NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

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NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

L. S. HYER, Editor and Proprietor.

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CHRISTIAN EHRLICH, SEGAR MANUFACTURER. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all the Best Brands of Domestic and Foreign Segars, Tobacco, Snuff, &c. Also, Smokers' Articles of all kinds, and repairing and cleaning of same. Agent for the GERMANIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., of New York. (mar 30) 98 IRVING STREET.

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J. G. BECK, (Organist 2nd Pres. Church) Teacher of Organ and Pianaforte. P. O. Box 354, nov 6-tf RAHWAY, N. J.

J. L. BROWN, DENTIST, 133 Main St., Second Floor, RAHWAY. feb 6-20

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MEAD BROTHERS, DEALERS IN HARDWARE, House Furnishing Goods, Seeds, Agricultural Implements, &c., 21 Cherry Street, (mar 9) RAHWAY.

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COAL! COAL! J. W. ACKERMAN, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in LEHIGH :- COAL. PRICES, DELIVERED: Stove $4.95 Egg $4.70 Chestnut $4.70. Orders left at Moore & Jackson's Grocery, 164 Main street, or addressed to Lock Box 15, Rahway P. O., will receive prompt attention. sept 6-1y

HENRY McMANUS, Dealer in the Celebrated SUGAR :- LOAF, :- JEDDO, AND OTHER LEHIGH COALS. THE BEST IN THE CITY. Office at Housman & McManus' Carriage Factory, aug 21,'89 IRVING ST., RAHWAY.

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THE UNION CO. BANK, RAHWAY, N. J. Capital, - - - - $50,000. Transacts a General Banking Business. Open from 9 A. M., to 4 P. M. Certificates of Deposit issued in amounts from $10 to $200, bearing interest at three (3) per cent. per annum, provided the money remains on deposit six months. EDWARD S. SAVAGE, President. E. H. SHERWOOD, Cashier. mar 22

RAHWAY MEAT MARKET, 33 CHERRY STREET. Choice Beef, Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Etc., AT POPULAR PRICES. oct 25 R. J. TOMS.

RAHWAY MUTUAL Fire Insurance Co., ISSUES POLICIES ON Dwellings, Household Furniture, &c., at less rates than any other Company. Office: Cor. Main Street and Milton Ave., RAHWAY, N. J. ISAAC OSBORN, President. CHAS. E. REED, Sec'y. mar 7-1y

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FLOWERS! CUT FLOWERS, ROSES, CARNATIONS, VIOLETS, SMILAX, &c. BOQUETS. —Flowering, and other Plants.— Most convenient location. Five minutes from R. R. Station, South. DuRIE'S GREEN-HOUSES, Cor. Jaques and Maple avenues. dec 12-1y

W. A. VESCELIUS, JEWELER, Cor. of Cherry and Irving Streets, RAHWAY, N. J., DEALER IN Watches, Clocks, Diamonds, And All Kinds of Jewelry. REPAIRING IN ALL BRANCHES feb15-tf

CARPETS. NEW -:- WEAVE -:- INGRAINS, Which we believe will wear equal to a Body Brussels, and in style and effect rich as a Wilton, at about THE FORMER PRICE OF A RAG CARPET. Sheppard Knapp & Co. SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS., apl 17-2m NEW YORK.

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MONEY can be earned at our NEW line of work, rapidly and honorably, by those of either sex, young or old, and in their own localities, wherever they live. Any one can do the work. Easy to learn. We furnish everything. We start you. No risk. You can devote your spare moments, or all your time to the work. This is an entirely new lead, and brings wonderful success to every worker. Beginners are earning from $25 to $50 per week and upwards, and more after a little experience. We can furnish you the employment and teach you FREE. No space to explain here. Full information FREE. TRUE & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

CLUB STABLES, No. 16 Fulton Street. Boarding, Livery and Sale Stables. Horses Boarded by the Day, Week or Month. Box or Single Stalls. SOME FINE RIGS ON LIVERY. Also, Horses and Carriages bought and sold on commission. STABLES ALWAYS OPEN. Near Depot, and in first-class order. Extra care by competent stablemen, under the personal supervision of H. DAYT CROWELL. oct 24-tf

JOSEPH WOOSTER, DEALER IN HARNESS : AND : HORSE : GOODS, Also, BOOTS AND SHOES. AGENT FOR Williams, Clark & Co.'s High Grade Fertilizer, Pratt's Cattle and Poultry Food, Hammond's Slug Shot, the Great Insect Destroyer. TRY A PAIR OF OUR $3.50 -:- HAND-MADE -:- SHOES. PERFECT FIT GUARANTEED. No. 157 Main Street, RAHWAY. feb 14-1y

UNION COUNTY HOTEL, P. SCHEUER, Proprietor, St. George's Avenue, RAHWAY. COMMODIOUS GROUNDS, Platform and Hall for Picnics. Kreuger's Extra Beer and Free Clam Chowder every Saturday evening. Jan 17-1yr

THIRTY YEARS ESTABLISHED. YOU CAN GET EVERYTHING YOU WANT IN THE SHOE -:- LINE. OF ALL GRADES AT B. V. CLARKE'S, WASHINGTON HALL BUILDING. The only full grown Shoe Store in Rahway. Prices always as low as possible for the various qualities. feb 21-tf

42 IRVING STREET, Central Meat Market. MAYER & CO., Desire to inform their friends that they have opened a FIRST-CLASS MEAT MARKET at No. 42 Irving street, and solicit a share of your patronage. Beef, Veal, Mutton, Lamb, Poultry, and Game in Season. TRY US AND BE CONVINCED! oct 31-1y.

LANSLEY BUSINESS COLLEGE 323 Jefferson Ave., Elizabeth. Shorthand & Type Writing Course, (including Penmanship, Correspondence, Spelling, Arithmetic, Punctuation, &c.), per quarter $30. Business Course (including Bookkeeping in all its departments, Mathematics, Penmanship, English branches &c.), $25. Both Courses taken together, $40. All students instructed on Cost, Calligraph, Remington and Hammond Typewriters. DAY AND EVENING. We have more calls for well qualified students to take good positions than we can supply. No charge for obtaining positions for graduates. Call on or address J. H. LANSLEY, Ph. D., sept 12-1yr Principal.

JOSEPH McEWEN, WOODBRIDGE, N. J. MASON AND BUILDER. Estimates Given on Work in all branches of the trade. mar 13-3m*

THIS SPACE BELONGS TO C. F. WOODRUFF & CO. Nos. 45 and 47 Irving Street, DEALERS IN Groceries, Meats, Provisions.

COLES' Peruvian Bark and Wild Cherry BITTERS. A Never Failing Tonic, Imparting Health and Vigor to every part of the System. Prepared from the original formula given him by DR. LEWIS DRAKE, and used for many years in his practice. This preparation is composed of Peruvian Bark and Wild Cherry, combined with Roots and Herbs the best known to the medical profession, and as a Tonic and Invigorator it has no equal. It improves the appetite, aids digestion, and cures Dyspepsia, Nervous Prostration, Malaria, and all complaints arising from an impure condition of the blood. PREPARED ONLY BY D. E. COLES, Druggist, Rahway. PRICE FIFTY CENTS AND $1 A BOTTLE. For sale by EDWARD HUTH, successor to O. Zeller, Coles' Building. nov23-tf

TRY US FIRST AND THEN JUDGE FOR YOURSELF WHO SELLS CHEAPEST?

I NOW OFFER AN ENTIRE NEW LINE OF PARLOR SUITS, COUCHES, LOUNGES, Etc., covered in the latest styles of Brocatelle, Tapestry, Ruggs, Plush, etc., of my own make, and guaranteed to be first-class, at lower prices than the shoddy factory made goods which the market is flooded with.

A very large assortment of Antique, 16th Century old English Oak and Walnut Chamber Suits of the latest Spring Styles, at prices ranging from $18.00 to $200.

Encouraged by the extraordinary good spring trade during the last two months, I was induced to lay in a large stock of goods, which constantly arrive daily, therefore I have made a reduction of 15 per cent, on all goods bought during this month, to make room for more goods.

Baby Carriages and Refrigerators, of the best makers, at greatly reduced prices. Refrigerators from $5.50 up, Baby Carriages $3.75 up.

Hair Mattrasses, my own make, 45 lbs., two parts, $10 up. Cash or Special Credit. Goods delivered free to any part of the State.

J. RUCKELSHAUS, 129 TO 131 MARKET ST., NEWARK.

DAVID STRAUS, 635 and 637 Broad Street, Cor. New, NEWARK, N. J.

Extraordinary Inducements in all Departments.

Black Dress Goods. Don't miss the Immense Bargains we are offering in this department. Pure Wool Albatross Cloth, extra fine quality, 40 inches wide; regular price 69c, at 50c yard. Extra fine quality Nun's Veiling, 42 inches wide, never sold less than 65c, at 50c yard. Fine quality pure Black Mohair Brilliantine, for this week, at 39c yard. 40-inch all wool Cashmere, very fine quality, never sold less than 59c, at 44c yd. Fine quality Black Silk Grenadine, at special low prices this week. Largest assortment of black and white, plaid and striped Dress Goods, at extremely low prices.

Colored Dress Goods. Better Values Never Offered. Yard wide Henrietta Cloth, new light colors, regular value 35c yard, at 23c yd.

40 inch all wool Surah Serges, all the most desirable shades, regular price 69c, at 49c yard. Extra quality Henrietta fine Silk, finish, fully worth $1, only 79c yd.

SPECIALS IN OUR Fancy Goods Department. Gents' black ½ Hose, warranted perfectly fast, 15c, or two pair for 25c, worth 19c pair. Ladies' fast black Hose, very fine quality, formerly sold at 49c, for this week 25c pr. Boys' Outing Flannel Waists, with laces or buttons, 19c each. Ladies' 8-button lengths, Swede Mousquetaine, in tans, browns, grays and blacks, formerly sold at $1.49, this week at 89c pr. Gents' Summer Merino Shirts, silk cat stitched, pearl buttons (shirts only), formerly sold at 45c, this week at 25c each.

ALL THE POPULAR BICYCLES

AT BERNHARD'S, IRVING STREET, RAHWAY. E. B. CLAY, Agent for Banker & Campbell Co., (Limited), No. 12 Murray street and 1786 Broadway, New York. may 22-2m

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

On and after Sunday, Feb. 16th, 1891, trains will leave Rahway as follows.

For Harrisburgh, Pittsburgh and the West, 9.42 a. m., week days only.

For Baltimore, Washington and points south 1.12, 7.05, 9.13 a. m., 1.47 p. m. Sunday 1.12, 7.06, 9.13 a. m., 9.48 p. m.

For Philadelphia—1.12, 7.05, 8.07, 9.13 a. m., 12.07, 1.47 and 8.01 p. m. Sundays 1.12, 7.06, 9.13, 10.50 a. m., 5.49, 7.58 and 9.48 p. m.

For Cape May 1.47 p. m.

For Atlantic City—1.47 p. m.

For Trenton—1.12, 7.05, 7.20, 8.07 and 9.13 a. m., 12.07, 1.47, 3.03, 8.01 p. m. Sundays 1.12, 7.06, 9.13, 10.50 a. m., 5.49, 7.58 and 9.48 p. m.

For New Brunswick—1.12, 7.05, 7.20, 8.07 and 10.20 a. m., 12.07, 1.47, 3.03, 3.47, 4.40, 5.49, 6.19, 6.58, 8.01, 11.13 p. m. Sundays—1.12, 7.06, 10.02, 10.50 a. m., 1.03, 2.03, 5.49, 7.58, 9.25 and 9.48 p. m.

For Metuchen—1.12, 7.20, 10.20 a. m., 12.07, 3.03, 3.47, 4.46, 5.49, 6.19, 6.58, 8.01, 11.13 p. m. Sundays—1.12, 7.06, 10.02 a. m., 1.03, 2.03, 5.49, 7.58 and 9.25 p. m.

For Menlo Park—7.20, 10.20 a. m., 12.07, 3.03, 3.47, 5.49, 6.58, 8.01 and 11.13 p. m. Sundays—7.06, 10.02 a. m., 1.03, 2.03, 7.58, 9.25 p. m.

For Iselin—7.20 and 10.20 a. m., 12.07, 3.03, 3.47, 5.49, 6.58, 8.01 and 11.13 p. m. Sundays—7.06, 10.02 a. m., 1.03, 2.03, 7.58, and 9.25 p. m.

Avenel, Edgar's and Spa Springs—6.57 and 11.12 a. m., 1.18, 3.32, 5.02, 6.23, 7.30, p. m. and 12.42 a. m.

For Woodbridge—12.42, 6.57, 9.55, 11.12 a. m., 1.18, 1.34, 3.32, 5.02, 6.23 and 7.30 p. m., Sundays—10.35, 12.00 m. and 10.25 p. m.

For Perth Amboy—12.42, 6.57, 9.55, 11.12 a. m., 1.18, 1.34, 3.32, 5.02, 5.52, 6.23, 7.30 pm. Sundays—10.35 a. m., 12.00 m., 5.52 and 10.25 p. m.

P. R. R. Crossing—9.55 a. m. and 5.52 p. m.

For South Amboy—1.34 p. m. Sundays 10.35 and 5.52 p. m.

For Matawan—9.55 a. m., 1.34, 5.52 p. m.

For Red Bank—9.55 a. m., 1.34, 5.52 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, Belmar, Spring Lake, Sea Girt, Manasquan and Point Pleasant—9.55 a. m., 1.34, 5.52 p. m.

For Bay Head, Toms River and intermediate stations 9.55 a. m. week days.

Sunday trains leave Rahway for points on N. Y. and Long Branch road—10.35 a. m., 5.52 p. m.

For Elizabeth—2.42, 5.35, 6.05, 6.34, 6.54, 7.08, 7.37, 7.46, 7.55, 8.18, 8.23, 8.38, 9.08, 9.32, 9.37, 10.07, 10.30, 10.40, 11.39 a. m., 1.04, 1.13, 1.42, 2.03, 2.31, 3.35, 4.32, 5.24, 5.56, 6.13, 6.47, 6.56, 7.26, 8.10, 8.59, 9.40, 10.24, 11.46 p. m. Sundays—2.49, 5.59, 7.42, 8.30, 9.12, 9.33, 9.58, 10.30, 10.40 a. m., 12.30, 1.39, 2.20, 2.36, 3.32, 4.32, 5.22, 6.52, 7.02, 7.18, 7.50, 8.26, 9.02, 10.03, 11.33 p. m.

For Newark—2.49, 5.35, 6.05, 6.34, 6.54, 7.08, 7.37, 7.46, 7.55, 8.18, 8.23, 8.38, 9.08, 9.32, 9.37, 10.07, 10.30, 10.40, 11.59 a. m., 1.04, 1.13, 1.42, 2.03, 2.31, 3.35, 4.32, 5.24, 5.56, 6.13, 6.47, 6.56, 7.26, 8.10, 8.59, 9.40, 10.24, 11.46 p. m. Sundays—2.49, 5.59, 7.42, 8.30, 9.12, 9.33, 9.58, 10.30, 10.40 a. m., 12.30, 1.39, 2.20, 2.36, 3.32, 4.32, 5.22, 6.52, 7.02, 7.18, 7.50, 8.26, 9.02, 10.03 and 11.33 p. m.

For New York—2.49, 5.35, 6.05, 6.34, 6.54, 7.08, 7.37, 7.46, 7.55, 8.18, 8.23, 8.38, 9.08, 9.32, 9.37, 10.07, 10.30, 10.40, 11.39 a. m., 1.04, 1.13, 1.42, 2.03, 2.31, 3.35, 4.32, 5.24, 5.56, 6.13, 6.47, 6.56, 7.26, 8.10, 8.59, 9.40, 10.24 and 11.46 p. m. Sundays—2.49, 5.59, 7.42, 8.30, 9.12, 9.33, 9.58, 10.30 and 10.40 a. m., 12.30, 1.39, 2.20, 2.36, 3.32, 4.32, 5.22, 6.52, 7.02, 7.18, 7.50, 8.26, 9.02, 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, 7.20, 8.10, 9.10, 9.20, 10.10, 11.10 a. m., 12.30, 12.50, 1.00, 2.10, 2.30, 3.00, 3.20, 4.00, 4.10, 4.30, 5.00, 5.10, 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—6.15, 8.00, 9.00, 9.45, 10.00, 11.00 a. m., 12.00 noon, 1.00, 2.00, 2.45, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 6.30, 6.45, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00, 8.30, 9.00, 9.30, 10.15, 11.00 p. m., 12.15 midnight.

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

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

Chas. E. Pugh, General Manager; J. R. WOOD, General Passenger Agent; F. W. JACKSON, General Supt. U. R. R. of N. J. Div.

JOS. CRAWFORD Supt. N. Y. Div.

Good Clothing speaks for itself—to those who listen to reason.

There is so much to be said for it, and so little to say for the other kind, except in the way of complaint. Ours is Good Clothing, and among the good things which can truthfully be said about it are:

It never fades.
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Buttons stay on.
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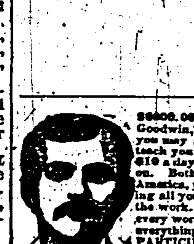
Linings don't give out.
Costs a trifle more, but you are glad that you bought it.

When you are tired of paying about the same prices for poor clothing, that we ask for good clothing, just try one of our Suits. If it does not come up to our representations, don't be afraid to test our guaranty; we will make it good to you.

HACKETT, CARHART & CO. Men's and Boys' Clothing B'way & Canal St. New York.



$3000.00 a year is being made by John R. Goodwin, Troy, N. Y., at work for us. Reader, you may not make as much, but we can teach you quickly how to earn from $5 to $10 a day at the start, and more as you go on. Both sexes, all ages. In any part of America, you can commence at home, giving all your time, or spare moments only to the work. All is new. Great pay SURE for every worker. We start you, furnishing everything. EASILY, SPEEDILY learned. PARTICULARS FREE. Address at once, STINSON & CO., PORTLAND, MAINE.

THE BEST! Adam Turke's Baking Company's BREAD, Made from the best ROLLER PATENT FLOUR, and baked by the Latest Improved Steam Process. For sale in Rahway by J. E. Moore & Son, Main street. Harriman & Son, Monroe street. F. W. Schuppman, 23 Cherry street. M. W. Baumgartner, 153 Grand street. G. W. Gilby, 17 Cherry street. Moore & Jackson, 162 and 161 Main street. J. G. Parker, 133½ Main street. C. H. Lambert, 21 Main street. F. M. Miller, 261 Grand street. J. M. Brookfield, Bond, Grand and Monroe sts. Geo. W. Leonard, 216 Main street. Mrs. J. Brennan, Hazelwood avenue. AND OTHER GROCERS. apl 24-3m

1867. STACY'S, 1891. Established 24 Years. All Kinds of Photographing Done. Cabinet Photos $3 Per Dozen. One Cabinet in each dozen, mounted on one of Talcott's Patent Glass Mounts, without extra charge. *Tintypes taken and finished while you wait.* PICTURES FINISHED FOR AMATEURS. Satisfaction guaranteed at Stacy's Photo Studio, Corner Main and Cherry streets, may 8 RAHWAY, N. J.

GENTLEMEN'S DUX $5.00 SHOES REX $4.00. These celebrated Shoes are now for sale by WM. R. FRAZEE, 141 Main Street, Rahway. Every pair guaranteed as represented. Don't go out of town for a FINE SHOE, but just CALL ON FRAZEE and try a "Rex" or a "Dux." Frazee also has a large assortment of Women's, Misses', Boys', Youths' and Children's Shoes, that cannot be beat as to price and quality. If you want the worth of your money come and see me. The best $2.00 Men's Shoe in the city. Lawn Tennis, Canvas, and everything in the Shoe Line, CHEAP FOR CASH. may 1-3m

IMPORTANT —TO— ICE -:- CONSUMERS. I have secured the privilege of selling the "Artificial Ice" manufactured by the Krueger - Hygiene - Ice - Co., NEWARK, N. J., and am prepared to supply the trade generally. Having it shipped to Rahway daily, in car lots, I am able to meet all demands for this desirable product. The water from which the ice is made is first filtered through granulated charcoal, prepared for this use only; then subjected to 310 degrees Fahrenheit, which absolutely destroys all bacteriae life. This method of filtration and distillation renders the water entirely free from all impurities, such as is found in River and Lake Ice. Orders left at the office of Mr. Geo. Friese, Main street, opp. Cherry, or Theo. Pierson, cor. Grand and Whittier streets, will have my prompt attention. Respectfully, may 22-2m H. A. FOULKS.

MATTINGS. SPECIAL SALE. A large invoice of fine fancy patterns, bought from bankers on account of trouble with consignee, to close out. AT $7.50 PER ROLL OF 40 YARDS; worth $12. Sheppard Knapp & Co. SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS., apl 17-2m NEW YORK.

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AGENTS make 100 Per Cent. net on my Corsets, Belts, Brushes, Curlers and Medicine. Samples free. Write now. Dr. BRIDGMAN, 371 Broadway, N. Y.

HARTNETT'S Little Grains of Health, WILL CLEAR YOUR BRAIN, STEADY YOUR NERVES, SWEETEN YOUR STOMACH, AND PURIFY YOUR BLOOD. No home should be without them. 25 cents per bottle, at Druggists or by mail. EUGENE HARTNETT, 105 Montgomery street, Jersey City.

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

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE. Use Parker's Ginger Tonic. It cures the worst Cough, Weak Lungs, Debility, Indigestion, Pain, Take in time. 50 cts. HINDERCORNS. The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. 15c. at Druggists, or HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

HIRES ROOT BEER THE GREAT HEALTH DRINK. Package makes 5 gallons. Delicious, sparkling, and appetizing. Sold by all dealers. A beautiful Picture Book and cards sent FREE to any one sending address to the C. E. HIRES CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—To Charles H. Avery. By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a case wherein Fannie W. Avery is petitioner, and you, Charles H. Avery are defendant, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the petition of the said petitioner, on or before the TENTH DAY OF JULY, 1891, or the said petition will be taken as confessed against you. The said petition is filed against you for a divorce from the bond of matrimony on the ground of the desertion of the petitioner. Dated May 9th, 1891. G. R. LINDSAY, Solicitor of Petitioner, Rahway, N. J. may 15-5w Pr. $9.00.

APRIL 25th, 1891.—Estate of Stewart C. Marsh, deceased. Pursuant to the order of GEORGE T. PARROT, Surrogate of the County of Union, this day made on the application of the undersigned, Administrator of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the subscriber under oath or affirmation their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscriber. JOHN H. LUFBERY, may 1-9w Administrator.

POETRY.

Jaloux.

If I should lean across the jasper wall,
With heaven's own lilies on my bosom now,
And, white and radiant, let my kisses fall
Through voiceful calms upon thine earthly brow;
If my low cries should reach you from the sky,
With moans for touches of thy kindly palm—
Say! would you know how wholly true am I
That kneel beside thee now so still and calm?

Or, if before you I should stand today
Where seraphims are standing fair and sweet,
And with my breath upon your eyelids say:
"The way was long and lonely for my feet
What time I walked without you!" would you read
The secret of my secret soul aright—
As he has read, who gladly gives in need
Of tenderest love to lives of little light?

I dare believe it! To my wounded heart
I take this consolation; when at last
The tidal waves that drifted us apart
For aye on earthly seas have kindly cast
Us safe on heaven's own shore and you will know
How much you wronged the soul that keepeth white
And clean its raiment for thy sake! And so,
Until that dear day dawneth, sweet, "Good night."
—Hester A. Benedict.

Empty Arms.

God's blessing on the stalwart arms
That hold their labor dear,
And bear the burdens of the hour
With cheerfulness and beauty.

All honor to the willing arms
That lift the poor and lowly,
And teach us by their kindliness
A lesson pure and holy.

And raptures for the glowing arms
That clasp with loving sweetness,
A world of joy and tenderness
In beautiful completeness.

And rest unto the weary arms
That [illegible] sadness
Twine [illegible] remaining ones,
And [illegible] with gladness.

But sorrow for the [illegible] arms
Where [illegible] distended;
God's pity for the empty arms
Where darling [illegible] st [illegible]
—George Cooper.

Creole and Puritan.

A CHARACTER STUDY IN THREE PARTS.

By T. C. DE LEON,

Author of "Four Years in Rebel Capitals," "Juny," "Cross Purposes."

[DEDICATED TO THE HON. HENRY WATTERSON, IN MEMORY OF SCHOOLBOY DAYS, STILL UNFORGOTTEN, AS OUR SHADOWS LENGTHEN TOWARD THE SUNSET.]

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Again Latour, almost reluctantly, called upon his horse. A brief burst of speed, with laboring flanks and straining muscles. Then he drew rein again, the escort not six hundred yards away.

But the soldier's eyes were not on them. They blazed steadily upon the sheik, with the brutal light of battle, and through the set teeth came the muttered words:

"Only one than—an old one, too!"

Closer swept the mare in circling swoop! Still in his steady stride the stately horse bears on his double burden.

Closer still, faint cries of Arabs cheering their chief's triumph; and Ahmed drops his leveled carbine, useless at that distance.

So close now the snap of the fluttering bournous is plain to Edith's ear, his dark face plain to both, as the sheik leans over his mare's neck and digs sharp stirrups into her sides.

To Ahmed's straining eyes the mare and horse seem in collision.

But Latour's eyes gleam into the Arab's, his left hand firm upon the rein, his right poising the heavy pistol.

Ten yards—five yards! The gleaming spear head close to Latour's breast; the sinewy left arm stretched to grasp his prey!

Suddenly the white horse recoils flat upon his haunches—the flying forms brushing his forelock as they rush by.

With lightning movement rises the pistol in the Creole's strong right hand. He lunges forward, and the butt crashes full upon the sheik's left temple!

On speeds the desert mare! Lower and lower upon her shoulder sinks the limp rider, falling at last prone upon the sand.

PART III—CHAPTER VII.

THE LETTER THAT CAME.

With a low cry the woman sank upon her knees.

The cavalry had deployed in open skirmish line, their speed unchecked; and ere the foremost Arab had raced up to the fallen sheik and helped him rise, Said's stride had borne his riders through its lines.

The rally sounded; Ahmed was by his commander's side, crying devoutly:

"Allah kerim!" ("God is great!")—adding in French, "Madame is safe—perfectly, I hope!"

But Lady Martindale, even as she answered that she was, pressed her hand quickly to her side.

"How thoughtless I am!" Latour exclaimed, and he spoke in Arabic to his orderly, who vaulted from saddle and knelt on one knee by Said.

Edith placed her foot upon the Syrian's knee and stepped to the sand, but its heat blistered her feet, and, dizzy, she reeled and pressed her hand again on her side.

Latour sprang from his saddle and supported her as he cried:

"To think that I forgot your head was bare!"

Hastily untwisting the veil from his helmet he fashioned it into a light turban, while the orderly, unrolling the cantle blanket, improvised a side saddle by twisting it about the pommel.

"I fear we are making a soldier of you too fast," Latour said. "But there is no shade nearer than the Tombs, and this is the best hat we can offer."

He lifted her to the saddle, with a faint smile for thanks, as Ahmed poured some cognac from a very Parisian flask, diluting it with water from the orderly's canteen. Hot as the mixture was Edith drank the stimulant eagerly. Then she turned to Latour, saying low, in English:

"I owe you more than life! But it is very sweet to owe everything to you! How did you know?"

"I did not know, only guessed," he answered simply. "Those Arabs last night, Harris' riderless horse— Oh! captain," he interrupted himself, "send two men to scout the Shoubra road and notify Lord Martindale."

"And Harris," Edith asked in French; "is he safe?"

Ahmed answered that he had sent him to Cairo behind a trooper, exhausted, but not hurt.

"Poor fellow! he fought desperately for me," she added. "He knocked down the Arab who seized my bridle, and another, before they struck him from his horse with a jande butt! Oh, how much my rashness has risked for you all!"

They were galloping toward the Tombs, one of the officers on either hand of the lady.

"It was a bold play for ransom, Ahmed," Latour said, "to capture Lady Martindale in the very shadow of the citadel. We shall have to teach these Bedouins a lesson."

"Well, you began at the head," Ahmed laughed. "It was a grand stroke, colonel! How the black old sheitan tumbled! But it was lucky I was out of range. I might have killed him; then—pouf! more war, and banishment for me to Fazougli!"

Latour smiled at his junior's indorsement of his own view; but he spoke no more until the Tombs were reached, and blankets spread for the lady, on the very spot where she had stood the previous night. And soon after Lord Martindale rode up to the spot. He was badly wilted; and he rode ungracefully, though safely, with short stirrups and a stooping seat.

"So you found her, really!" he said, dismounting, to Latour and the young Turk. "Thanks! Awfully good of you to take the trouble! Deuced hot ride she must have had, though! As for Harris, you know, I'll discharge the booby."

"The 'booby' acted like—a man!" Lady Martindale said coldly, overhearing only the last words; and Latour, awaking to sudden anxiety as to their condition, strode off to the horses, leaving husband and wife alone.

Lord Martindale did not greet his spouse with much effusion. An American would have rushed upon her, and a resounding kiss would have smacked on the desert air. A Frenchman would have clasped her to his breast, held her off at arm's length and scattered tu and toi profusely about the ruined Tombs. Lord Martindale loved Edith with an idolatrous worship, but her ever imperious habit, with strange whims more apparent of later months, had forced him to the defensive. And now he only said, as he pulled his damp whiskers:

"Glad you are safe, my lady, really! Deuced strange freak, though, and, rather indelicate, I must say!"

A hot flush mounted to the woman's face. Her eyes quickly assured her that Latour was out of earshot; and the gleam in them grew cold as the ring in her voice that answered:

"It becomes the delicacy of the seventeenth Lord Martindale to greet his wife with a reproach, after leaving it to strangers to rescue her from deadly peril."

"Deadly stuff!" responded his lordship, with more candor than courtesy. "You've upset the garrison and made a nasty mess, you know. But where 'peril' comes in, I can't see, really!"

"Of course not; you rarely do see!" the woman rejoined slowly. "But it was natural that there should be peril, and equally natural that you—should avoid it!"

The Englishman's red face grew scarlet at the unjust taunt; but he controlled himself by a strong effort as he answered:

"Edith! You know you do not mean"—

"Precisely what I say," she interrupted quickly, but coldly. "I was captured by Arabs, torn from my horse, insulted! God only knows what the end might not have been, but for the—man who rescued me!"

Over his lordship's face incredulity, anxiety, joy, rapidly chased each other. He made as if he would speak; but wonder, replacing anger, kept back the words.

"However, my Lord Martindale," the woman went on quietly, but with a sneer in the low voice, "you have to thank him for more than that. Had he not come the Arabs would have made you—pay ransom!"

The man caught quick breath and stared at her a second before the cruel force of the insult struck him. Then the red surge swept over his face again, dropping suddenly out of it and leaving him ghastly pale. But he raised his head with quiet dignity, and only said:

"Enough of this, Lady Martindale."

"I am charmed that you agree with me—for once," she answered in a voice that might have spoken society commonplace in Vanity Fair. "Indeed, there has been not only enough, but too much of this—as I have urged when suggesting a separation. When I urged this before you called it a whim. But it is to your interest to listen now. You have said that my indelicacy compromises you here. You had best be careful that more than that does not compromise you before—your peers! Col. Latour!"—she raised her voice, calling quietly and cheerfully, "Lord Martindale thinks we should not detain you longer, and I am quite rested now."

The Englishman spoke no word. He lifted his wife courteously, even tenderly, to the improvised saddle. To Latour's query about his side of the quest, the peer replied:

"Struck the Shoubra road and could see no living thing; headed north again, when a tall Arab rode toward me from this direction, you know. The beggar was making signals. Couldn't speak any language, you see; but his pantomime would have shamed Drury Lane, really. Why, he actually asked if I was looking for a lady and a groom; and before I could answer told me they had ridden to the Shoubra palace. So off I galloped one way and he the other."

"Clever rascals, these Bedouins," Latour said with a smile. "That was the same fellow I saw at the Tombs; but he took me for a native."

"Sharp dodge, though," his lordship said. "And I gave the beggar a liberal bachschisch, too."

"What a pity!"

The words were naturally spoken; but Lady Martindale gave one quick flash of her eyes into her husband's that bowled him out of the conversation until they reached the hotel entrance. Then Latour said to the lady:

"How wonderfully you have borne the heat, fatigue and danger! And you have eaten nothing since"—

He interrupted himself to throw his arm suddenly around her. Lady Martindale, with perversity truly feminine, had reeled in her saddle as he spoke; and he caught her just as she slid from it in a dead faint.

"I can carry her," Lord Martindale said, bluntly, springing from his horse. He took her in his arms as though she were an infant, but with the tenderness of a mother's touch and with a great love softening his face. But the Briton's horror of a scene in public rose even then, and he passed rapidly through the few sleepy donkey boys, alone visible at that hour.

Reaching Lady Martindale's apartments, they were found open, but Pearson, her maid, absent; and Latour—who followed, pale but very calm—rang fiercely for her.

"It is nothing, my lord—only a faint from over excitement," Latour said, feeling for the missing pulse anxiously. "You had best cut the laces of her habit. Have you any ammonia?"

"Some in this; chloroform, too," he answered, lugging a heavy traveling case onto the marble slab. But it was locked; and the heavy hasp resisted his strength. A pair of scissors were forced under it; the lock yielded with a loud snap. Unbalanced by the recoil, it slid from the table with a heavy thud, sending toilet bottles rolling over the rug. The force of the fall burst a locked portfolio flap, also; and letters, cards and photographs scattered about the floor.

But the ammonia was found, and gradually the blood began to show under the pallid olive of her skin. Then the heavy eyelids grew tremulous and a shivering sigh parted the purplish lips; but the slim white hand the soldier's chafed gave no returning warmth.

"Has she been subject to these turns?" he asked Lord Martindale, who was hastily unscrewing stoppers and sniffing at the bottles.

"Scarcely; once before—at Paris, after one of our opera suppers with Gen. Everett. Here's the chloroform."

He poured the fluid liberally upon a handkerchief, and was about to place it to her lips as Sir Roger Arnyffe pushed aside the portiere and hastily entered the room, most apropos.

The surgeon quickly tested pulse and temperature. Then more anxiously he tried the heart, saying abruptly:

"Have you used that d——d stuff? No! Then throw that handkerchief out of the window. Hand me that ammonia. Cut her stays and get her to bed; we must get her heart action regular again."

Latour waited in the outer room until Sir Roger came out and said:

"She is over it now; quite herself and breathing easily. She sends you word to go to breakfast, as your last words she heard reminded her that none of you had had any."

The Creole marched over to his own quarters and promptly swallowed a heavy draught of cognac. Fasting since yesterday's dinner, anxiety and exercise made even his iron nerves shaky enough to need the unusual stimulant. Then a hasty tub, a few brief orders for the day, and he threw himself upon his divan.

The furnace heat of Egyptian high noon poured down without, but within the windows closed at dawn retained the coolness of the night air. Only faint sounds crept in from street or court below, mingling soothingly with the bubbling of Latour's water pipe. Soon its tube slipped from his fingers, and he slept heavily and dreamlessly.

It was near sunset when he awoke from long, refreshing sleep. Then he dined hastily and walked to the hotel.

"Her ladyship is much better," Lord Martindale replied to his anxious query. "Sir Roger said it was nervous exhaustion—heat and excitement, you know. Deuced glad you came, though. The consul general is very urgent for me to come and give him details of the capture; and I must keep the thing out of the papers, really."

"I have nothing to do, and will stay here gladly," Latour answered quietly. But his heart beat faster, and his lips almost formed the words that rushed to them as the other turned away:

"Poor devil! He loves her, too!"

"Sh[illegible] be gone long," Lord Martin[illegible] the door. Then he turned s[illegible], adding, "By Jove! I almost forgot this, really!" He drew a letter from his pocket and handed it to Latour face upward. "The seal must have broken with the fall. Devilish forgetful in Lady Martindale, though. Unpardonable, really! It was in that portfolio I burst!"

Latour took the letter carelessly. But as his eye caught the well known signet the color left his face, and the other's chance words of that noon echoed in his brain and numbed his heart.

In hard, effortful voice he began:

"I meant to ask if, while in Paris, you saw much of—— But I will not detain you now."

Though stunned by a sudden doubt of her his chivalrous sense dominated him. He refused to arraign, even in his own mind, the helpless, suffering woman there, who had yielded so much for love of him.

Lord Martindale stared, then left the room without reply. Latour stood perfectly still, looking closely at the seal. Then he turned the letter over and read the address, "For Col. Adrien Latour-Bey, Army of the Khedive, Cairo, Egypt," and, in the corner, "Courtesy of Lady Martindale."

There could be no error. The letter was for him; directed in the clear, firm writing of Dale Everett!

A gasping breath escaped his lips. Through his mind flashed the fact that she had been two weeks in Egypt—ten days of them constantly with him. Over his face doubt, wonderment and pain chased one another and in his ears sounded clear her words at Sultan Bergook's tomb, "No; he never mentioned your name!"

And ever as their echo came her husband's words at noon, "After one of our opera suppers with Gen. Everett."

Then he turned the letter over. The seal—their class ring at West Point—was not broken, as the other man had said. It was perfect, every line of the signet clear, even the edges of the wax unsplintered.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Merit Wins.

We desire to say to our citizens, that for years we have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Dr. King's New Life Pills, Bucklin's Arnica Salve and Electric Bitters, and have never handled remedies that sell as well, or that have given such universal satisfaction. We do not hesitate to guarantee them every time, and we stand ready to refund the purchase price, if satisfactory results do not follow their use. These remedies have won their great popularity purely on their merits. Sold by Brown & Smith, druggists.

Dr. Brush—Would you advise me to have my picture hung?

Easel—No, solitary confinement ought to be sufficient.

NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

RAHWAY, N. J., JUNE 12th, 1891.

EIGHT PAGES.

Saturday, June 13th, the list of applications for tickets for the editorial excursion will be closed.

Says the Boston *Herald* (Ind.): "President Cleveland's observation that public office is a public trust is now supplemented by his remark that public extravagance is a public danger." They both hit the bull's eye.

George is hard on his employer, when he gives this very sarcastic cut in a quibble, the sting of which like a wasp is at the end—it certainly does not apply where he endeavors to intimate:

"An unmuzzled watch dog, when thoroughbred, barks but seldom, and then scares the evil doer. But when it bites, it holds on like grim death. The growling it leaves to disgruntled and disappointed politicians."

MUZZLE YOUR DOG!

The usual proclamation by the Mayor concerning dogs and bathing has been posted and printed this week in the local papers. As there have been many mad dogs reported in different section of late, it is the determination to have the law strictly enforced, so that there will be no canine found unmuzzled or unled in the streets. The officers have already shot a number, and if any of our readers have dogs they desire to save they should at once comply with the requirements of the law. Bathers will also do well to notice the requirements, and penalties prescribed for violations of the ordinances in that respect.

George says "Judge Hyer, that staunch Jacksonian-Jeffersonian, promises to "make it warm" for some who have said unkind things of him."

We have not heard of any such "promise" nor the sayings of any "unkind things." The official above referred to certainly would not produce any such "warmness" in court, and if in an editorial way—well, his long experience in that capacity has taught him to be merciful to those who are not right in the head," either from "soreness" or providential construction. So if there are any such who have indulged in the "unkind" occupation aforesaid, they need not wait with trembling the terrible heating process; that may be a matter for their "future" consideration, however.

THE UNION DEMOCRAT.

Next week we expect to change the name of this paper as above, according to authority received from the court, and will also enlarge the size and change the form to eight pages. As the putting in of new machinery and other requirements for this change has necessitated a large expenditure, those who are indebted to us should realize the propriety of paying up at this time.

In this connection it may not be inappropriate to give a hint that it is considered the proper thing for members of the party to patronize their newspaper not only by their subscriptions, but advertising and job printing. Other local organizations as well as individuals, also are in the habit frequently of obtaining large space for announcements and reports, but, when needing anything that is to be paid for they go elsewhere. This should not be so.

WATER BONDS.

It it is proposed to make any arrangement concerning the water bonds when they become due it is time that there was some activity in that direction. The old bonds will be due July 1st. Much time and care was given last winter by some of the city officials to get an act by the legislature authorizing the issuing of new bonds, but there were objections raised from different sources as to the wording of the act, which was changed a number of times, and now, it is reported, the Chancellor and members of the Supreme Court are of the opinion that the act as finally passed is not constitutional. If this is so, there should be some steps taken at once to have an understanding with the Chancellor as to what can be done either to continue the old bonds or issue new ones, holding the old ones for the year until constitutional legislation can be obtained. It certainly is strange if there is no way that can be devised to reissue bonds when they become due without so much legal quibbling.

BOARD OF FREEHOLDERS.

The regular monthly meeting of the Union County Board of Freeholders was held Thursday of last week. A request from Mayor Rankin and Comptroller Carlton to have Newark avenue in Elizabeth improved as a county road was decided. Director Hubbard appointed the following standing committees:

Publication—Messrs. Thompson, Kyte and Trahon.
Discharge of prisoners—Messrs. Roll, Kyte and Bender.
Settle with collector—Messrs. Roll, Littell and Russell.
Auditing—Messrs. West, Thompson and Doty.
Lunacy—Messrs. Pierson, Roll and Briant.
Public grounds and buildings—Messrs. Howard, Pierson and Doty.
Jail inspectors—Messrs. Vanderbeek, West and Jones.
Stationery—Messrs. Littell, Vanderbeek and Briant.
Settle with sheriff—Messrs. Kyte, Thompson and O'Sullivan.
Miscellaneous accounts—Messrs. Kyte, Roll and Jones.
Legal questions—Messrs. Vanderbeek, Roll and Halday.
Elizabeth drawbridge—Messrs. Littell, Bender and Halday.
Rahway drawbridge—Messrs. Howard, Thompson and O'Sullivan.

It was resolved to raise $200,000 taxes for the year, the same as last year.

Obituary.

Mr. Jeremiah Garthwaite, an old and respected citizen, died at his residence on Grand street Monday evening, after an illness of about two weeks, in the 73d year of his age. He was born in Westfield township, and came to Rahway when a boy, following the business of [illegible]ce-weaving. Fifty-six years ago he married Mary Freeman, daughter of Thomas Freeman, then a well-known resident of Upper Rahway, who survives him, also two sons and one daughter—Freeman, Oscar B. and Mrs. N. H. Carpenter. The funeral took place from the residence Thursday afternoon, conducted by Rev. G. H. Payson. Interment in the Rahway Cemetery.

A travelling machine shop attracted attention on our streets Tuesday. It consisted of a two-wheeled vehicle with all attachments for repairing umbrellas, grinding cutlery, etc., drawn by a fine-looking horse, and in charge of an elderly man, who went from house to house, announcing his presence by bugle calls.

We acknowledge the receipt of invitations to the commencement exercises at the Bordentown Military Institute, Rev. T. H. Landen, president, June 12th to [illegible].

BASE BALL.

RAHWAY DEFEATS THE WHITE PLAINS 11-1. KEELER MAKES TWO THREE-BAGGERS AND DILLON MAKES HIS FIRST ERROR.

THE home team put up another excellent game on Saturday. They had for their opponents the White Plains, of the city of that name in New York, and although the visitors played a good game they were "outclassed" as they say in sporting talk, the result never being in doubt after the first inning. Francis pitched an excellent game, but thirty-one men facing him and so sharp was the fielding of the home team that but one man scored, and but three were left on bases of the visiting team. But with all the victory two of Rahway's players left the ground utterly disgusted. One was Dillon, who had the first error charged to him since he has been playing here, and the other was Brunnemer who did not make a hit, a run, a put out, or an assist, although he tried hard enough for his best—well he wanted to, that's all.

Jim Reilly set the crowd laughing in the fifth inning when the whole opposing nine men tried to catch him between second and third, but he got away from them all and landed safely back on second.

The visitors had Powers to do the pitching for them and although his support was not of the best he kept the Rahways down to eleven hits, four of which were made by Keeler, the latter hitting him for a couple of singles and as many three-baggers. The home team started the run-getting in the second inning, Paasch, after making a hit and a steal of second, coming home on two passed balls. They added three in the third on a base on balls, two errors by Kelly and Keeler's single. They tacked on two more in the fifth on White's fumble of Jim Reilly's hit, Keeler's three-bagger and Murray's single. They piled on two more in the eight on Dillon's and Paasch's safe hits and good steals of both players. Dillon should have been out at the plate, but Reynolds failed to hold Kelly's throw. Three more were tallied in the last, Jim Reilly and Murray making clean hits while Keeler again drove the ball to the fence for three bases.

For the first three innings but nine men of the visiting team came to the bat. In the fourth White reached first on four bad balls. He was advanced to second on Kelly's hard hit to short. Francis then tried to catch him off second and threw wild, and he went to third; then Joe let an out curve get by him and White saved the visitors from a shut out by running home. In the sixth Baker, who had been loaned by the Haymakers, of Hayville, to help the White Plains out, much to his surprise reached first on balls and he had surprise number two when he landed on second. He made a daring steal of third when a passed ball went to the back stop, but Francis threw to Daly and Baker was fast on third base, and despite the entreaties of the balance of the nine to take a lead he was not to be fooled and when the third man was out he still had his foot on the base.

White, who played short for the visitors, was small in stature but he could play ball for fair, and cut off several sharp hits of the home team.

The only trouble with the game was its one-sidedness, and it will take a pretty good team to make it any other way, for the Rahways have a fine team and will give anybody's team a horse race.

The score:

RAHWAYS.	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Jim Reilly, 2b.	5	3	1	3	5	0
Keeler, rf.	5	3	4	0	0	0
Joe Reilly, c.	5	1	0	7	3	0
Murray, ss.	5	0	2	0	4	0
Daly, 3b.	5	0	0	1	0	0
Dillon, lf.	4	1	1	0	0	1
Paasch, 1b.	4	2	2	14	0	1
Brunnemer, cf.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Francis, p.	4	1	1	2	0	1
	40	11	11	27	12	3

WHITE PLAINS.	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
White, ss.	3	1	0	4	3	1
Kelly, 3b.	4	0	1	3	0	2
Reynolds, c.	3	0	0	4	3	1
Bogart, 1b.	3	0	0	13	1	0
Standfield, lf.	3	0	0	0	0	1
Taylor, 2b.	3	0	0	2	2	0
Powers, p.	3	0	0	0	3	0
Baker, cf.	2	0	0	0	0	0
Hoey, rf.	3	0	0	0	1	0
	27	1	1	26*	12	6

*Joe Reilly declared out.

SCORE BY INNINGS.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Rahways,	0	1	3	0	2	0	0	2	3	—11
White Pl.,	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—Rahways 3. Three base hit—Keeler. Passed ball—Joe Reilly 2; Reynolds 3. Double plays—Jim Reilly and Paasch. Bases on balls—Off Powers, 2; off Francis, 4. Struck out—by Francis, 7; by Powers, 5. Left on bases—Rahways, 5; White Plains, 3. Umpire—Mr. Horsman. Time of game—One hour and fifty minutes.

Saturday, the Greenpoints. Carr and Bowes are their battery—Francis and Reilly for Rahway.

The Greenpoints defeated the Rahways last year with Carr in the box.

It should be a fine game if the Greenpoints are up to their form of last year.

The Plainfield *Press* says the patrons there want a game with Rahway; but the management of the Plainfield Club was so careful early in the season to get "all the dates filled up" with the Dauntless, and the Alerts, and the Shining Stars, that they cannot play the Rahways! Poor Plainfield!

Francis is pitching fine ball now.

Carteret Council Royal Arcanum is arranging a game with the doctors, of this city, the date for which has not yet been fixed. The R. A. nine selected are as follows: H. C. Wilson, E. Marsh, Geo. White, J. Scrimshaw, Geo. Bechler, F. W. Schuppman, J. H. Marbacher, Chas. H. Flatt, C. D. Ward; substitutes, R. F. Feist, J. H. Durand, G. R. Lindsay. The proceeds will be for the benefit of the Children's Home.

The Plainfield *Press* one day last week has the following in relation to a game between the Crescents of that city and the Rahways, which will doubtless find an echo in the minds of the lovers of base ball in this vicinity:

"The people of Rahway are as anxious as the people of Plainfield to see a couple of ball games between the teams of the two cities. Six of Plainfield's nine were taken from the Rahways—Jones, Gregg, McIndoe, Martin, Lufbery and Simmens—yet Rahway is entirely satisfied that she can beat Plainfield.

It is only such games that will arouse the enthusiasm of the people again. They want to see contests that will result in some glory over neighboring towns. The gate receipts of the Plainfield-Somerville games, prove this. Rahway is ready to cancel any present engagement, if necessary, to suit Plainfield. The latter should accept this offer at once."

To the Public:

To be or not to be? That is the question which must interest all lovers of base ball. For several years the people of Rahway have been treated (for a small compensation) to first-class exhibitions of our national game, the same being fairly well patronized until the present season. Why do they now lack interest? The management has done everything that could be done to produce a first-class team, that they have succeeded the public will not deny, for a more gentlemanly set of men among good ball players cannot be found. The manager, his assistant and the board of directors have worked hard and faithfully for the best interest of the association, have given their time when they ought to be attending to their business, and have spent dollars out of their pockets, where they have received cents from the treasury of the association, and "cuss words" from the public, generally speaking. The people may ask the question, Why have they done this? In answer we say, because we, as business men, think that the association is a good thing to have in Rahway. It brings people and consequently trade from other places, and keeps some of our own people at home who would otherwise go elsewhere on Saturday and spend their money; and we also think that the Rahway Athletic Association has done more to advertise the city of Rahway than anything else with the exception of the Rahway murder, and to say the least, it is very discouraging for the managers to go on the grounds on Saturday and have a first-class game put up to an audience of about two hundred uninterested (apparently) spectators with no more enthuse in them than in an "ice wagon going to a funeral." In order to play good ball the teams need life; cheer them when good plays are made, show them that you appreciate what they are doing, and they will try to keep it up or do better. Some people remark that we have not had good base ball weather, which to a certain extent is true, but at the same time it did not prevent quite a number of good citizens journeying to Princeton last Saturday to see a game of ball where an admission fee of one dollar was charged, including grand stand, besides paying car fare. And it is also a well known fact that a still greater number paid their fare to Elizabeth to see a game played much inferior to that put up by the home team. We do not question the right these people have to go elsewhere and see games, we merely mention the fact to show that there is lack of interest among our townspeople for our own games. We are asked, Why don't you play Plainfield? We reply that we have used every honorable means to try and induce the Plainfield management to give us a game, or a series of games; believing that such game or games would create and revive a local interest in base ball that would be lasting; this interest would, no doubt, prove beneficial from a financial point of view for both teams. Hearing different tales regarding the Plainfield not wanting to play in Rahway, the president, manager and several others from the board of directors travelled to Plainfield, and met in consultation the managers thereof. We were received and treated courteously, but quietly informed that Plainfield had no open dates and could not under any circumstances give Rahway a game, but we have learned that since our visit they have made dates with Westfield. Now, if Plainfield is afraid to play the Rahway team, Rahway is willing to give them two runs on the blackboard to start with. The manager has scheduled only first-class teams to play with (there are only a few to choose from), and when they come with their best team they are expensive. The Greenpoint Athletics are to play here this week with their best team; they have always given Rahway a good game, and we have no reason to expect anything different now. Plainfield, notwithstanding, who charge the Greenpoints with putting up poor ball recently at Plainfield; there may be something back of this, for we were informed by the manager of the Allertons that Plainfield had offered him twenty dollars as a guarantee to take his team there for a game, which offer he refused on the grounds that it would be impossible to play his team for such a small amount of money; for after paying car fare there would be very little left for the players, and he would not take an inferior nine out under the name of the Allertons. To sum up, do the people of Rahway want base ball continued? If so support the team. To disband will be to revivify the adage that "You never miss the water till the well runs dry." To put aside our present first-class team and put in an inferior but cheaper team will, in our opinion, be sounding the death knell of the sport for this season at least; our people have been educated up to the point that nothing but first-class ball will suit them, and under these circumstances, the cranks will surely shun us.

In view of the foregoing facts the managers have decided to give the people first-class ball (for a while at least) and the price of admission will be as follows: General admission, 25c.; grand stand, 10c. extra; ladies' admission, including grand stand, 25c.; children under 12 years, 10c.; no extra charge will be made on holidays. The programme for the Fourth of July outside of the ball game will be very attractive. We now ask the people to patronize the home team.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

ATLANTAS VS. WEST BRIGHTON.

