping in the cupola of the building, and were marched to the station house. Justice Tunison decided that they should pay for their lodging at the rate of $5 and costs for each. Kinch and Robinson soon obtained friends to advance the amount and Bland did the same after some delay.

There was a fracas on Seminary street, last Sunday evening, between two families that led to an arrest. Trouble had been brewing for some time between the families who occupied a double dwelling; and an arrest had been made a few evenings before that cost one of the parties $5. During the excitement that was directly brought about by a male member of one of the families (accompanied by a friend, that came out from New York to spend the day with him) trying to gain admission into the other house, a woman ran down the street out of this house carrying a nude child, and another woman, threw smoothing-irons at the bystanders. There was also considerable profanity, and some choice selections of epithets floating about on the balmy evening air. The arrival of the police put an end to hostilites.

OUR CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

He will be nominated by the convention and will be elected by the people, because he will come nearest to filling their ideal of a Chief Magistrate. Electric Bitters has been given the highest place, because no other medicine has so well filled the ideal of a perfect tone and alterative. The people have indorsed Electric Bitters and rely upon this great remedy in all troubles of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. For all Malarial Fevers and diseases caused by Malarial Poisons, Electric Bitters cannot be too highly recommended. Also cures Headache and Constipation. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50 cents and $1 at Brown & Smith's drug store.

$21,000 FOR CHARITIES.

The charitably-inclined readers of this paper will be much interested in the following

"ANNOUNCEMENT.

"We have decided to distribute among the charitable institutions within a circuit of twenty-five miles from New York City Hall the sum of *Twenty-One Thousand Dollars,* pro rata, as per the number of our "German Laundry Soap" Wrappers held by each institution on the First day of November, 1888. Committee to distribute this donation to be selected by institutions holding ten thousand or more Wrappers."

This takes in Rahway, it being within 25 Miles of New York.

CAUTION.

Many charitably-disposed persons were DECEIVED last year by IMITATIONS of our German Laundry Soap, and therefore such wrappers were not counted. Ask for

CHAS. S.
HIGGINS'
GERMAN
LAUNDRY SOAP

and see that each WRAPPER is BLUE and bears on its face the TRADE-MARK of a COLORED WOMAN AT THE WASH-TUB. Each wrapper is printed in both English and German.

The New York Dailies of the week ending Oct. 29, 1887, published a list of 113 Charities in New York and Brooklyn, among whom $35,000, donated by Chas. S. Higgins & Son, were distributed by committees of leading citizens.

The system of awards was based upon the number of wrappers of Higgins' German Laundry Soap turned in to the committee by each institution, they having secured from their friends all of such wrappers they could, during the year ending Sept. 6, 1887.

Among the larger beneficiaries, are:

N. Y. City: German Hospital, $3,086.89; St. John's Guild, $2,616.86; Foundling Asylum of Sisters of Charity, $2,308.37; Mission of Our Lady of the Rosary for Protection of Immigrants, $1,848.25; Home for the Aged of the Little Sisters of the Poor, $1,374.54; and so on down, 55 in all in N. Y. City participating.

In Brooklyn: St. Francis Monastery, $2,143.10; St. Peter's Hospital, $1,203.02; Little Sisters of the Poor, $1,179; St. John's Home, $1,096.63; and so on among 58 institutions.

Chas. S. Higgins & Son,
CLINTON AND PARK AVES., BROOKLYN.

At Sea Girt, Camp Green was thrown into gloom shortly before noon on Friday, by a sad accident, by which one man was killed and another badly, if not fatally, wounded. They were practicing in howitzer firing, in sham battle, when private Peter Kneip, of the gun squad, mistaking an order from an adjoining sergeant for that of the one in command of his gun, unfastened the clasp of the breech just as the order to fire was given. Gunner Herman Faller pulled the lanyard, discharging the piece; the collar and pin were thus forced backward by the load, striking Kneip, disemboweling him and tearing off his left arm, and also breaking and mangling Faller's legs. Kneip lived only a short time, and Faller was conveyed to the hospital at Elizabeth the some evening. Both were resident of Elizabeth, unmarried, and were employes at the Singer factory. It is stated that Faller was the support of his mother and her younger children. A law was passed last winter which makes provision for the families of those injured while in service, which will of course apply to this case.

Mrs. Mackey, of Main street, keeps a flock of geese in the rear of her residence that borders on the river. Some time last fall two strange geese appeared among her flock, and as there was no claimant for them, she retained and fed them along with the rest. Shortly after the geese had become domiciled, Mahlon Edgar, of California street, claimed them as his, but not being able to prove his assertion and property, he didn't get them. A few days ago Mrs. Mackey appeared before Justice Lambert and made complaint that someone had stolen her "gooses" that she had cared for ever since last fall. Like the fable of the "fox and geese," there was a boy that figured in this, the dimensions of a man, who chanced to be on the opposite side of the river about the time the geese disappeared, and the story he relates is not "off color." The affair has not as yet been settled, but the geese no longer breast the majestic river.

What can be done with benefit to pedestrians, and also to travellers by wheel, can be seen at and about the corner of Milton avenue and Pierpont street, where the occupant of the Cory House has been for some days past having the trees carefully trimmed up, and thinned out of their quantities of dead (literally suffocated) and interfering branches. It has been done with a due regard to symmetry, shade, sunshine and air, and vicinage views, and at night the electric light opposite, whenever it *does* officiate, lights up the far sidewalks and roadways in all directions with much safer effect, as the Pierpont street sidewalk is *horribly* dangerous. An enforced continuation of the work down to the depot is much needed.

MORE LIGHT.

SPECIAL TOURS TO CRESSON.—In accordance with its annual custom the Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces a series of three personally-conducted pleasure tours to Cresson and the Alleghenies. The dates are fixed for September 1st, 6th, and 12th, and the return coupon will be good for ten days for the first two, and until the 20th for the last. Cresson is well known as one of the most delightful mountain resorts in the land, set in the midst of some of the most beautiful of American scenery. Excursion tickets, including a day's board at the famous Mountain House, will be sold from Philadelphia at $8.00, and at correspondingly low rates from all principal stations east of Harrisburg. The party, in charge of the Tourist Agent and Chaperon, will leave Broad Street Station, Philadelphia, at 11:50 A. M. on the dates mentioned. Tickets sold from other stations will be good on any regular train of the date of issue, arriving in Philadelphia in time to connect with this train. The number of each party will be limited.

Quality! quality!! quality!!! This is what you get when you buy Tulip soap.

REDUCING THE SURPLUS.

The disposition of the Surplus in the U. S. Treasury engages the attention of our Statesmen, but a more vital question has our attention, and that is the reduction of the Surplus Consumptives. Since the discovery and introduction of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, there has been a marked decrease in the mortality from this dreaded disease, and it is possible to still further reduce the number of Consumptives. How? By keeping constantly at hand a bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and using according to directions, upon the appearance of the first symptoms, such as a Cough, a Cold, a Sore Throat or Chest, or Side Pain. Taken thus early a cure is guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Brown & Smith's drug store.

The Bee Hive. The largest Fancy Goods House in the State. LADIES' CHILDREN'S BOYS' THE BEE HIVE L. S. PLAUT & CO. NEWARK, N. J.

BOYS' CLOTHING
FOR SCHOOL WEAR.
The Best Value in New Jersey.

One Piece Kilt Suit, in 2 Lots,
At $1.98 for suits formerly sold at $2.48 to $3.98.
At $2.98 for suits formerly sold at $4.48 to $4.98.

Two Piece Kilt Suits
At $2.28, reduced from $3.48 and $3.98.
At $3.48, reduced from $4.48.
At $4.48, reduced from $4.98 and $5.48.

Boys' 2 Piece Sailor Suits
At $3.48, reduced from $4.48 and $4.98.

SCHOOL PANTS.
See the Bee Hive value at 49 cents, worth 65c.
See the Bee Hive value at 62 cents, worth 75c.
See the Bee Hive value at 79 cents, worth $1.00.
See the Bee Hive value at 98 cents, worth $1.50.
Better qualities in profusion.

