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DEALER IN THE CELEBRATED
SUGAR LOAF
—AND OTHER—
LEHIGH COALS
THE BEST IN THE CITY.
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DEALERS IN COAL,
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Opposite Elevated Coal Pockets.
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COAL!
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SEVEN SEALS.
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COUNTRY LUCK.

By JOHN HABBERTON, Author of "Helen's Babies," Etc.

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CHAPTER XX—CONTINUED.

"Because we want our first daughter to make as good a match as possible, and I don't see that the young man's prospects are very brilliant. If the Improvement company shouldn't succeed he'll be nothing but your clerk, with no certainty nor any expectations."

"I feel entirely easy about the money I've put into the Improvement company," said the merchant, "and Phil will do as well as I, he having an equal number of shares. If worst comes to worst with him from that speculation, and he and Lu continue to like each other, I can take him into partnership. That would give him financial standing; there are plenty of young men of good families who would pay well for such an opportunity, for iron is up, and to stay."

Mrs. Tramlay tossed her head and replied: "I didn't ever suppose it would be necessary to set a young man upon his feet in order to get a husband for one of our daughters."

"Quite right; don't suppose so yet, either, for I assure you he is fully earning whatever it might me necessary to give him. I find that it makes a very favorable impression upon the class of people who visit the iron house, or when the iron house look after. He's already got two or three desirable little orders, besides being on the track of others."

"But he's only a clerk, after all!" persisted Mrs. Tramlay.

"Say but the word and I'll make him my partner to-morrow," said Tramlay.

"Don't be hasty," replied the lady, in some alarm. "He is not Lucia's only chance, you know."

Tramlay looked inquiringly; his wife appeared embarrassed, and averted her eyes.

"Oh! You mean Marge, I suppose! Well, if Lu should really want him I wouldn't like to make her unhappy by saying no. But really, my dear"—here the merchant put his arm around his wife—"really, now, don't you think that a man who was a beau of yours a quarter of a century ago is rather mature to be the husband of an impulsive girl?"

"Young wives can't live on impulse alone," said Mrs. Tramlay. "Mr. Marge has means."

"Not to any great extent, that any one has been able to discover," interrupted the merchant.

"And he has social position, which is of more importance in New York than anything else," continued the wife. "He knows many prominent people whom we do not, and if he were to marry Lucia it would improve Margie's opportunities. We haven't gone into society as much as we should, and I'm afraid our daughters will have to suffer for it."

"Don't trouble your head with any such fears," said the husband, with more than his usual earnestness. "Girls like ours—bless them!—aren't going to make bad matches."

"Besides," said Mrs. Tramlay, retracing her thoughts, "Mr. Marge doesn't look the least bit old; he is not the kind of man to grow old. I can't see that he appears a day older than he did years ago."

"Bless your sentimental heart!" said the merchant. "He doesn't, eh! Well, it does you credit to think so, and it doesn't make me jealous in the least."

"If the company succeeds," continued Mrs. Tramlay, "Mr. Marge will be as much the gainer as you or young Hayn, won't he?"

"Certainly."

"Then he'll be that much better off than this young man you're so fond of!"

"Yes, if he does nothing foolish in the mean time; but I have my doubts of the financial stability of any man who can't pass a stock ticker without looking at it. Wall street exists solely for the purpose of absorbing such men's money."

"Mr. Marge is not fool," said Mrs. Tramlay.

"He's no wiser than some veterans who have had to leave their millions in the street and live on their children forever after."

"The Improvement company has only about forty acres, I believe you said!"

"Just forty."

"And two thousand an acre is the most you hope for!"

"Yes."

"That would be eighty thousand dollars; four into eighty goes twenty times, and"—

"If I'd known you'd such a head for business I would have asked you to be a house-keeper in charge of the family, so I could have your services at the office," said Tramlay.

"Twenty thousand dollars would be very little for a young man to marry on in New York—and in our set."

"Twenty thousand, and a salary which I must soon increase in simple justice; also, expectations from his father's estate in the course of time. I don't remember to have told you, though, that the young man was long headed enough to suggest that his father should buy options on the continuation of the ridge—there are several hundred acres in all, distributed among different farms—and the old fellow has worked it so skillfully that we have the refusal of it all for a year, at a trifling outlay in money. There's genuine city business capacity in that young man's head—oh!"

"It appears so," Mrs. Tramlay admitted.

This admission might have been of great comfort to Phil could he have heard it, but as he never received any information, except through his alternating hopes and suspicions, he was obliged to remain in doubt.

His principal hope, aside from that based on Lucia's willingness to devote any amount of time to him, was obtained through the manner of the head of the family. Tramlay was communicative as wise merchants usually are to their employes; he was also confidential; evidently he trusted Phil implicitly, for he told the new clerk all his business expectations and hopes, instructed him carefully regarding every one whom the young man was to see for business purposes, and threw much important work upon him. It seemed impossible to misconstrue the purpose of all this; at the very least, it implied a high order of respect; and the young man was not an ass to be unaware of it. Besides, Tramlay frequently put Lucia in his charge when she was out for an evening; and this implied a still higher order of trust.

But, after all, the hopes that were strongest and most exciting were formed in the Tramlay parlor, while Lucia was apparently only acting the part of a listener. The young man occasionally found himself expressing his own opinion freely, and to great extent, on subjects that interested him, and the flow of language was interrupted only by belly concealed yawns from Mrs. Tramlay and Margie. Where to them could be the interest in the latest campaign against the Indians, or methods of ventilating school rooms, or the supposed moral purpose underlying England's continued occupation of Egypt? Such questions were strictly for men, thought Mrs. Tramlay, and hence her second daughter; the mother sometimes said, after excusing herself from impromptu lectures on these or kindred topics, that the young man from the country loved to hear himself talk, and Margie half believed that Phil must have been what she nominated "humanguus" in order to clear the room, so that he might have Lucia to himself.

But to all that Phil said, no matter how heavy the subject, Lucia listened patiently, attentively, and often with an air of interest. Sometimes she attained sufficient grasp of a statement to reconstruct it in words, though not in facts, and return it to the original maker, who in the blindness of bliss immediately attributed it to Lucia's mental superiority to the remainder of the family. Had he seen her afterward perplexedly pinching her brow as she appealed to lexicons or dictionary, to make his meaning clearer, he might have revised his opinion as to her intellect, yet he would have been the surer of what to him just then was more desirable than the collective intellect of the world.

CHAPTER XXI.

AN OLD QUESTION REPEATED.

MR. MARGE had breathed a gentle sigh of relief when he heard of Philip Hayn's sudden departure from the metropolis: had he known the cause of the young man's exit he would in gratitude have given a fine dinner to the male gossip who had said in Phil's hearing that Marge was to marry Lucia. Not knowing of this rumor, he called at the Tramlay abode, ostensibly to invite Lucia and her mother to the theatre, and from the manner of the ladies he assumed that Phil, with the over confidence of youth, had proposed and been rejected. Marge's curiosity as to what the head of the family could want of the young man was allayed by Mrs. Tramlay's statement that the visit was due wholly to her husband's ridiculous manner of inviting each country acquaintance to come and see him if he ever reached New York; his subsequent hospitality to Philip was only for the purpose of keeping on good terms with some old fashioned people who might some day again be useful as hosts, and who could not be managed exactly as professional keepers of boarding houses.

But Marge's curiosity was rearoused the very day after he received this quieting information, for he chanced to meet the merchant with the young man's father, and was introduced to the latter.

Instantly the old question returned to his lips: "What can Tramlay want of that fellow?" Again his curiosity subsided, when he learned of the cottage city project, and, while agreeing to assume a quarter of the expense of the enterprise, he complimented Tramlay on his ability to find something to profit by, even while ostensibly enjoying an occasional day's rest in the country. But when, a day or two later, Phil reappeared and was presented to him as the old farmer's representative—as the real holder, in fact, of a full quarter of the company's stock—Marge looked suspiciously at the merchant, and asked himself:

"What can Tramlay want of that fellow?"

Reasoning according to the principles on which many small real estate companies or corporations developing a patent are formed, Marge soon informed himself that Tramlay, whose shrewdness he had always held in high respect, proposed the scheme to the latter's easier victim of the two. The processes of frightening out or "freezing out" an inventor or farmer who had put his property in the hands of a stock company were not entirely unknown to Marge, and he naturally assumed that they would be easier of application to a green young man like Philip than to a clear headed old man as Farmer Hayn seemed to be. But if the rural element of the company was to be despoiled of its own, Marge proposed to see that not all the spoils should go to the merchant. How better could he improve his own position with Tramlay than by making himself the merchant's superior in finesse?

He would have the advantage of being able to watch Phil closely, and of knowing first when he might be inclined to sell out at a sacrifice; should the young man, like most of our inventors, develop an insatiable appetite for city joys that cost money, he, Marge, would cheerfully supply him with money from time to time, taking his stock as security, and some day the merchant would suddenly find himself beaten at his own game.

The thought of such a triumph impelled the deliberate Marge to take a small bottle of champagne with his midday luncheon—a luxury which he usually reserved until evening at the club.

But again he was startled when a light headed friend complained that, although the self confident father had been granted a place for his son in Tramlay's office when the iron trade should look up, Tramlay had taken in a country man instead. His own eyes soon confirmed the intelligence, and, as Tramlay made no explanation or even mention of the fact, Marge was compelled to ask himself:

"What can Tramlay want of that fellow?"

Evidently it meant either business or Lucia. Perhaps the merchant during the long depression of the iron trade had borrowed money of the young man's father, or was now borrowing of him, to avail himself of his increasing opportunities. (Marge had the city man's customary but erroneous impression as to the bank surplus of the average "well to do" farmer.) If Tramlay were merely a borrower, except against bills and bills receivable, iron had not looked up enough to justify keeper in charge of the family, so I could have your services at the office," said Tramlay.

"Twenty thousand dollars would be very little for a young man to marry on in New York—and in our set."

"Twenty thousand, and a salary which I must soon increase in simple justice; also, expectations from his father's estate in the course of time. I don't remember to have told you, though, that the young man was long headed enough to suggest that his father should buy options on the continuation of the ridge—there are several hundred acres in all, distributed among different farms—and the old fellow has worked it so skillfully that we have the refusal of it all for a year, at a trifling outlay in money. There's genuine city business capacity in that young man's head—oh!"

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and incompletely as so many incurables at a hospital, but Marge knew by experience that these were the only fellows worth going to if he wanted to know all that was being said about a member, particularly if it was uncomplimentary. And now, confound them, possibly they were talking about him, and intimating that he was being used to improve the standing of his own rival!

Still, as he informed himself, all his annoyance came from a mere supposition, which might be entirely without foundation. Perhaps the young man had means of his own; he had not looked like it when he first appeared in New York, but appearances sometimes were deceitful. Marge had heard Tramlay allude to Phil's father as an honest old farmer to whom fortune had not been any too generous; but perhaps he had been estimating the old man's possessions only by New York standards; was it not the farming class that originally took up the greater part of the government's great issues of bonds?

And, yet, if the young man had money of his own or of his father's, where did he keep it? Had he ever displayed a check, to indicate his banking place, Marge would have found ways of ascertaining the size and nature of his account. But, though he had several times seen Phil pay bills which were rather large, the settlements were always made with currency. Was it possible, Marge asked himself, that the traditional old stocking was still the favorite bank of deposit for the rural community? It might have relieved his mind to know that the country-man's customary method, when he has money, is to carry a great deal of currency, and that instead of making payments by check he draws bank notes with which to pay.

And so the weeks went on, and Marge did not accomplish anything that he had intended when he began to devote himself to the young man from the country. Phil borrowed no money, squandered none at cards, did notrun into dissipation, offered no confidences, and, although entirely approachable, was as secretive about his personal affairs as if he had been sworn to silence. Even on the subject of Lucia, which Marge had cautiously approached several times, he talked with a calmness that made Marge doubt the evidence of his own senses. Phil did not even wince when Marge reminded him of the horse he knew of that would match Marge's own, the reason assigned being that the sleighing season was coming and he would be likely to frequently take the ladies of the Tramlay family out behind two horses. On the contrary, Phil had the horse found and sent to New York at his own expense, saying he could make himself even by selling, in case the animal did not please Marge.

The horse arrived; he pleased Marge, who was delighted with the impression the new team made upon the family and his acquaintances generally, Phil included. Marge was not equally pleased, however, when within a few days Farmer Hayn sent his son a pair of black horses, which, though of no blood in particular, had a quality of spirit and style not to be expected of high born animals long accustomed to city pavements and restricted to the funeral gait prescribed by park commissioners' regulations. With their equally untamed country brod owner to drive them, the span created quite a sensation, and, to Marge's disgust, the Tramlays seemed to prefer them to the pair on which he had incurred extra expense for the sake of Lucia and her mother.

His plans foiled, his wonderings unanswered, his direct questions evaded, his enemy persisting in acting only as a friend might act, and the father of his intended avoiding mention of Phil so carefully as to excite suspicion, yet inviting Marge to his house as freely as ever, the man of the world was unable to reach any fixed decision, and was obliged again and again to repeat to himself the question:

"What can Tramlay want of that fellow?"

CHAPTER XXII.

HAYNTON BOURES itself.

ONE of the blissful possessions of the man of mature years is the self control which prevents the possessor the necessity of consuming time and vitality in profitless excitement. Farmer Hayn, returning to his native village, had a great deal more on his mind than Phil when that youth proceeded him a few days before. It is true that Phil was bemoaning what he imagined to be the loss of a sweetheart, but the old man's thoughts were equally full of the possible gain of a daughter—an earthly possession he had longed for through many years, but been denied. He had also a large and promising land speculation to engage his thoughts—a speculation which, if successful, would bring the family more gain in a year than three generations of Hayns had accumulated in a century. He was planning more enjoyments for his gray haired, somewhat wrinkled old wife, should the improvement company's plans succeed, than any happy youth ever devised for his bride, and he knew exactly how they would affect the good woman—a privilege which is frequently denied the newly made husband.

And yet his mind and countenance were as serene and undisturbed as if he were merely looking forward to the peaceable humdrum of a farmer's winter. The appearance of fields and forests past which the train hurried him did not depress him as they did his son; a shabby farm house merely made him thank heaven that his own was more slightly and comfortable; a bit of pine barren or scrub oak reminded him, to his great satisfaction, that his own woodland could be trusted to pay some profit, to say nothing of taxes and interest. Even swampy lowlands caused his heart to warm with pride that his strong arm and stronger will had transformed similar bogs into ground more fertile than some to which nature had been kinder.

Nor did he lose his serenity when the native came down on him like a famished horde of locusts and demanded news of what was going on in the city. He cheerfully told them nearly everything he knew and parried undesirable questions without losing his temper. He politely refused to "take a social plow and his wife's new bread pan," and told how the losses in his new spectacles had been made to equalize the strength of his eyes, instead of being both alike, as in the glasses of the village stores. He had heard all the great preachers, had a good square talk with the commission merchant to whom most Haynton farm products went, seen everything that the newspapers advertised as wonderfully cheap, bought some seed oats larger than any ever seen in Haynton, got a Sunday hat which was neither too large nor too small, too young nor too old, and added to the family collection of pictures a photograph of the Washington monument and an engraving of the "Death of President Garfield."

Haynton and its environs simply quivered with excitement over all the news and personal property which the farmer brought back; but it experienced deeper thrills when the old man told his neighbors that he knew of a plan by which they might get rid of their ridge land for an amount of money the mere interest of which would bring them more profit than the ridge would from that thin soil. The plan would benefit them still more should the buyer's project succeed, for a lot of cottagers would make a brisk cash market for the vegetables which Haynton ground produced so easily, and which Haynton farmers moaned over because they could not at present sell the surplus at any price, much less at the figures which their agricultural newspapers told them were to be obtained in large cities.

Would they take ten dollars per acre for their ridge land, the money to be forfeited unless the remainder of two hundred per acre were paid within a year? Would they? Well, they consented with such alacrity that the farmer soon had to write to New York for more currency. Before Thanksgiving day the Haynton Bay Improvement company controlled a full mile of shore front, and there was more money in circulation in the village than could be remembered except by the oldest inhabitant, who was reminded of the good old times when in 1813 a privateer, built and manned in Haynton's little bay, had carried a rich prize into New York and come home to spend the proceeds.

Small mortgages were paid off, dingy houses appeared in new suits of paint, several mothers in Israel bought new Sunday dresses, two or three farmers gave their old horses and some money for better ones, the side "d" one church was carpeted and another church obtained the bell that for years had been longed for, a veteran pastor had fifty dollars added to his salary of four hundred a year, and got the money, too; several families began to buy parlor organs on the installment plan; one farmer indulged in the previously unheard of extravagance of taking his family, consisting of his wife and himself, to New York to spend the winter, and another dedicated his newly found money and his winter enforced leisure to the reprehensible work of drinking himself to death.

"An' it's all on account of a gal," Farmer Hayn would remark to his wife whenever he heard of any new movement that could be traced to the ease of the local money market. "If our Phil hadn't got that Tramlay gal on the brain last summer, he wouldn't have gone to New York to visit; then I wouldn't have gone to look for him, and the Improvement company wouldn't have been got up, an' Phil wouldn't have hatched the brilliant idea of buyin'—what did he call 'em?—oh, yes, options—buyin' options on the rest of the ridge, an' there would have been no refreshin' shower of greenbacks fallin' like the rain from heaven on the just an' unjust alike. It reminds me of the muss that folks got into in the old country over that woman Helen, whose last name I never could find out. You remember it—twas in the book that young minister we had on trial an' didn't exactly like left at our house. It's just another such case, only a good deal more proper, this not bein' a heathen land. All on account of a gal!"

"If it is," Mrs. Hayn replied on one occasion, as she took her hands from the dough she was kneading, "an' I certainly do think it was, don't you think it might be only fair to allude to her more respectful? I don't like to hear a young woman that our Phil's likely to marry spoke of as just 'that Tramlay gal.'"

"Suppose, then, I mention her as your daughter-in-law! But ain't it odd that all the changes that's come to pass in the last month or two wouldn't have happened at all if it hadn't been for Phil's bein' smitten by that gal? As the Scripture says, 'Behold how great a matter a little fire kindleth.' For 'fire' read 'spark,' or sparkin', an' the text"—

"Reuben!" exclaimed Mrs. Hayn, "don't take liberties with the Word."

"It ain't no liberty," said the old man. "Like enough it'll read 'spark' in the Revised Edition."

"You wait till it does, or until you're one of the revisers," said the wife.

"All right; mebbe it would be as well," the husband admitted. "Meanwhile, I don't mind turnin' it off an' comparin' it with another text: 'The wind bloweth where it listeth, but thou canst not tell whence it cometh or whither it goeth.' The startin' up of Haynton an' of Phil's attachment is a good deal like"—

"I don't know that that's exactly reverent, either," said Mrs. Hayn, "considerin' what follers in the Book. An' what's goin' on in the neighborhood is interesting enough, as much as what's goin' on in my own family. I'd like to know when things is comin' to a head. Phil ain't married, nor even engaged, that we know of; there ain't no lots bein' sold by the company, or if there are we don't hear about it."

"An' there's never any bread being baked while you're kneading the dough, old lady. You remember the passage, 'first the blade, then the ear, then the full corn in the ear.' Mustn't look for fruit in the blossomin' time; even Jesus didn't find fig trees when he looked for 'em, an' he knew ahead of time, you know."

"Fears to me you run to Scripture more than usual this mornin'" said Mrs. Hayn, after putting her pans of dough into the oven. "What's started you?"

"Oh, only a little kind of awakenin', I s'pose," said the old man. "I can't keep my mind off of what's goin' on right under my eyes, an' it's so unlike what anybody would have expected that I can't help goin' behind the returns, as they used to say in politics. An' when I do that there's only one way of seein' 'em, an' I'm glad I've got the eyes to see with that light."

"So am I," said Mrs. Hayn, gently but successfully putting a floury impression of four fingers and a thumb on her husband's hand. "I s'pose it's 'cause I'm so tired of waitin' that I don't look at things just as you do. Twenty years ago, when Phil was born, I thought the sun rose and set on him, but what we've got to wait for. It gets to be awful tiresome, after you've been at it thirty or forty years. I think Phil might hurry up matters a little."

"Mebbe 'tisn't Phil's fault," suggested the farmer.

"Well," said Mrs. Hayn, with a flash behind her glasses, "I don't see why my gal should keep that boy a-waitin', if that's what you mean."

"Don't, eh!" drawled the old man, with a queer smile and a quizzical look. "Well, I s'pose he is a good deal more takin' than his father was."

"No such thing," said the old lady.

"Much obliged; I'm a good deal too polite to contradict—when you're so much in earnest, you know," the old man replied. "But if it's so, what's the reason that you kept him waitin'?"

"Why, I—it was—you see, I—twas—the way of it was—sho!" And Mrs. Hayn suddenly noticed that a potted geranium in the kitchen window needed a dead leaf removed from its base.

"Yes," said her husband, following her with his eyes. "An' I suppose that's just about what Phil's gal would say, if any one was to ask her. But the longer you waited the surer I was of you, wasn't I?"

"Oh, don't ask questions when you know the answer as well as I do," said the old lady. "I want to see things come to a head; that's all."

"They'll come, they'll come," said the old man. "It's tryin' to wait, I know, seein' I'm doin' some of the waitin' myself; but the tryin' of your faith worketh patience," an' per. He polished his spectacles on his handkerchief, and added, "Patience is a good quality, you remember."

"More Scripture!" sighed the wife. "You're gettin' through a powerful sight of New Testament this mornin', Reuben, an' I guess I deserve it, seein' the way I feel like fightin' it. But s'pose this company succeeds, don't you think that Phil'll be a good deal wuss off than he is now, won't he? You remember the awful trouble Deacon Trewk got into by bein' the head of that new fangled stump and stone puller company? that didn't pill any to speak of. Everybody came down on him, an' called him all sorts of names, an' said he'd lied to 'em, an' they would go to the poor house because of the money they'd put in it on his advice, an'"

"Phil won't have any such trouble," said the farmer, "for nobody took stock on his advice. Tramlay got up the company before he knew anythin' about it, an' all the puffin' of the land was done by him. Besides, there's nobody in it that'll suffer much, even if things comes to the wust. Except one or two dumnies—clerks of Tramlay's—who were let in for a share or two, just to make up a board of directors to the legal size, what shares it'll need by Phil and Tramlay an' that feller Marge belongs to a gal."

"What! Lucia!"

"No, no—another gal; mebbe I ought to call her a woman, seein' she's putty well along, although mighty handsome an' smart. Her name's Dinon, an' Tramlay joked Phil about her once or twice, makin' out she was struck by him, but of course that's all nonsense. She's rich, an' got money to invest every once in a while, an' Tramlay put her up to this little operation."

"You're sure she ain't interested in Phil?" asked Mrs. Hayn, with a tone of relief in her voice, as if no end of trouble made 'tween young folks by gals that's old enough to know their own minds an' smart enough to use 'em."

"For goodness sake, Lou Ann!" exclaimed the old farmer. "To hear you talk, anybody would suppose that in the big city of New York, where over a million people live and a million more come in from diff'rent places every week, there wasn't any young man for folks to get interested in but our Phil. Really, old lady, I'm beginnin' to be troubled about your that sort of feelin' that's croppin' out all the time in you makes me afeard that you've got a kind of pride that's got to have a fall—a pride in our son settin' him above all other mortal beins, so far as anythin's concerned that can make a young man interestin'."