On Saturday Atlantas left this city shortly after noon in the "Madcap" naptha launch and sailed for Erastina where they played the Young Men's Catholic Union of West Brighton. Shortly after the call of "play ball" by the umpire our boys found they were playing ten men: The decisions of the umpire were so "rank," that in the fourth inning he was compelled to vacate and a substitute placed who seemed to be satisfactory. Mullins of the Y. M. C. U. played well at short and Roach's pitching for our home team was again noticeable, he striking out twenty men and his opponents making only five hits. After the first few innings our boys out played the Young Men at all points and no doubt would have won the game had it not been for unjust decisions against them. Our boys are playing splendid ball but have not yet become expert enough to play ten men. The following is the score:

ATLANTA.	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
Jackson, cf.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Crowell, lf.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Martin, s.s.	4	0	1	0	0	0
Mooney, 2b.	4	0	0	3	1	2
Brown, c.	4	1	0	19	1	2
Bolton, 3b.	4	1	0	0	0	1
Roach, p.	4	0	2	0	3	0
Drake, r.f.	4	0	0	0	0	0
Spence, 1b.	3	1	1	5	0	1
	35	3	5	27	6	6

Y. M. C. U.	AB.	R.	BH.	PO.	A.	E.
McGinnis, cf.	5	1	1	2	0	0
Driscoll, 2b.	5	1	1	3	1	2
Mullins, s.s.	5	0	0	0	6	1
Collins, lf.	5	1	2	1	0	0
J. Roach, 3b.	5	0	0	1	1	3
Dowvan, rf.	4	1	0	0	1	0
Cronin, p.	4	1	1	1	1	0
Sheehan, c.	4	1	0	9	2	1
D. J. Roach, 1b.	4	0	0	10	0	2
	41	6	5	27	12	9

Earned runs Atlantas 2, Y. M. C. U. 2. Stolen bases—Atlantas 7, Y. M. C. U. 4. Left on bases—Atlantas 9, Y. M. C. U. 3. Struck out by Roach 20, Cronin 9. Wild pitch—Cronin 1. Passed balls—Sheehan 1, Brown 1. Time of game 1h. 50m. Umpire, E. Miller.

LITTLE GIANTS VS. 2D WARD ATHLETICS.

An exciting game was played on the East Rahway grounds Saturday afternoon, the opposing clubs being the Little Giants and the 2d Ward Athletics. Up to the end of the seventh inning the Athletics had the game well in hand, but in the eighth and ninth innings Gage, who was in the box for the Athletics, gave several men bases on balls, forcing in three runs. At this part of the game the Giants began to bat his delivery all over the field, and by the end of the eighth inning had six runs to their credit. Another batting streak in the ninth netted them three runs, while the Athletics drew a blank in their half. The feature of the game was a home run drive by Farrell, bringing in two men in the eighth.

SCORE BY INNINGS:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Little Giants,	2	1	2	0	3	4	0	6	3	—21
2d Ward Ath.	6	2	0	2	4	2	0	0	0	—16

Next Saturday the Little Giants journey to Elizabeth to try conclusions with the strong Americus club. This club defeated the Elizabeth Field Club last Saturday by the score of 21-10. Crane and Stoll will be the battery for the Little Giants.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

CHAPTER XIV.

An Act to set off a portion of the township of Milburn, in the county of Essex, and annex such portion so set off to the township of Springfield, in the county of Union.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all of that portion of the township of Milburn, in the county of Essex, described as follows, viz.: Beginning in the center of the east branch of the Rahway river at a point where the same is intersected by the north line of the old Newark turnpike road, running thence westerly along the said north line of said turnpike road to the center of the small stream known as Wades race, thence southerly down the center of said race, its various courses to the center of the west branch of the Rahway river, thence easterly and northerly along the center of the said east branch of the Rahway river its various courses, to the place of beginning; be and the same is hereby set off from the township of Milburn, in the county of Essex, and annexed to and made part of the township of Springfield, in the county of Union.

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

Approved February 17, 1891.

Risley's Witch Hazel

Will relieve and cure a sprain, bruise or burn quicker than any other preparation. Sold by druggists at 25 cents, for an eight ounce bottle, and it is worth its weight in gold. Prepared by Chas. F. Risley, Druggist, No. 62 Cortlandt street, New York City. jun 5-3w

This week concludes the publication of the laws for the year.

Westfield.

As usual the Methodist church was filled to overflowing at the final concert of the Choral Union, Monday night..... Chas. Witke has given the contract to J. Townsend, to lay a flag stone walk facing his lot on Broad street, between John Ingram's and T. Love's stores.....The beaming countenance of Johnny McCann is missed from our streets. What's the matter with Gilby? Too warm weather for fish?......Children day Sunday 14th in the Presbyterian and Methodist churches ......On Tuesday night the borough committee made an extended report to the people of Westfield, favoring the adoption of borough government. A minority report was also presented. After an elaborate discussion, the report of the majority was adopted. A committee of three was appointed to secure signature to a petition to the county court, to set a day for an election.....Hon. C. B. Ripley has a gang of "Macaron's" digging a ditch from the corner of Ross Place to several small lakes about 500 feet distant, in order to drain them. The people in the immediate vicinity appreciate the work. ....Lloyd Harbison, a well-known citizen, died in New York, Monday evening. Interment in Fairview cemetery......Miss L. Stacy, is an expert bicyclist.....The *Standard* office has swung its old campaign bunting to the breeze, in honor of "Glorious Fourth."......Miss Anna Millers in charge of the Free Reading Room.

Woodbridge.

The people of Woodbridge were very sorry to hear of the sudden death of Mr. Charles Levi, Sr., which occurred Friday. He was an old resident respected by all. He was 76 years old......Mr. Marcus A. Brown is having a very handsome soda water fountain placed in his drug store. ....Wm. H. Clark, who has been assistant postmaster for some time has given up that position to be the assistant freight agent......The Christian Endeavor Society of the Congregational church, have issued their first edition of a monthly paper...... A great many of Miss Grace Valentine's friends went to New York last week to see her sail for Europe. She engaged passage on the "Teutonic" President Harrison's daughter-in-law was among the passengers......Miss May Fink has been filling the place of Miss Hallock (one of the public school teachers) who has been sick......Rev. Charles Noble of Charles City, Iowa, occupied the pulpit of the Congregational church, last Sunday morning and the Presbyterian church in the evening. He was listened to with much pleasure by both congregations.....On Wednesday evening of last week, Rev. Charles Noble, gave a very interesting lecture in the Congregational church. His topic was "A trip to Yellowstone Park." The lecturer's remarks on his travels were very spicy. The choir of the church gave some very excellent music before and after the lecture, being assisted by the cornet played by Mr. F. Lawson, the piano by Miss Laura Dally, and the organ by the organist Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. G. F. Turner sang "My mother's prayer," in a very pleasant manner...... The township quarterly meeting was held at Fairfield school house Tuesday evening of this week.

Clark.

Improvements are still going on. Fred. and Gus. Ritter are tearing down the old homestead, preparatory to building a new house......The rains of the past week have started crops lively. It will be a close race for the next month between corn and weeds......The voice of a solitary "seventeen year locust" was heard a few days ago. He is supposed to be spying out the land for the grand army which will make its appearance in 1894. Dr. Woodruff, while on his way to visit his patients in Rahway, encountered a large snapping turtle which was watching the cars go by on the L. V. R. R. After considerable manoeuvering the doctor succeeded in catching him by the caudal appendage and with the assistance of George C. enclosed him in a sack. He disposed of him in Rahway. If you see an individual on Cherry street moving particularly lively you may know that it was he who bought the reptile......Otis Wright, the young man who was accidentally shot by a companion last Thanksgiving day, has so far recovered as to be able to walk without a cane. Dr. Harrison, of Westfield, has had charge of the case and deserves great credit for his skillful treatment......The busy bee is now getting in his best work.....Mr. S. B. Lippincott, just over the line, is unusually active. So far Sam has managed to keep one eye open most of the time. His experience is somewhat similar to a legislative meeting: "Now the eyes have it, now the nose has it." HAYSEED.

A Choice List of Summer Resorts.

In the Lake regions of Wisconsin, Northern Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa and the two Dakotas, there are hundreds of charming localities pre-eminently fitted for summer homes. Among the following selected list are names familiar to many of our readers as the perfection of Northern summer resorts. Nearly all of the Wisconsin points of interest are within a short distance from Chicago or Milwaukee, and none of them are so far away from the "busy marts of civilization" that they cannot be reached in a few hours of travel, by frequent trains, over the finest roads in the northwest—the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, and Milwaukee & Northern Railroad:

Oconomowoc, Wis.	Clear Lake, Iowa.
Minocqua, Wis.	Lakes Okobji, Ia.
Waukesha, Wis.	Spirit Lake, Iowa.
Palmyra, Wis.	Frontenac, Minn.
Tomahawk Lakes, Wis.	Lake Minnetonka, Minn.
Lakeside, Wis.	Ortonville, Minn.
Kilbourn City, Wis. (Dells of the Wisconsin)	Prior Lake, Minn.
	White Bear Lake, Minn.
Beaver Dam, Wis.	Lake Madison
Madison, Wis.	So. Dakota.
Delavan, Wis.	Big Stone Lake, So. Dakota.
Sparta, Wis.	
Pewaukee, Wis.	Elkhart Lake, Wis.
Wausaukee, Wis.	Ontonagon, Mich.
Marquette, Mich.	Mackinaw, Mich.

For detailed information, apply to any coupon ticket agent, or send stamp for a free illustrated tourist folder, to Geo. H. Heafford, General Passenger Agent, Chicago, Ill.

The Penn. R. R. New Summer Excursion-Route Book.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Summer Excursion Route Book for the season of 1891, just from the press, is undoubtedly one of the most elaborate reference compendiums issued by any railroad company in the world. The company this year has used new illustrations, printed on a very high grade of paper, while a decided departure from the old cover heretofore, binding the work is seen in the new one, which is beautifully illuminated, and would do credit to the brush of a Rossi, so cleverly French is it in every detail. The new map embraces a territory from Canada to the Carolinas, from the British possession of New Brunswick to beyond the Great Inland Lakes. When comparison is made with this volume of 272 pages, 400 illustrations, and over 1,500 routes, a book which enters its year of manhood the first day of June, 1891, and the tiny pamphlet of 24 pages and 68 routes issued twenty-one years ago by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and considered at that time a marvelous departure in railroad advertising, the growth is hardly credible.

COLUMBIAN SCHOOL ROLL OF HONOR.—For month ending May 1891. Requirements, 100 per cent. in attendance and punctuality.

Room 1—Ira Baird, Laura Dunham, May Dutrow, Peter Fox, Harold Gordon, Alice Letts, Arthur Mead, Bella Shults, George Vailes.
Room 2—Frank Letts, Alfred Toupet, Bertie Jaques, Fannie McGrandle.
Room 3—Martie Gabrielle.
Room 4—Ella Sharp, Fred. Haefle, Lulu Pratt.
Room 5—Louise Gordon, Laura Howard, Frank Fox, Bertie Shults, Cora Fredericks, George Morris.
Room 6—Charlie Morris, Madeline Mundy, Willie Cunningham.

After having expended one thousand dollars for various medicines and with doctors, and growing worse all the while, I considered my case incurable. I was induced to try Dr. Dean's Dyspepsia Pills. After their use for 6 weeks I can eat meat without distress, a thing that has not occurred before for years. I believe I am nearly cured and yet it seems too good to be true. I have no doubt but that much of the sleepless people complain of is caused by indigestion.

J. W. DRAKE,
j 5-3w Centre Market, Newark, N. J.

First Presbyterian Church.

According to announcement in these columns, the 150th anniversary of First Presbyterian Church of this city has been celebrated during the past week, commencing Sunday morning and closing Wednesday evening. It would be impossible in connection with other matters to give anything like a full account of the exercises in the limits of our columns.

It was the first church constituted in Rahway, the first edifice being commenced in 1741 and finished in 1742, located just inside the gate of what is now the Rahway Cemetery. The present edifice, on Grand street, was built in 1831-2. There have been ten regular pastors in the 150 years. It appears that there was no settled pastor until 1748, previous to which Revs. John Cleverly, John Grant, Nathan Strong and Hezekiah Watkins were supplies. The names of the others will be found in the programme as given for the "jubilee service," held Tuesday evening.

The choir was augmented for the occasion, and the music, including the preludes by George C. Oliver, was very fine. The choir was composed of Mrs. J. B. Ross, Misses Addie Weldon and Nellie Martin, soprano; Misses Nettie Haliday, Hattie Williams and Addie Stacy, alto; Messrs. F. Potter, E. Carman and J. Avery, tenor; and James T. Barnes, J. Williams and Geo. Betz, bass. The addresses were interesting throughout, and the remarks of the two veteran survivors of the old pastors prior to 1852, Revs. Messrs. Janeway and Imbrie, were interesting, especially to some of the older hearers.

There were public services Sunday morning and evening and Tuesday afternoon and evening. All opened with organ preludes by Organist Oliver, and interspersed with anthems, hymns, prayers, responsive readings and reading of the Scriptures. Sunday morning the pastor preached an eloquent and ably-prepared sermon, his subject being "Our Church—Past and Present." In the evening there was a large attendance, and the addresses by Rev. E. Kempshall, of Elizabeth, and Dr. Liggett were very interesting and entertaining.

Tuesday afternoon there was a "Jubilee Service." The pastor made an address of welcome. There was a roll call of pastors as follows: Aaron Richards, 1748 to 1791; Robt. Chapman, 1797 to 1799; Buckley Carll, 1802 to 1826; Alfred Chester, 1826 to 1829, all deceased, and responded for by the pastor. Thos. L. Janeway, 1829 to 1840, who was present, and responded feelingly in person; Chas. K. Imbrie, 1841 to 1842, who was present at some of the services, but was unable to be in attendance that evening though he was put down for an address; Samuel S. Sheddan, 1852 to 1874, when he died, responded for by Rev. Geo. S. Mott, formerly of the 2d Church; J. J. Pomeroy, deceased, 1875 to 1884, responded for by Rev. J. McNulty, of the Woodbridge Presbyterian Church; Mr. Alfred Gay, 1885 to 1889, now at Corry, Pa., and from whom a very fine letter of greeting was read, he being unable to attend in person.

There was a pleasant reunion and supper in the lecture-room from 5:30 to 7:30 the same afternoon, and in the evening there were addresses by Rev. Wm. R. Richards, of [illegible], and N. W. Cadwell, of Westfield.

There was a number of after-supper speeches, ex-Councilman Gay acting as toastmaster—and the speakers being Rev. E. H. Payson (father of the pastor), Dr. Janeway, Rev. Messrs. Rollinson and Mayham, Maj. Geo. P. Edgar, Rev. Mr. Blauvelt and John R. Morss.

The event closed with a grand "jubilee sociable and collation" for the members and congregation Wednesday evening, from 8 to 10.

The "Young People's Rally," under the auspices of the Christian Endeavor Union, took place Monday evening. The church was well filled and an interesting programme carried out. The services commenced with singing, followed by reading of Scripture and prayer by Rev. G. H. Payson. Papers were read by J. M. Laning on consecration meetings; Mr. White, on the Look-out Committee; H. Ward, on Social Committees, these readings being interspersed with singing. Short addresses were made by Major Geo. P. Edgar and Rev. Mr. Sherman, of the First Baptist Church of Elizabeth. A collection was taken, after which a business meeting was held, F. W. Mershon acting as chairman. A closing hymn was then sung and benediction pronounced by Rev. Mr. Payson.

Sarsaparilla belongs to the smilax family of plants, and is found very generally over the American continent; but the variety that is richest in medicinal properties is the Honduras root, of which the famous Ayer's Sarsaparilla is made.

The German Social Club had a very pleasant and successfull picnic at Scheuer's Grove on Monday evening.

Order of the Iron Hall,
The Great Beneficial Society.
$1,000 in seven years $500 in case of total disability or death, and $25 per week when sick.
Local Branch No. 11 meets at Coles' Hall on the first and third Fridays of each month at 7:30 P. M.
V. N. BAGLEY, Chief Justice.
A. P. GOODALL, Accountant. nov 14-1y

MARRIAGES.

COURT—HUGHES—June 4th, by Rev. B. O. Parvin, Mr. William Court to Miss Carrie B. Hughes, both of this city.

DEATHS.

GARTHWAITE—In this city, June 8th, Jeremiah Garthwaite, in the 73d year of his age.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

Soldiers, Sailors, Firemen and Exempt Firemen, and other parties claiming exemption from Taxation, will appear in person, with proofs, before the Commissioners of Taxation, at their office in the City Hall (Council Chamber), on or before JULY 13TH, 1891.

By order of the Board,
ALFORD B. COOK, Sec'y.
Rahway, June 11th, 1891. jun 12-3w

PUBLIC NOTICE.

Notice Is Hereby Given, That the Commissioners of Taxation of the City of Rahway will submit their Assessment List of Real and Personal Property liable to taxation in said city, for public inspection, examination and correction; at the office of said Board, in the City Hall (Council Chamber), on MONDAY, JUNE 29TH, 1891, between the hours of 3 and 5 p. m., and continue every day thereafter, between said hours (Sundays and Holidays excepted) until MONDAY, JULY 7TH, 1891.

JOHN J. COFFEY,
ANDREW J. HALIDAY,
ALFORD B. COOK,
Commissioners of Taxation.
Rahway, June 11th, 1891. jun 12-1w

NUDE BATHING.

Attention is called to the following sections of an ordinance relating to indecent exposure, nude bathing, etc.:

SEC. I. That no person or persons shall indecently expose themselves on any street, lane, bank of stream or highway of this city, under a penalty of five dollars for each offense.

SEC. III. No person or persons shall swim or bathe in the waters of or bounding this city between the hours of five o'clock in the morning and ten o'clock in the evening, or within two hundred yards of any dwelling house, or at any other time, being indecently exposed, under the penalty of five dollars for each offense.

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, Mayor.
Rahway, June 5th, 1891. jun 12-1w

MUZZLE THE DOGS.

Notice is hereby given to the people of Rahway, that the following ordinance in relation to dogs running at large is now in full effect:

SEC. I. No dog shall be suffered to go at large in the City of Rahway between the first day of June and the first day of October, in each year, without being properly muzzled or being led by a chain or string, so as to effectually prevent damage to any person from being bitten by such dog; and it shall be lawful for any person to seize and kill any such dog so running or going at large during the period aforesaid, not being muzzled or led as aforesaid, or any dog which shall bite or attempt to bite any person or animal.

SEC. V. Any person who shall hinder, prevent, or attempt to hinder or prevent any of the provisions of this ordinance from being carried into effect, shall be subject to a penalty of five dollars.

WILLIAM CHAMBERLAIN, Mayor.
Dated Rahway, June 5th, 1891. jun 12-4w

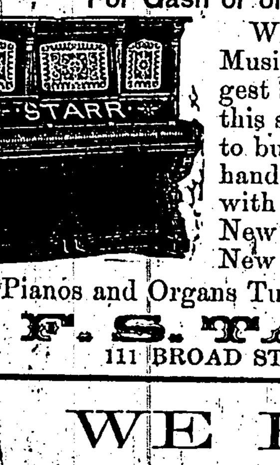
KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.
There is a German preparation called VEBASALT that is permanently curing hundreds of people of Rheumatism and Malaria. It comes in one dollar packages with full directions for use. Any druggist can get it for you, or you can get it personally, or by mail, from the Wholesale German Drug House of HENRY KLEIN & CO., 44 Cortlandt street, New York. It is peculiar and harmless in its action, and leaves the blood perfectly pure and the complexion clear, permanently remedying Sick Headache, Constipation and Biliousness. june 12-1y

ELIZABETH ADVERTISEMENTS.

SPECIAL BARGAINS
In Clothing and Gents' Furnishing Goods,
—AT—
W. B. Daland & Sons,
THE ELIZABETH CLOTHIERS,
208 BROAD STREET, Near Railroad Square,

We have made some special drives in Men's, Youths' and Children's Clothing, for spot cash, and offer them at prices that have never before been offered in this State. Also, in Gents' Furnishing Goods. Elegant Underwear at 35, 50 and 75c. Gents' ½ Hose at 10, 15, 20 and 25c. Gents' Fine Fast Black ½ Hose at 3 pairs for 25c. Fine Fancy Bordered Hemstitched Pocket Handkerchiefs 15, 20 and 25c. Men's White Shirts extra quality, 50, 75c and $1. Men's Outing Shirts 50c, 75c, $1, etc.
We carry the largest stock of Sweet, Orr & Co.'s Workingmen's Overalls, Jumpers, Shirts and Pantaloons in the State, and at the lowest prices.
Boys' Outing Shirts 50c up. Star and Mother's Friend Shirt Waists 50c to $1. Umbrellas, etc.
W. B. DALAND & SONS.

COLUMBIA,
HARTFORD AND LOVELL DIAMOND CYCLES.
American Wheels for American Wheelmen.
Better value than any English wheel ever made.
—Lamps and Supplies of all kinds.—
Wheels Sold on Installments or Rented by the Hour, Day or Week.
F. C. GILBERT, Sole Agent,
111 BROAD STREET, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
FOR ELIZABETH, RAHWAY, LINDEN & ROSELLE.

The Largest Music House in Union County,
AND THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO
Buy a First-class Piano or Organ.
For Cash or on Monthly Payment.


We confine ourselves to Music and Musical goods only, and have the largest stock of any house of the kind this side of New York. If you want to buy a good Piano, new or second hand, we can give you better goods, with prices and better terms, than New York, Newark or any house in New Jersey.
Pianos and Organs Tuned and Repaired.
F. S. TAYLOR,
ma 1-1y 111 BROAD ST., ELIZABETH, N. J.

WE HAVE
AS LARGE A STOCK OF
FURNITURE AND CARPETS!
AS CAN BE FOUND IN THE STATE.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING OUR
NEW SPRING STYLES,
Which will please you in both styles and prices. We guarantee to sell from
15 TO 20 PER CT. LESS THAN NEWARK OR NEW YORK PRICES.
We call special attention to our large line of
BABY CARRIAGES
COMPRISING FIFTY DIFFERENT STYLES.
LOOKER & FORD,
231 AND 233 BROAD STREET,
Opposite Union Depot, Elizabeth, N. J.

HEATH & DRAKE.
Carpets
Tapestry Brussels, 65 cents per yard.
Ingrain, 60 to 75 cents per yard.
Body Brussels (best makes), 90 cents to $1.10 per yard.
Velvets, 95 cents per yard.
Moquets, $1.20 to $1.30 per yard.
Axminster, $1.50 to $1.75 per yard.
These prices, which are exceptionally low, will prevail at the
Spring Clearance Sale,
now in progress in our Carpet Department.
This stock is by far the largest in New Jersey, and includes the choicest patterns in all grades of Carpetings manufactured.
At the same time we shall offer decided bargains in China and Japanese
Mattings.
They will be sold from $4.00 PER ROLL (40 yards) upwards.
RUGS, both Imported and Domestic, Art Squares, Oilcloths, Linoleums and Mats at proportionately low values.
Heath & Drake,
777 and 779 Broad Street,
NEWARK, N. J.

Cut This Out!
TO-DAY AT 10 O'CLOCK.
Remember, to-day, at 10 o'clock, was the Grand Opening at 567 Broad street, Newark, N. J., of the GREAT ASSIGNEE BANKRUPT SALE of four large wholesale firms that failed, and this Great Sale commences to-day at 10 o'clock and must close in 15 days.
The large five-story double building, 567 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, running through nearly the entire block, has been hired by the assignee expressly for the purpose of this great sale. The stock of the four firms consists of nearly $750,000 worth of Men's, Boys' and Children's Fine Spring and Summer Clothing, Hats and Furnishing Goods, and, by order of the assignee, the entire stock will be sold at retail 65 per cent. less than actual cost, and the estate must be settled up in 15 days. The building is now closed to take an inventory of stock and to arrange for this great assignee sale. The entire five story building will be open again, and this tremendous assignee sale of four wholesale stores at retail, will commence to-day at 10 o'clock a. m., in the large five story double building, 567 Broad street, Newark. As the time of this great sale is limited to 15 DAYS, everything will go off rapidly. Such an immense sale has never before taken place in this city, and positively will never occur again.
In order to show what gigantic bargains will be offered, a few prices will be mentioned, and remember, there are nearly 10,000 other goods we cannot mention here. Cut this out, bring it with you, and ask for the following mentioned articles, and remember this great sale will only last 15 days. A splendid Suit of Men's Clothes at $4.60, worth $13.00. This $4.60 suit is well made, fine quality, latest style, and guaranteed worth $13. This $4.60 suit we allow you to keep home 4 days, and if you don't think it worth $13, or if you are not satisfied with it, no matter what the cause, if not soiled, we hereby bind ourselves and agree to return the $4.60. Men's Fine Top Coats at $5.55, worth $20.00. Men's Elegant Spring Overcoats, silk and satin lined, at $7.99, worth $22.00. Men's Fine Suits at $7.89, worth $22.00. This suit is lined and finished in elegant style, and is very handsome. Also, over 10,000 different styles of Fine Custom-made Suits and Spring Overcoats, equally as cheap, all must go regardless of cost or quality. Extra pair of Men's Pants, for Spring wear, at $1.55, guaranteed to be worth $4 or money returned. These $1.55 Pants are made of cheviot cloth, very handsome, and if you don't think they are worth $4, bring them back and get your money. A splendid suit of Boys' Clothes at $1.65, very handsome, and worth $4. Men's Elegant Embroidered Suspenders, 10c, worth 50c. Children's Knee Pants at 19c, and 100,000 different other goods, which we have no place to mention here.
Don't fail to call and examine goods and prices at this great assignee sale at retail. It will cost you nothing to call and judge for yourself, and you will find that the above are positive facts. A chance to get such bargains occurs once in a lifetime. Remember the address, 567 BROAD STREET, NEWARK. During the great assignee sale the building will be open from 10 o'clock in the morning until 9 at night. Cut this out, bring this with you, and remember, the sale will commence TO-DAY, at 10 A. M., and MUST BE CLOSED OUT IN 15 DAYS.
Don't forget the place, 567 Broad street, three doors from Central avenue, Newark, N. J. Car fare paid to all purchasers residing out of the city. Make no mistake; be sure you get to the right place, 567 Broad street, between Central avenue and Washington place, Newark, N. J.
june 5-2w

CLADEK BROTHERS,
Contractors and Builders
Manufacturers of
ICE BOXES, STORE FIXTURES,
and Office Work of all descriptions. Office and Mill, Elizabeth avenue, Rahway. may 29-1y

ADMINISTRATOR'S SETTLEMENT.—Notice is Hereby Given, That the account of the subscriber, Administrator of Herman Pommerehne, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Union on Wednesday, the Seventeenth day of June next.
CHRISTIAN EHRLICH.
Dated April 7th, 1891. apl 10-9w

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT, the "old reliable" local newspaper, gives all the news in a concise manner, without sensation, and representing the best interests of the city of Rahway on every occasion.

JOB PRINTING Neatly Executed at the DEMOCRAT office.

NEW YORK STORE,
144 MAIN ST., RAHWAY.
BARGAINS IN SUMMER GOODS.
Figured Dress Lawns 2½c per yard; Good Challies, 4½c per yard; Fine Sattines, new patterns, 7c per yard; Good Calico, dark patterns, 4½c per yard; Light Calico, small figures, for Children's Dresses, 4½c per yard; Outing Flannel, 8 and 10c per yard; Figured Outing Flannel, dress styles, 10c per yard; Gingham, dress styles, 8 and 10c per yard; Gingham, apron patterns, 5, 7 and 8c per yard. Scrim 5c per yard.
Muslin at wholesale prices. Bleached or Unbleached from one to two and-a-half yds. wide. Ladies' Jersey Vests from 10c up; Misses' Jersey Vests from 10c up; Misses Black Ribbed Hose, 3 pair for 25c; Ladies' Fancy Striped Hose, 4 pair for 25c; an elegant line of Infant's Lace Caps and Hats. Special Bargains in 45-inch Swiss Flouncing, at 65c, worth $1 per yard.
Gents' Summer Underwear of all kinds, at popular prices. Oil Cloth, Matting, Carpets, and Shoes at New York prices.
CLINTON DeBAUN.

McWhirter & Wilson,
Market St. Dry and Fancy Goods House
Rising above the din of competition in these days of commercial activity, you must hear
The Clarion Call from Our Market St. Stores.
Whatever the battle cry may be from other stores, whether removal, sales, or alteration sales, we care not. Right here, from 159 to 165, you will find us fully prepared with a feast of Dry and Fancy Goods second to none, and in value away above the ordinary efforts of extraordinary competition.
BARGAINS THAT WILL ASTONISH.
Unusual Dress Goods Values.
New, Fashionable Goods Only.
CALL AND SEE THEM.
Silk Finished Henrietta, 46in. wide in all the light shades, ecru, tan, dove fawn, mode, pearl, briaret, real value 98c. 75c
All-wool Henrietta 40in. wide in all medium and dark colors, value 65c 49c
45-inch Fancy Plaids, all the new colorings, actually worth to-day 69c for 50c
New broadcloth, worth $1, a yard and a half wide, suitable for dresses or sacques 79c
40-inch Camel's Hair, all pure wool, ecru, tan, gray, etc., the 50c. quality for 39c
40-inch Striped Camelette, pure wool, light and medium colors, worth 49c, for 34c
Fancy Plaids and Checks, woven colors, not printed, a yard wide, worth twice the price asked 12½c
On our Bargain Table,
short lengths of
Spring Dress Goods
at greatly reduced prices.
Kid Gloves.
Reliable ones are hard to find; when found continue to use them. The following makes we fully recommend, and with proper care guarantee to give satisfaction:
The McWhirter, 4 button, 98c.
The Mignon, 4 button, $1.25.
The Carmen, 7 hook, $1.
The Berthold, 7 hook, $1.49.
The Chevreau, 8 button, Suede, $1.25.
The Fontaine, 8 button, Suede, $1.49.
Free Delivery in Rahway and vicinity.
GRAND OPENING
OF THE
Parasol Season.
As in the past low prices prevail. Everything new and fashionable of this season's make, gathered from the leading manufacturers only.
Ruffled Edge, Star Tops,
(Handkerchief Designs,) changeable Stripes, Lace Tops, etc., etc., in all the colors to match spring costumes. The most beautiful line of Imported Fancy and Plain Handles obtainable.
Be sure you see our line before purchasing elsewhere. It invariably pays.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
This department is under new management; has been entirely reconstructed, and is at the present time filled to repletion with as fine a line of all that pertains to a first-class department as can be found anywhere in the state. Our prices by comparison will be found not only as low, but lower than those of any other house in the city of Newark.
We Sell All-wool Knee Pants,
that are positively not printed satinette, at 48c. a pair.
A strong reliable School Suit for $1.48.
A Jersey Suit, in sailor style, with brass button and sash, for $3.48.
You cannot buy its equal anywhere for less than $5.
159, 161, 163, 165 Market St., Near Cor. Broad, Newark.

CARPETS!
SPRING STYLES.
LARGEST ASSORTMENT IN THE COUNTRY TO SELECT FROM.
Moquettes, Wiltons, Velvets, Axminsters, Body and Tapestry Brussels and Extra Super Ingrains in great variety.
A Special Line of Royal Wiltons, Wilton Velvets and Extra Super Ingrains (English Patterns) at less than the cost of production.
MATTINGS.
Our new importation of China and Japanese Straw now on exhibition. It is a thing of wonder to see the many new and novel effects. We have the white and red check and some fancy patterns
AT $5.00 PER ROLL OF 40 YARDS.
RUGS Oriental and domestic in all sizes.
We have made up remnants and odd pieces of every grade of carpeting into
RUGS AND CARPETS
in all sizes to fit almost any room, suitable for hotels, cottages and Summer residences.
AT REMNANT PRICES.
Bring size of room.
OILCLOTHS
in sheets and odd pieces 1 to 8 yards wide.
We have also some remnants of Heavy Sheets to close out
AT LESS THAN COST.
UPHOLSTERY.
$100,000 worth of Furniture and Drapery Fabrics, embracing all the newest designs and colorings, at lowest prices in the city.
Estimates furnished on all kinds of Upholstery and Drapery work.
Parties desiring to have their furniture re-covered can have the same done by first-class workmen at moderate charges.
FURNITURE.
A large assortment of suits and odd pieces, our own upholstering.
Also, Bedroom Suits, Dining-Room and Kitchen Furniture, &c., &c.,
AT POPULAR PRICES.
BEDDING.
Constantly on hand, a full assortment of
HALL'S CELEBRATED BEDDING
at lowest prices.
SUN-FAST HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES
A SPECIALTY.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.
apr 17 2m NEW YORK CITY.

Protect Your Pocketbook!
By dealing where you can get the most for your money, and where you may rest assured of getting a truthful representation of what you buy. Our reputation, extending now over a quarter of a century, is sufficient guarantee of the latter, and as a proof of the former all we ask is that you examine the style, workmanship, quality and finish of our
MEN'S NEW SPRING SUITS.
The buying of cheap clothing is false economy. Good wares at fair prices, that's economy. And that can usually be best attained by seeking out the stores of the makers of the articles you may be needing. In clothing, that means us, for being manufacturers of all we sell we are able to serve you to great advantage.
Our Assortment of Boys' and Children's Clothing
Is excelled by no dealer in this city or out. We think we have the subject of boys' clothing down very fine, and we can show you how to combine taste and economy in the dressing of boys of every age.
An immense variety from which to select, and not an old or out of date garment in the entire stock.
McGREGOR & CO.,
650 & 652 Broad St., Newark.
GEO. BECHLER, Salesman.

In the bean-guessing contest the bicycle was won by Geo. R. Andrews, 43 S. 11th st., Roseville.

NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

RAHWAY, N. J., JUNE 12th, 1891.

EIGHT PAGES.

CENT A WORD CORNER.

A SMALL HOUSE to let. Inquire of ANDREW JACKSON, Bond street. jun 12-1w*

A HANDSOME Folding Bed for sale, practically new, mirror front; would exchange for Sideboard. P. O. Box 102. jun 12-2w*

A SET Single Harness, has been in use one year, for sale cheap. Apply to JACOB STRONG, stable corner Elm avenue and Bryant street. jun 12-1w*

A SMALL ORGAN for sale cheap. Call at this office. may 19-tf

A full set of the "Universal Knowledge" Encyclopedia (Chambers) fifteen volumes, for sale very cheap, owner having two sets. Inquire at this office. apl 10-tf

BOY about 17, wanted in store. Wages $3. Address Box 131. jun 12 1w

BOARDERS WANTED at 81 Milton avenue. june 5-1w*

CATHOLIC BENEVOLENT LEGION. St. Mark's Council No. 262, meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays of each month, at Cladek's Hall, Second street. WM. T. S. CLADEK, Pres. Jos. Bergmann, Sec'y. nov 8-1y

DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE—The large house on Milton avenue, opposite Hamilton street, with the lot 100 feet front by 150 deep, will be sold cheap. There are two good wells on the property. Inquire of WILLIAM H. HALL, on the premises, Shafer & Lloyd, 15 Main street, or N. Y. Compton, Ex- [illegible]. apl 3

FIRST-CLASS Help Wanted at Mrs. WARBURTON'S Intelligence Office, 74 Main street.

FOR SALE—Two Horses, Hay Rigging, Harness, and all kinds of Wagons, by JOHN WEBER, New Dover. mar 27-3m*

FOR SALE—Three first-class residences. The Mushfield property, 112 Milton avenue; Howard property, Milton avenue, and another at Grand street; all improvements. Make your own terms; buy before the advance in price and save 25 per cent. The time is sure to come. Enquire of [illegible] McKINNEY, Real Estate, Fire and Life Insurance Agent, corner of Irving and Cherry streets, Rahway. feb 20-tf

GEO. GUNDAKER, Purchasing Agent, for Newark, New York and Brooklyn. Orders left at Lambert's Hat Store, Jeffries' Barber Shop, Platt's Clothing Store, or Silvers' Drug Store, before 9 a.m., will be promptly attended to. dec 6-tf

HELP WANTED at Mrs. Tavenor's Intelligence Office, 21 Irving street. Respectable help supplied. jun 5-2m

IF YOU WANT solid comfort go to MEAD BROS., 21 Cherry street, and get a Canvas Chair. They are the Cheapest and the Best. jun 12-tf

LAWN MOWERS GROUND at the Wheel and Spring Works on Hamilton street. m15-5t

LOT FOR SALE on St. George's avenue and [illegible] street. Inquire of Mrs. J. A. VAN WICKLE on the property. may 1-tf

MRS. C. K. MILLER, 146 Main street, Round Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons in all the latest styles and shapes. apl 7-tf

PREMIUM POUDRETTE for sale, $10 to $15 per ton. Good for garden vegetables and flowers. THOMAS KELLY, Manufacturer, Milton avenue, Rahway. june 12-6w

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

RELIABLE RUBBER CLOTHING. W. E. VAN VLIET.

REFORM CLUB Regular Meetings first Friday evening in each month at 8 p.m.

ROYAL ARCANUM—CARTERET COUNCIL, No. 64, meets at Coles' Hall, Main street, Second and Fourth Fridays of each month. WALTER FELTER, Regent. [illegible], Sec'y. apl 5-1y

STANDING HAY FOR SALE on land southeast corner Elm avenue and Bryant street. To be cut and removed. Address W. J. DEM[illegible]. jun 12-2w*

TAKE NOTICE.—Messrs. Cladek & Smith, Contractors and Builders, have dissolved partnership this day and date (April 15th), by mutual consent. W. T. S. CLADEK.

THE Souvenir and Orange Spoons, Novelties in Watches and other goods. Also, Bicycles, [illegible]. may 15-tf

TO LET.—The grocery store and Dwelling situated on corner of St. George's avenue and [illegible] avenue, known as the Alexander [illegible] property. Enquire at office of GARRET [illegible], corner Cherry and Irving streets. jan 30

THE W. C. T. UNION will hold their meetings on Wednesday of each week, at 3:30 p.m., at Headquarters (formerly Friend's [illegible]). The Women of Rahway are invited to co-operate in this Gospel Temperance Work.

THE LOYAL TEMPERANCE LEGION will hold meetings [illegible] Friday of each week, at 3:30 p.m. Parents are earnestly requested to send their children.

$3000 TO LOAN—Bond and Mortgage. Six per cent. W. E. WELLS.

OUR ADVERTISING TERMS.

Customers are sometimes inclined to find fault with our advertising charges comparing them with what they may have elsewhere, forgetting that our special department is in itself to encourage advertising among our readers at a price [illegible] Ten Cents for each insertion. In our cent [illegible] the original [illegible] as possible—that is One Cent a Word for each insertion, except when one [illegible] we make special [illegible] advertising is not general [illegible] the advertisers will please make a [illegible] facts and govern themselves [illegible].

N.B.—Another strange idea some advertisers [illegible] put in a five dollar ordinary [illegible] ought to have a ten dollar [illegible] reading columns—the same as if [illegible] buy a vest, or necktie, or a [illegible] the merchant should throw in an [illegible] shirt, or pound of tea. We ex[illegible] advertisers just what they bargain [illegible] except it may be a line referring [illegible] or to a change in advertisement.

Meeting of the Board of Trade Friday evening of this week.

Charles Tice has been rigging up his [illegible] during the past week.

Billy Hoisman will soon have his [illegible] in order for the season.

A number of the U. C. R. members of this city will enter the Century Run.

[illegible] Coddington, aged 85 years, died at North Plainfield, on the 5th inst.

Prof. J. G. Beck has just received a new Mason & Hamlin upright piano.

The Juniors of the Y. M. C. A. took a ramble to Boynton Beach on Saturday last.

The doctors and lawyers are getting themselves in trim for the great base ball [illegible].

Mrs. Mary F. Roby, of Phila., is visiting her mother, Mrs. M. E. Lacy, of Main street.

Many Rahwegians are seen at Elizabeth these evenings, listening to the Zouave Band concerts.

A number from this city attended the [illegible]-Princeton game on Saturday to see the latter win.

Maybe it's warm, you're tired and thirsty. Knapp's Root Beer Extract makes Root Beer in five minutes.

Conductor Charles Williams is confined to his home in this city with a very severe attack of rheumatism.

George Hoff, for many years with G. W. Gilbey, is now in the employ of Wm. H. Little, 137 Main street.

Albert Wilson, of Commerce street, left on Wednesday for the Adirondacks, where he will spend his vacation.

C. J. Major, formerly principal of the Third Ward School of this city, is now principal of the East Orange school.

The Metropolitan Dressed Beef Co. now occupy the store formerly occupied by Sam Wing's laundry, Main street.

Sunday was not one of those pleasant June days we read about, being rainy and cold enough to have fires.

Rev. Father John O'Grady, of St. Peter's R. C. church, of New Brunswick, was in this city Sunday last.

Miss Kittie Huber, of this city, has gone visiting for a few weeks, and her friends hope she will return in better health.

A number from this city attended a strawberry festival at Josephus Shann's residence, Mt. Pleasant, on Tuesday evening.

The Sunday school of St. Paul's church will hold their anniversary on Sunday next at 3 p.m. in the church. All cordially invited.

A dog belonging to Mahlon Edgar, colored, bit one of the horses belonging to Adler & Gruener, the bakers, Wednesday.

Subjects at the First Presbyterian church Sunday: Morning—"Lessons from the Jubilee," evening—"Music of the Bells."

A happy company of young people boarded the Elsie and Madcap Tuesday afternoon and took a pleasant sail to Keyport and return.

The Union County Board of Agriculture has arranged for the farmers' annual picnic to take place next Tuesday in Ogden Woodruff's woods.

The police have been engaged putting up notices in regard to the ordinances relative to muzzling dogs and nude bathing, during the past week.

Two married ladies residing on Monroe street, in attempting to step into a boat on Tuesday evening, "took a header," which marred their pleasure.

On Saturday last a horse attached to a wagon while standing in front of Avery's shoe store, took a notion to lay down, breaking the shaft of the wagon.

The usual Sunday afternoon temperance meeting will not be held next Sunday owing to the especial Sunday School exercises at some of the churches.

A load of hay, in charge of a German, capsized while turning into Main street from Milton avenue on Wednesday afternoon, on the way to George Ball's.

The members of Independence H. & L. Co., are arranging for their annual steamboat excursion, which will be to Cornwalton Grove, L. I., Thursday, Aug. 20th.

We have received from Messrs. G. Howard Cowie and Stanley Jones, students at Rutgers College, invitations to attend the annual commencement exercises.

President Long, of the Union County Board of Agriculture, exhibited at the meeting last Thursday a number of Indian arrow and spear heads ploughed up on his farm.

Mrs. Joseph W. Martin and Miss Daisy Bonney, have been visiting Harry and Manton Martin, who are attending college at Claverack, N. Y., it being commencement week.

Charlie Rollinson, son of Postmaster Rollinson, while playing ball on Friday last, suffered a compound dislocation of the thumb of his left hand, which was put in place by Dr. Daly.

The board of assessment commissioners has organized with Andrew Haliday as chairman and A. B. Cook secretary. Thos. Levy and Chas. E. Reed have been appointed as field men.

On Sunday evening, Rev. T. C. Mayham will preach a sermon on temperance in the Second M. E. church. He has the reputation of being a very emphatic speaker on that subject.

Those who see this notice Thursday evening are reminded of the entertainment of the Women's Relief Corps at the Opera House. The programme arranged is a very excellent one.

Robert S. Green, Jr., son of the ex-Governor, was admitted to the bar to practice as attorney by the Supreme Court last week, and on Saturday started on a six weeks visit to Europe.

Allie Chamberlain, the expert bicyclist, took a header at the Rahway Athletic Association grounds Friday last, bruising himself severely and breaking both his wheel and record by the fall.

Considerable sensation was stirred up in some quarters last week because J. H. Stull, a pattern maker at the Signal Works went away on his yact on Monday and did not return until Saturday.

It does not appear to be generally known that the same parties that recently gave the Rahway Library Association $10,000, also gave the Rahway Cemetery authorities $5,000 for certain purposes.

It was expected that the 3d ward adjustment sale would be ready to advertise in this issue, but it has been deferred another week. Those who are still delinquent, will therefore have time yet to settle up.

Mr. and Mrs. Wendolin Leber, of this city, are spending a few days at Washington, D. C. One of the pleasures of the trip looked forward to will be the reception given by the President on Wednesday of this week, at which they expect to be present.

The Chancellor has decided against the city of Rahway in the claim for taxes against F. L. Sheldon and the Sheldon Company, whose assets were placed in the hands of a receiver—the grounds being that the levy on the property was not properly made.

At the annual meeting of the Rahway Christian Endeavor Union held in the 1st Presbyterian church on Monday evening, the 8th inst., the following were elected as the officers of the Union, for the ensuing year: President, Henry Woodruff; Secretary, Harry Waters, and Treasurer, Frank Potter.

Rev. Father McCosker, of St. Mary's R. C. church, this city, will enjoy a summer vacation this season. His health has not been good for several months, and he goes away for recuperation. This week he is visiting in his old parish at Newton. During his absence Father Bogan, of East Newark, will officiate.

The monument erected by the Odd Fellows of New Jersey in memory of the late Aaron B. Crane, past grand representative, will be unveiled with appropriate ceremony, on Sunday, June 14th, under the auspices of the lodges, and encampments of Newark.

There are some very unpleasant reports of indulgences of residents of this vicinity in pastimes on Sunday which are entirely unbecoming the sanctity which should prevail on that day, and the injunction to "Remember the Sabbath Day to keep it Holy" is thus disobeyed.

Last week we referred to the arrival of Mrs. E. T. M. Simmons and children from California, at her father's in this city, Mr. E. Muddell's. We should have included Mr. Simmons, also, who, accompanied his family—our impression then being that he was detained for a time by business.

The second trial of John C. Raymond, for burning the Institute building at Iselin, closed abruptly Wednesday of last week, when he entered a plea of *non vult*. Judge McCormick, who was sitting for Judge Rice, sentenced him to State prison for three years and six months. He had been in the county jail two years.

Baggage Master D. R. Parker, wife and father, returned from their three weeks visit in Ohio and Indiana, Sunday last, all greatly benefitted by the change and rest. As it is about time for the summer exodus to the seashore, Mr. Parker's rest was opportune, as there is "a right smart" number of "Saratogas" to handle.

An animated discussion on "cuffs and collars and how to preserve their gloss" took place in Sam Wah's laundry Friday night last, between Rahway's Bill Nye and the Celestial flat-iron manipulator. It was greatly enjoyed by those who stood without and heard it, all agreeing that Sam's points were well based.

Clarence Vescelius, son of William A. Vescelius, who recently left this city for Detroit, Mich., to engage in business with a firm of which his uncle is President, has been appointed collector and is doing splendidly. His friends hope for his rapid advancement in the future. He has been on business in Canada recently.

A box of Ayer's Pills has saved many a fit of sickness. When a remedy does not happen to be within reach, people are liable to neglect slight ailments, and, of course, if serious illness follows they have to suffer the consequences "A stitch in time saves nine."

Fire.

Shortly after three o'clock on Tuesday afternoon smoke was seen issuing from between the barn and tool house of J. Edward Marsh, St. George's ave. An alarm was given to the workmen on the premises, and they were soon at hand, but it was fully fifteen minutes before the fire was extinguished, and had it not been for a garden hose which was attached to the hydrant in the yard the damage would have been greater. The cause was supposed to be a spark from the furnace of the tinsmiths, who were at work, falling on some wood that had been placed there. The Fire Department was soon on their way, but they were of no use, as the fire was under control by the time they arrived. The damage was small.

William Custer, barkeeper at Giebelhaus' saloon, severely mashed his thumb with the mallet while tapping a keg of beer last Thursday night. He went to Dr. Cladek's to have the wound dressed. He bore the injury with great courage, probably due to the fact that he is a nephew of the late brave Gen. Custer.

Children's Day will be observed in the Second M. E. church on Sunday. At the morning service the pastor, Rev. T. C. Mayham, will preach an appropriate sermon; in the afternoon at 3 o'clock there will be interesting services by the Sunday school, including singing, recitations, addresses, etc. There will be the usual floral decorations.

The Baptist Home Society of North and East New Jersey has been recently organized, the purpose being to establish a home for aged and destitute Baptists. Mrs. J. R. Rollinson, of this city, is the corresponding secretary. The question of a location for the home is now being discussed, and Plainfield is prominently mentioned.

The water commissioners visited the works on Tuesday and found everything in excellent condition, for which they highly complimented engineer LaForge and his assistants, as well as superintendent Bunn for the care and interest shown. It is not expected that there will be no necessity for repairs of much account to either machinery or buildings for a long time.

Officer Conger arrested Samuel Dawson on Wednesday for larceny of cherries, and he was held by Justice Trussler in bail of $50. Mr. Schlund rents a house to Dawson's father, and he has the use of the grounds attached, on which the cherry tree is situated, but young Dawson claimed the right to pick and take away the cherries, which Schlund denies, hence the complaint and arrest.

Mayor Chamberlain has just won in the Court of Errors a suit against Judah P. Berry, which went against him in both the lower courts. It was originally a judgment obtained by Mr. Chamberlain against John Yose, and when the officer went to sell the goods Berry, Yose's brother-in-law, claimed the property—hence the litigation which is now decided. City Attorney Berry was Chamberlain's counsel.

At a recent election of officers of the Baptist Sunday School the following were chosen; Asst Supt. A. Wilson; secretary, George L. Reed; treasurer, Stewart B. Moffett; librarian, William M. Rollinson; assistant, R. Avery. The election for superintendent was passed over, on account of the recent serious illness of superintendent Haverstick, who will be re-elected, it is expected, if able to attend to the duty.

A horse attached to a wagon and belonging to Erastus Woodruff, while hitched to the post in front of Brown & Smith's drug store, on Wednesday, became frightened at a street band and commenced rearing, each time heading for the large show window of the store. Mr. Smith tried to quiet the animal, but while doing so was struck in the breast by the horse's hoof, and his hand was also bruised. The horse by this time broken the tie strap and the hitching post, but was finally subdued.

Father Von Schilgen, the examiner of the Parochial Schools of the Diocese of Newark, examined the children of St. Mark's school this week, and expressed great pleasure and satisfaction at their progress both in the English and German studies, under the superintendence of Father Miller. The school will close June 29th, on which day Father Miller intends giving the children an ice cream festival.

The conference of the Union County Christian Endeavor Union will be held in the Second Presbyterian church, this city, on Friday evening, June 19. The local societies are making preparations to give the visiting societies a royal reception, and the exercises promise to be of great interest. Papers will be read by Miss Alice Spangenberg of Plainfield; Mr. Williams, of this city; and Miss Middaugh, of Elizabeth. There will also be an address, reports and election of officers.

DeWolf Hopper, and his admirable coterie of artistic players and singers, are drawing such enormous houses at the Broadway Theatre, New York City, that even the capacity of this immense playhouses is taxed to its utmost. "Wang," that amusing and handsomely staged production from the pens of J. Cheever Goodwin and Woolson Morse is well worthy of a visit to this popular theatre, as the large audiences in attendance nightly verify.

At the quarterly conference of the 2d M. E. church Monday evening there was a lengthy discussion on the question of securing a location for a new church. The preponderance was in favor of the corner of Main street and Milton avenue, the old Crowell Hotel site—though there were some strong advocates of a location on Milton avenue west of the railroad. It was decided to adjourn to Monday evening, June 22d, to take final action.

Mr. Thos. C. Brady, the engineer at the Electric Light Works, lost by death his youngest child, a daughter, Sunday evening last, who died of congestion of the lungs resulting from an attack of the measles. Octavia was a bright little girl, and the pet of the household, aged a little over a year. Funeral services were held from the residence on Hazelwood avenue, Tuesday morning, Rev. L. W. Norton officiating. Mr. and Mrs. Brady have the condolence of a large circle of friends.

The trial of Wallace Laing for assault on Thomas Brady, election night, was put off for the term Tuesday, it having been deferred two days on account of the death of Mr. Brady's child which prevented him from being in court, and the prosecutor stating that was the only case except the manslaughter indictments of Beckman and Jennie Wiley, and the Tucker embezzlement case which would occupy Wednesday and Friday, and he did not think it wise to bring the jury back for the one case.