BOYS' KNEE PANT SUITS.
We have purchased one lot of 200 Boys' Fine Suits from one of the best makers in the land. They consist of fine imported Cassimeres, Cheviots, Corkscrews and Tweeds. They are neat, desirable and strong. Just the thing for school, rough and tumble.

THESE ARE THE PRICES:

1st lot	$2.48,	regular worth	$3.48.
2nd "	2.98,	" "	3.98.
3rd "	3.98,	" "	5.00.
4th "	4.48,	" "	5.98.
5th "	4.98	" "	6.98.

They are excellent Fall Styles of superior qualities and at prices that will interest every parent to attend, as such great values cannot possibly be obtained later in the season.

Special Value in every line of goods for

Boys' and Girls' School Wear.

We are opening new Fall Styles daily in every Department throughout our House.

Parcels amounting to $5.00 will be expressed free of charge to any part of New Jersey.

☞ Monday, Sept. 3rd, Labor Day, we will close at 12 noon. Thursday, Sept. 6th, Jewish New Year, close all day. Saturday, Sept. 15th, Jewish Holyday, closed until 6 P. M.

L. S. PLAUT & CO,
715, 717 and 719 Broad St.,
NEWARK, N. J.

☞ Close 6 P. M., Saturdays excepted. Telephone 745.

SOJOURNERS.

Councilman Hoenicke spent the Sabbath at Asbury Park.

Mr. Richard B. Fordham is at the St. Cloud, Asbury Park, N. J.

Mrs. J. G. Commoss and son Harry are located at the LaPierre, Ocean Grove.

Mrs. W. A. Currie, of Main street, has returned home from a pleasant visit to her native State, New Hampshire.

Mr. W. P. Esterbrook, of Whittier street, returned to his home, from the Thousand Islands, last Saturday.

Miss E. Ronayne, who has been sojourning at Asbury Park for the past three weeks has returned very much improved in health.

Mr. D. T. Ronayne, of the Stonington line, having spent his vacation at home with his parents, has returned to his duties in New York.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

KELLOGG HITCHCOCK & CO. Compound Menthol Ice. Price 50c. Cures Hay Fever, Rose Cold, Catarrh, Piles, Salt Rheum, Eczema &c. 24 PARK PLACE NEW YORK

☞ For sale at James H. Terrill's drug store.

LOCAL POTPOURRI.

THIS IS A MEMORABLE BARGAIN MONTH FOR OUR PATRONS.

BESIDES THESE ARTICLES THERE'S REDUCED PRICES IN EVERYTHING IN THE 8 ACRE BAZAR.—If you would know what we really can do in the way of giving bargains, come in and see those that are being snapped up by widewake patrons this week. Outside of the very extraordinary values in all kinds of housekeeping goods, including all articles in tin, wood, glass, iron, china and other wares. Special reduced rates have been placed on everything in the Fancy, Dress Goods, Men's Furnishing's and Shoe Departments.

We have no room here for prices. You will appreciate the values better at a personal inspection. No house in the State will sell goods any lower than ours are marked this week. Among other things upon which the cut prices have been made are:

Men's Furnishings, Hosiery for all, Underwear, White Underwear, Embroideries, Ribbons and Sashes, Gloves and Mitts, Corsets and Bustles, Buttons, Trimmings, Infants' Outfits, Collars and Cuffs, Ruching, Laces, Jerseys and Skirts, Children's Dresses, all kinds Notions, Embroidery Materials, Stamped Linens, Curtains and Drapery, Indian Linen Dresses, Batistes, Ginghams, Linen Lawns, Crinkled Seersuckers, Albatross Cloths, Satines, Tennis Flannels, Summer Silks, Satin Rhadames Table Linen, Towels and Napkins, Shoes and Newports, Trunks and Bags, Stationery, Toilet Necessities, Baby Coaches, Books and Music, and thousands of other things.

Open at 7:30; close at 6 P. M., Saturday excepted. Free deliveries anywhere in Union county. HAHNE & CO.'S 33-Acre Bazar, Broad, Halsey, New and West Park streets, Newark.

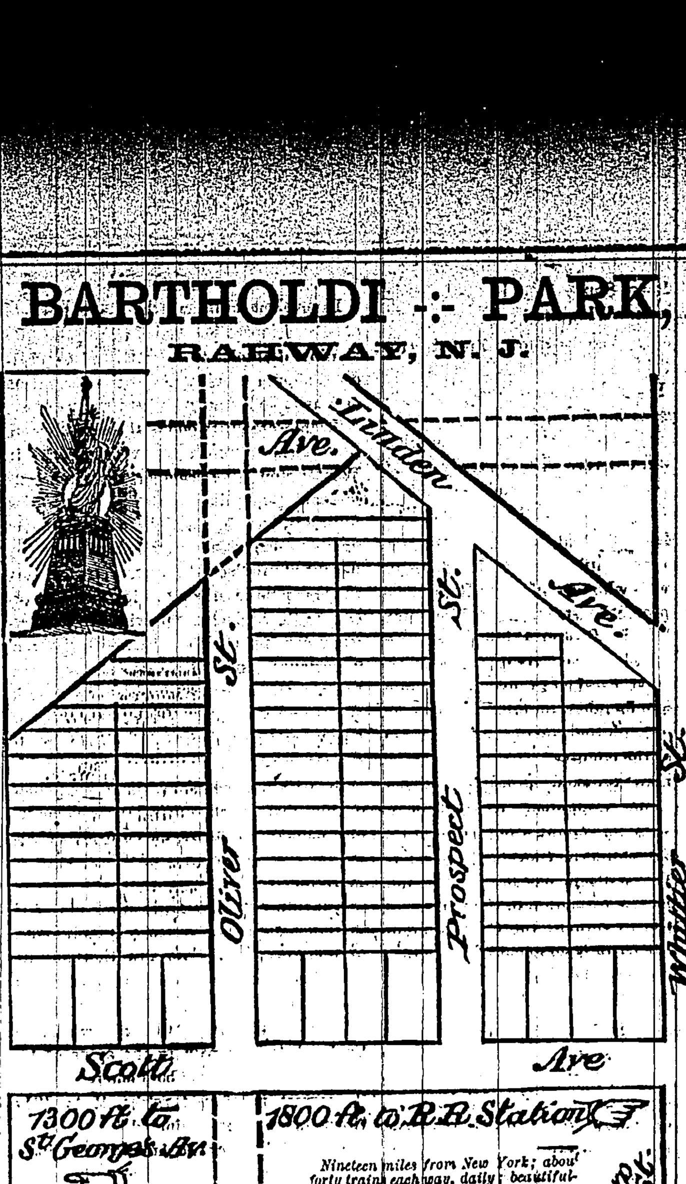
ITS DELICACY OF FLAVOR.

And the efficacy of its action have rendered the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs, immensely popular. It Cleanses and Tones up the clogged and feverish System, and dispels Headaches, Colds and Fevers. For sale in 50 cent and $1 bottles by G. O. Zeller, Rahway.

Scrofula in the blood, corrupts and contaminates every tissue and fiber in the whole body; but whether appearing in the form of swellings, erysipelas, or running sores, the malignant poisons of the disease are completely eradicated by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

Malarial poisons can be entirely removed from the system by the use of Ayer's Ague Cure. This remedy contains a specific in the form of a vegetable product, used in no other Ague preparation. Warranted.

BARTHOLDI :- PARK,
RAHWAY, N. J.



100 Building Lots,
30 and 50x100 Feet,
FROM $2 TO $7 PER FOOT,
ON EASY TERMS.

SPECIAL OFFER.

Parties contemplating buying a lot and building up a home, and wishing to secure a lot on easy terms, at low figures, can now do so on the above premises.

DON'T TAKE ANY 'CRANK'S TAFFY.'

Go and look at the land and its surroundings yourself; take your wife; if you haven't got any, take somebody's sister.

☞ To accommodate we will, for cash, allow a good discount, or part cash and mortgage, or $30 to $50 down, balance installments, or $30 down, balance FREE, provided parties build.