"Well," said Mrs. Hayn, after apparently thinking the matter over, "if it's so I reckon it'll have to stay so. I don't believe there's any hope of forgiveness for anythin' if heaven's going to hold an old woman to account for seein' all the good there is in her first born. I hain't been down to York myself, but some of York's young sprigs have been down here, one time an' another, an' if they're fair samples of the hull lot, I should think a sight of our Phil would be to all the city gals like the shadder of a great rock in a weary land."

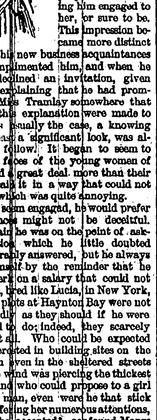
"Who's a-droppin' into Scripture now?" asked the old farmer, moving to where he could look his wife full in the face.

"Scripture ain't a bit too strong to use freely about our Phil—my Phil," said the old woman, pushing her spectacles to the top of her head and beginning to walk the kitchen floor. "All the hopin', an' fearin', and waitin', an' prayin', an' teachin', an' thinkin', an' prayin', that that boy has cost comes hurryin' into my mind when I think about him. If there's anythin' he ought to be an' isn't, I don't see what it is, an' I can't see where his mother's to blame for it. Whatever good there is in me I've tried to put into him, an' whatever I was lackin' in I've tried to get for him elsewhere. You've been to him ov'rythin' a father should, an' he never could have got along without you. You've been lots to him that I never could be, he bein' a boy, an' I never cease thankin' heaven for it; but whenever my mind gets on a strain about him I kind of get so mixed up, an' feel as it 'twas me instead of him that was takin' whatever happened, an' the longer it lasts the less I can think of him any other way. There!"

The old farmer rose to his feet while this speech was under way; then he removed his hat, which he seldom did after coming into the house, unless reminded. When his wife concluded, he took both her hands and dropped upon his knees; he had often done it before—years before, when overcome by her young beauty—but never before had he done it with so much of reverence.

CHAPTER XXII.

SEVERAL GREEN EYED MONSTERS.



8 the season hurried toward the Christmas holidays, there came to Philip Hayn the impression that he was being seen so much in public with Lucia, never before noticed. Marge's interest in her had not a reversal of the factors have a corresponding result!

She had but one fear, but that was growing intense. Agnes Dinon continued to be fond of Phil; there was no other man to whom she ever saw Agnes appear so cheerful and unconstrained. Could it be that the heiress was playing a deep game for the prize that to Lucia seemed the only one in view? She had seen wonderful successes made by girls as old as Agnes, when they had any money as a reserve force, and she trembled as she thought of the possibilities. Agnes was old—dreadfully old—it seemed to Lucia, but she was undeniably handsome, her manners were charming, and she was smart beyond compare. She had declared that her interest in Phil was only in his position as Lucia's admirer; but—people did not always tell the truth when they were in love. Lucia herself had told a number of lies—the very whitest of white lies—about her own regard for Phil; suppose Agnes were doing likewise! If she were, Lucia's little finger nails made deep prints on the palms of her hands as she thought of it.

She told herself, in her calmer moments, that such a thought was unworthy of her and insulting to Agnes, who really had been friendly and sisterly affectionate to her. In wakeful hours at night, however, or in some

National Democrat.

RAHWAY, N. J., SEPT. 13, 1889.

EIGHT PAGES.

FOR GOVERNOR,
LEON ABBETT,
OF HUDSON.

OUR NEXT GOVERNOR.

With pleasure we place at the head of our columns this week the name of that popular, able, honest, and patriotic Jerseyman and Democrat, Leon Abbett, as our candidate for Governor. That he will be elected scarcely admits of a doubt, and we believe his majority will be larger than any candidate for Governor of New Jersey has ever received. He is no new and untried man; he has most ably filled the position before, and the people of New Jersey will run no risk by electing him again.

To Leon Abbett the people of New Jersey are indebted for the exemption from a state tax for some years past. He it was that urged in his first inaugural address as Governor, in 1884, the taxation of corporations the same as other property owners, and he did not rest until legislation to that effect was secured, by which funds enough are secured annually to save us from a state tax.

Let all good Democrats now go to work and assist in rolling up a grand majority for New Jersey's favorite, who was unfairly prevented from representing us in the U. S. Senate two years ago.

A full report of the proceedings of the convention is published in another place to which we refer our readers and commend to their especial attention the excellent platform and the appropriate remarks of Hon. F. C. Marsh, of this county, the temporary chairman and Hon. Geo. T. Werts, of Morris, the permanent chairman.

Hon. Samuel S. Cox, familiarly known as "Sunset" Cox, the statesman and great Democratic leader, died of pneumonia, at his residence in New York, on Tuesday evening. He was born in Zanesville, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1824, and was, therefore, sixty-five years of age. He was Congressman from Ohio for many years, and more recently from New York. He claimed to be part Jerseyman, as we believe, his mother was from Monmouth county. Years ago he frequently made political addresses in this city and was generally the guest of the late Francis LaBaw, an intimate friend. He was always a popular speaker upon any subject, and his wit was proverbial. He was the author of several books and lectures. He will be greatly missed in the councils of the nation. His name had been frequently mentioned of late in connection with the nomination for next President.

Wm. S. Potter, of Somerville, is a Democrat from Wayback, and is willing to wager his picturesque mustache against a bar of chewing gum that Leon Abbett will be the next occupant of the Governor's chair.—*Asbury Park Spray.*

Mr. Potter is not only "a Democrat from Wayback," but he is Wayup as one of the best informed and shrewdest politicians in the state.—*Clinton Democrat.*

Yea, verily! All of which can be accounted for from the fact that Democracy was instilled in him down in old Monmouth, where he resided, when a lad, on a farm adjoing the old homestead where the editor of this paper was "born and bred."

THE LAWS.—We this week publish a double number of the DEMOCRAT, one sheet being entirely taken up with the state laws. We do so on account of the late date which the laws were given out and to hasten the completion of their publication, which will be done in another similar sheet, which we expect to have ready for the last issue in this month. This manner of publication will doubtless be more acceptable to our readers generally, as those who are not interested in the laws can discard the extra sheet, while such as are interested can peruse it and file it away for reference, separate from the other sheet.

Councilman Connolly, of Elizabeth, was selected as chairman of the Union county delegation at the gubernatorial convention on Tuesday, and in endorsing the name of Leon Abbett eloquently alluded to the fact that it was due to his assistance, when Governor before, that Elizabeth was relieved from financial embarrassment, (and the same can be said of Rahway,) and Mr. Connolly assured the convention that Union county would roll up a larger majority for Leon Abbett than for any other Governor since the formation of the county.

The papers are announcing that a number of New Brunswick Republicans waited on Congressman Kean at Elizabeth Friday and urged him to become an avowed candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor, and he gave them to understand that he would accept if nominated. Poor, deluded Mr. Kean. If the Republicans nominate him it will only be to get a pull at his "barl," which it is expected he will have "on tap" as soon as he is nominated.

The tax commissioners of this city, together with the committee from the county board of assessors, met as commissioners of appeal on Tuesday. Quite a number of taxpayers appeared before them and represented their respective cases, errors and omissions being corrected, but no radical changes made. This completes the work of the commissioners for the year, and they now have to report to the Governor for allowance for services and expenses.

The Plainfield tax authorities, like those of Rahway, are making a strong effort to collect delinquent taxes. A special collector, similar to the one here, was recently appointed and the papers report that he has already collected nearly $6,000, and that he occasionally runs across an obstreperous delinquent who positively refuses to pay up, but when reminded that unless they settle they will have an abiding place in the county jail, they soon make arrangements to pay up.

Ex-Governor Oliver Ames has somewhat surprised his high tariff Republican associates by coming out for tariff reform. In an interview he attributes the decadence of the New England iron industries to high protection and says if they could get coal free and the raw material at a duty of say twenty-five per cent. the condition would be different.

Governor Green is Chairman of the Committee of Governors of the Thirteen Original States, and he has received a letter from a number of prominent citizens of Kentucky bearing on the wisdom of the selection of Philadelphia as the proper place to erect the national monument commemorative of the framing and adoption of the constitution.

The Prohibitionists of this county have called a convention to be held at No. 206 Broad street, Elizabeth, on Saturday, September 28, to which they invite all who believe in their principles.

To one and all we say, use Tulip soap, the best in use.

Governor Leon Abbett!

Unanimous and Harmonious!

From the fact that it appeared to be a foregone conclusion that ex-Governor Leon Abbett would be nominated at the Democratic convention at Trenton, on Tuesday, it was generally thought that there would not be much interest manifested in the convention by the Democrats of the state, and that the attendance outside of the delegates would be small. This idea was soon dispelled, however, when the time drew near for calling the convention to order, and it could be seen that the large hall was filled in all parts with a throng of enthusiastic and determined Democrats.

Winkler's fine band discoursed some excellent music while the delegates were assembling, and when the time arrived chairman Allan L. McDermott, of the state committee, called the convention to order, and said, before proceeding to business he wished to state that the duties of the existing state committee which had served since the last gubernatorial convention, according to custom now ceased, and he desired to thank the Democracy of the state for assistance of the committee during their term. He then announced that the committee had selected as temporary officers of the convention, Hon. Fred. C. Marsh, of Union, for chairman, and Hon. Michael T. Barrett, of Essex, as secretary. As the popular and brilliant young Assemblyman Marsh was introduced, he was received with great applause, and proceeded to return his thanks for the honor in some eloquent remarks. He thanked the committee and the delegates for the honor not alone conferred upon him but upon the young Democracy of the State. He assured the older Democrats that there was nothing so attractive to a young man as a demonstration of the fact that if he is honest in his work for the party he will be taken into the higher circles of the party in due time, and that the young Democrats of the State from Cape May to Sussex would not forget the honor conferred upon them.

"A little over a year ago," he continued, "the Democrats assembled here to elect delegates to the convention at St. Louis. Believing in tariff reform, they sent men who would stand up boldly for that principle and in the fall it was found that the Democrats of the state had done its duty.

In the great struggle New Jersey stood solid for tariff reform, and he hoped that the Democrats would take no backward step in the platform about to be adopted and whether three years hence they will be called upon to cast their votes for Grover Cleveland, David B. Hill or Leon Abbett (loud applause) the nine votes of New Jersey would be found ready for the candidate. Tariff reform, was just as strong in New Jersey and stronger than ever before. New Jersey having more manufactories than any other State of equal population, had expressed herself in favor of this principle of government and would stand by it, and that would be the issue three years hence.

We have assembled to nominate a man who will have control of the affairs of the State for the next three years. No man in the Republican party dares to measure swords with the man we propose to nominate. The nominee of the Republicans will not be a willing candidate, but will have the nomination forced upon him. He will be the leader of a forlorn hope.

There will only be one issue, and that will be the same as was made six years ago. The man who made the issue then will carry out the principles of equal and exact taxation for all, corporations as well as individuals. He will see that they all pay equally, whether railroads, gas companies or private citizens. We have tried this man in whom we will put our trust and found him not wanting. Let the rally cry go out that the Democratic party is the people's party! The Republicans can get no issue but that established by the corrupt Legislature two years ago. They say that we are corrupt, but it makes a difference through what kind of glasses you look. There were only two real partisan acts among the laws of 1889. We restored to the workingman an extra hour for him to cast his vote. He did not have time to vote under the Republican law. We changed the law so that every man can cast his vote after working hours. We passed the redistricting bill, but that was only a just measure. The only other acts were those which restored to the Governor the power of which he was shorn by the Republicans. They took from him the power to appoint some of the judiciary, and nearly every other power originally vested in him, and God knows they would have repealed the Constitution itself and left the Governor helpless if they had the power. (Prolonged applause.)

Abram Naar, of Mercer, and James Fleming, of Essex, were designated as sergeants-at-arms, and a motion to refer all resolutions to the committee on resolutions was adopted.

The counties were called, and the vice presidents, secretaries and members of the various committees named.

Union was represented as follows:

Vice President, C. W. L. Martine; secretary, Louis A. Graff; on resolutions, James J. Manning; permanent organization, J. J. Matthews; credentials, T. F. Lane; rules, Wm. R. Wilson.

A little diversion was created, as usual, by Hudson county. Two sets of delegates appeared—one set appointed under authority of the regular county committee, and another from a new committee. Wm. B. Rankin and ex-Senator Rabe from the latter, endeavored to obtain recognition, but chairman Marsh decided that their matter would be considered by the committee on credentials.

An adjournment was then made until two o'clock, when the committee on permanent organization reported Senator George T. Werts, of Morris for permanent chairman, and Hon. Wm. Daly, of Hudson, and Hon. P. H. Gilhooly, of Union, were appointed a committee to escort him to the chair. He was received with great applause and made a very excellent speech, commendable for not being too lengthy.

He expressed his thanks for the honor which the convention had conferred upon him and trusted that he might so discharge his duties as to justify the choice and merit their approbation. "We are assembled," he continued, "under the most auspicious circumstances. We never had greater cause for self-congratulation. Our Republican opponents, sufficiently discouraged by a succession of defeats, are further bringing about disaster by factional fights over the division of their official spoils. On the other hand, free from strife and jealousy, united, the Democracy enter the campaign on conquest bent. It is a fitting time for assertion and vindication of Democratic principles. The contralizing and oppressive principles of the Republicans are making themselves more and more apparent and they will so continue as long as they are in power. They are increasing the public debt, they are bending to the influence of corporations, they are placing burdens and restrictions on labor, they favor unfair sumptuary legislation and unnecessary and unjustifiable restrictions to our citizens. These and other kindred evils are the outgrowth of Republican supremacy. The Democratic party ever has and ever will be opposed to such things. Let us counteract the results in New Jersey of the National Republican rule by establishing the State government on principles formulated and carried out by Cleveland. We can truthfully assert that throughout the history of the State we have ever adhered to those principles and steadfastly maintained our faith therein."

"You are anxious to complete your work. Let us insure a continuance of that prosperity which we have enjoyed so long under Democratic rule and let us name the man whose name embodies all that we propose."

Michael T. Barrett, of Essex, W. T. Fredricks, of Camden, and A. L. Hopper, Passaic, were named by the committe for permanent secretaries.

The committee on resolutions through Allen L. McDermott then reported the following, which were adopted with a ringing vote:

The Democratic party of New Jersey, in convention assembled, declare:

That upon all issues affecting the administration of the National government they reaffirm the doctrines adopted in the National Democratic platform at St. Louis, in June, 1888.

That upon State issues they reaffirm the platform adopted by the State Democratic Convention on the 28th of September, 1886.

That they indorse the administration of Governor Green, who is recorded in favor of an honest and economical managementa of affairs of state, and whose unvarying course has been governed by a desire to promote the best interests of the people.

That they call attention to the fact that, at the late Presidential election a large plurality of the voters of the United States declared, by their ballots, their confidence in the National Democratic administration, and their desire for its continuance. The success of the National Republican ticket was brought about by the corrupt use of money, and this shame has been made the more glaring by the official honors conferred upon contributors to corruption funds. In view of the facts, we would be derelict if we failed to solemnly warn the people against the evils which menace them from the practice of bribery at the polls. It places money above manhood. It encourages the unworthy to seek official station, and creates an almost unsurmountable barrier to the reform of governmental evils which enrich the few at the expense of the many. We appeal to the patriotism of all honest citizens to join in punishing every attempt to debase the elective franchise.

That the increasing number of combinations to control the necessaries of life is a fruitful source of alarm to the people. The so-called "Trusts,"—which are combinations to control prices without regard to the natural rules of supply and demand—are opposed to the letter and spirit of our laws. They cannot be justified upon any fair plea of commercial enterprise. For the benefit of a few, these combinations inflict cruel burdens upon the many, causing penury and misery among those who are dependent upon the product of their daily toil. The tendency of our advancing civilization is to increase the general average of human happiness, and the corrective hand of the law must be used to abate conspiracies which are stumbling blocks in the way of the general progress of the people.

That we favor equal taxation, and declare that reform in that direction should be followed upon the lines laid down in the Inaugural Address of Leon Abbett, until the entire distribution of public burdens shall square with the constitutional requirements of fairness and equity. Under a partial adoption of the recommendations of that address, a general State tax has been rendered unnecessary during the past five years, and we promise the people of New Jersey that the affairs of State shall be so economically administered as will entitle us to the Democratic party, that there shall not be any State tax necessary. We denounce the attempt made by Republican members of the Legislature of 1889 to impose a general State tax, as tending to extravagance in State expenditures, and we declare the undercurrent of that movement to have been a desire to relieve corporate property from the payment of its fair proportion of taxation. Under the system of taxation instituted in response to the recommendations of Governor Abbett, the sum of $7,746,749 has been assessed, which, in the past five years, upon corporations, many of which, prior to 1884, enjoyed exemptions from taxation, and thereby increased the tax upon private owners. In the same time there has been assessed, upon railroad and canal property, heretofore wholly exempted from local taxation, the sum of $1,630,088, for the use of cities, towns and townships. This amount represents a clear gain to the municipalities of the State.

We demand a strict enforcement of the laws regulating the employment of children. It is the duty of the State to see that every child receives a fair education, and is protected from employment in pursuits calculated to injure the mental or physical value of future citizenship. We pledge our party to the advancement of the public educational interests of the State. The common school system must be fostered and extended so that no excuse can exist for ignorance.

We recognize the value of agriculture and other industrial interests as the basis of National and State prosperity, and pledge to them a policy of liberal encouragement. In fixing charges for transportation in or through the State, common carriers should not be allowed to discriminate against the citizens of New Jersey.

We recognize the dignity of labor and the necessity of proper legislation to protect its interests, and shall unwavervingly oppose every attempt to lessen the fruits of toil, or to place honest workingmen in competition with paupers or convicts.

We demand reform in the matter of municipal expenditures throughout the State, By reason of the constantly increasing cost of municipal government, the growth of many of our cities and towns has been greatly retarded. We therefore insist upon the enactment of laws limiting taxation for municipal uses.

We favor such revision of the election laws of the State as will guarantee to every voter the greatest possible secrecy in the casting of his ballot, and secure the punishment of any who attempt the corruption or intimidation of voters.

The committee on rules recommended the same as governed the last convention which report was adopted.

The committee on credentials reported on contesting delegates from Hudson and Monmouth—that they found the sitting delegates from the former county regularly elected, under the orders of the reorganized county committee and hence the regular delegates, but the delegates representing the new committee to have seats in the convention, without votes.

Judge Rankin arose on the platform and asked the contesting delegates to follow him to their headquarters, where it is understood they passed resolutions to support Leon Abbett, but to nominate independent candidates for the Legislature.

The committee reported to the same effect on the Monmouth case.

The counties were then called for nominations for Governor. It had been arranged that Prosecutor Charles Winfield, of Hudson, should nominate Abbett, but the delegates could not restrain their ardor. When Atlantic county was called the chairman named Leon Abbett and all the others following seconded the nomination. When Hudson was reached the popular Prosecutor arose, and it was the signal for a great shout. Cheer after cheer filled the Opera House and for some moments the speaker stood silent. After repeated calls he was induced to mount the platform, and as he did so three rousing cheers were giving for him. He said in part:

"At the request of the delegation from Hudson I rise so second the nomination of Leon Abbett. It is evident that the stream is running faster than the boat and before Hudson was reached the jig was up. Nine years ago I stood in a similar convention and nominated him as you are to-day nominating him. He found a condition of things existing in Jersey City which was without parallel under a free government. By Republican misrule the people had been shorn of their rights, and they had to bear the burden of taxation imposed upon them by Republicans of Camden and other cities of the State at their will. He came with a bold hand and smote the shackels which bound our oppressed people. Do you wonder that the people of Hudson love him! He read in the Constitution that it was the duty of the State to levy taxes equally upon all property and he smote with his wizard wand the unfair system, and now the money from equal taxation is flowing into the coffers, and the people are not oppressed. Hudson can do nothing but second his nomination. He belongs to us no longer but to you all. We can only cry out with the Greeks of old: "Once more to the battle Athenians."

The applause was deafening when the eloquent Prosecutor concluded. All the other counties seconded Abbett's nomination.

Charles Rittenhouse, of Warren, moved that the nomination be made by acclamation, and this was agreed to, and Leon Abbett was quickly made the nominee of the convention.

When President Werts annouced the nomination of Mr. Abbett there was great cheering and a picture of Mr. Abbett was let down from the rear of the stage.

The President was authorized to appoint a committee of one from each county to wait on Mr. Abbett and inform him of his nomination, and to appoint a State Executive committee consisting of one from each congressional district and five at large.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS OF THE COUNTY OF UNION.

[OFFICIAL.]

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 27, 1889.

Pursuant to adjournment the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union met on Tuesday, Aug. 27, 1889, at 2:30 p. m.

Present—Director Hubbard and Freeholders Briant, Doty, Donahue, Howard, Houston, Jones, Kyte, Kleinhans, Pierson, Roll, Thompson, Vanderbeek, VanSaun, West, Wright, Whaley—17.

Absent—None.

The minutes of last meeting (omitting list of bills ordered paid) were read and, motion, approved as read.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Freeholder Kyte:

Resolved, That the committee on Fanwood bridges be authorized to build and repair bridges destroyed by the late freshet as reported by the committee.

Freeholder Roll moved its adoption.

On roll call adopted unanimously.

By Freeholder Kyte:

Resolved, That the committee on all township bridges be authorized to repair or rebuild all culverts damaged or destroyed by the late freshet.

Freeholder Thompson moved its adoption.

On roll call adopted unanimously.

By Freeholder Roll:

Resolved, That the committee on Union township bridges be empowered to repair the bridges on Foxhall road near the residence of George Osborn at a cost not to exceed two hundred (200) dollars.

Freeholder Donahue moved its adoption.

On roll call adopted unanimously.

By Freeholder West:

Resolved, That in order to meet the requirements of the county the committee on public buildings be directed to purchase eight additional ballot boxes, said boxes to conform to the present law.

Freeholder Vanderbeek moved its adoption.

On roll call adopted unanimously.

On motion of Freeholder West the board proceeded to open bids on county roads.

St. Georges avenue in the city of Rahway from the boundary line of Linden township to the center line of Grand street.

Richard B. Fordham and John M. Weldon, jr.—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 30c.; macadam per square yard, 12 inches, $1.16; 8 inches, 89 cents.

William Chamberlain—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 30 cents; macadam per square yard from River street to Linden township $1.15; from River street to Grand street, 94 cents.

Bernard Mahon—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 30 cents; macadam per square yard, $1.15.

B. M. and J. F. Shandley—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 25 cents; macadam per square yard, 98 cents.

St. Georges avenue from boundary line of the city of Elizabeth to boundary line of the city of Rahway.

Bernard Mahon—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 60 cents; macadam per square yard, $1 18.

B. M. and J. F. Shandley—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 30 cents; per square yard, $1.12.

Morris turnpike from boundary line of city of Elizabeth to Springfield through the township of Union.

C. H. Lightbipe—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 35 cents; embankment per cubic yard, 35 cents; macadam per square yard, $1.17.

Bernard Mahon—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 18 cents; embankment per cubic yard, 50 cents; macadam per square yard, $1.15.

Morris turnpike from boundary line of Union township to boundary line of Summit township through the township of Springfield.

C. H. Lightbipe—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 35 cents; embankment per cubic yard, 35 cents; macadam per square yard, 87 cents.

Bernard Mahon—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 30 cents; macadam per square yard, $1.05.