Alexander Williams, colored, of this city, was indicted for grand larceny in taking Harry Marsh's horse and wagon to Newark and disposing of it; and also for petty larceny in taking a pair of andirons from John Hewitt, and whose trials were set down for Tuesday was advised to plead guilty to embezzlement in the former case, which the prosecutor was willing to accept as he thought it was the proper plea, and in the latter case he entered a nolle pros., as he thought the evidence of larceny was very meager. Sentence will be Saturday.

The Parkston, South Dakota, *Advance*, in its account of Memorial Day exercises, has the following reference to a former resident of this vicinity:

"Dr. E. T. Laing was introduced by Commander Doty and rendered in impressive and effective manner the poem "You Put no Flowers on My Papa's Grave." The doctor has taken a great deal of interest and spent much time in helping to make the Sabbath service here and the service at Ethan on May 30 as impressive and interesting as possible for which the "Old Boys" feel truly grateful."

Children's Day services will be held at the Baptist church on next Sunday afternoon. The following interesting exercises have been arranged:

Organ voluntary; invocation; singing, congregation; responsive reading, "The Source of Light;" singing, "Hours of Sunshine," school; scripture reading, "Some Festal Days;" recitation, "Child World;" recitation, "Little Things;" singing, "In God's Clear Sunlight," school; responsive reading, "Triumph of the Light;" recitations and music by the primary department; singing, "Beautiful Sunshine," school; recitations, "The Church Spider," "God's Message in the Flowers;" responsive reading, "The New Song;" singing, "Flowers of Sunshine," school; Grandma's Hour With the Hymns; singing, "Children's Day Anthem;" distribution of gifts from the school; address; responsive reading, "Joyful Praise;" singing, school and congregation; benediction.

What the Women of Rahway are Doing.

The wise women of this town are using "White Yankee" for cleaning their windows, looking glasses and silverware—and why not? It not only saves labor, but saves the carpets, floor and window sills from becoming wet as in the old way and puts a polish on glass and silverware never before attainable. Use it once and you will never be without it. For sale everywhere; price 20 cents a box.

Mrs. Laura Tourtellot, of Norwich, Conn., has been visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Moses Turner, this city, during the past week.

Maj. Geo. P. Edgar, who has been for some months engaged in Washington, D. C., has returned to his home in this city for the summer.

A boat oar was found floating in the river one day last week, which can be obtained by inquiring at this office and paying for notice.

Mr. Wm. A. Vescelius, jeweler, has received three large cases for exhibiting his silverware, from the A. H. Revell Mfg. Co., of Chicago, Ill.

Stalwart officer Haley attracted unusual attention this week as he proceeded through the streets with a double barreled gun over his shoulder. He was "gunning" for dogs that did not appear in the costume provided by the Mayor's proclamation.

John Vance, the green goods man who operated in this city, was arraigned on Monday in the court of sessions and pleaded not guilty to two indictments—one for misdemeanor and one for false pretenses. The prosecutor stated it would be impossible to get the witness Maynor, from Virginia at the present term, and he would put the trial down for the third Tuesday of October. Bail was fixed at $1,000 on each indictment.

Vance asked to come before the court again Wednesday afternoon, when he retracted, and pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to pay a fine of $500 which was paid and he was liberated.

Anniversary exercises were held by the Sunday school of the Second Presbyterian Church on Sunday afternoon last. The inclement weather kept a number away, although the church was well filled. The decorations were very beautiful, and the singing, led by Mr. James Dunn, was excellent. The programme consisted of singing, prayer, reading of the reports from the main school, the Six Roads and the Grand Street Chapel, presentation of Bibles and Testaments to those who had committed to memory the Short Catechism and those also who recited the introductory; remarks by the pastor, and responsive reading by the school. Services were not held in the evening, but a cordial invitation was extended for all to attend the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary services of the mother church, the First Presbyterian.

Mr. C. A. Bennett, general manager of the Freehold (N. J.) Gas Light Co., writes that three years ago they painted all the tin and iron roofs of their gas works and electric light station, and also a large smoke stack and the boiler fronts with Dixon's graphite paint, and that the present condition of the paint is apparently as good as when it was first put on. He was so much pleased with it that he recommended it to the county officials who have used it on all of the Monmouth Co. buildings to their entire satisfaction. The manufacturers, Jos. Dixon Crucible Co., Jersey City, N. J., claim that one pound of it will cover as much surface as two or three pounds of any lead, mineral, or metallic paint, and that it will last four or five times longer. The manufacturers will gladly send circulars explaining the paint.

The Rutgers College Preparatory School Glee Club, of which Mr. Stanley Jones, of this city, is a member, assisted by Mr. Smith, elocutionist, and Mr. L. Meyers, banjoist, of Jersey City, entertained a good audience at the Milton Sunday school on Thursday evening of last week. A pleasing programme was arranged, and was carried out successfully as follows:

"The Tar's Song," Glee Club; banjo solo, Mr. Meyers; "Dance of the Nixies," Glee Club; recitation, Mr. Smith; "A Sailor's Dream," Glee Club; solo, A. W. Totten; song, "Jack and Gill," Glee Club; recitation, Mr. Smith; song, "Old Black Joe," Glee Club; banjo, Mr. Meyers; serenade, "Peaceful be Thy Sleep," Glee Club.

All the parts were well rendered, and and double and triple encores were frequent.

A man from Newark was driving through this city Friday night last, with a horse and wagon, when he was met by a Mr. Dawson, who bantered him for a trade. Dawson represented his horse as an excellent one. The trade was made, but when the stranger reached the lower part of the city his new horse gave out and fell down exhausted. H. Dayton Crowell, the agent of the Society of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals for this city, investigated and found the horse was about dying and called officer Dunham to shoot the animal, which he did in a very dextrous manner. Word was sent to Glazier, the "fat boiler" and he sent his ambulance and had the carcass removed before seven o'clock next morning. It was reported that the stranger proposed to proceed against Dawson for defrauding him, but we have heard of no steps yet taken. We did not learn the name of the Newark man who said he was on the way to Philadelphia, proposing to "camp" along the way.

Sentence Day.

A number of sentences were pronounced by the court of sessions at Elizabeth on Saturday, as follows:

Charles Partello, the young colored man who was employed for a time at Baird's restaurant in this city, and who shot another colored man named Chase, in a colored barber shop in Elizabeth, was found guilty on Friday of atrocious assault—was sentenced to two years in state prison, Judge McCormick stating in passing sentence that those who carry pistols and commit such offences should always be severely punished.

Jas. Donnelly for embezzling $2 from his employer, three months county jail.

Wm. Tice and Robert Parks, two boys, petty larceny, ten days county jail.

Jos. Higgins cruelly to a horse, by turning it out to run at large, fined $5; the representatives of the S. P. C. A. having asked for lenience, as they only wanted the man reprimanded that it might be a warning to others.

Michael O'Loughlin, a lad for stealing chickens, received three months in county jail.

George Price, of this city, was arraigned for assault and battery on Thos. Brady election night, having pleaded non vult. Lawyer Lindsay appeared for him and stated that notwithstanding he had chosen not to go to trial, because he had not the money to expend for counsel fees, etc., he believed if the facts were presented to a jury he would have been acquitted, as the complainant was the aggressor having rushed out of a barroom and struck Price while sitting on the railing of the porch, which the latter very justly, he thought resented by striking Brady. The Prosecutor stating that such was about the facts as he had learned, in relation to Price, there being charges against others for beating Brady. On these representations sentence was suspended.

James Gaffney, an old offender, was sent to state prison for one year for assault and battery.

Harry C. Meeks and Jos. C. Foley, of New York, for passing forged checks in Elizabeth, were called up, when Prosecutor Marsh said he thought the court should make a distinction, as Meeks had openly confessed and saved the county expense, while Foley had "checked" it and kept the court engaged nearly a whole day trying the different charges against him, on all of which he was found guilty. Meeks is of good family and had a high recommendation from superintendent Hale, of the Manhattan Railway Co. In passing sentence Judge McCormick said he had no doubt this crime and disgrace was brought on him by keeping bad company and frequenting pool rooms it having been learned that they made a business of following the races. Meeks was sentenced to two years and Foley to five years in state prison. Meeks' mother was in court and wept bitterly when he was called up. She had previously stated to members of the court that Harry had always been a good boy, and this was the first time he had ever got in trouble. She had brought him up well and always taught him to tell the truth, and he had done so even in this case. He had provided a home for her, she being a widow, and she keenly felt the disgrace this indiscretion had brought upon them.

To the Public.

I have received the full amount of the insurance on the death of my mother Mary Brennan, this day paid to me by John O. Tichenor, assistant superintendent of the Metropolitan Insurance Co., the amount being $128.

ROBERT BRENNAN.

Rahway, June 5, 1891.

BITS OF RAHWAY HISTORY.

Rahway Port (Bricktown).

This now quiet part of our city was once a busy mart, long ago known as Bricktown, and since given the more euphonious appellation of Rahway Port; it is still by many called by its old title. It derived this name because at one time it was noted as a shipping place for the millions of bricks that were annually made in and about Rahway. At that time every farm from "Denzler's Point" to the Robinson branch of the Rahway river, had a brick yard, and all of the ancient lower part of New York City and old Tammany Hall were built of bricks manufactured in Rahway. Twenty sloops ran out of our river weekly carrying bricks. There were in those days three shipyards at Bricktown, numerous stores, etc., and it was a lively place generally, where the ancestors of some of Rahway's now influential and affluent citizens made their "pile." Bricktown was originally known as "Shotwell's landing." It was settled by this family in 1708. The old house stood near the present residence of Mr. Edward Mays, about 100 feet from the river. Mary Shotwell (who died in 1768), was the wife of John Shotwell, the original settler. Her husband's grandfather was one of the earliest settlers of Elizabeth Town; he in a dispute with Governor Carteret, was obliged, in a melee that ensued, to throw the governor overboard in the Elizabeth river. One of his sons, John, was the original settler at Rahway Port. Abel Shotwell, Abraham F. Shotwell, deceased, Doctor J. H. Shotwell, and Jacob R. Shotwell, Esq., are all descended from the original settler of Rahway Port.

Abel V. Shotwell has in his possession the original will of Mary Shotwell, the widow of John. It is a quaint manuscript, written in a plain but peculiar hand, and is oddly punctured. It is dated the 10th month, 1770. One of the witnesses was Thomas Lathan, grandfather of Miriam Morrell, who kept a store in the old David P. Merrick building, which is now rapidly crumbling into dust, and is over 150 years old. A son of John Shotwell (the first settler) named Joseph, lived where the Union County Bank now stands. He was the great grandfather of Jacob R. Shotwell. At one time he owned all the land situated between the Robinson branch and the main branch of the Rahway river in Upper Rahway.

Jacob R. Shotwell was the possessor of the original deed which some time ago he presented to the New Jersey Historical Society.

The old Lime Kiln at Bricktown was built during this century by William Shotwell, who died some years ago. He was the owner of the brickyards on the "shunpike" just this side of the "pipe makers's." That region all about there is "pitted" and just in the rear of the chestnut woods (Gibby's) is a clay pit that was used as a dirt fort by the Continentals; the old breastworks are still visible. The old shunpike was built in 1810. It crossed the meadows near Bricktown and the river at Edgar's, where a bridge connecting the shore lines was built, having a toll house on the western shore that still stands on Edgar's dock. The father of our townsman, Abraham Turner, was toll keeper there, as was also Major Tway. The shunpike was built by Thomas Edgar after the Essex and Middlesex turnpike, which was about 1808, to shorten the route (which, prior to that, was by St. George's road, originally known as Queen Ann's road, that was built in 1704, on the line of the old Indian trail from Elizabeth Town point, passing through Upper Rahway and Milton), to New Brunswick, and it cut Woodbridge out. The bridge at Edgar's was carried away in a great freshet and never rebuilt. Boating parties may see remains of it near the mouth of the little creek opposite Edgar's dock, also the road along the southern bank that leads across the meadows to Grand street and thence to Elizabeth. The writer and Mr. Rudolph Rolph sauntered about Rahway Port a short time ago, and visited some of the old historical points. Mr. Rolph made some very clever sketches of what he termed "the ruins of Thebes," to wit, the Lime Kiln, Pottery, and Lamp Black Factory walls that were then standing. They are on exhibition at his store on Cherry street. A general quiet now prevails in that region once a hive of industry and thrift. The brick yards are all like the sturdy hands that moulded the bricks—no more. There are no stores, no shipyards, and no sloops lying moored at the docks. The Lime Kiln burns no more, nor does the Potter turn his wheel. The introduction of the iron horse and the road he traverses has, in conjunction with a more dense population, new towns, improved machinery, etc., thrown the region into innocuous desuetude, and its glory and renown has passed away. The docks, too, are crumbling, and a general quiet prevails that would astonish those who of a hundred years ago who toiled there and cultivated that region, could they return from the beyond.

Back of the ruins of the old Lime Kiln is a knoll studded with numerous old fashioned headstones. The writer copied the inscriptions from a number of them, though some of them having withstood the elements for 150 years were almost effaced. There were eighteen in all amid which the slabs, in most instances, amid wild rose bushes, brambles and briars (which were not rudely pushed aside) were the following inscriptions: "W. M., 1758;" "Widow Phebe, relict of Dennis Morris, August 14th, 1812;" "David, son of Oliver and Jean Kelly, Feb. 12th, 1795;" "In memory of Elizabeth, daughter of Aaron and Rhoda Miller, Sept. 29th, 1803;" "John Morris, Feb. 23rd, 1804;" "Rhoda, wife of J. M., who died June 5th, 1806;" "J. M., 1779;" "M. M., 1758;" "A. M., 1758;" "R. M., 1776;" "J. M., 1757;" "D. M., 1751;" "S. M., 1801." These people were the ancestors of Mrs. Andrew Jackson and Mrs. Fannie Cowie, wife of Lieutenant Cowie of the United States Navy. Mrs. Cowie, it will be remembered, had an ancient will of Dennis Morris on exhibition at the recent fair given by the Young Men's Christian Association. The Morrises were very early settlers at Rahwack.

A Sad Sequel.

On May 15th we noticed in these columns the marriage by Justice Frazee, of August Arnold of New Market, to Jane McCaffrey, of Roselle. The following is an unpleasant sequel we find in the Elizabeth *Journal* of Monday:

Reports were recently made to the county police authorities of numerous robberies of barns, poultry houses and granaries of farms in this, Middlesex and Somerset counties. The depredations have extended over six months.

On Sunday County Detective Keron and Detective John M. C. Marsh traced the thefts to Louis Wahl and August Arnold, who were living together in a small house near what is known as "The Oaks," midway between Metuchen and Plainfield.

The prisoners were taken to police headquarters in this city, where they were held until yesterday. Wahl is over fifty years of age. He persisted in his innocence, but Arnold, who is about twenty-five years old, frankly confessed to sharing in the thefts. Four weeks ago Arnold was married to a respected young woman who lived with a family at Roselle as a domestic. She had no suspicion that her husband was engaged in such work, and her grief was pitiful to behold when Detective McGrail put the handcuffs on Arnold at police headquarters preparatory to taking him to the county jail. She threw her arms around the prisoner, kissed him and clung to him until she had to be gently removed by the officers and placed in Chief Tenney's room. There she became hysterical. Meanwhile her husband was taken to the jail.

When Wahl saw the grief of the young woman, he also made a confession and said he planned the robberies and "broke in" his youthful companion. The men were committed to jail.

Jones, Smith and "We."

"You seem to be always miserable, Mr. Smith, and I feel sorry for you," said Mr. Jones. "So I am," replied Mr. Smith; "life has no pleasure for me. Anxiety has robbed me of one-half my enjoyment, and remorse has got away with the other half."

"Say, Smith! We know what's the matter with you. You evidently have not a particle of common sense in your head or your heels either. You just take our advice. Go to 270 Greenwich street and buy a pair of Coward's Common Sense Shoes, and in an hour afterward you will feel like dancing a hornpipe, and kicking remorse out of doors, and spelling anxiety comfort."

SILVERWARE GIVEN AWAY!

Now is the time to furnish your Sideboard with Silver

FREE OF CHARGE.

I am issuing Cards, each to record

$25 in Cash Purchases,

and when the card is filled I will present you with your choice of a

Cream Pitcher, Pickle Castor, Butter Dish,

(3 kinds), or one Satin Lined Cabinet, containing one-half dozen Table Forks, one-half dozen Tea Spoons, one Butter Knife, and one Sugar Shell.

ALL WARRANTED BEST TRIPLE PLATE of STERLING SILVER.

☞ Do not fail to avail yourself of this opportunity.

Call at the store and receive one of the cards. This is the only place in the city where you can obtain this grand bargain.

Wholesale and Retail Grocer,

FRED. W. SCHUPPMAN,

23 Cherry Street, Rahway.

Sole Agent for Volunteer and White Wonder Flour.

Drowned.

Word was received in this city Friday last, of the drowning of Chas. F., son of Mr. Ira C. Ayers, of the firm of Luffbery & Ayers, which occurred the evening previous, near Beatty Westmoreland county, Penn., where he was a student at St. Vincent's Abbey, a large institution of learning, having gone there in October last for a commercial course, preparatory to the acceptance of a position tendered in a bank in New York city. With a number of classmates he was bathing in the river near the college, and suddenly gave a wild cry and sank beneath its surface. Four hours later the body was recovered, carefully prepared for burial and sent on in care of undertaker Stader to Elizabeth, where it arrived Saturday morning, the faculty of the college sending a classmate with the remains. The deceased was a son of Mr. Ayers by his first wife, who died about 15 years ago, since which time he had resided with his grandmother Mrs. Margaret Dellert, at Elizabeth, at her request. The young man was aged 19 years, and was very popular among his associates at the Port. He was a member of St. Michael's church and of St. Stanislaus society of the parish; also the Star Dramatic Association and the Autocrats. He was formerly a clerk under Street Commissioner Stratemeyer. The obsequies were held at Mrs. Dellert's residence Sunday afternoon, and were largely attended by friend and relatives, and members of the organizations he belonged to, including company E 3d Regiment N. G. Rev. Father Marianus Beyer of S. Joseph's church, Chicago, Illinois, a personal friend of the deceased, officiated. The floral offerings were very numerous. A large cross from the senior students of St. Vincent College, with the motto "Our Fellow Student." A pillow from the Autocrats, motto "Sympathy." A pillow with the word "Friend," from personal friends at the City Hall. A pillow from the Star Dramatic Association. A column from a lady friend in Newark inscribed "In God's Care." A pillow from his beloved sister in Rahway inscribed "Brother." From the relatives of deceased a large pillow inscribed "Our Nephew." The salesladies at Hersh's store sent a large cross inscribed "Rest." A Mass for the repose of his soul was offered up at 8 o'clock in the morning by Father Marianus.

The remains were escorted to their last resting place in Mount Olivet cemetery by Company E, headed by its drum and fife corps and followed by a large concourse of friends.

The relatives and friends, especially the father and sister in this city, have the sympathy of the community in this sudden bereavement.

Union County Roadsters.

MIDSUMMER MEETING JULY FOURTH.

The Union County Roadsters and the Rahway Athletic Association have combined to give Rahway a big day on the "Glorious Fourth," in the way of games, etc. The games will take place on the grounds of the Association on Milton avenue, and will start promptly at 2 p.m. They will consist of bicycle and running races, and if the day is clear will be followed by a game of base ball by the R. A. A. vs. the Stars, of Newark.

The bicycle races will consist of two one mile club races open to members of the U. C. R. Gold medal to first and silver medal to second in each event. Competitors to be handicapped by Games Committee U. C. R. Two one mile open races, open to all amateur riders—gold and silver medals. Two two mile races open to all amateur riders—gold and silver medals. Competitors to be handicapped by L. A. W. official handicapper. Three-fifths of a mile, boys' race—(juvenile wheels)—open to boys 15 years of age and under. In this race three medals will be awarded and no entrance fee charged.

Dr. C. B. Holmes, president of the U. C. R. has donated two handsome medals to be competed for in this event and the club gives one. This will probably be one of the features of the games as there is great rivalry among the boys of this city as to who is the fastest rider.

The running events will consist of a 100 yards dash—open—scratch, and 440 yards run, the same—gold medal to first, silver to second. Two mile team foot race open, teams to consist of three men—prize, a banner. Fifty yards wheelbarrow race, open, for medal.

Previous to the games a tub race for gold medal will be held on the Rahway river near the drawbridge. Numerous entries have already been sent in for this event and many more are expected. Send name to Mr. H. C. Wilson for this event—no entrance fee charged.

The games will be held under the management of Mr. P. F. Calhoun, chairman of the Games Committee U. C. R. and his corps of able assistants.

The managers expect to have the largest crowd that Rahway has ever seen and have had 5,000 tickets printed, all of which they expect to sell.

Killed at the Depot.

Frank Evans, a young colored man known about the city as "Buttons," was killed at the R. R. station in this city Wednesday evening. He was intoxicated, it is said, and undertook to jump on a moving coal train going east when he was struck in the head by the engine of No. 22 N. Y. express, going in the same direction, crushing the skull, and causing almost immediate death. Dr. Randolph was sent for, but his services were not needed. The body was taken to the room at the freight station used for such purposes. Evans had no relatives in this section as far as known; he came here several years ago with Ambs Cook, and has since been employed by different parties driving team, etc. He was quite steady for some time, but had recently indulged to excess in intoxicants frequently.

For the DEMOCRAT.

"Don't Tell Will."

"Good morning, mother, I am just admiring my new carpet which I bought in Newark yesterday for $1.10 per yard on installments. Isn't it lovely? And here is the white ash bedroom suit. I paid $22 for three pieces. And O, mamma! I made lots of bargains. See the thick mattress for only five dollars. Everything is elegant and so cheap in Newark."

"Well, while you were away yester-afternoon, I stepped out to see how I could freshen up my rooms. Please come down stairs and I will show my purchases to you."

"There is my carpet. How do you like it?"

"Why mother, this is a prettier pattern and thicker too than mine; and your furniture is the very same kind and size. If you don't mind, what did you pay?"

"Eighteen dollars for the suit, seventy-five cents per yard for the carpet and three dollars for the mattress."

"Well I made a big goose of myself. I did not think that goods could be bought at such an advantage in Rahway."

"My dear, did you give our dealers a call before going out of town?"

"No, but I wish I had. I should have saved several dollars and traveling expenses; besides I nearly ruined my best suit in that nasty drizzling rain. But for pity sake mother, don't tell Will what an idiot I have been or he will never forgive me.

He has been trying ever since we were married to convince me that I can do better to do my shopping in town.

He says if people would patronize our own stores that it would help to build up Rahway—business would be better and real estate would increase in value. But how are the people to know that we can get bargains in Rahway when our dealers do not advertise. I read the advertisements of the Newark merchants in the DEMOCRAT, and no one would ever know that the articles they advertise can be had in Rahway?"

"Will is sensible. We have good honest business men who we should encourage. It is to them we look for the support of all our public institutions, churches, schools, charities benefits, and protection in all ways.

We have a population of 8,000. The low estimate of ten dollars per month for each individual would give us a circulation of eighty thousand dollars per month, or nearly one million annually. Now if our citizens could be induced to leave this money here for circulation, it would not be long before Rahway would ring with prosperity. Vacant lots now unsightly with refuse, would smile with pleasant homes supported by home industries. Our stores could carry larger stocks, manufactories would appear, we could possess our own wholesale houses, and in short Rahway would be in a fair way to settle down. Now we are leeched by drummers from all sides. Even little Sewaren furnishing goods which we ought to wholesale ourselves. We pay out too much money to our neighboring cities for supplies which should be kept in our own warehouses. Insurance companies with their rosy fingers abstract five times as much money every week as they ever bring back. Our little orphans are out of town and the money contributed here for their support helps another places. If people would consider these facts and many others of the same kind, openings would call for the services of our husbands, sons and daughters in town, saving at least five thousand dollars monthly for commutation. This is alarming when we consider that Rahway must pay such tribute to obtain employment. Sixty thousand dollars annually! C.

Amusements, etc.

Grand entertainment by the pupils of St. Mary's School, on Tuesday and Wednesday, June 23d and 24th, at 7:30 p.m., in St. Mary's Hall, for the benefit of the new Rectory. Tickets 25 cents.

First annual picnic of the Columbia Social Club, to be held at Schleuer's grove, Monday, July 13th. Tickets 25 cents.

Third annual picnic of the Woodbridge Cornet Band, at Melick's orchard, Monday, June 22d. Tickets 25 cents.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Brown & Smith. jul 6-1y

ROYAL

BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—Latest U. S. Government Food Report.

SPECIAL BARGAINS!

AT THE

CORNER STORE.

2,000 yards Scotch Zephyr Ginghams 12½c, worth 20c.
1,000 yards fine Dress Ginghams, fast colors, 10½c, worth 15c.
Domestic Sattines 10c.
French Sattines 12½, 19 and 25c.
Challies, beautiful designs and colorings, 5, 6, 8 and 10c.
Outing Flannels 7, 9, 10, 12½c.
36 inch fine Cashmeres, all colors, 25c.
36 inch finer quality Cashmeres 30c.
36 inch Black Cashmeres 25, 30, 35c.
45 inch Black Henriettas 50c, worth 65c.
Fancy Scrim 5, 7, 8, 10, 12c.
Fancy Draperies and Silkaline 12 to 16c.
Cream Table Linen 22, 25, 36, 50c.
Linen Crash 6, 7, 8, 9, 10c up.
White Bed Spreads $1, $1.25, $1.50 up.

SPECIAL ALL THE WEEK.

1,000 yards Best Calico 4½c.
2,000 " " " 6½c.
500 yards Best French Percales 12½c.
1,000 yards Dress Ginghams 7½c.
1,000 yards Challies 5c.
4 4 Bleached Muslin 7½c.
4 4 Brown Muslin 6c.
Ladies' Blouse Waists 40, 50, 75c up.
22 and 27 inch Hamburgh Flouncing 30, 35, 40, 50, 60c up.
Black Silk Lace, 1 to 5 inches wide, 10 to 60c yard.
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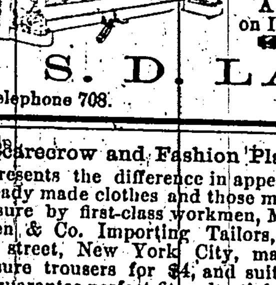

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By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof, in a case wherein Fannie W. Avery is petitioner, and you, Charles H. Avery are defendant, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the petition of the said petitioner, on or before the TENTH DAY OF JULY, 1891, or the said petition will be taken as confessed against you.

The said petition is filed against you for a divorce from the bond of matrimony on the ground of the desertion of the petitioner.

Dated May 9th, 1891. G. R. LINDSAY, Solicitor of Petitioner, Rahway, N. J.
may 15 6w Pr. $9.60.

NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.
RAHWAY, N. J., JUNE 12th, 1891.
EIGHT PAGES.

PHUNNY-GRAPHS.

Summe (Ver is.

Just now up looms the summer girl,
Her campaign's just begun;
She'll flirt, and flirt, and flirt and flirt;
To her all men are one.
And it often comes to pass
That ere the frosts of fall,
She falls in love herself and then
To her one man is all.
—*Indianapolis Journal.*

A Grip Echo.

The girl who dressed in her summer clothes
Before the first of May;
The man who got out his old straw hat
On the first sunshiny day;
The fellow who opened the window
And sat all day in the draught—
All these can explain in a minute
Why the little grip-microbe laughed.
—*Buffalo Express.*

"But madame," said the tramp, "you can't expect me to saw wood on an empty stomach."

"Oh, no," said the lady, "there is a sawhorse in the shed."—[Evening Sun.

"Can you cook?" he asked anxiously, ere he popped the question.

"I don't know," she answered, "but—I can try."

"Not on me," he rejoined, reaching for his hat.—[N. Y. Sun.

Arabella—During your visit to Boston did you encounter Cupid's darts?

Bertha—Boston cupids do not use darts.

Arabella—What, then, do they use?

Bertha—Bean-shooters.—[Puck.

He—I wish you would sing that dear old song, "Backward, turn backward, O Time, in thy flight!"

Sweet Girl—I might wake mother up by singing, but I will turn the clock back if that will do.—[Good News.

Maud—I wish you would entertain George if he comes in; I want to get ready for the ball.

Ethel—Will it take you long to dress?

Maud—Yes, quite a while; I have so much to take off.—[Brooklyn Life.

Mr. Rustics—Miss Simper, shall we promenade?

Miss Simper—Promenahd! With pleasure.

Mr. Rustics—Shall we have a glass of—er—lemonahd first?—[Chicago Tribune.

He—When can we be married dear?

She—You ought to be satisfied for a while, now that we are engaged.

He—Yes. But my boarding house is not all that I could wish for.—[Brooklyn Life.

"The effect of the Rev. Mr. Harkin's sermon on the terrors of Hades was lost."

"How so?"

"The church was as cold as a barn, and the prospect he held out was rather agreeable.—[Epoch.

She (at the window)—Dear me! I never can climb down that ladder in the world!

He (below impatiently)—Oh, rats!

She—Bless me, where are they? Hold it steady, dear, and I'll come right down!—[Texas Siftings.

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BOOK OF THE LAW FOUND

LESSON XI, SECOND QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, JUNE 14.

Text of the Lesson, II Chron. xxxiv, 14-28. Commit Verses, 14-16—Golden Text, Ps. cxix, 72—Commentary by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

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

14. "Hilkiah the priest found a book of the law of the Lord given by Moses."

Hezekiah cleansed and repaired the temple and restored the true worship.

He was succeeded by his son Manasseh, who reigned fifty-five years, and, for a part of his reign tried to do as much for the devil as his father had done for God; but being taken prisoner and carried to Babylon, he repented and became a changed man; and being restored to his throne and kingdom, he sought to restore the worship of the true God. His son Amon reigned two years and did evil. He was succeeded by Josiah, his son, in whose reign our lesson is found. He began to reign at the age of 8 years: when 16 he began to seek God; and when 20 he began to cleanse the land of idols. At the age of 26 he began to repair the house of the Lord (see vs. 1, 2, 8), and it was as the priest took the money from the receptacles in the temple into which the people had put it that this old book was found.

15. "I have found the book of the law in the house of the Lord."

Thus said Hilkiah, the priest, to Shaphan, the scribe, as he gave him the book. It is probable that this is the book referred to in Deut. xxxi, 24-26, and if so it would be nearly 900 years old.

16. "And Shaphan carried the book to the king."

As Shaphan went to report to the king concerning the accomplishment of the work he took the book with him, having first read it for himself (II Kings xxii, 8).

17. "They have gathered together the money that was found in the house of the Lord, and have delivered it into the hands of the overseers, and to the hand of the workmen."

18. "Hilkiah the priest hath given me a book. And Shaphan read in it before the king."

19. "And it came to pass, when the king had heard the words of the law, that he rent his clothes."

By the law is the knowledge of sin (Rom. iii, 20), and as Josiah heard the law of the Lord he saw as he never had before how great the sins of the nation were. His heart trembled at the word, and therefore he was a blessed man (Isa. lxvi, 2).

20, 21. "Go, inquire of the Lord for me, and for them that are left in Israel and in Judah, concerning the words of the book that is found."

These men were appointed by the king to ascertain more fully concerning these words. Here is a priest and a king, but a prophet is wanted who will make plain the word of the Lord.

"Great is the wrath of the Lord that is poured out upon us, because our fathers have not kept the word of the Lord to do after all that is written in this book."

There is more than enough in any of the last six chapters of Deuteronomy or in Lev. xxvi to cause Josiah to have uttered these words; and it was manifest to all that many of these curses had already actually come upon the land and upon the people because of their sins.

22. "And Hilkiah and they that the king had appointed went to Huldah, the prophetess."

This was in the eighteenth year of Josiah's reign, or five years after Jeremiah began to prophesy (Jer. i, 2), and we wonder that they did not go to him. Zephaniah also prophesied in Josiah's reign (Zeph. i, 1), but for some reason the messengers go to Huldah.

23. "And she answered them, Thus saith the Lord God of Israel, tell ye the man that sent you to me."

These men were only the messengers of King Josiah; their business was to deliver the king's message correctly and carry back a correct answer. Happy are all messengers who are privileged to carry a "Thus saith the Lord."

24. "Thus saith the Lord, Behold I will bring evil upon this place, all the curses that are written in the book."

In Jer. ii, 12; vi, 19, the Lord calls heaven and earth to witness against the people because of their sins; and also in Isa. i, 2. In Jer. xix, 3, 15; xxxv, 17, He also repeats what He here says by Huldah, that He will surely bring evil upon them.

25. "Because they have forsaken me, and have burned incense unto other gods."

Many were the entreaties by Moses and Joshua not to forsake God, and solemn the warnings as to what the result would be if they forsook Him (see Deut. xxxi, 16, 17; Josh. xxiv, 20). And yet that very thing they did, so that the prophets and Psalms are full of lamentations because Israel forsook the God of their fathers (Jer. ii, 12; v, 7; ix, 13; xix, 4; xxii, 9, etc.).

26. "And as for the king of Judah, who sent you to inquire of the Lord, so shall ye say unto him."

The evil spoken of was to come upon the ungodly people, but the Lord knoweth them that are His (II Tim. ii, 19), and no evil can befall them. Ezekiel saw in a vision a man with a writer's inkhorn, who was to set a mark upon the foreheads of those who sighed and cried because of the abominations done in the land; and when the destroying angel went forth he was to begin at the sanctuary, but not come near any upon whom was the mark.

27. "Because thine heart was tender, and thou didst humble thyself before God when thou heardst his words."

The Lord is nigh unto them that are of a broken heart. A broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise. God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the humble (Ps. xxxiv, 18; lvii, 17; Jas. iv, 6). He observes all who tremble at His word, and is ready to show Himself strong on their behalf (Isa. lxvi, 2; I Chron. xvi, 9). He hears the prayers of such. When we take heed to His word, and ask in accordance therewith, we may be sure that He hears.

28. "Behold, I will gather thee to thy fathers, and thou shalt be gathered to thy grave in peace, neither shall thine eyes see all the evil."

Josiah was not to witness the sufferings of his people nor the desolation of his land. It was God's will for him that he should have a peaceful death and burial, while his spirit went to join the company of the redeemed who had passed over before him. That he died in battle was owing to his willfulness and his refusing to heed the words of God through Necho (chap. xxxv, 22, 23). We bring much evil upon ourselves which God would gladly spare us if we were only obedient. Let us humble ourselves to walk with God, and be in the fear of the Lord all the day long (Prov. xxiii, 17). Let us stand with the faithful few who seek to do right in the sight of the Lord. And may we be able to say sincerely, "The law of Thy mouth is better unto me than thousands of gold and silver!"

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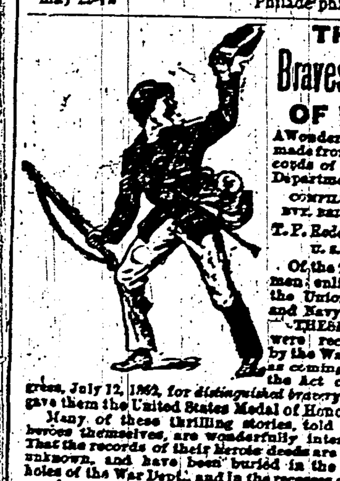

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TO THE VERY LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES. Purchasers will secure from us better value than has been offered by any other house in our line of trade this season. We offer as

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

500 HANDSOME PARLOR SUITS in Rug, Tapestry, etc., at $50.00, were $65.
500 CHAMBER SUITS, Antique Oak, XVI Century, etc., $20, were $25
1000 Piazza Chairs, Rattan, Reed, etc., easy and comfortable, $1 to $10.
OUR IMMENSE ASSORTMENT contains a full line of PARLOR SUITS from $25 up. CHAMBER SUITS $15 up. FOLDING BEDS $6 up. WARDROBES $10 up. SIDEBOARDS $15 up. DESKS, all sorts, $9 up.
BABY CARRIAGES, fine assortment, $4.50 up.
REFRIGERATORS and ICE CHESTS, $3.50 and upwards.
Also, an endless variety of DINING ROOM, KITCHEN and OFFICE FURNITURE at prices which must be satisfactory to every purchaser.

CARPETS.

TO INVIGORATE TRADE and reduce our immense stock of elegant and beautiful Carpets, we have concluded to offer

INGRAINS at 35c. per yard.
TAPESTRY BRUSSELS at 60c. per yard.
BODY BRUSSELS at $1.00 per yard.
MOQUETTES $1.25 per yard.

This is an opportunity which IT WILL BE WELL TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF, as our stock comprises the VERY BEST GOODS in the market, of the LATEST DESIGNS and PATTERNS, which have only to be seen to satisfy all that they are GENUINE BARGAINS.

We also carry a large line of RUGS, MATS, MATTING, OIL CLOTH, &c.

N. B.—Special attention given to Furnishing Hotels and Summer residences.

To those desiring CREDIT we give the Best Terms AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES!

All Goods Guaranteed as Represented. Open Evenings until 8. Saturdays 10.

MULLINS & CO.,

218 and 220 Market St., NEWARK, N. J.

Also, 121, 123, 125 Newark Avenue, Jersey City, N. J., 213 Main Street, Paterson, N. J., 78, 80, 82, 84 Myrtle Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

A WET SPRING

Is not always enjoyable, but we go on just the same. People must have Spring Suits and Overcoats, no matter what the weather may be, and it is for us to see that our customers are

Never Disappointed!

First or last in price, quality, cut or fit with what we sell them

Just now we are suggesting to Gentlemen that they take a look over our new lines of

SPRING TOP COATS,

For they are unusually handsome. Fine light shades, short cut, faced and lined with silk or satin, very stylish, at $10, $12 and $15. Coats not quite so swell, but very good, at $6 and $8.

In Dress Suits we can show a great variety. Three-Button Cutaways are still the best style, and ours are cut to roll a little more in front than formerly, though we can suit any taste at from $12 to $18.

BOYS' SPRING SUITS.

In this department we have taken about a thousand $4, $5.00 and $6.00 Suits and cut the price of the whole lot as an advertisement to

$3.00, $3.00, $3.00, $3.00, $3.00.

The run has begun on them, and this week will probably finish the drive.

MARSHALL & BALL

807, 809, 811 and 813 Broad Street,

NEWARK, N. J.

Buy of us, we pay your car fare.

FISH, CLAMS, POULTRY,

VEGETABLES, FRUITS, &c.,

AT WM. H. LITTLE'S

137½ MAIN STREET, RAHWAY.

may 29-1y

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH, RED CROSS DIAMOND BRAND PENNYROYAL PILLS. THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. [illegible] Sold by all Local Druggists. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

THE AMERICAN

CATARRH CURE!

It stops dropping in the throat in one week; restores the hearing and the sense of smell; cures the foul breath and the headaches; stops bleeding of the nose; improves the digestion and increases the strength; cures children in two or three weeks.

DR. W. B. JONES, No. 1336 South 8th street, Philadelphia:

DEAR DOCTOR: It gives me great pleasure to testify to the great virtue and healing power of the American Catarrh Cure. I have been under several physicians and specialists for four months without any relief; but one-half bottle of your remedy has cured me, and I have felt right well ever since. Very respectfully,

SAMUEL S. GOODWIN,
No. 140 Cherry St., Mt. Holly, N. J.

Sold by Brown & Smith, Druggists, Rahway.
apl 2-1y

MRS. C. K. MILLER,

140 MAIN ST., RAHWAY.

Is now prepared to supply the FALL TRADE with all goods in her line, consisting of

Hosiery, -:- Gloves, -:- Corsets,

Bustles, Hoop Skirts, Dress Forms, Underwear, Corset Steels, Skirt Extenders in all lengths. Also, DRESS TRIMMINGS in the New Moire both Velvet and Silk Braided Fronts and Tassels for Skirts, Pasmenteries, Buttons in all the new styles, Combs Brushes, Hair Pins,

FANCY GOODS, BALLS, CRESCENTS, Applique, Flowers, Arasene, Chenille, Wash Silk and Embroidery Flosses, Momie Butcher's Linen, Felt, Plush,

Satin Twilled Ribbons, Fancy Cords, Banner Rods. Also, a full line of Woolen Yarns in the Columbia Brand, Saxony, Germantown, Angora, Spanish, Shetland Floss and Zephyrs. Hand Knitted Goods in stock and to order.

Mrs. Miller has added in connection with the above line of goods, a full line of

Millinery Goods, Feathers, Ribbons, Velvets, ROUND HATS AND BONNETS of the latest style. McCall's Patterns for sale.
my 30-tf

G. W. GILBY'S

FULTON

FISH MARKET,

No. 17 CHERRY STREET,

RAHWAY.

All Kinds of Sea Food

FRESH AND CHEAP.

LIVE and DRESSED POULTRY

BOUGHT AND SOLD.

Fruits and Vegetables

of all kinds in season.

Little Neck Clams and Other Shell Fish,

A SPECIALTY.

CHAS. E. REED,

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

INSURANCE - AGENT.

Special attention given to renting and collecting rents.

Assessments and Taxes paid under the Martin Act at liberal discount.

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jan 17-1y RAHWAY, N. J.

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT has the largest circulation, and thus gives the best returns to advertisers.

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—AND—

BARGAIN ROOM PRICES

MISFIT CARPETS.

One Velvet Carpet, size 13—x17,	$41.50
One Body Brussels Carpet size 11-3x12,	22.50
One Extra Quality Tapestry Brussels Carpet, 11-3x15,	21.25
One Extra Super All-Wool Ingrain Carpet, 16-6x12,	14.30

PARLOR SUITS.

One Plush Parlor Suit, walnut frame, regular price $60, will sell at	$50.00
One Rug and Silk Plush Parlor Suit, regular price $75, will be sold at	60.00
One Parlor Suit, walnut frame, in Damask, 7 pieces, only	65.00
One Parlor Suit in Silk Tapestry and Plush, reg. price $90, will be sold at	75.00
One Parlor Suit, 5 pieces, cherry frame, upholstered in Plush regular price $130, will be sold at	100.00

BEDROOM SU[ITS]

One Ash Bedroom Suit, ei[ght] pieces, marble top, regu[lar] price $75, will be sold a[t]
One Cherry and Mahogany B[ed]room Suit, marble top, [...] pieces, only
One Walnut Bedroom Suit, [mar]ble top, three pieces, onl[y]
One Antique Oak Bedroom S[uit] eight pieces, regular p[rice] $30, will be sold at
One three-piece Antique [...] Bedroom Suit, large gl[ass] reg. price $25, will be sol[d at]

Lounges and Co[uches]

One Bad Lounge in Damask
One Bed Lounge in Carpet,
One Single Lounge, oak fra[me] moquet carpet,
One Couch in Plush,
One Single Lounge in Plush frame,

I have about 25 Bedsdeads in Walnut and Imitation, of F. H. Sieger stock, in [...] $2.50 to $12. I have also about $3,000 worth of goods in the room, taken from ev[...]ment, marked in plain figures, at half their value. No Duplicates.

Credit given at these prices. No climbing up stairs.

Telephone No. 580. *Elevator to Every Fl[oor]*

Goods Delivered Free of Charge to Any Part of th[e]

AMOS H. VAN HORN

73 MARKET STREET,

Near Court House. NEWAR[K]

SPRING AND SUM[MER]

STYLES.

A Full assortment of Men's, Youths' and Boys'

CLOTHIN[G]

LIGHT OVERCOA[TS]

$4 and up, all Shades and Styles. We call special attention to [...] Overcoats.

Custom Departm[ent]

We have a complete assortment of the Latest Styles for Suitin[g] Overcoating, etc.

Bicycler's Attention

We are prepared to make, at short notice, all styles and qu[...] Suits. Call and get prices.

Trunks, Bags & Satchels of Every D[escription]

Goods delivered to any part of the city free.

J. C. MELICK & C[O.]

CUSTOM CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS,

168 Main Street, R[ahway]

J. & E. FETTE[R]

THE BUTCHE[RS]

HOME DRESSED [...]

MUTTON, LAMB, VEAL

15 Cherry Street, 261 Gra[nd ...]

RAHWAY, N. J.

N. V. COMPTON'S

FIRE -:- INSURANCE -:- AGEN[CY]

Exchange Building, Room 2, (Established 1870), RAHW[AY]

With years' practice and experience, knowledge of Companies and material appertaining to [insur]ance, I confidently ask a continuance of the patronage so generally bestowed in the p[ast].

AUTHORIZED AGENT FOR

Continental Insurance Co., N. Y.,
Hanover Fire Insurance Co.,
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Fire Association, Philadelphia,
American Insurance Co., Newark,
Merchants' Insurance Co.,
Firemen's Insurance Co., Newa[rk]
Newark Fire Insurance Co.,
Newark Fire Insurance Co.,
Liverpool and [...]
Queen Insurance Co.,
London Assurance,
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Policies written upon all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Leases and other Insurable Property. Farm Buildings a Specialty.

N. V. COMPT[ON]

$3000 A YEAR! [illegible]

Third Annual M[essage]

OF HIS EXCELLEN[CY]

ROBERT S. G[REEN]

GOVERNOR OF NEW [JERSEY]

TO THE

LEGISLATURE—SESSION [...]

To the Senate and General A[ssembly of the] State of New Jersey:

GENTLEMEN—In obedienc[e ...] stitution, I have the honor t[o communi]cate to you the condition [...] with my recommendation[s ...] measures which I deem exp[edient].

THE FINANCES.

The financial condition [...] for the year ending October [...] is shown in detail by the re[ports of the] Comptroller and Treasurer. From these reports the fol[lowing sum]mary is obtained:

STATE FUND REVENU[E]

The State Fund received [...] year from sources properly [...] nue, the following amounts:

From State tax on railroad and canal property.......
From tax on miscellaneous corporations:
Tax payable in 1889..........$199,069 70
Tax payable in former year... 23,725 83
From fees for filing articles of incorporation: From insurance companies, &c.
From State Prison receipts...
From dividends...........
From judicial fees...........
From official fees...........
From other sources of revenue...........

Total revenue...........
It became necessary, in order to meet urgent demands, to make a temporary loan of...........
Balance on hand October 31st, 1888, was...........

Total amount...........

The disbursements for the [year] for the State Fund were as fo[llows, on] account of

Public debt...........
Charitable and reformatory institutions...........
Courts, State Prison, &c...........
State government, including Legislature...........
Military...........
Printing laws, &c., in newspapers...........
Printing and binding reports, pamphlet laws, &c.
Blind and Feeble-Minded School...........
Scientific, sanitary, &c...........
Miscellaneous...........

Balance on hand October 31st, 1889...........

The amount of disbursement[s and] payments on account of speci[al appro]priations, as follows:

Rebuilding State House......
Trenton Insane Asylum......
Morris Plains Asylum......
Soldiers' Home......
Gettysburg Monument......
Stockton and Kearny Statues
Celebration of Washington's inaugural......
Laboratory at Agricultural College......
New York Boundary Commission......
Feeble-Minded Home at Vineland......
Special Committee on Fisheries......
Portrait of ex-Governor Parker......
Appropriation to General William Truex......

Leaving disbursements on account of current expenses, including $90,000 paid on the public debt...

The item of disbursements o[n account] of military, of $123,516.0[...] $29,992.19 expended for cloth[ing ...] &c., of which one-half will be [...] from future allowances to the re[...] and also $3,361.35, expended [for] equipage and like articles whi[ch con]tinue in use from year to year.

The whole of the balance to th[e credit] of the State Fund, October 31[st ...] has been required to meet disbu[rsements,] appropriations, and payments [to the] Sinking Fund for debt maturin[g Janu]ary 1st, 1890. This latter amo[unt was] $103,889 instead of the usual [...] of $90,000.00. There has be[en paid] since October 31st, the sum of $1[...] on account of appropriations [for the] Soldiers' Home, in payment fo[r work] completed there. In consequ[ence of] these and other demands i[t has been] necessary to continue the te[mporary] loans which amount to $400,000.

The estimated ordinary rece[ipts for] the year are:

From railroad taxes...........
From miscellaneous corporations...........
From State Prison earnings....
From dividends and other sources...........

Balance on hand October 31st, 1889...........

[...] Assembly of the State o[f ...] the chancellor and chie[f ...] preme court of this state [...] to receive an annual sala[ry ...] thousand dollars, and the [...] the supreme court shall [...] receive an annual salary [...] thousand dollars; and tha[t ...] tion of any judicial circu[it ...] state exceeds one hundr[ed ...] sand, according to the la[st ...] census, taken or to be take[n ...] of the justice to whom su[ch ...] may be assigned shall be i[ncreased ...] salary allowed to him as a[...] dollars as will equal two [...] excess of population ove[r ...] eighty thousand; and sa[id ...] or compensation required [...] this act to be paid to the [...] any such judicial circuit [...] apportioned to him, acco[rding ...] centum of said excess of [...]

NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.--SUPPLEMENT.

RAHWAY, N. J., FRIDAY, JANUARY 17, 1890.

Third Annual Message

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

ROBERT S. GREEN

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY,

TO THE

LEGISLATURE--SESSION OF 1890.

To the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

GENTLEMEN—In obedience to the Constitution, I have the honor to communicate to you the condition of the State, with my recommendation of several measures which I deem expedient.

THE FINANCES.

The financial condition of the State for the year ending October 31st, 1889, is shown in detail by the reports of the Comptroller and Treasurer. From these reports the following summary is obtained:

STATE FUND REVENUES.

The State Fund received during the year from sources properly called revenue the following amounts:

From State tax on railroad and canal property		$938,515 59
From tax on miscellaneous corporations:		
Tax payable in 1889	$199,069 70	
Tax payable in former years	23,725 33	
		222,795 03
From fees for filing articles of incorporation; From insurance companies, &c.		49,573 68
From State Prison receipts		64,267 22
From dividends		18,870 00
From judicial fees		18,597 11
From official fees		18,230 55
From other sources of revenue		2,055 84
Total revenue		$1,327,905 02
It became necessary, in order to meet urgent demands, to make a temporary loan		150,000 00
Balance on hand October 31st, 1888, was		169,940 48
Total amount		$1,647,845 50

The disbursements for the fiscal year for the State Fund were as follows: On account of

Public debt	$90,000 00
Charitable and reformatory institutions	352,162 49
Courts, State Prison, &c.	324,260 58
State government, including Legislature	237,373 88
Military	123,516 04
Printing laws, &c., in newspapers	59,123 45
Printing and binding reports, pamphlet laws, &c.	44,022 92
Blind and Feeble-Minded School	47,100 31
Scientific, sanitary, &c.	78,446 03
Miscellaneous	49,843 32
	$1,405,849 02
Balance on hand October 31st, 1889	$241,996 48

The amount of disbursements includes payments on account of special appropriations, as follows:

Rebuilding State House	$26,156 02
Trenton Insane Asylum	20,000 00
Morris Plains Asylum	12,000 00
Soldiers' Home	27,186 96
Gettysburg Monument	9,549 89
Hudson and Kearny Statues	8,157 50
Celebration of Washington's inaugural	4,697 25
Laboratory at Agricultural College	4,632 46
New York Boundary Commission	3,006 41
Feeble-Minded Home at Vineland	2,000 00
Special Committee on Fisheries	500 00
Portrait of ex-Governor Parker	500 00
Appropriation to General William Truex	500 00
	$118,886 49

Leaving disbursements on account of current expenses, including $90,000 paid on the public debt... $1,286,962 53

The sum of disbursements on account of military, of $123,516.04, includes $92,219 expended for cloth, uniforms, &c., of which one-half will be deducted from future allowances to the regiments, and also $3,361.35, expended for camp equipage and like articles which continue in use from year to year.

The whole of the balance to the credit of the State Fund, October 31st, 1889, has been required to meet disbursements, appropriations and payments to the Sinking Fund for debt maturing January 1st, 1890. This latter amount was $103,889, instead of the usual payment of $90,000.00. There has been paid since October 31st, the sum of $12,812.11 on account of appropriations to the Soldiers' Home, in payment for work completed there. In consequence of these and other demands it has been necessary to continue the temporary loans which amount to $400,000.