For further particulars enquire of

A. J. RITTER,
50 Seminary Street. RAHWAY, N. J.

Highland Beach,
ON THE SANDY HOOK PENINSULA.
The New Excursion Resort.

A select, quiet and delightful resort.
No crowds. No liquors. No nuisances.
Unequalled surf and still bathing at all tides.
Unsurpassed rowing, sailing and crabbing.
Finest drives, walks, groves and hills.

Central Railroad of N. J., Penn. R. R., N. Y. and Long Branch R. R., and N. J. Southern R. R. connections.

The section of New Jersey coast nearest to New York has been made available to excursionists by the erection of a large restaurant building, a bathing pavilion, several hundred bath houses, livery stable, boat house, stores, swings and other similar structures. The place is completely equipped with all the appurtenances of an excursion resort. Special attractions for small family parties or large excursions. The Shrewsbury dinner, served to any number, at from 50 cents to $1 by previous arrangement.

For excursion and dinner rates, or other information, apply to the Superintendent at the Beach ([illegible] N. J.) or at the New York office, 149 Broadway, or of Railroad Companies.

[illegible] N. Y. Star says: "Highland Beach is the first station after leaving Sandy Hook, on the [illegible] southern branch of the New Jersey Central Railroad. The journey down the beautiful [illegible] is a fitting prelude to one of the most delightful days I ever spent. The beach here is quite narrow, not more than 300 yards wide, and lies about half a mile from the mainland, from which it is separated by an arm of the bay called the Shrewsbury River, which is crossed just at the station of a bridge. It lies just under the Navesink lights, and the hills upon which these lights stand form a background of the deepest and most beautiful green, a positive pleasure to look upon. On the ocean side the view was equally charming, hundreds of yachts, steamers and sailing vessels constantly passing and repassing, lending variety to the scene. A first-class bathing pavilion has just been completed, which contains accommodation for hundreds of bathers. The whole beach has been graded up. Bathers have a choice of surf or still water bathing. An extensive and well stocked boathouse has been built, and the natural facilities of the place in every way improved. The fishing is first-class. A seven course fish dinner for the small charge of $1, cannot be equalled on the coast for three times the money, all the fish for which are caught within half a mile of the depot. Many new cottages are being built, and I predict for Highland Beach a brilliant future, which if it does not attain it certainly deserves." jul 13-2m

PLUSH SACQUES!

Having made arrangements with several of the largest

MANUFACTURERS IN PLUSH GARMENTS AT SUMMER PRICES

which are far below the opening prices for the Fall Season of 1888. Prices of these garments range from $22.00 up to $35. Positively a saving of from $5.00 to $10.00 on each garment. To accommodate our customers we will take a DEPOSIT on any garment which you may select, of from $2.00 or more, which will make it convenient, and can be paid for by the time you wish to wear it. Ladies remember, you ought to take advantage of this inducement. The PLUSH SACQUES are now in stock, and you can call and look at them, as we are willing to show them whether you purchase or not.

DAVID STRAUS,
635 and 637 Broad street, corner New,
NEWARK, N. J.

BUY YOUR MEAT
—OF—
John Fetter THE Butcher;

Because he always buys the best stock in the market and kills it fresh every day at his own Slaughter House.

Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal,
Corned Beef, Tongues and Pork.
Also, Smoked Ham, Bacon and Tongue.

As the warm weather approaches you will find Fresh Killed Meat will keep better and taste sweeter than that brought from New York or Chicago.

Yours truly,

—John Fetter THE Butcher,—
No. 15 Cherry St., and 261 Grand St., Rahway, N. J.

☞ A Four-Ton Standard Hay Scale for sale.
my3-1y.

MUSIC & STATIONERY
NEW STORE,
121 MAIN ST., RAHWAY.

ALL KINDS OF
Musical -:- Instruments
FROM A
Jewsharp to a Piano.

SHEET MUSIC & MUSIC BOOKS
of various kinds on hand or procured at short notice at regular rates.

STRINGS & OTHER TRIMMINGS for INSTRUMENTS

Writing Paper, Pads, Tablets, Envelopes of all kinds and colors, Pens, Penholders, Pencils, Blank Books, and a variety of articles in the Stationery line at low prices. L. S. HYER.

ROLL & COOK,
HOUSE AND SIGN
PAINTERS,
25 Cherry St., Rahway, N. J.

Dealers in
White Lead, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Colors, and Painters' Materials
of all kinds, together with a
Full Line of Brushes
and a large and well selected stock of
PAPER -:- HANGINGS!

Also, agents for
Longman & Martinez' Ready Mixed Paints.

☞ Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.
☞ All orders for work in our line promptly attended to.
mar8-1y

ROLL & COOK.

Bargains in all Departments!
—FOR THE—
NEXT TWO WEEKS
—AT THE—
CORNER STORE.

DRESS GOODS!

Best Calicos 6¼ cents, former price 8.
Good Calicos 5 cents, former price 7.
Ginghams, small and large plaid, 8½, former price 10 and 12.
Seersuckers 8½, former price 10.
Sattines 10½ and 20, former price 12½ and 25.
Crinkled Seersucker, cream, 3½ stripes, 5 and 8.
Cotton and Wool Dress Goods, 6, 8, 10 and 12½.
All Wool Dress Goods 20, 25, 40, 50.
Black Cashmere 45, 55, 65, 75, former price 50, 60, 70, 80.
Colored Cashmere 37 and 45, former price 40 and 47.
Trimming Velvets, all colors, 78c. and up.

Gauze and Summer Underwear.

Ladies' Jersey Vests 21c.
Ladies' Gauze Vests, high neck, short sleeves, 21c.
Ladies' Summer Weight Vests, 28c., former price 40.
[illegible] ribbed arm, 35c., former price 50.
Children's Gauze Vests, long sleeve, 15 and 20, former price 20 and 30.
Gentlemen's Balbriggan Shirts, long sleeve, 25c., former price 50.
Ladies' Jerseys, all wool, $1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, $2, all sizes.
All our makes of Corsets marked down from 50 to 45, 75 to 65, 85 to 75, $1 to 90c.
Table Linen, Towels, Toweling, White Bed Spreads, Table Covers, Cotton and Wool Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, Mitts, Collars, Laces, White and Colored Embroideries, etc., etc. at marked down prices.
300 Ladies' Linen Collars at 1 cent each.
500 yards Colored Velvet Ribbons, satin faced, 15 cents, worth from 12 to 20c.

BIRKETT & PATERSON,
Cor. Main and Cherry Sts., RAHWAY.

SPECIAL!
WE HAVE GOT THEM!

Just Received 400 Children's School Pants,

Ages 4 to 13 years, 30, 40, 50, 60, 65, 70 and 75 cents, the best ever offered; call and see them.

Children's Suits all prices, $1.25, $1.50, $1.75 and $2.00.

Men's Strong Pants $1 and $1.50.

Men's Crinkle Coat and Vest $1.

☞ Everything Marked Low to suit the times.

Miller THE Tailor,
Leading Clothier,
143 MAIN ST., RAHWAY, N. J.

☞ Agent for Livingston's Moth Exterminator. We use it to protect our Clothing. It is sure to kill them.

HEATH & DRAKE,
777 & 779 BROAD STREET,
NEWARK, N. J.

MUSLIN UNDERWEAR, WHITE DRESSES, &c.

A splendid selection in various styles and qualities of

NIGHT DRESSES, CORSET COVERS, CHEMISES, DRAWERS, and SKIRTS, of the best material and workmanship, expressly manufactured for us in large quantities, enabling us to furnish our customers with FINE GARMENTS at reasonable prices.

Our department of INFANT'S WEAR is very attractive, containing everything requisite for entire outfits, particular attention being made of

Home-Made Robes and Dresses, Flannel Wrappers, Caps, &c.

Ladies' and Misses' CORSETS, all popular makes. Ladies' and Children's WHITE DRESSES, at greatly reduced prices. Ladies' DRESSING SACQUES and WRAPPERS, JERSEYS, MOHAIR DUSTERS, SUMMER SHAWLS, EMBROIDERIES, FISCHUES. In this department will be found a large variety of PILLOW SHAMS, in Linen, Lace and Embroidery.