Thomas A. Nevins—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 60 cents; macadam per square yard, 8-inch, 90 cents; 6-inch, $1.25. Springfield avenue from boundary line of Summit township to the center line of South street in the township of New Providence.

C. H. Lightbipe—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 35 cents; embankment per cubic yard, 35 cents; macadam per square yard, $1.16.

Bernard Mahon—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 30 cents; macadam per square yard, $1.10.

Thomas A. Nevins—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 60 cents; macadam per square yard, 12-inch, $1.40; 8-inch, $1.25; 10-inch, $1 40.

Morris turnpike from boundary line of Springfield township to boundary line of New Providence township through the township of Summit.

C. H. Lightbipe—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 35 cents; embankment per cubic yard, 35 cents; macadam per square yard, 95 cents.

Bernard Mahon—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 30 cents; macadam per square yard, 94 cents.

Thomas A. Nevins—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 60 cents; macadam per square yard, 8-inch, 80 cents; 6-inch, $1.25. Springfield avenue from boundary line of Summit township to the center line of South street in the township of New Providence.

C. H. Lightbipe—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 35 cents; embankment per cubic yard, 35 cents; macadam per square yard, 81 cents.

Bernard Mahon—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 30 cents; macadam per square yard, $1.03.

Thomas A. Nevins—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 60 cents; macadam per square yard, 12 inch, per square yard, $1.17.

H. G. Wood—Earth excavation, 30 cents; embankment, per cubic yard, 30 cents; macadam per square yard, $1.10.

Bernard Mahon—Earth excavation per cubic yard 40 cents; embankment per cubic yard, 75 cents; macadam per square yard, $1.12.

North avenue, from boundary line of Union township to boundary line of Westfield township, through the township of Cranford.

Richard B. Fordham and John M. Weldon, jr.—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 33 cents; embankment per cubic yard, 40 cents; macadam per square yard, 6-inch, 64 cents; 10 inch, per square yard, $1.03; 12 inch, per square yard, $1.17.

H. G. Wood—Earth excavation, 30 cents; embankment, per cubic yard, 30 cents; macadam per square yard, $1.10.

Bernard Mahon—Earth excavation per cubic yard 40 cents; embankment per cubic yard, 75 cents; macadam per square yard, $1.12.

North avenue, from boundary line of Union township to boundary line of Westfield township, through the township of Cranford.

Richard B. Fordham and John M. Weldon, jr.—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 33 cents; embankment per cubic yard, 40 cents; macadam per square yard, 6-inch, 87 cents; 10 inches, $1.03.

H. G. Wood—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 30 cents; embankment per cubic yard, 30 cents; macadam per square yard, $1.05.

Bernard Mahon—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 40 cents; embankment per cubic yard, 75 cents; macadam per square yard, $1.10.

North avenue, from boundary line of Cranford township to boundary line of New Providence township, through the township of Westfield.

H. G. Wood—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 30 cents; embankment per square yard, 30 cents; macadam per square yard, 94 cents.

Bernard Mahon—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 60 cents; macadam per square yard, 8-inch, 80 cents; 6-inch, $1.25.

Springfield avenue from boundary line of New Providence township through the township of Summit.

C. H. Lightbipe—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 35 cents; embankment per cubic yard, 35 cents; macadam per square yard, 75 cents.

Richard B. Fordham and John M. Weldon, jr.—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 30 cents; macadam per square yard, 10 inches, $1.05; 12 inches, $1.18.

H. G. Wood—Earth excavation per cubic yard, 30 cents; embankment per cubic yard, 40 cents; macadam per square yard, 90 cents.

Bernard Mahon—Earth excavation per cubic yard 45 cents; macadam per square yard, $1.03.

Freeholder West moved that the bids be referred to a committee of the whole; and that this board resolve itself at once in a committee of the whole. Carried.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

From committee of the whole:

The committee of the whole, to whom was submitted the bids for county roads, respectfully report that the St. George's avenue contract be awarded to B. M. and J. F. Shandley (both sections); that the contract for Morris avenue through the Union township be awarded to the lowest bidder (H. G. Wood); and that the contract for South avenue through Fanwood township be awarded to the lowest bidder (Bernard Mahon), upon their giving respectively proper bonds and executing the contracts. WM. T. WEST, Chairman.

GEORGE KYTE, Secretary.

On motion of Freeholder Doty received and placed on file.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Freeholder Howard:

Resolved, That the contract for improving and macadamizing St. George's avenue, from city of Elizabeth to the city of Rahway, through township of Linden, be awarded to B. M. and J. F. Shandley in accordance with the report of the committee of the whole.

Freeholder Vanderbeek moved its adoption.

On roll call adopted unanimously.

By Freeholder Howard:

Resolved, That the contract for improving and macadamizing St. George's avenue, from the township of Linden to Grand street in the city of Rahway, be awarded to B. M. and J. F. Shandley, in accordance with the report of the committee of the whole.

Freeholder Thompson moved its adoption.

On roll call adopted unanimously.

By Freeholder Doty:

Resolved, That the contract for building county road through Union township be awarded to the lowest bidder (Bernard Mahon), in accordance with the recommendation of the committee of the whole.

Freeholder Donahue moved its adoption.

On roll call adopted unanimously.

By Freeholder Kyte:

Resolved, That the contract for building county road through Fanwood township be awarded to the lowest bidder (H. G. Wood), in accordance with the recommendation of the committee of the whole.

Freeholder Doty moved its adoption.

On roll call adopted unanimously.

By Freeholder Pierson:

Resolved, That the contract for building county roads through Westfield township be awarded to the lowest bidder (Bernard Mahon), in accordance with the recommendation of the committee of the whole.

Freeholder Howard moved its adoption.

On roll call adopted unanimously.

Freeholder VanSaun moved that any funds left after completion of roads awarded be expended in Cranford township, beginning at Westfield township line. Carried.

Freeholder Howard moved to adjourn. Which was carried.

The director declared the board adjourned to Thursday, September 5, 1889, at 2.30 p. m. CHAS. E. REED, Clerk.

SOMETHING NEW.—The first number of what promises to be the handsomest and most interesting illustrated weekly journal in the United States, will soon be issued at Portland, Oregon. When we think that in all that populous region between the Alleghany mountains and the Missouri river there is not a single illustrated weekly, it seems somewhat strange to hear that such a paper is to be published in what we have been accustomed to consider "far-off" Oregon. But Oregon is far off no longer, and in no respect is she behind her elder sisters of the east; indeed, it would seem from this announcement that she is a step in advance of most of them. We certainly look for something of great interest when the weekly *West Shore*, the name of the new journal, makes its appearance, for where can be found subjects for graphic pictorial art grander than the scenery of the Pacific coast, or more full of interest than the varying incidents and phases of western life? The weekly will be profusely illustrated, and, in addition to its large pictures, will contain articles on topics of current interest, accompanied by engravings; also fiction, poetry and humorous sketches. One department of the paper will render it of special value to those seeking information of that region, for several pages of each issue will be devoted to a review of new enterprises and to the imparting of general information of great value to those who have an interest in the northwest and its progress. The subscription price will be $4 a year, and single copies can be purchased at ten cents each, or by sending that amount to the publisher, L. Samuel, Portland, Oregon. The *West Shore* does not come to "fill a long-felt want," but to do a new work in a new field, and to give a new pleasure to thousands of people in every portion of our broad and prosperous land. Be sure to invest ten cents in a copy and see something new.

TOURS TO THE SOUTH.—The tourist, who desires to see all that there is to be seen in a given territory under the most favorable auspices and amid the most comfortable surroundings cannot do better than select the Pennsylvania's pleasure tours to Gettysburg, Luray Caverns, the Natural Bridge, the Grottoes of the Shenandoah, the cities of Richmond and Washington. The tourists will travel in the best style, in their own special train of Parlor Cars, be entertained at the best hotels, and be guided in their sight-seeing by a Tourist Agent and Chaperon of experience. Every point in the itinerary is full of interest, and the intervening country is a region of rare natural beauty and interesting historical association. The tours have Boston Sept. 25th and October 9th, and New York and Philadelphia the next day. The rate for the entire round trip, all traveling expenses included, is $61 from Boston; $51 from New York, and $40 from Philadelphia. For itineraries, tickets, and full information call on or address S. W. F. Draper, Tourist Agent, 849 Broadway, New York, or 205 Washington street, Boston.

HALF-RATES TO WASHINGTON.—The Triennial Conclave of Knights Templar will be held in Washington October 8th to 11th, 1889. The event will undoubtedly prove one of the most brilliant affairs in the history of the National Capital. The grand parade of brilliantly uniformed Knights, mounted on gayly caparisoned steeds, will be, in itself, a picture worth going miles to witness. Besides this there will be receptions, drills, and other features of interest to others than Knights. For the benefit of visitors the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Washington from all stations on its system October 5th, 6th, 7th, and 8th, valid for return until October 31st 1889, at a single fare for the round trip. The specific rate from Rahway will be $5.00.

HALF-RATES TO COLUMBUS.—The Sovereign Grand Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, will convene at Columbus, Ohio, September 15th to 20th. The meeting will undoubtedly bring together the largest assemblage of the order ever before gathered on a similar occasion, and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all principal stations on its lines east of Pittsburg and Erie (except New York), September 13th, to 16th, valid for return September 20th, 1889, at the rate of a single fare for the round trip.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company announces that on the occasion of the Republican Convention at Trenton, Sept. 17, 1889, excursion tickets will be sold from all stations on the United Railroads of New Jersey Division within the State of New Jersey, September 16th and 17th, valid for return trip until September 18th, inclusive, at a rate of two cents per mile.

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REFORM CLUB MEETINGS.

The afternoon meeting of the Reform Club on Sunday last was one of the most interesting the Club has held this season. It was addressed by the Rev. B. O. Parvin on the line of Gospel Temperance, followed by Mr. Kline and Mr. S. Wilson. The return of the people from their summer tours is tending to fill up the audiences, and it is encouraging to see that the interest in the cause is increasing. For six years the Reform Club, with the exception of three Sundays, has held public meetings, and always had an audience. It is a fact well proven by experience that the Reform Club came to stay and has been with us a factor for good during all these years. An effort for a greater advancement of the cause is about to be made, and on Sunday next, at 4 o'clock, it is expected that Mr. Edward Kearney, of Newark, will address the citizens of Rahway in the Opera House. Mr. Kearney is an old citizen of Rahway and well-known to many of our people. He has spoken before the Club at the Chapel, and his thrilling experiences, his efforts at previous reformation, and his final success, are told in a plain straightforward manner, at once interesting and remarkable. After him, in October, about the 14th, Hon. John Y. Foster will address the public at the same place, to be followed in November by Rev. Mr. Hull, he by Rev. B. O. Parvin in December and Rev. J. A. Liggett in January, and Rev. Wm. Rollinson in February, and others who will be announced as soon as the committee reports. The Reform Club is not dead yet as some people think, and who would be glad to know of its decease, but is doing a good work, bringing men into their rooms and making them welcome. The rooms on Cherry street are open every evening and all are welcome; no restrictions are placed on any one except good behavior. Come with us and we will do you good.

FALL OVERCOATS.

No garment calls for so much skill in getting up as a Fall Overcoat. The goods must be fashionable, the cutting stylish, the trimming handsome, and the making the best, as the coat should be soft to carry over the arm, and still fit perfect, buttoned or unbuttoned.

Watson & Co. make a specialty of these garments, and show a stock large enough to suit all tastes and sizes, each style hung on seperate racks to avoid all objectionable ready-made wrinkles, and handy to view the different shades and mixtures. Cremorne Meltons in all the new colors, at $8—silver grays, dark grays, tans, drabs, browns and mixtures; in Kerseys, Venetians and Worsteds, plain, plaid, striped or diagonal at $10, and all the novelties in high cost custom patterns at $12 and $15, silk and satin trimmed, are now ready for your inspection. Remember that Watson & Co. use no cutting machines, as they want more careful work, and their extension through Nos. 166 and 168 Market street, gives them room for enough skilled mechanics to cut every garment by shears, just the same as custom work. See the elegant garments in their windows, and go through the racks of silk and satin trimmed garments on their second floor before you buy, or you may regret it when you see some friend have on one of the beautiful Fall Overcoats made by Watson & Co. and sold for $8, $10, $12 and $15, in confined styles not to be found outside of their concern, as you will see when you look in their windows.—*Newark Press.*

In the September *Magazine of American History* Mr. Robert Styles, of Richmond, brings the truth into a strong, clear light, concerning "Lincoln's Restoration Policy for Virginia," which Admiral Porter, with Lincoln went to Richmond on its evacuation, represented differently in his "Incidents of the Civil War." The evidence here given for the first time to the public corrects even Grant's account of the matter in his *Memoirs*, who is believed to have written from hearsay. The contribution is one of the most important in its bearing upon the events of that exciting period which has appeared in many a day, and will be read and treasured as it deserves. The illustrated feature of the Magazine this month is the *third* chapter in Mrs. Lamb's "Historic Homes and Landmarks," the scene being the site of the Damen farm, between Wall street and Maiden lane, which for nearly half a century was outside the walled city of New York. This popular Magazine fills a department of literature occupied by no other magazine in the country, and it has become an imperative necessity to all readers of intelligence. Price $5 a year. Published at 743 Broadway, New York City.

Y. M. C. A. LECTURES AND ENTERTAINMENTS.—Our young and vigorous Y. M. C. A. intends to keep the town alive this winter. They have already engaged some very celebrated orators and musicians of world-wide fame, and are in negotiation with others, and intend presenting to our citizens a course of lectures and concerts such as usually can only be enjoyed in the larger cities. Doubtless their enterprise will meet with the earnest and hearty support and patronage that it deserves. The dates set for these entertainments are as follows: Nov. 2, Nov. 26, Dec. 17, Jan 21, Feb. 18, Mar. 18. Make a note of these dates and arrange your appointments accordingly, for you can't afford to miss one of them. Details of the course will be announced later.

The district executive committee met in Elizabeth on Tuesday and decided to hold a convention in this city Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 18, 19 and 20, commencing on the evening of Friday with a service of song, led by Jas. Dunn, and appropriate addresses, etc., Saturday and Sunday. We will publish a fuller programme next week.

If you could see your own scalp through an ordinary magnifying glass, you would be amazed at the amount of dust, dandruff and dead skin thereon accumulated. The best and most popular preparation for cleaning the scalp is Ayer's Hair Vigor.

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This is what you ought to have, in fact, you must have it, to fully enjoy life. Thousands are searching for it daily, and mourning because they find it not. Thousands upon thousands of dollars are spent annually by our people in the hope that they may attain this boon. And yet it may be had by all. We guarantee that Electric Bitters, if used according to directions and the use persisted in, will bring you Good Digestion and oust the demon Dyspepsia, and install instead Eupepsy. We recommend Electric Bitters for Dyspepsia, and all diseases of Liver, Stomach and Kidneys. Sold at 50 cents and $1 per bottle, by Brown & Smith, druggists.

The increase in the public debt, as reported by the last Treasury statement, shows the universality of Republican methods. Wherever they get power, in township or town, city or county, state or nation, they always find more opportunity than money. There is no difficulty in finding a way to dispose of the surplus with that party in power.

The Woodbridge *Hour* says: "From present indications Luther H. Tappen will be the Democratic, and George W. Eggert the Republican nominee in this (first Middlesex) Assembly district. How the fur will fly in Raritan township!"

With a feeble appetite and imperfect digestion, it is impossible for the body to secure the requisite amount of nourishment. Ayer's Sarsaparilla not only simulates the desire for food, but aids the assimilative organs in the formation of good blood and sound tissue.

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National Democrat

RAHWAY, N. J., SEPT. 18th, 1889.

CENT A WORD CORNER.

For the convenience of Housekeepers and others who wish to purchase, sell or exchange articles of daily use, or to obtain servants, or, to advertise articles that have been lost or found use for notices under this head at the rate of
ONE CENT A WORD—CASH,
each insertion.
If you want to buy anything—If you want to sell anything—If you want to exchange anything,
TRY IT.

BOARDERS WANTED.—A large, well ven-tilated room for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at 89 Broad street. jun 14-tf

FOR SALE.—Corner Property on Elm avenue and Campbell street. Apply to MRS. ATWOOD CAMPBELL, 119 Broad St. oct 5-tf

GENTLEMAN AND WIFE wishes board with a private family. Answer immediately Box 19. sept 12-1w*

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

MRS. C. K. MILLER, 140 Main street, Round Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons in all the New Shades and Shapes. apl 7-tf

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby forbid trust-ing my wife on my account, as I will pay no bills of her contracting. JOHN H. WOODHOUSE sept 13-3w*

OLD AND NEW DEBTS COLLECTED.—No charge unless successful. Books written and accounts kept. Law and business papers drawn by competent person. Charges reasonable. EXPERT, Box 51, Rahway. may 17

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

REFORM CLUB.—Regular meetings over the Post Office, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday afternoon temperance meetings at 3 o'clock, on Milton avenue, at 4 o'clock.

ROYAL ARCANUM.—CARTERET COUNCIL, No. 341, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, Cherry street, the second and Fourth Thursdays of each month. R. F. FEIST, Regent.
J. H. MARTACHER, Sec'y.

ROOM TO LET to lady, or will take lady to board. Inquire at MRS. BAKER'S STORE, Milton. sept 5-1w*

SMALL HOUSE TO LET, city water, etc., 44 Irving street. I. F. MARSH. sept 5-3w

THE W. C. T. UNION will hold their meetings on Thursday of each week at 3 P. M., in the Chapel, corner of Milton avenue and Fulton street. The women of Rahway are invited to co-operate in this Gospel Temperance Work.

THE BAND OF HOPE will hold their meetings on Friday of each week, at 3:30 P. M., in the Chapel. Mothers and all interested, are invited to attend.

WILL the individual who borrowed a Wrench in repairing gas fixtures please return the same and oblige WM. H. CLOKE? sept 12-1w

WANTED.—A girl to work in kitchen—white preferred. BAIRD'S Restaurant. sept 6-tf

$725.—A House (with bay window) and lot in East Rahway, close to stores, containing five rooms, good shed attached, to let, with cistern in it. J. T. MEAD, Cherry store. sept 6-tf

Miss Ella Dow, of Irving street, is visiting friends at Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Bogart spent a few days at Ocean Grove during the past week.

Mr. Moses Ritter and family have gone on a visit to Mrs. Ritter's parents at Amsterdam, N. Y.

Miss Emma, daughter of Abraham Turner, of East Rahway, is visiting friends at Norwalk, Conn., this week.

Miss Adelia Brokaw, daughter of Isaac Brokaw, of the State Hotel, is visiting friends in New York city this week.

Birkett & Paterson announce their fall opening of dry goods, as will be seen by reference to their usual space this week.

The first regular convocation of LaFayette Chapter No. 26, R. A. M., after vacation takes place Thursday evening of this week.

S. P. Halliday will open his new dry goods store at 138 Main street on Saturday, with a fine stock of new goods and at low prices.

The storm this week is a little previous for the equinoctial, but it is hoped that we will not have another edition later in the month.

Mrs. Lizzie Honafins, of Lebanan, Pa., is visiting at the residence of Robert Uniler foreman at the *Advocate* office) on Poplar street.

Commissioners Durand and Compton took an outing during the past week to Point Comfort, Fortress Monroe and other southern points.

Mrs. W. Irving Jaques, of Nashville, Tenn., who was formerly a resident of this city, is visiting at the residence of James Sym, of Essex street.

The New York Store, Mr. C. DeBaun, proprietor, announce a grand fall opening of dry goods as will be seen by the advertisement this week.

The Elizabeth *Journal*, of Friday, says: "Mrs. J. H. Lufbery, Jr. and son Harry, of First avenue, are sojourning at the Ross Cottage, Asbury Park."

Lengthy reports this week have crowded out the usual short paragraphs, though, as the visiting season is about over, personal notes will be scarcer for a time.

There was an alarm of fire Sunday evening between eight and nine o'clock. The firemen responded but the cause was found to be a reflection from the direction of Cranford.

A number of the Pennsylvania R. R. trains have been withdrawn from the Long Branch division, as will be seen by the corrected time table this week—the busy season being over.

We see in some of our exchanges that the editor of this paper was the guest of his sister while in Milwaukie, recently. As we have no sister there, *ergo*, we could not have been such guest.

The "Two Barneys" had a rough time for their show at the Opera House, Wednesday night, but the attendance was good, notwithstanding the storm, and the performance was very pleasing.

Judge McCormick was in this city on Tuesday to represent Mr. Katz before the tax commissioners, who complained of excessive valuation of the old Geyer brewery property purchased by him.

A responsible party can obtain a comfortable dwelling on Seminary street, until spring, at a nominal rental, as owner desires to have house occupied. Inquire at this office.

The Gentlemen's Stock Breeding Association Race Course at Elizabeth, is being "rushed for a finish" by the 15th of October, but it does not look as if they would "get there on time or save their record."

Mr. David L. Asken, formerly of this city, was married to Miss Catharine E. Edmonds, of Brooklyn, on Sunday last. The many friends of the groom in this city tender their congratulations to him and his bride.

We have received a copy of the *Visitor*, a North Wales (Eng.) newspaper, of Aug. 29th, by which we notice that Thomas T. and Charles N. Martin, of New York, (formerly of this city), are registered at the Queen's Hotel, Llanfairfechan.

The Rahway Opera House has already been engaged for Thanksgiving night, as usual, for a local entertainment. Besides a noted elocutionary artist, there will be chorus and other singing, and everything to make up a first-class entertainment.

"O Wretched Man that I Am," (Rom. vii), will be the subject of lecture by S. A. White, in Milton Avenue Chapel, Sunday evening next, at 7:30. Also the doctrine of "Christian Perfection" examined by Scripture. All are cordially invited.

An octagon building is being erected on the B. A. Vail lot next to the Express office, which is to be illuminated at night and run as an advertising scheme. This is a Rahway invention—patent applied for. Lawyer Ryno is said to be the proprietor.

A special bulletin on the potato rot has been issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station. The rot is prevalent this season. Any farmers afflicted with it can obtain the pamphlet of instructions by addressing Prof. George H. Cook, New Brunswick, N. J.

John Rowland has been erecting a building on Whittier street for a hennery, of quite considerable size, and it looks now as if it would not take much to induce him to turn it into a nice little dwelling, and try his hand again on a chicken house of less pretensions.

Frederick Schultz, baker, and his apprentice, Luding Mossbauer, were instantly killed while crossing the P. R. R. near North Elizabeth, with a horse and wagon, on Friday. The horse escaped uninjured, but the wagon was literally smashed into slivers.

Governor Green has spent nearly all the summer at Camp Green headquarters, New Jersey probably never had a Governor who took so much interest in the National Guard. Two or three hours' practice on the rifle range every day has made him quite a skillful marksman.

Mr. John Fetter, the popular butcher, of Cherry street, has been receiving the congratulations of his many friends during the past week, upon his marriage to Miss Joanna Grube, daughter of Charles Grube, Esq., which occurred Thursday evening of last week.

The annual meeting for the election of a board of managers, for the Children's Home and Orphan Asylum Association, of the city of Rahway, will be held at the home of Mrs. E. Y. Rogers, Irving street, Wednesday, Sept. 18th, at 3:30 p. m.
A. B. ROLLINSON, Cor. Sec'y.

Mr. Jos. Savage, son of Hon. Geo. W. Savage, with his wife and three children arrived on Saturday, from the West, where the former has been in business for several years. He will take charge of the farm of the "Gordon Place," recently purchased by his brother Hon. E. W. Savage.