The estimated ordinary receipts for the year are:

From railroad taxes	$950,000 00
From miscellaneous corporations	275,000 00
From State Prison earnings	60,000 00
From dividends and other sources	50,000 00
	$1,335,000 00
Balance on hand October 31st, 1889	241,996 48
	$1,576,996 48

Besides these estimated receipts there are several contingencies under which the State may reasonably expect to receive considerable sums of money during the year.

There is an unadjusted claim of a considerable amount against the Morris Canal and Banking Company or the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, its lessee, for taxes of back years, which has been the subject of much consideration, and which, it is hoped, may be soon satisfactorily adjusted by the action of the State Board of Assessors.

No conclusion has yet been reached in the case of the State against the Morris and Essex Railroad Company, the Delaware Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, lessee, and which, under the act of 1887, was submitted to arbitrators, one to be selected by the company and the other by the State. I am, however, able to report that the testimony has all been taken, and that arguments of counsel on both sides are being submitted upon the controlling points in difference between the company and the State. We may look for a speedy decision of the questions which will settle the rights of the parties and furnish the rule upon which the computation of the amount to be paid is to be made. This latter work, in view of the exhaustive examination of the accounts already made, can take but a short period, and we may look, therefore, for a speedy adjudication of this claim, certainly before the adjournment of the Legislature. The claim of the State amounts to $1,165,099.10 as of December 31st, 1887. This includes all classes of charge objected to by the company. If, however, its objections, other than those which go to any recovery, should all be allowed there will still be due the State, without interest, $287,341.38.

There is now pending before Congress a bill to refund the tax paid by the State at the outbreak of the war. Such a bill was passed by both houses of the last Congress. In the event of such a bill becoming a law New Jersey would be entitled to receive $382,613.90.

The estimated disbursements for the year are:

For public debt	$126,278 00
Charitable and reformatory	303,080 47
Courts, State Prison, &c.	335,000 00
State government	203,000 00
Military	120,000 00
Publishing laws	70,000 00
Printing and binding	45,000 00
Blind and feeble minded	47,000 00
Scientific and sanitary, &c.	77,500 00
Miscellaneous	43,141 53
	$1,370,000 00
To pay temporary loans	400,000 00
	$1,770,000 00

Besides these ordinary disbursements, there remains to be provided for, of appropriations made in former years, the following amounts or balances:

Trenton Lunatic Asylum	$20,000 00
Morristown Asylum	18,000 00
Home for Disabled Soldiers	22,813 04
State Capitol	18,489 47
Reform School	11,000 00
State Prison, drainage, &c.	30,000 00
Laboratory at New Brunswick	25,367 54
Purchase of camp ground	80,000 00
Enlargement of clerk's room Assembly Chamber	5,000 00
Publication of early records	6,000 00
	$236,670 05

The financial condition may be summarized as follows:

Ordinary estimated receipts		$1,576,996 48
Possible receipts		750,000 00
		$2,326,996 48
Against this there are necessary disbursements of	$1,370,000 00	
Temporary loans	400,000 00	
Unpaid appropriations	236,670 55	
		$2,006,670 55

SCHOOL TAX AND SCHOOL FUND.

The total amount of receipts from State School Tax during the year, including balance on hand October 31st, 1888, was $1,870,055.00: the whole of which was disbursed to the several counties of the State.

The total receipts of the School Fund during the year were:

From income	$340,614 55	
From securities paid off	132,182 95	
		$472,797 50
Balance on hand October 31st, 1888		303,435 98
Total		$776,233 48
Disbursements, including $242,159.38 invested, were		446,328 66
Balance October 31st, 1889		$329,904 82

The securities and cash of this fund were as follows at the end of the fiscal year, at par:

Railroad and bank stock	$146,500 00
United States bonds	481,500 00
Railroad bonds	17,000 00
State bonds	118,000 00
City and county bonds	668,000 00
Bonds of school districts	161,782 50
Bonds and mortgages	700,875 00
Riparian leases	978,246 81
Real estate	114,500 00
	$3,386,404 31
Cash	329,904 82
	$3,716,309 13

The Legislature in 1867 made a grant of certain lands under water in Jersey City to the Morris Canal and Banking Company, said grant being by metes and bounds, for which the said company or its successors or assigns were to pay annually the sum of $25,000, having a right under the said act to pay into the treasury of the State, at any time, the sum of $357,142 in lieu of said annual payment, it being the capitalization thereof at seven per cent. The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company as the lessee of the Morris Canal and Banking Company, on the twentieth of December, 1889, paid into the treasury the sum of $357,142 referred to in this grant. They also, under the fourth section of the act of March 31st, 1869, (Rev. p. 983) desiring "a paper capable of being acknowledged and recorded, made by and in the name of the State," conveying the land so granted to them by the act of 1867, with the benefits accuring by the fourth section of the act of 1869, paid the further sum of $48,000 being the consideration mentioned in said section. They also, at the same time paid an accrued rental amounting, up to that date, to $23,767.12. The $357,142 is included in the item of riparian leases amounting to $978,246.81 in the above enumeration, which item should be reduced by that amount, and it should be added to the item of cash, to which should also be added the sums of $48,000 and $23,767.12, together with the further amount of $2,800 received from a grant made since the end of the fiscal year, making the amount of the securities, leases and cash on hand belonging to the School Fund at the present time $3,790,876.25 at par value. As the market value of many of these securities is largely above par, it is estimated that the fund at present exceeds $4,000,000.

A moment's consideration shows that this fund is assuming dangerous proportions. It has already exceeded the amount required to answer any purpose which was originally contemplated or which can be practically attained. The amount expended for the maintenance of the public schools is now over $3,000,000 per annum, a sum which of course can never be produced from the income of a fund, and which must consequently be raised largely from a School Tax. The tax is not now an onerous one; is cheerfully paid by the people of the State, and serves a most useful purpose in maintaining the public interest in the successful operation of the schools. Why, then, should the State go on disposing of its lands under water, and accumulating the proceeds in the fund, when it is in debt for the building of its insane asylum, and when the crowded condition of the State Prison demands relief, either by the erection of an intermediate reformatory or additional buildings, and when the asylums, the Reform School, Industrial School for Girls and Home for Feeble Minded absolutely require more accommodation for the unfortunate or the wayward, which pressing necessities might be met by the application of such revenue to their demands?

RIPARIAN COMMISSIONERS.

The principal of the grants, leases, and leases turned into grants during the year ending October 31st, 1889, amounts to $225,986.32. The amount paid to the State during the year as rental on leases made by the Legislature or by the Commissioners, was $57,519.60. The principal of grants and capitalization of leases for lands disposed of from the commencement of the system to October 31st, 1889, is $3,349,585.18. The amount received for rentals during the same period is $1,041,520.59.

There has been, since the end of the fiscal year, paid into the treasury, not included in the above, $75,155.12, and there is pending before the commissioners for action, transfers which represent a principal amount of $64,314, and grants or leases ready for delivery, but not delivered, $55,337.15.

STATE FUND.

The securities of the State Fund are reported as:

1887 shares of the stock of the Joint Railroad and Canal Companies of the par value of	$188,700 00
Centennial stock	74,116 67
Bonds of the several counties of the State for the surplus revenue of the United States deposits	764,670 44
Nominal amount of fund	$1,027,487 11

I again call the attention of the Legislature to the fact that this last item of bonds of the several counties refers to certain instruments made by the counties respectively, acknowledging receipt of so much money, with a promise to repay it when it shall be called for by the United States. The other item of Centennial stock represents the contribution made by New Jersey to the Centennial in 1876. Both of these so called securities are entirely valueless as assets, and should not be carried on the books, and published from year to year as available property of the State. Some provision should be made directing their classification as items of property held by the State Treasurer, but should no longer occupy the misleading character of securities of the State Fund, and swell to the amount of their par value the apparent resources of the State.

There are two bonds of one thousand dollars each still in the hands of the Treasurer, and which were left with him by the Treasurer of the Children's Home at its discontinuance. In the absence of any law he is without authority to use or make any disposition whatever of them, and I renew my former recommendation for the passage of a law turning these bonds over to the State Fund.

The balances of the several funds October 31st, 1889, were:

State Fund	$241,996 48
School Fund	329,904 82
Local railroad tax	70 95
	$571,972 25

SINKING FUND.

The Commissioners received, for interest and rent during the year, $26,364.43. They received for real estate sold, $7,800. The total receipts for the year, including the amount of annual appropriation from the State and balance on hand October 31st, 1888, were $208,669.40. There has been a loss on the sale of real estate over the cost of the same, during the year, of $4,749.97. The Commissioners have paid $102,000 of the principal of the debt during the year. There was paid, on account of interest on bonds, $76,254. The total payments were $186,554.47. Balance cash on hand October 31st, 1889, was $22,114.93. The total amount of the Fund is $577,653.27. This includes $3,995 for interest uncollected; $212,060.22 for real estate at its cost, and $6,066.44 for amount due on decrees of foreclosure. How much of the first and last items may be collectable is uncertain, and the actual value of the real estate cannot be ascertained, except by sale.

ELECTION REFORM.

Each party is pledged in its platform to some measure of ballot reform. Let it not fail in a struggle for party advantage or in an effort to secure the adoption of some cherished system. If the subject is to be approached and dealt with in the spirit of partisanship, and not in that of patriotism and statesmanship, if parties are to divide upon matters of detail, we may be no nearer the solution of the problem than we were one year ago. There is danger to be apprehended from too determined insistment upon one or another scheme or plan, from an unwillingness to accept some immaterial feature, or an unyielding assertion of some particular provision.

The zeal displayed by some in the uncomprising demand for certain provisions, not necessary to correct the admitted evils, excites the suspicion that they aim not so much at reform in the ballot as to strike at the organization of the political parties. The success of such an effort, if possible, is not desirable. The existence of parties is a necessary incident of a representative government. Difference of opinion as to the policy to be pursued in the administration of public affairs, among people who have, by the right of suffrage, the power to direct that policy through chosen representatives, naturally brings those of the same thought together. The success of a party as a rule depends upon efficient organization. A tidal wave of popular opinion or excitement may occasionally sweep one party from, and carry another into the control of affairs, but success generally depends on the united intelligent action, which is the result of thorough organization. It is fashionable for theorists to decry the operation of so-called political machinery. While it is true that it may sometimes be employed to improper purposes, yet its legitimate use is attended with beneficial and desirable results; the elucidation of principles; the dissemination of argument; the ascertainment of those entitled to vote; the correction of registry; the prevention of fraudulent voting and getting out the vote—that vigilance, which is the "price of liberty," are the attendant fruits of a well-ordered, healthy, active, efficient party organization. An eminent jurist has recently said: "To them (parties) we look for that activity in the advocacy of opposing views; that watchfulness over the assertion of authority; that keen debate as to the course most conducive to well-being; essential to the growth of public institutions. That voice of the people which, when duly given and properly ascertained, directs the action of the State, is largely brought to declare itself through the instrumentality of party." To maintain its organization each party will earnestly strive, and no party man can be expected to honestly favor measures which tend to impair or destroy its efficiency.

Whether the evils, which all admit to exist, can be corrected by the adoption of systems in force elsewhere, may depend much upon the conditions which exist here. The ballot is no experiment with us; it has long been in use in this State in the exercise of the right of suffrage. It is hampered with no property or educational qualifications; it depends on manhood and citizenship. Certain incidents have attached themselves to the use of the ballot here which cannot, in any innovations, be disregarded. In correcting one evil we must not inaugurate another. The ballot must be free as well as secret. In every country where the people, under the guise of an election, have deprived themselves of important rights, the machinery of such election has been under the active control of the government in matters of detail, and such result has come from the abuse of that power. While no danger of such extreme results may exist, evils of a lesser magnitude may be fastened upon the body politic by the same abuse. Provisions which make the choice of the voter dependent upon the action of State officers are not to be adopted without grave consideration and efficient restraints, and not at all, unless ample provision is made for the failure of such officer to fully perform the duty imposed upon him by law.

All are agreed as to the evils which ought to be corrected; the means to effect such result can be devised if we are willing, without blind subserviency to our own plan, to examine and select the one which is least objectionable, is best suited to our system of government, and which gives best promise of securing a pure, free and secret ballot. The end to be sought is, legislation which will secure the ascertainment of those legally entitled to vote; the prevention of colonization and the impersonation of the voter; the selection of competent, honest election officers; the prevention of intimidation and the corrupt use of money, and the absolute certainty that the ballots of the voters only are deposited in the box and are honestly counted and returned. If these results can be obtained all that properly relates to ballot reform is accomplished; any other aim is outside of pure reform and for some ulterior end.

Great stress is laid upon the assumption that these results have been practically reached in England and her colonies, where the so-called Australian system is in force. With some the system seems limited to the nomination by petition, the use of the official ballot, and the isolation of the voter. But it must also be borne in mind that in all the countries where these favorable results have been obtained, other laws have also been in force, directed to securing a correct and comprehensive registry, preventing personation, securing honest election officers, requiring publicity of election expenses, as well as providing, by summary proceedings, for the judicial examination of charges impeaching the election on the ground of fraud, corruption or intimidation, with power to annul the election by the determination of judicial officers. These laws are of a stringent character, and there is no doubt but that their rigid enforcement has, as large, if not a controlling, share in the correction of the evils at which they are aimed. We cannot confidently expect the same result from the adoption of any one of the remedies.

In the attempt to adapt these remedial laws to our elections, it must also be remembered that in England and in the colonies there are certain provisions regulating the use of the ballot, the effect of which have an important bearing upon the results obtained, but the adoption of which would be unwise here, because they violate our system of suffrage, and undermine the principle on which it is based. These provisions relate to the identification of the ticket with the individual who votes the same, so that it can be ascertained by investigation how each man has voted—a feature and procedure which at once destroy the secrecy of the ballot.

In some of these countries, also, certain property and other qualifications are required, with reference to certain elections, while in Massachusetts an educational qualification exists, which applies to adopted citizens, and which limits the right of suffrage to those who can read and write the English language. These difficult conditions must all be considered in deciding upon the adoption of any system which is to be accepted, on the ground of its success in operation elsewhere.

All seem agreed on the plan that the voter, while preparing his ballot, should be provided with the means of doing the same alone, and the prevention of solicitation within a certain distance of the polls. These provisions give the voter an opportunity to prepare, arrange or select just such ballot as he desires to vote, without interference from any one, and protects him, so far as any mechanical or physical arrangements are possible, from the oversight which has been the attendant aid of intimidation or corruption. I had faith in the use of the official ballot as a corrective of corrupt practices, but I am not blind to the serious objections which are urged to its exclusive use as a legal ballot. It is the constitutional right of every citizen of this State to vote for whomever he sees fit, for any elective office. This right exists up to the moment of casting his vote, and it should not be restricted by provisions which require a nomination of the person through certain forms of procedure, to be made days or weeks prior to the election. Neither should it be hampered by intricate provisions, depending upon the proper discharge of duty by public officials, with reference to details which involve the choice of the individual for whom the citizen desires to vote. In countries where it has been adopted and used, so far as I have been able to ascertain, the election has been confined to th... of a few officers. It has never been in operation where the number of offices to be filled anywhere nearly equals the number which we, in this State, every spring have to vote for in our townships and cities. The trial ticket printed during the last session of the Legislature demonstrated that the use of the official ballot might be cumbersome, in consequence of its necessarily large size.

The effect of this official ballot to prevent corruption is theoretical, proceeding on the assumption that no one will risk his money unless he knows how the party votes. The evidence as to its practical corrective effect on the corrupt use of money is far from satisfactory, while its exclusive use, so far from preventing the evil, may by fraud, be turned into an aid to the corruptor. If one ballot can, by any means, be taken from the polling place and put into the hands of the person engaged in buying votes, he is enabled to mark the ballot as he wishes, give it to his purchased voter, who, by bringing out the fresh one he has received, thus furnishes the evidence that he has voted as he agreed to do, and so on until the purchaseable element has been voted, and each proved that he has kept his corrupt bargain. Many plans are suggested to prevent this fraud, all of which contemplate a marking of the ballot, but the most effective one seems to be that of numbering the ballot, a practice which identifies the ticket with the voter and destroys its secrecy. The greatest barrier to working this fraud lies in the vigilance and honesty of the election officers; but if there is one judge who is corrupt, the machinery can be at once put into operation. The futility of all laws, as preventive remedies, if the election officer is dishonest, is shown in the case of the Queen against Birdsall, 1 Q. B. D., 425.

In Connecticut they have adopted the use of an official envelope, in voting. The compulsory use of an official envelope has long been recognized as a useful measure in the prevention of election frauds. To be of any benefit, however, its use must be compulsory, for if not required, the corruptor or intimidator may require that it should not be used; and any one using it is at once credited with desiring to conceal the way he has voted. As it does not appear to be generally understood, it may be well to describe the use more in detail. Counterfeits are rendered well nigh impossible by having the paper of which the envelopes are made contain a water-mark. The envelopes are made and furnished by the State in such numbers to each election district as may be necessary for the number on the registry, with a small percentage in addition in case of accident or mistake; the voter is required to put his ballot in the envelope which he receives from the election officer, and vote it as thus enclosed; and the election officers are required to return and account for all envelopes furnished them not found in the box.

Many theories connected with the administration of law seem justified, on argument, as promising the very best results, which, on trial, are found to be defective, if not entirely useless, to accomplish that for which they are intended. On the other hand, measures which seem to be open to serious objection are found, on trial, to accomplish not only more than was expected, but all that could be desired. Three years ago the State adopted a ballot-box, a sample of which was exhibited, and which, from its trial, seemed to give reason for the claim that its use in election districts would render some crimes well nigh impossible. Whether from defective manufacture, or difficulty in keeping the same in order, or from some other cause, the use of this box in many parts of the State has been discontinued, and some fraudulent practices are even charged as having been perpetrated with the aid of this very box.

The desire to use the official ballot seems to be widespread; it is possible that its use may by experiment be found not to be inconvenient, and to effect results which are claimed for it, but for the reasons stated and others which can be urged it should not be the exclusively legal ballot to be voted. There is nothing to prevent the trial of the official ballot and also the official envelope at the same time. Experiment would very soon demonstrate whether it was wise to continue the use of either, or both, or only one.

It is claimed for the use of the official envelope that it prevents the use of duplicate and tissue tickets, and the crime known as "ballot-box stuffing," unless it be accompanied by the crime of making a correspondingly false poll list. And right here we are confronted with the fact that many of our election crimes and abuses, particularly such crimes as "ballot-box stuffing" or false count, could not be committed if the officers of election were honest, vigilant and intelligent. If, on the other hand, our board of election officers are corrupt, ignorant and inattentive, we may look in vain for honest elections to be brought about by mechanical and physical means. The use of the compartment plan and the practical exclusion of the public, will only afford increased facilities to dishonest judges to carry on fraudulent devices.

In England, and the colonies where the system which is now so popular is in force, the elections are conducted before an officer, who is civilly the most important person in the community, or one selected by the highest civil authority. In these countries also the greatest attention is paid to the registry lists, some two months prior to an election being devoted to the making, correcting and perfecting the list of voters. The greatest publicity attends all the proceedings, and every person has an opportunity to intervene for the purpose of securing a correct list, the final action taken being the result of a judicial examination of objections and claims to the right of persons on the list to vote.

Another important factor of the system in effecting the reforms claimed is the statute known in England as the Corrupt Practices Act. It was passed as a consolidation and amendment of existing laws in 1854, being chapter 102 of the 17 and 18 Victoria, and in 1883, was amended and enlarged by chapter 57, 46 and 47 Victoria, known as "the corrupt and illegal practices prevention act." These laws define with great minuteness what shall be held to be corrupt or illegal practices embracing almost every known form of influencing a vote save by argument, and restricting the amount and limiting and defining the objects for which money may be legitimately expended in a political contest. Not only are the objects and amounts specified, but the persons who can lawfully spend money in elections are limited; no money is allowed to be paid after fourteen days after election, and every one, including the candidate, is required, within thirty-five days after an election to make a declaration, specifying with particularity what sums he has received, and from whom, with an itemized account of how the same has been disbursed. This statement is required to be published in two newspapers in the county within ten days after it is made. A failure to make it deprives a party of his right to his office until made, and a false statement subjects one to loss of office, to indictment, and on conviction to punishment for perjury. There are also provisions for a judicial enquiry by an election court composed of two judges, or by a commission appointed for that purpose, of allegations which impeach the election for fraud, corruption or illegality. In addition to these investigations conducted on the motion of the public prosecutor, a defeated candidate or any one or more voters may, by petition to the High Court of Justice, contest the election of the person returned, which question is tried by the election court. If on the trial it is found that corrupt or illegal acts have been practiced by the candidate or his agent or by others with his knowledge, consent or approval, such finding or judgment avoids the election, and the party found guilty is committed for action by the Grand Jury and trial in case of indictment. These proceedings are summary and are continued from day to day until finished. The effect of an adverse finding is to disqualify the party from holding the office either under that election or a subsequent one for several years.

While this act relates to parliamentary elections, its provisions are applied to municipal elections by the act of 1884, 47 and 48 Victoria, chapter 70, and what are practically the same statutes also exist, I believe, in the colonies.

We have, therefore, as parts of the system, as indicated by the English law, not only the Ballot Act of 1872, 35 and 36 Victoria, chapter 33; but the Registry Act of 1878, 41 and 42 Victoria, chapter 26, and the Corrupt and Illegal Practices Prevention Acts of 1854 and 1883.

As to the relative effect of these acts it is said in a note to Wigmore on the Australian Ballot System, page 19, speaking of the official ballot; "as to preventing bribery it is not such a success as we should like; it has done a good deal; nevertheless, the most of our bribable electors, especially in the country, make it a curious point of honor to vote the way they have been paid to. The Corrupt Practices Act is far and away more effectual than the ballot."

I have gone thus fully into this question, not to deter the experiment of any factor of the system or its equivalent which may appeal to the best judgment and does not infringe any constitutional right, but to give the reasons for my opinion that no radical or satisfactory reform can be effected by the adoption of any plan which does not secure not only the isolation and protection from interference of the voter in preparing his ballot, but also honest, competent, vigilant election officers; a comprehensive and correct registry law universally applied; a limitation of election expenses and their complete publicity, and summary proceedings enquiring into the conduct of the election, which will deprive a person from the enjoyment of office procured by corrupt and illegal practices.

While our constitutional provision makes each House the final judge of the election of its own members, a judicial inquiry into the election of members of the Senate and General Assembly might be had under laws providing more comprehensive and summary proceedings, to investigate charges of fraud, corruption and intimidation, with a determination thereon by judicial officers, as to which of the candidates under the evidence is entitled to a certificate of election.

With reference to other elections such laws can be passed and made effective, but care should be taken that the proceedings and determination of the investigation, be conducted before the party is installed into office, and such event should be postponed until a decision of the charges. Attempts have been made to enact such laws which are now on our statute books, the value of which is questioned in consequence of some such oversight, which raises a doubt as to their constitutionality.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

A concurrent resolution, proposing amendments to the Constitution of the State, was passed by the Senate and General Assembly at the last session.

It originated in the Senate, and was afterwards passed by the House. The amendments were entered on the Journal of each House, with the yeas and nays taken thereon. They were published, as required by the Constitution, and the same are respectfully referred to you for action. It is, of course, competent for this Legislature to adopt any, or all, or none, of these proposed amendments.

The first proposes to strike out that clause of the Constitution which prohibits the Legislature from passing any private, local or special laws regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties. The second proposes to strike out the further provision as follows: "The Legislature shall pass no special act conferring corporate powers, but they shall pass general laws, under which corporations may be organized and corporate powers of every nature obtained, subject, nevertheless, to repeal or alteration at the will of the Legislature." The attention of the Legislature has been repeatedly called to the difficulty which the first provision referred to above has entailed upon different municipalities of this State. A reference to the session laws will show that a large part of the legislation of each session has been devoted to the passage of general laws seeking to remedy existing evils or meet local wants, and an examination of the reports will show that a large portion of the time of our Supreme Court, and the Court of Errors and Appeals, has been taken up in the consideration of the acts which have been passed, so as to provide relief without violation of the constitutional inhibition. In a great number of cases the effort of the Legislature has proved unsuccessful, and localities and municipalities which are laboring under provisions which entail hardships upon the inhabitants, seem to be without remedy, as no proper classification can be made without including places which do not require the particular legislation sought for by others.

In my judgment, relief can be obtained for the municipalities by the first amendment. The second proposed amendment would re-empower the Legislature to pass special laws conferring corporate powers, with the restrictions, that they should not be exclusive, and should

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JOINT RESOLUTION NO. VI.

...olution in relation to the record of ...cers and soldiers of the late war.

...the edition being exhausted of the ...of officers and soldiers of the late ...r, published under the supervision ...governor, secretary of state, adju...neral, comptroller and treasurer, ...nt to a joint resolution approved ...sixth, one thousand eight hundred ...venty-one; and, whereas, there are ...fficers and soldiers whose records are ...ned therein, as well as many widows ...hildren of deceased officers and ...s, as well as many posts and mem... the grand army of the republic, to ...copies of such records could not be ...hed, because of the limited number ...hed; therefore,

...t resolved by the Senate and General ...ly of the State of New Jersey, That ...cers named in the preamble hereto, ...r with the attorney-general, be au...d to procure not exceeding one thou...ditional copies of the said record, to ...one copy to each member of the pres...islature, and to make such disposition ...remainder upon such plan and in such ...as shall appear to them judicious and ...ent with the public interest.

...d be it resolved, That the treasurer be ...d to pay, upon the warrant of the ...oller, the expense incurred in carrying ...egoing resolution into effect, the total ...riation authorized by this resolution ...exceed four thousand dollars this fiscal ...nd this resolution shall take effect im...ely.

...oved April 16, 1891.

...DER THAN THE REPUBLIC.

...mous Structure Which Is One of the Sights of Perth Amboy.

Perth Amboy, N. J., there is still ...ng a noble old house, built before George the Third put his hand into ...merican hornet's nest.

...as built by the proprietors of the ...ce of New Jersey as an official resi... The massive walls, nearly three ...hick, constructed of bricks brought ...the old country; the large public

THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.

..., the generous hall, twenty feet wide; ...pacious veranda and park of fine ...all show the views which the pro...rs had of a home suitable for the ser... of the king.

...several years this mansion was ...d by the presence of Chief Justice ...he, and in October, 1774, some ten ...ds after the historic Indian entertain... known as the Boston Tea Party, his ...lency Governor William Franklin, ...f Benjamin Franklin, took possession ...e place, and had a most unhappy time, ...as a thorough loyalist, and stuck to ...colors till General Hugh Mercer ...ed down with his Flying Brigade ...rrested him in his bedroom in this ... He was taken away to Burlington ...Perth Amboy knew him no more. ...the house was the British headquar... After the war it was partially ...d, then rebuilt and made a hotel. ...before the war of 1812 it was a place ...ashionable resort, particularly by ...igners. Finally the place was ...t by Matthias Bruen, inherited by Alexander M. Bruen, and by him ...to the board of relief of the Presby... church in 1833, as a tablet in the ...with the following shows:

...tablet was erected to the memory of ...nder M. Bruen, who was born Dec. 17, ...ied Oct. 7, 1883. This house was in the ...833 donated by him as a home for disabled ...ters of the Presbyterian church. "Them ...onor me, I will honor."—I Samuel xxx.

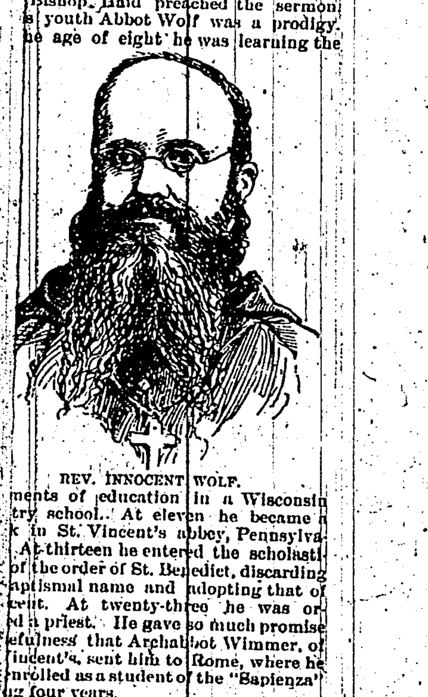
...place is therefore now a refuge for ...d infirm clergymen and their wives ...a charming home they find there. ...ropos of William Franklin, the last ...nor who lived in this mansion, his fa... the immortal Benjamin, said upon ...ccasion: "Will is now nineteen years ..., a tall, proper youth and much of a ... He is somewhat overcoming his ...abits, as I have assured him that I ...l to spend what little I have myself, ...please God that I live long enough; ...s he by no means lacks acuteness, he ...e by my going on that I mean to be ...od as my word."

ABBOT OF ST. BENEDICT.

...minent Catholic Divine Who Has Celebrated His Jubilee.

...of the growing prelates of the Catho...urch is the Right Rev. Innocent Wolf, ...of St. Benedict's abbey, Atchison, ...whose jubilee, or twenty-fifth anni...ry of his ordination as a priest, was ...tly celebrated. There were present ...e occasion, besides the monks of the ...y and dependent houses, prelates of ...degree from other monasteries of the ...try.

...bot Wolf conducted solemn high mass ...Bishop Haid preached the sermon. ...s youth Abbot Wolf was a prodigy. ...e age of eight he was learning the



REV. INNOCENT WOLF.

...ments of education in a Wisconsin ...try school. At eleven he became ...k in St. Vincent's abbey, Pennsylva... At thirteen he entered the scholasti... of the order of St. Benedict, discarding ...aptismal name and adopting that of ...reit. At twenty-three he was or...d a priest. He gave so much promise ...efulness that Archabbot Wimmer, of ...incent's, sent him to Rome, where he ...nrolled as a student of the "Sapienza" ...g four years.

...graduated at the age of twenty-seven ...the highest honors of his class, and ...ved the degree of doctor of divinity. ...turning to America, Father Innocent ...ssively occupied positions of profess... ...refect of the seminary, procurator, ...and master of novices. At the age ...irty-three he was elected first abbot of ...ewly erected abbey of St. Benedict, ...tchison. His benediction and instal...n took place on the feast of St. Bene... March 21, 1877. Besides St. Bene... abbey and college, a dependent ...o of the order at Burlington, Ia., is ...under his care. In addition he is first ...ator of the American-Casinese Congre...n of Benedictines, a position ranking ...to that of president of the congrega...

...e American-Casinese congregation ...s its name from Mount Casino, in Italy, where St. Benedict founded the first monastery of the order which bears his name, in the Sixth century, and is so called to distinguish it from the Swiss branch.

Abbot Wolf is a native of Schmidtheim, Rhenish Prussia. His parents brought him to America in 1851, when he was eight years old, settling in Wisconsin.

He Enjoys His Captivity.

Ex-King Thebaw, of Burmah, whose cruelty while in power was notorious, has become quite an amiable, cheerful person in exile. He is living quietly at Rutnaghery, on the Bombay coast, where he occupies a handsome bungalow with his wives. He is well supplied with funds, has a number of carriages and horses at his command, and seems to be enjoying life thoroughly.

George William Curtis, one of the most vigorous and versatile of authors, spends three hours daily walking in the open air, and this has been an all life habit of his, which has yielded the best results.

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1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the chancellor and chief justice of the supreme court of this state shall each be entitled to receive an annual salary at the rate of ten thousand dollars, and the associate justices of the supreme court shall each be entitled to receive an annual salary at the rate of nine thousand dollars; and that when the population of any judicial circuit or district in this state exceeds one hundred and eighty thousand, according to the latest state or federal census, taken or to be taken, the annual salary of the justice to whom such circuit or district shall be assigned shall be increased beyond the salary allowed to him as aforesaid by as many dollars as will equal two per centum of such excess of population over one hundred and eighty thousand; and said additional salary or compensation required by the provisions of this act to be paid to the justice assigned to any such judicial circuit or district shall be apportioned to him, according to said per centum of said excess of population as afore-

of each incorporated college the Burlington library and the Newark library association, for the use of their respective libraries each one copy; to each incorporated library association in this state which has a law library at the county seat of the county in which the same is located, one copy; to every library provided by the board of chosen freeholders of any county of this state at the court house of such county, one copy; the remainder to be reserved subject to the order of the legislature.

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

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

Approved April 18, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLXXIX.

An act to defray the incidental expenses of the legislature of New Jersey for the session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General

Press, for printing three thousand copies governor's message of one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and one thousand copies of governor's inaugural message of one thousand eight hundred and ninety. $343 ...

Item No. 41. To New Jersey Deutsche Zeitung, for printing governor's message in German as per resolution of the house, one hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifteen cents. $194 15

Item No. 42. To Jeremiah J. Maher, for services rendered as sergeant-at-arms to house committee on elections, contested election, Haines vs. Turley, one hundred and eleventh session, seventy-six dollars and seventy cents. $76 70

Item No. 43. To John L. Murphy Publishing Company, for stationery, &c., furnished John G. Shreve, clerk, senate, session 1890. $231 75

Item No. 44. To Robert J. Ingersoll, for services, engrossing resolutions of sympathy (Hon. B. F. Tracy) and reso-

mileage is now allowed by law, four cents out and in for every mile of travel, to be computed from the court house; for serving writs or process in cases requiring personal service on defendant, twenty-five per centum in addition to the fees now fixed by law for such service.

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

Approved April 18, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLXXXIII.

Supplement to an act entitled "An act respecting the prerogative court, and the power and authority of the ordinary," approved April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be the duty of the register of the prerogative court to record all wills, proofs, probate, letters testamentary issued thereon and

seventy-five cents. $1 75

Item No. 19. To Henry Peterson, for services as special canvassor to special committee appointed at session of the house of assembly, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, to investigate frauds at Atlantic City, eighty dollars. $80 00

Item No. 20. To Benj. F. Lee, for services rendered to special committee appointed at session of the house of assembly, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, to investigate frauds at Atlantic City, seventy-one dollars and thirty-one cents. $71 31

Item No. 21. To Benjamin Godshall, for services rendered as mail carrier and delivering state officers' bills, for session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, two hundred dollars. $200 00

Item No. 22. To Clark Brothers' Company, for four students' lamps furnished house of assembly, twenty dollars. $20 00

Item No. 23. To C. J. Foster, for arti-

...eight hundred and ninety-one, ... hundred dollars, $400 00

Item No. 63. To Francis J. McAdams, for counsel fees, subpoenas, witness fees and other expenses incurred by him in contested election case of McAdams vs. Engard, session one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, fifteen hundred dollars, $1,500 00

Item No. 64. To Albert Datz, for furnishing bill and minute files for use of house of assembly, session one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, six hundred and twenty-six dollars and forty-five cents, $626 45

Item No. 65. To George K. Coleman, sergeant-at-arms, for extra services, one hundred and fifty dollars, $150 00

Item No. 66. To William C. Astley, for services as clerk to committee on labor and industries, session eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and fifty dollars, $350 00

Item No. 67. To Allan L. McDermott,

hundred and ninety, in and about the contested election of William S. Stuhr against Edward F. McDonald, as senator from the county of Hudson, session of eighteen hundred and ninety, be referred to the state treasurer and state comptroller, and that the state treasurer and state comptroller shall audit and report to the governor such bills as they may approve, incurred in such contest, or by reason thereof, by the committee of the senate on elections, session of eighteen hundred and ninety, and that with the approval of the governor, any and all of said bills so reported to him by the state treasurer and state comptroller, shall be paid by warrant drawn therefor by the state comptroller upon the state treasurer, and the money necessary to pay the same is hereby appropriated and the same shall be paid from the state treasury from any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

2. And be it resolved, That this joint resolution shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 14, 1891.

NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.
RAHWAY, N. J., JUNE 12th, 1891.
EIGHT PAGES.

PHUNNY-GRAPHS.

Summer Girl.

Just now up looms the summer girl,
Her campaign's just begun;
She'll flirt, and flirt, and flirt and flirt;
To her all men are one.

And it often comes to pass
That ere the frosts of fall,
She falls in love herself and then
To her one man is all.
—*Indianapolis Journal.*

A Grip Echo.

The girl who dressed in her summer clothes
Before the first of May;
The man who got out his old straw hat
On the first sunshiny day;
The fellow who opened the window
And sat all day in the draught—
All these can explain in a minute
Why the little grip-microbe laughed.
—*Buffalo Express.*

"But madame," said the tramp, you can't expect me to saw wood on an empty stomach."

"Oh, no," said the lady, "there is a sawhorse in the shed."—[Evening Sun.

"Can you cook?" he asked anxiously, ere he popped the question.

"I don't know," she answered, "but I can try."

"Not on me," he rejoined, reaching for his hat.—[N. Y. Sun.

Arabella—During your visit to Boston did you encounter Cupid's darts?

Bertha—Boston cupids do not use darts.

Arabella—What, then, do they use?

Bertha—Bean-shooters.—[Puck.

He—I wish you would sing that dear old song. "Backward, turn backward, O Time, in thy flight!"

Sweet Girl—I might wake mother up by singing, but I'will turn the clock back if that will do.—[Good News.

Maud—I wish you would entertain George if he comes in; I want to get ready for the ball.

Ethel—Will it take you long to dress?

Maud—Yes, quite a while; I have so much to take off.—[Brooklyn Life.

Mr. Rusticus—Miss Simper, shall we promenade?

Miss Simper—Promenahd? With pleasure.

Mr. Rusticus—Shall we have a glass of—er—lemonahd first?—[Chicago Tribune.

He—When can we be married dearest?

She—You ought to be satisfied for a while, now that we are engaged.

He—Yes. But my boarding house is not all that I could wish for.—[Brooklyn Life.

"The effect of the Rev. Mr. Harkin's sermon on the terrors of Hades was lost."

"How so?"

"The church was as cold as a barn, and the prospect he held out was rather agreeable."—[Epoch.

She (at the window)—Dear me, I never can climb down that ladder in the world!

He (below impatiently)—Oh, rats!

She—Bless me, where are they? Hold it steady, dear, and I'll come right down.—[Texas Siftings.

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Bigger :- Assortment
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not grant the right to lay down railroad tracks. This would again throw open to all kinds of special legislation with reference to corporations, the door which was happily closed. It is presumed that the second amendment was proposed because it was thought necessary, in accomplishing the object of the first amendment, viz. to enable the Legislature to pass special laws with reference to municipal corporations. Such impression, if it existed, was erroneous, as it was decided in Ball v. Newark, 11 Vroom 71, that this part of the Constitution did not refer to municipal corporations, a construction which has never since been questioned. The adoption of the first without the second would leave the Legislature free to act, with reference to municipal corporations.

The third amendment proposed is for the purpose of correcting the manifest mistake which was made by the Legislature in adopting the former amendment with reference to the appointment of judges for the Court of Common Pleas.

SALARY OF GOVERNOR.

The salary of the Governor is less than that of any of the prominent officers of the State, civil or judicial. It is entirely inadequate to meet the demands made upon him as the Chief Magistrate and representative of a great State. Under the Constitution no change can be made in the salary during the term of office of any public officer, and I recommend the passage of a law before the term of office of the next Governor commences, making the salary commensurate with the dignity, importance and requirements of the position.

STATE BOUNDARY.

The commissioners appointed on the part of the State to fix and determine, in connection with a similar commission on the part of New York, the boundary line between the two States, have completed the work assigned to them in a manner which must prove highly satisfactory. The lines have been clearly defined so that hereafter there may be no disturbing questions arising from dispute as to ownership of the lands under the waters which divide the two States. A permanent monument has been constructed in Raritan bay and the boundary line marked at different points by buoys out to the ocean. The line through the Kills, and the North river and New York Bay cannot be so distinctly indicated, but is susceptible of being defined by monuments and maps. The line adopted is practically the middle of the channel in New York bay and runs to the eastward of Ellis' and Bedloe's Island and the Robin's Reef light-house. The work of the commissioners is completed with the exception of filing the maps.

RAILROAD COMMISSION.

I renew my recommendation that the State Board of Assessors be invested with the powers and duties of railroad commissioners, confining those powers to such as pertain to the relations between the corporations, their employees, the people and the public interests.

FISHERIES.

I am in receipt of a communication from his Excellency, Governor Beaver, of Pennsylvania, enclosing a certified copy of an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, approved May 22, 1889, entitled "An act for the protection of shad, sturgeon and game fish in the River Delaware." He calls my attention to the fact that by the provisions of the 12th section of this act, it is provided that no part of the act shall be considered valid or operative until the Legislature of New Jersey shall approve of the same by enacting a similar act in whole or in part. I herewith transmit for action the statute of Pennsylvania.

NATIONAL GUARD.

From the last annual muster and inspection, the strength of the National Guard is shown to be 320 commissioned officers, 3,962 enlisted men; a total of 4,282. Two new companies, "F," Sixth Regiment, Atlantic City, and "G," First Regiment, Dover, have been added to the force, which now consists of fifty-seven companies of infantry and two Gatling gun companies, organized into seven regiments and three battalions, and comprised in two brigades and one division.

In pursuance of the authority given by the last Legislature, I directed the whole division to take part in the parade in the city of New York, on the 30th of April, the centennial celebration of the inauguration of Washington as President of the United States. It is gratifying to report that the troops of New Jersey, on that occasion, showed themselves the equal of the National Guard of any other State in the Union. Their soldierly appearance and bearing deserved and received the encomiums of all. While the troops of other States were mostly brought to the city of New York the night before the occasion, those of New Jersey were taken from their own regimental armories, or from the place of their company formation, starting that morning and returning that night. So promptly was this gathering carried out, that the New Jersey troops reported to the Commander-in-Chief, General Schofield, that the column was formed and the troops ready to march some time before the hour fixed for them to do so. This is especially gratifying, as it proves that the National Guard of New Jersey can, on a short notice, be placed ready for service at any point within this State.

The First Brigade, under command of General Steele, was encamped at Sea Girt from July 8th to 13th, inclusive. The brigade practiced at the rifle range during the week of the encampment, and the Second Brigade at different times during the year.

In pursuance of authority given by the last Legislature, an inter-state rifle match was arranged to take place at the range at Sea Girt, in the first week of September, a trophy being offered to the winning team. The team representing this State was made up by competitive practice, as an additional incentive to the men during their rifle practice, and it was attended with very gratifying results. The match was lost by only two points; the successful team being arbitrarily selected from the marksmen of the New York National Guard.

Under the act of last winter, I appointed Messrs. James Smith, Jr., of Newark, and William L. Dayton, of Trenton, as agents of the State to acquire by purchase, for the public use of the State as a military encampment, the tract of land at Sea Girt, which has been under lease for some time. The agents report that they have been unable to agree with the owners of the land and encumbrances, and further, that the owner of the fee has been enjoined from making conveyance of the tract for the purpose of a rifle range and encamping ground.

This will render it necessary to appoint commissioners to appraise the value of the lands and encumbrances, as further provided for by the act referred to.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

By the report of the managers it appears that there were 431 inmates on the 31st day of October, 1889, being an increase of 64 over the number there at the same time last year. There were admitted during the year, 440; discharged, 324; expelled, 7; died, 45. The average number of inmates was 411. Since the home was opened there have been 16,125 cared for by the institution. The total receipts for the year, as reported by the Treasurer, amounted to $55,994.92, of which $18,772.32 was received from the United States Government. Although it appeared, by the report of the managers, that there was a balance on hand of $931.85 on the 31st of October, 1888, it would appear, from the Treasurer's report, that he had paid out $3,826.03 more than his receipts for the year, and that he was to that amount in advance. The total disbursements for the last fiscal year amount to $54,031.74, leaving a balance due the Treasurer of $1,862.85.

The buildings have all been erected, but the Commissioners have been unable to entirely complete the work which devolves upon them. Many of the bills which were unpaid at the end of the fiscal year have, since that time, been liquidated, and in a short time the work of the Commissioners will be entirely finished.

PILOT COMMISSIONERS.

It appears by the report of the Commissioners of Pilotage that there have been no very serious accidents or loss of life or property during the year.

The board report an entire failure of the change in the apprentice system which was made some six years ago, and ask for the passage of a law, providing that the board shall be permitted to select men from the boat keepers, a plan adopted and in use by the New York Boaad of Commissioners of Pilotage.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

The operations of this bureau have been so extensive, and its reports are so exhaustive and voluminous, that any attempt to summarize its work would be very unsatisfactory. The work has been conducted on scientific and instructive lines, and the results will prove of great value to the State.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The total amount appropriated in the State for school purposes during the school year (not fiscal year) is $3,323,067.02. Of this there was levied by the State school tax, $1,939,235, being $68,180 more than was levied in the previous year. There was levied by the township tax for school purposes, $47,224.04, and by district and city taxes, $1,204,345.94, and of this last amount $678,548.22 was levied for building and repairing school houses. One hundred thousand dollars has been apportioned, pro rata, to the school districts of the State, from the income of the School Fund, and to this must be added, to make the total amount named above, the interest of the Surplus Revenue Fund, still available in sixteen of the counties, and amounting this year to $32,262.04. The total value of the school property is $8,300,610.

Thirty-two new school houses have been erected during the year, seven of these to replace old buildings, making the increase in the total number of school houses only twenty-five, and these furnish accommodations for but 1,972 additional school children, while the last school census shows an increase over the previous year of 4,362 children of school age.

There are now in the State 1,642 public schools, in which there were enrolled during the past year 227,441 pupils, and employing 4,299 teachers. The school census, taken in May last, numbered 392,209 children, while the present school buildings will accommodate but 211,514.

The forthcoming report of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction will show that too large a percentage of our children is unprovided with school accommodations, and a lack of sufficient school-room is reported from nearly every one of our larger cities.

For many years the school districts, other than cities, have been permitted, by statute, to borrow from the State School Fund, for the purpose of building new school houses, giving, as security for the loan, the bonds of the district. In 1886 the rate of interest on these bonds was reduced to five per cent., and since that time many districts have availed themselves of the benefit of these statutes, and as a result the school houses of the State have been much improved. An act was passed last winter which was intended to afford to cities the privilege of borrowing from the School Fund for the same purpose, but no loans have yet been made under this act. The Trustees of the School Fund are anxious to assist localities by making these loans wherever they are needed, and they have never refused an application that has been properly made.

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

During the school year ending in 1889, 255 pupils were in attendance at the Normal School. The number graduated from the advanced course was 19, and the number graduated from the elementary course, 41; total graduates, 60. The whole number in attendance at the Model School during the year was 445; graduates, 14.

I have no report of the whole number in attendance at the Farnum School, at Beverly, but there were ten graduated in June last.

The Principal of the Normal School reports a demand for increased building accommodations. The management especially urges the necessity of the construction of a proper building for manual training, which has been made a part of the school curriculum of the State. This demand is respectfully submitted to your consideration, with the suggestion that a portion of the income of the school fund could be properly appropriated to this purpose.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

The Board of Visitors report that Rutgers Scientific School, the State Agricultural College, is faithfully discharging its obligations to the State. During the last two years a new department of work has been organized in the interests of agricultural science. The Professor of Chemical Geology is investigating the soils of the State; the Entomologist, engaged for the purpose, has rendered valuable assistance to our farmers in preventing the depredations of insect pests; the Botanist is carefully studying the horticultural and agricultural interests of the State, and has rendered valuable assistance to our farmers by his papers, reports and bulletins; and the Biologist is investigating the oyster industries, with results already attained that promise to be of great use to this industry, so important in our State. A series of experiments upon the five leading breeds of dairy cattle has been commenced and will continue through three years or more. The Breeders' organizations of the leading breeds have co-operated with the College station in furnishing three approved specimens of each breed. Useful results are confidently expected to follow.

The forty scholarships belonging to the State are already filled. In addition to these, twenty-nine young men, residents of New Jersey, have been recommended for free scholarships by the County Superintendents of their several counties and have asked for and are receiving tuition free of expense. The new dormitory which is now building, at a cost of some $75,000, a gift from a trustee of the college, will accommodate certain students who are on State scholarships, as well as those in the classical course.

DEAF MUTE SCHOOL.

There have been under instruction at the School, within the past year, one hundred and twenty-three (123) pupils, and the average attendance has been one hundred and three (103). The number now enrolled is one hundred and ten (110). There are now employed seven teachers in the literary, and four in the industrial department.

Increased provision has been made for the manual and industrial training of the pupils, and gratifying results have been obtained. The supply of books and other needed educational apparatus has been largely increased.

There has been received from the State on account of maintenance, $27,224; of repairs, alterations, &c., $5,000.

I recommend that the property which has become very valuable be sold. The ownership by the State of such a tract in the heart of a growing city takes its value out of the taxable property and increases the burden on the taxpayer. The estate could no doubt be disposed of for a sum sufficient to produce the same quantity of land elsewhere and to erect buildings more commodious and better adapted to the purposes of the school.

BLIND AND FEEBLE MINDED.

The State supports the blind children in the institutions of New York City and Philadelphia, there being forty-four in all, thirty-three being in New York and eight in Philadelphia. The amount paid during the year to the New York institution was $6,907.16, to the Philadelphia institution $2,537.26.

I sent to the care of the Pennsylvania Industrial Home for Blind Women, one patient during the last year, but had some hesitation as to whether the present condition of the law covered the case. These industrial institutions have been established for the purpose of instructing the blind in manual training, so as to enable them to acquire skill and proficiency in some industrial branch and to enable them to have some means of livelihood. There is a similar institution now opened and in successful operation in Elizabeth, of this State, being incorporated under the laws of the State, under the name of the New Jersey Industrial Home for the Blind. It has thus far received assistance in contributions of the charitable, but has been mainly self-supporting. The managers propose to manufacture brushes, mattresses and cane chairs, and they have during the time which they have been in operation, had these industries in successful progress. The blind readily acquire skill in these and similar branches of industry, and a person soon becomes so proficient as to be able to not only contribute to, but defray whatever expenses he or she may be to the institution.

I would recommend the passage of a law, similar to the one now in force, giving the Governor the power to send children to the asylums, which would authorize him to send blind adults to institutions where manual training is a feature, and to graduate the allowance to be made by the State according to the circumstances of each case.

There have been one hundred and forty-four feeble minded children taken care of at the expense of the State, being an increase of thirty-six over last year; seventy-six of these have been sent to and maintained at the Pennsylvania Training School for Feeble Minded Children, at Elwyn; four at the Connecticut Institution for Imbeciles, and sixty-four at the Educational Home for Feeble Minded Children, at Vineland, N. J. The amounts paid for the maintenance and support of these children were as follows: To the Pennsylvania institution, $19,176.58; to the New Jersey home at Vineland, $12,457.15, to the Connecticut institution, $1,166.40.

MORRISTOWN INSANE ASYLUM.

It appears by the report of the Board of Managers that there have been under treatment at this institution, during the past year, 1,122 patients; that there remained on the 31st day of October, 1889, 857 patients, of whom 427 were males and 430 females, and 723 public and 134 private patients. The average number under treatment was a fraction over 907. The total receipts for the maintenance of the institution for the year, including the balance on hand at its commencement, were $247,093.47; the total expenditures amount to $246,363.69, leaving a balance October 31st, 1889, as reported by the treasurer, of $229.78.

The managers report that the medical department, under the able management of the resident physician and his corps of assistants, and the business department, under the warden as general manager and those under his direction, have demonstrated that the dual system is not only practicable but useful, and the best mode of governing an asylum for the insane.

They again urge the desirability of a change in the existing arrangements, with reference to dining rooms of the institution, and the construction and use of assembly dining rooms, one for each sex.

The improvements which have been heretofore authorized are well-nigh completed, and the system of sewerage is in operation and entirely satisfactory.

TRENTON INSANE ASYLUM.

The number of patients during the year at this institution was 947—474 males and 473 females. There were 169 discharged during the year, of whom 84 had recovered, 29 improved, 6 unimproved, 2 not insane, 68 died, leaving remaining there on the 31st of October last, 778.

The total amount of receipts, including balance on hand October 31st, 1888, by the Treasurer's report, was $225,614.86, of which $20,000 was a transfer, in anticipation of payment, on account of appropriation for new building. The total amount disbursed was $207,343.10, of which $31,935.80 was expended on account of new building, the balance being chargeable to maintenance account. The balance on hand October 31st, 1889, as $18,271.76. The amount received from farm, garden and dairy during the year was $3,191.32.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The Inspector of Factories and Workshops reports that the present force of the department is sufficient to properly inspect and enforce the different laws coming under the jurisdiction of the department, provided further legislation is passed by way of amendments making the present laws operative.

