The Penn's Grove Record

FRIDAY, JANUARY 25, 1901.

Senator Pettigrew has done a noble act in defeating Hanna's ship subsidy bill.

U. S. Senator W. J. Sewell, talked and voted to have the beer canteen continued in the army. Last Tuesday he was re-elected a Senator for a third term.

Twenty years ago a twenty million dollar river and harbor bill was enough to condemn Congressmen to defeat, but in these days of imperial extravagance a sixty million dollar profligacy is passed without a murmur of dissatisfaction.

Queen Victoria died at 6.55 p. m. (London times) on Tuesday. It was printed in a Philadelphia paper that afternoon and read in Penn's Grove at 5.40 p. m. Our time in the same day comes 5 hours later. She died at 1.55 by our time.

Prince Albert Edward, oldest son of Queen Victoria, has ascended the throne of England. He will be called Edward VII. In England the parliament take an oath of allegiance to the King. In America the people take an oath of allegiance to the constitution.

Not satisfied with the gold standard law passed last March the financiers now have a bill in Congress which they propose to pass to make silver and all other kinds of money redeemable in gold. The next move will be to sell the silver dollars in circulation, or held in the U. S. treasury to redeem silver certificates, for junk, and make silver and property cheaper and money dearer.

Assemblyman Abbett has placed it in the power of the New Jersey Legislature to strangle the new "coal combine" engineered by J. Pierpont Morgan, which places every consumer of coal at the will of a few holders of watered capital. The Legislature is just now quite busy in electing a railroad Senator and ducking popular demands for remedial legislation. Perhaps Governor Voorhees will indulge in a ringing message calling the attention of the Legislature to this new trust. But perhaps he won't.—*True American.*

Congressman Loudenslager's bill proposes to raise the salary of the Vice President from $10,000 to $25,000 a year and the salary of the cabinet officer's from $8,000 to $15,000. The old salaries were enough when we were governed under the spirit of a republic, but now that we have got on the spirit of an empire our officials must be paid so they can live in royal splendor. With the price of farm land going down and sweet potatoes only $1.00 a barrel Mr. Loudenslager's proposed bigger salaries will eat up several farms and all their products each.

125th Legislature.

The leading act of the Legislature this week was the re-election of Wm. J. Sewell as U. S. Senator for his third term. On Tuesday each house voted seperately. The Senate voted 16 for Sewell, Republican and 4 for Alvah A. Clark, Democrat; the House 45 for Sewell and 13 for Clark. On Wednesday both Houses met in joint session and cast the same vote, after which Mr. Sewell gave a banquet and plenty of wine at the Trenton House.

NOMINATIONS.

On Wednesday Gov. Voorhees sent to the Senate these nominations:

For the Board of Taxation, Carl Lentz, Republican, Essex, and Charles C. Black, Democrat, Hudson, to succeed themselves; members State Board of Assessors, Chas. C. Rankin, Republican, Union, to succeed Amos Gibbs, Republican, Burlington; Prosecutor of Warren county, Geo. A. Angle, reappointed; District Court Judge, Orange, Charles B. Storrs, reappointed; members State Board of Education, Otto Crouse, Francis Scott, James A. Hayes, Samuel St. John McCutcheon, all reappointments; Public Library Commissioners, Moses Taylor Pine, William C. Kimball, E. T. Tomlinson, Frank P. Hill, Ernest C. Richardson.

DEMOCRATIC CAUCUS.

There was a stormy time in the Democrat caucus The twelve members from Hudson stood by Mr. Clark, but those opposed to him nominated Senator Robert S. Hudspeth, of Hudson. This was done to force the Hudson Democrats from their position, but they stood firmly by Leader Robert S. Davis' orders.

Assemblyman White, of Warren, who is the oldest member of the House, in opposing the nomination of Mr. Clark, said that he wanted to vote for a man whom he could respect as a Democrat. If he could not do that he would not vote at all. He said that his conscience would not allow him to support a man who, posing as a Democrat, had spent $15,000 to defeat the Democrat nominee for Senator in his own county. The "Father of the House" was as good as his word and did not attend the joint meeting, neither did Senator Cornish, of Warren. (Mr. Clark is the father-in-law of Senator Chas. A. Reed, Rep., of Somerset Co.)

Assemblyman Blackwell, of Hunterdon, declared the forced actions of the caucus would widen the breach separating the Democratic party.

Senator Gebhardt, of Huntingdon, was one of the members who spoke against the nomination of Mr. Clark. The opponents of Mr. Clark, he said, were not demanding an out-and-out Bryan man, but they did want somebody named who had been loyal to the party in its hour of need. Mr. Clark's nomination, he continued, would be distasteful to nineteen out of twenty Democrats in all parts of the State outside of Hudson County.

THE COMMONER
Wm. J. Bryan Editor.

The first issue of William J. Bryan's paper, the *Commoner* appeared on Wednesday. In the first editorial he explains why he chose that name, a name which will make all feel interested in it, except the privileged classes. He says:

"Webster defines a commoner as "one of the common people." The name has been selected for this paper because *The Commoner* will endeavor to aid the common people in the protection of their interests and the realization of their aspirations.