Wm. M. Marsh, the young man who was recently taken to the Morris Plains asylum, from this city, escaped from there Sunday morning. His family in this city was notified, as well as relatives in Newark. We have not heard, up to the time of going to press, whether he has been found or not.

The entire plant of the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific circle, the headquarters of which have been in Plainfield since the society was organized about twelve years ago, is to be removed to Buffalo, N.Y., the home of the chancellor, Bishop Vincent. This will throw about thirty young ladies out of employment, it is stated.

The storm Tuesday evening was too much for the members of Council who reside at a distance from the meeting room, to face, and consequently only five appeared—two less than a quorum. There will probably be no meeting for the usual two weeks, unless it is deemed necessary to call one for some special purpose.

The harvest-moon tide and a northeast storm occurring at the same time during this week, has caused great floods along the ocean and sidewater streams and consequently much damage at Coney Island, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Atlantic City and other resorts, where the sea has washed away the beach, the walks, bathing houses, etc.

People crossing the Jersey City ferrie on Tuesday had a pretty vivid experience of a rough sea voyage. The north river was "lashed into a fury" by the heavy gale and high tide, and the waves rolled over the decks of the ferry boats breaking upon wagons, etc., greatly alarming the passengers who were not familiar with such acquatic pranks.

Dr. P. W. Burdge, who recently removed from this city to Honeoye Falls, N. Y., to establish a newspaper, has commenced operations as we see by copies of the *Town News* received. It is similar to the paper of the same name which he published in this city for a time, and is quite gossipy and readable and deserves the patronage of the Honeoyeans.

Capt. J. L. Bodwell having concluded his duties at the rifle range at Sea Girt, has returned home and is ready to settle down to the auctioning business. He will open the fall season by a public sale of a variety of household goods in the Merrick store, and in the Shotwell store (next to McCormick & Baker's), Main street, next Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

At a certain Sunday School in this city last Sunday, the pastor of the church, who was catechising the school, asked a question not on the lesson leaf, which was answered by his five year old daughter thus: Pastor—"Did David have a father like any of you?" Daughter—"No." P—"Why, what do you mean?" D—"Because David had a good father." This caused a laugh on the pastor.

There was a large attendance at the 2d M. E. church Sunday evening, and all attentively listened to the interesting sermon of Pastor Hull, on "The Appointed Time," in the course of which he drew a number of comparisons of incidents in his experience during his vacation spent at Ocean Grove, and related his feelings while addressing the vast multitude at the surf meeting one Sunday evening.

The Plainfield *News* shows from the books at the freight office that 95 per cent. more beer has been delivered in that city during last month than for the corresponding time in the two preceding years, when it was sold by license, and argues that the Plainfield people vote water and drink beer. Still, it says, "the method of supplying the beer at the houses seems to have made less drunkenness on the streets."

Sam. Tice and Hen. Decker, the oystermen, went down the agitated waters of the Rahway river Wednesday and came near finding a watery grave under an oyster float, where their boat was forced by the strong tide and wind. Hen. believes water is a good thing to row a boat on, or to catch fish, clams and oysters from, but for making a bed of or other purposes of general use, he don't think it amounts to much.

Maj. Patterson, secretary of the reunion committee of the survivors of the 14th N. J. Vols., announces the eleventh annual reunion on Thursday, Sept. 19, at Trenton. Meetings will be held in the rooms of Aaron Wilkes post, G. A. R., at 11 a. m., followed by lunch at 12:30; business meeting at 1:30, in which much will be brought forward in the interest of the veterans. The manner of holding future reunions will be determined. Comrades will be expected to furnish their own "rations." Rahway had many good soldiers in this regiment, some of whom still survive and expect to attend the forthcoming reunion. The Fourteenth has a record of which any regiment may feel proud, as it participated in some of the hardest fought battles of the rebellion.

Arrangements are being made by the Ladies' Society of the Irving Street German Presbyterian Church, to have a grand vocal and instrumental concert in the church, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 29th. First class artists will be engaged, and every effort put forth to make it a grand success, and to give the people of Rahway an opportunity of hearing some excellent music. Tickets will be fifty cents, the proceeds for the benefit of the church.

Amzi, son of the late Aaron Hetfield, of Westfield, was quite seronsly injured on Thursday of last week, by a mowing machine upon which he was riding. One of the wheels suddenly dropped into a depression, by which he was jolted from the seat, and falling in front of the knife had one of his arms badly cut, besides other injuries. It was feared that amputation of the arm would be necessary, but we have not heard whether it was avoided.

Eben Winton, former editor and proprietor of the Englewood *Times*, was last week greatly annoyed by a pain in one of his eyes, which became so intense that he was compelled to consult an oculist with the result of having a small piece of a needle extracted. Mr. Winton says that fifty years ago a piece of a needle was run into his leg near the knee, and he thinks it has been traveling through his body ever since. His eye is now improving, the pain has subsided, and no further trouble is anticipated.

A trial growing out of a Rahway horse deal took place before Judge Cross in the Elizabeth district court on Tuesday. It appears that Samuel Hunt, of this city, recently sold to David Thomas, of Teaneck, a horse recommended as a "family horse" which did not come up to the purchaser's idea of that term—hence t he trial. Hon. E. S. Savage was counsel for complainant and Hon. F. M. Voorhees for defendant. Judge Cross reserved his decision until Friday.

There was considerable speculation recently when the report was circulated of the sale by ex Councilman Denike, of about thirty acres from his farm, as to who was the purchaser, and what use it was to be put to. We now learn that the Penn. R. R. was the purchaser, and that the land is to be occupied for the construction of additional tracks and sidings to accommodate extra cars that will be required for use when the Linden race track is completed, and which will have to be run to the Junction.

George Peterson, the Dane, who was taken sick in this city, and suppo sed to have been robbed while lying unconscious, on Broad street, as referred to in our last, is still at the police headquarters, but it is expected he will be able to go on his journey Friday of this week. Dr. Daly has given him the best medical attention, and has also contributed freely to give him nourishing food, and, together with the assistance of officers Tooker and Conger, has raised a considerable amount to make up for the money he says was taken from him.

A family moved into a new place recently, where there is a fine grape vine, and the wife had been wondering and scolding many days because the grapes did not ripen, but still they maintained the same greenish hue. Finally the husband plucked a few of the grapes and discovered they were almost ready to drop from the clusters and many were rotting. They are of the white variety—and the man and wife both felt like clubbing themselves for so long delaying to indulge in the luscious fruit—until they nearly missed it entirely.

The Newark and Roselle Railway Company have filed with the Secretary of State their articles of incorporation. This new road will start from a point in the township of Cranford, this county, to Pennsylvania avenue, Newark, near Concord street, a distance of six and one half miles. The capital stock is $100,000. The incorporators are John Hood, of Camden, David G. Baird, of Beverly, James R. and Nicholas C. J. English, of Elizabeth, Henry S. Drinker, of Philadelphia, Harold E. Yarnel, of Haverford College, Pa., and J. Frank Schapinkoffer, of Philadelphia.

The great superiority of Tulip soap to all other soaps is attested by the immense demand for that popular soap.

Nearly 10,000 railroad brakemen have signed a petition that the inter-state Commerce Commission will take action that shall cause the adoption of automatic couplers and brakes on freight cars throughout the country. It is estimated that more than 450 brakemen are killed, and more than 4,000 severely injured every year while using the old link and pin coupler. The Master Car Builders' association has recommended the substitution of automatic couplers of a certain type on all freight trains, and the recommendation can be followed without giving the owners of any patent a monopoly, but the work of putting the safe couplers proceeds slowly.

The Rahway Cornet Band gave another public concert in the park opposite the depot last Friday evening and discoursed some excellent music, which was listened to with pleasure by a large crowd of people which gathered in the vicinity, composed not only of our own residents but many from the surrounding neighborhood. The band has not had the encouragement and support of the people in this enterprise, which was necessary to make it a success, and they are therefore unable to continue the outdoor concerts, as they are under considerable expense each time, and are short about $75, the manager informs us, of paying the expenses.

No tongue nor pen can do justice to the esteem in which Tulip soap is held by the thousands who are using it.

The fifth annual convention of the Union County Woman's Christian Temperance Union, will be held in the Baptist church at Roselle, on Tuesday, Sept. 17. The morning session will convene at 10 o'clock, and the order of exercises will be as follows: Devotions led by Mrs. J. W. Yates; roll call and reading of the minutes; annual report of the corresponding secretary and treasurer; an address by the president, Mrs. M. D. Tomlinson; election of officers, and collection. There will also be prayers and a meeting of the executive committee at 1 o'clock. The programme for the afternoon session will include Bible reading, minutes of the executive committee, reports of the various superintendents, question box, miscellaneous business, collection and adjournment. In the evening Mr. L. A. Maynard, of New York, will address a meeting in the Baptist church.

SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS.

This enterprise, as mentioned in our last issue, has assumed better shape and is now almost an assured certainty. Over one hundred season tickets have already been sold, and the ladies in charge feel sanguine of soon having a sufficient number to insure the engagement of the best talent obtainable, for the three concerts. Those desiring good seats for the season would do well to call early at Mr. Lambert's store, 138 Main street, or Terrill's drug store, corner Main and Cherry streets, and engage season tickets.

There is comfort for the man with a prematurely gray beard in Buckingham's Dye, because it never fails to color an even *brown* or *black* as may be desired.

LOCAL BASE BALL NOTES.

REPORTED BY J. M. AYKEN.

THE RAHWAYS BADLY BEATEN IN A POORLY PLAYED GAME.

It was sadly disappointing to the admirers of the Rahway team who attended last Saturday's game, to see them give such a loose exhibition of ball-playing. For many who were present it was the last game they would witness this season, as the Saturday half-holiday has become a thing of the past until next summer. It would have been much more pleasant for this contingent to have witnessed a victory for the wind-up, than an overwhelming defeat.

There were about seven hundred spectators present, and a good deal of interest was manifested in the contest, also considerable amusement and not a little derision. The visitors were early on the ground, and indulged in interesting practice to pass the time until four o'clock, when the Rahways combination was completed and a start made. Of the Brooklyn men, Hadmann, Gillis, and Haley are well-known as ex-professionals; The little but smart pitcher, Livingston, did good work, and Gillis ran the bases like a race-horse. The team, altogether, put up good ball, and the way they hammered Gregg's delivery all through the game was very tiresome to the home players.

Of these last not much can be said to their credit. Gregg complained of a sore shoulder, and seemed unable to keep the ball away from the opposing batsmen. Welgand made two stops of high thrown balls that were deservedly applauded, and McIndoe gathered in several difficult flies. Murphy was sick, and Spow of the Excelsiors of Prince's Bay played the third bag. He did poor work both in the field and at the bat. An examination of the error column of the score, and the fact that out of thirteen runs made by the visiting team only two were earned, will more fully explain the result of the game.

Umpire Johnson took the whole burden of umpiring the game on his shoulders, but he did not sustain it very creditably. He was roundly abused and hissed by the spectators, in a way which was not deserved, however. Several of his decisions were decidedly incorrect, but in no way did his work affect the result.

Runs began to come in early in the game. In the first inning, after two men were out, Haley muffed a cork screw fly from Gregg's bat, and McIndoe and Martin followed with safe hits that let in two runs.

The visitors did not show any inclination to be the tail-enders, and tied the score very quickly. Fritz got as far as first on Haley's out at third, Ryman hit safely, and a nice two-bagger by Gateus completed the business. After the Rahways had been shut out in the second inning, the Brooklyn men elevated themselves into the lead. Gillis hit, reached first on wild pitching, and Livingston followed with a safe hit. Both scored when long-legged Landmann knocked the ball over Martin's head.

It was in the fourth inning that the home team developed a bad case of rattles. Hammond sent a single out to McGrury, who failed to stop it and the runner went to third, Haley made a single and Fritz a two-bagger, Welgand fumbled a grounder and so did Lufbery, and Jones threw the ball out into center field in trying to cut off a runner at second. Leinbach and Gillis followed with safe hits, and after six runs had been counted the L men grew weary and were put out.

Goose eggs were in order until the seventh, when a fumble by Lufbery, a wild throw by Martin, some very poor play by Jones, and a hit by Landmann, let in two runs for the visitors. They scored their last run in the eighth, on a hit by Gillis, some good base-running and a passed ball.

The Rahways increased the total by one in the eighth. Landmann fumbled Martin's hit, and a steal and a hit by Welgand let him cross the plate.

A spurt in the ninth increased the total by two. Landmann made a fumble of Gregg's grounder, McMahon reached first on four bad balls, McIndoe sacrificed, and Martin and Jones came to the rescue with safe hits. Below is the score:

RAHWAYS.

	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.	SO.	BB
Lufbery, 2b.	5	0	1	0	1	5	2	0	0
McMahon, r.f.	4	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	1
Gregg, p.	4	2	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
McIndoe, l.f.	5	1	1	1	3	0	2	1	1
Martin, s.s.	5	1	2	0	1	2	1	0	0
Jones, c.	5	0	1	0	11	1	2	0	1
Welgand, 1b.	5	0	2	0	5	0	1	1	0
McGrury, c.f.	4	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0
Snow, 3b.	4	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0
Total,	41	5	10	2	24	13	9	4	7

BROOKLYN L.

	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.	SO.	BB
Haley, c.	5	1	2	0	5	0	1	0	1
Fritz, 2b.	5	2	1	0	0	2	0	1	0
Landmann, s.s.	5	2	2	0	2	2	2	0	2
Ryman, l.f.	5	2	1	0	2	0	1	1	2
Gateus, 3b.	5	1	1	0	1	4	0	1	1
Leinbach, 1b.	4	1	2	0	13	1	0	1	1
Gillis, c.f.	4	2	2	0	2	0	1	1	4
Livingston, p.	5	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	0
Hammond, r.f.	5	1	2	0	1	1	0	1	0
Total,	43	13	15	0	27	12	5	7	13

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Rahways,	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	—5
Brooklyn L,	2	2	0	5	0	0	2	1	*	—13

Earned runs—Rahways 0, Brooklyn L 2. Three base hit—Leinbach. Two base hit—Welgand. Haley, Fritz, Gateus, Gillis. Base on balls—Gillis, Haley, Leinbach, McMahon. Hit by pitcher—Gregg. Passed ball—Jones 1, Haley 2. Double play—Gateus to Leinbach. Left on bases—Rahways 11, Brooklyn L 9. Time of game—1.50. Umpire—Johnson.

BASE HITS.

If the weather is favorable next Saturday, a sharp contest may be looked for. The visitors will be the Gothams, who administered to the Rahways their first defeat this season. The home team will make a strong effort to reverse the result on this occasion.

Gregg's shoulder is in bad shape again, and it is doubtful if he will do any more twirling this season. A new man has been secured for next Saturday.

Murphy is confined to his bed with sickness. His many Rahway friends will hope for his speedy recovery.

Welgand has lost his mustache, owing to a visit to a barber shop. Some of the cranks think this is what "hoodooed" the home team last Saturday.

The season is coming to a close, but if good weather sets in there may be some good contests on the home grounds during the next month or six weeks.

SHIPWRECKED.—On Saturday last five gentlemen went down the river crabbing in a row boat. The company consisted of J. M. Weldon, Lawyer Grimstead, A. Herold, jr., and Jos. Ruddy, of this city, and Mr. Cochran, a friend from New York. They were engaged hauling in the obliquely inclined navigators, below the first island, when Mr. Herold suddenly called attention to a large one he had just got "on a string;" his associates making a sudden shift to his side of the boat, capsized it and all were thrown into the billowy deep; some of them came very near drowning, and no doubt would if it had not been for the efforts of Mr. Herold, who succeeded in keeping them from sinking, until his clothes became so heavy that he could not bear up longer, and John Walsh, Conger and W. Pittenger, who were near by came to their assistance and got them ashore. Mr. Cochran was entirely exhausted and it was some time before he was thoroughly resuscited. The party are inclined to resolve that next time they go crabbing they will keep away from the water.

John Walker, of Roselle, who, with his son, was shot by Chas. Broder, proprietor of the St. George tavern, on Rahway ave., a short time ago, has recovered sufficiently to seek revenge, and started on Thursday night in pursuit of Broder with a revolver. Broder saw him advancing and escaped by the back door of the hotel. Walker was fined $10 and costs by the Justice for carrying firearms, and was also held in $800 for his good behavior.

A SCRAP OF PAPER SAVES HER LIFE.

It was just a ordinary scrap of wrapping paper, but it saved her life. She was in the last stages of consumption, told by physicians that she was incurable, and could live only a short time; she weighed less than seventy pounds. On a piece of wrapping paper she read of Dr. King's New Discovery, and got a sample bottle; it helped her, she bought a large bottle; it helped her more, bought another, and grew better fast, continued its use, and is now strong, healthy, rosy, plump, weighing 140 pounds. For fuller particulars send stamp to W. H. Cole, Druggist, Fort Smith. Trial bottles of this wonderful discovery, free at Brown & Smith's drug store.

T. J. AND D.—Last week, on Thursday, three young Rahwegians, whom for convenience sake we will call T. J. and D., started with a horse and light wagon to go to Amboy for some household goods belonging to one of the trio. It was a bright, warm day, and all nature seemed to harmonize with their exuberant spirits. They arrived safely at Woodbridge, where they stopped to give their horse a drink of water. To be brief, they reached Amboy and proceeded to load up (that is, the goods), and then started for home. They walked from Amboy until in the vicinity of Spa Springs, when they concluded to ride a little ways; accordingly they got aboard, and their steed made another start, trotting along nicely. They calculated to reach home about 11 p. m, but alas for human expectations, soon one of the wagon wheels broke down, and only for a timely warning squeak among the spokes, were they saved an ungraceful descent to the ground. They had no lantern, but the scene was illuminated by a phosphorescent light, which seemed to emanate from their bodies, and the smell of sulphur predominated. In fact they had a rehearsal there, and some of them spoke a piece, etc. Fence rails, ropes, and whatever else came handy, were pressed into service, and by dint of coaxing, and "spell"-ing the horse, they reached home about five a. m. They say if they have to go again they will take a box wagon. They tried to keep this little thing quiet, but failing to feed the reporter's "little bird," of course the "song is sung."

MEMORIAL HALL.—The communication of "Old Soldier" published in our last issue, in relation to the condition of Memorial Hall, and urging the propriety of disposing of the foundation as it stands, at some price, has caused considerable comment, most of which is favorable to his suggestions, and we learn that a movement has already been made in the direction he pointed out—whether through the influence of his communication, or otherwise, we are unable to say. The trustees of Barry Post, we are informed, have signed an agreement with the directors of the Young Men's Christian Association giving the latter the option for ninety days, to purchase the property as it stands for $3,500. We believe that the property has cost about $4,500, but about $2,000 of that was obtained by subscriptions direct from our citizens, the Post really putting only the $2,500, into it, of money obtained by fairs, etc. As the object is to have a building for a worthy public purpose, it is certainly quite proper that the $2,500, should be left in it, and that the Post should have that benefit of the $3,000. Certainly this is better than to let it remain as at present, with no prospect of going ahead, and the payment of $60 a year for taxes upon it. The Post could invest the $2,500, and, even at five per cent. interest, would realize an income of $125 a year from it. We believe therefore that the trustees of the Post have acted wisely in making the offer to the Y. M. C. A.

"I have never heard a complaint of Tulip soap," says a grocer, "and I sell more of it than all other soaps."

Gen. Wm. S. Truex, widely known throughout the state, as the commander of the old 14th regiment, died at his home in Trenton on Thursday night last. His health had been failing for some years, and he was unable to go from his home for some time. His record as a soldier was an honorable one. He was mustered into service as a major in August, 1861, having previously served in the Mexican war. He was promoted to a lieutenant colonel in the Tenth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, March, 1862. Promoted to colonel July, 1862. For meritorious conduct on the field of battle before Petersburg, he was made a brevet brigadier general on April 2, 1865. He commanded the Fourteenth regiment, and was a member of the Survivors' association. He was also a member of Aaron Wilkes Post. He was in the 71st year of his age. His funeral took place on Monday, and he was buried with military honors, the members of his old regiment generally being in attendance.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have Consumption, if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,
nov 30-1y 181 Pearl st., New York.

LOCAL POTPOURRI.

EXTRAORDINARY AUGUST BARGAINS IN FANCY GOODS AND HOUSEKEEPING THINGS AT HAHNE & CO.'S, NEWARK.

The only way to keep a crowd through the store is to offer the things you want at prices to sell them quick; and that is just what we are doing. Here is a partial list of the things on which the prices have been reduced. You'll find others equally as cheap:

Men's Furnishings, Boys' Needs, Hosiery, Underwear, White Underwear, Embroideries, Ribbons and Sashes, Gloves and Mitts, Corsets, Bustles, India Linen Dresses, Pretty Batistes, New Ginghams, Linen Lawns, Crinkled Seersuckers, Albatross Cloths, Imp. & Dom. Satines, Summer Silks, Satin Rhadames, Tennis Flannels, Parasols, Fans, Cotte-ge Draperies, Window Shades.
Table Linen, Towels and Napkins, Buttons, Trimmings, Infants' Outfitting, Collars and Cuffs, Huchings, Embroidery Materials, Stamped Linen, Jersey and Skirts, Children's Dresses, Curtains and Draperies, All Kinds Notions, Shoes and Newports, Trunks and Bags, Stationery, Toilet Necessities, Books and Music, Baby Coaches, Lawn Games, Furniture, Carpets, Dinner Services, Tea Services, Fruit Jars.
Free deliveries in Union county. Open at 7:30, close at 6 o'clock, Saturdays excepted.
HAHNE & CO.'S ACME BAZAR, Broad, Halsey, New and Park Sts., Newark

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,

O. and O. TEA
TRADE MARK
The Choicest Tea Ever Offered.
ABSOLUTELY PURE.
A MOST DELICIOUS BEVERAGE. TRY IT. You will serve no any other. Quality never varies.
It is the Highest Grade Leaf, picked from the best plantations and guaranteed absolutely pure and free from all adulterations or coloring matter. The packages are hermetically sealed and warranted full weight. It is more economical in use than the lower grades.
Oriental & Occidental Tea Co., L'td.,
Head Office, 84 Duryea Slip, New York.
For sale by
MOORE & JACKSON,
M. K. STOKES,
L. BAUMGARTNER,
Rahway.
sept 12-1y

Bargains in Table Glassware
—AT—
THE SURPRISE,
111 MAIN ST., RAHWAY.

A line of PURE CRYSTAL GEMS, mammoth pieces, of brilliant and useful table decorations, at Little Nickel and Dime Prices.

Our Bargain 10 Cent Assortment.

Truly an assortment of bargains at a dime. 8-inch Heavy Dishes, for use in the dining room three times a day, and every day in the year. Elegant covered Butter Dishes, four different styles, all dazzling patterns, each one large enough and good enough

National Democrat.

RAHWAY, N. J. SEPT. 13, 1889.

PHUNNYGRAPHS.

IT COMES WITH SUMMER.

The blue sky's bending overhead,
The orchards full of apples red,
Announce that golden summer's here
The gladsome season of the year,
With but one feature we might rue,
And that's hay fever—there, kerchew!

The birds which in the spring love watched,
Their broods of birdlings all have hatched!
The golden harvesting is done,
The corn is ripening in the sun.
A sense of rest the fields imbue,
And—oh! oh!—kerchew! kerchew!