He calls attention to the Compulsory Education law, and the non-compliance with the same on the part of some of the city and township authorities, hoping that the Legislature will make it mandatory upon the authorities of every school district, to enforce this most salutary law.

The statistics of the report will show the work accomplished during the past year, and is very gratifying, as it is evident that the present force can, during the coming year, bring under the supervision of the department all the factories in the State employing minor help.

The third annual convention of the factory inspectors of the United States was held at Trenton, August 6th to 9th, 1889. The following States were represented, viz.: Massachusetts, Ohio, Wisconsin, Connecticut, New York, Maine, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Many valuable papers upon subjects in connection with the inspection of factories were read by several of the delegates.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

The chief of the bureau reports that the subject which has been under special consideration and investigation by the bureau has been the collection of data respecting the active trade life of the New Jersey workmen, engaged in the glass, hatting and pottery industries, paying particular attention to the diseases to which these particular trades are subject.

He calls attention to the question of mortgage indebtedness in our State, with reference particularly to that upon our farming land. A commencement has been made in some counties to obtain the statistics upon this question, but the work has not as yet been completed. This is a subject which is now receiving great attention at the hands of statisticians and might be made a work of great importance. In order, however, to be of any assistance in the solution of the questions which present themselves, as economic problems, the examination and reports should be thorough. The statistics gathered here and there can, of course, never be relied upon as data in solving any such problems. A thorough examination and report upon this question would require an additional appropriation for the bureau.

I, therefore, recommend in addition to the appropriation to carry on the regular work, a special appropriation be made to pursue the inquiry as to the mortgage indebtedness of the inhabitants of the State, upon such lines as shall meet the approval of the Governor.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Geological Survey of the State has been continued through the year, and its work has been as heretofore, to develop and make public the natural products and resources of New Jersey.

Pursuant to the act of the last Legislature (Chapter CXXXVIII., Laws 1889), the publications of the Geological and Topographical Surveys have been distributed to the several public free schools of the State.

The first volume of the Final Report of the State Geologist, upon the topography, magnetism and climate of New Jersey, has been issued; and the second volume, upon the natural history of the State, including catalogues of the minerals, plants and animals, is now in press. The other volumes will follow as rapidly as they can be properly prepared.

The field work of the year has been largely devoted to the investigation of some of the intricate problems in our structural geology.

Active operations for the drainage of the lowlands in the Passaic river and its branches, just above Little Falls, have been begun, and when the contemplated improvements have been made it is expected that the freshets, which have damaged so much property and been so injurious to public health, will no longer occur.

NEW JERSEY AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

The work of the station is now carried on in the new laboratory.

In addition to the important work done in analyzing the many brands of fertilizers which are sold to farmers in the State, the station has this year conducted important experiments, in both the laboratory and the field. It has analyzed feeding stuffs, and studied and analyzed various farm and dairy products. Experiments have been made upon wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, and peach trees; and to test the fertilizing value of the different kinds of plant-food, and the best forms and methods in supplying it. Investigations regarding the economic value of the lucern plant have been continued. Some 12,000 copies of the bulletins of information, published almost as often as one a month, are distributed to our farmers. An active participation in the meetings of the farmers' organizations, and frequent papers and lectures by members of the staff of the Station, have helped to render familiar to our farmers the best results and applications of agricultural science in other parts of our own country and in other lands.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

The President of the Board calls my attention to an examination of the causes of the decline in the value of the farming interests of the State, and urges a more liberal appropriation for the dissemination of information with reference to this subject.

STATE PRISON.

There were in confinement October 31st, 1889, 997 prisoners, being an increase over the number at that time last year of 116; at the time of making the report of the Supervisor there were 1,026; the total number during the year up to the above date was 1,410; the daily average was 965, of whom 929 were males and 36 females.

There was expended for maintenance the sum of $72,398.48, a per capita cost of twenty and sixty-hundredths cents per diem and $75.44 per annum. The total expenditures were $154,565.55, a per capita cost of $160.17 per annum. The earnings for the year were $54,985.94. The increase in the maintenance account over that of the previous year was $5,797.72; while the daily cost of maintenance was reduced from 47.35 cents to 43.88 cents; the increase in total expenses being due to the increased number, and the reduction in the per capita cost to a more rigid economy. The earnings show a decrease of $2,301.19 on those of last year to be accounted for partly by the failure, during the summer, of one of the largest contractors, in consequence of which some of the men were idle. The average earnings per diem per man, was 42.56 cents as against 39.81 cents, for the previous year. All of the contracts expired during the year and new contracts under the piece-price plan have been made, which it is expected will be of material advantage to the State.

The claim of the State against the firm of Downs & Finch, which failed, was $2,818.29 for work actually done, and an additional amount for penalties for non-fulfillment of contracts; the whole matter was finally compromised by the payment, by the receiver of the firm, of the sum of $6,000 in full of all demands.

The State Prison proper has accommodations for 700 convicts. Owing to the increased number, every available place is occupied; four are in the large cells, while the cells in the new wings, although intended for but one prisoner, are in many places compelled to accommodate two. It is an evil which should be remedied at once. Not only is the present enforced crowding against the intention of the law, but it is injurious to the health, morals and discipline of the prisoners. There is an urgent necessity, not only for cell room, but for a detached building for the use of a hospital; happily no contagious disease has broken out, but if such a calamity should occur there is really no place to properly quarantine the sick. Although an appropriation has been made for the purpose of providing improved facilities for water and drainage, no money has been available for that purpose, and this crying necessity has not been relieved. The moral instructors also urge the want of proper accommodations for religious services.

All of these subjects demand prompt action by the Legislature appropriating the necessary sums and furnishing the money required to meet the same.

The Inspectors and Supervisor testify to the gratifying results which have ensued from the careful management of the institution.

REFORM SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The whole number of boys admitted to this institution since its commencement, July 6th, 1867, has been 2,052, 1,680 of whom have been discharged or gone out under the rules of the school, leaving remaining on the 31st of October last, 327. This is an increase of 74 over the number there one year before; 145 boys were sent to this institution during the past year. There was received during the year, on account of maintenance from the State, $52,157.50; from the farm and other industries, $3,349.61, which, with the balance on hand October 31st, 1888, of $823.82, in all amounting to $56,330.83, is amount received on maintenance account during the fiscal year.

The total amount of expenditures and expenses during the same period were $54,573.66 leaving a balance on hand October 31st, 1889, of $1,757.17. There was also consumed at the institution products of the farm and live stock of the value of $4,816.83.

The trustees and superintendent join in an urgent appeal for more accommodation; the buildings are already crowded, and the school would seem to require another dwelling house for the proper care of the inmates. They refer to the fact that many boys are sent to the Reform School who should be in some other reformatory institution, in consequence of their advanced age and vicious habits, and they urge approval to the plan suggested of the establishment of an intermediate reformatory, as supplying a need not only desirable in itself but as giving relief to their own institution.

The trustees urge the repeal or amendment of certain sections of the law with reference to the Reform School, for the particulars of which I refer to the report, recommending the suggestions to the consideration and action of the Legislature.

STATE INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At the time of the report there were fifty-two girls at the State Industrial School, and thirty-two under indenture, making a total of eighty-four under the control of the Trustees.

The Trustees again urge with great earnestness their want of sufficient accommodation; they say that another building with the proper appurtenances is absolutely required for the proper maintenance and administration of the establishment. This is apparent when it is considered that there are 52 girls now in the school, and the building was originally planned for the custody of only 35.

I respectfully urge these views upon your consideration.

The total receipts were $10,620.88; expenditures, $8,547.16; balance, $2,073.22.

PRISON SYSTEMS.

The crowded condition of the State Prison and Reform School for boys brings the establishment of an intermediate reformatory prominently before you, independent of the many cogent reasons which can be urged for adding such an institution to our penal system. The Legislature last winter authorized the appointment of a commission to take the subject into consideration, and to report on a plan and site for a building. Their report will, no doubt, be presented at your present session, and I urge an appropriation and measures to meet the same, in order that its erection may be commenced at once. Such an institution will not only save many a youth and person convicted for the first time, or of an offense not involving moral turpitude, from association with confirmed criminals, but afford relief to our now over-crowded prison and reform school.

At the last session of the Legislature a law was passed authorizing the conditional release of convicts on good behaviour. It is found to be inoperative, but an act will be presented for your consideration which in my judgment obviates the objections raised to the present statute. It is a system which meets the favor of those who have made a study of the proper management and treatment of criminals, and if properly guarded, is a measure which will, in my judgment, be attended with good results.

Your attention is called to the reports of the Reform School and of the State Charities Aid Association on jails and station houses by which it will appear that the law requiring the separation of adult and minor prisoners is not strictly complied with and that there is not always proper provision for the separate accommodation of witnesses who are detained in custody. Some stringent law should be passed making it obligatory upon the Board of Chosen Freeholders, of the respective counties, to comply with the provisions of this law.

The National Prison Association holds annual sessions in different parts of the United States. Its deliberations are directed to the consideration of questions as to the best methods of management of prisons and reformatory institutions, and its efforts have been attended with great benefit to the convicts and to the community. Delegates have been appointed from time to time to attend these meetings, but as no provision has been made they have been obliged to bear their own expenses. I would recommend the passage of a law to reimburse those who have represented the State during the last three years, and make provision for the future.

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

The work done by this excellent organization cannot be too highly commended. The members devote time, energy and intelligence to the examination of our jails, almshouses and asylums, and of the poor in their homes, and give their aid and experience to the amelioration of the conditions which they find require or are susceptible of improvement. Their reports are very full and I would recommend that their suggestions be made the special object of legislative inquiry and action.

The Committee of this Association on Almshouses and Poor Houses and Children call attention to the necessity for the passage of a law for the prevention of keeping children in the almshouse for any length of time; there are at present in one county almshouse over 250 children. This is an evil which requires immediate attention. These children brought up in this manner are simply educated to be paupers and vagrants, to be always at the care and expense of the State. They recommend the passage of a law similar to the one passed in the State of Pennsylvania in 1883, by which it is made unlawful to retain children between two and sixteen years of age in an almshouse for a longer time than sixty days, and making it the duty of the officers or persons in charge to have them placed in some respectable family or proper institution, and authorizing one or more counties to act in the establishment and maintenance of an industrial home for the care and training of such children.

They also call attention to the fact that the Boards of Chosen Freeholders have not entirely complied with the law requiring the complete separation of the sexes in the almshouses. When we consider that many of the inmates of these establishments are persons who have not the full enjoyment of their mental faculties, and are not under the restraints which control others, and regard the consequences which are brought continually to our attention from the neglect to carry out the provisions of such a law, our manhood is shocked that such conditions are permitted to exist, with only the petty excuse furnished by false notions of economy.

HOME FOR FEEBLE MINDED WOMEN.

This institution is one of the most worthy of the charities of this State. The home is located at Vineland. The total number cared for during the year was 28, of which number there have been discharged 5, leaving at the close of the year 23; one has since been admitted. The report shows that they need more room and additional accommodations, and further improvements. This institution has furnished a home for the weak minded women who would otherwise have been placed or retained in the city or county almshouses, and exposed to temptations which their unfortunate mental condition render them illy able to resist. It appears by the report of the State Charities Aid Society that there are now in almshouses in this State, eight feeble minded women who should be placed in an institution of this kind, but who cannot be received for want of accommodations. This is a call which appeals to humanity and good government, and one which ought to be promptly responded to whenever the condition of the State Treasury will authorize the expenditure. The receipts for the fiscal year including the balance on hand at its commencement was $5,923.65. Total disbursements $5,667.97 leaving a balance of $255.68.

On the 24th of September I was called upon to announce, through general orders, the death of Quartermaster-General Lewis Perrine, who had held that position for nearly half a century, and whose discharge of its arduous and trying duties during the civil war and since, entitle him to the respect and esteem in which he was held by his associates and the people of the State.

The State has also, during the year, sustained a loss in the death of Prof. George H. Cook, the State Geologist, whose long and valuable services to the State have done so much to bring her natural resources to public notice. Fortunately his work in connection with the Geological Survey was well nigh completed. It will always be an invaluable contribution to the State, and a monument to his ability and fidelity.

I cannot permit the pleasant relations which have existed between myself and the State officers, whose duties have brought them into constant intercourse with the Executive, to close, without expressing to them my appreciation of the kindness, assistance and consideration I have ever received at their hands.

The trust which, three years ago, was reposed in me by the people of my native State, I have endeavored to discharge with fidelity to her interests and her honor, and will, in a few days, surrender to my successor, with the prayer that the Great Ruler of Nations will continue to bless this State and its people with "Liberty and Prosperity."

ROBERT S. GREEN.

The National Democrat.

LAWS OF

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Mails are received from Elizabeth, Newark, Jersey City, Delaware & Lackawanna and New Jersey Central Railroads, at 8.15, 9.15 a. m., 5.49 p. m.

MAILS CLOSE.

Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6.50 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, 8.45 a. m.
Woodbridge, 10.45 a. m.
New York, North and East, 10.15 a. m., 12.45 p. m.
Newark and Elizabeth, 1.30 p. m.
Trenton, 2.30 p. m.
New York, East and Way, 4.30 p. m.
Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 5.45 p. m.
Philadelphia and Way, 5.00 p. m.
Through Southern and West, 4.45 p. m.
New York, North, East and Way, 4.30 p. m.
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LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

CHAPTER CCLXIV.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for sewage and drainage in incorporated townships in which there is a public water supply," passed April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the title of the act to which this is an amendment be amended to read as follows: "An act to provide for sewage or drainage, or both, in incorporated townships in which there is a public water supply."

2. And be it enacted, That section one of the said act be amended to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in any incorporated township in this state in which a supply of water for public and domestic use is furnished or shall be furnished from water works, it shall be lawful for the board of township committee or other governing body of such township to provide for, obtain and cause to be constructed a system of sewage or drainage, or both.

3. And be it enacted, That section two of the said act be amended to read as follows:

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said board of township committee or other governing body of such township to cause to be made surveys, plans and estimates by competent engineers and mechanics, sufficient to demonstrate a practicable and efficient system of sewage or drainage, or both for such township, including the disposition of house sewage, or waste or both.

4. And be it enacted, That section three of the said act be amended to read as follows:

3. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the said board of township committee or other governing body of such township, whenever in their opinion the public good demands it, by ordinance or ordinances, to cause sewers or drains, or both, to be constructed from time to time in such township, or any part thereof as they may designate in the ordinance or ordinances which the said board of township committee or other governing body may for that purpose adopt and pass.

5. And be it enacted, That section nine of the said act be amended to read as follows:

9. And be it enacted, That the said assessments for benefits shall be a lien upon the lots and parcels of land respectively assessed from the date of the confirmation of the report thereof, except the assessments for prospective benefits, which shall only become a lien as hereinabove provided; that it shall be the duty of the board of township committee or other governing body of such township in which such improvement shall have been made, to cause a copy of the report of the commissioners making such assessment duly certified by the clerk of the county in which said township is situated, to be prepared and delivered to the township collector of such township, who shall enter the same in a book to be kept in his office for that purpose; and said collector shall give notice for four weeks in some newspaper circulating in said township, that said report has been delivered to him, and requiring payment of the several sums assessed against any owners of lands and real estate for such improvement within thirty days from and after the confirmation of said report by the circuit court of said county; and in case said assessment shall remain unpaid at the expiration of thirty days from and after the first publication of said notice, the said assessment shall draw interest thereupon, from and after that time, at the rate of one per cent. per month, except the assessments for prospective benefits, which shall draw interest only as in the manner hereinabove provided; and the said board of township committee or other governing body of such township, shall have the same remedies and rights to enforce the payment of said assessments as they have to enforce the collection of taxes in such township, and by like proceedings; provided, that the township committee shall have the power to make the said assessment for benefits payable by installments, instead of in the manner hereinbefore described, and in such case the owners of lands specially assessed may pay said assessments in such yearly payments, not exceeding ten, as the township committee may determine, with legal interest thereon, from the date of said commissioners' report, the interest on the whole assessment to be paid annually; the first of which said annual payments shall be made within three months after confirmation by said court of the report of said commissioners, and upon failure to make any of the annual payments or any installments of the interest upon the assessment when due, the whole of said assessment shall become and be immediately due and payable and the notice to be given by the collector, as above provided, shall be to that effect; provided, that any party assessed shall have the privilege of paying the whole of any assessment with the interest at one time.

6. And be it enacted, That section twelve of the said act be amended to read as follows:

12. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said board of township committee or other governing body of such township to keep the sewers or drains or other works which may be constructed under the provisions of this act, in repair and working order, and to make, establish and enforce regulations and conditions as to the management and use of the same and as to connections therewith, and they shall have the power to enter into agreements with private persons or corporations for the use of said sewers or drains, under such restrictions as said board of township committee or other governing body of such township may impose, and to establish a price to be paid for such use and to collect the same; provided, that all moneys derived from the use of said sewers or drains shall be applied to the payment of the debt incurred in building the same and the interest thereon.

7. 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 17, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLXXII.

A further supplement to the act entitled "An act to establish and organize the state reform school for juvenile offenders," approved April sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the sum of five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be used by the trustees of the state reform school for juvenile offenders in establishing a manual training school, in which shall be taught carpentering, woodturning and such other industrial arts and pursuits as may be determined upon by said trustees.

2. And be it enacted, That the sum of seven thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be used by said trustees in the erection of a chapel to the end that necessary facilities be afforded for the religious and moral instruction of the inmates of said school.

3. And be it enacted, That the appropriations hereinabove made shall be paid by the treasurer of the state, on the warrant of the comptroller, out of any moneys in the state treasury not otherwise specially appropriated.

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

Approved April 17, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLXXIV.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act respecting the compensation of the chancellor and the justices of the supreme court," approved March fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the chancellor and chief justice of the supreme court of this state shall each be entitled to receive an annual salary at the rate of ten thousand dollars, and the associate justices of the supreme court shall each be entitled to receive an annual salary at the rate of nine thousand dollars; and that when the population of any judicial circuit or district in this state exceeds one hundred and eighty thousand, according to the latest state or federal census, taken or to be taken the annual salary of the justice to whom such circuit or district may be assigned shall be increased beyond the salary allowed to him as aforesaid by as many dollars as will equal two per centum of such excess of population over one hundred and eighty thousand; and said additional salary or compensation required by the provisions of this act to be paid to the justice assigned to any such judicial circuit or district shall be apportioned to him, according to said per centum of said excess of population as aforesaid, by the comptroller, treasurer and attorney-general of this state under their hands, which apportionment shall be filed in the office of said comptroller.

2. And be it enacted, That said salaries shall be paid in equal monthly payments by the treasurer of this state upon the warrant of the comptroller of the treasury, and shall be in full for all services by them respectively rendered as chancellor and justices of the supreme court, and as judges of the court of errors and appeals, and as judges of the circuit courts and all other courts in any county in this state, and that said chancellor and said justices of the supreme court shall not be entitled to receive any compensation, per diem, mileage, fees, pay or allowances whatsoever for any services performed by them or in connection with any of the courts in this state or in any of their judicial capacities, in addition to the salary or compensation in or by this act fixed; provided, that this act shall only apply to the chancellor or justices of the supreme court whose term of office shall hereafter commence, or to those now in office who shall file their assent in writing, under their hands, to this act in the office of the secretary of state.

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

Approved April 17, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLXXV.

A supplement to the act entitled "A further supplement to the act entitled 'An act to regulate fees,' approved April fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six," approved April third, 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 the searches and certificates of the medical superintendent of the bureau of vital statistics of this state, for the record of marriages, births and deaths in all cases of soldiers, their widows and children, and dependent parents, when required in their claims for pension, shall be furnished without fee or charge.

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

Approved April 17, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLXXVI.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act for the government and regulation of the state prison," passed April second, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

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

3. And be it enacted, That the principal keeper of said prison shall reside at said prison during the term of his office, and shall receive a salary of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum, and at that rate for a shorter period, to be paid monthly by the treasurer of this state upon the warrant of the comptroller, and upon orders drawn on him by any two of the inspectors, together with his necessary fuel and light; and said keeper shall have sole power to appoint such assistants and deputies as may be necessary and proper to enable him to execute the duties of his office, which said deputies and assistants shall have such compensation and allowances as the board of inspectors shall deem just and proper; which shall be paid by the treasurer monthly upon the warrant of the comptroller, and upon orders drawn by any two of said inspectors; and the said keeper may dismiss any or all of the said deputies and assistants at any time that he shall deem it for the best interests of the institution to do so; and before the said keeper shall exercise any part of his office he shall give bond to this state, with two sufficient sureties, to be approved by the treasurer of the state, in the sum of five thousand dollars, with the conditions that he and his deputies shall well and faithfully perform the duties imposed on them by law; and said keeper, with his sureties, shall acknowledge the execution of said bond, or cause the same to be proved before the governor or one of the justices of the supreme court of this state and shall then deliver the same to the Secretary of State, who shall cause the same to be recorded and filed in his office; and copies of said record, legally exemplified by said secretary, shall be legal evidence in all courts of this state in any suit against said keeper and his sureties, or any of them.

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

Approved April 17, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLXXVII.

A supplement to "An act to regulate the practice of courts of law" [Revision], approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the circuit court judge in counties of the first class in this state may, in his discretion, fix the compensation of the court stenographer at an annual salary in lieu of a per diem for attendance upon the courts of the county, which shall be paid by the collector of the county as the said judge shall order.

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

Approved April 18, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLXXVIII.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act for the publication of the law and chancery reports" [Revision], approved February twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section two of the act entitled "An act for the publication of the law and chancery reports," approved February twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2. And be it enacted, That said reports shall be printed by said law and chancery reporter respectively at their own expense, upon good paper to be approved by the secretary of state; and whenever a number of said reports shall be printed, the said reporters shall each deliver to the superintendent of the state house and adjacent public grounds four hundred copies thereof, for which the treasurer shall pay each reporter per number such sum as shall be fixed by the chancellor and chief justice of the supreme court.

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

10. And be it enacted, That the superintendent of the state house and the adjacent public grounds shall on the receipt of said reports, after retaining one copy for himself, cause the residue to be distributed under the direction of the governor, as follows: to the governor of this state, two copies; to each member of the legislature, one copy; to the state librarian, to be deposited in the state library, twenty copies; to the department of state of the United States for the congressional library, four copies; to the governor of each state and territory in the United States, one copy; to each senator and representative in congress from this state, one copy; to the chancellor in this state and each judge of the supreme court and of the court of errors and appeals, one copy; to the secretary of state, clerk of the supreme court, clerk in chancery and attorney general, superintendent of public instruction, the state board of assessors, adjutant general and quartermaster general, for their respective offices, each one copy; to each county clerk, register and surrogate in this state, for their respective offices, one copy; to the New Jersey lunatic asylums and state prison, each one copy; to the librarian of the New Jersey historical society, for the use of said society, one copy; to the librarian of each incorporated college the Burlington library and the Newark library association, for the use of their respective libraries each one copy; to each incorporated library association in this state which has a law library at the county seat of the county in which the same is located, one copy; to every library provided by the board of chosen freeholders of any county of this state at the court house of such county, one copy; the remainder to be reserved subject to the order of the legislature.

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

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

Approved April 18, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLXXIX.

An act to defray the incidental expenses of the legislature of New Jersey for the session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the treasurer of the state of New Jersey to pay, upon the warrant of the comptroller, to the several persons hereinafter named, the following amounts, to wit:

Item No. 1. To John L. Murphy Publishing Company, for gavels, inkstands, envelope-opener and rubber bands, eighty-eight dollars and sixty-five cents, $88 65

Item No. 2. To Sutphin & Larue, for seven coaches for members of legislature to visit deaf and dumb school, twenty-eight dollars, $28 00

Item No. 3. To Charles and George M. Furman, for carriages for members to visit deaf and dumb school, thirty-five dollars, $35 00

Item No. 4. To Charles and George M. Furman for carriages for members to visit state industrial school for girls, twenty dollars, $20 00

Item No. 5. To Charles and George M. Furman, for carriages for members to visit the New Jersey state prison, forty-five dollars, $45 00

Item No. 6. To John J. Mathews, for senate and house calendars and blank books furnished the House of Assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety, one hundred and twenty-eight dollars, $128 00

Item No. 7. To each clergyman, for opening session of the legislature with prayer during session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety, ten dollars $10 00

Item No. 8. To each officer and page of the senate and house of assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, who was not in the employ of the house of assembly of one thousand eight hundred and ninety, for services opening session, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, ten dollars, $10 00

Item No. 9. To John L. Murphy Publishing Company, for articles furnished to the sergeant-at-arms, three dollars and fifty cents, $3 50

Item No. 10. To Patrick H. Corish, for cash advanced for expressage on supplies, three dollars and thirty cents $3 30

Item No. 11. To the Jordan Stationery Company, for stationery furnished to the sergeant-at-arms for the use of the members, one hundred and fifty dollars, $150 00

Item No. 12. To MacCrellish & Quigley, for the articles furnished clerk of house and sergeant-at-arms, twenty dollars and fifty cents, $20 50

Item No. 13. To the Foye Letter File, Cabinet and Index Company, for bill files for members and officers for session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety, six hundred and sixty-nine dollars and forty-five cents, $669 45

Item No. 14. To Otto H. Heinz, for printing governor's message for one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, in German language, as per resolution of the house, one hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifteen cents, $194 15

Item No. 15. To W. H. Butler, for services changing combination on safe in clerk's room, twelve dollars, $12 00

Item No. 16. To Fenn & Broxmann, for articles furnished and time given in repairing electrical gas light in capitol, fifty-nine dollars and fifty cents, $59 50

Item No. 17. To Naar, Day & Naar, for stationery furnished the speaker of the house, three hundred and four dollars and fifty-five cents, $304 55

Item No. 18. To Naar, Day & Naar, for calendars and stationery furnished the secretary of the senate, eighty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents, $89 75

Item No. 19. To Naar, Day & Naar, for stationery, et cetera, furnished the engrossing clerk of the house, one hundred and eighty-one dollars and ninety-two cents, $181 92

Item No. 20. To Naar, Day & Naar, for stationery, et cetera, furnished the journal clerks of the house, seventy-seven dollars and seventy cents, $77 70

Item No. 21. To Naar, Day & Naar, for stationery, et cetera, furnished the clerk of the house, one hundred and five dollars and thirty cents, $105 30

Item No. 22. To Naar, Day & Naar, for stationery, et cetera, furnished the reading clerk of the house, forty-four dollars and eighty-five cents, $44 85

Item No. 23. To Naar, Day & Naar, for advertising notice of meeting of ballot reform committee, two dollars, $2 00

Item No. 24. To MacCrellish & Quigley, for stationery furnished sergeant-at-arms, twenty-seven dollars, $27 00

Item No. 25. To J. D. Payran, for gavel blocks furnished house and senate, five dollars, $5 00

Item No. 26. To Kessler Bros., for articles furnished and services performed repairing locks, et cetera, for house and senate, sixty-two dollars and twenty-five cents, $62 25

Item No. 27. To The Jersey City Argus, for stationery furnished each member of the house, per resolution of the same, fifty-nine members, five dollars each, two hundred and ninety-five dollars, $295 00

Item No. 28. To The Jersey City Argus, for stationery furnished officers of the house, per resolution of the same, five dollars each, one hundred and fifty dollars, $150 00

Item No. 29. To The Jersey City Argus, for stationery furnished legislative correspondents of the legislature, per resolution of the house, five dollars each, ninety dollars, $90 00

Item No. 30. To J. E. Fennell, for services as copyist, making copies ballot reform bill, by order of joint ballot reform committee, twenty dollars, $20 00

Item No. 31. To W. D. Wolfskul, for services as copyist, making copies ballot reform bill, by order joint ballot reform committee, thirteen dollars and seventy-six cents, $13 76

Item No. 32. To Knight & Gnichtel, for services copying notices of meetings of ballot reform committee, two dollars and seventy-seven cents, $2 77

Item No. 33. To W. Holt Apgar, for services rendered as clerk to the committee on incidental expenses, house of assembly, session one thousand eight hundred and ninety, one hundred dollars, $100 00

Item No. 34. To Jersey City Argus, for stationery furnished to the sergeant-at-arms, house of assembly for session one thousand eight hundred and ninety, five hundred and forty-three dollars and twenty-five cents, $543 25

Item No. 35. To Convery & Walker, for articles, furniture, et cetera, furnished house of assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety, seventy-one dollars and eighty-five cents, $71 85

Item No. 36. To Thomas K. Johnston, for parchment rolls and preparing oaths of officers and members of the senate and general assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety, fifty dollars, $50 00

Item No. 37. To Charles A. Schmidt to printing governor's message in German language, as per resolution of the house, one hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifteen cents, $194 15

Item No. 38. To Albert Datz, for files furnished members of house of assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety, seventy-five dollars, $75 00

Item No. 39. To New Jersey Deutsche Zeitung, printing one thousand copies Governor Abbett's inaugural message of one thousand eight hundred and ninety, $143 09

Item No. 40. To Elizabeth Freie Press, to printing three thousand copies governor's message of one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and one thousand copies of governor's inaugural message of one thousand eight hundred and ninety, $343 90

Item No. 41. To New Jersey Deutsche Zeitung, for printing governor's message in German as per resolution of the house, one hundred and ninety-four dollars and fifteen cents, $194 15

Item No. 42. To Jeremiah J. Maher, for services rendered as sergeant-at-arms to house committee on elections, contested election, Haines vs. Turley, one hundred and eleventh session, seventy-six dollars and seventy cents, $76 70

Item No. 43. To John L. Murphy Publishing Company, for stationery, &c., furnished John G. Shreve, clerk, senate, session 1890, $291 75

Item No. 44. To Robert J. Ingersoll, for services, engrossing resolutions of sympathy (Hon. B. F. Tracy) and resolutions in reference to the world's fair, session 1890, $25 00

Item No. 45. To Mary Dwyer, for taking care senate chamber for two weeks, opening session 1890, $10 00

Item No. 46. To Ellen Mooley, for cleaning the senate and house of assembly chambers, president's, speaker's and committee rooms, for session 1887, $300 00

Item No. 47. To Frank Huber, for services as assistant bill clerk, session 1890, $150 00

Item No. 48. To John L. Murphy Pub. Co., for stationery, &c., furnished Wilbur F. Mott, secretary senate, session 1890, $187 30

Item No. 49. To John L. Murphy Pub. Co., for stationery furnished senate committee engrossed bills, for session 1890, $37 25

Item No. 50. To John L. Murphy Pub. Co., for stationery, &c., furnished William S. Sharp, sergeant-at-arms of the senate, session 1890, $489 65

Item No. 51. To John L. Murphy Pub. Co., for stationery, &c., furnished president of the senate, session 1890, $146 30

Item No. 52. To Samuel Dickinson, for paper, brushes, &c., furnished Wm. S. Sharp, sergeant-at-arms, for the senate, session 1890, $42 00

Item No. 53. To MacCrellish & Quigley, for blank-books furnished sergeant-at-arms of the senate, session 1890, $3 00

Item No. 54. To Chas. A. Gundaker, treasurer, for bill-files furnished senate, session 1890, $252 00

Item No. 55. To Naar, Day & Naar, for stationery furnished to the sergeant-at-arms, house of assembly, for session one thousand eight hundred and ninety, one hundred and eighty-six dollars and sixty cents, $186 60

Item No. 56. To William J. McCloud, services, comparing registry and poll lists of Atlantic City, $50 00

Item No. 57. To Reid & Beckwith, for board of house election committee at Atlantic City, $82.50; to carriage hire, $5.00, $87 50

Item No. 58. To James S. Beckwith, clerical services, serving subpoenas and expenses to Jersey City, $218 50

Item No. 59. To Knight & Gnichtel, services to house committee on elections, $20.00; railroad and hotel expenses, $7.00; copies of testimony, $3.32; folios, $83.20, $110 20

Item No. 60. To John Van Bussum, door-keeper of the senate, for services opening senate, session one thousand eight hundred and ninety, twenty-five dollars, $25 00

Item No. 61. To John S. McMaster, President's Secretary; John Carpenter, Jr., Secretary of the Senate; John P. Flynn, Assistant Secretary of the Senate; Gabriel B. Dunning, Engrossing Clerk; Mulford Ludlum, Assistant Engrossing Clerk; Andrew J. Steelman, Journal Clerk; Asa K. Cole, Assistant Journal Clerk; Robt. H. Ingersoll, Calender Clerk; Robt. A. Haggerty, Bill Clerk; John O'Rourke, Clerk of Com. on Eng. Bills; John McCormick, Sergeant-at-Arms; Jacob Edelman, Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms; Joseph Haytor, Doorkeeper; William J. Low, Doorkeeper; Frederick H. Wildrick, Doorkeeper; [illegible] Pages, Geo. Keough, John J. W[illegible] John Courtade, Chas. Delfart, Harry Stone, Joseph Bell, services for opening Senate session one thousand eight hundred and ninety, each ten dollars, $210 00

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

Approved April 18, 1891.

LEON ABBETT.

CHAPTER CCLXXX.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act concerning sheriffs" [Revision], approved March fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the fourteenth section of an act entitled an act concerning sheriffs, approved March fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, be amended so that the same shall read as follows:

14. And be it enacted, That the sheriff of every county of this state shall have the custody, rule, keeping and charge of the jail or jails within such county, and of all prisoners in such jail or jails; and he shall be entitled to have and receive of and from the county the following fees: For every person committed to jail for any cause, twenty-five cents; and for every such person discharged therefrom, twelve cents; he shall be responsible for the conduct of any keeper whom he shall appoint for the same, except where the board of chosen freeholders of any county may have appointed, or may hereafter appoint a warden or keeper of such jail; provided, however, nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent the board of chosen freeholders of any county from appointing at any time a warden or keeper of such jail or jails.

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

Approved April 18, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLXXXI.

An act relating to the appointment or election of attorneys or solicitors in certain townships and municipalities in this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in every town, township, police, sanitary and improvement commission and borough in the counties of the second class, in this state the police justice, attorney or solicitor of said town, township, police, sanitary and improvement commission and borough, appointed or elected after the passage of this act shall hold their office for the term of three years, and upon the election of said police justice, attorney or solicitor the township committee, or the governing board of the town, township commission or borough shall determine and fix the annual salary of said police justice, attorney or solicitor during said term of office.

2. And be it enacted, That the police justice, solicitor or attorney appointed or elected as aforesaid may be removed from office by resolution of the governing body of such town, township, police, sanitary and improvement commission or borough for malfeasance, nonfeasance, disability or other good cause shown upon complaint in writing to the governing body of such town, township, police, sanitary and improvement commission and borough setting forth such cause, and supported by one or more affidavits of the truth of the facts therein alleged; provided, that no such removal shall take place until the person sought to be removed has had an opportunity to be heard in his defense, nor, unless a majority of all the members of such governing body shall vote for such removal.

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 18, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLXXXII.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act to regulate fees," approved April fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That from and after the passage of this act the sheriffs of the several counties in this state shall be entitled to demand and receive for the services hereinafter named the following fees as compensation, to wit: for serving every writ of attachment, three dollars and fifty cents; for serving every execution against goods or lands and making an inventory and return, three dollars and fifty cents; for mileage on serving every writ on which mileage is now allowed by law, four cents out and in for every mile of travel to be computed from the court house; for serving writs or process in cases requiring personal service on defendant, twenty-five per centum in addition to the fees now fixed by law for such service.

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

Approved April 18, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLXXXIII.

Supplement to an act entitled "An act respecting the prerogative court, and the power and authority of the ordinary," approved April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be the duty of the register of the prerogative court to record all wills, proofs, probate, letters testamentary issued thereon and inventories hereafter proven, and in cases now pending in the prerogative court or before the ordinary, and all accounts of executors, administrators, trustees and guardians, letters of guardianship and letters of administration hereafter issued, granted or allowed by the ordinary, and all orders, decrees and other papers of a similar nature which are now required by law to be recorded in the surrogates' offices of the respective counties; and for all official services the register of the prerogative court he shall be entitled to charge and receive the same fees as are now allowed by law to the surrogates of the several counties of this state for like services; provided, that all expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions of this act shall be paid by the register out of the fees so collected.

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

Approved April 18, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLXXXIV.

A further supplement to the act entitled "An act respecting the orphans' court, and relating to the powers and duties of the ordinary and the orphans' court and surrogates" [Revision], approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That every inventory hereafter made of the estate of any deceased person, residing in this state at the time of his death, shall be exhibited, proved and filed in the office of the surrogate of the county in which said deceased resided at the time of his death, and that the account of every executor and administrator hereafter rendered shall be filed, stated and settled in the surrogate's office of the county in which the testator or intestate resided at the time of his death, and reported to the orphans' court of such county for settlement; and in all cases where any will has heretofore been admitted to probate, or letters of administration have heretofore been granted by the ordinary, it shall be the duty of the executor or administrator before filing such inventory or account as herein above directed, to file in said surrogate's office a transcript of the will, and probate, or of the letters of administration duly certified by the register under the seal of the prerogative court; and hereafter when any will shall be admitted to probate, or letters of administration shall be granted by the ordinary, a transcript of such will and probate, or of the letters of administration duly certified as aforesaid, shall within thirty days thereafter be filed by the executor or administrator in the office of the surrogate of the county in which the testator or intestate resided at the time of his death; which transcripts shall be recorded in such surrogate's office, and the same fees shall be allowed for the recording thereof as are now allowed for recording wills and the proofs thereof; provided, nevertheless, that the inventory of any administrator pendente lite appointed by the prerogative court shall be exhibited to the register and his account settled before the ordinary in that court.

2. And be it enacted, That the fees for auditing and reporting the accounts of executors, administrators, guardians, trustees and assignees shall be as follows, namely: on estates not exceeding five hundred thousand dollars, as heretofore; where estates exceed five hundred thousand dollars the court allowing the account shall fix and determine the fees on such excess; provided, that such further and additional fees shall only be allowed in any case as the court shall think reasonable.

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.

Approved April 18, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLXXXV.

An act to defray the incidental expenses of the legislature of New Jersey for the session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the treasurer of the state of New Jersey to pay upon the warrant of the comptroller, to the several persons hereinafter named, the following amounts, that is to say:

Item No. 1. To each clergyman, for opening sessions of the legislature with prayer during session of one thousand eight hundred ninety-one, ten dollars, $10 00

Item No. 2. To each officer of the senate and house of the session one thousand eight hundred and ninety, for services in opening the session one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, ten dollars, $10 00

Item No. 3. To John J. Mathews, for senate and house calendars and books furnished the house of assembly, session one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, one hundred and twenty-eight dollars, $128 00

Item No. 4. To Clarence Sackett, for services rendered to the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the North River construction company, as clerk and stenographer, session of the house of assembly one thousand eight hundred and ninety-four, two hundred dollars, $200 00

Item No. 5. To Eugene M. Van Note, for services rendered as clerk to special committee appointed at session of the legislature, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, to inquire into the condition of the farming industry of the state, two hundred dollars, $200 00

Item No. 6. To Kessler, for articles furnished and services rendered repairing locks, et cetera, for house and senate, fifty-seven dollars and twenty cents, $57 20

Item No. 7. To Convery & Walker, for articles furnished for sergeant-at-arms, thirty-eight dollars and seventy cents, $38 70

Item No. 8. To Naar, Day & Naar, for stationery furnished to the president of the senate, one hundred and twenty-five dollars and thirty cents, $125 30

Item No. 9. To Naar, Day & Naar, for stationery furnished the secretary of the senate, eighty-two dollars and seventy cents, $82 70

Item No. 10. To Naar, Day & Naar, for stationery furnished engrossing clerk of the senate, one hundred and three dollars and thirty-five cents, $103 35

Item No. 11. To Naar, Day & Naar, for stationery furnished journal clerk of the senate, thirteen dollars and five cents, $13 05

Item No. 12. To Naar, Day & Naar, for stationery furnished speaker of the house, one hundred and forty-three dollars and fifty cents, $143 50

Item No. 13. To Naar, Day & Naar, for stationery furnished clerk of the house, seven dollars and seventy cents, $7 70

Item No. 14. To Naar, Day & Naar, for stationery furnished sergeant-at-arms of the house, two hundred and six dollars and fifty-five cents, $206 55

Item No. 15. To Naar, Day & Naar, for stationery furnished to the engrossing clerk of the house, one hundred and seventy-five dollars and twenty-three cents, $175 23

Item No. 16. To Naar, Day & Naar, for stationery furnished journal clerk of the house, twenty-seven dollars and sixty cents, $27 60

Item No. 17. To Naar, Day & Naar, for stationery furnished bill clerk of the house, twenty-seven dollars and sixty cents, $27 60

Item No. 18. To Naar, Day & Naar, for advertising meetings of committee on incidental expenses, one dollar and seventy-five cents, $1 75

Item No. 19. To Henry Peterson, for services as special canvasser to special committee appointed at session of the house of assembly, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, to investigate frauds at Atlantic City, eighty dollars, $80 00

Item No. 20. To Benj. F. Lee, for services rendered to special committee appointed at session of the house of assembly, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, to investigate frauds at Atlantic City, seventy-one dollars and thirty-one cents, $71 31

Item No. 21. To Benjamin Godshalk, for services rendered as mail carrier and delivering state officers' bills, session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, two hundred dollars, $200 00

Item No. 22. To Clark Brothers Company, for four students' lamps furnished house of assembly, twenty dollars, $20 00

Item No. 23. To C. J. Foster, for articles furnished house of assembly, twenty dollars and seventy-five cents, $20 75

Item No. 24. To Elizabeth Kucker, for services washing towels, for house and senate, sixty dollars, $60 00

Item No. 25. To William Doherty, for services rendered to house of assembly two hundred dollars, $200 00

Item No. 26. To W. Holt Apgar, for services rendered as clerk of the committee on incidental expenses, house of assembly, session one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, one hundred dollars, $100 00

Item No. 27. To James L. Griggs, for fees as master in chancery, taking depositions, swearing witnesses, marking exhibits, et cetera, in contested election case of Reed vs. Keys, one hundred and four dollars and twenty cents, $104 20

Item No. 28. To Clarence Sackett, for services as stenographer, in taking testimony, transcribing copy and preparing report of committee in contested election case of Reed vs. Keys, sixty-one dollars and fifty cents, $61 50

Item No. 29. To John Glenn, for services as secretary to the special committee on contested election of Reed vs. Keys, one hundred and fifty dollars, $150 00

Item No. 30. To Hon. W. J. Keys, for counsel fees paid by him in contested election case of Reed vs. Keys, five hundred dollars, $500 00

Item No. 31. To Knight & Gnichtel, for stenographic services rendered to the committee of the house of assembly on elections in the contest between McAdams vs. Engard, including attendance and furnishing four copies of the testimony, two hundred and seventy-one dollars and eighty cents, $271 80

Item No. 32. To the Foye Letter File, Cabinet and Index Company, for bill files furnished members and officers of the senate, three hundred and seven dollars, $307 00

Item No. 33. To John L. Murphy Publishing Company, for stationery, &c., furnished secretary of senate, eighty-three dollars and seventy-five cents, $83 75

Item No. 34. To Thomas K. Johnston, for parchment rolls and preparing oaths of officers and members, session one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, fifty dollars, $50 00

Item No. 35. To George K. Coleman, sergeant-at-arms of the senate, for cash advanced for expressage and postage stamps, twelve dollars and seventy-five cents, $12 75

Item No. 36. To John L. Murphy Publishing Company, for stationery furnished to the sergeant-at-arms of the senate, one hundred and seventy-four dollars and eighty-three cents, $174 83

Item No. 37. To Albert Datz, for stationery furnished to the sergeant-at-arms of the senate, two hundred and ten dollars and fifty cents, $210 50

Item No. 38. To William Harrigan, for services rendered committee on the judiciary, serving subpoenas, et cetera, at Bayonne, in relation to investigation of charges made against Overbeck and McDonald, twenty-five dollars, $25 00

Item No. 39. To the Paterson Labor Standard, for printing laws, session one thousand eight hundred and ninety, eight hundred and thirteen dollars and eighty cents, $813 80

Item No. 40. To MacCrellish & Quigley, for stationery furnished and printing performed for officers of house of assembly, seventy-four dollars and seventy-five cents, $74 75

Item No. 41. To MacCrellish & Quigley, for stationery furnished and printing performed for officers of senate, ten dollars and seventy-five cents, $10 75

Item No. 42. To John Degnan, for services as page during session one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, one hundred dollars, $100 00

Item No. 43. To John Carr, for services as page, during session one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, one hundred dollars, $100 00

Item No. 44. To Albert Datz, for stationery furnished to the sergeant-at-arms of the house, session one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars and ninety cents, $828 90

Item No. 45. To Albert Datz, for stationery furnished to the speaker of the house, session one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, sixty-two dollars and twenty-five cents, $62 25

Item No. 46. To Albert Datz, for printing subpoenas for election committee in contest between McAdams vs. Engard, twelve dollars, $12 00

Item No. 47. To county clerk of Camden county, for services, expenses and attendance with books, files and documents before committee on elections in contest between McAdams vs. Engard, fifteen dollars, $15 00

Item No. 48. To D. J. Bechtel for ivory gavel, and engraving same for speaker of the house, thirty-four dollars, $34 00

Item No. 49. To D. J. Bechtel for ivory gavel, and engraving same for president of the senate, thirty-four dollars, $34 00

Item No. 50. To William Harrigan, sergeant-at-arms, for extra services, one hundred and fifty dollars, $150 00

Item No. 51. To Charles and George M. Furman, for carriages for members of the legislature to visit deaf mute school, sixty dollars, $60 00

Item No. 52. To Thomas Nolan for extra services in the clerk's department of the house of assembly, fifty dollars, $50 00

Item No. 53. To Philip Delaney, for extra services in the clerk's department of the house of assembly, fifty dollars, $50 00

Item No. 54. To Albert Datz, for stationery furnished to clerk of the house of assembly for clerk, reading clerk and journal clerk, three hundred dollars, $300 00

Item No. 55. William A. Beecroft, first assistant bill clerk of the house of assembly, session one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, five hundred dollars, $500 00

Item No. 56. To James A. Malloy, second assistant bill clerk of the house of assembly, session one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, five hundred dollars, $500 00

Item No. 57. To William J. Lowe, assistant bill clerk of the senate, session one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, five hundred dollars, $500 00

Item No. 58. To Newkirk N. Wentz, clerk of the committee on bill revision of the house of assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, three hundred dollars, $300 00

Item No. 59. To William S. Howell, second assistant engrossing clerk of the house of assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, six hundred dollars, $600 00

Item No. 60. To John H. Mattison, second assistant engrossing clerk of the senate, session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, six hundred dollars, $600 00

Item No. 61. To Robert A. Haggerty, for police service during the session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, rendered in senate chamber and cloak rooms, one hundred and fifty dollars, $150 00

Item No. 62. To Joseph M. Engard, for counsel fees, subpoenas, witness fees and other expenses paid by him in contested election case of McAdams vs. Engard, session of one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, four hundred dollars, $400 00

Item No. 63. To Francis J. McAdams, for counsel fees, subpoenas, witness fees and other expenses incurred by him in contested election case of McAdams vs. Engard, session one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, fifteen hundred dollars, $1,500 00

Item No. 64. To Albert Datz, for furnishing bill and minute files for use of house of assembly, session one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, six hundred and twenty-six dollars and forty-five cents, $626 45

Item No. 65. To George K. Coleman, sergeant-at-arms, for extra services, one hundred and fifty dollars, $150 00

Item No. 66. To William C. Astley, for services as clerk to committee on labor and industries, session eighteen hundred and eighty-seven, three hundred and fifty dollars, $350 00

Item No. 67. To Allan L. McDermott, for services as counsel contested election case Reed vs. Keys, five hundred dollars, $500 00

Item No. 68. To Craig A. Marsh, for services as counsel contested election case, Reed vs. Keys, five hundred dollars, $500 00

Item No. 69. To G. S. Cook, for witness fees and expenses in taking testimony before master in chancery, contested election case Reed vs. Keys, two hundred and twenty-four and twenty-four hundreth dollars, $224 24

Item No. 70. To M. M. Steele, stenographer, for services taking testimony contested election case Reed vs. Keys ninety dollars, $90 00

Item No. 71. To Edgar R. Pearsall bill clerk of the senate, session one thousand eight hundred and ninety for services after adjournment of the legislature, fifty dollars, $50 00

Item No. 72. To Thomas F. Noonan, Jr., as clerk of the committee on elections of the house of assembly, session eighteen hundred and ninety-one, in contested election case of McAdams vs. Engard, three hundred dollars, $300 00

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

I approve this bill with the exceptions of items Nos. 61, 66 and 72. April 18, 1891.

LEON ABBETT, Governor.

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. I.

Joint resolution providing for the expenses incurred by the Grand Army of the Republic of New Jersey in attending the funeral of the late General W. T. Sherman.

Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the sum of one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated for such expenses as may be incurred by the Grand Army of the Republic of New Jersey in attending the funeral of the late General William T. Sherman and that the treasurer of this state pay to the department commander of this state the same upon the warrant of the comptroller out of such funds in his hands not otherwise appropriated.

2. And be it resolved, That this joint resolution shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 9, 1891.

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. II.

Joint resolution authorizing the payment of certain employes of the senate.

1. Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That there be paid to Robert A. Haggerty and William H. DeKalb, assistant doorkeepers, for services during the legislative session of 1891, the sum of three hundred and fifty dollars each.

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

Approved March 17, 1891.

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. III.

Joint resolution accepting the sum appropriated, and the trusts imposed, and authorizing the governor to receive said money for the uses and purposes of an act of congress approved March second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An act to credit and pay to the several states and territories, and the District of Columbia, all moneys collected under the direct tax levied by the act of congress approved August fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Whereas, by an act of congress approved March second, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one, entitled "An act to credit and pay to the several states and territories and the District of Columbia all moneys collected under the direct tax levied by the act of congress approved August fifth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one," there is appropriated to each state a sum equal to all collections by set off or otherwise made from said State or from any citizen or inhabitant thereof under the act of congress approved August fifth one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and the amendatory acts thereto, and, whereas, it is provided that where the sums or any part thereof, credited to any state, have been collected by the United States from the citizens or inhabitants thereof, or any other person, either directly or by sale of property, such sum shall be held in trust by such state for the benefit of those persons or inhabitants from whom they were collected, or their legal representatives; and it is also further provided that no part of the money thereby appropriated shall be paid out by the governor of any state or territory, or any other person to any attorney or agent under any contract for services now existing or heretofore made, between the representative of any state or territory, and any attorney or agent, now, therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the sum appropriated by and under said act of congress to the state of New Jersey and the trusts imposed by said act be accepted in full satisfaction of all claims of this state against the United States on account of the levy and collection of said tax.

2. And be it resolved, That the governor of this state be, and is hereby authorized to receive said money for the uses and purposes aforesaid and subject to the trusts aforesaid; and he is hereby further authorized to execute receipts, vouchers or other instruments in writing, and do such other matters and things as may be necessary to the acceptance of the sum appropriated under the provisions of said act, and the trusts imposed in full satisfaction of all claims of this state against the United States, on account of the levy and collection of said tax, to do and perform all other acts in behalf of this state which may be necessary or proper in order to enable this state to receive the full benefit of the provisions of said act.

3. And be it resolved, That this joint resolution shall take effect immediately.

Approved March 19, 1891.

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. IV.

Joint resolution authorizing the governor to provide a suitable assembly chamber and committee rooms for the transaction of public business, and appropriating money to defray the cost and expense thereof.

Whereas, the present room used for the meeting of the General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, is not of sufficient size for the comfortable transaction of public business, being poorly ventilated, and constantly overcrowded, thereby endangering the health of the members and officers and greatly retarding public business, therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the governor of this state be and he is hereby authorized to provide a suitable chamber and committee rooms for the use of the general assembly or this state by enlarging such portions of the state capitol building as he may deem necessary to accomplish the purpose of this resolution, and that the governor be authorized and empowered to make such additions and alterations as will afford the necessary accommodations for the supreme court and court of errors and appeals or for other state officers, and sufficient money is hereby appropriated for that purpose to be paid by the treasurer of this state on the warrant of the comptroller after approval by the governor, and that this resolution take effect immediately.

Approved March 20th, 1891.

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. V.

A joint resolution providing for the payment of expenses incurred by the committee of the senate on elections, session of eighteen hundred and ninety, in the contested election of William S. Stuhr against Edward F. McDonald.

1. Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the expenses incurred by the committee of the senate on elections, session of eighteen hundred and ninety, in and about the contested election of William S. Stuhr against Edward F. McDonald, as senator from the county of Hudson, session of eighteen hundred and ninety, be referred to the state treasurer and state comptroller, and that the state treasurer and state comptroller shall audit and report to the governor such bills as they may approve, incurred in such contest, or by reason thereof, by the committee of the senate on elections, session of eighteen hundred and ninety, and that with the approval of the governor, any and all of said bills so reported to him by the state treasurer and state comptroller, shall be paid by warrant drawn therefor by the state comptroller upon the state treasurer, and the money necessary to pay the same is hereby appropriated and the same shall be paid from the state treasury from any moneys not otherwise appropriated.

2. And be it resolved, That this joint resolution shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 14, 1891.

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. VI.

Joint resolution in relation to the record of the officers and soldiers of the late war.

Whereas, the edition being exhausted of the record of officers and soldiers of the late civil war, published under the supervision of the governor, secretary of state, adjutant-general, comptroller and treasurer, pursuant to a joint resolution approved April sixth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one; and, whereas, there are many officers and soldiers whose records are contained therein as well as many widows and children of deceased officers and soldiers, as well as many posts and members of the grand army of the republic, to whom copies of such records could not be furnished, because of the limited number published; therefore,

1. Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the officers named in the preamble hereto, together with the attorney-general, be authorized to procure not exceeding one thousand additional copies of the said record, to furnish one copy to each member of the present legislature, and to make such disposition of the remainder upon such plan and in such manner as shall appear to them judicious and consistent with the public interest.

2. And be it resolved, That the treasurer be directed to pay, upon the warrant of the comptroller, the expense incurred in carrying the foregoing resolution into effect, the total appropriation authorized by this resolution not to exceed four thousand dollars this fiscal year, and this resolution shall take effect immediately.

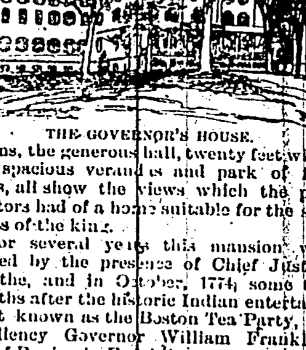
Approved April 16, 1891.

OLDER THAN THE REPUBLIC.

A Famous Structure Which Is One of the Sights of Perth Amboy.

At Perth Amboy, N. J., there is still standing a noble old house, built before King George the Third put his hand into the American hornet's nest.

It was built by the proprietors of the province of New Jersey as an official residence. The massive walls, nearly three feet thick, constructed of bricks brought from the old country; the large public



THE GOVERNOR'S HOUSE.

rooms, the generous hall, twenty feet wide; the spacious verandas and park of fine trees, all show the views which the proprietors had of a home suitable for the servants of the king.

For several years this mansion was graced by the presence of Chief Justice Smythe, and in October, 1774, some ten months after the historic Indian entertainment known as the Boston Tea Party, his excellency Governor William Franklin, son of Benjamin Franklin, took possession of the place, and had a most unhappy time. He was a thorough loyalist, and stuck to his colors till General Hugh Mercer swooped down with his Flying Brigade and arrested him in his bedroom in this house. He was taken away to Burlington and Perth Amboy knew him no more. Then the house was the British headquarters. After the war it was partially burned, then rebuilt and made a hotel. Just before the war of 1812 it was a place of fashionable resort, particularly by southerners. Finally the place was bought by Matthias Bruen, inherited by Dr. Alexander M. Bruen, and by him given to the board of relief of the Presbyterian church in 1883, as a tablet in the hall, with the following, shows:

This tablet was erected to the memory of Alexander M. Bruen, who was born Dec. 17, 1808; died Oct. 7, 1880. This house was in the year 1883 donated by him as a home for disabled ministers of the Presbyterian church. "Them that honor me, I will honor."—I Samuel xxx.

The place is therefore now a refuge for old and infirm clergymen and their wives—and a charming home they find there.

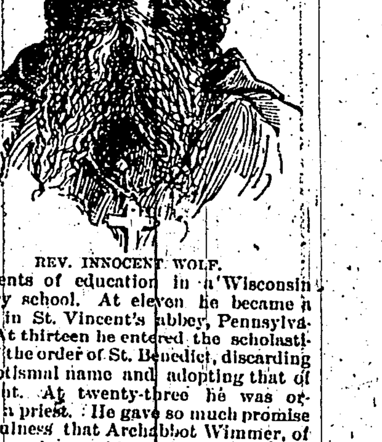
Apropos of William Franklin, the last governor who lived in this mansion, his father, the immortal Benjamin, said upon one occasion: "Will is now nineteen years of age, a tall, proper youth and much of a beau. He is somewhat overcoming his idle habits, as I have assured him that I intend to spend what little I have myself, if it please God that I live long enough; and as he by no means lacks acuteness, he can see by my going on that I mean to be as good as my word."

ABBOT OF ST. BENEDICT.

A Prominent Catholic Divine Who Has Celebrated His Jubilee.

One of the growing prelates of the Catholic church is the Right Rev. Innocent Wolf, abbot of St. Benedict's abbey, Atchison, Kan., whose jubilee, or twenty-fifth anniversary of his ordination as a priest, was recently celebrated. There were present on the occasion, besides the monks of the abbey and dependent houses, prelates of high degree from other monasteries of the country.

Abbot Wolf conducted solemn high mass and Bishop Hald preached the sermon. In his youth Abbot Wolf was a prodigy. At the age of eight he was learning the



REV. INNOCENT WOLF.

rudiments of education in a Wisconsin country school. At eleven he became a monk in St. Vincent's abbey, Pennsylvania. At thirteen he entered the scholasticate of the order of St. Benedict, discarding his baptismal name and adopting that of Innocent. At twenty-three he was ordained a priest. He gave so much promise of usefulness that Archabbot Wimmer, of St. Vincent's, sent him to Rome, where he was enrolled as a student of the "Sapienza" during four years.

He graduated at the age of twenty-seven with the highest honors of his class, and received the degree of doctor of divinity.

Returning to America, Father Innocent successively occupied positions of professor, prefect of the seminary, procurator, prior, and master of novices. At the age of thirty-three he was elected first abbot of the newly erected abbey of St. Benedict, at Atchison. His benediction and installation took place on the feast of St. Benedict, March 21, 1877. Besides St. Benedict's abbey and college, a dependent house of the order at Burlington, Ia., is also under his care. In addition he is first visitator of the American-Casinese Congregation of Benedictines, a position ranking next to that of president of the congregation.

The American-Casinese congregation takes its name from Mount Casino, in Italy, where St. Benedict founded the first monastery of the order which bears his name, in the Sixth century, and is so called to distinguish it from the Swiss branch.

Abbot Wolf is a native of Schmidtheim, Rhenish Prussia. His parents brought him to America in 1851, when he was eight years old, settling in Wisconsin.

He Enjoys His Captivity.

Ex-King Thebaw, of Burmah, whose cruelty while in power was notorious, has become quite an amiable, cheerful person in exile. He is living quietly at Rutnaghery, on the Bombay coast, where he occupies a handsome bungalow with his wives. He is well supplied with funds, has a number of carriages and horses at his command, and seems to be enjoying life thoroughly.

George William Curtis, one of the most vigorous and versatile of authors, spends three hours daily walking in the open air, and this has been an all life habit of his, which has yielded the best results.

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER CXLV.

An act for the formation and government of boroughs.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the inhabitants of any district in this state embracing an area of not more than two square miles and taxable real estate of the amount of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, and within which area resides, during any portion of the year, a population of not less than two hundred, may become a body politic and corporate, in fact and in law, whenever at a special election to be called, for the purpose, as hereinafter provided, it may be so decided by a majority of votes of the electors of said proposed borough who are qualified to vote at elections for state and township officers.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the law judge of the court of common pleas in and for the county in which said proposed borough is situated, and if such county have no law judge, then it shall be the duty of the justice of the supreme court appointed to hold the circuit court in said county, upon presentation to him of a petition for that purpose, setting forth the name and boundaries of the proposed borough, signed by persons owning at least one-tenth in value of the taxable real estate in the limits of the proposed borough, as the same appears upon the assessor's duplicate, to call a special election to be held at some convenient place within the said proposed borough, by notice in writing under his hand, which notice shall contain an accurate description of the same and boundaries of the proposed borough as fixed and established by the judge, as provided for in section four of this act, and state the object of the said election to be to vote for or against the incorporation of the said proposed borough under the provisions of this act; which notice shall be set up at least ten days previous to such proposed election in five of the most public places within the said proposed borough limits, and published at least twice in a newspaper printed and published within the said proposed borough limits, if any, or if none so published, then in a newspaper printed and published in the county wherein said proposed borough is situated.

3. And be it enacted, That before any such judge make an order for the special election provided for in the preceding section the petitioners or some of them shall prove to the satisfaction of the judge to whom such petition may be presented that public notice has been given of the intention to present such petition by publication for at least two weeks, once in each week, in a newspaper circulating in the limits of the proposed borough, and also by posting in at least ten public places within the said limits a copy of said notice, which notice shall state briefly the time and place when and where the petition is to be presented and the boundaries of the proposed borough.

4. And be it enacted, That any citizen of the township within the limits of which the proposed borough is to be created, shall be allowed to appear before said judge and object to the making of the order for such special election, or to request that the proposed boundaries be enlarged, diminished or changed, and that the said judge shall on the same day or on some other day to which he may adjourn the hearing of said petition, proceed to hear the whole matter, and shall have the power before ordering the election, to amend the petition by enlarging, diminishing or changing the boundaries of the proposed borough within the area provided for in the first section of this act, as to him shall seem best for the public interests; provided always, that it shall appear to him by petition or written consent to be attached to and filed with the original petition that persons owning at least one-tenth in value of the taxable real estate within the limits of the boundaries of that portion of the territory which may be added by the enlargement of or left out by diminishing the boundaries of said proposed borough, have consented or agreed to such change in the boundaries.

5. And be it enacted, That the said judge shall appoint by writing, under his hand, a clerk and two inspectors of said election, who shall be freeholders and legal voters in the said proposed borough, and who shall hold and conduct the election aforesaid at the time and place specified in the said notice; the polls shall open and close at the same hours as at general elections in this state, and the election shall be conducted, as nearly as may be, in like manner as general elections are conducted; the ballots cast shall contain the words "for incorporation" or "against incorporation," as the case may be; at the close of the polls the said clerk and inspectors shall canvass the votes cast, and if the majority of said votes shall be for incorporation they shall forthwith certify the result of said election, and the number of votes cast for and against, under their hands, to the clerk of the county wherein said borough is situated, to be filed in his office, and from the time of filing said certificate in the office of the clerk of the county aforesaid the inhabitants of said borough shall be a body corporate, in fact and in law, under the name of "the mayor and council of the borough of ——," and by said name shall have perpetual succession, and may sue and be sued, prosecute and defend in all courts of law and equity in this state, have a common seal and alter the same at pleasure, and purchase, hold and convey real and personal property for the use and benefit of said borough.

6. And be it enacted, That on the second Tuesday next, after the filing of the certificate of the result of the election aforesaid in the office of the clerk of the county, the legal voters of said borough shall assemble at the place where the election provided for in the next preceding section was held at the hour of seven o'clock in the forenoon, and those so assembled may, by a viva voce vote, proceed to elect a judge and two inspectors to conduct the election for the officers hereinafter named, which said judge and inspectors, having first taken and subscribed an oath, or affirmation honestly and impartially to hold and conduct said election, shall forthwith open the polls for the election of officers hereinafter mentioned; and the said election shall be by ballot, and shall be conducted in the same manner as election for members of the legislature are conducted; the persons voting at said election shall be those who are qualified to vote at elections for members of the legislature in the townships wherein said borough is situated; the polls shall remain open until seven o'clock in the evening, and at the closing of the polls the judge and inspectors holding said election shall canvass the votes cast and certify the result, with the number of votes cast for each candidate to the clerk of the county wherein said borough is situated, and shall also deliver a copy of said certificate, under their hands, to the clerk of the borough.

7. And be it enacted, That there shall be chosen at such election one mayor, who shall be keeper of the borough seal, and hold his office for two years; four members of council, which mayor and members of council shall be one body corporate and politic in deed, fact, name and law by the name style and title of the mayor and council of the borough of ——; and also a borough clerk (who shall perform all the duties required by law of the clerks of townships not inconsistent with the provisions of this act), one assessor, one collector (who shall be borough treasurer), three commissioners of appeal in cases of taxation, one judge and two inspectors of election and one poundkeeper, who shall hold office for such term as is now or hereafter shall be provided for similar officers in townships; provided, that at the first meeting of the council after the first election held under this act the members of council shall divide themselves by lot into two classes; the term of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year, the term of the second class at the expiration of the second year, so that two members of council shall be elected annually after the first election, to hold their office for two years; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the person or persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired term only.

8. And be it enacted, That there shall be held annually after such election on the second Tuesday in March, in each and every year, an election in said borough for such of the officers named in the next preceding section whose term of office shall have expired or whose office may have become vacant, and such annual election shall be subject to the laws regulating township elections.

9. And be it enacted, That in addition to the officers above provided for there may be appointed by the council one borough marshal, one surveyor, one solicitor and one superintendent of public roads, and such and so many policemen and other officers as shall be deemed necessary by said council, who shall hold office for such time and perform such duties as are or may be by law or ordinance of said council, not in conflict with law, provided for.

10. And be it enacted, That within twenty days after the first or any subsequent election changing the boundaries or annexing additional territory to the original borough held under this act, the clerk shall publish the result of such election, and shall file an official certification of such election, and the boundaries decided upon, in the offices of the secretary of state and of the clerk of the county in which such borough is situate, which certificate shall be signed by three of the members of council elected.

11. And be it enacted, That all officers elected or appointed by virtue of this act shall, within twenty days after their election or appointment and before entering upon the discharge of the duties of their offices, take and subscribe, before some person duly authorized by law for such purpose, an oath or affirmation faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of their respective offices, and upon neglecting to do so the said offices shall be deemed and declared vacant; all such oaths or affirmations shall be filed in the office of the clerk.

12. And be it enacted, That such officers as the council shall require shall, before they enter upon the duties of their offices, give bonds to the borough in its corporate name in such sums and with such sureties as the said council may require and approve for the faithful performance of their duties.

13. And be it enacted, That the mayor and members of council of such borough shall constitute the council thereof, and shall hold an annual meeting on the next Tuesday after the annual election yearly and every year, and such other meetings as they shall by ordinance direct and appoint; the mayor shall preside at such meetings and have a vote only in such cases where there is a tie, and in the absence of the mayor the members of council shall appoint one of their number to preside pro tempore; and when met, said council shall have power to make and adopt such ordinances, rules, by-laws and regulations, and in general to do and perform all such other acts as are provided for and warranted by this act; and that three members shall constitute a quorum of said council, and it shall be the duty of the mayor, when necessary, to call special meetings of said council, and in case of his neglect or refusal, then it shall be lawful for any three members of said council, at such time and place in said borough as they may designate, to call any special meeting or meetings by written or printed notices, and in all cases of special meetings notice shall be given to all the members of said council in person or left at their place of residence.

14. And be it enacted, That in case of vacancy happening in any office created and made elective by this act, by death, resignation, removal or otherwise, except in officers of election on the day of election, it shall be filled by said council at their next meeting thereafter, and the said appointee shall continue until the next annual election and no longer; and the person or persons appointed to fill such vacancies shall be entitled to the like compensation and be subject to the same responsibilities and penalties as if elected at the annual election as aforesaid.

15. And be it enacted, That the borough clerk, judge and inspectors of election, collector, assessor, commissioners of appeal and poundkeeper shall respectively possess the powers and perform the duties of like officers in any township in this state, so far as shall be consistent with the provisions of this act; and in addition thereto said borough clerk shall attend all meetings of the council of said borough, keep accurate minutes of their proceedings, and record the same in a book to be provided for that purpose, and in like manner record all ordinances passed by the council, and shall do and perform all such other duties as the said council may from time to time prescribe; and the power and the duties of the treasurer of said borough shall be the same as collectors of townships of the state, and such other powers and duties as are provided for in this act, or shall be enjoined by the ordinances of said council.

16. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the collector, who shall be borough treasurer, to receive, collect and pay out all moneys due or belonging to said borough, whether for taxes, assessments, arrears of taxes or otherwise, and safely keep and disburse the same under the direction of the council, and shall pay out the same only upon the warrant of said council, signed by the mayor and countersigned by the clerk, and no warrant on the borough treasurer shall be authorized except in pursuance of an order of said council passed at a stated meeting and entered on their minutes; and such warrants shall be made and numbered payable to the order of the person or persons to receive the same, and shall specify for what purpose the amount therein mentioned is directed to be paid; the said treasurer shall keep a record of the proceedings affecting the revenue of said borough, and shall make out annually on the first Tuesday in March, or oftener should the council require, and publish in a newspaper printed in the county in which said borough is situate, if any there be, a detailed and true statement of all moneys received into the treasury and of all moneys disbursed therefrom from the commencement of his official year to the date of the aforesaid, and file a copy with the borough clerk.

17. And be it enacted, That the said council shall have power to pass, enforce, alter and repeal ordinances to take effect within said borough for the following purposes, viz.: to lay out, open, widen, vacate, alter, grade, fill up, straighten, extend, clean, repair, refill, establish, alter and regulate the grade and grading of all streets, avenues and roads, side and crosswalks, to ascertain and establish the grade and boundaries of all streets, public alleys, roads and sidewalks in said borough, and to authenticate any and all of said improvements by maps or otherwise; provided, that the grade being thus established shall not be altered except by consent of the owners of two-thirds of the frontage thus affected by such alteration for the regulating, paving, graveling, cleansing and keeping in repair the streets and roads, highways, alleys and crosswalks in such borough; for regulating the planting and protection of shade trees; for preventing or removing all obstructions, encroachments, cumbrances and nuisances, or any of them, from the streets, roads, highways, sidewalks, alleys, enclosures and lots in such borough; for ascertaining and establishing the boundaries of all streets, alleys and sidewalks in such borough; for causing the territory embraced within the boundaries of such borough to be accurately surveyed and mapped for roads, streets and avenues; for grading, paving, graveling and laying sidewalks in such borough; for preventing and removing all obstructions, impediments or nuisances on any street or street crossing caused by any railroad company or its agents, for preventing persons from riding and driving or passing over or upon the sidewalks, except when necessary to cross the same, with horses, wagons, carts or carriages of any description; for lighting the streets and alleys in said borough; for preventing or regulating the running at large of horses, cattle, goats, geese, dogs and swine; for preventing the immoderate riding or driving through or in any street or alley of such borough; for disturbances, breaches of the peace or disorderly assemblages in any street, alley, house or place in such borough; for the erection of fountains and statues, and for sinking and regulating pumps, wells and cisterns in the streets, parks, squares or enclosures of such borough; for the extinguishing of fires; for regulating fire engines, hose and truck companies; for regulating the keeping of gun powder and other combustible or dangerous material; for the cleansing of chimneys and regulating the same; for appointing policemen, regular or special, watchmen and other subordinate officers, and prescribing their powers, duties and compensation; for establishing and regulating one or more public pounds; for restraining vagrants, mendicants and street beggars; for erecting, repairing and regulating a borough hall, borough jail and such other public buildings as may be necessary; for preserving peace and good order; for preventing and suppressing all gaming and disorderly houses; for regulating or preventing the carrying on of any trade, business or manufacture likely to promote or cause fire, or to endanger the health or well-being of the inhabitants of such borough; for the sewerage or drainage of such borough; for laying down iron, lead, glass, wood or other pipes for the conveyance of water or gas in the streets, highways, alleys and sidewalks of said borough, and for regulating the same; to provide for the erection and maintaining of gas and water works in such borough; for the suppression of vice and immorality; for the licensing of and regulating butchers, hawkers and hucksters, peddlers and petit hucksters; provided, that no ordinance shall be enacted preventing wholesale dealers from selling and delivering their goods to storekeepers or other places of business; for licensing and regulating or prohibiting restaurants, bowling alleys, billiard saloons, oyster houses and cellars; and the said council shall or may enact or pass such and so many other ordinances or by-laws for the peace, good government, order, well-being and convenience of such borough as they may deem necessary, proper and expedient, not repugnant to this act or to the constitution of this state or of the United States.

18. And be it enacted, That every ordinance and every resolution of the council affecting the interests of the borough, shall before it takes effect be presented duly certified to the mayor, and the report of the clerk shall be conclusive evidence that the said ordinance or resolution has been so presented to the mayor; if he approves it he shall sign it, if not he shall return it with his objections, and file the same with the clerk within five days after he shall have received it, and the said council shall, at its first regular meeting thereafter, order the objections to be entered at large on its journal, and shall proceed to reconsider the same, and if three-fourths of all members shall pass the same it shall take effect as a law, but in every such case the votes shall be taken by ayes and noes and entered on the journal; and if such ordinance or resolution shall not be returned by the mayor, within the time above specified, it shall become a law in like manner as if he had signed it; provided, that each and every ordinance and resolution so passed as aforesaid, shall be published for the space of two weeks, at least once in each week, in a newspaper printed in the county in which such borough is situate, before said ordinance or resolution shall go into effect; provided also, that no ordinance or by-law shall be enacted or passed by the said council, unless the same shall have been introduced before the said council at a previous meeting, and shall have been agreed to by a majority of said council, but said council may, by a three-fourths vote, put any such ordinance or by-law on its final passage on the same day which the same shall be introduced.

19. And be it enacted, That the ordinances of such borough shall begin in the following style, viz.: "Be it enacted by the mayor and council of the borough of ——."

20. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the council of any borough incorporated under this act to order and cause to be assessed and raised by tax every year such sum of money, not exceeding twenty mills on the dollar, as they shall deem expedient for the current expenses of such borough and for all other objects and purposes authorized by this act, to be assessed and collected in the same manner as the assessors and collectors of townships are or may be by law required to assess and collect the state and county taxes, which taxes, when collected, shall be subject to the order of said council; and the said council may, from time to time, borrow such sum or sums of money, not exceeding ten mills on the dollar of the assessed value of the property in the borough in any one year, and then only for the purpose of anticipating the next year's taxes, in the corporate name of the borough, for all purposes for which they are authorized by this act to raise money by tax, as they may deem necessary, and secure the payment thereof by bond or other instrument, under the common seal of the borough and the signature of the mayor, attested by the clerk, and to provide by tax for the payment thereof within the ensuing year; provided, that no loan shall be made without the concurrence of a majority of all the members of said council.

21. And be it enacted, That whenever hereafter a greater sum of money than the said sum of twenty mills on the dollar shall, in the opinion of said council, be necessary to be raised in any one year for the use of such borough, then and in such case the said council are hereby authorized to give notice to the property holders of the borough by advertisement published in one newspaper, if any there be printed in the county in which said borough is situate, for at least two weeks, once in each week, before acting thereon, and by printed handbills put up in five of the most public places in such borough for a like period, stating the sum of money necessary to be raised and the purposes and uses for which such money is needed, and upon obtaining the written consent of persons representing one-half or more of the taxable property in said borough, as represented by the duplicates of the borough assessor for the previous year, said members or council may proceed to vote thereon; and every sum of money so voted by any resolution of said council to be raised by tax in said borough shall be assessed and collected the same as other taxes are assessed and collected.

22. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the said council to make and establish ordinances and regulations for the laying out, extending, opening, altering or widening of any street, road, highway or alley within the borough as they shall judge the public good requires, the same to be done only on the application in writing to the said council of at least ten property holders of such borough; and there shall be three commissioners appointed by the said council immediately after the passage of any ordinance for the purpose aforesaid, who shall be in every case residents of such borough and entirely free from pecuniary interests in any houses or lands to be affected by assessments or awards by reason of any such laying out, opening, extending, altering or widening, and who, in laying out, opening, extending, altering or widening any street, road, highway or alley within such borough, shall perform like duties and be subject to like requirements and penalties as the surveyors of the highways are now required to perform and are subject to by the law of the state concerning roads, and the law of this state is hereby made applicable in all such cases.

23. And be it enacted, That the council of said borough shall have power by ordinance or resolution to grant or allow such fees or compensation to the several officers of said borough as to them shall seem reasonable and proper; provided, that the mayor shall not receive a salary exceeding three hundred dollars per annum for the performance of his official duties other than the fees which appertain to his office as a justice of the peace; that the members of council shall not be paid, directly or indirectly, any compensation for the performance of their official duties; the fees of the assessor and collector to be as now provided by law.

24. And be it enacted, That the said council shall and may make and impose fines and penalties against all persons who shall offend against the by-laws and ordinances of said council; and the mayor of said borough is hereby constituted a court record to take cognizance of all offences against such by-laws and ordinances and punish all offenders against the same by fine not exceeding fifty dollars or imprisonment not exceeding thirty days in the jail of such borough or in the county jail or both, together with the costs of conviction; and it shall and may be lawful for the said mayor, on complaint made on oath or affirmation of an offense committed against the said by-laws and ordinances, and on conviction thereof to issue his warrant to the marshal or any policeman of said borough, commanding him, in case any offender or offenders be sentenced to imprisonment, to convey him, her or them to the jail aforesaid, there to remain until the term of imprisonment shall have expired and the costs of conviction shall be paid; and in case the offender or offenders shall be adjudged to pay a fine, then it shall and may be lawful for the said mayor to issue an execution to the borough marshal or any policeman of said borough, commanding him to levy and make such fine and costs of goods and chattels of said offender or offenders, and the said borough marshal or policeman is hereby authorized and required to execute the process aforesaid; that the jailor of the county in which such borough is situate shall receive and safely keep all such offenders as shall be committed to the jail of said county by the mayor of said borough for the term of his, her or their imprisonment as expressed in the warrant of commitment, and all the expenses of keeping said offenders in said jail shall be borne and paid by the county.

25. And be it enacted, That the assessor shall assess and the collector collect the taxes in the same manner as the assessors and collectors of townships in this state are required by law to assess and collect; and in case of the non-payment of taxes the said collector shall proceed to enforce the collection thereof as now required by law of township collectors in this state.

26. And be it enacted, That the commissioners of appeal in cases of taxation shall meet annually on the fourth Tuesday of November, to hear and determine all complaints of unjust taxation; they shall sit from ten o'clock in the forenoon until five o'clock in the afternoon, or longer if found necessary to dispose of all cases submitted to them for consideration, and shall give public notice of the time and place of such intended meeting in any newspaper printed in the county, if any there be, at least ten days previous to such assembling, and by handbills posted in five of the most public places in said borough.

27. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the mayor of such borough to see that the laws of the state and the ordinances of the borough are faithfully executed in such borough, and to recommend to the council such measures as he may deem necessary or expedient for the welfare of the borough; he shall maintain peace and good order in the borough, and shall have power to suppress all riots and tumultuous assemblies, and cause to be arrested on his view, without process or warrant, and to commit for trial, all persons violating or whom he has reason to believe have violated the laws of this state or the ordinances of the borough; he shall have authority, on complaint made to him on oath or affirmation, to cause any person or persons to be brought before him for any breach of the peace or violation of any law of this state committed within said borough or for disturbing the public tranquility of the borough, and shall require such offender or offenders to enter into recognizance or commit them to the county jail to answer the charges before the county court; he shall be entitled to the same fees and possess the same power, authority and jurisdiction that is by law vested in justices of the peace of the several counties of this state in both civil and criminal causes; the borough marshal and policemen of said borough shall execute, anywhere in the county in which said borough is situated, all and every process issued by said mayor in pursuance of the authority conferred, and shall have power to arrest and take into custody, without warrant, any offender or offenders against the by-laws and ordinances of said borough, and to confine the said offender or offenders in a place provided by said council until a hearing can be had before the mayor or one of the justices of the peace of said county; provided, that such hearing shall be held within twenty-four hours, unless Sunday should intervene, and in such case within forty-eight hours after the arrest of the offender or offenders; that said borough marshal shall possess the same powers, take the same obligation, perform the same duties, be subject to the same penalties, and receive the same fees as any constable of any township in this state.

28. And be it enacted, That for the purpose of laying out, grading or improving the streets or sidewalks of any borough incorporated under this act, or for the extinguishment of fires, it shall and may be lawful for the council of said borough, upon obtaining the written consent of persons representing one-half or more of the value of the taxable property in said borough as represented by the duplicate of the borough assessor, to borrow such sum or sums of money, in the name of the borough, as may be necessary to carry out and complete the laying out, grading or improvement of any streets, sidewalk or sidewalks in said borough or for the extinguishment of fires, and to secure the payment thereof by the issuing of bonds or other instruments, under the common seal of the borough and signature of the mayor attested by the clerk; said bonds not to run for a longer period than twenty years from the date thereof, and to bear interest at a rate not exceeding the legal rate.

29. And be it enacted, That when the council of any borough shall issue bonds as herein provided, it shall and may be lawful for the said council to order and cause to be assessed and raised by tax every year such sum of money, in addition to other moneys to be raised by said borough, as may be requisite to pay the interest on said bonds and such much of the principal thereof as they may deem necessary and expedient for the payment of said bonds when due; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not be operative until the people of such borough shall vote on the issue of such bonds at the next municipal election to be held in such borough, and if a majority of the legal voters therein shall vote against such issue, then no such issue of bonds shall be made.

30. And be it enacted, That the borough council of any borough incorporated under this act may, whenever they shall by ordinance declare it necessary, cause the brush and wild bushes to be removed from any lot in such borough, and may cause any uncovered hole or pit on any lot in such borough to be filled up, and the cost of such removal and filling shall be a lien upon such lot paramount to any other incumbrance except taxes, and may be collected with costs of suit, by action of debt against the owner or owners of such lot in any court of competent jurisdiction, or if such owner or owners be non-resident then by attachment; provided, always, that fifteen days' notice to the owner or owners of such lot shall be given before such removal or filling as aforesaid, which notice shall be in writing, under the signature of the mayor and seal of the borough, and shall recite such ordinance and request such owner or owners to remove such brush or fill such uncovered hole or pit within fifteen days.

31. And be it enacted, That the common council of all boroughs incorporated or organized under the provisions of this act shall have power by ordinance to provide for the grading and graveling of the streets in said borough in the following manner, viz.: upon the majority of the property owners on any street or avenue or specified part thereof making application to the borough council for the grading and graveling of any street or avenue or specified part thereof, such council may authorize such street or avenue or specified part thereof to be graded and graveled in a specified manner and within a specified time; and if at the end of the time so specified by such council the owner of the property on such street or avenue or part thereof shall have neglected to grade and gravel the same or any part thereof, it shall be lawful for such borough council to cause the same to be graded and graveled at the expense of such borough, and the costs of such grading and graveling may be assessed by such borough against each property adjoining such grading and graveling to the extent to which each of such properties is severally benefited by such grading and graveling.

32. And be it enacted, That the street committee of each such borough shall, upon the completion of any grading and graveling performed by such borough in pursuance of the preceding section make an assessment of the several amounts which each of such adjoining properties have been benefited by such street improvement, and file such assessment with the clerk of such borough, whereupon the same shall become a lien upon the land so assessed; and if any such assessment shall remain unpaid by the owners of the land so assessed for the space of thirty days after the same is so filed with said borough clerk, it shall be lawful for the borough council to forthwith cause said lands to be sold for the payment of such assessments, in the same manner as land is now sold by law for taxes.

33. And be it enacted, That the borough councils of all boroughs incorporated, or hereafter to be incorporated under the provisions of this act, shall have power, by ordinance, to regulate, establish and enforce the observance of building lines in their respective boroughs; provided, said act shall in no wise interfere with such building lines as may have heretofore been established.

34. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for the inhabitants of any portion of this state, embracing an area of not more than two square miles and taxable real estate of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, and within which area resides during any portion of the year, a population of not less than two hundred, and which may now be subject to any existing form of municipal government, to accept of the provisions of this act and become subject to all the rights, privileges, powers and liabilities therein specified, by complying with the provisions and requirements of the first, second, third and fourth sections of this act; provided, that this section shall not be construed to permit the division of any existing municipality.

35. And be it enacted, That, upon the acceptance by the inhabitants of any municipality in this state which now exists or any which has heretofore existed and whose corporate existence has hitherto lapsed or been invalidated by any judicial decision or otherwise, of the provisions of this act, or their incorporation hereunder, the former municipal corporation shall be dissolved, and all the property and rights of property held by the former corporation shall instantly vest in the new corporation so created, and the new corporation so created shall be bound by and subject to all the agreements, contracts, obligations and liabilities of the former corporation, and all taxes and other municipal assessments of such dissolved corporation shall be enforced by such new corporation as if the same had been legally and properly assessed by the said new corporation.

36. And be it enacted, That the inhabitants of any district in this state adjacent to and adjoining any borough heretofore created or hereafter to be created under any general law of this state, may become a part of such borough with all the powers and liabilities conferred upon the original corporation, and with the same rights and duties as if it had been included within the boundaries of the borough of which it seeks to become a part when the same was incorporated; provided, that the district to be added shall not increase the area of the whole borough beyond the size provided for in the act under which such borough was incorporated; and provided further, that the proceedings to annex any district to an existing borough shall be the same as provided by this act for the incorporation of a borough; and as soon as the result of the special election shall be certified and filed in the clerk's office as provided in this act, the annexed district shall become a part of the original borough, and provided further, that nothing in this act shall apply to, affect or include any street, road or highway, that is now or may hereafter be, under the charge, direction, management or control of any county public road board in this state, whether created or organized under or by virtue of any general or special act of the legislature.

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

Approved April 2, 1891.

CHAPTER CXXXI.

A Further Supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning inns and taverns," approved April seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and also a supplement to an act entitled "An act to regulate the sale of ale, strong beer, lager, porter, wine and other malt liquors in the state of New Jersey," approved April fourth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That every license heretofore or hereafter granted by the inferior court of common pleas of any county in this state shall remain valid and in full force and effect until the first day of the same term of said court in the year succeeding the granting of said license, anything in said license to the contrary notwithstanding; provided, that the person holding said license shall, on or before the expiration of one year from the date thereof, file with the clerk of said court his, her or their application, in proper form, for a license for the same place for another year. Provided further, that said court shall have the same power and authority to revoke or annul said license as existed prior to the passage of this act.

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

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

Approved March 25, 1891.

CHAPTER CLX.

An act to amend an act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act respecting bridges,' approved April tenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six," approved March twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of the above entitled act, approved March twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, be amended so that when amended it shall read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever it shall be necessary to repair or rebuild any bridge or viaduct in this state over any navigable river or water, the public authorities, corporation or person so repairing or rebuilding such bridge or viaduct shall not be liable for damages occasioned by obstructing or stopping navigation thereby; provided, the said repairs or rebuilding and obstructing or stopping of navigation be done between the fifteenth day of January and the fifteenth day of February; and, provided further, that said repairs or rebuilding be prosecuted with all practical dispatch; and, provided further, that notice of such intended repairs or rebuilding be given at least three weeks prior to commencing same, by publishing a notice thereof in some newspaper circulating in the county adjacent to such bridge or viaduct; provided, however, that nothing in this act contained shall apply to the county of Monmouth.

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

Approved April 1, 1891.

CHAPTER CLXI.

An act to amend an act entitled "A supplement to the act entitled 'An act declaring when the death of persons absenting themselves may be presumed,'" approved March seventh, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-seven, which supplement was approved February fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight.

1. Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the first section of the act to which this is amendatory, and which is in the words following, to wit:

"1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in case the heirs or devisees of any person who is or may be presumed to be dead, pursuant to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, shall desire to sell any land or real estate to which said person would be entitled if living, it shall be lawful for said heirs or devisees to present a petition to the court of chancery; and thereupon the said court, upon being satisfied of the truth of the facts, that it will be just and equitable, and upon proper security being given, by bond to the state of New Jersey, for double the value of said land or real estate, that the proceeds of the sale shall be paid on demand, with interest, to the said person presumed to be dead, or to his or her lawful issue, in case he, she or they shall appear and claim the same, to order the said land or real estate to be sold, as the court may deem advisable; and that the said person so presumed to be dead, and his or her lawful issue, if he, she or they prove to be living, shall be forever thereafter barred from any claim or title to said land or real estate, and entitled only to the proceeds thereof; and in such case the purchaser shall hold and be seized of as good and perfect estate in the said land or real estate, as if the said person presumed to be dead had conveyed the same," be and is hereby amended to be and read in the words following, to wit:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in case the heirs or devisees of any person who is or may be presumed to be dead, pursuant to the provisions of the act to which this is a supplement, or any purchaser mediately or immediately from such heirs or devisees shall desire to sell any land or real estate to which said person would be entitled if living, it shall be lawful for said heirs or devisees, or said purchaser from them, to present a petition to the court of chancery; and thereupon the said court, upon being satisfied of the truth of the facts, that it will be just and equitable, and upon proper security being given by bond to the state of New Jersey, for double the value of said land or real estate, that the proceeds of the sale shall be paid on demand, with interest, to the said person presumed to be dead, or to his or her lawful issue, in case he, she or they shall appear and claim the same, to order the said land or real estate to be sold, as the court may deem advisable; and that the said person so presumed to be dead, and his or her lawful issue, if he, she or they shall prove to be living, shall be forever thereafter barred from any claim or title to said land or real estate, and entitled only to the proceeds thereof; and in such case the purchaser shall hold and be seized of as good and perfect estate in the said land or real estate as if the said person presumed to be dead had conveyed the same.

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

Approved April 3, 1891.

CHAPTER CLXII.

An act to authorize the appointment of special policemen for state institutions.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the governor of this state is hereby authorized to appoint and commission under his hand so many special policemen as he may think necessary for any of the state institutions, whose powers shall be for the time limited within the territory prescribed the same as the constables of the county or the police of the cities in criminal cases; such appointment to be made upon the written application of the president of the board of trustees or managers of the said institution; the special duties of said special policemen shall be to preserve order in and about such institutions, with power to hold and arrest any offender against the public peace within the limits of their commissions; provided, that such special policemen shall entail no expense for their services upon the state.

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

Approved April 3, 1891.

CHAPTER CLXIII.

An act to amend an act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act for the instruction and maintenance of indigent deaf and dumb, blind and feeble-minded persons, inhabitants of this state,'" approved March twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, which said act hereby intended to be amended was approved March eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of the said act mentioned in the title hereof and approved March eighth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, be and the same is hereby amended so that henceforth said section one shall be and read as follows, and not otherwise, viz.:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all indigent and feeble-minded females of this state, not otherwise provided for by the act to which this is a supplement, above twelve years of age, may be sent by the governor or person administering the government to some suitable and convenient home which the governor or person administering the government may select; in which homes these females shall be entirely separate from the other sex, and shall receive such industrial and other training as they may be capable of, and also that moral and physical care which they need.

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

Approved April 3, 1891.

CHAPTER CLXIV.

An act to authorize cities of the fourth class to issue bonds in excess of the amount of indebtedness allowed to be created by their respective charters.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall and may be lawful for any city of the fourth class in this state whose charter or supplement limit the amount of the bonded indebtedness of such city when it has already issued bonds in the aggregate amount equal to the indebtedness allowed to be created by its charter and supplements thereto, to issue bonds not to exceed, in the aggregate, the sum of fifty thousand dollars in excess of the amount of indebtedness allowed to be created by its charter and supplements thereto, the said bonds to be executed in the manner provided by its charter, and dispose of and sell the same, and the proceeds arising from the sale thereof shall be expended for the benefit of the said city by the city council or other governing body thereof.

2. And be it enacted, That any such city shall, by ordinance create, establish, maintain and regulate a sinking fund for the redemption of the bonds created by this act, and define the powers and duties of the board or the committee in charge thereof.

3. And be it enacted, That the city council or other governing body of any such city may by resolution, or the mayor of any city may by proclamation, submit the question of the acceptance or rejection of this act to the voters of such city at any general charter or special election to be held therein, whereof at least two weeks' notice shall be given by public advertisement in two newspapers circulating in such cities; and if a majority of those who shall vote for the acceptance or rejection thereof shall be in favor of the acceptance of this act, then this act shall go into effect and the grant of the power herein made to any such city shall be deemed to be accepted by such city, and such city shall be bound by the terms of this act; persons entitled to vote at any charter or municipal election where this question is submitted to them shall express their assent or rejection of this act by depositing their ballots in the box provided for depositing ballots at such election in such city, and those who are in favor of the acceptance of this act, and the grants and powers therein contained, shall each deposit a ballot containing the words "new bond act accepted" written or printed thereon, and those who are opposed shall deposit a ballot with the words "new bond act rejected" written or printed thereon; and this acceptance or rejection may be expressed upon the ballots on which are the names of the state, city or county officers, and no separate ballot shall be required for the purpose of this act; and if a majority of the ballots on which there shall be the words "new bond act accepted" or "new bond act rejected" shall be found to be for the acceptance of this act, it shall then, but not otherwise, go into effect and be binding upon such city wherein such vote shall have been taken.

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

Approved April 3, 1891.

CHAPTER CLXV.

An act to amend the first section of an act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to establish a system of public instruction' [Revision], approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four'", which act was approved April twenty-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 section one of the above entitled act be and the same is hereby amended to be and read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That on or before the fifteenth day of September in each year, it shall be the duty of all township collectors, city treasurers and other persons who may be the custodians of moneys belonging to the several school districts in this state, to pay to the county collectors of their respective counties all balances derived from moneys apportioned to said districts by the county superintendents, which may then be in their hands to the credit of said districts, and to report forthwith to the county superintendents of their respective counties the amounts thus paid over; and it shall be the duty of each county collector, on or before the first day of October in each year, to report to the county superintendent of his county the amount of money received by him by virtue of the provisions of this act, and the county superintendent shall thereupon re-apportion such amount among all the school districts in his county, except as hereinafter provided, and the sums thus re-apportioned shall immediately be returned to the several township collectors, city treasurers and other persons entitled to the custody of the school moneys, on the orders of the county superintendent, and shall be available for the then current school year; and the sum thus re-apportioned to any district shall be in addition to and in excess of the sum apportioned to such district by the county superintendent for said school year; provided, that the county superintendent may, for good cause shown, allow the balance due to any school district to remain in the hands of the custodian of the school funds of such district to the credit of such district, and such balance shall thereafter be used and expended by the trustees of such school district for the purpose of paying teachers' salaries and fuel bills, or, by and with the written consent of the county superintendent, in the improvement of the school house and grounds, the purchase of school furniture or apparatus, or any other purpose connected with the schools of such district; and provided, also, that in case the county superintendent shall allow any district to retain any such balance, the said district shall not be included in any such re-apportionment nor entitled to any of the proceeds thereof.

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

Approved April 3, 1891.

CHAPTER CLXVI.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate trustees of religious societies," approved April ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the rector, wardens and vestrymen of any protestant episcopal church, or in case the church be without a minister or rector, then of the said wardens and vestrymen, or for the wardens and vestrymen for the time being of any protestant episcopal church, who are trustees of the same, to alien, grant, assign, demise or mortgage any real church property with the previous written consent of the bishop and a majority of the standing committee of the diocese within which such real church property may be situated, or in case of a vacancy in the office of bishop or of his absence from said diocese, then of a majority of the standing committee thereof; which consent shall be acknowledged or proved and recorded with the deed, lease, mortgage or instrument of conveyance, and without such consent the alienation, grant, assignment, demise, lease or mortgage shall be null and void.

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

Approved April 4, 1891.

CHAPTER CLXVII.

A supplement to the act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act concerning corporations'" [Revision] approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, which further supplement was 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 first and second sections of the act to which this is a supplement, entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled 'An act concerning corporations'" [Revision], approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, which said further supplement was approved April first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, be so amended and supplemented that the same shall respectively read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That where one or more persons heretofore or hereafter authorized to organize or incorporate any corporation heretofore or hereafter authorized to be created by or under any general or special act shall have died before such corporation shall have been completely organized pursuant to law, it shall and may be lawful for the survivor or a majority of the survivors of such heretofore or hereafter designated in writing other persons who may take the place and act instead of those deceased in the organization and any organization heretofore or hereafter effected by the aid of any such persons so substituted shall be as valid and effectual in law as if the organization had been effected by all the persons so authorized to organize or incorporate any corporation as aforesaid; always provided, that the provisions of this act shall not in any manner apply to, affect or impair the rights or liabilities of any party or parties in any suit or suits that may be pending at the time of its passage.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, general, special, public, private, local or otherwise in any manner inconsistent with or repugnant to any of the provisions of this act be and the same hereby are repealed.

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

Approved April 4, 1891.

CHAPTER CLXVIII.

A supplement to an act entitled an act to provide for the organization of the New Jersey home for disabled soldiers, approved April fourth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in addition to the yearly appropriation for the support of the New Jersey home for disabled soldiers, now provided under existing laws, there should be, and there is hereby appropriated the sum of twenty thousand dollars for the erection of a building or buildings additional to, and to be a part of the New Jersey home for disabled soldiers; the construction and erection of such building or buildings to be under the control and direction of the board of said institution, which sum of twenty thousand dollars shall be paid by the state treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller to the managers of the New Jersey home for disabled soldiers, in whole or in part, as the same may be required for the use and purpose herein provided.

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

Approved April 4, 1891.

CHAPTER CLXIX.

A supplement to the act entitled "An act to compel the determination of claims to real estate in certain cases and to quiet the title to the same," approved March second, one thousand eight hundred and seventy.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That when any person or corporation shall have heretofore or shall hereafter be in peaceable possession of lands in this state, claiming to own the same, and shall have heretofore caused or shall hereafter cause a map to be made and filed according to law, dividing the said lands into lots and laying out and dedicating streets upon said lands, and shall have heretofore sold and conveyed or shall hereafter sell and convey said lots, or any of them, and in order to avoid a multiplicity of suits, it shall be lawful for such grantor as aforesaid, in his or its own name, to bring and maintain the suit in chancery authorized and prescribed in the act to which this is a supplement, notwithstanding such conveyance or conveyances; and no suit in chancery which has heretofore been brought or shall hereafter be brought by any such grantor as aforesaid shall be dismissed for the cause that the complainant in such suit had aliened the said lots of land or any of them before bringing such suit; but, for the purpose of such suit, the title and possession of the grantees of the said lots shall be deemed and taken to be the title and possession of the complainant in such suit.

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

Approved April 4, 1891.

CHAPTER CLXX.

An act to provide for the care and preservation of the monuments marking the boundary lines of this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the riparian commissioners of this state are hereby authorized and directed during the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-three, and every third year thereafter, to cause to be made an examination and inspection of all the said monuments upon the state boundary lines and to make a detailed report thereof to the legislature, and if any of such monuments be found injured, displaced or removed, the said commissioners are hereby authorized and directed, in co-operation with persons duly authorized by the adjoining state, to restore or replace the same, and to cause suitable stone monuments to be set wherever such are now wanting at the points where said state boundary is intersected by the boundary of any towns or counties of this state, or by any highway, and for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this act the said commissioners are authorized to expend such reasonable sum or sums of money as may be necessary to defray the expenses of such examination, repair or restoration of said monuments, with the incidental expenses connected therewith, to be paid to said commissioners by the treasurer of the state on their certificate of all expenses which shall be approved by the governor and state comptroller.

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

Approved April 4, 1891.

CHAPTER CLXXI.

An act providing for the establishment in the state of New Jersey of fish and shell-fish cultural and biological stations.

Whereas, provided there shall be established within the state of New Jersey, fish and shell-fish cultural and biological stations, with such laboratory facilities of a scientific and biological character as will enable investigators to prosecute the necessary scientific and biological inquiries connected therewith; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all the real property devoted to such purposes shall be exempt from taxation, and that, furthermore, the authorities in charge of such stations shall have the right to fish unmolested in any of the public waters of the state with dredging, apparatus, seines, nets, trawls, surface trawls, et cetera, for the sole purpose of obtaining the materials needed in prosecuting the purposes and necessary investigations in the direction of the scientific objects for which such stations are or may be established.

2. And be it enacted, That all existing laws in conflict with the provisions of this act be and are hereby repealed.

Approved April 4, 1891.

CHAPTER CLXXII.

An act to appropriate twelve hundred dollars for the purpose of putting an apparatus for generating gas in the state industrial school for girls.

Whereas, the state industrial school for girls is located on the suburbs of the city of Trenton, and beyond the point to connect with the gas mains of the city gas companies of said city; and whereas, the only means of illumination in the institution are oil lamps, which are hazardous to the property, and especially dangerous since the buildings are not within the reach of the fire department of said city; therefore

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the sum of twelve hundred dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated from the treasury of the state for the purpose of putting an apparatus for generating gas in the state industrial school for girls, and for making the necessary connections thereto of pipes and burners throughout the building.

2. And be it enacted, That the trustees of said school are hereby authorized and directed to carry out the measures prescribed by the first section of this act, and to report their action to the governor of the state, and the comptroller of the state is hereby authorized, upon the completion of the work, to draw a warrant on the treasurer of the state, upon the order of the governor so to do, for the said sum of twelve hundred dollars in favor of the treasurer of the board of trustees of said school.

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

Approved April 4, 1891.

CHAPTER CLXXIII.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act regulating proceedings in criminal cases" [Revision], approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the thirty-fifth section of the act regulating proceedings in criminal cases is hereby amended to read as follows:

35. And be it enacted, That pleas and recognizances taken and verdicts rendered before the presiding judge only of the court of oyer and terminer and general jail delivery, or the law judge only of the court of general quarter sessions of the peace, shall be valid equally as if taken before said judge and one of the other judges of either of said courts.

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

Approved April [illegible]

CHAPTER CLXXIV.

An act providing for the appointment of clerks to police justices in cities of the first class, and defining their duties.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the justices holding the police courts, existing in any city of the first class in this state shall have power and are hereby authorized to appoint in and for each of the police courts of said city a clerk, whose duty it shall be to attend the sessions of the court to which he may be appointed or assigned, and to the examinations, trials and proceedings had therein before whatever justice or judge may hold or sit in the same; such clerk shall under the direction of the court keep a brief record of all matters which shall come before the same; he shall, unless otherwise expressly directed by law, receive all fees and penalties imposed in the court to which he shall act and shall account for and pay the same over to the proper officers or authorities within forty-eight hours after his receipt thereof; he shall keep a record of all such fines and penalties, and of the disposition thereof, in books to be provided for that purpose by the board hereinafter named, and shall perform such other duties and services as the court or the justice or judge aforesaid may require; he shall receive a salary of fifteen hundred dollars per annum, to be paid as shall be fixed by the board of police commissioners of such city; he shall be required to enter into a bond to the said city in its corporate name in the sum of three thousand dollars, with at least sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the board or body of such city having control of the finances thereof, conditioned for the faithful performance of his duties, which bond shall be renewed annually; every such clerk appointed as aforesaid shall hold office during good behavior and shall be removed for cause only after opportunity to be heard respecting the cause assigned for removal.

2. And be it enacted, That if when this act shall go into effect in any such city there be not sufficient money on hand out of which to pay any expense rendered necessary hereby, the board or body thereof having control of the finances shall borrow sufficient money therefor, by means of a temporary loan or otherwise, in anticipation of the tax levy next to be made in such city, and shall therein make provision for the payment thereof.

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

Approved April 6, 1891.

CHAPTER CLXXV.

An act to authorize corporations formed for the purpose of constructing or repairing either railroads, water, gas or electric works, tunnels, bridges, viaducts, canals, hotels, wharves, piers, or any or all such works of internal improvement, or public use or utility, to subscribe for, take, pay for in property, materials or services, hold, use and dispose of stock or bonds in any corporation formed for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating any such public works.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cases where corporations have heretofore been or are hereafter incorporated, under the provisions of an act entitled "An act concerning corporations," approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, having for their general object or purpose the building, constructing or repairing of railroads, water, gas or electric works, tunnels, bridges, viaducts, canals, hotels, wharves, piers, or any or all of such works of internal improvement or public use or utility, it shall and may be lawful for such corporations to subscribe for, take, pay for, hold, use and dispose of stock or bonds in any corporation or corporations formed for the purpose of constructing, maintaining and operating any such public works, with the same rights and privileges as individuals would be entitled to in like case; and it shall and may be lawful for the directors of any such corporations formed for the purpose of contracting, maintaining or works of the character and description aforesaid to accept in payment of any subscription or purchase, property real or personal necessary for the purposes of such corporation or work, labor and services performed or materials furnished to or for such corporation for the uses and purposes thereof to the amount of the value thereof, and from time to time to issue upon any such subscription or purchase in such installments or proportions as such directors may agree upon, full paid stock in full or partial performance of the whole or any part of such subscription or purchase, and the stock so issued shall be declared and taken to be full paid stock and not liable to any further call, neither shall the holder thereof be liable for any further payments under any of the provisions of any act and said stock shall have legibly stamped upon the face thereof "issued for property purchased," and in all statements and reports of the company to be published this stock shall not be stated or reported as being issued for cash paid into the company but shall be reported in this respect according to the fact.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, whether general, special, local or otherwise, in any manner inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

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

Approved April 6, 1891.