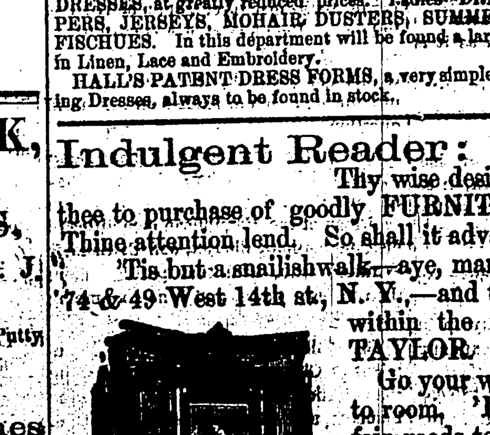
HALL'S PATENT DRESS FORMS, a very simple and useful arrangement for Draping Dresses, always to be found in stock.

Indulgent Reader:

Thy wise desires eftsoons may occasion thee to purchase of goodly FURNITURE. Nay, flout not! Thine attention lend. So shall it advantage thee and speedily. 'Tis but a snailishwalk—aye, marry, eke no more than a 74 & 49 West 14th st., N. Y.,—and thou art bravely set down within the walls of DeGRAAF & TAYLOR.

Go your ways pleasantly from room to room. 'Tis odds thou shalt discover fair goods to thy mind and men minded to thy goodly fare.

They have a name of honorable traffick, and by my troth thou shalt with fairness happily come off. Exceeding content with thy store and their store, thou shalt store wise resolves 'gainst the day thou shalt again, with pleasure, profit purchase.



WINDSOR FOLDING BED.

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National Democrat.

RAHWAY, N. J. AUGUST 31, 1888.

Democratic Nominations!

FOR PRESIDENT,

GROVER CLEVELAND,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

ALLEN G. THURMAN,

OF OHIO.

THE TARIFF ISSUE.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM,

Protect Capital and Monopoly

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM,

Protect Labor and the Poor Classes.

No Free Trade

BUT

Tariff Revision.

Democratic State Convention.

The Democratic voters of the State of New Jersey, and all others desiring of uniting with them in the effort to secure a continuance of pure, economical and constitutional government, as given to the country by the present Democratic administration, are requested to meet at such times and places as may be designated by the several county, city and township committees, to elect delegates to the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Taylor Opera House, in the City of Trenton.

On Wednesday, the 26th Day of September, 1888,

AT TWELVE O'CLOCK M.,

For the purpose of placing in nomination nine electors for President and Vice President of the United States.

The basis of representation will be one delegate for each two hundred Democratic votes, and one for each fraction of the same, over one hundred cast in each election district at the last Gubernatorial election in this State. But each district shall be entitled to at least one delegate.

George Preiffer, Jr.,	Jonathan H. Blackwell,
Benjamin F. Lee,	Manning Freeman,
James Inglis, Jr.,	Joseph W. Ballentine,
Gottfried Krueger,	Holloway W. Hunt,
Allan L. McDermott,	James Smith, Jr.,
Daniel P. Crean,	John Edelstein.

Democratic Headquarters!

The Democratic City Executive Committee has taken the two rooms on the second floor of the Exchange Building, fronting the railroad, as a headquarters, reading room, etc. The rooms will be opened Friday night of this week, when all voters favorable to the election of Cleveland and Thurman and Tariff Reform are invited to be present and join a general city organization. The rooms will be open every week-day evening until after election.

E. B. SILVERS, Chairman.

C. H. SHIPMAN, Secretary.

A good motto for a Democratic banner: —Protection to American industry for the benefit of the workingmen—NO TRUST!

At Meriden, Conn., James G. Blaine was introduced as the most distinguished citizen of the U. S. The question is, has he distinguished himself any more than the Rev. Mr. Buchard did four years ago? We "Trust" not.

During the administration of President Cleveland 80,000,000 acres of the public lands have been wrested from railroad corporations that had not earned it, and restored to the public domain, and 145,000,000 acres are in process of restoration to the people.

The record shows that the Democratic party in the first three years of its control has granted 168,821 more pensions than the Republican party granted during the last three years of its misrule. Old soldiers will not forget this fact, notwithstanding some of the Republican shouters are trying to make them believe that the Democrats are not the friends of the veterans!

The Richmond *Star* sees great trouble for the Republican party through Blaine's prominence in the present canvass, and adds: Whenever Blaine is a Burchard merely, or a traitor to the Chicago ticket, observant Republicans are beginning to wish the mighty magnetic man, the greatest living American, the uncrowned king, had remained in Europe until after the election.

AND A REPUBLICAN CONVENTION!—The following from an Asbury Park paper among its notes on the recent great Republican gathering at that place, is a sad commentary upon the tendencies of the party once boasting of its "great moral ideas:"

A regular bar was set up and run on one of the trains yesterday. The usual drinks were sold at the usual prices, and somebody made lots of money. Unfortunately for the morals of Asbury Park the car containing the liquor was allowed to stand near the station all day, and quite a number of men had more liquor than they could well care for.

The City Democratic Executive Committee has got into working order for the campaign. The Committee has been enlarged by the addition of more of the prominent workers of the different wards, and representatives of the Jacksonian Legion. There has been some restlessness in some quarters because the Committee has not been making some demonstration before, but they did not want to imitate the Republicans by being "too previous." The campaign is young yet, and short, sharp and decisive action is always best—especially after watching the enemy long enough to ascertain their plans. Now that the Committee is in working order, let the battle go on. President Cleveland and the Democratic leaders have put the Republicans on the defensive, and in fact they are now "on the run." Let the Democrats not only keep the vantage ground, but press forward and annihilate their monopolistic adversary.

A GRAND RESULT.

We are enabled this week to report that Treasurer Langstaff has paid up all the taxes due the county, including those of 1887, except a small balance on 1882, concerning which there is some difference as to the interest, on account of a mandamus obtained for that year. The treasurer is also ready to pay that as soon as it is properly adjusted, and it is thought, considering all things, the county authorities should consent to abate the interest to a considerable extent on that balance.

We do not presume that Rahway has ever been, since its incorporation, in so favorable a position in reference to the county taxes, for, though the taxes have been at some times reported as paid up, it was done by borrowing the money on bonds or notes, etc.

Our present treasurer has always paid from the cash on hand, and has gradually and carefully reached the present favorable condition. There were about $40,000 due to the county when he first took the office, and then he was compelled, by a State law, to take for current taxes about $70,000 of tax bonds then outstanding, making about $110,000 which he has virtually paid in addition to the regular levies made after he came into office. And yet there are some croakers who are finding fault with everybody and everything connected with our present careful and successful city administration!

HARRISON'S OPINION OF IRISHMEN.

While Pat. Ford and a few others of his ilk are trying (for revenue), to induce the Irish voters to sacrifice their principles and their honor by supporting Harrison and Morton, there are other patriotic sons of the Emerald Isle who are exposing the hypocrisy of the leaders of the Republican party in their efforts to get a portion of the Irish-American vote. And some of them have not forgotten the attitude of Benjamin Harrison toward the foreign born citizens and especially Irishmen, a circumstance defining that attitude being recalled by Mr. William Condon, Sr., of Bloomington, Ill., who writes the following letter under date of July 29, to Mr. R. R. Jones, of East Randolph, N. Y.:

DEAR SIR—Your note of inquiry regarding a letter I wrote to a friend at Golden, Col., has been received and I wish to reply that Ben Harrison, the Republican candidate, used the language in question at Durley Hall, in this city, a few days before the November election in 1876.

In my letter to Golden I made a merely incidental reference to the matter, not being particular as to the exact date of Harrison's speech, but since my letter received publication I have talked the matter over with another gentleman who was also present, and likewise remembers the vile remarks. I have so often spoken about the speech to my friends that the remarks are still vividly in my memory, hence my former impression that it was only eight years ago.