The swallows soon will homeward fly,
The autumn winds will sadly sigh.
The frost the pumpkin's cheek will kiss,
The summer picnics we shall miss,
But thank our stars we'll then be through,
With sneezing and—kerchew! kerchew!

—*Omaha World.*

He asked fair Maud to marrry;
By letter she replied,
He read it; she refused him;
He shot himself and died.

He might have been alive now,
And she his happy bride,
If he had read the postscript
Upon the other side.

—*Denver Times.*

She can work fancy screens,
Just the nicest ever seen,
In a way that all the "culchard sets" enchants;
But, my friend, 'twix you and me,
It would chill a man to see
How she stitched a patch upon her o d man's pants. —*Ex.*

Tramp—Can I get a bite of sausage or suthin'? Lady of the House—You can; here Towser.—[Time.

The King of the Cannibal Island used to have many domestic broils when he cooked his servants.—[Hotel Mail.

Jepson—Why is it that men marry widows? Jobson—They don't. It is the widows that marry them.—[Boston Courier.

Lady Guest (to small boy)—Why, Willie, how tanned you are? Willie (frankly)—Yes'm; father done it.—[Philadelphia Inquirer.

When der odder feller vas hafe goot lookin frow dots besser you dond vas let your eyes go where your feetsteps cooldn't vent.—[Carl Pretzel.

When a man gets "three sheets in the wind" it is time for him to "wrap the drapery of his couch about him."—[New York Morning Journal.

Mr. Kilrain's friends say that it will not take so much to bail him out as it did to bail out Sullivan. Kilrain never got so full.—[Norristown Herald.

Bob Stayer—"Have you heard the latest, Miss Chester?" Miss Chester—"Yes, indeed; I just heard the liberty clock strike 12."—[Golden Argosy.

Teacher—What is geography? Pupil—A description of the earth's surface. "How is the earth divided?" "By railroad corporation and real estate boomers."—Arcola Record.

A New Jersey writer believes that flies buzzing around the human countenance produce "hay fever." If hay fever is another name for profanity, in New Jersey they do.—[Norristown Herald.

"Ought a man to shave down or up?" is troubling the literary stratum of our best society. If the face to be shaved is quite youthful it is impossible to avoid shaving down.—[Binghamton Republican.

"Since you have insisted on trying on my hat, Miss Mabel, I shall certainly claim the forfeit." "I don't know what you mean, sir; and besides, this isn't a good place; they can see us from the hotel."—[Life.

Fond Father—Sir, my daughter is the apple of my eye. She shall continue under her father's wing. Van Gall—Thanks. I was just going to speak about that. Can you give us the northwest wing?—[Epoch.

"Pa, inquired Bobby, as they were returning from a revivalist meeting "Why do the people shout so loud; is God deaf?"

"No, Bobby, but in a case of that kind he is a good way off."—[Life.

Miss Cutely—"May I marry Mr. Richley, mamma?" Mrs. Cutely (decidedly)—"Not on any account!" Miss Cutely (toying with her mother's hand)—"Not even on his bank account, mamma?"—[Lawrence American.

Farmer's Wife: I'll give you some dinner if you'll beat that carpet for me.

Tramp: Madam, I'm strictly honest. I always said if I couldn't get along in the world without beating my way I wouldn't go. Good morning, ma'am.—[Judge.

"Why is London," asks a New York theatrical manager, "the nursery of burlesque dancers?" A nursery? From the specimens sent to this country, we should call it more like an Old Woman's Home of burlesque dancers.—[Norristown Herald.

"Let me die. I cannot afford to live," "Why?" "Well, my time is worth $5 an hour, so that it costs me $40 every night to get eight hour's sleep. That is $14,600 a year for sleep alone. I can't do that on an income of $5,000."—[Harper's Bazar.

Miss Limpisonnet—"What do you consider your strongest piece of prose writing, Mr. Blankvers?" Mr. Blankvers—"A 60 day note, my dear; it carried away nearly all my furniture drove me out of the state until it was outlawed. I didn't consider myself safe within its reach.—[Burlette in Brooklyn Eagle.

Lady (at fashionable ball): "Colonel, I have heard great stories of your bravery on fields of battle. And there is Mr. Enwright, too. I'm sure he is not afraid of powder either.' Colonel (very outspoken): "No; that he isn't, or he wouldn't be here to-night."—[Kearny Enterprise.

Skaggs: "A man had a fit on the sidewalk in front of Bagg's tailor shop to-day.' Wiggs: "I had a terrible fit inside that shop myself about a month ago." "Is that so? was it an epileptic fit?" "No, misfit. These bags that I'm wearing for trousers were part of it."—[Time.

Managing Editor: Have you heard anything about a tragedy to night?

City Editor: No. what's up?

"I've just come from church, where the minister referred to the Kane-Abell murder. Guess you'd better look it up for the morning paper. We don't want to get scooped on it."—[Judge.

Miss Bessie Neater (of Boston)—Her books are simply delightful. Indeed, I think she is the most liberal writer I know of.

Miss Hattie Bacon (of Chicago)—Well, I don't know. I don't think she is as liberal as Mrs. Southworth. Mrs. Southworth gives you 400 pages for a quarter every time.—[Munsey's Weekly.

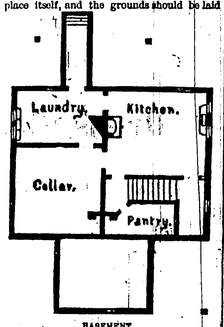
A TAZEWELL, VA., HOME.

Plans and View of a Pretty House Costing About $3,000.

From American Architecture, an excellent book for intending home makers, by Palliser, Palliser & Co., and published by J. S. Ogilvie, New York, are taken the following plans and view of the residence of Mr. R. R. Henry, of Tazewell, Va. The letter press accompanying the plans is as follows:

VIEW.

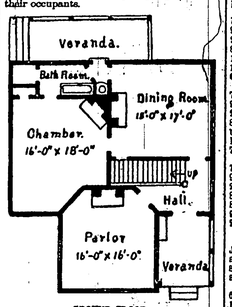
This cottage is of a form that is compact and in every way available; the rooms are large, have high ceilings and at the same time afford every convenience in their arrangement, making them desirable, for a family of refined tastes and moderate means. It is built of wood, though in favorable localities it would be better still of stone or brick, and, if suitably surrounded with tasteful landscape embellishments, will make a snug, pretty and attractive home. One can, by the exercise of appropriate taste, produce the right kind of impression in a house of this character. It should become a part of and belong to the acres which surround it; it should be an indispensable accessory to the place itself, and the grounds should be laid



BASEMENT.

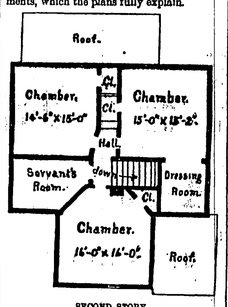
out and embellished in such a manner that the whole combination impresses one with harmonious beauty and not, as is too often the case, seek to make up for the deficiencies in the grounds by elaborate expenditure and display about the house.

A true appreciation of a country or suburban home will not tolerate slovenly, ill kept grounds, and no house exhibits its true value unless there is a harmony in its surroundings. If this be attended to, a high degree of effect can be produced in houses of very moderate cost; houses that should be roomy, warm, substantial and in every way agreeable to their occupants.



GROUND FLOOR.

The glass throughout is common sheet without color, but the dividing up of the upper sashes gives character to the whole; the plain treatment of the exterior is more than made up by the beauty of the internal arrangements, which the plans fully explain.



SECOND STORY.

This house is substantially built and contains the modern conveniences; there is no water closet, but an earth closet is provided in connection with bath room, which is preferable. Cost about $1,900.

Simple Yet Elegant.

From Building we take the accompanying view of a simple yet elegant and artistic hall. It is in the residence of Dr. W. M. Follows,

A HALL IN HAVERHILL, MASS.

of Haverhill, Mass., and the drawing was furnished by Parkins & Bancroft.

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,
Busties, 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, Arsenne, 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 Zephyra. 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 30-tf

Fulton St. Club Stables,
(FORMERLY A. POTTER'S,
WILL BE OPENED APRIL 1ST
AS FIRST-CLASS
Boarding and Sale Stables!
Horses boarded by the day, week or month at reasonable rates. The undersigned having had many years experience in the horse and livery business, feels perfect confidence in offering his services to those wishing either to buy or sell anything in the horse or carriage line. Its contemplated later in the season to place on livery some first-class turnouts. The business in all its details will be under the personal supervision and care of H. DATT CROWELL.
mar 22-tf

ROYAL
BAKING
POWDER
Absolutely Pure.
This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York. jul 9-1y

PENNSYLVANIA R.R. TIME TABLE

On and after Monday, Sept. 9th, 1889, 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—1.19, 7.03, 9.13 a. m., 1.47 p. m. Sunday 1.12, 7.06 a. m., 9.48 p. m.

For Philadelphia—1.19, 7.03, 8.07, 9.13 a. m 12.07, 1.47, 5.45 and 8.01 p. m. Sundays—1.12, 7.06 10.36 a. m., 5.53, 7.58 and 9.48 p. m.

For Cape May—1.47 p. m.

For Atlantic City—12.07, 1.47 p. m.

For Trenton—1.19, 7.03, 7.50, 9.07, and 9.13 a. m. 12.07, 1.47, 3.53, 5.45, 8.01 p. m. Sundays, 1.12, 7.06 10.50 a. m., 5.53, 7.58 and 9.48 p. m.

For New Brunswick—1.12, 7.03, 7.50, 8.07, and 10.18 a. m., 12.07, 1.47, 2.53, 3.52, 4.46, 5.35, 5.41, 6.56, 8.01, 11.13 p. m. Sundays—1.12, 7.06, 10.03, 10.50 a. m., 1.03, 3.03, 5.53, 5.53, 7.58, 9.25, and 9.48 p. m.

For Metuchen—1.19, 7.30, 8.49, 10.16 and 11.43 a. m., 12.07, 1.54, 2.53, 3.52, 4.46, 5.36, 6.45, 6.56, 8.01, 11.13 p. m. Sundays.—1.12, 8.49, 10.03 a. m., 1.03, 3.03, 5.33, 5.53, 6.26, 7.58 and 9.25 p. m.

For Menlo Park—7.50, 10.18 a. m., 12.07, 1.54 2.53, 5.53, 5.36, 6.56, 8.01 and 11.13 p. m. Sundays—8.49, 10.03 a. m., 1.03, 3.03, 5.33, 6.26, 7.58, 9.25 p. m.

For Metlin—7.50 and 10.18, a. m., 12.07, 1.54, 2.53, 5.53, 5.36, 6.26, 8.55, 8.01, and 11.13 p. m. Sundays—10.03 a. m. 1.03, 3.03, 5.33, 6.26, 7.58 and 9.25 p. m.

For Avenel, Edgar's and Spa Springs—5.57 and 11.10 a. m., 2.33, 5.02, 6.23, 7.30 p. m. and 12.43 a. m.

For Woodbridge—12.42, 5.57, 11.10 a. m., 12.44, 2.33, 5.02, 6.23 and 7.30 p. m. Sundays—10.37 a. m. and 10.03 p. m.

For Perth Amboy—12.42, 5.57, 11.10 a. m., 12.44, 2.34, 5.02, 6.23, and 7.30 p. m. Sundays—10.36 a. m. and 10.03 p. m.

P. R. R. Crossing—8.16 a. m. and 5.52 p. m.

For South Amboy—4.19, 12.44 a. m., 5.52 p. m. Sundays 8.45 a. m., 5.49 p. m.

For Matawan—4.19, 9.55 a. m., 12.44, 3.01, 5.52, 7.46 p. m.

For Red Bank—4.19, 9.55 a. m., 12.44, 3.01, 5.52, 7.46 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park Ocean Beach, Spring Lake, Sea Girt, Manasquan and Point Pleasant—4.19, 9.55 a. m., 12.44, 3.01, 5.52 p. m.

For Bay Head, Toms River and intermediate stations, 4.19, 9.55 a. m., 3.01, and 5.52 p. m.

Sunday trains leave Rahway for points on N. Y. and Long Branch road—8.45, a. m., and 5.42 p. m.

For Elizabeth—12.14, 2.49, 5.35, 6.05, 6.34, 6.54, 7.05, 7.25, 7.39, 7.46, 7.57, 8.18, 8.33, 8.53, 9.08, 9.33, 9.57, 10.07, 10.40, 11.35 a. m., 12.45, 1.18, 1.49, 2.05, 2.33, 3.35, 4.23, 5.25, 5.56, 6.13, 6.47, 6.56, 7.26, 8.08, 8.10, 8.50, 9.40, 10.25, 11.31 p. m. Sundays—12.14, 2.49, 7.43, 8.30, 9.23, 9.38, 10.30, 10.40, 12.30, 1.32, 2.30, 3.38, 4.33, 5.32, 6.32, 7.02, 7.18, 8.32, 9.03, 10.03, and 11.33 p. m.

For New York—12.14, 2.49, 5.35, 6.05, 6.34, 6.54, 7.05, 7.25, 7.39, 7.46, 7.57, 8.18, 8.33, 8.53, 9.08, 9.33, 9.57, 10.07, 10.40, 11.35, a. m., 12.45, 1.18, 1.49, 2.05, 2.33, 3.35, 4.23, 5.25, 5.56, 6.13, 6.47, 6.56, 7.26, 8.03, 8.10, 8.50, 9.40, 10.25, and 11.31 p. m. Sundays—12.14, 2.49, 7.43, 8.30, 9.23, 9.38, 10.30, 10.40, 12.30, 1.32, 2.30, 3.38, 4.33, 5.32, 6.32, 7.18, 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, 7.30, 7.40, 8.00, 9.20, 10.10, 11.00, 11.10, 12.00 a. m., 12.30, 1.00, 2.00, 2.30, 3.00, 3.20, 4.00, 4.10, 4.30, 4.50, 5.00, 5.10, 5.20, 5.30, 5.40, 5.50, 6.00, 6.10, 6.20, 6.40, 7.00, 7.30, 8.30, 9.15, 10.15, 11.00, 11.45 p. m. and 12.15 midnight.

Sundays—4.10, 5.00, 8.00, 9.45, 10.00, 11.00, 12.00 a. m., 1.00, 2.00, 2.45, 4.00, 4.50, 5.00, 5.45, 6.30, 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.

A Fact

WORTH knowing is that blood diseases which all other remedies fail to cure, yield to Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Fresh confirmation of this statement comes to hand daily. Even such deep-seated and stubborn complaints as Rheumatism, Rheumatic Gout, and the like, are thoroughly eradicated by the use of this wonderful alterative.

Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th street, New York, certifies:—"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months. I am pleased to say that it effected a complete cure, and that I have since had no return of the disease."

Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H., writes: "One year ago I was taken ill with rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."

"I have taken a great deal of medicine, but nothing has done me so much good as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I felt its beneficial effects before I had quite finished one bottle, and I can freely testify that it is the best blood-medicine I know of."—L. W. Ward, Sr., Woodland, Texas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,
PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

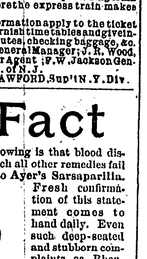
CORSETS!

We desire to inform the ladies of Rahway and vicinity who use the

THOMSON'S
GLOVE-FITTING
CORSETS,

that they may be had in three styles:

R. H.,	$1.00
G.,	1.25
E.,	1.50



Which are the Lowest N.Y. Prices, at
BIRKETT & PATERSON'S,
CORNER STORE, RAHWAY.
jun 28-3m

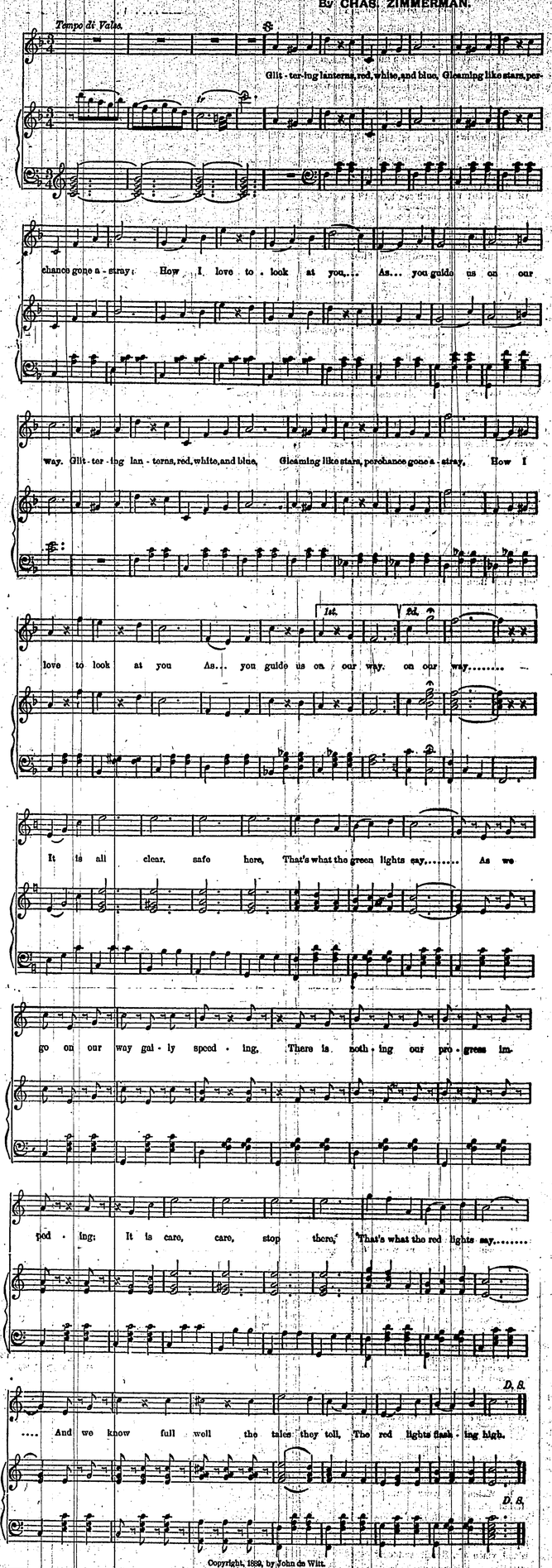
TO LET.

Residence 210 Main street; 10 rooms; all modern improvements. Apply to JOS. T. MEAD or JOHN M. TUFTS.
feb 15-tf

LANTERN SONG.

Written for The American Press Association.

From the Play, "A Hole in the Ground."
By CHAS. ZIMMERMAN.



Copyright, 1889, by John de Witt.

RAHWAY POST OFFICE.
NEW YORK TIME.
TO TAKE EFFECT JUNE 16th 1889.
MAILS ARRIVE.
New York, North, East and West, 5.15 a. m.
Through Southern and Philadelphia, 5.25 a. m.
Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 8.00 a. m.
Philadelphia and Way, 8.40 a. m.
New York, North, East and Way, 9.13 a. m
Through West, 9.46 and 10.49 a. m.
Woodbridge, 12.40 p. m.
New York, North and East, 12.07 and 1.50 p. m.
Through Southern, Philadelphia and Way 5.03 p. m.
New York, North and East, 5.23 p. m.
Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6.35 p. m.
Philadelphia and Way, 8.10 p. m.
Mails are received from New Brunswick Princeton, Metuchen, Trenton, South and West Jersey, Delaware and Delaware Railroads, at 5.15 and 8.40 p. m., 8.55 and 5.49 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, 6.30 a. m.
New York, North and East, 7.30 a. m.
New York, North, East and Way, 8.10 a. m.
Philadelphia and Way, 8.45 a. m.
Through Southern and West, 5.45 p. 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, 4.00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Way, 4.45 p. m.
Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 5.00 p. m.
Through Southern and West, 8.00 p. m.
Mails close for all points at 6.40 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 6.40 p. m.
Mails are dispatched for Philadelphia, Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, Metuchen, South and West Jersey, Bel ldere Delaware Railroads at 8.45 a. m., 4.45 and 6.45 p. m.
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National Democrat.

RAHWAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1889.

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAPTER I.

An act entitled "An act to regulate ... April eighteenth, one thousand ... and seventy-six.

... the Senate and General ... State of New Jersey, that in ... section of charter, to be held in ... shall open at six o'clock in the ... and close at nine o'clock in the evening, ... during the whole day of ... hours aforesaid; provided, the ... may adjourn the proceedings in ... at eight until two o'clock in ... such shorter time, between ... as they deem ... That this act shall take ... 1889.

CHAPTER II.

... states jurisdiction over ... the city of Hoboken, and ... herein mentioned.

... have recently appro- ... direction of a building in ... for the accommodation of ... United States courts, pension ... offices therefor;

... the Senate and General ... State of New Jersey, That ... and its appurtenances that ... said city of Hoboken, for the ... United States, and the same ... United States of America; ... judicial process issued ... State, or any other ... and in the same ... shall not have ...

That the said land, with its ... and appurtenances, and other property ... shall be exempted from ... national taxation and assess- ... shall remain the property ... United States.

CHAPTER III.

... entitled "An act regulating ... consequences, and ap- ... approved April ... eight hundred and forty- ...

... the Senate and General ... State of New Jersey, That ... the court of general ... in which any recog- ... the court or the circuit ... such forfeiture hath ... in the costs provided in ... in which this is a sup- ...

... all acts and parts of ... act, and the same are ... shall take effect im- ...

CHAPTER IV.

... act to establish a ... in Jersey City, approved ... eighteen hundred and ...

... the Senate and General ... New Jersey, That section ... be and the same is hereby ... and shall read as follows: ... public instruction ... by any such the ... and shall hold office ... and until his succes- ... be duly qualified ... provided, that nothing ... the reappointment ... the term of the present ... state superintendent ... the governor as provided ...

... all acts or parts of acts ... of this act, be and ... and that this act ... 1889.

CHAPTER V.

... act relative to sales of ... by virtue of any ... approved March ... eighteen hundred and ... supplement thereto, ap- ... eight hundred ...

... the Senate and General ... New Jersey, That no ... shall be invalidated ... by reason of the ... shall be in ... at least four weeks ... appointed for selling the ... publication in two news- ... county ... and which news- ... printed and published ... for four successive ... provided, that said sale ... be confirmed by the ... shall be required by the ... That this act shall take ... 1889.

CHAPTER VI.

... entitled "An act re- ... act relating to the ... and the ... approved ... eight hundred and forty- ...

... the Senate and General ... New Jersey, That section ... is amendatory, ... and is repealed and ... the proper county, upon ... that such notice has ... to be therein given ... proper county, upon ... that such notice has ... the time in said or- ... the county ... administrator; and any ... neglected to bring in his ... forever barred of his or ... such executor or administ- ... after provided; provided, ... such creditor so failing to ... such executors shall, after the ... the executor or ... other estate not accounted ... creditors, shall be ... ratable proportion therem- ... shall be barred of the ... That this act shall take ... 1889.

CHAPTER IX.

... school trustees to ... school districts in this ... act entitled "An ... public instruction ... seventy-seventh, one thousand ... Senate and General ... New Jersey, That when- ... the annual school census ... school district in any school ... trustees, then it shall be ... the time and place ... for the election of school ... a majority vote of those ... school trustees ... That in case it be decided to ... school district in any such ... then the said legal voters ... in the manner in which school ... vote, two additional trustees, ... years and one for three ... thereafter a trustee or trustees ... to be elected for three years, to fill ... expire.