"It is not necessary to apologize for the use of a term which distinguishes the great body of the population from the comparatively few, who, for one reason or another, withdraw themselves from sympathetic connection with their fellows. Among the Greeks "Horpolloi" was used to describe the many, while among the Romans the word "plebs" was employed for the same purpose. These appellations, like "the common people," have been assumed with pride by those to whom they were applied, while they have been used as terms of reproach by those who counted themselves among the aristocratic classes. Within recent years there has been a growing tendency in some quarters to denounce as demagogic any reference to, or praise of, the common people.

"One editor in a late issue of his paper takes exception to the praise and says:

"This expression is an ill-chosen one and should have no lodgment in the vocabulary of an American patriot and statesman. If we sought its origin, we would look for it in that specious demagogy which has evolved the professional politician, arrayed country against town—the farmer and his sons and daughters against the business and professional men and their sons and daughters—capital against labor, and built up against neighbors the impregnable barriers of prejudice and hate."

"This quotation is reproduced because it fairly represents the views of those who criticize the expression. It has, however, an eminently respectable origin. In the same chapter in which Christ condensed man's duty to his fellows into the commandment: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself; in the same chapter in which he denounced those who devour widows' houses and for a pretense make long prayers—in this same chapter it is said of Him: The common people heard Him gladly.

"No higher compliment was ever paid to any class.

"The term, the common people, is properly used to describe the large majority of the people—those who earn their living and give to society a fair return for the benefits bestowed by society—those who in their daily lives recognize the ties which bind together the mass of the people who have a common lot and a common hope. Sometimes they are called "the middle classes" because paupers and criminals are excluded on the one hand, while on the other hand some exclude themselves because of wealth or position or pride of birth. The common people form the industrious, intelligent and patriotic element of our population; they produce the nation's wealth in time of peace and fight the nation's battles in time of war. They are self-reliant and independent; they ask of government nothing but justice and will not be satisfied with less. They are not seeking to get their hands into other people's pockets, but are content if they can keep other people's hands out of their pockets.

"The common people do not constitute an exclusive society—they are not of the four hundred; any one can become a member if he is willing to contribute by brain or muscle to the nation's strength and greatness. Only those are barred—and they are barred by their own choice—who imagine themselves made of a superior kind of clay and who deny the equality of all before the law.

"A rich man, who has honestly acquired his wealth and is not afraid to intrust its care to laws made by his fellows, can count himself among the common people, while a poor man is not really one of them if he fawns before a plutocrat and has no higher ambition than to be a courtier or a sycophant.

"The *Commoner* will be satisfied, by fidelity to the common people, it proves its right to the name which has been chosen."

Died.

DIVER—In Penn's Grove, Jan. 24, 1901, Mary P. Diver, aged 66 years.

The funeral will be held on Sunday, the 27th, at 2 o'clock p. m., at her late residence. Services at the House. Interment in Emmanuel Church Yard.

Beat Out of an Increase of His Pension

A Mexican war veteran and prominent editor writes: "Seeing the advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic. Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, I am reminded that as a soldier in Mexico in '47 and '48, I contracted Mexican diarrhoea and this remedy has kept me from getting an increase in my pension for on every renewal a dose restores me." It is unequalled as a quick cure for diarrhoea and is pleasant and safe to take. For sale by H. S. French.

IS A YEAR, The Penn's Grove Record

IS LIQUOR SELLING A CRIME?

MR. EDITOR:—In the issue of the RECORD Jan. 11th NOW & THEN of Oldmans, makes a plea for Prohibition based on stock arguments of Prohibition fanatics. He or she—we will say he for convenience, declares that law is the creator of public sentiment and therefore a prohibitory law against liquor selling should be enacted, because God gave to Moses a prohibitory law against murder and adultery.

NOW & THEN seems not to understand there are different laws—Divine, announced by God in the ten commandments; statute laws made by the legislators of states and nations, and court made laws, founded on customs or justice between men. He declares that selling liquor is a crime. That license is a crime and high license is a high crime.

In discussing the temperance question prohibitory advocates loose sight of the free moral agency and personal liberty of man and fail to distinguish between a crime, vice and sin. A crime is an action contrary to the law of the State. Selling liquor is not contrary to the laws of New Jersey; nor a law of the United States, if a license or the U. S. tax is paid. The license and revenue is imposed to raise revenue and to restrict the sale of liquor, and not to make it a crime in itself, because, before these were imposed any one could sell it. Liquor selling is not a crime, although NOW & THEN might desire to make it so.

A sin is a moral crime, an action contrary to the laws of God. That is, acts wrong in doing the act itself. We assert that liquor selling and liquor drinking are not sins, moral crimes in the act itself. If they were God would have given to Moses the command. "Thou shalt not sell intoxicating liquors; thou shalt not drink intoxicating liquors" the same as he said thou shall not steal, murder, nor commit adultery. In classing liquor sellers with murderers and adulterers, NOW & THEN, in his zeal oversteps the laws of decency, because he can find no authority for such in the laws of God nor the laws of this State.