Harrison and Colfax were here on the same day, the former speaking in the afternoon to a large audience among whom were few Democrats and fewer Irish-Americans, including myself. Harrison on that occasion referred to the composite character of our population, and in glowing rhetoric dwelt upon the patriotism and heroism of our nationalities, except the Irish. As Harrison was leaving this part of his address, an old gentleman, with a strong Irish accent, asked:

"How about the Irish, and where were Meagher, Sheridan, Shields, Mulligan and the others?"

The crowed hissed the question and shouted "Put him out." While they were ejecting the old gentleman from the building, Harrison said, exactly or almost exactly, the following words:

"It is easy to know that man's race; *you all know what they are; if it were not for them we would not need half our penitentiaries, which are almost full of them; they have no intelligence; they are only good to shovel dirt and grade railroads, for which they receive more than they are worth, as they are no acquisition to the American people.*"

I have mentioned this language often to my acquaintances, and long before Harrison was prominently discussed as a presidential candidate; and therefore it cannot be said I revive the matter now for mere partisan effect. Harrison's attack was the most bitter I have heard since the time of Know Nothingism, of which he is a relic, unless the leopard changes his spots faster than formerly. People who know me will not ask for my affidavit; but, if it will give you any stronger assurance, I will promptly furnish an affidavit as to the above expressions having been uttered by Harrison. The words hurt my feelings. I have no prejudice against other nationalities; indeed, it is a pleasure to remember that all nationalities have contributed to the growth of the country, and that in the terrible conflict for the maintenance of the Union the American-born fought side by side with the exiled Celt and the German heroes from the fatherland.

Like every individual, every race has virtues and faults—none wholly good or wholly bad—and, therefore, I protest against Harrison's sweeping villification of the Irish people, who usually come here to obey the laws and help develop the mental and physical capabilities of our common country. I hope a narrow, rancorous bigot like Harrison will never be elected to preside over this free and generous nation. This false clamor of those who say the Democratic party favors free trade to the benefit of England and our detriment should blind no manly Irish-American to the fact that a savage hater of his race is running against Cleveland, a superb statesman whose principles are calculated to bring cheap food and clothing to the poor and to preserve the blessings of our Constitution for Americans yet unborn. I dislike to drag nationality into politics, because we all are or should be Americans, for American progress; but Harrison by his own vile words has provoked this matter. He first brought it out on the stump. I am a Democrat, but neither office holder nor office seeker.

Yours truly,

WILLIAM CONDON, SR.

FLOPPERS.

We give below a few more specimens of those who are abandoning the Republican party and coming out for Cleveland and Tariff Reform, selected at random from our exchanges. But, then the Republicans of this section feel that they are recompensed by the acquisition of Terry McDonald and Marsh Tucker:

Hon. M. Donohue, of Clinton, Ill., ex-member of State Senate, and a Hayes elector in 1876, has come out for Cleveland and Thurman.

Coming closer to home we find Ex-Councilman Adolph Phillippi a prominent German, of Elizabeth, renouncing his connection with the Republican party.

Wm. H. H. Fenton, a nephew of Gov. Fenton, of New York, and hitherto a steadfast Republican, announces that he will vote for Cleveland and Thurman.

George A. Macbeth, of Pittsburg, the greatest manufacturer of lamp chimneys in this country, has deserted the Republican party and declared in favor of Cleveland and tariff reform.

W. Dayton Quick, a prominent insurance agent in Buffalo, always a Republican, now says he intends to vote for Cleveland, Thurman and tariff Reform if his life is spared until the 6th of November.

D. W. Minshall, a leading manufacturer of Terre Haute, Ind., and an influential Republican, has declared for Cleveland and Thurman. He says he cannot stand the utterances of the Chicago platform on the tariff question.

Rev. C. M. Morse, pastor of the M. E. church at New Castle, Pa., a life-long Republican, has deserted his party and will vote for Cleveland, on account of the tariff and free whiskey declarations in the Republican platform.

The Deerings, who run the big harvester works in Lake View, Ill., just North of the city limits, and who employ many hundred men, are out for Cleveland. Charles W. Deering will take the presidency of the Tariff Reform League. The Deerings were strong Republicans in 1884.

Hon. Andrew Anderson, a prominent lawyer, of South Bend, Ind., former member of the Legislature, and an active and influential Republican, has come out for Cleveland and Thurman, being driven out of his old party by the false doctrines promulgated by the leaders on the tariff question.

Among the new recruits for the Democrats, besides those heretofore mentioned, are Capt. Pierce, of Golconda, late chairman of the Republican committee of his Congressional district, and Ex-Senator Whiting, who, held that position more than twenty years, and is now stumping for the Democratic ticket.

The Chicago *Times* says: The Bohemians of Chicago have organized a strong Democratic association. It has nine branches and fifteen hundred members. A German-American Cleveland and Thurman Club is being formed on the North side. It will be composed entirely of Germans who voted for Blaine in 1884.

Rev. Alfred P. Miller, a colored delegate to the Republican convention in Hartford, Conn., is indignant over the refusal of a restaurant keeper of that city to feed him, and it turns out that the restaurateur is one of the most pronounced Republicans in Hartford. Such an "outrage" down South would be apt to elicit a congressional inquiry!

Harper's Weekly quotes Prof. Norton, of Cambridge, as saying that he is too loyal to old Republican principles to support the present platform, and it says that the remark is common. "I am a Republican who could not vote with the party in 1884 because of the candidate, and I cannot vote with it now because of the platform."

Mr. Marshall Field, the head of the great Chicago mercantile house of Field, Letter & Co., who was a life-long Republican and a protectionist, announced his intention while in Boston a few days ago of voting for Cleveland. He does this on the ground that President Cleveland's administration in its policy on the tariff question is distinctly on the side of the business interests of the country.

Mr. John Wilhelm, a leading citizen, farmer and prominent Republican of Greencastle, Pa., favors a reduction of the tariff and supports Cleveland and Thurman. Mr. Wilhelm has been a Republican since the formation of the party, and his refusal to support the Chicago nominees of his party is an event of more than usual political significance in a county where party lines are strictly drawn.

Alfred T. Sinker, a New York broker, and formerly senior member of Sinker, Davis & Co., of Indiana, prominent manufacturers, will support Cleveland. He said to an interviewer: "I shall vote the Democratic ticket next fall for the first time in my life. I am for tariff reform, and can't stand the Republican platform. I think, too, Cleveland has made a good President and will be strong enough to carry out his reform ideas."

R. F. Tucker, a partner in the firm of J. B. Brewster & Co., carriage manufacturers, of New York city, who voted for every Republican candidate for the presidency from Lincoln to Blaine, now renounces his allegiance to that party on account of its war-tax prohibitory tariff policy, and declares his intention to vote for Cleveland and Thurman and a reduction of the tariff on materials necessary to the carrying on of his business that are not produced in this country.

Col. Owen Hamilton, one of the most prominent Republicans of Southern Pennsylvania, has declared his intention of leaving the Republican party and voting for Cleveland and Thurman and tariff reform. He is night watchman at the capital, being appointed by Governor Beaver. He sent to Governor Beaver his resignation of the position he held, accompanied by a letter, in which he says he cannot longer support a party favoring trusts and opposed to a tariff reduction.

John Stephenson, who built the first tram car for the first street-car road established anywhere in the world, for the New York and Harlem Railway Company, (Fourth avenue) in 1831, is one of the latest converts from Republicanism to the party of Cleveland and tariff reform. Mr. Stephenson is now 79 years old, and has voted for every Republican candidate for the Presidency, from Lincoln to Blaine inclusive, but announces his firm determination, if his life is spared, to vote this time for Cleveland and Thurman.

The Springfield (Mass.) *Republican* show that the latter day Republicans are "going back" on the founders of the organization. Says that journal: "It was little more than thirty years ago that Henry Wilson, Charles Sumner and the other representatives of Massachusetts in Congress spoke and voted in favor of reducing an average 25 per cent. tariff to one of 18 and 20 per cent. Their political descendants last night at Boston denounced the proposed reduction of a 47 per cent. tariff to one of 42 per cent. as meaning free trade."