... That it shall be the duty of ... districts coming within the ... section of this act, in his no- ... for the election of school ... notice that there are within ... hundred and one thousand ... the election of school be ... meeting whether the board ... shall consist of three or five ... the largest school district ... public notice shall have been ... and for ...

... all acts and parts of ... the provisions of this act be ... repealed.

... That this act shall take ... 1889.

CHAPTER X.

... providing for the incorporation ... exempt firemen's ... association of exempt firemen ... the Senate and General ... New Jersey, That ... authorized for any number of firemen ... any of the cities, towns, bor- ... organized under ... pursuant to any general ... this state, or any charter or act ... of any of the cities, towns, ... this state, to associate themselves ... and be incorporated in the ... provided, that no ... association of exempt firemen of the ... ward, township or fire district of ... cities, towns, boroughs, ... districts as the case may be in- ... shall be located ... purpose of be- ... under this act, said exempt ... authorized to assemble together ... a majority of the votes of those present, ... or otherwise, as those assembled ... a president and secretary, and such ... and for such association to be in- ... and deemed necessary; which said ... exempt firemen, and secretary, shall be ... associated with them, shall, upon the ... affirmation, subscribed before ... or other officer authorized to take ... in law, by such name as they shall, ... the first section hereof, assume, and ... shall have perpetual succession, and ... suing and being sued in all courts and ... ever, and may have and use a common ... and alter at pleasure and ... corporate name and under that name, to ... sue and enter into, execute and enforce ... agreements, not inconsistent with the ... purposes of their incorporation.

... It is enacted, That the president and sec- ... every such association formed as afore- ... with thereafter prepare, under their ... certificate, setting forth the corporate ... the place of business of such corpora- ... chosen, the location of such corporate- ... referred to in this act, which certificate ... be filed and recorded in the office of the clerk of the county in which such association may be located, and such certificate, or a duly certified copy thereof, shall be evidence in all courts of this state; for filing and recording such certificate such county clerk shall be authorized to charge and receive the sum of fifty cents.

4. And be it enacted, That all associations incorporated under this act shall be authorized to make and adopt a constitution and by-laws for their government, and the same may alter, change, amend or repeal at pleasure; provided, such constitution and by-laws be not repugnant to the constitution or laws of the United States or of this state.

5. And be it enacted, That any corporation formed hereunder may, in its corporate name, purchase, receive, take, hold, mortgage and convey any real or personal property for the use, benefit and objects of such corporation.

6. And be it enacted, That the objects of corporations formed under this act, shall be to establish, provide for and maintain a fund for the relief, support or burial of the members thereof, and of their widows and orphan children, under such rules and regulations of each corporation may respectively provide and adopt.

7. And be it enacted, That any and all existing associations organized for the purposes contemplated by this act, whether incorporated or not, may be reorganized and incorporated or reincorporated hereunder, except such corporations as may have been created or authorized by any special legislative act, which last mentioned corporations may, at their pleasure, be reorganized and incorporated under this act and the president and secretary thereof in case of such incorporation or reincorporation, shall make and execute, and file and record a certificate as above provided; and said association or corporation shall thereupon become and be a body corporate and politic under and by virtue of this act, and possessed of all the powers and privileges of corporations formed under this act; and any corporation which shall be reorganized and incorporated under this act shall succeed to, and be seized of all the right, title and interest in any estate, real or personal, belonging to it under its former organization.

8. And be it enacted, That there shall not be more than one association organized or incorporated under this act in any city, town, borough, township or fire district, except in the case of a city, town, borough or township that may be having power of from or incorporated within the bounds of any township, in which case an association hereunder may be organized in such city, town, borough or fire district, and one in the remaining portion thereof.

9. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the associations of exempt firemen incorporated under this act, or by any special legislative act to participate, by delegates elected as hereinafter provided, in the organization and conduct of a state exempt firemen's association; provided that there shall not be more than one such state organization, the incorporation of which is hereby authorized, the same to be known as the "New Jersey state exempt firemen's association;" and such state organization shall have the same rights, powers and privileges as the local exempt firemen's associations.

10. And be it enacted, That on or before the second Wednesday in May, in every year, each association of exempt firemen incorporated hereunder, as under any special legislative act, shall and may choose out of the whole body of the membership thereof, five delegates to represent said corporation at the meeting of the "New Jersey state exempt firemen's association."

11. And be it enacted, That at the first meeting of said "New Jersey state exempt firemen's association," a president and secretary thereof shall be elected to serve for the ensuing year, together with such other officers, to serve for the same period as shall be prescribed by the constitution of said state association shall require; and the president and secretary so chosen at said first meeting of said state association, shall within five days thereafter, cause to be in the office of the secretary of state of this state, a sworn statement of the fact of said election and of the names of the officers so chosen, and said certificate so filed shall be deemed and taken to be the certificate of the incorporation of the "New Jersey state exempt firemen's association," and said certificate shall contain a reference to this act, and state the intention to incorporate such state association thereunder, and shall have thereon an impression of the common seal of such state association, and from the date of the filing of such certificate the "New Jersey state exempt firemen's association" shall be incorporated in fact and in law.

12. And be it enacted, That any local exempt firemen's association, incorporated or reincorporated under this act, may be dissolved at any meeting thereof, to wit by written assent and approval of two-thirds of the members present and voting in favor thereof; provided notice of such meeting and of the purpose thereof, signed by at least ten of the members, shall have been mailed to each person entitled to vote thereat, at least twenty days previous thereto, and shall have set forth the time of three weeks successively, once in each week, in a newspaper circulating in the neighborhood where the said association may be located, notice of which dissolution shall forthwith be filed with the clerk of the county in which said association shall be located, and a note of the filing thereof shall be made by said clerk on the margin of the record of the record of the act of incorporation of such dissolved association.

13. And be it enacted, That any exempt fireman of this state, upon payment of the annual dues of the band and seal of the clerk of any county in this state, setting forth that the exemption certificate of such exempt fireman is lost or destroyed, shall be such clerk, shall be entitled in any and all the counties, cities, towns, boroughs, townships and fire districts of the state, to receive and enjoy all and all the rights, privileges, benefits and exemptions of whatsoever kind provided for exempt firemen by any law of this state now or hereafter existing.

14. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts repugnant to or inconsistent herewith, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this shall be a public act and take effect immediately.

Approved February 25, 1889.

CHAPTER XI.

An act to provide for the further regulation of mutual fire insurance associations.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the directors of any mutual fire insurance association, whether organized under any general or special law of this state, whenever they shall deem an assessment, to assess over and above the amount of the losses and liabilities unpaid at the time of making such assessment, any sum not exceeding ten thousand dollars.

2. And be it enacted, That whenever the liabilities of any mutual fire insurance association shall amount to the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, it shall be the duty of the board of directors thereof to cause money by assessment to pay the same, and on neglect or refusal so to do, after sixty days' notice from the treasurer of the said liabilities, to account to the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, the said directors so neglecting or refusing shall be personally liable to pay the same to the party or person or persons to whom the same may be due; provided, that until the liabilities of any such association shall amount to twenty-five thousand dollars, the directors thereof shall neither be personally responsible for their payment nor obliged to make an assessment to raise money to pay the same.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the directors of any mutual fire insurance association, whether organized under any general or special law of this state, to offer, in the name of said association, such sum or sums of money as they shall judge to be sufficient to be a sufficient inducement to the apprehension and conviction of any person or persons who shall burn or cause to be burned any property insured by said association, under a policy of insurance in force, and to raise the money necessary to pay said reward or rewards, and pay the same, in the same manner as they are now or may hereafter be authorized to raise and pay moneys for losses.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for any mutual fire insurance association, whether organized under any general or special law of this state, at the time of issuing a policy of insurance, with the consent of the insured, to make the whole or any part of the loss which may occur under said policy payable to any person or persons, other than the insured, who may have an interest in said property, and to make indorsement thereof on the said policy; and that when the amount of the insured to such appropriation of the money to be paid in satisfaction of any loss that may occur under said policy is indorsed on the application for insurance or survey of the property insured, it shall constitute a part of such application for insurance or survey, and be sufficient authority to the association for the issuance of said policy in the manner herein described.

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

Approved February 25, 1889.

CHAPTER XII.

A further supplement to the act entitled "An act for the protection of game and game fish," approved April fourth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter it shall be lawful for any person or persons to take or catch any brook-trout in any of the streams or waters of this state before the first day of April ensuing, under the penalty of ten dollars for each and every fish taken or caught contrary to the provisions of this act.

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

Approved February 25, 1889.

CHAPTER XIII.

An act authorizing cities to purchase land and to erect buildings thereon for fire department purposes, and to provide for the payment thereof.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the proper authorities of any city of this state, to purchase a plot of ground, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building for the use of the fire department of such city, at a cost not to exceed seven thousand dollars.

2. And be it enacted, That all work and labor done and materials furnished for the erection of said building, shall be done and finished by contract, awarded upon at least two weeks' advertisement in the two official newspapers of said city, to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders for the same.

3. And be it enacted, That the municipal board of such city having the management and control of the finances of such city are hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds, either registered or coupon, to an amount not exceeding seven thousand dollars, to raise money to pay for the purchase of such plot and the erection and construction of said building; that said bonds shall be payable in seven years from the date thereof, and shall bear interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, to be sold at not less than par, and that there shall be a sufficient sum appropriated and put in the annual tax levy of such city each year to pay the interest on such bonds, and also there shall in each year be appropriated and put in the tax levy of such city, the sum of one thousand dollars towards the payment of said bonds, to be properly invested, and the payment of said bonds, to be made when they shall become due and payable.

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

Approved February 25, 1889.

CHAPTER XV.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish a board of health in a district or district of this state, and for other purposes," approved March twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter it shall be lawful for any person or persons to take or catch any trout in any of the streams or waters of this state before the first day of April ensuing, under the penalty of ten dollars for each and every fish taken or caught contrary to the provisions of this act.

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

Approved February 25, 1889.

CHAPTER XIV.

An act authorizing cities to purchase land and to erect buildings thereon for fire department purposes, and to provide for the payment thereof.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the proper authorities of any city of this state, to purchase a plot of ground, and cause to be erected thereon a suitable building for the use of the fire department of such city, at a cost not to exceed seven thousand dollars.

2. And be it enacted, That all work and labor done and materials furnished for the erection of said building, shall be done and finished by contract, awarded upon at least two weeks' advertisement in the two official newspapers of said city, to the lowest responsible bidder or bidders for the same.

3. And be it enacted, That the municipal board of such city having the management and control of the finances of such city are hereby authorized and empowered to issue bonds, either registered or coupon, to an amount not exceeding seven thousand dollars, to raise money to pay for the purchase of such plot and the erection and construction of said building; that said bonds shall be payable in seven years from the date thereof, and shall bear interest not exceeding five per centum per annum, to be sold at not less than par, and that there shall be a sufficient sum appropriated and put in the annual tax levy of such city each year to pay the interest on such bonds, and also there shall in each year be appropriated and put in the tax levy of such city, the sum of one thousand dollars towards the payment of said bonds, to be properly invested, and the payment of said bonds, to be made when they shall become due and payable.

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

Approved February 25, 1889.

CHAPTER XV.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish a board of health in a district or district of this state," approved March twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter it shall be lawful for any person or persons to take or catch any brook-trout in any of the streams or waters of this state before the first day of April ensuing, under the penalty of ten dollars for each and every fish taken or caught contrary to the provisions of this act.

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

Approved February 25, 1889.

CHAPTER XVI.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of wharf-masters in certain cities of this state," approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section 15 of an act entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of wharf-masters in certain cities of this state," approved April fifth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read, as follows:

6. And be it enacted, That it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to place any obstruction in any dock, slip, or basin, or place any obstruction in any dock, slip, or basin, or place any obstruction in any dock, slip, or basin, or

National Democrat.

RAHWAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1889.

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

(BY AUTHORITY)

CHAPTER CXXVI.

An act to authorize the condemnation of lands in the cities of this state whereon public school buildings may be erected, and which shall be devoted to use for public school purposes.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever, in the judgment of the board or body having control of the public schools, and the authority to purchase lands therefor in any of the cities of this state, the price demanded by the owners of any lands or real estate which may be deemed by such board or body necessary for the use of the public schools of any such city, is excorbitant and more than the reasonable and fair market value thereof, it shall and may be lawful for such board or body, with the concurrence of the common council (whenever the concurrence of common or other governing body is necessary in the purchase of lands for public school purposes in any such city) to apply to judge of the circuit court in and for the county in which such city is located, for the appointment of three commissioners to make an appraisement of the value of the lands and of the buildings thereon, if there be any, which such owners or owners may suffer by reason of the taking and condemnation thereof; such application shall be made upon petition, setting forth that the said board or body has been unable to agree with the owners for the purchase of such lands, and that the price demanded therefor is, in the judgment of the said board or body, exorbitant, and more than the market value thereof, and praying that the same may be condemned, giving in the said petition a description of the lands which it is desired shall be condemned for the purposes aforesaid, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the said judge to appoint as commissioners three suitable persons (who shall be freeholders and residents in the county within which such application is made), to make an appraisement of the value of the lands so to be condemned, and of the damages which the owner or owners of such lands may suffer by reason of the taking thereof.

2. And be it enacted, That such commissioners appointed by the circuit court having taken an oath faithfully and impartially to execute the duties of their office shall forthwith proceed to estimate and determine the fair value of the said real estate so to be taken and condemned as aforesaid, and of the damages which the owner or owners thereof will suffer by reason of the taking thereof, first having given at least ten days' notice in writing to the said owner or owners, either personally or by leaving the same at his or her place of abode, of the time and place when and where they may be heard in relation to the matter. In case any owner shall be an infant, married woman, non compos mentis or absent from the city or place where such condemnation proceedings are taken, or be from any cause incapacitated to act in this behalf, then notice of the time and place and object of said proposed appraisement, shall be given such person in the manner as the said judge may direct, and such meeting or meetings may be adjourned from time to time at the discretion of said commissioners, and as soon as they shall have determined upon said valuation they shall make and sign a certificate thereof, and file the same in the office of the city clerk of such city, or at such other place as the said judge may direct; and immediately upon the payment to said owner or owners of the amount of the said valuation, or in case he or they will not or cannot receive the same, upon tender of the same, or in case of their refusal to receive the same, then upon the deposit of the said money in the hands of the city treasurer, to the use of such owner or owners, and upon the payment of the costs of said proceedings, shall be deemed and taken to be the absolute owners of such lands, in the judgment of the said board or body, exorbitant, and more than the market value thereof, and it may then be considered that the said board or body has paid the price demanded therefor is, in the judgment of the said board or body, exorbitant, and more than the market value thereof, and that the same may be condemned, giving in the said petition a description of the lands which it is desired shall be condemned for the purposes aforesaid, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the said judge to appoint as commissioners three suitable persons (who shall be freeholders and residents in the county within which such application is made), to make an appraisement of the value of the lands so to be condemned, and of the damages which the owner or owners of such lands may suffer by reason of the taking thereof.

3. And be it enacted, That such commissioners appointed by the circuit court having taken an oath faithfully and impartially to execute the duties of their office shall forthwith proceed to estimate and determine the fair value of the said real estate so to be taken and condemned as aforesaid, and of the damages which the owner or owners thereof will suffer by reason of the taking thereof, first having given at least ten days' notice in writing to the said owner or owners, either personally or by leaving the same at his or her place of abode, of the time and place when and where they may be heard in relation to the matter. In case any owner shall be an infant, married woman, non compos mentis or absent from the city or place where such condemnation proceedings are taken, or be from any cause incapacitated to act in this behalf, then notice of the time and place and object of said proposed appraisement, shall be given such person in the manner as the said judge may direct, and such meeting or meetings may be adjourned from time to time at the discretion of said commissioners, and as soon as they shall have determined upon said valuation they shall make and sign a certificate thereof, and file the same in the office of the city clerk of such city, or at such other place as the said judge may direct; and immediately upon the payment to said owner or owners of the amount of the said valuation, or in case he or they will not or cannot receive the same, upon tender of the same, or in case of their refusal to receive the same, then upon the deposit of the said money in the hands of the city treasurer, to the use of such owner or owners, and upon the payment of the costs of said proceedings, shall be deemed and taken to be the absolute owners of such lands, in the judgment of said board or body, and it may then be considered that the said board or body has paid the price demanded therefor is, in the judgment of said board or body, exorbitant, and more than the market value thereof, and that the same may be condemned, giving in the said petition a description of the lands which it is desired shall be condemned for the purposes aforesaid, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the said judge to appoint as commissioners three suitable persons (who shall be freeholders and residents in the county within which such application is made), to make an appraisement of the value of the lands so to be condemned, and of the damages which the owner or owners of such lands may suffer by reason of the taking thereof.

4. And be it enacted, That all titles taken for the purposes mentioned in this act shall be in the name of the city in which the said lands are purchased or condemned by virtue of the provisions of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That the commissioners appointed by the said judge of the circuit court shall receive such compensation for their services as the said judge shall order and direct, and the same, as well as the other expenses incident to the condemnation proceedings, shall be paid by the said city in which the said lands are situated.

5. And be it enacted, That any city in which such condemnation proceedings shall be taken shall provide the necessary funds to pay for the lands so condemned and the damages for the taking thereof, and such expenses and costs incidental thereto, and for this purpose shall have power to raise money by taxation

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

Approved April 4, 1889.

CHAPTER CXXVII.

An act concerning the government of cities of the state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in the cities in this state the duties now performed respectively shall appoint all city comptrollers, city treasurers and city collectors in lieu of, and to be substituted for, and in place of, the persons who shall in each case respectively be invested with and shall perform all the powers and duties of any such officers, by whatsoever title they may be designated, now authorized by law to act therein, and that such and similar officers appointed by the mayors shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, and that their terms of service shall be fixed in the same manner, and the terms of the first officers appointed hereunder shall date from the date of their appointment, under this act, and the terms of those appointed to succeed the first officers aforesaid, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the said judges to appoint as commissioners three suitable persons (who shall be freeholders and residents in the county within which such application is made), to make an appraisement of the value of the lands so to be condemned, and of the damages which the owner or owners of such lands may suffer by reason of the taking thereof.

2. And be it enacted, That such commissioners appointed by the circuit court having taken an oath faithfully and impartially to execute the duties of their office shall forthwith proceed to estimate and determine the fair value of the said real estate so to be taken and condemned as aforesaid, and of the damages which the owner or owners thereof will suffer by reason of the taking thereof, first having given at least ten days' notice in writing to the said owner or owners, either personally or by leaving the same at his or her place of abode, of the time and place when and where they may be heard in relation to the matter. In case any owner shall be an infant, married woman, non compos mentis or absent from the city or place where such condemnation proceedings are taken, or be from any cause incapacitated to act in this behalf, then notice of the time and place and object of said proposed appraisement, shall be given such person in the manner as the said judge may direct, and such meeting or meetings may be adjourned from time to time at the discretion of said commissioners, and as soon as they shall have determined upon said valuation they shall make and sign a certificate thereof, and file the same in the office of the city clerk of such city, or at such other place as the said judge may direct; and immediately upon the payment to said owner or owners of the amount of the said valuation, or in case he or they will not or cannot receive the same, upon tender of the same, or in case of their refusal to receive the same, then upon the deposit of the said money in the hands of the city treasurer, to the use of such owner or owners, and upon the payment of the costs of said proceedings, shall be deemed and taken to be the absolute owners of such lands, in the judgment of said board or body, and it may then be considered that the said board or body has paid the price demanded therefor is, in the judgment of said board or body, exorbitant, and more than the market value thereof, and that the same may be condemned, giving in the said petition a description of the lands which it is desired shall be condemned for the purposes aforesaid, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the said judge to appoint as commissioners three suitable persons (who shall be freeholders and residents in the county within which such application is made), to make an appraisement of the value of the lands so to be condemned, and of the damages which the owner or owners of such lands may suffer by reason of the taking thereof.

3. And be it enacted, That all titles taken for the purposes mentioned in this act shall be in the name of the city in which the said lands are purchased or condemned by virtue of the provisions of this act.

4. And be it enacted, That such commissioners appointed by said judge of the circuit court shall receive such compensation for their services as the said judge shall order and direct, and the same, as well as the other expenses incident to the condemnation proceedings, shall be paid by the said city in which the said lands are situated.

5. And be it enacted, That any city in which such condemnation proceedings shall be taken shall provide the necessary funds to pay for the lands so condemned and the damages for the taking thereof, and such expenses and costs incidental thereto, and for this purpose shall have power to raise money by taxation

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

Approved April 4, 1889.

CHAPTER CXXVII.

An act concerning the government of cities of this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in the cities in this state the duties now performed respectively shall appoint all city comptrollers, city treasurers and city collectors in lieu of, and to be substituted for, and in place of, the persons who shall in each case respectively be invested with and shall perform all the powers and duties of any such officers, by whatsoever title they may be designated, now authorized by law to act therein, and that such and similar officers appointed by the mayors shall receive a salary of three thousand dollars per annum, and that their terms of service shall be fixed in the same manner, and the terms of the first officers appointed hereunder shall date from the date of their appointment under this act, and the terms of those appointed to succeed the first officers aforesaid, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the said judges to appoint as commissioners three suitable persons (who shall be freeholders and residents in the county within which such application is made), to make an appraisement of the value of the lands so to be condemned, and of the damages which the owner or owners of such lands may suffer by reason of the taking thereof.

2. And be it enacted, That such commissioners appointed by the circuit court having taken an oath faithfully and impartially to execute the duties of their office shall forthwith proceed to estimate and determine the fair value of the said real estate so to be taken and condemned as aforesaid, and of the damages which the owner or owners thereof will suffer by reason of the taking thereof, first having given at least ten days' notice in writing to the said owner or owners, either personally or by leaving the same at his or her place of abode, of the time and place when and where they may be heard in relation to the matter. In case any owner shall be an infant, married woman, non compos mentis or absent from the city or place where such condemnation proceedings are taken, or be from any cause incapacitated to act in this behalf, then notice of the time and place and object of said proposed appraisement, shall be given such person in the manner as the said judge may direct, and such meeting or meetings may be adjourned from time to time at the discretion of said commissioners, and as soon as they shall have determined upon said valuation they shall make and sign a certificate thereof, and file the same in the office of the city clerk of such city, or at such other place as the said judge may direct; and immediately upon the payment to said owner or owners of the amount of the said valuation, or in case he or they will not or cannot receive the same, upon tender of the same, or in case of their refusal to receive the same, then upon the deposit of the said money in the hands of the city treasurer, to the use of such owner or owners, and upon the payment of the costs of said proceedings, shall be deemed and taken to be the absolute owners of such lands, in the judgment of said board or body, and it may then be considered that the said board or body has paid the price demanded therefor is, in the judgment of said board or body, exorbitant, and more than the market value thereof, and that the same may be condemned, giving in the said petition a description of the lands which it is desired shall be condemned for the purposes aforesaid, and thereupon it shall be the duty of the said judge to appoint as commissioners three suitable persons (who shall be freeholders and residents in the county within which such application is made), to make an appraisement of the value of the lands so to be condemned, and of the damages which the owner or owners of such lands may suffer by reason of the taking thereof.

3. And be it enacted, That all titles taken for the purposes mentioned in this act shall be in the name of the city in which the said lands are purchased or condemned by virtue of the provisions of this act.

4. And be it enacted, That such commissioners appointed by said judge of the circuit court shall receive such compensation for their services as the said judge shall order and direct, and the same, as well as the other expenses incident to the condemnation proceedings, shall be paid by the said city in which the said lands are situated.