CHAPTER CLXXVI.

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

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That where any sewer which has heretofore, or may hereafter be constructed under the provisions of this act, forming a trunk line into which lateral sewers may discharge, or through which the surface drainage and sewage of a district may be carried to tide-water or other receptacle, it shall and may be lawful, in assessing the benefits which may have been or may be conferred upon the property by the construction of said trunk line of sewers, for the commissioners appointed to assess such benefits to assess the same as follows: such assessment shall be made upon all the property benefited and to be benefited within the entire drainage district of such trunk sewer; where an immediate or direct benefit may be or is secured, the assessment, when finally confirmed, shall be collectable at once; and where the benefit is prospective, and depends upon the construction of lateral and connecting sewers not yet built, then the assessment made upon such property in every such case shall constitute a first lien thereon at and from the time when the lateral sewer is constructed connecting the property so assessed with such trunk line, and shall be collectible at the same time the benefits assessed thereon for the construction of such connecting lateral sewer is or may be by law collectible; and such assessments shall draw interest only from the time the assessment for benefits made upon property along the line of such lateral sewers, for the construction thereof, may draw interest, and at the same rate.

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

Approved April 6, 1891.

CHAPTER CLXXVII.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning corporations" [Revision], approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That when any corporation of this state has authorized or may hereafter authorize the increase of its capital stock, it shall be lawful for such increase to be made, and the shares issued, from time to time, in such sums and in such manner as the board of directors or trustees or managers of the corporation may determine; provided, that no issue of stock so increased, whether authorized by the original charter or certificate of organization or a supplemental certificate, shall be made until a certificate, under the seal of the corporation, setting forth the amount and date of such increase, as also the statute and the certificate authorizing it, and the total amount of stock issued including the increase, shall have been filed in the department of state.

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

Approved April 6, 1891.

CHAPTER CLXXVIII.

An amendment to an act entitled "An amendment to an act entitled 'An act to enable boards of chosen freeholders to acquire, improve and maintain public roads,'" approved March nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, which said amendatory act was approved March eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of the act entitled "An amendment to an act entitled 'An act to enable boards of chosen freeholders to acquire, improve and maintain public roads,'" approved March nineteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, which said amendatory act was approved March eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows, viz.:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the board of chosen freeholders of any county in this state, by the votes of a majority of all the members thereof, to acquire, improve, maintain and assume full and exclusive control of any public road or roads, or parts thereof, in their county, so far as may be necessary for the purpose of improving and maintaining the same as a road or roads for carriages or other vehicles, but for no other purpose, except such roads or avenues as are now under control of any county road board; that in order to acquire and assume control in any county, with power to improve and maintain the same, the said board shall cause a map to be made, or adopt a map already made, on which the principal public roads or highways of the county shall be or are laid down, and shall cause the roads or parts of roads which the said board intend to acquire and assume such control of to be plainly indicated thereon, and shall file the said map, when so marked, in the office of the clerk of the county, whereupon the roads or parts of roads so marked or indicated on the said map shall become and be known as county roads, and thereafter be improved, maintained and kept in a safe and convenient condition for public use as aforesaid exclusively in the manner provided in this act; and it shall be lawful for the said boards to relinquish control of any road or parts of any road so acquired and marked, and to acquire and assume control of other roads or parts of roads in the county from time to time, with the same power to improve and maintain the same; in either of which cases the said map shall be changed accordingly in acquiring or assuming control of any public road or relinquishing the same, the said board shall accurately describe such road in a written resolution, and file a copy thereof, certified by the clerk of the board, in the office of the county clerk, who shall record the same in a book to be provided and kept for that purpose; the term road, as used in this act, shall be construed to include street, avenue or other public highway; provided, that any and all roads heretofore acquired by any board of chosen freeholders in this state, by the passage of a resolution and filing of a map or maps, provided in the act to which this is an amendment, may be approved and the money for that purpose raised as if this section of this amendment had not been passed.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect on May first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

Approved April 6, 1891.

CHAPTER CLXXIX.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act for the support of the government of this state and to fix the salaries of public officers," approved April fourth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in each county of this state having a population within their senatorial limits exceeding sixty-eight thousand inhabitants and under one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, the clerk of the circuit court and court of common pleas, court of general quarter sessions of the peace and orphans' court, shall receive and be paid an annual salary of nine hundred dollars in lieu of the per diem compensation now provided by law, and such compensation shall be paid monthly to said clerk by the county collector of such county upon the certificate of the county clerk; provided, that no person who shall hold the position of sergeant-at-arms and crier of the courts of such county shall receive any compensation for his services as sergeant-at-arms.

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

Approved April 7, 1891.

CHAPTER CLXXX.

An act to authorize turnpike companies to straighten portions of the turnpike roads.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever the board of directors of any turnpike company of this state, organized by virtue of any general or special act of incorporation, shall desire to alter any portion of its turnpike road by having such portion not exceeding one thousand yards in length, vacated, and relaying it in any other place, in order to straighten the same, it shall be lawful for such board of directors to make such alteration, provided the owners of the lands on both sides of the portion vacated, and the owners of the lands on which it is proposed to relay such portion shall consent to such alteration; and provided further, that the portion shall be built in the manner prescribed for the building of the original turnpike road of such company by the act under which the company was incorporated.

2. And be it enacted, That when such alteration shall have been made, it shall be the duty of the said turnpike company to file in the office of the clerk or register of deeds of the county in which such turnpike road may be situate the consent of the owners of lands hereinbefore mentioned, duly acknowledged or proved as in the case of deeds of conveyance of lands, and a certificate of the board of directors of the turnpike company setting forth a description of the portion of such turnpike road vacated and where the same has been relaid, which certificate shall be executed under the common seal of the turnpike company and the hand of its president, attested by its secretary and be proven as in the case of deeds of conveyance of lands by corporations.

3. And be it enacted, That in any case where a turnpike road may run through a public park belonging to any city, the consent hereinbefore mentioned shall, on behalf of said city and upon request by resolution of the common council or other governing body of such city, be executed by the mayor thereof under the common seal of the city.

4. And be it enacted, That the certificate and consent, when filed as aforesaid, shall be recorded by the clerk or register of the county in the book containing the record of public roads, and from the date of such record the portion of turnpike road described in such record as being vacated shall forthwith become vacated, and the new portion of said road described in such record the said turnpike company shall forthwith become vested with all the rights, privileges and franchises, and subject to all the duties and obligations granted and imposed by the act under which it is incorporated.

5. And be it enacted, That said certificate and consent, and the record thereof, or a copy of such record certified under the hand and official seal of the clerk or register of the county, shall be received in all courts as evidence of the facts therein set forth.

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

Approved April 7, 1891.

CHAPTER CLXXXI.

A further supplement to the act entitled "An act to regulate elections," approved the sixteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That for the purpose of electing members of the house of representatives of the United States this state shall be divided into eight districts, as follows, viz.:

1. The counties of Camden, Cumberland, Cape May, Gloucester and Salem shall constitute and be called the First district.
2. The counties of Atlantic, Mercer, Burlington and Ocean shall constitute and be called the Second district.
3. The counties of Somerset, Middlesex and Monmouth shall constitute and be called the Third district.
4. The counties of Sussex, Warren, Hunterdon, Morris, and the following townships of the county of Essex, viz.: Belville, Bloomfield, Caldwell, East Orange, Franklin, Mont Clair and Livingston shall constitute and be called the Fourth district.
5. The counties of Bergen and Passaic, and the following towns, townships and cities of the county of Hudson, viz.: the townships of Guttenburg, North Bergen, Union, Weehawken, West Hoboken and the town of Union shall constitute and be called the Fifth district.
6. The city of Newark in the county of Essex shall constitute and be called the Sixth district.
7. The city of Jersey City, the city of Hoboken, and the townships of Harrison and Kearney, all in the county of Hudson, shall constitute and be called the Seventh district.
8. The county of Union and also the city of Orange and the townships of Clinton, South Orange, West Orange and Milburn, all of the county of Essex and the city of Bayonne, of the county of Hudson, shall constitute and be called the Eighth district.

2. And be it enacted, That each of said districts shall elect, one person to represent this state in the house of representatives of the United States, which election shall be held on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-two, and on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November on each second year thereafter until Congress shall otherwise provide.

3. And be it enacted, That in the interpretation of this act all references to counties, cities, townships, wards and other municipal divisions shall be taken to refer to such counties, cities, townships, wards and other municipal divisions as they exist at the time of the passage of this act.

Approved April 14, 1891.

CHAPTER CLXXXIV.

An act concerning the laying out and opening of streets in cities.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever the board of aldermen, common council or any other municipal authority in any city of this state shall be required by any law, general or special, to endeavor to agree with the owner or owners for the purchase of any lands necessary to be taken for use as a public street before proceeding to condemn the same by the exercise of the power of eminent domain, it shall be lawful, in case the ownership of any such lands shall be in dispute between two or more persons, for the municipal authorities of such city to proceed with respect to such lands in the manner as where no agreement can be made by reason of the legal incapacity of any owner of lands necessary to be taken as aforesaid.

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

Approved April 14, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLXIII.

An act to authorize cities to issue bonds for the funding of water debts and to provide for their payment.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever in any city of this state, owning and controlling water works for the supply of the inhabitants thereof the board having charge and control of such water works shall have heretofore expended a part of the income derived by way of water rents in the extension of water mains and the construction of permanent improvements in connection with such water works, so that the income derived from such water works shall have proved insufficient to meet all expenditures made by said board, and said deficiency shall have been met by temporary loans made to said water department, it shall be lawful for the board having charge and control of the finances of such city, with the approval of the mayor of such city, to fund such temporary indebtedness or any part thereof by the issuing of water bonds of said city to take up the same, to an amount not exceeding three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

2. And be it enacted, That the bonds to be issued under the provisions of this act shall be made payable at periods not to exceed thirty years from the date of issuing the same, and shall bear interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum and be in such sums as the board having charge and control of the finances of such city shall determine; which bonds shall be executed under the corporate seal of such city and the signature of the mayor, comptroller or other proper financial officer thereof, and may be either registered or coupon bonds, as said board may direct; provided, that in order to redeem said bonds at maturity, it shall be the duty of the board having charge and control of the finances of said city to establish a sinking fund, into which it shall be the duty of the board having the charge and control of such water works to pay annually, in the month of July in each year, out of the income derived from such water supply, a sum equal to two per centum of the bonds issued under the provisions of this act, which sinking fund shall be under the charge and control of the sinking fund commissioners of such city by whatsoever name they may be called.

3. And be it enacted, That the interest on the bonds hereby authorized so be issued shall be paid semi-annually out of the collections for water rents in such city for said year, before expenditures therefrom for other purposes.

4. And be it enacted, That the board having charge and control of the water works for the supply of such city shall, before making or incurring any obligation on behalf of such city against the water account thereof, lay aside and devote each year a sum sufficient to pay the interest upon all water bonds issued and to be issued by such city on behalf of the water supply thereof.

5. And be it enacted, That the board having charge and control of the finances of such city may dispose of the bonds hereby authorized to be issued at public sale for the best price that can be obtained for the same, or at private sale in case a more favorable bid can be obtained than shall have been bid publicly therefor, but in no case for less than par, and all moneys derived from the sale of said bonds shall be inviolably applied to and used for the payment of said temporary loans.

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

Approved April 17, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLXVI.

A further supplement to 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, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter in all cases whatsoever where any sheriff is now or hereafter shall be authorized or required by any public statute or under the direction of any court of competent jurisdiction in this state, to make sales of any lands, tenements, hereditaments or real estate, such sheriff shall give notice by public advertisement signed by himself, and set up at five or more public places in the county, one whereof shall be in the township where such real estate is situate, of the time and place of such sale, at least four weeks next before the time so appointed, and he shall likewise have the power to cause the same to be published in two of the newspapers printed and published in the county in which the lands are situate, that are now or hereafter may be designated for the publication of the laws of this state; or if no designation has been made of newspapers to publish the laws in the year in which said advertisement is made, then in two of the newspapers designated for the publication of the laws of this state, in the year preceding such advertisement; such publication shall be at least four weeks successively once a week next preceding the time appointed for selling the said lands, tenements, hereditaments or real estate, and such publication, if so made, shall be deemed sufficient, without compliance with the provisions of any act heretofore passed in reference to such publication; and after the sheriff shall have made such publication in two of such newspapers as aforesaid, then such publication shall be as valid and as effectual as if made under the provisions of a law now existing.

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

Approved April 17, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLXVIII.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act for the better regulating of the poor houses of this state, approved May six, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

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

3. And be it enacted, That for failure to comply with the provisions of this act any board of chosen freeholders shall be liable to an indictment for misdemeanor; and the keeper of such institutions shall be liable to a penalty of twenty-five dollars, to be sued for in any court of competent jurisdiction by any taxpayer of the county, to be applied, when collected, to the use of such institution.

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

Approved April 17, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLXIX.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act respecting conveyances" 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 every acknowledgment or proof of any deed or conveyance of lands, tenements or hereditaments lying and being in this state, heretofore made by any grantor or witness thereto, before or by any officers in some other state in the union or territory thereof, authorized at the time of such proof or acknowledgment by the laws of the state or territory wherein such proof or acknowledgment was made or taken, to take the proofs and acknowledgments of deeds or conveyances of lands, tenements or hereditaments lying or being in such state or territory, shall be good, valid and effectual in law, and the record thereof admissible in evidence and good, valid and effectual in law for all purposes, notwithstanding the certificate accompanying such acknowledgment or proof, under the great seal of such state or territory, or under the seal of a court of record of the county in which it was made, does not certify that the officer before whom such proof or acknowledgment was made was, at the time of the taking thereof, authorized by the laws of such state or territory, to take the acknowledgments and proofs of deeds or conveyances for lands, tenements or hereditaments in such state or territory; provided, such certificate, and such acknowledgment or proof, and the certificate thereof, in all other respects conform to the laws of this state.

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

Approved April 17, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLXX.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for the construction of a state laboratory for the State Agricultural Experiment Station," approved April 23d, 1888.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the further sum of eight thousand and eight hundred dollars be and hereby is appropriated for the purpose of paying the costs and expenses necessarily incurred in the construction and completion of the state laboratory for the use of the state agricultural experiment station, which sum of eight thousand and eight hundred dollars shall be paid by the treasurer of the state upon the warrant of the comptroller to the treasurer of the said New Jersey agricultural experiment station.

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

Approved April 17, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLXXI.

An act to amend an act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act concerning taxes,'" approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, which said supplement was approved April sixteenth, 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 one of the act of which this is amendatory be and the same is amended so that it shall read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter there shall not be assessed upon any inhabitant of this state more than one poll tax in any one year.

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

Approved April 17, 1891.

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CHAPTER CCXVII.

An act concerning bonds given by municipal officers or employees for the proper performance of official duty.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter all bonds now or hereafter required to be given by any municipal officer or employee for the proper performance of official duty, whether given directly to a municipality or to some officer or department thereof, shall be recorded in the office of the clerk of the county in which any such municipality may be situated, provided, that the governing body of such municipality shall so direct, and copies of said bonds duly certified by said clerk, under the seal of office, shall be received as evidence in any court of this state, and be as good and available in law as if the original bonds were then and there produced.

2. And be it enacted, That upon application made in writing to the justice of the supreme court who shall hold the circuit court in any county wherein any such municipality is situated, or by or on behalf of any such municipality or by or on behalf of any citizen and taxpayer thereof, alleging that the condition of the bond of any officer or employee of such municipality has been broken, said justice shall make such investigation touching the truth of such allegation as he shall think proper, and, in his discretion, may order suit to be brought upon said bond for the benefit of such municipality or of the officer or department thereof for whose benefit the bond is given.

3. And be it enacted, That nothing herein contained shall invalidate bonds not recorded as herein provided, and application for an order for the prosecution of any such bond may be made in the same manner as if the same were recorded.

4. And be it enacted, That any bond given by any officer or employee of any municipality in this state for the proper performance of official duty, whether given directly to a municipality or to some officer or department thereof, and whether recorded or not, may be prosecuted as heretofore without application to a justice of the supreme court.

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

Approved April 14, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXVIII.

An act to validate certain sales of lands made by virtue of legal proceedings.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That no sale of lands heretofore made shall be invalidated by reason of the omission to publish in two newspapers of the county wherein such lands lie, an advertisement thereof for four weeks next preceding the time appointed for selling the same; provided, there shall have been an advertisement thereof published for four weeks previous to such sale in two newspapers published in the county where such lands lie, one of which papers shall be a newspaper printed and published in the county seat of said county; and provided, also, notice thereof shall have been set up in five or more public places of the county, one whereof shall be in the township where such lands lie; and further provided, that said sale has been or hereafter shall be confirmed by the court under whose authority such sale was made.

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

Approved April 14, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXIX.

An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation in the United States.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the governor of this state shall, within thirty days after this act shall become a law, appoint three counselors at law of this state, who shall constitute a board of commissioners with power to examine, consider and report how far it is wise or practicable to assimilate the legislation of the various states on the subjects of marriage and divorce, insolvency, the form of notarial certificates, or other subjects in which uniformity or assimilation may seem to them to be wise, practicable or desirable, with power in their discretion to confer with such commissioners or officers of other states as have or shall have like power, and especially the commissioners lately appointed by the state of New York for the same purpose, and to make report to this or any subsequent legislature of this state, whether any and what action should be taken.

2. And be it enacted, That said commissioners shall hold office for two years, and shall serve without compensation; and any vacancy in said board shall be filled by the governor.

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

Approved April 14, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXX.

An act relative to the payment of arrears of taxes and assessments and the interest thereon in incorporated cities.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That at any time within one year after the passage of this act, any person or persons may pay to the collector of taxes or other person authorized to receive the same, in any corporated city in this state, the amount of any tax or assessment due upon any real property belonging to any such person or persons, laid or imposed prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and now remaining unpaid, together with interest thereon at seven per centum per annum, to be calculated from the time interest is properly chargeable thereon to the time of such payment, together with the actual expenses theretofore incurred by any such city for the enforcement and payment of said taxes or assessments; and the collector of taxes, or person authorized to receive the same, shall make and deliver to the person or persons making such payment a receipt therefor, and shall forthwith cancel the record of such tax or assessment; upon such payment such tax or assessment shall cease to be a lien upon the real estate or property, and shall be deemed and taken to be fully paid, satisfied and discharged, and there shall be no right to any further interest or penalty by reason of such tax or assessment not having been paid within the time heretofore required by law, or by reason of any statute passed requiring the payment heretofore of any penalty or interest over seven per centum upon any unpaid tax or assessment; provided, however, that nothing in this act contained shall authorize the receipt, under the provisions of this act, of any such taxes or assessments in cases where lands and real estate have been sold for taxes or assessments and bought in by any other person than the city in which said taxes and assessments are laid, or some officer for the use of such city; nor shall any lien upon real estate for such taxes or assessments be released or affected, nor shall any sale of any real estate for taxes or assessments, or the delivery of any certificate or declaration of sale or deed therefor, be stayed by anything in this act contained; and provided further, that the provisions of this act shall not become operative in any incorporated city until the common council or other governing body having charge and control of the finances of such city shall, by resolution, authorize the collector of taxes or other person authorized to receive taxes, to receive and receipt for the same under the provisions of this act.

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

Approved April 14, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXXI.

An act enabling township clerks to take affidavits in township business.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter it may and shall be lawful for the township clerks of the several townships in this state to take affidavits in all cases concerning township business.

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

Approved April 14, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXXIII.

An act to regulate the price of legal advertising.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for all officers and boards of any county or municipality of this state to pay for official advertising in the daily newspapers published in cities of the first and second class, at the rate of ten cents per line for the first insertion, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion; provided said daily newspapers shall be duly authorized to publish the said advertisement, and provided further, that nothing herein contained shall apply to the publication of the session laws of this state, and provided further, that nothing herein contained shall be construed as requiring or authorizing the inserting of any advertisement in any newspaper not now or hereafter authorized by law to publish the same.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts, public or private, that conflict with the provisions of this act, shall be and are hereby repealed.

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

Approved April 14, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXXIV.

An act respecting the election and terms of office of the clerk, and collector or receiver of taxes in certain towns, boroughs and townships.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all towns and boroughs, and in all townships having a population of ten thousand inhabitants or over according to the last census, the terms of office of the clerk, and collector or receiver of taxes hereafter elected or appointed therein shall be the period of two years, and all persons who shall be hereafter elected or appointed to said offices or any of them shall hold office for two years, and until their successors in office shall have been duly elected or appointed and shall have duly qualified; and any legal voter of any such town, borough or township shall be eligible to the said offices of clerk or collector or receiver of taxes.

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

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

Approved April 14, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXXV.

An act to secure the payment of laborers, mechanics, merchants, traders and persons employed upon or furnishing materials toward the performing of any work in public improvement in cities in this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any person or persons who shall hereafter as laborer, mechanic, merchant or trader, in pursuance of, or in conformity with the terms of any contract for any public improvement made between any person or persons and any city in this state authorized by law to make contracts for the making of any public improvement, perform any labor or furnish any material toward the performance or completion of any such contract, made with said city, on complying with the second section of this act, shall have a lien for the value of such labor or materials or either, upon the moneys in the control of the said city, due or to grow due under said contract with said city to the full value of such claim or demand, and these liens may be filed and become an absolute lien to the full par value of all such work and materials, to the extent of the amount due or to grow due under said contract, in favor of every person or persons who shall be employed or furnish materials to the person or persons with whom the said contract with said city is made, or the subcontractors of said person or persons, their assigns or legal representatives; provided, that no city shall be required to pay a greater amount than the contract price or value of the work and materials furnished, when no specific is made in the performance of said work by the contractor.

2. And be it enacted, That at any time before the whole work to be performed by the contractor for the city is completed or accepted by the city, and within fifteen days after the same is so completed or accepted, any claimant may file with the chairman or head of the department, council, board or bureau having charge of said work, and with the financial officer of said city, notices stating the residence of the claimant, verified by his oath or affirmation, stating the amount claimed, from whom due, and if not due, when it will be due, giving the amount of the demand after deducting all just credits and offsets, with the name of the person by whom employed, or to whom the materials were furnished; also a statement of the terms, time given, conditions of his contract, and also that the labor was performed or materials were furnished to the said contractor, and were actually performed or used in the execution and completion of the said contract with said city, but no variance as to the name of the contractor shall affect the validity of the said claim or lien.

3. And be it enacted, That the financial officer of said city shall enter the claims in a book kept for that purpose by him, called the "lien book;" such entry shall contain the name and residence of claimant, the name of the contractor, the amount and date of the filing and a brief designation of the contract upon which the claim is made.

4. And be it enacted, That no lien provided for in this act shall be binding upon the property therein described, unless an action be commenced within ninety days from the filing of the same, and a notice of pendency of said action be filed with the financial officer of the city.

5. And be it enacted, That the lien shall attach from the time of filing thereof to the extent of the liability of the contractor for the claim preferred upon any funds which may be due or to grow due to said contractor from said city under the contract against which the lien is filed.

6. And be it enacted, That any claimant who has filed the notice mentioned in the second section of this act, may enforce his claim against the said fund therein designated and against the person or persons liable to the debt by a civil action; actions to determine or terminate said liens may be commenced by the contractor or said city in any court of competent jurisdiction.

7. And be it enacted, That the plaintiff must make all parties who have filed claims, the contractor and the said city, parties defendant, and as to all parties against whom no personal claim is made, the plaintiff may, with the summons, serve a notice stating briefly the object of action, and that no personal claim is made; but all parties who have filed claims under this act may, by answer in such action, set forth the same, and the court in which the action is brought may decide as to the extent, justice and priority of the claims of all parties to the action.

8. And be it enacted, That the court in which the action is brought shall determine the validity of the lien, the amount due from the debtor to the contractor, under his contract, and from the contractor to the respective claimants, and shall render judgment, directing that the said city shall pay over to the claimants for the work done and the materials furnished in the execution of said contract or contracts, whose claims or liens it shall hold to be valid and just, in the order of their priority as determined by said court to the extent of the sum found due to said claimants from their contractor, so much of said funds or money which may be due from said city to the contractor under his contract, against which the lien is filed, as will satisfy their liens or claims, with interest and costs, to the extent of the amount due from said city to said contractor; the judgments rendered under this act may be enforced by execution and an appeal may be taken therefrom in the same time and manner as in civil actions.

9. And be it enacted, That in case of successive liens or a number of liens in favor of different persons, their rights and priorities shall be determined as follows; persons standing in equal degrees as co-laborers, or various persons furnishing materials, shall have priority according to the date of the filing of their liens; when several lien notices are filed for the same demand, the judgment shall provide for the proper payments according to priority, so that under liens filed, double payments shall not be required.

10. And be it enacted, That when separate actions are commenced, the court in which the first action was brought may, upon the application of said city, consolidate them.

11. And be it enacted, That costs in all actions shall rest in the discretion of the court and shall be awarded to or against the plaintiff or defendants, or any or either of them, as may be just.

12. And be it enacted, That nothing contained in this act shall be construed to impair or affect the right of any person to whom any debt may be due for work done or materials furnished, to maintain a personal action to recover such debt against the person liable therefor.

13. And be it enacted, That the lien may be discharged as follows: first, by filing a certificate of the claimant or his successor in interest, duly acknowledged and proved, stating that the lien is discharged; second by lapse of time, when ninety days have elapsed since the filing of the claim and no action shall have been commenced to enforce the claim; third, by satisfaction of any judgment that may be rendered in actions to foreclose said liens or claims.

14. And be it enacted, That the term "contractor," as used in this act, shall be construed as meaning the person with whom the contract with the city is made, his assigns or legal representatives.

15. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately; but nothing herein contained shall affect the validity of any claims or liens upon moneys due or to grow due under contracts made by cities prior to its passage; all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the terms of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved April 14, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXXVI.

An act to provide for the repaving, repairing and improvement of paved streets in cities of this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful in any city of this state for the board having charge and control of the finances thereof to appropriate and set apart annually, with the consent of the mayor, for the period of six years from the date thereof, out of the license fees received in such city for licenses to sell spirituous or malt liquors, one-half thereof for the repaving, repairing and improvement of paved streets in such city, and said moneys so appropriated shall be disbursed, applied and expended for such purposes exclusively by the board or department of such city charged with the duty of paving and repairing streets, and by no other board or authority nor for any other purpose whatever.

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

Approved April 14, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXXVII.

An act to amend section one of the act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act for the settlement and relief of the poor,'" approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, which supplement was approved June twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section one of the act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act for the settlement and relief of the poor,'" approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, which supplement was approved June twentieth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any person or persons who have or who shall have last resided in any township of this state for the period of ten consecutive years, shall be considered as legally settled in said township; provided that this act shall not be so construed as to give a legal settlement to any person or persons inmates of any home for feeble-minded, home of old people or home for the homeless, nor to any persons who may be or may have been maintained by the overseer of the poor of any township, city or borough during said ten consecutive years.

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

Approved April 14, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXXIX.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands held by coparceners, joint tenants and tenants in common" [Revision], approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all proceedings now or hereafter pending for the partition of lands where all or any of the undivided shares whereof is or limited over in the manner specified in section twenty-five of the act [Revision] to which this a supplement, a sale thereof may be made upon an order or decree of the court of chancery, whenever it shall be made to appear to the court that the tract or tracts of land or real estate in question are so circumstanced that a partition thereof cannot be made without great prejudice to the owners or persons interested in the same.

2. And be it enacted, That in all partition proceedings wherein the sale of lands limited over shall hereafter be decreed by the court of chancery, and there shall be an executor, trustee or administrator cum testamento annexo appointed by any last will and testament or by virtue of the order or decree of any court and by the terms of such will, such executor, trustee or administrator cum testamento annexo has authority to collect and receive the rents and issues of all or any part of such lands during the lives of any person or persons named in such will, but has no power to make sale of said lands or any interest therein upon such executor, trustee or administrator cum testamento annexo giving bonds to the ordinary (in the same manner as now required upon the granting of letters of administration) in the offices of the clerk of the court wherein said will was proved, or from which he received his appointment as such trustee or administrator, then it shall be lawful for the chancellor to decree that the proceeds of sale of any lands or interest in any lands to which said executor, trustee or administrator cum testamento annexo was entitled to the rents and profits shall be paid over to said executor, trustee or administrator cum testamento annexo, to be by him held and invested according to the law concerning other trust funds and the income thereof paid and applied by him to the persons entitled to the rents and profits of said lands which said moneys represent; and upon the death of the person so entitled to such income, to pay said principal sum to the persons entitled to the same under the provisions of said will.

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

Approved April 14, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXXX.

An act to provide means to increase the fish production of the waters of this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That for the purpose of continuing the work of stocking the waters of this state with food fishes, there is hereby appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars, which, or any portion thereof necessary, shall be paid by the state treasurer, on the warrant of the comptroller, with the assent of the governor, to the commissioners of fisheries of this state upon their requisition, to be by them expended in defraying the cost of leasing and maintaining a hatchery, and of procuring, hatching and distributing valuable food fishes to stock the rivers, streams, lakes and ponds of this state, and for such other purposes as they may deem advisable to restore and increase the fish production of the waters of this state; provided, that one thousand dollars of this appropriation be expended for the propagation of shad in the Delaware river; and provided, that for all moneys expended by said commissioners vouchers shall be filed with the comptroller, verified as said comptroller shall direct.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXXXI.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act relative to the court of pardons," approved January eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the court of pardons to grant to any convict now or hereafter undergoing imprisonment in any of the penal institutions of this state, a license to be at large, upon such security, terms, conditions and limitations, in all respects, as to the said court shall seem proper, which said terms, conditions and limitations shall be endorsed upon or annexed to such license; such convict shall continue to be legally in custody after the granting of such license, and shall be liable to be taken at any time and returned to the place of punishment to which he or she was originally sentenced, as hereinafter provided.

2. And be it enacted, That such license shall be signed by the governor, or person administering the government, and attested by the clerk of said court; a duly certified copy thereof shall be deposited with the keeper of the prison or other penal institution in which such convict is confined, and shall be a sufficient warrant to the keeper for permitting such convict to go at large.

3. And be it enacted, That the court of pardons, or the governor, or person administering the government, when said court is not in session, shall have authority, at any time, in his or their discretion, to revoke any license granted under this act; and it shall be the duty of said court, or of the governor, or person administering the government, when the said court is not in session, to revoke any such license whenever it shall come to his or their knowledge that the person holding the same has violated any of the terms, conditions or limitations thereof, or any penal law of this state, or of any other state, or of the United States.

4. And be it enacted, That such revocation shall be made by an order in writing, which shall state the reason therefor, and shall be signed by the governor, or person administering the government, and filed with the clerk of said court; upon the filing of such revocation, the governor or person administering the government shall issue his warrant for the arrest of the holder of such license, and his or her return to the place of confinement from which he or she was released thereunder; said warrant may be served by any person authorized to serve criminal process in any county in this state; the holder of such license, when returned to the place of confinement from which he or she was released thereunder shall be detained therein according to the terms of his or her original sentence; and in computing the period of such confinement, the time between his or her release upon such license and return to said place of confinement shall not be taken to be any part of the term of sentence: if the person for whose arrest such warrant is issued is confined in any prison or penal institution of this state, the officer to whom said warrant shall have been delivered shall deliver the same to the warden or keeper of such institution or prison, and the said warden or keeper shall, upon the expiration of said present term of imprisonment in that institution, return him to the institution from which he was discharged on license, or if the discharge on license was from the same institution, then shall detain him therein according to the terms of his original sentence as aforesaid.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXXXII.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of associations for the erection and maintenance of hospitals, infirmaries, orphanages, asylums and other charitable institutions," 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 first section of the act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of associations for the erection and maintenance of hospitals, infirmaries, orphanages, asylums and other charitable institutions," approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any three or more persons of full age, a majority of whom shall be citizens of and residents within this state, who shall desire to associate themselves together for the purpose of the care, cure, nurture or maintenance of sick, injured, infirm, aged, indigent, deaf, dumb, blind, idiotic or insane person, or of orphans, half-orphans or destitute children, or for the training, education, instruction or preparation of persons, male or female, to act as nurses, or for any two or more of such purposes combined, may make, record and file a certificate in writing, in manner herein after mentioned.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXXXIII.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act for the construction, maintenance and operation of systems of sewerage in cities, towns and boroughs," approved June thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the second section of the act of which this is amendatory be amended to read as follows, provided, however, that the provisions of this supplement shall apply only to cities of the third class in this state:

2. And be it enacted, That such persons desirous of forming a company for such purposes shall make, sign and acknowledge, before some officer authorized to take such acknowledgment of deeds, a certificate in writing, which shall state the corporate name adopted by the company, the amount of the capital stock, the term of its existence, the number of directors, the names of those who shall manage the affairs of the company for the first year, or until their successors are elected and qualified, and the name of the city, town or borough in and for which such sewerage system is to be constructed and the business of the company carried on; such certificate shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state, together with the consent in writing of, and the terms and condition or conditions upon which the consent has been granted by the corporate authorities, if any, of the city, town or borough in which such sewerage system is to be constructed.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXXXIV.

An act enlarging and extending the powers of incorporated towns in this state governed by boards of commissioners and of certain officers thereof.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the police justice of any incorporated town in this state governed by a board of commissioners shall hold his office for two years, and shall have jurisdiction to, and is hereby empowered, on oath, affirmation or affidavit, made according to law, that any person or persons has or have been guilty of a violation of any of the ordinances of the town, to issue process, either in the nature of a summons or warrant, as to him may seem most advisable, against the person or persons violating such ordinance, which process shall, when the nature of a warrant, be returnable forthwith, and when in the nature of a summons be returnable in not less than three nor more than five days; that such process shall state what ordinance the defendant or defendants named therein has or have violated, and in what manner the same has been violated; and then, on return of such process, or at the time to which the police justice shall have adjourned the same, the said police justice shall proceed to hear testimony and to determine and give judgment in the matter without the filing of any pleadings, and the said police justice shall, if judgment be rendered for the plaintiffs, forthwith issue execution against the goods and chattels, and against the body of the defendant or defendants; and the said police justice shall be further empowered to inflict fines not exceeding the sum of twenty dollars, on such persons as shall be convicted before him of vagrancy, disorderly conduct, breach of the peace, or, in his discretion, to order such persons to be committed to the county jail or town lockup for any period not exceeding thirty days; provided, that in all cases when the fine or penalty shall exceed ten dollars, or where the punishment shall be imprisonment, there may be a trial by jury, to be conducted as in cases now triable in courts for the trial of small causes; police justices shall also have power to cause any person or persons who shall be found guilty of a violation of the ordinances of the town, and who may refuse or neglect to pay any penalty imposed, to be committed to the county jail for any period not exceeding thirty days; and the police justice shall be present at the station house, or other place provided by him by the board of commissioners, at such hours each day as the board shall designate; and the police justice shall have the same powers in criminal matters, within the territorial limits of the town, as are possessed and exercised by justices of the peace of this state; all fines, penalties and license fees collected by him shall be paid to the town treasurer.

2. And be it enacted, That any member of the board of commissioners during his term of office, and any marshal or assistant marshal, and any policeman of said town, shall have the power, on witnessing any breach of the peace or any violation of a town ordinance, to forthwith arrest and take into custody, without warrant, the offender or offenders, and to take said offender or offenders before the police justice of the town for a hearing.

3. And be it enacted, That every conviction for violating a town ordinance had before the police justice, either with or without a jury trial, may be reviewed by appeal to the courts of common pleas of the county in the same manner and upon the same terms as appeals are or may be taken from courts for the trial of small causes, and in case the judgment appealed from shall be imprisonment, the said police justice or any judge of the court of common pleas may admit to bail the party appealing during the pendency of his appeal; but no judgment for the violation of any ordinance shall be reversed for any imperfection, omission, defect in or lack of form, nor for any error except such as shall or may have prejudiced the defendant in maintaining his defence upon the merits.

4. And be it enacted, That the officers empowered to serve process issued by the police justice shall be, besides the constables elected or appointed within the town, the marshal, assistant marshals, and the policemen of the town, and that said process shall be returned in the same manner, so far as circumstances may permit, as warrants in courts for the trial of small causes are returned, and the defendant or defendants named therein shall, if the police justice sees fit to adjourn the hearing of the charge made, and so orders, enter into recognizance, as nearly as may be, in the manner directed in the courts for the trial of small causes, in the amount of the penalty named, in the process or in any proceedings brought for the recovery of the same, with such surety as may be approved by the police justice, unto the town, by its corporate name, for his or their appearance on the day to which said hearing may be adjourned, and in default of such appearance, the said recognizance may be prosecuted and collected in the same manner as the same might have been if the said recognizance had been taken in a proceeding in courts for the trial of small causes.

5. And be it enacted, That the board of commissioners may by the title, That the board of commissions of the town of ——, pass, adopt, alter, modify and repeal ordinances to take effect within the town for the following purposes: To manage, regulate, protect and control the finances and property of the town; to make and adopt an assessment map or maps whereby to describe lands assessed for taxes or improvements; to ascertain and establish the boundaries of all streets, highways, public lanes and alleys in the town; to regulate, clean and keep in repair the streets, highways, lanes and alleys in the town, and to prevent and remove all encroachments, obstructions and encumbrances in and upon all streets, highways, lanes and alleys, sewers, drains and water courses; to prescribe the manner in which corporations or individuals shall exercise any privileges granted to them in the use of any street, highway or alley, or in digging up any street, highway or alley for any purpose whatsoever; to direct and regulate the planting, rearing, trimming and preserving of ornamental shade trees in the streets, parks and public places of the town, and to authorize or prohibit the removal or destruction of such shade trees; to name and number the streets, houses and lots in the town; to provide for and enforce the removal of snow and ice from the sidewalks and gutters of the streets by the owners of lands or by the owner of any lot of land fronting on a public highway and to provide that in case of neglect or refusal of the owner to remove snow or ice from the sidewalks and gutters in front of his lands that the board of commissioners may cause the same to be done at the expense of such owner, and that the cost and expense thereof with interest thereon shall be added to and shall form part of the taxes next to be levied and assessed upon such lands, and shall be and remain a lien upon such lands until paid; to regulate the use of streets, highways and public places by individuals, vehicles, railways and engines of every kind; to prevent and punish horse racing and immoderate driving or riding in any street, and to regulate the speed and running of locomotives, engines and railroad cars through the town; to require and regulate the establishment of gates or flagmen at any or all railroad crossings within the corporate limits of the town; to regulate and control the passage through the streets and public places of buildings and other large structures; to prevent animals of all kinds from running at large in the streets or public places of the town, and for the impounding, sale or destruction of the same, and to regulate and prevent the driving of cattle or other animals in droves in or through any of the streets of the town; to prevent and prohibit any practice having a tendency to frighten animals or persons standing or passing in the streets of the town; to license, regulate or prohibit all public performances and exhibitions for money; to prevent and suppress vice and immorality; to restrain or punish tramps, vagrants, mendicants and street beggars; to preserve the public peace; to prevent and quell riots, disturbances and disorderly assemblages; to restrain and suppress disorderly and gaming houses, and houses of ill fame; to establish and regulate one or more public pounds, and to provide for the sale of animals impounded, and to fix the fees to be paid to persons impounding animals, and the redemption fees to be paid; to regulate and prevent and to provide for the destruction of dogs running at large; to regulate or prohibit swimming or bathing in the waters of or bounding the town; to provide for the destruction of buildings that are dangerous to life; to regulate the erection and construction of all buildings and to prescribe the material of which they shall be constructed; to regulate or prohibit the carrying on of manufactures dangerous in causing or promoting fires; to regulate or prohibit the manufacture, sale, keeping, storage or use of fireworks, gun-powder, camphene, kerosene, burning fluid, nitro-glycerine, dynamite, or other inflammable or explosive materials; to raze and demolish any building or erection when necessary to prevent the extension of a conflagration; and to provide for the ascertainment and payment of just damages and compensation to owners of property destroyed in such cases; to regulate or prohibit the use of firearms and the carrying of weapons of any kind; to erect, provide, repair and control a town hall, police and station houses, fire engines, and such other buildings as may be necessary; to provide that the penalty for a second conviction within six months of a violation of any such ordinance shall be a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment in the county jail or town lockup, not exceeding three months; to license and regulate cartmen, porters, hack, cab, omnibus, stage and truck owners and drivers, carriages and vehicles used for the transportation of passengers and merchandise, goods or articles of any kind, and to require the owners to mark vehicles in such manner as the board of commissioners shall designate; and to license and regulate auctioneers, common criers, pawnbrokers, junk shop keepers, sweeps and scavengers, and to prohibit unlicensed persons from acting in such capacities; to license and regulate peddlers, hawkers and hucksters; and no license granted for any of the aforesaid purposes by any other authority shall be valid, except license granted by the governor to hawkers and peddlers; to fix the penalty where the same is not fixed or provided for by this act for the violation of any ordinance this act authorized to be passed, which penalty shall be a fine not exceeding twenty dollars, and, in case of non-payment thereof, imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding thirty days; to provide for, establish, regulate and control a fire department, and to establish rules for the government thereof (whose members shall be exempt from militia duty in time of peace, and from serving as jurors in courts for the trial of small causes), and to provide engines and other fire apparatus, and to designate the manner of appointing and removing members of the fire department; to provide for the government of the fire department and the care and repair of the engines and other fire apparatus, and for the purchase of necessary supplies by a board of fire commissioners, consisting of five members, to be appointed by the board of commissioners who shall hold office for one year, and who shall receive no salary; and to further provide for the payment of the lawful debts contracted or incurred by such fire commissioners; provided, that the enumeration of powers made in this section shall not have the effect of excluding or repealing any other powers that may have been already conferred upon any board of commissioners, either by virtue of the act under which said board of commissioners originally derived their powers or any supplement thereto, or by virtue of any public act thereto, or by virtue of any public act heretofore passed and not in this section specified or mentioned; and provided further, that nothing herein contained shall in any wise conflict with any of the provisions of an act entitled "An act respecting licenses in cities, townships, incorporated towns, incorporated boroughs, or police, sanitary and improvement commissions, and incorporated camp meeting associations and seaside resorts," approved March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

6. And be it enacted, That the board of commissioners shall have power by resolution to appropriate and raise by taxation moneys for the following purposes:

For lighting the streets of the town;

For the support of the police department;

For the maintenance of the fire department;

For regulating, cleaning and keeping in repair streets and highways;

For repairs to public buildings;

For the relief of the poor;

For water for the extinguishment of fires;

For the payment of interest upon the debt of the town and such part of the principal as shall from time to time become due and payable;

For the sinking fund required to be raised;

For the general and incidental expenses of the town, including the printing and publication of the minutes of the board of ordinances, and such other matters required by law to be published;

For the support of public schools;

and no appropriation shall be made or ordered for any other purpose, except by a majority of the voters of the town voting at an annual town election, or some special election called in the manner provided in the act incorporating such town, or some supplement thereto.

7. And be it enacted, That the board of commissioners may appoint two discreet and suitable persons, one to act as town assessor, and the other to act as town collector, who shall hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are appointed, provided that such appointment shall not be made in towns where such officers are elected by the people.

8. And be it enacted, That the assessor shall assess, and the collector collect the taxes in the same manner as the assessors and collectors of townships in this state are required by law to assess and collect; and in case of non-payment of taxes, the said collector shall proceed to enforce the collection thereof as now required by law of township collectors in this state, in the act entitled "An act concerning taxes," approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six," and the various supplements thereto; the powers of the collector under this section shall apply as well in cases where taxes have been already assessed as in cases where assessments are made after this act takes effect, and no tax heretofore assessed shall be deemed illegal or uncollectable because no certain method for its collection shall have been provided before the passage of this act; and it shall be lawful for the collector, in making out his list of delinquents under the provisions of section three of the act entitled "A further supplement to an act entitled an act concerning taxes [Revision], approved April fourteenth, one thousand and eight hundred and forty-six," which supplement was Approved April seventeenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six, to include all past due taxes upon any mortgage or mortgages, or the debt or debts secured thereby, which shall have remained due more than sixty days, whether the same shall have been assessed in one or more years or not, and if, for any reason, any mortgage or mortgages shall not have been included in any such list, a supplementary list may be issued, which shall have all the effect of an original list.

9. And be it enacted, That in case of vacancies happening in any elective office, including the board of commissioners, by reason of death, removal, resignation, refusal to serve, or other cause, except in the case of election officers, on the day of election; it shall be filled by the board of commissioners at their next meeting thereafter, and such appointment shall continue until the next annual election, and no longer, and no such appointment shall be made by any retiring board of commissioners, any provision in any act, incorporating any town embraced under this act, or any supplement thereto notwithstanding.

10. And be it enacted, That the board of commissioners may, by ordinance or resolution, require the owners or occupants of lands fronting on any street to lay sidewalks, or set curbings and gutters, or either, in front of the same, or to repair, or relay or reset any sidewalk already laid, or curbing and gutter, or either, already set, and if the same shall not be done within thirty days after written or printed notice so to do served on any such owner or occupant, such board of commissioners may cause the same to be done, and the expense thereof, with interest and costs, may be recovered by such board of commissioners, by suit in their corporate name or in the name of the town treasurer against such owner or owners as for so much money due for labor performed and materials furnished by said board for such owner or owners or occupant at his or their request, or may be assessed as a tax on such lands and shall be a lien thereon prior to any mortgage or other lien or incumbrance thereon, and be collected as other taxes are collected.

11. And be it enacted, That the board of commissioners shall have power to borrow money temporarily in their corporate name, or in the name of the town, in anticipation of appropriated revenues, not exceeding in amount one-half of such anticipated revenues.

12. And be it enacted, That the board of commissioners shall have power at any time to direct a special election to fill any vacancy that may occur in their body.

13. And be it enacted, That the board of commissioners shall appoint three discreet persons, residents and freeholders of the town, to be commissioners of assessment, and who shall hold their offices for three years; the said commissioners shall make all assessments for improvements of every kind under this act; provided, that if any of such commissioners of assessment shall be interested in the matter of any such assessments, the board of commissioners shall appoint some discreet and impartial freeholder or freeholders, resident in said town, to act in regard to such assessment in lieu of such commissioner or commissioners of assessment interested therein as aforesaid; and every report of assessments made by commissioners of assessments shall be accompanied by the oath or affirmation of each commissioner making the same that he is not interested, directly or indirectly, in the matter of the assessment, and that he has performed his duties in relation thereto honestly, faithfully and impartially to the best of his ability, skill and understanding, which oath or affirmation the clerk of said town is hereby authorized to administer; and the first commissioners appointed under this act shall determine among themselves by lot which of them shall serve for one, two and three years respectively, and thereafter, annually, one commissioner shall be appointed to serve for the full term of three years.

14. And be it enacted, That the board of commissioners shall have power and they are hereby authorized by ordinance to lay out, open, straighten, widen and extend any street, avenue or highway or any part or section thereof, and to make and appropriate for such purpose any necessary lands and real estate upon making compensation to the owners thereof as hereinafter provided, to provide for grading and altering the grade of streets and avenues in the town, and filling, macadamizing, guttering, curbing, bridging, planking, graveling, paving and repairing the same; to make and adopt a general plan of sewerage and drainage for such town or any section thereof, conformably to which all sewers, drains, receiving basins and all other appurtenances of public drainage shall be made; to provide for the building and constructing of public sewers and drains, and for taking land and real estate for building same.

15. And be it enacted, That streets shall be laid out, opened, straightened, extended, widened or otherwise changed as to their boundaries, in the following manner, and not otherwise; a petition in writing, signed by ten or more freeholders, resident in the town, and owning land in the vicinity of the improvement desired, shall be presented to the board of commissioners, setting forth accurately the improvement desired; and the petitioners shall deposit with the treasurer such sum of money as the board shall direct, being sufficient to cover the expense incurred in case such improvement shall not be ordered; if the board shall favor the petition, the same shall be referred to the commissioners of assessment, and a surveyor not interested in such improvement, who shall thereupon make a map of such improvement, showing the real estate to be taken therefor, in the judgment of said commissioners of assessment, will be specially benefitted thereby designating each lot and parcel on said map by a number; said commissioners of assessment shall also ascertain, so far as practicable, the name of the owners of such real estate to be taken and property to be benefited, and the interest of each of the owners of real estate to be taken, and when such names or estates are not known they shall so report; they shall also appraise the value of the interest of each known owner of real estate to be taken, and the damage to be done to such owner by taking the same; and where the estates in any plot of land are unknown, they shall appraise the value of, or the damage done to the fee simple; said commissioners of assessment shall also estimate all other expenses likely, in their judgment, to attend to completion of the improvement; said commissioners of assessment shall also estimate the amount likely to be realized from the sale of any buildings, or parts of buildings, required to be taken on account of such improvement, and shall so determine the probable net cost of making the improvement; this probable net cost they shall then assess upon the land to be specially benefited in proportion to the benefit to be received; thereupon they shall, under their hands, make a report of the facts ascertained, and of the appraisements, estimates, determinations and assessments made by them concerning such improvement, and shall file such report and their map with the clerk of the town within thirty days after the reference to them, or within such further time as the board of commissioners shall grant; thereupon the said clerk shall cause a notice of the filing of the said map and report to be printed in the official newspaper of the town, or, if there be none, in a newspaper published in the county and circulating in the town, for the period of two weeks, which notice shall contain a general description of the improvement intended, of the land to be taken, and of the land to be assessed therefor, and shall state the time and place when and where the board of commissioners will meet to hear and consider any objections to said report or to the improvement, which may be presented in writing; said clerk shall also, within said period, cause notices to the same effect to be posted at points not over three hundred feet apart, the whole line of said improvement, the time appointed for hearing such objections being not less than ten days after the expiration of said period of two weeks, and shall also, within the said period, serve a copy of such notice upon resident owners of real estate affected thereby; but the omission of the clerk to serve such notice shall not invalidate any of such proceedings; and all objections at such time and place presented in writing the said board of commissioners shall consider and adjudicate upon, and the awards of assessments made in such report may be corrected accordingly, a copy of which corrections signed by the chairman of the board of commissioners, shall be filed with the said clerk within twenty days after the expiration of said period of two weeks; if such board of commissioners shall then determine to make such improvement, notwithstanding any objections to the same, the said board shall confirm such awards, with the corrections, if any, and pass an ordinance ordering said improvement to be made and completed in such manner as the board of commissioners may direct under the supervision of said commissioners of assessment; provided, the said board of commissioners shall not proceed to make such improvement if the owners of the property subject to more than one-half of the assessment for the improvement shall remonstrate against the same being made; the board of commissioners shall also pass a resolution directing the several sums awarded to be paid to the persons to whom the awards are made for real estate taken and damages sustained in making such improvement, and upon the passage of such resolution the fee simple of such real estate to be taken shall be vested in the town; provided, that where the commissioners of assessment shall have reported the names or estates of the owners of any plot as unknown the said resolution shall direct the sum of the award on account of such plot to be paid to the owners thereof, when and as their interest may appear, and any such owner or person interested in such lands may, by bill in chancery, according to the practice of that court, have the said sum distributed, or in whole or in part paid over to him as law and justice may require; after the completion of such improvement such commissioners of assessment shall ascertain and determine the actual net cost thereof, and shall assess, as hereinafter provided, such actual net cost upon the lands specially benefited in proportion to the benefit received.