The *Journal* of Caldwell, Kan., for many years the leading Republican paper of Southern Kansas, made a sensation Thursday by coming out flat-footed for Cleveland and Thurman and the entire Democratic ticket. In its leading editorial it charges that the Republican party has deviated from the paths of political rectitude and absolutely repudiated the various promises made in the past with reference to lightening the burdens of unjust taxation. It lauds the executive acts of President Cleveland and denounces as hypocrites those who accuse him of being a free-trader.

Among the letters approving his course in denouncing the new high-tariff dogma of the Republicans which Congressman Fitch has received is one from Chauncey B. Ripley, Esq., the lawyer, of Westfield, in this county, who writes: "I am a Republican to this extent; I never voted for a Democrat till I voted for Grover Cleveland. I never voted any but a Republican ticket with that exception. I shall never vote a Republican ticket again if a good candidate is not put in nomination. This is getting to be a prevailing sentiment. I am proud of my company among mugwumps." Mr. Ripley indorses the tariff-reform views embodied in the Mills bill.

Mr. Samuel G. Lowell, a well-known down-town New York business man and a life-long Republican, is among the latest bolters from that party. On Saturday he said to an interviewer: "For the first time in my life I am going to vote for the Democratic nominee for the presidency. I have always been a staunch Republican, and am sorry that the time has come when I must sever my relations. I cannot follow that party in this campaign. Its platform, as adopted at Chicago, determines my action. I believe that the duties should be taken off the necessaries of life and off raw material and remain upon whisky and tobacco, but the party to which I have always pledged my allegiance says: "No; reduce the surplus by taking the tax off whisky and tobacco rather than from the raw material or the articles that are the necessaries of every man, woman and child in the country."

One of the latest converts to democracy and lower taxes is Leo Schlessinger, one of the largest manufacturers of tin toys in the United States, whose factory is at Nos. 129 and 131 Crosby street, New York, where he employs an average of 160 hands and at wages from two to three times as great as those paid to the same class of operatives in England, Germany and France. He says: "It pays us to pay the higher wages, for we get more and better work out of our employes than the foreigners do. The enactment of the Mills bill into a law would, in my judgment, be of great benefit to our trade. It would enable us to produce our goods much cheaper, and that would create a larger home demand for them. We would be able to compete successfully with foreign manufacturers in the free markets of the world and thus have an outlet for more goods, which would enable us to keep our hands and machinery constantly employed."

The Indianapolis *Sentinel* publishes a long interview with Mr. John H. Bass, a prominent Republican of Fort Wayne, Ind., who is probably the leading manufacturer in the State. He employs about 2,500 men, on the average, in his own shops and mines, not to speak of those who are employed in other industrial enterprises in which he is interested as a stockholder. He expresses the opinion, based upon his long experience and observation as a manufacturer, that a policy embracing the free admission of raw material and a moderate tariff on finished products is the best for our manufacturing interests, and for the country at large. He approves of the Mills bill, and pronounces Mr. Cleveland's administration "wise, safe and conservative."

OUR WOEFUL SENATORS.

Benevolent citizens who have put into successful operation societies for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and to children, should provide one for the prevention of cruelty to Senators.

There were thirty odd of these gentlemen, Republican by profession, who gathered in Washington last December, the ponderous pleasantries of distant states. Some were rolling in wealth, some were venerable in years, some were round-shouldered by weight of intellect, and some were unsteady on their pins from want of it. They crowded into the high chairs provided by a generous nation for such corpulent dignity and importance, and settled themselves for a few months' amusement with a Democratic House and President. They were hale and hearty, and looked forward cheerfully to the coming sport.

But the sufferings of these gentlemen during the past few weeks have been poignant enough to make an enjoyable chapter for the next edition of "Fox's Book of Martyrs."

A month ago, Mr. Mills shied his tariff bill amongst them. It was very tantalizing, even aggravating. The fun thermometer sank instantly from lively to serene, and a serious solicitude chilled the Senators. They were "solemn-er" than widow Bedott's husband "with a pain in the spine of his back," but no one was bold enough to read it, correct proof and return it to "the House in which it originated."

A fortnight later the American continent trembled beneath the tread of the gigantic Blaine. He strode from New York to Portland. He was furious as a cyclone, and blowed for protection to capital, monopoly and trusts—Harrison, or no Harrison. The blow reached the Senate House, and the G. O. P. bent before the blast. It drove the wind out of windy Ingalls, and the gas out of gaseous Blair. The Senate was appalled!

In a few days, however, came an opportunity for a little pleasant diversion. The President sent them the Canadian treaty, carefully arranged by Mr. Bayard and the English Commissioner, Mr. Chamberlain. Here was a chance for recreation, which they quickly improved. With the big boy Edmunds at their head, they kicked the treaty all the way from the Capitol to the White House. It was rare sport. They enjoyed it hugely, and the *Tribune* Republicans applauded vigorously.

But the President saw their little game and quickly punished them. He put the treaty into his desk and pulled out his big whip. He sent them a retaliatory message—asking authority to retaliate on the Canadians for any harshness or injustice done to our people or interests. The message was more retaliatory on the Senators than it proposed to be to the Canadians. He put the big whip sharp and strong over their shoulders, though he only asked permission to gently twist the tail of the British lion. His attack was so sudden and vigorous that their short-lived mirth was hushed again into depressing gloom.

Amazed, alarmed, aghast they stood,
And struck a Bowery attitude.

Edmunds got the first whack and called for instant adjournment to seek "Tom Collins" or a "stone fence," or something else, reviving and sustaining!

Was there ever such a sorrowing, suffering lot of Senators. The Mills bill was bad enough, Jim Blaine, on the rampage, was worse—but now! If they are stung into giving Mr. Cleveland the authority desired, they must fall into the rear of the procession and assist him to election. If they refuse—they elect him sure!

Their distressful position comes from trying to run a great political party, *with no political principles.* The once powerful Republican party is in that moribund condition. It formulates no new issue to call out spirited leaders and gallant followers. It has nothing. It is nothing. It gathers no recruits excepting men made rich and selfish by unequal laws, and others beguiled by the senseless cry of protection to American labor. It is simply and only "an opposition party."

Why should any intelligent citizen—not dominated by prejudice—continue to vote the Republican ticket!

Apropos of its impotency to generate any new political problem, comes the news that the results of Blaine's efforts have been disheartening to the Republicans of Maine. They had said, "Wait till Blaine comes home!" "We will pour hot shot into the Democracy!" Now they say "he has no new ideas!" "He seems behind the times." That's the fault of the party, not Blaine's. *The party* has no new ideas; *the party* is behind the times. "A fountain can rise no higher than its source." Jim Blaine is an excellent spouter, but he can't spout new ideas, or pour hot shot, unless the party furnishes the material. With his wonderful energy, he has tried to spout higher than the party, but has only succeeded in dampening the people and befogging the Senate.

Mr. McKinley of Ohio, has been making speeches down South and talking old time nonsense about "the balance of trade." As this bugaboo may be logged in by other Republicans to frighten voters during the campaign, it may be well to think it over a moment.

The phrase "balance of trade," means the money difference between the nation's exports and imports. Mr. McKinley says, that under Republican rule this "balance of trade" has been in our favor—that is, that our exports have been larger than our imports, and consequently the country is growing richer; but he fears that under the Mills bill we may import more than our exports; the "balance of trade" will be against us, and the country will go to the dogs.

Let's see about this. Suppose a Rahway man ships ten thousand dollars' worth of carriages to Spain, which sell, beyond charges, for $15,000. Suppose he instructs his consignee to invest the proceeds in cork, cinnabar, wines, and other products of that country, and make returns to New York. Suppose they sell in New York for $20,000. Then the Custom-house entries will read thus: Exports $10,000, imports $15,000; "balance of trade" against us $5,000, and your Republican orator says that shows the nation is $5,000 poorer! But the Rahway man has got $20,000 instead of $10,000. Is the nation poorer because a Rahway man gets richer? The absurdity of this Republican notion is seen at a glance.