5. And be it enacted, That any city in which such condemnation proceedings shall be taken shall provide the necessary funds to pay for the lands so condemned and the damages for the taking thereof, and such expenses and costs incidental thereto, and for this purpose shall have power to raise money by taxation

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

Approved April 4, 1889.

CHAPTER CXXVIII.

An act to authorize the condemnation of lands in the cities of this state for the use of the fire department of the said cities, and to provide the necessary funds to pay for the lands so condemned and the damages for the taking thereof, and such expenses and costs incidental thereto, and for this purpose shall have power to raise money by taxation

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever, in the opinion of the board of authority of any city in which the fire department shall be established, it shall be deemed necessary to acquire additional accommodations for the use of the said fire department, such board of authority shall be empowered to select such lots or parcels of land, or such buildings, or parts of buildings, in said city, to purchase, in the corporate name of the city, such real estate in such city, the locality of which shall be required and indicated by the board or authority having control of such police department, and to cause the same to be surveyed and platted, and to cause the same to be condemned, in the manner provided by the laws of this state, for the condemnation of such lands and real estate specially benefited by the improvement, in proportion to the benefit received; and no lot or parcel of land shall be assessed more than it is so specially benefited; and if the total cost of any improvement shall exceed the aggregate assessable special benefits, the excess shall be borne and paid by the town at large; the commissioners shall file their report with the town clerk, which shall be accompanied by a map showing what lots and parcels of land are specially benefited by the improvement, the amounts assessed as special benefits upon each lot or parcel of land, and the names of the owners of the several lots and parcels of land assessed; so far as the commissioners can ascertain the same, and the amount, if any, of the excess of the cost of the improvement over the aggregate assessable special benefits; but no assessment shall be deemed defective by reason of any mistake in the names of the owners of lands assessed, or omitting the said names or any of them; the clerk shall publish and post notices in the same way and manner hereinbefore prescribed for publishing and posting the petition for the improvement and its accompanying notice, stating that the map and report of the commissioners have been filed in his office, and that the council will consider any objections to such report, map and assessment presented in writing on or before a day named in said notice to be fixed by the town council, which day shall be at least ten days after the first publication of such notice; and such notice shall state the amount of the said map and assessment, and such objections as may have been presented against the same; and the said council may confirm the said report, map and assessment, or if deemed necessary may return the same to the commissioners for revision and correction, and when so returned and corrected and revised without unnecessary delay; and thereupon the council may, without further notice, confirm the said report, assessment and map.

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

Approved April 8, 1889.

CHAPTER CXXXV.

An act to authorize the improvement of roads, streets and highways in boroughs and incorporated towns of the second class in this state, and to provide for the payment thereof.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the overseer of the poor in any city, town or township in this state shall hereafter be appointed by the board of aldermen or common council in such cities.

2. And be it enacted, That the overseer of the poor so appointed shall hold his office during good behavior, but shall be paid an annual salary of sixteen hundred dollars as full compensation for his services as such overseer of the poor.

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

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

Approved April 8, 1889.

CHAPTER CXXXVI.

A supplement to "An act concerning townships and township officers," approved April twenty-six.

WHEREAS, The provisions of the law in reference to the number of township committemen, and their term of office, are conflicting with reference to such officers in townships in which there shall be more than one hundred thousand inhabitants, and the same should be made clear; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the several townships of this state which are in counties which have or may hereafter have one hundred thousand inhabitants or more, shall be divided or over by the last state census, the township committee shall consist of five members, who shall be elected at the annual township meeting; and such road may be filed with the clerk of each municipality, which time shall be at least forty days after the date of such notice; and the said joint board shall likewise cause at least fifty printed copies of such notice to be posted in conspicuous places in each of the municipalities of the said township, and shall be along the line of the road affected by the improvement, and shall be given at least one week before the expiration of the time specified in the notice for the filing of objections.

2. And be it enacted, That any owner or owners of land fronting on the road proposed to be improved as aforesaid may, at any time before the expiration of the said time, file a remonstrance with the clerk of the municipality in which his land is situated, his written objection to the map, plan and specifications so specified in the petition, and he shall set forth the number of lineal feet of frontage of his lands on said road, and within ten days after the expiration of the said time for filing objections as aforesaid, the governing body of each municipality, by a majority of the members thereof, shall clerk of each municipality shall lay before it all of the written objections which shall have been filed in the office of the said municipality, and shall cause to be posted in the most conspicuous places in such municipality, where the same shall remain for the space of ten days, a notice of the time and place such hours as said joint board may prescribe; and the said joint board shall thereupon cause notices of the filing of the said petition to be posted by the clerk of the governing bodies of each of such municipalities, to be published in at least two newspapers published in said county; in the notice shall be given of such petition, the boundary line between two municipalities, the same, and shall be located, graded, guttered, paved, macadamized, flagged, drained or sewered in the manner provided in and by the said petition.

2. And be it enacted, That the term "municipality" as used in this act shall be construed to include the boroughs and townships in this state, and that the term "governing body," as used herein, shall be construed to include the board of aldermen or common council in any city, the council of any town or borough and the township committee of any township, and that the term "road" as used in this act shall be construed to include any road, street, avenue or highway, and that the term "joint board," as used herein, shall be construed to mean and include the governing bodies of any two municipalities acting under the provisions of this act.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the governing bodies of any two municipalities which are adjacent to unite in the improvement of such line and in such place, in either municipality, as they may agree upon, to consider and determine upon the same, and to make and sign a petition, in any or all of the particulars mentioned in the first section of this act, to the best advantage of the public and the municipalities in the county, and to that end the said joint board are hereby authorized to prepare a map, and also a plan and specifications of the said road, and the improvements of the said road which they shall deem necessary and proper, showing particularly all such parts of such road as may be required to be taken for the straightening or widening of such road in case such straightening and widening shall be deemed by the said joint board to be necessary for the improvement, which notice shall be given by leaving the same in writing with the evidence of such land-owner, if known, and resident in the county in which such municipalities are situated, or left at the usual place of abode of such land-owner, if known, and resident in the county in which such municipalities are situated, or if not known, or if non-resident, by inclosing the same directed to such land-owner by mail at the post-office nearest to the place of abode of such owner, provided, such post-office address can be ascertained; and if not, to his last known post-office address, if the post-office address of such owner be not ascertained, and if not, to his last known place of abode, if the place of abode of such owner be not ascertained, and if not, to the last known place of abode of such owner, and if such owner be a minor or lunatic, then such division into wards shall be made in the manner and at the time provided for in the first section of this act, and the said joint board shall have power to make and sign a petition for the improvement of such road, which petition shall be signed by the said joint board, and shall be presented to the said municipality, which time shall be at least ten days after the first publication of such notice; and the said joint board shall have power to make and sign a petition for the improvement of such road, which petition shall be signed by the said joint board, and shall be presented to the said municipality, which time shall be at least ten days after the first publication of such notice; and the said joint board shall have power to make and sign a petition for the improvement of such road, which petition shall be signed by the said joint board, and shall be presented to the said municipality, which time shall be at least ten days after the first publication of such notice; and the said joint board shall have power to employ a competent civil engineer or surveyor, and such other assistants as they may deem necessary.

4. And be it enacted, That upon the completion of such improvement, the said joint board shall file copies thereof shall be filed in the office of the clerk of each of the municipalities affected thereby, together with a report of the said commissioners, showing the cost of the said improvement, and the manner in which the said improvement was distributed and advanced by each municipality, in equal proportions; and in order to raise the money so required to be paid, each of said municipalities is hereby authorized to issue its corporate bonds in an amount not exceeding the sum required to be paid by it, bearing interest not exceeding the rate of six per centum per annum, and payable in not more than five years; and to pay the money collected for payment, or deposit as hereinafter provided, of the amount of the several awards, and not otherwise, the fee simple of the land required to be taken for such improvement shall be deemed to be vested in such joint board as trustees for such municipalities, and the said joint board may thereupon enter into and upon and take possession of such lands and the improvements thereon.

12. And be it enacted, That in case the said commissioners shall have reported the names of the estates of the owners of any piece or parcel of land required to be taken as aforesaid, as follows, the resolution directing payment of the award, shall also direct the sum, of the awards, or account of such piece or parcel of land, to be paid to the owners thereof, when and as their interests may appear, and the money shall be deposited in some bank, as hereinafter provided; and any sum, or sums, so paid to interested in said lands, may, by bill in chancery, be recovered back by the said joint board, if the said sum distributed, or in whole or in part paid over to him, as law and justice may require; and in case any such improvement shall be completed, and shall have been made, in an instant or person of unsound mind, or under any other legal disability, the money so paid to such person, shall be a charge of chancery to the credit of such person or his estate, and shall be there disposed of in such way as to the court shall seem proper; and in such case, the said sum distributed, or in whole or in part paid over to such person, shall be deposited in some bank in such county for the use of the person to whom the sum may be due, and the money so deposited shall be paid to the person or persons entitled thereto on demand and without interest.

14. And be it enacted, That if any person in whose favor an award shall have been made as aforesaid, shall be dissatisfied with the determination of the commissioners, he or she may commence an action on contract against the said joint board to recover the amount of the said award, in which such municipalities are located, or in the supreme court of this state (provided that the trial of such action shall be in the county in which such municipalities are situated), which action shall proceed in all respects as if such joint board had upon notice given to such person of the said improvement, agreed in writing to pay therefor the sum thereof, and the damages done by taking the same; and if such action shall be brought by the plaintiff for any sum in excess of the amount awarded to him, he shall recover, in addition, such taxable costs as shall be allowed and be rendered in favor of said plaintiff and against said joint board as trustees, and the money thereof in excess of the amount of the award made in favor of such plaintiff shall be contributed and advanced by said joint board in equal proportions, and may be raised by the issue of bonds in the manner hereinbefore provided; but if the plaintiff in such action shall not recover more than the amount of such award, then the defendants shall recover their taxable costs against the plaintiff, and judgment shall be rendered in favor of the said award; provided, always, that no such action shall be brought by any person who has accepted payment of the amount awarded to him, nor be brought before the said joint board within two months after the confirmation of the report, nor unless such action be commenced within six months after such confirmation.

15. And be it enacted, That at or after the time of adopting the resolution confirming the report of the commissioners, the said joint board may adopt a resolution, which shall be published once in each week, for two weeks, and thereupon said joint board shall have full power and authority to enter into contracts with the lowest responsible bidder, as provided, for doing the work and furnishing the necessary materials therefor, which contracts may be signed by the president of said joint board, and they divide the proposed improvement into two or more sections, and may let separate contracts for the whole improvement or for sections thereof; they shall adopt a resolution, which shall be published in the county in which such municipalities are situated, and their contracts shall be awarded to and made with the lowest responsible bidder who will comply with the requirements of the said joint board and will give ample security for doing the work and furnishing the materials; and the said board shall be under no obligation to accept the lowest bid, in which case all other bids will be thrown out, and the work shall be advertised in the manner hereinbefore provided.

16. And be it enacted, That the said joint board shall, on the completion of the improvement, and on such other evidence as they may require as to the proper execution of the work, and of the said improvement or any section thereof, order payments to be made to the contractor or contractors for work and materials, and when the improvement or any section thereof shall have been fully completed and accepted, they shall retain ten per centum thereof to be paid, and at the expiration of not less than three months after the acceptance thereof, and not exceeding the sum of ten per centum to be paid, unless errors or defects in the work shall have appeared, in which case said amount shall be withheld until such errors or defects shall be rectified to the satisfaction of the said joint board; and the said sum so retained by the said joint board shall be advanced by each municipality in equal proportions at the times when the payments are made to contractors, and each municipality shall be liable to the contractor or contractors to that extent.

17. And be it enacted, That in order to raise the money to make payments hereinbefore required to be made for or on account of such contracts, it shall be lawful for the said joint board, and it shall be their duty to issue its corporate bonds in such amount as may be necessary for that purpose, which shall bear interest not exceeding the rate of six per centum per annum, and shall run not longer than five years.

18. And be it enacted, That after the completion of the said improvement, the whole cost and expense thereof, including the fees of the commissioners appointed as aforesaid, and shall be assessed by them, as far as can be, on all lands, and such other lots or parcels of land, or real estate, which, in the judgment of the commissioners, are specially benefited by the said improvement, in proportion to the benefit received, and no lot, or parcel of land shall be assessed more than it is specially benefited; and if the total cost of any improvement shall exceed the aggregate assessable special benefits, the excess shall be borne and paid by the town at large; the commissioners shall file their report with the town clerk, which shall be accompanied by a map showing what lots and parcels of land are specially benefited by the improvement, the amounts assessed as special benefits upon each lot or parcel of land, and the names of the owners of the several lots and parcels of land assessed, so far as the commissioners can ascertain the same, and the amount, if any, of the excess of the cost of the improvement over the aggregate assessable special benefits; but no assessment shall be deemed defective by reason of any mistake in the names of the owners of lands assessed, or omitting the said names or any of them; the clerk shall publish and post notices in the same way and manner hereinbefore prescribed for publishing and posting the petition for the improvement and its accompanying notice, stating that the map and report of the commissioners have been filed in his office, and that the council will consider any objections to such report, map and assessment presented in writing on or before a day named in said notice to be fixed by the town council, which day shall be at least ten days after the first publication of such notice; and such notice shall state the amount of said map and assessment, and such objections as may have been presented against the same; and the said council may confirm the said report, map and assessment, or if deemed necessary may return the same to the commissioners for revision and correction, and when so returned and corrected and revised without unnecessary delay; and thereupon the council may, without further notice, confirm the said report, assessment and map.

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

Approved April 8, 1889.

CHAPTER CXXXVII.

An act to authorize the improvement of roads, streets and highways in boroughs and incorporated towns of the second class within this state, and to provide for the payment thereof.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That this act confirmed upon the board of street and water commissioners herein provided for and authorized, shall at once be delivered to said board of street and water commissioners, or to the person or persons designated by said board to receive the same in any such city.

2. And be it enacted, That the board of street and water commissioners herein authorized shall have power, at their discretion, to cause the said work according to specifications adopted by said board of material for any such repairing, and for work in and upon any street, lane, alley, avenue, road or public place already paved in any city, a part of the expense to be assessed on the property benefited upon the front thereof, but in no case for more than one-third of the cost thereof, and in no case by and the benefit received, and in no case shall the board make any such improvement or repair, or cause the same to be made, until the board of finance aforesaid has approved of the bonds or other evidence of indebtedness of the said board of finance shall have power to examine the proposed improvement before such, it be shall so desire or shall be so instructed by the board; but the board shall not be bound by such statement that may be made by any such proposed improvement, and shall have absolute discretion in the whole matter; this provision shall be referred to in any improvement involving bids for any such public work.

11. And be it enacted, That the street and water commissioners herein provided for shall be paid two thousand dollars each per annum, as compensation for their services.

15. And be it enacted, That every power and duty in every kind in relation to the subject-matters contained in or mentioned in this act, shall be vested in now existing in any officer or officers, or board, or authority, in any city, shall be performed by the board of street and water commissioners herein provided for; and such board, in the exercise of such powers and duties, shall be substituted for any board or authority, or officer or officers, and performing or exercising any such powers and duties, and the powers and duties aforesaid of the latter shall cease as herein provided.

FINANCE.

16. And be it enacted, That in every city in this state there shall be a board of finance, to be composed of the president of the board of aldermen or common council, and of four suitable persons to be appointed by the mayor; no more than three of the members of the board shall be of any one political party; the term of service of those so appointed by the mayor shall be two years, and the first appointments shall be one for one year, one for two years, and thereafter those appointed to take the place of those whose terms expire shall be appointed for two years; the term of service of the president shall date from the date of their appointment and shall be one year; the members of the board shall be paid five hundred dollars per annum each as compensation; and the said board shall be in place of, and shall be substituted for, and be invested with, and shall perform all the powers and duties of any board of finance and taxation now existing in any city, and with the same penalties for non-performance of duty, and the said board of finance herein provided shall also be the board of finance herein provided, uniform in every city, to take the place of and in every other board or authority in every city in the control, care and general management of the finances thereof, except in otherwise in this act provided; and that such board of finance in every city shall have the sole power to borrow money, issue bonds, provide for the payment of the interest and principal thereof, and to do and perform every power and duty heretofore performed by any other board of authority in city, and the raising of money or any other of the financial affairs of any city, except as in this act otherwise provided, and that the board of finance herein now existing in any city shall be and is hereby abolished from the time the first board of finance herein provided and authorized shall be organized for the discharge of their duties, and shall deliver up to said board of finance organized in any city as herein authorized, all books and papers, matters and things in their possession or used by them in the discharge of their duties in the care and management of the financial affairs of any city; said boards of finance herein authorized shall each meet as soon as organized after their appointment, and select one of their number to act as president for the ensuing year, and thereafter shall so select one of their number to act as president for each year, and shall have power to appoint a clerk, and fix his compensation.

SINKING FUND COMMISSION.

17. And be it enacted, That the commissioners of every sinking fund established by law in and for any city in this state shall be three suitable persons, to be appointed by the mayor thereof for a term of three years; the first appointments shall be one for one year, one for two years and one for three years, from the date of their appointment, and thereafter one each year for three years in place of the one whose term then expires.

COLLECTIONS.

23. And be it enacted, That in every city to which this act shall apply the city collector thereof shall have the sole power and authority for the sale or lease of water or water rents, or for any purpose whatever in the water department, and the board of finance in such city shall have the power to make rules and regulations for the carrying out of this provision and the keeping of suitable books and accounts to be kept by the water department, and such rules and regulations shall be executed and performed as a part of the duties of the said board of finance; and no warrant or order on the water department of every city, shall be paid by the city treasurer, and collector of the city collector thereof, and said collector shall report all cases of neglect or refusal to pay such rules and regulations, under such regulations as may be adopted by the said board of finance; and the said board may order and enforce all penalties for non-payment of collection now authorized by any law for the water department of any city, and said board of finance is hereby authorized to apply and enforce any such penalties and means of collection in the name and for the use of the water department in every case; the water department or water registrar in any such city shall cause to collect or receive any moneys or water rents due and payable to the city of finance, created by this act for any city, shall have made the arrangements authorized and required by law for the collection of water rents, and shall give to the city collector as herein provided; and the clerk of said board of finance shall give notice to the water department of the amount of the moneys so collected for any and such period, and shall account for the number of members of the board of finance and the fire commissioners and the fire commissioners authorized and appointed under this act, shall be in place of and substituted for, and shall perform all the powers and duties of any board of fire commissioners or any police commissioners holding office in any city shall cease and determine, and the terms of service of all police commissioners then in holding office in any city shall cease and determine, and the appointment and selection of the police commissioners appointed by the mayor of any city as authorized, and provided for in this act; the police commissioners provided for and authorized by this act shall have power, in addition to all other powers herein granted, to appoint and remove the members of the police department in any such city by the appointment from time to time, in their discretion, of such such number of officers and men or clerks or other persons as are now authorized by law for the police department, or in any capacity whatever connected with the police department, and the police commissioners of any city, to take the place of and be in lieu of and to be substituted for any and such other and patrolmen or other persons as are now serving in any capacity in or connected with any such department, but shall not increase the number of members of the force beyond the number authorized by law in any such city, nor the pay of such members of the police department, except in the case of the police surgeon, whose salary the board may fix; provided, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to repeal or violate any law now existing in regard to the dismissal of any person from the police department.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS AND FIRE DEPARTMENT.

18. And be it enacted, That there shall be appointed in every city in this state shall be reorganized, governed and managed by a board of three fire commissioners, who shall be appointed by the mayor thereof for three years; the first appointments shall be one for one year, one for two years and one for three years, and thereafter each year for three years, to succeed the one whose term then expires, so that the term of service for all such fire commissioners after the first appointments hereunder shall be

National Democrat

RAHWAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1889.

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

BY AUTHORITY.

CHAPTER CLXV.

An act to authorize the township of Rahway to grant to an act entitled "An act concerning taverns and taverns," approved April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the courts of common pleas in and for the several counties of this state shall be and are authorized and empowered, in their discretion, to grant licenses for taverns in the township of Rahway, in the county of Union, under and by virtue of the provisions of this act, and in case of the license so to be granted, any license, so granted, shall be deemed a license for the unexpired term thereof, and for the place mentioned in the original license.

2. This act shall take effect immediately. This act shall be in force until April 11, 1892.

CHAPTER CLXVII.

An act to authorize the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the judges of said courts shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall continue in office for five years from the date of their several commissions.

2. And be it enacted, That the judges of said court now in office shall continue in office until the expiration of five years from the date of their election by the legislature.

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

Approved April 2, 1889.

CHAPTER CVI.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act constituting district courts in certain cities in this state" (Revision), approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the judges of said courts shall be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall continue in office for five years from the date of their several commissions.

2. And be it enacted, That the judges of said court now in office shall continue in office until the expiration of five years from the date of their election by the legislature.

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

Approved April 3, 1889.

CHAPTER CVII.

An act to repeal an act entitled "An act concerning elections," passed March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That "An act concerning elections," passed March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, be and the same is hereby repealed.

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

Approved April 3, 1889.

CHAPTER CVIII.

An act to repeal an act entitled "An act to limit the age and employment of boys and girls, minors and women, and to appoint an inspector for the enforcement of the provisions of this act," approved fifth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the governor shall have power to appoint an inspector of factories and workshops, who shall enforce the provisions of the act of which this is a supplement, to be paid in monthly installments, and such other assistants, not exceeding three years under such law, to be paid in monthly installments, and such other clerks and assistants, from time to time, as shall be deemed necessary for such purpose

National Democrat.

RAHWAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 13, 1889.

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

CHAPTER XLVIII.

An act to amend an act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act to regulate the state library,'" which supplement was approved March twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-three.

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

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the sum of three thousand dollars shall be the annual appropriation for the improvement and increase of the state library, the said sum to be drawn from the treasury of the state by the commissioners of the state library, and expended under their direction in repair, preservation and purchase of useful books.

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

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

Approved March 19, 1889.

CHAPTER LI.

Supplement to an act entitled "An act to authorize the establishment of free public libraries in the cities of this state," passed April first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the state of New Jersey, That any city of the second class, or any special election in any city of this state or at any special election, the voters may place on their ticket, in addition to or otherwise in place of the usual words, the words "for a public library" or "against a public library," and if there should be at such election more votes cast "for a public library" than "against a public library," then in such city there shall be thereafter established a free public library under the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, and all the provisions of said act and supplements, except as herein altered, shall apply to said city and the public library so established under this act and the acts to which this is a supplement.

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

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

Approved March 19, 1889.

CHAPTER LII.

An act validating and confirming sales for taxes and certificates and declarations issued in pursuance thereof, and tax deeds and rights acquired thereunder, in cases where the time of holding such sales as not been in accordance with the requirements of section one of an act entitled "An act relative to sales of lands under a public statute or by virtue of any judicial proceedings" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, nine hundred and eighty-two.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the state of New Jersey, That all sales of lands for taxes heretofore made or had, and all certificates and declarations of sale issued in pursuance thereof, and tax deeds and rights acquired thereunder, although the time at which such sales have been made or held has not been between the hours prescribed in section one of an act entitled "An act relative to sales of land under a public statute or by virtue of any judicial proceedings" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, nine hundred and eighty-two, be and the same are hereby ratified, and shall be deemed and taken to be in all intents and purposes as good and effectual in law, and the records thereof admissible in evidence as fully and completely as if said sales has been made and held between the hours mentioned and designated in said section one of said act so as aforesaid, provided, however, that notice of such sales shall have been actually given for the specified number of days required by law, and that such sales shall be deemed and taken to be a public act and shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 20, 1889.