16. And be it enacted, That whenever, by the report and map of said commissioners of assessment, collected as aforesaid, it shall appear that an award has been made to any person for property taken or damages sustained, and that such person is also assessed for benefits received on account of the same improvement, then if the assessment equal or exceed the award, no payment shall be made on account of such award; and if the award exceed the assessment, only so much of the award as is in excess shall be paid, and the resolution of the board of commissioners ordering the awards to be paid shall be framed accordingly; and when the amount to be assessed shall be finally determined, such amount shall be set off against the amount of the award unpaid; and if the amount of the award unpaid be in excess, the assessment shall be canceled, and such excess only shall be paid to the person to whom the award is made; and if the amount of the assessment be in excess, the award unpaid shall be cancelled, and such excess only shall be a lien upon the property assessed, the rest of the award or assessment, as the case may be, being also canceled.

17. And be it enacted, That any street or section of a street may be graded, flagged, macadamized, paved, curbed, guttered or otherwise improved as hereinbefore provided in the following manner, viz.: On the petition in writing to the board of commissioners by the owners of one-third of the land fronting on the street proposed to be improved, the board of commissioners shall by resolution direct the town clerk to advertise such application or petition and the notice hereinafter provided for, for at least two weeks, once in each week successively, in the official paper in the town, or if there be none, in one or more newspapers published in the county and circulating in the town, and to post copies of the said petition and notice in five public places in the town, designated by the board of commissioners, at least ten days prior to the time fixed for the hearing of objections to such improvement; the clerk shall also publish and post as aforesaid with the petition, a notice signed by him stating that objections in writing to said proposed improvement shall be filed with him, and designating the time and place when and where the board of commissioners will meet to consider such objections, which time shall not be less than ten days after the date of the first publication of such petition and notice as aforesaid, the clerk shall also serve like notice on the owners or property residing along the street or section of street so proposed to be improved at least five days before the time designated in such notice; provided, however, that no assessment shall be set aside or affected by reason of failure of said clerk to serve such notice; and at or before the time named in such notice, the said clerk shall file in his office affidavits showing that such petition and notice have been published and posted as herein required; at the time named in such notice, the board of commissioners shall proceed to consider such objections as have been presented, and if it appear that the owners of a majority of the land fronting on such proposed improvement have objected thereto, such improvement shall not be made, and all costs and expenses incurred in such proceedings shall be paid by the petitioners, to secure which the said board of commissioners shall in all cases require a deposit of twenty dollars before receiving any petition; and in case the owners of a majority of the lands fronting on the proposed improvement, have not objected thereto, the board of commissioners may, in their discretion, determine not to make such improvement, in which case the deposit made by the petitioner or petitioners shall be returned to him or them; and the defeat of any ordinance for such improvement, introduced before the board of commissioners, shall be conclusive to the determination of the board of commissioners, not to make such improvement; at any time after the time named in said notice for objections, the board of commissioners may proceed to pass an ordinance for such improvement, and such ordinance shall be valid if it describes in general language the improvement required, to be made and done, and it shall not be necessary to state therein any other matter or thing connected with said improvement; the town clerk shall publish and post up such ordinance in the same manner, and for the same time he is required to publish and post the petition for the improvement described therein, and he shall file in his office affidavit showing that such ordinance has been duly published and posted; at any time after the passage of such ordinance, the board of commissioners may require the clerk to advertise for proposals for doing the work of and furnishing the materials necessary for such improvement, in the official paper of the town, and in such other newspaper as shall be designated by the board of commissioners; which proposals shall be presented in such form and manner and under such regulations as the board of commissioners shall prescribe; upon the coming in of such proposals the board of commissioners may enter into contract with the lowest responsible bidders on the terms of their proposals; provided, however, that the board of commissioners may reject all bids if they deem it for the interests of the town to do so, in which case they shall again advertise for proposals and proceed in all things as if no proposals had been offered; and the board of commissioners shall require the person or persons so entering into contract with the town to give bonds with ample freehold security for the due performance thereof.

18. And be it enacted, That sewers may be built and constructed in any of the streets and avenues of the town on the petition of owners of one-third of the lands adjoining proposed route of the sewer; and the proceedings, after receiving such petition, shall be, in all respects, the same as are hereinbefore set forth for flagging and grading of streets, and all the provisions of this act relative to flagging and grading of streets shall be applicable to proceedings for the construction of sewers, except as modified in and by this section.

19. And be it enacted, That the board of commissioners may appoint an inspector over the work and materials on any sewer or street improvement, and may fix his compensation; the amount of such compensation shall be included in and form part of the cost of the improvement.

20. And be it enacted, That before the board of commissioners accept any work on any sewer or street improvement, or any final payment be made to the contractor, the board of commissioners shall publish as aforesaid a notice, stating when the board of commissioners shall meet to receive and consider objections in writing, the work and materials done and used in such improvement, and if any such objections shall appear to be well founded, the board of commissioners shall take such action thereon as in their judgment the interests of the town shall require.

21. And be it enacted, That where it shall be necessary, in the construction of any public sewer, to take or use private property for that purpose, the board of commissioners shall have power to provide in the ordinance for the building or constructing of any such sewer for the taking of any such property as is necessary for that purpose; the damages and awards to be made for lands so taken shall be determined and made by the commissioners of assessments, who shall report the same to the board of commissioners, and thereafter the proceedings shall be the same, in all respects, as are hereinbefore provided for the opening of streets.

22. And be it enacted, That the board of commissioners shall have power to issue improvement certificates, payable within one year or less, with interest, to the amount of seventy per centum of the work done upon any street, sewer, or other public improvement, when certified as correct by the engineer or other officer in charge of the work; and when the contract is fully completed, and the work fully accepted by the board of commissioners, they may issue a certificate for an additional twenty per centum of said work done, and in not less than three, nor more than six months after the date of the acceptance of the work, may issue a final certificate for the balance due, unless some error or defect in the work shall have appeared, in which case the certificate shall be withheld until the defect or error is rectified to the satisfaction of the board of commissioners.

23. And be it enacted, That the costs and expenses of opening, extending or widening any street, and after the completion thereof the whole cost and expense of any street, sewer, or other public improvement shall be ascertained and determined by the commissioners of assessments, and such cost and expense shall, so far as the same can be, be assessed upon the land 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 assessable benefits exceed the total cost, the excess shall be borne and paid by the town at large; the commissioners of assessments shall make and file with the town clerk a map showing what lots and parcels of land are specially benefited by the improvement, the amount assessed as special benefits upon each lot or parcel of land, the amount of such assessment, the names of the owners of the several lots or parcels assessed, so far as the commissioners of assessments can ascertain the same, and the amount, if any, of the excess of the cost of the improvement over the total amount assessed; no assessment shall be deemed defective by reason of any mistake in the names of the owners of the lands assessed, or omitting the said names or any of them; the clerk shall publish and post a notice in the same way and manner as he published and posted the petition for improvement, stating that the map and report of the commissioners of assessments have been filed in his office, and that the board of commissioners will consider any objections to said assessment presented in writing on or before a day named in said notice, to be fixed by the board of commissioners, which day shall be at least five days after the expiration of such period on which the board of commissioners will meet to consider such objections; in case the objections to the assessments are not sustained, the board of commissioners may confirm such assessment, or if they refuse to confirm the same, they may return it to the commissioners of assessments for such amendment as may to the commissioners of assessments seem necessary, and the board of commissioners may thereafter, without any further notice, confirm the assessment, and upon such confirmation, such assessment shall constitute a lien upon the property assessed; and if any assessment shall remain unpaid for two years thereafter, the board of commissioners may proceed to enforce the lien of such assessment in the manner provided for in this act.

24. And be it enacted, That no certiorari, injunction or other writ or process shall be allowed or granted to set aside any ordinance for any improvement after the contract therefor shall have been awarded by the board of commissioners; and no certiorari, injunction or other writ or process shall be allowed or granted to set aside any assessment made for any sewer or street improvement of any kind after thirty days shall have elapsed from the date of the confirmation of such assessment by the board of commissioners.

25. And be it enacted, That all moneys received for licenses, and all other moneys received, and not specifically appropriated, shall be paid into the incidental fund.

26. And be it enacted, That all taxes and all assessments heretofore or hereafter levied, assessed or made upon any lands, tenements or real estate, situate in such town, shall be and remain a lien thereon until paid, notwithstanding any devise, descent, alienation, mortgage or other incumbrance thereon; and if the full amount of any such tax or assessment shall not be paid and satisfied within such time as shall be limited and appointed by the board of commissioners for the payment thereof, it shall and may be lawful for the board of commissioners to cause such lands, tenements or real estate to be sold at public auction for the shortest term for which any person will agree to take the same and pay such tax or assessment, or the balance due thereof remaining unpaid, with the interest thereon, and all costs, charges and expenses, and to execute under the common seal of said town, a declaration of such sale, to be signed by the chairman of the board of commissioners and the town clerk, and to deliver the same to the purchaser; and such purchaser, his executors, administrator or assigns shall, by virtue thereof, lawfully hold and enjoy the said lands, tenements or real estate for his and their own proper use against the owner or owners thereof, and all persons claiming under him or them, until said term shall be completed and ended; provided, the said board of commissioners shall first have cause such sale to be advertised for at least two months in its official paper, or if none, then in at least one public newspaper published in the county and circulating in such town, and also advertisement put up in at least five public places in such town, which advertisement shall describe such lands, tenements or real estate and specify the amount of assessment of tax; and the recitals in such declaration of sale shall be evidence of the assessment, advertising and sale; and provided, also, that the purchaser shall not be entitled to possession of lands so purchased until the period herein limited for redemption shall have expired; and provided, also, that the lands, tenements or real estate so sold may be redeemed by the owner, mortgagee, occupant or person interested therein, or by any other person, or in behalf of the owner, mortgagee or claimant of such lands, tenements or real estate, at any time within two years after the sale for either taxes or assessments, or for both, by paying to the treasurer of the town for the use of such purchaser the purchase money, together with any other sum paid for tax or assessment

which the said purchaser may have paid, chargeable on such lands, tenements or real estate, and which he is hereby authorized to do, with interest thereon at the rate of fifteen per centum per annum in addition thereto; and the certificate of the treasurer of the town stating the payments and showing what lands, tenements or real estate such payment is intended to redeem, shall be evidence of such redemption; any mortgagee shall have power to redeem at any time until the expiration of the six months' notice therein specified; no mortgagee whose mortgage shall have been duly recorded before sale for any tax or assessment, shall be affected by such sale until six months' notice, in writing, shall have been given to him, either personally, or if not to be found in such town, then such notice shall be deposited in the post office to such town, directed to him at his last known place of residence (or at the post office nearest thereto), but nothing therein contained shall be so construed as to impair the lien created by such tax, assessment or sale; and provided, the same term of time, for which any lands, tenements or real estate so sold as aforesaid, shall not commence, nor shall such purchaser, or those claiming under him, have a right of possession of said lands, tenements or real estate until the two years limited for the redemption of the same shall have expired; and the said purchaser, or those claiming under him, shall, at the expiration of the time limited in such declaration of sale, quit and surrender the said lands, tenements or real estate, in as good state and condition as when he entered thereon, natural wear and accidents excepted; provided, also, that such sale may be adjourned or postponed from time to time, or suspended, as the board of commissioners, or their committee appointed to attend such sale, may direct; and provided, that if at any sale of lands, tenements or real estate, for the assessment of taxes, the whole or any part thereof shall remain unsold for want of buyers, then it shall be lawful for such board of commissioners, or such committee to adjourn sale not less than thirty days, nor more than sixty days; twenty days' notice at least by publication for two weeks and posting shall be given as aforesaid of such adjourned sale, and if at such adjourned sale there shall be no purchasers for lands, tenements or real estate, or any part thereof, then it shall be lawful for the treasurer of such town to purchase such lands, tenements or real estate for any term not exceeding one hundred years, for the benefit of the town, subject to the same redemption herein provided for; provided, also, that all money paid for the redemption of such lands, tenements or real estate as aforesaid, together with all taxes and assessments paid by any mortgagee or judgment creditor, shall be a lien upon such lands, tenements or real estate for the amount so paid, with interest at the rate of seven per centum per annum, and such lien shall have precedence over all other liens on such lands, tenements and real estate; provided, further, that a complete record of all taxes and assessments shall be kept in the town clerk's office, which record shall contain the time when such assessment, and taxes were laid, the time when they were paid (and if the property has been sold therefor), the time of such sale and to whom sold, and if redeemed, when and by whom; it shall be the duty of the town clerk to enter in a book to be called "record of sales," a minute of all declarations of sales, and to give certificates of search in relation to liens to any person or persons applying for the same, and to cancel such declarations when the property for which they were given shall be redeemed, on the certificate of the town treasurer of such redemption, and to file such certificate in such clerk's office; it shall be the duty of the treasurer to make out two certificates of all property redeemed, one for the person redeeming and one to be filed in such clerk's office; it shall be lawful for the board of commissioners to sell, assign and transfer any declaration of sale or any term in lands purchased for the benefit of such town as aforesaid, or any portion of a term, for such price as the board of commissioners shall or may think proper.

27. And be it enacted, That the assessor shall complete his assessment and prevent his books to the board of commissioners for examination by the third Monday in September, annually, and the board shall complete their examination of the same by the first Monday in October; immediately thereafter the collector shall give notice as required by section ten of the tax act, and within thirty days thereafter the collector shall make the demand and give the notice as required by section eleven of the tax act, and the day fixed by him for the payment thereof shall not be later than December twentieth.

28. And be it enacted, That all general laws and statutes of this state heretofore passed relating to incorporated towns shall be and they are hereby made applicable to any town embraced under this act, except in so far as the same may be inconsistent with or repugnant to the provisions of this act, provided, that nothing in this act shall apply to, affect or include any street, road or highway that is now or may hereafter be under the charge, direction, management or control of any county public road board in this state, whether created or organized under or by virtue of any general or special act of the legislature.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXXXV.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning the settlement and collection of arrearages of unpaid taxes and assessments and water rates or water rents in cities of this state, and imposing and levying a tax, assessment and lien in lieu and instead of such arrearages, and to enforce the payment thereof, and to provide for the sale of lands subject to future taxation and assessment," passed March thirtieth, 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 five of an act entitled "An act concerning the settlement and collection of arrearages of unpaid taxes and assessments and water rates or water rents in cities of this state and imposing and levying a tax, assessment and lien in lieu and instead of such arrearages, and to enforce the payment thereof, and to provide for the sale of lands subject to future taxation and assessment," passed March thirtieth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, be and the same is hereby amended so that it shall be and read as follows:

5. And be it enacted, That the comptroller or other collecting officer shall on the receipt of the purchase money on any sale or of bonds in lieu thereof, as provided by this act, execute and deliver to the purchaser a certificate of such sale, which shall contain a covenant on the part of the city to refund the amount paid for said lands in cash, where cash was received, and to return the bonds or obligations, where bonds or obligations were received, without interest, in case the title conveyed by said sale shall prove invalid; upon surrender of the said certificate of sale and proof of service of the notice thereof as hereinafter provided, upon the owners and mortgagees of the said lands and premises, the comptroller or other collecting officer shall, after the expiration of six months from the date of such service, execute and deliver to the purchaser at such sale, his heirs, devisees and assigns, a deed for said lands and premises, which shall be sealed and attested by the clerk of the city and proved in the usual manner; and such purchaser, his heirs, legal representatives or assigns shall take a good and sufficient title to the property sold in fee simple absolute, free of all encumbrances (except taxes, assessments, water rates levied after the confirmation of said report, and except sewer assessments made and levied under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize cities to construct sewers and drains and to provide for the payment of the cost thereof," approved March eighth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, when the sewer assessment on the land sold was not included in the report of the commissioners), of which the said deed shall be presumptive evidence in all courts and places, and in any proceedings or actions to be by such purchasers, his heirs, legal representatives or assigns, taken, prosecuted or defended for the recovery of the possession of the property so sold as aforesaid, or in the establishment or defence of his or their title, shown as aforesaid by such deed, the title shall not fail or be defeated by reason of any irregularity or formal defect in the procedure taken under this act, upon which the sale shall have been made or the title conveyed as aforesaid, or by reason of any illegality in fixing and adjusting the tax, assessment and lien to enforce which said sale was made or in the proceeding for collecting the same; provided, the property sold was liable at time such tax, assessment and lien was fixed and adjusted, to the imposition of a tax, assessment or lien in respect of the purposes for which such tax, assessment and lien was fixed and imposed, and it does not appear that any substantial injury was done to the owner of the property by reason of the irregular or illegal manner or method of fixing, imposing or collecting said tax, assessment and lien; the city may be a purchaser at any sale of lands under the provisions of this act, with the same right, title and effect as any other purchaser, and the certificate of sale to the city shall be delivered to the mayor, who shall, on behalf of the city, cause notice of the sale to be served on the owners and mortgagees of the lands so purchased, as provided in this act; upon proof of service of the notice and expiration of the period for redemption, the city shall be entitled to a deed for the property the same as any other purchaser; in all cases where any lands shall be bought by the city as aforesaid under this act, it shall be lawful for the common council or legislative body of the city, with the consent of the board or body having charge or control of its finances, to sell and assign the certificates of sale or to sell and convey such lands, or any part thereof, by a good and sufficient deed, to any person or persons, and accept either money or bonds or obligations of the city in payment therefor, on such terms, as may be agreed upon and with or without warranty; provided, that if sold at private sale, the price for the land shall not be less than the amount due the city thereon when purchased.

2. And be it enacted, That the second section of the supplement to said act, approved April eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2. And be it enacted, That the common council, board of aldermen or other body having control and management of the finances in any such city, may, by a majority vote with the approval of the mayor, increase the salaries of the city surveyor and the city counsel, or either of them, to an amount not exceeding one thousand dollars each per annum above that already paid to such officers, such increase to take effect from the time of the passage of any such resolution, and to continue so long as such officers perform duties under the said act.

3. And be it enacted, That the said commissioners of adjustment appointed under said act of which this is a supplement, if they have not heretofore included in their reports the assessments for sewer improvements made and levied under an act entitled "An act to authorize cities to construct sewers and drains, and to provide for the payment of the cost thereof," approved March eighth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two, and the supplements thereto, upon the lands mentioned in their reports, shall make separate report or reports of all such sewer assessments due prior to January first, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and of the lands on which they are due and unpaid; and such assessments when reported by the said commissioners, and their report or reports confirmed by the court, shall be collected in the same manner, and the conveyance of the lands on which they are due and unpaid have the same force and effect, as the other taxes and assessments are collected and lands sold therefor under the said act of which this is a supplement; the said commissioners shall include in their report of such sewer assessments the original amount and interest thereon, and may also subdivide any such assessment and correct all errors and irregularities in any original assessment; all such reports shall be filed and the same proceedings had to confirm the same as for reports of taxes and other assessments under said act.

4. And be it enacted, That the provisions of the act extending the powers of the commissioners so appointed to assessments made since the passage of the act to which this is a supplement, shall not be operative and in force in any city of the state until the provisions of this act have been accepted by the common council or other governing body of such city by a formal resolution approved by the mayor of such city and passed by a vote of not less than two-thirds of such legislative body.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXXXVI

An act to amend an act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act for the formation and government of boroughs,'" approved March twelfth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, which supplement was approved June thirteenth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety.

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

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in addition to the offices provided for in the act entitled "An act for the formation and government of boroughs," there may be appointed by the council one borough marshal, one surveyor, one solicitor and one superintendent of public roads, and such and so many policemen and other officers as shall be deemed necessary by said council, who shall hold office for such time and perform such duties as are or may be by law or ordinance of said council, not in conflict with law, provided for.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXXXVII.

An act to authorize street railway companies incorporated by or under the laws of this state to merge and consolidate their corporate franchises and other property.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for any horse or other street railway incorporated by or under the laws of this state to merge and consolidate its corporate franchise and other property of any horse or other street railway company in the same county incorporated by or under the laws of this state, which merger and consolidation may be effected in the same manner provided by the statutes of this state for the merger and consolidation of horse railroad companies.

2. And be it enacted, That such consolidated company and all its real estate, franchises and other property shall be subject to taxation, and shall be assessed in the manner provided by law from time to time for the taxation and assessment of the real estate, franchises and other property of horse or other street railway companies in this state.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXXXVIII.

An act concerning consolidated cities and towns and annexed townships, and regulating the manner of such annexation and consolidation.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever one or more townships or any part thereof shall be annexed to or consolidated with any city or town by or pursuant to any general or special law, immediately upon such annexation or consolidation taking effect the charter of the city or town to which such township or townships shall be annexed or added and the supplements thereto, and all general laws affecting the same, and the ordinances and regulations of such city or town shall extend to and have the same force and effect within the territory of the township or townships so annexed to or consolidated with such city or town as the same shall have therefore had within the original limits of such city or town; and the charter or charters of any township or townships, the entire territory of which shall be annexed to or consolidated with the territory of such city or town and the supplements thereto, shall be deemed and taken and are hereby declared to be repealed immediately upon such annexation or consolidation taking effect; provided, that such repeal shall not operate to affect any right which any such annexed township or any person shall have acquired under or by virtue of the law or laws so repealed; and provided further, that all ordinances and regulations of such annexed township or townships so far as the same may be consistent with the charter and ordinances of such city or town, shall continue in full force and effect until the same shall be lawfully repealed, rescinded or altered by the proper municipal authority of such city or town.

2. And be it enacted, That the persons resident within the territorial limits of such city or town and of the territory of the township or townships annexed to or consolidated therewith and their successors upon such annexation or consolidation taking effect, shall be, as a municipal corporation, under and by the corporate name of such city or town, and they are hereby declared so to be absolutely and completely vested with all the lands, tenements, hereditaments, property rights, causes of action and estate whatsoever, both at law and in equity, in possession, reversion and remainder, which at the time such annexation or consolidation shall take effect shall be vested in or of right belong to such city or town and to such annexed township or townships; provided, that nothing in this act contained shall affect any suit or suits which shall be pending at the time of such annexation or consolidation in the name of such city or town or of any such annexed township; and the collection of all taxes and assessments of all such annexed townships standing at the time of such annexation or consolidation, shall be effected in the manner prescribed by the respective charters, ordinances and regulations of such annexed township or townships.

3. And be it enacted, That such city or town to which such township or townships shall be annexed shall be liable to pay the bonded and other indebtedness of every township so annexed thereto, which indebtedness shall be ascertained in the manner hereinafter provided; all paupers chargeable to any township, the whole territory of which shall be annexed to or consolidated with such city or town, shall be chargeable to and shall be supported by such city or town.

4. And be it enacted, That on the Monday after any such annexation or consolidation shall take effect a committee of three to be appointed by the board of aldermen, common council, town council or other governing body or board of such city or town, and a committee of three to be appointed by the township committee of the township or townships which shall be annexed to or consolidated with such city or town, shall meet at the city hall or town hall of such city or town, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and shall then and there, or as soon thereafter as may be, proceed to state an account of all the property, real and personal, all debts, dues and demands, all judgments, recognizances and claims, and all liens, actions and rights of actions belonging to any township so annexed or consolidated, and to state the fair value of the same to the city or town council, common council, board of aldermen or other governing body or board of such city or town; and also to state an account in like manner of all the debts outstanding of any township or townships annexed or consolidated with such city or town, all which property and debts shall thereafter become and be the debt of the whole city or town as consolidated, and for the final payment thereof the faith of the city or town thereby consolidated and the property thereof, as well as all the property of the township or townships annexed or consolidated, shall stand pledged; if any member of any committee so appointed as heretofore provided, shall neglect or refuse to attend such meeting, then those members of such committee so assembled may act as fully as if all were present; provided, it shall be lawful for a majority of the whole number of such joint committees to adjourn such meeting from time to time, not exceeding one week.

5. And be it enacted, That all commissioners of deeds, justices of the peace and constables resident within the territory of the township or townships annexed to such city or town shall continue to hold their respective offices until the expiration of their respective terms, and all police officers of any such township so annexed and consolidated with such city or town shall continue to hold their offices and to exercise the functions and powers thereof as provided by the ordinances, rules and regulations of such city or town, and under the marshal or chief of police thereof, until their successors shall be regularly appointed by the proper municipal authorities of such city or town; until their successors shall be chosen, and while they shall remain in such positions they shall receive from such city or town the same pay that they shall have received from the township of which they were officers before such annexation or consolidation.

6. And be it enacted, That upon the presentation to the common council, town council, board of aldermen or other governing board or body of such city or town to which such township or townships shall be annexed and consolidated, of a petition signed by twenty-five or more qualified electors, resident within the township annexed to or consolidated with such city or town, setting forth the fact of such annexation or consolidation and praying that the territory so annexed or consolidated with such city may be divided into wards, such common council, town council, board of aldermen or other governing body or board aforesaid shall appoint a time not less than ten nor more than twenty days from the date of the presentation of said petition to such municipal body as aforesaid, and a place within such city or town when and where said municipal body will meet and sit to hear and consider such petition notice of which hearing and the time and place thereof shall be published at least six times in at least one daily newspaper published or circulating in such city or town, and such notice shall be posted in at least ten of the most public places of the township or townships so annexed or consolidated with such city or town; at the place and time so appointed, or at a time to which such hearing shall be adjourned, the said common council, town council, board of aldermen or other governing board or body of such city or town, upon being satisfied of the truth of the matters contained in such petition, shall, by resolution, appoint from the qualified voters being resident freeholders within the enlarged boundaries of such city or town five commissioners to divide the territory of the township or townships so annexed or consolidated with such city or town into wards and to perform the other duties required of them by the provisions of this act; before acting the said commissioners shall take and subscribe to an oath or affirmation to well, truly and impartially perform their duties as such commissioners, which oath shall be taken before and filed with the clerk of the city or town aforesaid; the said commissioners shall at once proceed to divide the territory of the township or townships so annexed or consolidated with such city or town into wards in as fair a manner as may be, and shall make such divisions with reference to population and territory as to them shall seem best, and shall complete such divisions within ten days after their appointment; provided, if the commissioners shall neglect or fail to make such division within ten days after their appointment, it shall be the duty of the common council, town council, board of aldermen or other governing board or body of the city or town to which such township or townships shall be annexed or consolidated forthwith to make such divisions; when the boundary lines of the wards of the territory of the township or townships so annexed or consolidated with such city or town shall have been settled and defined by the commissioners, or by the common council, town council, board of aldermen or other governing board or body of the city or town as aforesaid, such commissioners, common council, town council, board of aldermen or other governing board or body of the city or town shall prepare triplicate written descriptions of said boundary lines and shall annex to each description a map of the said boundary lines, a majority of whom shall sign their names thereto, and shall file one of said copies and maps in the office of the said clerk of such city or town, another of such copies and maps in the office of the clerk of the county in which such city or town shall be situated, and the third of the said copies and maps in the office of the secretary of state, and a map of the said ward lines shall be recorded in the city or town atlas of such city or town; and from and after the date of filing such descriptions and maps in the said offices, the boundaries of the wards of the territory so annexed or consolidated with such city or town shall be described and delineated in said descriptions and maps; if any of the said commissioners shall fail or refuse to qualify or act, or shall die or become ineligible, the fact shall be certified by any of the acting commissioners to the common council, town council, board of aldermen or other governing board or body of the city or town to which such township or townships shall be annexed and consolidated, and the said common council, town council, board of aldermen or other governing board or body or its successor or successors shall appoint a proper person to fill such vacancy; in acting under the provisions of this act the common council, town council, board of aldermen or other governing board or body may adjourn its sittings from time to time and the commissioners may adjourn their sessions from time to time, but no such adjournments of the commissioners shall be for a longer period than one week; the said commissioners, while actually in session, shall each receive the sum of five dollars for each day, which said moneys shall be paid to them out of the treasury of such city or town.

7. And be it enacted, That as soon as may be after the division of the territory so annexed or consolidated with such city or town into wards as aforesaid, the officers or body who so divided said territory into wards shall divide each of said wards of said city into at least two election districts, and shall designate a polling place in each of said districts, and shall appoint for each district a judge, two inspectors and a clerk of election to conduct the special election hereafter provided for; and they shall thereupon file with the clerk of the city or town a writing signed by themselves or a majority thereof, which writing shall describe the boundaries of the several election districts within the territory so annexed or consolidated with such city or town, and shall state the names of the election officers so appointed by them for each of such districts and the offices to which they shall have been severally appointed; as soon as the paper shall have been filed in his office, the clerk of such city or town shall give notice of a special election to be held in the territory so annexed or consolidated with such city or town at least ten and not more than twenty days after the publication of such notice for the election of officers; and he shall publish with such notice a description of the boundary lines of the election districts of the city or town and the names of the election officers in each district; such notice shall be published at least five times in two or more of the daily newspapers published in said city or town, and shall be posted for at least five days before the election in five of the most public places in each ward within the territory so annexed or consolidated with such city or town.

8. And be it enacted, That the said election shall be conducted under the pains and penalties, and according to the provisions (so far as the same may be applicable thereto) of an act entitled "An act to regulate elections," approved April eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six (Revision), and the supplements thereto; provided, that no registration of voters shall be required for such election.

9. And be it enacted, That on the day appointed for such election there shall be elected in each of the wards within the territory so annexed or consolidated with such city or town, as many members of the board of aldermen, common council, town council or other governing body, and as many members of the board of school trustees or board of education as may be elected from the other wards of said city or town; then shall also be elected one judge of election, two inspectors and one clerk of election for each election district in said ward; the members of the board of aldermen, common council, town council or other governing body, and the members of the board of school trustees or board of education shall be elected, one of each, until his successor shall be chosen at the next election of said city or town; another till his successor shall be chosen at the following election thereafter, and the time for which each of said officers is to be elected to serve shall be written or printed under his name upon the ballot to be cast, and any ballot which shall not designate such term of service shall be rejected as to such officers.

10. And be it enacted, That upon the election of such officers the offices held by the members of the heretofore existing board of township committee, town council or other governing body of the territory so annexed or consolidated with such city or town, and the former election officers shall and the same are hereby declared to be forthwith vacated and abolished.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXXXIX.

An act in reference to cities of the fourth class.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cities in this state of the fourth class that it shall be lawful for the city council or board of aldermen, or other governing body having charge and maintenance of streets in such cities, to provide by ordinance for the paving, trunking or otherwise improving any of its streets.

2. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for such governing body to assess and collect from property owners a proportionate part of the cost of paving streets fronting their property, not to exceed one-half of such expense, when two-thirds of the property on any street or block shall have been represented in petition to council asking for such improvement, and said council or governing body may apply to the circuit judge for the county in which such city is situated for the appointment of three commissioners to determine and assess the benefits upon the real estate peculiarly benefited by such improvement, and said judge is hereby empowered to appoint such commissioners under such rules as he shall prescribe in an order to be by him made, said commissioners shall be sworn and shall determine and report under an order of said judge the benefits assessed upon each parcel or lot of real estate peculiarly benefited by such improvement, and the amount so fixed and assessed by them against each lot or parcel so benefited shall be and remain a lien thereon until paid to the extent of the proportionate amount thereof, which, according to the ordinance providing for said improvement, is to be borne and paid by the owners of the real estate peculiarly benefited by said improvement when said proportion is paid, the lien shall be cancelled.

3. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for council for the purpose of securing proper drainage, to cause to be made such changes in existing street grades as may be found necessary, and to compel property owners to conform to such grades, and all grade lines shall be given by a city surveyor and known as a permanent grade, and when so established and paved no property owner shall be liable for further expense that may be caused by any change of grade.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for such governing body for the purpose of defraying expenses incurred in such street improvements, to issue bonds payable in not less than one or more than twenty years, in any sum or sums not exceeding two hundred thousand dollars.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for such governing body to cause to be levied annually a special tax not to exceed ten cents per hundred of assessed valuation, which amount so received shall constitute a sinking fund to be used only for the purchase or payment of said bonds.

6. And be it enacted, That no provision of limitation or indebtedness contained in the charter of any city shall in any way interfere with any of the provisions of this act.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXL.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to prescribe the notice to be given of applications to the legislature for laws when notice is required by the constitution," approved January twenty-sixth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That for the passage of any bill providing for any alteration or change in the boundary lines of any township or townships in this state or of the territory of any township, the notice required by the first section of the act to which this is a supplement shall be published in a daily newspaper published in the city of Trenton, for at least three consecutive days prior to the introduction of suce bill.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXLI.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for the incorporation of street railway companies, and to regulate the same," approved April sixth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and the several acts amendatory and supplementary thereto.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any street railway company, incorporated under any general law of this state, may apply to the board of aldermen or governing body of any city for location of the tracks of its railway therein conformably to the route designated in their articles of incorporation, and with the assent of such board or governing body, shall have power to lay and operate such railway in any of the streets or avenues of said city with such permission, provided, such railway is more than half a mile in length, notwithstanding a street railway may be then constructed and operated within a thousand feet or less of said proposed railway, and notwithstanding that such proposed railway shall be parallel with a street railway within or less than two blocks therefrom; and it shall not be necessary for such company to obtain the written consent of the company then operating such railway within such thousand feet or within two blocks thereof; provided, the terminus of said proposed railway at each end is not within one-half mile of the terminus of any street railway at each end, then constructed and being operated; and provided further, that not more than one-sixth of said proposed railway shall be constructed parallel to any road already constructed, and then being operated, and not more than one-sixth of any such proposed road shall be allowed to be constructed within less than two blocks of any road then constructed and operated, and in no case shall such proposed road be allowed upon any portion of a street or avenue where a road is now constructed and operated.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXLII.

An act relating to the compensation of the city clerk of any city in this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the board of aldermen of any city of this state having the appointment of a city clerk for said city shall have power and it shall be its duty to fix the compensation of such city clerk, and the board of finance or board having control of the custody and finances of such city shall provide the moneys necessary to pay said compensation.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXLIII.

An act to amend a supplement to an act passed April twenty-eighth, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, which supplement is entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act for the preservation of clams and oysters,'" approved April fourteenth, anno domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and the supplements thereto.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That sections one, three and five of said supplement shall be amended so as to read as follows:

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any person or persons, citizens of this state, now using or occupying any grounds lying under tide-waters of this state for the planting or cultivation of oysters thereon, said grounds not being natural clam grounds or natural oyster-seed beds, and the same shall have been so used and occupied since January first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, shall be confirmed in their right to use such grounds for the purpose of planting and cultivating oysters, and the oysters planted and grown thereon shall be the personal property of the person or persons using or occupying the grounds aforesaid; provided, the said grounds shall have been marked by proper stakes, buoys or suitable monuments during the time aforesaid, and oysters shall have been actually planted upon the grounds so marked; provided, that nothing in this section shall apply to any of the waters of Ocean county.

3. And be it enacted, That no grounds used by the public for clamming purposes shall be occupied and used for the purposes of planting and cultivating oysters; provided, that this section shall not apply to any of the waters of the county of Ocean.

5. And be it enacted, That any person or persons who shall plant oysters upon any of the natural beds lying under the waters aforesaid shall be deemed trespassers, and such planted oysters shall be forfeited to the public, who shall have the right and privilege of going upon said beds and taking said planted oysters, and covering the same to their own use at any time when it is now lawful to take oysters from said natural beds and clams from clam grounds; provided, that this section shall not apply to the waters of Ocean county.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXLIV.

An act relative to the retirement of chiefs of the police force in cities of this state upon pensions.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That, whenever the chief of police of any city shall have served at least twenty years continually as chief and shall be dismissed or retired by the board having the power of appointment of chief of police, he shall be retired on a pension, not to exceed one-half of the compensation of the chief; provided, that he shall, until he reaches the age of sixty years, perform such special services (if any) as the said board may direct. Provision for the payment of such salary or compensation shall be made in the annual tax levy of the city in which an officer shall be retired as aforesaid.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXLV.

An act relating to police justices.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in any city of this state where the common council have by law the authority to appoint police justices, the said common council may fix the term of their said offices at any period not exceeding three years, and also prescribe their duties and the time and place for holding police courts in said cities.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXLVI.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to reorganize the board of chosen freeholders in the counties of the first class in this state," approved April third, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That members of the boards of chosen freeholders in the counties of the first class in this state, except the director at large thereof, shall be elected by assembly districts at the time or times of holding the charter, city, town, village and township elections, to be held in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and every second year thereafter; but such election of members of said boards shall be confined to those election or assembly districts in which such municipal elections are being held; the director at large of said boards shall be elected as heretofore.

2. And be it enacted, That the term of office of such members, except such director, shall begin on the second Wednesday of May next after every such election, and shall continue for two years and until others shall be chosen and legally qualified in their stead, and the term of office of such director at large shall begin and continue as heretofore.

3. And be it enacted, That the term of office of the members of the present boards of chosen freeholders in said counties, except the director at large, be and is hereby extended until the second Wednesday of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-two, and until their successors may be elected and qualified.

4. And be it enacted, That the director at large of such boards shall be deemed to have been and to be a member thereof, but shall, from and after the first day of December next after the passage of this act, have no vote therein, except in case of a tie; every resolution or act of said board shall, however, from and after the said first day of December, before it takes effect, be approved in writing by said director, and if he fails or refuses to approve of any such resolution or act within ten days the clerk or acting clerk of said board shall announce such fact to the board at its next regular meeting after the expiration of said ten days, and said board shall proceed to reconsider the same, and if a majority of all the members thereof, except the director or director pro tem, shall then pass the resolution it shall take effect as a law, but the votes in such case shall be taken by yeas and nays and entered on the minutes; in case there be a vacancy caused by death, resignation or otherwise in the office of director, the board may choose from its own number a director at large, who shall continue to perform the duties of director at large until there shall be a director at large duly elected and qualified; if the director at large be absent from the state or incapacitated by sickness at the time of holding any regular or special meeting, the said board may likewise choose from its own members a director pro tem, who shall be vested with the power of director at large until such absence or incapacity cease.

5. And be it enacted, That the boards of registry and election in counting, canvassing, certifying and returning the votes cast at any election for chosen freeholders and director at large, as provided for or mentioned in this act, shall proceed as now required by law.

6. And be it enacted, That each of the said election boards who may hold such election shall appoint one of their number to attend the meeting of the board of canvassers for such election in the county wherein the election district may be situated as a member thereof; the clerk of the county shall be the clerk of such board, which shall be composed of the members appointed as aforesaid, whether such board be composed of members appointed from all the election districts in said county or from a smaller number of such districts in case the charter, city, town, village and township elections should not all be held on the same day throughout the county; such board shall meet on the Friday next after such election at twelve o'clock noon at the court house in such county, and shall in all things proceed, as nearly as practicable, in the manner in which the board of county canvassers is now or may hereafter be required to proceed, and shall be liable to all the penalties imposed upon the members of said last named board for any neglect or failure to perform the duties imposed upon them or any of them; in all other respects, in the election of members of said board of chosen freeholders, the laws which govern the election of members of the general assembly shall, so far as practicable, be applied to and govern all elections held under and pursuant to this act.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXLVII.

Supplement to an act entitled "An act to authorize the construction, curbing and paving of sidewalks and crosswalks in townships," approved May ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the township committee of any incorporated township of this state, by resolutions passed at one of the regular meetings of said committee, to order that the owners of lands upon which assessments for flagging or curbing, or both, have been placed in compliance with the provisions of the act and the supplements and amendments thereto of which this is a further supplement, may pay such assessments in such equal yearly installments, not exceeding ten, with legal interest thereon, as the said township committee shall determine; provided, that any party assessed shall have the privilege of paying the whole of any assessment or any balance of installments with accrued interest thereon, at one time.

2. And be it enacted, That in case any installment of any assessment mentioned in the previous section shall remain unpaid for thirty days from and after the time when the same shall have become due and payable, the whole assessment shall become and be immediately due and payable, shall draw interest at the rate of one per centum per month, and shall be collected in the same manner as is provided by the act of which this is a supplement for other past due assessments.

3. And be it enacted, That every assessment made as hereinbefore provided shall be and remain a first and paramount lien upon the lot of land described in such assessment until the same, and all installments of the same with the accrued interest thereon, shall have been paid and satisfied.

4. And be it enacted, That all collections on account of said assessments or the interest thereon shall be applied to the payment of the township obligations issued by the said township committee, in payment of the cost of the improvements for which said assessments were made, and for no other purpose whatever.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXLVIII.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act respecting conveyances," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Whereas, certain commissioners of deeds in and for this state in some instances have through inadvertence or mistake continued to take acknowledgments and proofs of deeds, mortgages and other writings after their term of office had expired, and innocent person may be subject to loss or injury thereby; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all acknowledgments and proofs of deeds, mortgages and other writings and the certificates thereof, heretofore taken or made before or by any commissioner of deeds in and for this state, whose term of office had expired or whose office had become void at the time of taking such acknowledgment or proof, and the records of such deeds, mortgages and other writings are hereby confirmed and made valid and legal and effectual to the extent that the same would have been valid, legal and effectual if the term of office of the commissioner taking such acknowledgment or proof had not expired nor his commission become void as aforesaid.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCXLIX.

An act to authorize cities of the second class having a paid fire department to appoint chief and assistant engineers of such department to hold office during good behavior.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cities of the second class in this state having a paid fire department, the board of aldermen or the common council of any such city may appoint such chief or one or more assistant engineers, or either of them, to serve during good behavior; and that at the time of such appointments the said board of aldermen or common council may by resolution fix and determine the annual salary of each such appointee, and such board or council shall adopt such rules and regulations relative to the duties, conduct and deportment of such appointees as may be necessary.

2. And be it enacted, That no chief or assistant engineer of any fire department in any such city now in office shall be removed by an appointee under this act, but shall continue until the expiration of the respective terms of office unless the same become sooner vacant by resignation, death or removal for cause.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCL.

A supplement to the act entitled "An act for the relief of creditors against absconding and absent debtors" [Revision], approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cases arising under the act to which this is a supplement, and to which there are applying creditors and a sale by an auditor appointed by the court out of which the attachment issued, there shall be allowed to the attorney of the plaintiff in attachment a reasonable compensation and fee, to be determined, taxed and paid in the same way as an auditor's fees are now taxed and paid.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLI.

An act concerning cities of the first class.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in any city of this state of the first class, the charter of which provides for a special election to fill a vacancy in the office of alderman, it shall not be necessary hereafter, if a vacancy in said office of alderman shall occur from any cause whatever to hold a special election to fill such vacancy, but the mayor of said city shall appoint a resident voter of the ward in which such vacancy occurs to hold said office until the election and qualification of a successor to such appointee, at the next succeeding charter election, and such appointee to fill a vacancy shall have and enjoy said office and be possessed of all the powers and liable to perform all the duties to the same extent as any other alderman of said city.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLII.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act for the better enforcement in Maurice river cove and Delaware bay, of the act entitled 'An act for the preservation of clams and oysters,'" approved April fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six, and of the supplements thereto.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter it shall not be unlawful to take oysters in any manner except by dredging from the natural oyster beds in Maurice river cove and Delaware bay, known severally as the East Point beds, Andrews' ditch beds, the Pepper beds, the Ballast beds, the beds at the mouth of Dividing creek and Oranoke creek, and in the creeks where there is a natural growth of oysters, and the beds that fall bare and from any of the creeks or rivers in the county of Cumberland, for any purpose whatever, except during the months of June, July and August; provided, that the provisions of this act shall not extend nor apply to non-residents of the state of New Jersey, and any non-resident offending against the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall for every such offence be punished by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by imprisonment for any term not exceeding one year, or both, at the discretion of the court.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLIII.

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 when the plaintiff is ignorant of the name or part of the name of a defendant, he may designate that defendant in the summons and in other process or proceedings in the action by a fictitious name or by as much of the name as is known, adding a description identifying or tending to identify such defendant, and the person intended shall be thereupon regarded as a defendant in the action, and as sufficiently described therein, for all purposes, including service of summons as hereafter prescribed.

2. And be it enacted, That when the name or the remainder of the name of the person becomes known, an order must be made by the court upon such notice and such terms as it prescribes, that the proceedings already taken be deemed amended by the insertion of the true name in place of the fictitious name or part of a name, and that all subsequent proceedings be taken under the true name.

3. And be it enacted, That the summons in such case may be served as prescribed in sections forty-nine and fifty of the act to which this is a supplement or, in case of defendant's residence not being known, by publication of a copy of the summons in some newspaper published at or near the place where the cause is triable, at least once a week, for the space of three weeks consecutively and upon due proof being made to the court of said publication, the defendant therein intended to be designated shall be considered to be in court; the costs of said publication to be reckoned in the taxed bill of costs in the cause.

4. And be it enacted, That the provisions of this supplement shall extend to the practice of the courts for the trial of small causes.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLIV.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act for the maintenance of bastard children" [Revision] approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cities of this state having police courts or a recorder's court, or in any city which may hereafter have either of them, all proceedings that are directed or authorized by the act to which this is a supplement, or the supplements thereto, to be had by or before a justice of the peace shall be had in such courts; and that then the justice or judge of said court shall have the same power to take action in the matter, and to hear, try and determine the case, that any justice or two justices may now have.

2. And be it enacted, That in such cities no justice of the peace shall, after the passage of this act, have any jurisdiction over cases arising under the act to which this is a supplement.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLV.

An act concerning the tenure of office of wardens or chief keepers of penitentiaries in counties of the first class.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the term of office of the warden or chief keeper of penitentiaries in counties of the first class shall be five years from the day of his appointment and until the election of his successor.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLVI.

An act relating to the cost of improving sidewalks in the cities of this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the cost heretofore or hereafter incurred by any city of the third class of this state, for improving sidewalks, shall be a lien upon the abutting lands in front of which such work is done, and the same may be collected in the same manner and by the same officers as taxes are or may be collected in such cities.

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

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLVII.

An act in relation to milk cans.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it is hereby declared to be unlawful for any person or persons, without the consent of the owner or owners, or shipper or shippers, or his, her or their agent, to use or sell, dispose of, buy or traffic in any milk or cream can or cans belonging to any dealer or dealers, shipper or shippers of milk or cream, residing in the state of New Jersey or elsewhere, who may ship milk or cream to any city, town or place within this state, having the name or initials of the owner or owners of such dealer or dealers, or shipper or shippers stamped, marked or fastened on such can or cans, or to willfully mar, erase or change by re-marking or otherwise said name or initials of any such owner or owners, or dealer or dealers, or shipper or shippers, so stamped, marked or fastened upon said can or cans.

2. And be it enacted, That the fact of any person or persons without the consent of the owner, dealer or dealers, shipper or shippers thereof, or his, her or their agent, either using, selling, disposing of, buying, trafficking in, or having in his, her or their possession, or under his, her or their control, any such milk or cream can or cans, shall be presumptive evidence of the unlawful use, purchase of or traffic in such can or cans.

3. And be it enacted, That such can or cans, full or partly full of milk or cream used in violation of this act, may be emptied into the street or elsewhere of their contents by owner or owners, dealer or dealers, shipper or shippers, or his, her or their agent, and taken possession of by any of said several parties, who shall not be liable for damages therefor; provided, that any of said several parties entitled to the possession of such can or cans, shall first give notice to the party or parties having the possession of such can or cans to empty the same.

4. And be it enacted, That any person or persons who shall in violation of this act, either use, sell, dispose of, buy, traffic in, or have in his, her or their possession any such can or cans, or who shall willfully mar, erase or change by re-marking or otherwise the said name or initials of any such owner or owners, dealer or dealers, shipper or shippers so stamped, marked or fastened upon said can or cans as in this act provided, shall be liable to a penalty of fifty dollars for any such can either so used, sold, disposed of, bought, trafficked in, or found in his, her or their possession; such penalties may be recovered by action in the supreme court of this state, with cost and disbursements, and the place of trial of such actions may be in the county in which the owner or owners, dealer or dealers, shipper or shippers of such cans may reside at the commencement of such action.

5. And be it enacted, That the agent of such owner or owners, dealer or dealers or shipper or shippers shall have full power and authority to sue in his own name and take any proceedings authorized by this act without joining the real party or parties in interest that he represents, and may join in persons as shall jointly or severally have violated any of the provisions of this act, notwithstanding that the cause of action is separate and distinct as to each and every one of such plaintiffs and defendants, and may recover against any one or more of such person or persons.

6. And be it enacted, That if any such owner or owners, dealer or dealers, shipper or shippers, his, her or their agent has reason to believe and does believe that any of such can or cans so stamped or marked has or have been unlawfully used as aforesaid, by any person or persons, or that any person or persons has any of such can or cans secreted in or upon his, her or their premises or any other place or places, any such owner or owners, dealer or dealers, shipper or shippers, or his, her or their agent may go before any justice of the peace or magistrate having civil jurisdiction in the city, town or place, or any part thereof, wherein such offences may be or have been committed and make complaint thereof under oath, which complaint may be wholly upon information and belief, whereupon said justice of the peace or magistrate, before whom such complaint shall have been made, shall issue a process in the nature of a search warrant, directed to any constable, marshal or other executive officer, of any city, town or place, which shall recite the complaint or the substance thereof, and shall command the said constable, marshal or other executive officer to immediately search the premises, place or places mentioned in said complaint, if found, to bring the same, together with the body of the person or persons in whose possession they may be found, before such justice of the peace or magistrate, and such proceedings shall be had as are now had in cases wherein search warrants are issued.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLVIII

An act relative to the salary of assessors in certain towns and townships.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the council or township committee of any town or township of this state, containing more than ten thousand inhabitants, in which the duties of the office of assessor of taxes are performed by one officer only, to annually fix by ordinance the salary and compensation to be paid to the assessor of taxes; provided, however, that the amount so fixed shall not exceed one thousand dollars.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLIX.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act respecting the orphans' court and relating to the powers and duties of the ordinary and the orphans' court and surrogate," 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 when any will shall have been admitted to probate in any state or kingdom without the United States, and any person shall desire to have the said will admitted to probate in this state for any purpose, it shall be lawful for the surrogate of any county in this state, or for the ordinary, upon a copy of such will being filed in his office, certified and attested as a true copy, by the person or persons, officer or court admitting the same to probate, to admit the same to probate without production of the original will, upon proof taken under commission, if necessary or in any other manner provided for by law, of the due execution of said will, in accordance with the laws of the state, which proof may be taken in the same manner as if the original will had been produced before him, and to record such will and file the said copy in his office and issue letters testamentary thereon if necessary; but the person or persons to whom such letters may be issued shall not be obliged to file an inventory or account unless the orphans' court of the county in which probate may be granted, or the ordinary, shall so order, and any such will being so proved and recorded shall have the same force and effect as if the original will had been produced and admitted to probate, and letters testamentary or of administration with the will annexed issued thereon, and all conveyances of real estate heretofore or hereafter made by any executor or executors, or administrator or administrators, with the will annexed, or the survivor or survivors of them, or by any trustee or trustees, or the survivor of them, or by any devisee or devisees, shall be as valid as it said will had been originally admitted to probate and letters testamentary or of administration with the will annexed had been thereon issued in this state; and such record or a certified copy of said will shall be received in evidence in all courts if this state; the person or persons desiring to have any such will admitted to probate may apply by petition to any surrogate of this state in which any real estate devised or affected by said will, or passing thereunder, may be situate, or which any personal property may be found at the death of the testator, or subsequently, and may annex thereto said copy of said will certified and attested as aforesaid; provided, that there be a certificate appended to said copy by a consular agent of the United States in such foreign state or kingdom, under his seal, that the person or persons, officer or officers certifying as aforesaid are such person or persons, officer or officers, as by his or their certificate he or they purport to be; on such petition being verified by the oath or affirmation of the petitioner, who shall be sworn or affirmed as to the truth of the facts set out in such petition according to the best of his knowledge, information and belief, the said surrogate or ordinary shall be empowered to take proof and proceed as aforesaid.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLX.

A supplement to "An act in relation to the improvement and maintenance of certain roads," approved March third, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-two.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any board of chosen freeholders which shall have improved and maintained any roads under the act to which this is a supplement, or under any act supplementary thereto, may cause any or all roads over which it shall have acquired and assumed control in the manner provided by law to be suitably lighted for the accommodation of the traveling public, beginning nearest the county court house and extending not more than four miles therefrom; which lighting shall be done by contract and awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

CHAPTER CCLXII.

An act relative to the salary of aldermen or members of the common council in certain cities.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That where in any city of the first class the general legislative authority is now or hereafter may be vested in a board of aldermen or common council, the members of such board of aldermen or common council shall serve without compensation; provided, however, that this act shall only apply to members of such board of aldermen or common council hereafter to be elected.

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

Approved April 16, 1891.

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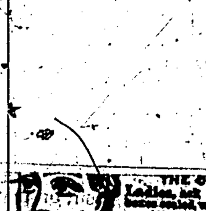
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