The "balance of trade" is simply a commercial relation. It has no more place in American politics than the whims of Prohibitionists, or the discarded bustle of Mrs. Cleveland. All three are on equal footing in the presence of the Constitution of the United States.

Here's a good thing from the N. Y. *Tribune:*

"Shall American and English products stock out markets? Shall American or English wages be paid to our working men?"

This is the bogus stuff the *Tribune* uses to catch votes. Why, every Kane, and Higgins, and Carnegies in the country would rush to vote the Democratic ticket, if they thought Democratic policy would reduce American wages to English standard, and the *Tribune* would say amen.

THOMAS J. RAYNER.

A "TEN STRIKE" BY THE PRESIDENT.

The Republican Senators at Washington have doubtless come to the conclusion that it is not healthy to fool around a buzz saw, which is likely to go into active operation when they are not expecting it. Our readers who are interested in the politics of the country have doubtless read President Cleveland's retaliation message upon the fishery question, which has attracted the attention of whole world, shows him to be a true American patriot, and completely puts to flight the Republicans who have been asserting that he was being influenced by England, by British gold, etc. These Senators, hoping to put the President "in a hole," by voting against, and defeating an amicable treaty, have been completely dumped into the pit they prepared for him, and there is great "weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth" in high as well as low places in their party. To use a slang expression the President has "knocked them silly," and doubly assured his re-election.

LOCAL BASE BALL NOTES.

REPORTED BY J. M. AITKEN.

THE MONTCLAIRS FORFEIT A GAME BY LEAVING THE FIELD.

Many of the games played on the grounds of the Rahway Base Ball Association during the present season have been marked by tiresome disputes, the bone of contention being always the umpire or his decisions; but never before Saturday last had any team gone to the extreme point of leaving the field. It may be remarked just here that in many of these contests the umpiring was of a very poor sort, although it cannot be said with the slightest degree of truth that any partiality was shown. The trouble was generally that the party chosen to fill the position was incompetent.

It remained for the strong combination of ball players known as the Montclairs to bring the long succession of disputes to a climax by leaving the field because the umpire gave a decision which seemed to some of the players an unfair one. The trouble occurred in the third inning. Bradley, after making a safe hit, started to steal second, and the Montclair catcher threw to head him off. The baseman held the ball, but touched the runner with his right hand while holding the sphere in his left. At least that is the way it looked from the scorers' stand, and the preponderance of evidence goes to show that umpire Johnson, when calling the runner safe, gave the proper decision.

The weather was beautiful, and the ground in good condition. A large number of spectators had assembled when play was called at 4:15, after a tiresome wait. The teams took the field in the following order:

RAHWAYS.	MONTCLAIRS.
Lufbery, s.s.,	C. Small, lf.,
Simendinger, 1b.,	Creigg, 2b.,
Bowman, 2b.,	L. Sm all, 3b.,
Bradley, 3b.,	McMahon, cf.,
Gregg, p.,	B. Small, p.,
Brokaw, lf.,	Vought, c.,
Lawrence, cf.,	Kane, rf.,
Pratt, rf.,	Nelson, s.s.,
Keenan, c.	Davis, 1b.

Lufbery celebrated his reappearance on the team by fairly meeting a good ball which Ben Small sent him and lining it out to left centre for two bases. Simendinger struck out in a very weak way. Bowman was sent to first on balls, but Creigg caught Bradley's liner and made a double play.

For the Montclairs, C. Small hit a hot liner to Gregg, and reached first safely. Creigg's pop fly was captured by Lufbery, and Lawrence performed the same service L. Small. McMahon hit safely to right, L. Small reaching third. B. Small sent a slow grounder to Bradley, whose throw to first was muffed by Simendinger and the first run scored. Vought was the third out on his grounder to Gregg.

Gregg opened the second for the home team by striking out; Brokaw was sent to first on balls, and as he was lame, Keenan was allowed to run for him. The latter stole second in splendid style. Lawrence hit a grounder to Nelson, and was thrown out at first. Pratt struck out. For the visitors, Kane was retired on strikes; Nelson hit safe to centre and stole second, but was left there when Davis struck out and Lufbery fielded C. Small's grounder to Simen.

In the third, Keenan and Simendinger struck out and Lufbery's fly was caught by B. Small. For the Montclairs, Creigg, the heavy better, was completely outwitted by the Rahway twirler and retired on strikes; Pratt captured L. Small's fly, and McMahon failed to reach first owing to Lufbery's sharp fielding.

Bowman opened the fourth by going out on a foul to Vought. Bradley hit safely to left, and was decided safe by the umpire when stealing second, as he was not touched by the ball. The visitors protested the decision, and after a long wrangle their manager ordered them to continue playing. All consented except the pitcher and short stop, and consequently the whole team left the field, the umpire declaring the game 9 to 0 in favor of the Rahways.

There was every prospect of a fine game when the trouble commenced, and the visitors were severely censured for refusing to finish the contest. They have probably played their last game in this city.

The Rahways will go to Bergen Point on Saturday afternoon next to play their third game of the season with the team of the New Jersey Athletic Club. Each club has won one game, and both will work hard for the victory next Saturday.

On Monday next, (Labor Day) the Domestics of Newark will play the home team on the Seminary street grounds. They are a strong team and will give the boys a good tussle.

Lufbery has resigned the captainship of the Rahways, and Bradley has been appointed to the position.

Another game of base ball was played between the Leetown Stars and a picked nine on Thursday last which resulted in a victory for the Leetown Stars by a score of 17 to 9.

The Young Sumners, of this city, defeated the Boynton Beach Club on Wednesday by a score of 22 to 9, on the grounds of the latter.

The Sumners then played a picked nine of men from Rahway, and the score stood a tie of 22, and the umpire gave the game to the Sumners, the men declining to play another inning. The Sumners will play the Linden club on Friday.

A game will be played on the Athletic grounds, in this city, on Tuesday afternoon of this week, called at 3:30, between the Asbury Park club and the nine of this city who recently played them at that place. Admission to grand stand as usual. An exciting game may be expected.

At the regular meeting of the Rahway Athletic Association held Tuesday evening, August 28th, a resolution was passed to refund tickets in the future when less than five innings of any game of base ball are played. This action was made necessary by the result of the game played Saturday, the 25th inst.

C. P. RYNO, Rec. Sec.

AH! THERE! FISH!

Last Friday evening, as train No. 281 passed through Rahway, it was noticed that the last car contained a lot of tough looking citizens, all with flannel shirts and old hats; it was reported that they were some of the Salvation Army from Woodbridge, as John Miller and Gomersall were seen with them, but it was only some of the members of the Ry. Freight and Passenger Association, of New York, going to Barnegat Bay, for a clam bake and an annual wash.

They had special car No. 310 all to themselves, and they crowded the rear platform and tried to make the people they passed at the different stations happy by giving them good advice and singing together such songs as they thought appropriate.

At Woodbridge a middle-aged lady and her two daughters stood waiting for the rain to pass, like one mighty voice the cry went up—Where's-Tucker?-Oh!-Tucker-here's-girls! As the train left the depot all hands (except the reporter) waved their handkerchiefs and sang—

Bye girlies, bye,
Bye girlies, bye oh, bye,
Bye girlies, bye,
Good bye, sweet girls, good bye.

The girls laughed and Ma looked angry at first, but soon joined her daughters in waving them a farewell. Geo. Eggleston then caused considerable excitement by scooping in a "jack pot."

At South Amboy a fat, good natured colored lady was seen on the station platform with a basket of clean clothes. As this was the particular style of beauty that Wm. J. Leary admires, he was called on—"Oh! Leary, here's a brunette!" Shaking her fist at them she said: "Yer good fer nuffin schalawags. Ise show yer hoo's a burnett." Then they broke loose again and gave her—

A little more soap, a little more scrubbing—
Wash that shirt!
A little more suds, a little more rubbing—
Wash that shirt!