CHAPTER LIII.

An act to regulate the sale of spirituous, vinous, malt and brewed liquors, and to repeal an act entitled "An act to regulate the sale of spirituous, vinous and brewed liquors, passed March seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter no license to keep an inn or tavern, or to sell spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, in less quantities than one quart, to be drunk on or about the premises where sold, shall be granted by any excise board or other board or authority having power by law to grant license, except upon payment by the applicant of license of a license fee hereinafter mentioned, that is to say: in all townships, towns, boroughs or cities having, in the census last preceding the granting of such license, a population of not more than three thousand, a license fee of not less than one hundred dollars, in all townships, towns, boroughs or cities having, by said census, a population exceeding three thousand and not exceeding ten thousand, a license fee of not less than one hundred and fifty dollars; and in all townships, towns, boroughs or cities having, by said census, a population exceeding ten thousand, a license fee of not less than two hundred dollars.

2. And be it enacted, That upon application by a petition signed by at least one-fifth of the legal voters voting at the last previous gubernatorial election for governor, of any township, town, borough or city wherein no license shall be granted to be granted by the court of common pleas of the county, being one of the judges of said court, or judge, and for the county wherein said township, town, borough or city may be located, setting forth the desire of such petitioners that such inn or tavern, or sum of money, to be named and specified in such petition, be charged and paid for license, therefor to be granted to all the liquors aforesaid, or any of them, by less measure than one quart, within such township, town, borough or city, it shall be the duty of such judge to cause public notice of such application to be given by publication to each newspaper, if any, published in such township, town, borough or city, and by such other methods as such judge may deem proper and necessary, for two weeks prior to the hearing of such application, and a notice shall fix a time and place when and where such judge will consider said application, at which time and place he shall hear any such petition or persons who may appear before him upon the question of such petitioners being legal voters in such township, town, borough or city and any other matter which may be brought before him for his determination, touching said application, and if said judge shall adjudge said application to be proper, he shall cause such township, town, borough or city, and that said application is made in good faith, and that no legal cause exists why said application should not be granted, he shall, within thirty days after the presentation of such petition, order an election to be held at the usual place or places of holding elections in such township, town, borough or city, to determine whether or not any license to sell said liquors, or any of them, by less measure than one quart, shall thereafter be granted in such township, town, borough or city, for any sum of money than the amount named and specified in such petition; in no case shall the minimum sum specified in any such petition be less than the minimum sum named in and required to be paid for license fee by section one of this act, in the township, town, borough or city wherefrom such petition shall be presented; no such election shall be held within sixty days of any general election, and that the day fixed for the holding thereof shall not be less than two months nor more than five months from the making of the order therefor.

3. And be it enacted, That notice of any election to be held under the provisions of this act shall be published at least once in each week, for three weeks next preceding such election, in all newspapers, if any, published in said township, town, borough or city where such election is to be held, and such other notice shall be given as such judge may deem necessary to order and direct; all such elections shall be held under the same conditions as now or may be prescribed by law for holding the elections for members of the general assembly of this state, and all the penalties connected with said election laws are hereby extended to, and shall apply to the special elections to be held under this act; and it shall be the duty of the judges, inspectors and clerks of the election precincts to conduct said special election, to canvass the votes cast and declare the result thereof, and to make and sign two certificates of such result; one of said certificates shall within five days after such election, be by some member of said election board, appointed by such board for that purpose, transmitted to and filed with the clerk of the county within which the township, town, borough or city wherein such election was held is situate; the other of said certificates shall within five days be filed with the clerk of the township, town, borough or city where such election was held; the officers holding such election shall receive the same compensation as is or may be provided for the officers holding the elections for members of assembly in this state, to be paid out of the funds of the township, town, borough or city in which such special election is held.

4. And be it enacted, That all persons voting at elections held under this act, who are not in favor of the sum named and specified in any such petition and order as aforesaid being fixed and established as the minimum amount to be charged for license for such licenses thereafter to be granted in said township, town, borough or city, shall have written or printed, or partly written and printed, on their ballots, "against $——" license fee, designating, as the case may require, the sum named and specified in the petition and order for such election; and all persons who favor the sum named and specified in such petition and order as the minimum sum to be fixed and established for such license thereafter to be granted in such township, town, borough or city, shall have written or printed, or partly written and partly printed, on their ballots, "for $——" license fee, designating, as the case may be, the sum named in such petition and order for said election.

5. And be it enacted, That if a majority of the votes cast at such election are in favor of the sum voted upon, no license shall thereafter be granted within such township, town, borough or city so voting, except upon payment by the licenses of a license fee not less in amount than the sum established and fixed at such election as the minimum fee to be charged and paid for the license granted.

6. And be it enacted, That whatever may be the result of any election held under the provisions of this act, no other election for the purpose of fixing and establishing the minimum of license fees shall be held in the same township, town, borough or city in less time than three years thereafter, and then only upon the presentation of a new petition and proceedings thereon as aforesaid.

7. And be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this act all license fees (except court and clerk fees) paid for any and all licenses to sell any of the liquors aforesaid, granted by the courts of common pleas of the different counties of this state, shall be received by the clerks of said courts to and for the use of the township, town, borough or city within which the license granted is to be exercised and enjoyed; and all such fees received by such clerks shall, within thirty days after the receipt thereof, be by such clerks transmitted to the proper township, town, borough or city, to the person duly having the legal custody of the funds thereof, to be by the governing body in such township, town, borough or city used, employed and disbursed for the uses and purposes of such township, town, borough or city.

10. And be it enacted, That if the holder of any such license as is mentioned and referred to in the first three sections of this act, shall, contrary to law, sell, or offer for sale, barter or give, or suffer to be sold, or offered for sale, bartered or given within his tavern, beer-shop, liquor saloon or other premises, any spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, or shall give or sell, or offer to be given or sold, any such liquors to any minor or apprentice contrary to law, or shall sell or furnish any of the liquors aforesaid to any person known in the neighborhood to be confirmed intemperate habits or who is visibly under the influence of intoxicating liquors, or shall knowingly sell to any person shall harbor drunken persons, vagrants, idle and vicious persons, thieves, gamblers, prostitutes or other disorderly persons, or shall suffer gambling or unlawful games of chance or other unlawful acts to be done or carried on in his tavern, beer-shop, liquor saloon or other premises, or shall violate any law of the state regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, his license shall thereby forfeited and void; and upon complaint of any three persons, residents and legal voters of the township or municipality wherein such license is used and exercised, verified by the oaths of such complainants, being presented to the court or other body by which the license to the person complained against was granted, alleging that any such license as aforesaid has become forfeited and void, and specifying the acts complained of which shall be alleged to have worked such forfeiture, it shall be the duty of the court or other body to which such complaint may be presented, forthwith to cause to be indorsed on such complaint an order that the person complained against show cause before such court or other body granting such license, at a time and place to be specified in such order, not less than ten nor more than thirty days from the making thereof, why his license should not be declared forfeited and revoked; said complaint and order shall be served by the court or other body making the same, and a copy thereof served upon the person complained against, personally, or by leaving the same at his residence or his tavern, beer-shop, liquor saloon or other place of business, at least five days before the return of said order; and all such complaints shall be heard in a summary way, the testimony taken upon the complaints and either party may have the attendance of and be represented by counsel, if he desires, on said hearing, the defendant shall be found guilty of the offenses specified in said complaint, or any of them, judgment shall be rendered that the license therefore granted such person be revoked and annulled; and in case the defendant be found not guilty, the court shall show cause shall be discharged; in case a license be revoked, the person to whom the same is granted shall be disqualified for the one year from receiving a license in this state; the court by body making such order to show cause may require the complainants to file a stipulation for costs, and the costs of such proceedings may be taxed against, if found guilty, and by the complainants if the rule or order to show cause be discharged; tests to be ascertained by the judgment of the court or judge before which the hearing shall take place; the remedy provided in this section is in addition to all other remedies provided by law.

11. And be it enacted, That no license to sell spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, by less measure than one quart, shall be granted by any court, excise board or other board or authority having power to grant licenses, to any store, apartments or place in which groceries, provisions or other merchandise is carried on, excepting, however, the keeping of a restaurant and the sale of liquors to guests by retail, and no person engaging in the sale of any of said liquors, directly or indirectly, contrary to the provisions of this section, whether licensed or not licensed, shall be guilty of the offense of keeping a disorderly house.

12. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful, notwithstanding anything in this act contained, for druggists and pharmacists, regularly employed to compound the medical and pharmacy business, to sell said liquors, or any of them, by less measure than one quart without a license for that purpose, and the liquors so sold in good faith compounded or sold for medicinal uses and purposes, upon the prescription of a reputable physician, signed by such physician, and not intended to be used or sold not to be used or drunk on or about the premises where sold, any druggist or pharmacist furnishing such prescription, or selling for sale any of said liquors by selling, or less measure than one quart, contrary to the provisions aforesaid, or otherwise than as is herein provided, shall be guilty of the offense of keeping a disorderly house.

13. And be it enacted, That whenever it shall appear by proof on any examination or trial for an alleged offense against the provisions of this act, that any liquors, wines, malt or brewed liquor has been sold, exposed for sale or supplied in any present whatever, where the sale of such liquors would be illegal or unlawful, it shall not be necessary to prove the particular kind of liquor sold, exposed for sale or given away.

14. And be it enacted, That if any person shall be hereafter twice convicted of the offense of keeping a disorderly house, the court before which such conviction is had, shall, in addition to other penalties that may be imposed, add thereto that such person so convicted be thereafter disqualified from having or receiving a license in this state.

15. And be it enacted, That the act entitled "An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating and brewed liquors," passed March seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and the same is hereby repealed.

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

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

Approved March 20, 1889.

CHAPTER LIV.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for drainage and sewage in densely populated districts, and for the use of a public water supply," approved March fourth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, and the various amendments thereto.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in addition to the vice-chancellors provided for in the act to which this is a supplement, there shall be another vice-chancellor or other vice-chancellors, not exceeding two, as and when the chancellor shall determine, each of whom shall be a counsellor at law of at least ten years' standing, and each of whom shall be appointed by the chancellor and commissioned by the governor, under the public seal of the state, and each of whom shall continue in office for seven years from the date of his commission.

2. And be it enacted, That the powers, duties and compensation of the vice-chancellors, and each of them, who shall be appointed by virtue of this act, shall be similar to those of the vice-chancellors heretofore appointed by virtue of the act to which this is a supplement.

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

Approved March 25, 1889.

CHAPTER LVIII.

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

Whereas, it is deemed for the best interest of municipal government that elections for local officers should not be held on general election days, therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no local or charter election shall be held in this state on the same day fixed for the holding of a general election, or on the day when members of the general assembly are now elected by law.

2. And be it enacted, That in all cities in this state where such charter elections are now held upon the first Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November, in any year, they shall hereafter be held upon the first Tuesday in December next thereafter.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the city council or board of chosen freeholders, the governing body of any city in this state wherein the charter election of any such city now falls upon a different day than the day fixed for the holding of the general election, to alter the time for holding such local or charter election, by a vote of two-thirds of all the first Tuesday in December in each or any year.

4. And be it enacted, That in any city to which the provisions of the registry law apply, the time of the local or charter election in which may be by the provisions of this act changed to the said first Tuesday in December in any year, the registry made for the said election shall be made on the day of the board of registry shall meet on the Thursday preceding the said first Tuesday of December, for the purpose of revising the same in the same manner as is now done upon the last meeting of said board prior to the annual general election; provided, however, if such Thursday should happen to fall upon Thanksgiving day, then, and in that case, such meeting for the revision and correction of the registry shall be held upon the preceding Wednesday.

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

Approved March 25, 1889.

CHAPTER LIX.

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 section two hundred and forty-three of the act to which this is a supplement, be amended to read as follows:

243. And be it enacted, That when exceptions shall have been taken at the trial of any cause, in cases where a bill of exceptions shall be signed by the presiding justice of the supreme court or judge of the circuit court shall die, or he shall cease by expiration of his term of office, or otherwise, to be a judge before such exceptions, the cause shall be heard in the court of errors upon such exceptions upon the return made by the judge, upon the praecipe of a party to the suit, or if the parties or their attorneys; or if the parties or their attorneys cannot agree upon the bill of exceptions that were taken, if the same shall not be settled, the same shall be settled and sealed, on five days notice, by any justice of the supreme court, in lieu of the judge signed by him to have been in fact taken, and shall be returned with the writ of error.

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

Approved March 25, 1889.

CHAPTER LXI.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act incorporating the inhabitants of townships, designating the rights powers and liabilities of their officers,' (Revision), approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and which act was supplemented by an act approved April first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the by-laws or any firemen's relief association shall provide for the election, by such or the several companies, associations or corps of which such relief association is composed, of more than one member of the board of representatives thereof, such firemen's relief association may provide for a board of representatives, consisting of members of the board of representatives, and at any annual election hereafter, there may be elected one representative for every fifteen members of the board of representatives, and at every four years, and, it deemed desirable, one for three years; and thereafter at each election, one representative shall be elected for the longest term provided for, not exceeding three years, from each company, association, board or corps comprising such firemen's relief association.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith, or contained in special charters as have been granted by the legislature of this state), be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 25, 1889.

CHAPTER LXI.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning juries" approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section two hundred and forty-three of the act to which this is a supplement, be amended to read as follows:

243. And be it enacted, That when exceptions shall have been taken at the trial of any cause, in cases where a bill of exceptions shall be signed by the presiding justice of the supreme court or judge of the circuit court shall die, or he shall cease by expiration of his term of office, or otherwise, to be a judge before such exceptions, the cause shall be heard in the court of errors upon such exceptions upon the return made by the judge, upon the praecipe of a party to the suit, or if the parties or their attorneys; or if the parties or their attorneys cannot agree upon the bill of exceptions that were taken, if the same shall not be settled, the same shall be settled and sealed, on five days notice, by any justice of the supreme court, in lieu of the judge signed by him to have been in fact taken, and shall be returned with the writ of error.

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

Approved March 25, 1889.

CHAPTER LXII.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act for protection against mad dogs," approved March twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the common council of any incorporated city or town, and the township committee of any township in this state, are hereby authorized and empowered to appoint one or more persons in their respective cities, towns or townships, with full power and authority to kill any dog, male or female, found running at large without a muzzle, within such cities, towns or townships, after a proclamation shall have been issued in pursuance of the first section of the act to which this is a supplement, and such person or persons so appointed shall have full power and authority, and they are hereby authorized to kill any dog, male or female, found running at large within their respective cities, towns or townships in which such a proclamation shall have been issued, after said proclamation shall have been issued for one day; provided that the provisions of this act shall not authorize said officer to kill any dog or dogs accompanied by the owner or owners of such dog or dogs.

2. And be it enacted, That the common council of any incorporated city or town, and the township committee of any township, shall be and hereby are authorized to fix the compensation to be paid to any person or persons appointed by virtue of the act, of which this is a supplement.

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

Approved March 25, 1889.

CHAPTER LXVI.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning townships and township officers," 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 in all townships of this state, the annual meeting of the legal voters of such township shall be held at such town meeting held for the purpose of fixing and establishing the minimum of license fees, shall be held in the same township, town, borough or city in less time than three years thereafter, and then only upon the presentation of a new petition and proceedings thereon as aforesaid.

9. And be it enacted, That from and after the passage of this act all license fees (except court and clerk fees) paid for any and all licenses to sell any of the liquors aforesaid, granted by the courts of common pleas of the different counties of this state, shall be received by the clerks of said courts to and for the use of the township, town, borough or city within which the license granted is to be exercised and enjoyed; and all such fees received by such clerks shall, within thirty days after the receipt thereof, be by such clerks transmitted to the proper township, town, borough or city, to the person duly having the legal custody of the funds thereof, to be by the governing body in such township, town, borough or city used, employed and disbursed for the uses and purposes of such township, town, borough or city.

10. And be it enacted, That if the holder of any such license as is mentioned and referred to in the first three sections of this act, shall, contrary to law, sell, or offer for sale, barter or give, or suffer to be sold, or offered for sale, bartered or given within his tavern, beer-shop, liquor saloon or other premises, any spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, on the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday, or shall give or sell, or offer to be given or sold, any such liquors to any minor or apprentice contrary to law, or shall sell or furnish any of the liquors aforesaid to any person known in the neighborhood to be confirmed intemperate habits or who is visibly under the influence of intoxicating liquors, or shall knowingly sell to any person shall harbor drunken persons, vagrants, idle and vicious persons, thieves, gamblers, prostitutes or other disorderly persons, or shall suffer gambling or unlawful games of chance or other unlawful acts to be done or carried on in his tavern, beer-shop, liquor saloon or other premises, or shall violate any law of the state regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors, his license shall thereby forfeited and void; and upon complaint of any three persons, residents and legal voters of the township or municipality wherein such license is used and exercised, verified by the oaths of such complainants, being presented to the court or other body by which the license to the person complained against was granted, alleging that any such license as aforesaid has become forfeited and void, and specifying the acts complained of which shall be alleged to have worked such forfeiture, it shall be the duty of the court or other body to which such complaint may be presented, forthwith to cause to be indorsed on such complaint an order that the person complained against show cause before such court or other body granting such license, at a time and place to be specified in such order, not less than ten nor more than thirty days from the making thereof, why his license should not be declared forfeited and revoked; said complaint and order shall be served by the court or other body making the same, and a copy thereof served upon the person complained against, personally, or by leaving the same at his residence or his tavern, beer-shop, liquor saloon or other place of business, at least five days before the return of said order; and all such complaints shall be heard in a summary way, the testimony taken upon the complaints and either party may have the attendance of and be represented by counsel, if he desires, on said hearing, the defendant shall be found guilty of the offenses specified in said complaint, or any of them, judgment shall be rendered that the license therefore granted such person be revoked and annulled; and in case the defendant be found not guilty, the court shall show cause shall be discharged; in case a license be revoked, the person to whom the same is granted shall be disqualified for the one year from receiving a license in this state; the court body making such order to show cause may require the complainants to file a stipulation for costs, and the costs of such proceedings may be taxed against, if found guilty, and by the complainants if the rule or order to show cause be discharged; tests to be ascertained by the judgment of the court or judge before which the hearing shall take place; the remedy provided in this section is in addition to all other remedies provided by law.

11. And be it enacted, That no license to sell spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, by less measure than one quart, shall be granted by any court, excise board or other board or authority having power to grant licenses, to any store, apartments or place in which groceries or other merchandise is carried on, excepting, however, the keeping of a restaurant and the sale of liquors to guests by retail, and no person engaging in the sale of any of said liquors, directly or indirectly, contrary to the provisions of this section, whether licensed or not licensed, shall be guilty of the offense of keeping a disorderly house.

12. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful, notwithstanding anything in this act contained, for druggists and pharmacists, regularly employed to compound the medical and pharmacy business, to sell said liquors, or any of them, by less measure than one quart without a license for that purpose, and the liquors so sold in good faith compounded or sold for medicinal uses and purposes, upon the prescription of a reputable physician, signed by such physician, and not intended to be used or sold not to be used or drunk on or about the premises where sold, any druggist or pharmacist furnishing such prescription, or selling for sale any of said liquors by selling, or less measure than one quart, contrary to the provisions aforesaid, or otherwise than as is herein provided, shall be guilty of the offense of keeping a disorderly house.

13. And be it enacted, That whenever it shall appear by proof on any examination or trial for an alleged offense against the provisions of this act, that any liquors, wines, malt or brewed liquor has been sold, exposed for sale or supplied in any present whatever, where the sale of such liquors would be illegal or unlawful, it shall not be necessary to prove the particular kind of liquor sold, exposed for sale or given away.

14. And be it enacted, That if any person shall be hereafter twice convicted of the offense of keeping a disorderly house, the court before which such conviction is had, shall, in addition to other penalties that may be imposed, add thereto that such person so convicted be thereafter disqualified from having or receiving a license in this state.

15. And be it enacted, That the act entitled "An act to regulate the sale of intoxicating and brewed liquors," passed March seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and the same is hereby repealed.

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

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

Approved March 20, 1889.

CHAPTER LV.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning firemen's relief associations," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the common council of any incorporated city or town, and the township committee of any township in this state, are hereby authorized and empowered to appoint one or more persons in their respective cities, towns or townships, with full power and authority to kill any dog, male or female, found running at large without a muzzle, within such cities, towns or townships, after a proclamation shall have been issued in pursuance of the first section of the act to which this is a supplement, and such person or persons so appointed shall have full power and authority, and they are hereby authorized to kill any dog, male or female, found running at large within their respective cities, towns or townships in which such a proclamation shall have been issued, after said proclamation shall have been issued for one day; provided that the provisions of this act shall not authorize said officer to kill any dog or dogs accompanied by the owner or owners of such dog or dogs.

2. And be it enacted, That the common council of any incorporated city or town, and the township committee of any township, shall be and hereby are authorized to fix the compensation to be paid to any person or persons appointed by virtue of the act, of which this is a supplement.

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

Approved March 25, 1889.

CHAPTER LXIX.

An act to remunerate General William S. Truex for certain services performed by him for this state as superintendent of a recruiting camp near Freehold, New Jersey, during the late civil war.

Whereas, General William S. Truex, late colonel of the fourteenth regiment New Jersey volunteers and a survivor of both the Mexican and the late civil wars, is now a confirmed invalid, suffering from paralysis, resulting chiefly from military service in the late war; and whereas, during a period of fifty days namely, from July seventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to August twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, he rendered certain important services for this state, as superintendent of a recruiting camp—Camp Vredenburgh—near Freehold, New Jersey, for which service he has received no pay; and whereas, there is no statutory provision for such payment; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That this state does hereby acknowledge and be is hereby authorized and required to pay to said General William S. Truex, of the city of Trenton, New Jersey, the sum of five hundred dollars, without interest.

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

Approved March 27, 1889.

CHAPTER LXX.

An act to provide for the compensation of the following compensation for their services during the session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, to wit: The committee on revision of the laws of the house of assembly, three hundred dollars; the secretaries and assistant secretaries of the house of assembly, three hundred dollars; the clerk of the committee on revision of the house of assembly, three hundred dollars; the clerk of the committee on judiciary of the house of assembly, three hundred dollars; the clerk to the committee of railroads and canals of the house of assembly, three hundred dollars; the clerk of the committee on labor and industries of the house of assembly, three hundred dollars; the stenographer of the house of assembly, three hundred dollars; the clerk of the committee on corporations of the house of assembly, three hundred dollars; the clerk of the committee on judiciary of the house of assembly, three hundred dollars; the clerk to the committee of railroads and canals of the house of assembly, three hundred dollars; the clerk of the committee on labor and industries of the house of assembly, three hundred dollars; the stenographer of the house of assembly, three hundred dollars.

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

Approved March 27, 1889.

CHAPTER LXXI.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act providing for the formation and government of towns," approved April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all such towns as may be hereafter established in this state, the several town and township committees to be voted for and elected in the said towns and townships shall consist of three persons, and the said committees when duly elected, appointed and qualified, shall have power and authority to appoint one of their number to be the chairman of said committee, and upon the request of any two of the members of said committee, and upon the request of any two of the members of said committee, and upon the request of any two of the members