At Red Bank and Ocean Grove the people on the platforms were saluted with different songs. At the former place an old gentleman with flowing side whiskers and an eye glass, got—"Johnnie sell your whiskers"; and Ocean Grove was made happy, or otherwise, with "Good night ladies!"

As there was a number of soldiers at Sea Girt, they flung "Soldier will you work," in solid chunks at them.

They arrived safely but very hoarse at Sea Side Park at 8 P. M., where landlord Sullivan received them with open arms, but no clam bake. The clams were all laid up with the chicken pox, and could not attend, so they made a supper off of fried chicken pie and—beer.

After supper the band which had been hired for the occasion played dance music and the boys danced.

By great good fortune Mr. Robert Fulton, of Island Heights, was stopping in the hotel. Mr. Fulton has a very fine tenor voice and he sang a great many pieces. He is a gentleman, and a jolly good fellow, and everybody was glad he was there.

Mr. J. Currie spent the best part of the evening trying to learn a young Swedish girl how to talk English.

Leary, Coppins, VanHorn, Nichols and Schlegel distinguished themselves by chasing a girl through the dining room window, which was closed; the girl got out—so did the glass.

If the guests in the hotel had been asked what they enjoyed the most, I am sure they would say it was the parade through the hotel at 3 A. M. Dick Feist with Ed. Coppins on his shoulders leading the procession, with the band playing and all hands singing "Marching Through Georgia." At 7 A. M. they had breakfast and by 8 A. M. all hands, with one exception, were sailing down Barnegat Bay. After a good day's fishing, the party returned, expecting to get a good dinner, but got sadly left. They departed for home at 4:30 P. M., on Saturday, and arrived in New York at 8 P. M.

With the exception of one man who made a fool of himself, and who it is hoped will resign from the Association, and the dinner which was "measely," everything passed off very pleasantly.

B. POWELL.

"It's an outrage, and I'll never trade another dollar's worth at your store," said an indignant Rahway lady, yesterday, to her grocer, who had sent her some other soap instead of Tulip.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Brown & Smith.

jul 6-1y

The soap trade of Rahway has been completely revolutionized since the introduction of Tulip soap. Everybody is using Tulip soap now.

MARRIED.

GLASS—LAUTERER.—In Brooklyn, Aug. 7th, by Rev. Levi W. Norton, Miss Elizabeth Lauterer to Mr. Alexander Glass.

DEATHS.

JACKSON.—In this city, Aug. 24th, Mrs. Jane Jackson, aged 78 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Remember!

If you are troubled with Malaria, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, or Liver Complaint,

Johnson's Happy Pills!

Are a Positive Remedy and Cure. They are a Specific Remedy for all of the above ailments. After an experience of 20 years, in which they have been tested and approved by thousands, these Pills stand alone and ahead.

THEY NEVER FAIL!

Sold by all druggists, and by G. O. Zeller, 158 Main street, Rahway. aug 31-6m

AUGUST 17th, 1888,—Estate of Rudolph C. Oakley, deceased.

Pursuant to the order of GEORGE T. PARROT, Surrogate of the County of Union, this day made, on the application of the undersigned, Administrator of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the subscriber under oath or affirmation their claims against the estate of said deceased, within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscriber. This requested that all claims be presented at the office of Shafer & Durand, Counsellors-at-law, Rahway, N. J.

JESSE OAKLEY, Administrator.

aug 24-9w

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the Common Council Committee on Streets of the City of Rahway, are now ready to receive Sealed Proposals for Broken Rock of suitable dimensions for laying macadam road specified as follows:

The length to be 2200 feet more or less, width 15 feet, and the thickness of macadamizing to be 6 inches thick when completed.

Three courses or layers as follows: First or bottom layer 3 inches thick; Second layer 2 inches thick; Third or top layer 1 inch thick. Sizes of broken stone must be respectively in the above order 2, 1½ and ¾ inch.

Bidders will state what price, per square yard, they agree to deliver good hard trap rock, broken as specified above, at Rahway, freight prepaid.

Bidders will also state what additional to do the work of laying stone and completing the job in workmanlike manner.

Bids to be opened at the City Clerk's office, City of Rahway, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 7TH, 1888, at 8 o'clock P. M.

J. D. BEUMER,
WM. MCMANUS,
JOHN FARRIS,
Street Committee.

Rahway, Aug 22d, 1888.—aug. 24-2w

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

AFTER EXERCISE.

When men and maidens seek the sport
They find around the tennis court,
Or when upon the diamond field
Their bats the champion players wield,
When walks, or rides, or bending oars,
Bring perspiration from the pores,
Then people all should bear in mind
The best and purest soap to find,
For after some such exercise
The system most in danger lies,
Absorbing then both swift and sure
The poisons found in soaps impure,
And those who keep for face and hands
Of general use as time demands,
The IVORY SOAP, need have no fear
From exercise throughout the year.

A WORD OF WARNING.

There are many white soaps, each represented to be "just as good as the 'Ivory';" they ARE NOT, but like all counterfeits, lack the peculiar and remarkable qualities of the genuine. Ask for "Ivory" Soap and insist upon getting it.

Copyright 1886, by Procter & Gamble.

Read what Watson & Co., the celebrated Newark Clothiers, have to say about the art of dressing well at a moderate cost.

You have probably had difficulty in buying clothing that was satisfactory in every particular, as either the cut did not suit you, the make-up was not pleasing, or the price was too high, and you have often been compelled to have your garments made to order, when you would rather have bought them "all ready to put on" if you could have been fully suited. Knowing that the majority of ready-made garments are defective in some detail, and that the price of ordered work is far too high, we have conceived the idea that a system of manufacturing could be so perfected that really custom made garments could be made up all ready for use, and the cost still kept down to a low level.

SINCE WE REMOVED our ENTIRE BUSINESS TO OUR NEW BUILDING, No. 795 BROAD STREET, 4 DOORS BELOW MARKET STREET, we have been steadily ENLARGING and IMPROVING our making facilities, and can now show you the results in a stock of ready-made garments cut right up to the lines of the fashion-plate and finished so perfect (as exact copies of ordered work) that it is impossible to tell them when worn from the most expensive custom goods, while the prices have been kept down fully 20 per cent. below usual retail rates. In this we have been assisted by the great competition between home and foreign makers of fine woolens and worsted goods, and the continued agitation of tariff changes, all resulting in the lowest range of prices ever known in this country; the full benefit of which we give our customers in the low figures marked on the immense new stock of elegant garments with which we open our fall season.

READ OUR NEW PRICES.

The Finest Worsted Prince Alberts, very handsome, Vests to match, $12 / 3	**Full Dress Suits,** with all custom extras, $15 and 18
New Broad Wale Diagonal Cutaways, wide bound, the coat of the season, $10; With Vests to match, 3	**Stylish Walking Suits,** in all the new cuts and colors, $12 and 15
Fancy Worsted Coats in new colors, very stylish, $8 and 10; Vests to match at 2.50 and 3	**Business Suits,** cut from fine shaded Suitings, very stylish and durable, $9 and 10
Youths' Suits in new and stylish cuts to fit all the difficult sizes between boys and men, in very handsome goods, complete for $8, 9, 10 and 12	**Boys' and Children's Suits,** both long and short Pants, cut from the best grades of goods for style and wear, very attractive, $5, 6, 7 and 8

FALL OVERSACKS.

Made by our custom tailors, between jobs, from regular custom goods, like broad wale Diagonals, in all the new shades, Meltons, Venetians and Kerseys, with or without silk or satin facings, $9, $10, $12 and $15

Look around this season **before you buy** your clothing; it will pay you, as the cut is entirely different from last fall, and the prices should be fully 20 per cent. lower.

Remember it is a fact well known to the young men of this city, and not disputed in the trade, that the styles of garments we get up, while extensively copied, are NEVER REPRODUCED as we set them out, and while our CUTTING IS BOLD AND EFFECTIVE, it is CORRECT, and GENTEEL, and NEVER OVER DONE.

See our New Garments before you buy, and you will notice your improved dress appearance as soon as you try them on