We declare that every man, NOW & THEN included, has the personal liberty to say what he shall drink, eat and wear, and what each may cost, no other person has a right to interfere, so long as he does not injure himself nor others and pays his debts. Now there must be some line where the personal rights of man to drink liquor, which no prohibitionist ever declared his right to stop, meets with his right to acquire by another person's right to sell.

Man has made stealing, adultery and murder crimes by State laws, in conformity with God's laws. Since God did not make selling and drinking liquor a moral crime and the State has not done it what moral right has NOW & THEN in his zeal to class one with the other? In doing such is he not more morally wrong than the liquor seller himself who acts according to law?

Salem county has no saloons, solely for drinking purposes as in cities, but has licensed taverns for the accommodation of the public. The application for license states that the applicant is known for "good repute for honesty and temperance" and that the inn or tavern "will conduce to the public good." The signatures of twelve land owners and the granting of the license by the County Judge legally confirms that. The license holder gives a bond to provide accommodations for the traveling public. If the license holder shall be convicted of drunkenness his license shall be revoked.

The Werts law shows where the right to sell ceases and the right to buy and drink liquor ends. It says: "If any holder of any license shall sell or furnish to any person known in the neighborhood to be of confirmed intemperate habits, or who is visibly under the influence of intoxicating liquors, or shall keep a disorderly house or harbor drunken persons, vagrants, idle or vicious persons, thieves, gamblers, prostitutes or other disorderly persons, or shall suffer gambling, or unlawful games of chance or shall violate any law of the state, his license shall become forfeited and void, upon complaint of any three legal voters of the municipality wherein such license is used, verified by oath of such complainants to the licensing court."

Liquor, like other things, is abused and drunkenness is a crime punishable by the laws of the state. The law not only provides for punishment but prohibits the seller making drunkards. If it be disobeyed, it is like the laws against stealing, murder and licentiousness, which the law does not entirely prohibit. The aim of temperance laws is to prohibit drunkenness. The laws we have aim to do that as much as the present laws against stealing, murder and licentiousness. Why are they then not good enough if lived up to? TEMPERANCE.

Cut this out and take it to H. S. French's and get a free sample of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets, the best physic. They also cure disorders of the stomach, biliousness and headache.

County Gleanings.

Albert W. Sherron, who has been one of Salem's leading grocers for 30 years will retire from business.

A machine for blowing glass jars is being installed at Gayner's Glass Works, Salem. It is said to do almost perfect work.

Ex-Senator James Butcher, of Salem, and Benjamin I. Harris, of Canton, have purchased the large pavilion at Wildwood, and will conduct it the coming season.

At the annual meeting of the Salem county Board of Agriculture, held in Borough Hall Woodstown Monday afternoon, Edwin K. Borton was elected president; Samuel Fliteraft, vice president, and C. French Moore, secretary and treasurer.

Vineland has a novel industry—a sweet potato flour mill. H. S. Morris is manager of the concern and it is said to be the first mill in the country engaged in making flour for bread out of sweet potatoes, a patent on which was lately obtained by a member of the Morris family.

Blown To Atoms.

The old idea that the body sometimes needs a powerful, drastic purgative pill has been exploded; for Dr. King's New Life Pills, which are perfectly harmless, gently stimulate liver and bowels to expel poisonous matter, cleanse the system and absolutely cure Constipation and Sick Headache. Only 25c at Johnson's Drug Store.

South Jersey News

Gustave Yandach, aged 50, of Woodbury, is missing.

Edwin L. Dare, another imported soldier from the Philippines, was buried at Roadstown, on Thursday.

The official board of the Clarksboro M. E. Church has unanimously tendered Rev. J. E. Shaw an invitation to return next year.

The body of Edward Pierson, of Co. I, 14th U. S. Infantry, who died in the Philippines November 26th, was buried at Woodbury on Tuesday.

A large negro held up a trolley car Sunday night on the National Park branch of the Camden, Gloucester and Woodbury trolley road, and attempted to shoot Clark Borton, who was both motorman and conductor, but missed his aim and escaped in the darkness after a tussle.

David Ansink has been arrested in Bridgeton on the novel charge of having willfully removed a stone placed for a corner line between properties. He is under $200 bal for his appearance at court. It is the first time in the history of Cumberland County that an arrest has been made upon this charge.

At the annual meeting of the Woolwich Township Fire Company the following officers were elected: Harry Sparks, chief; Ferdinand Andofer, first assistant; Harry Long, Second assistant; Edgar Dilks, president; Hugh McCullough, vice president; Arthur Sparks, secretary; Geo. B. Mitchell, treasurer.

The Methodist Episcopal Sunday School of Swedesboro has elected these officers: Superintenent, George M. Ashton; Secretary, Louis Moore; Assistant Secretaries, Charles Justice and Howard Hawn; Treasurer, Miss Ida Lawrence; Librarian, Wilbert Wolcott; Organist, Mrs. Lizzie S. Batten.

Brought Good Fortune.

A small item in his own paper lately brought amazing good fortune to Editor Chris. Reitter, of the Saginaw (Mich.) Post and Zeitung. He and his family had the Grip in its worst form. Their doctor did them no good. Then he read that Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds was a guaranteed cure for La Grippe and all Throat and Lung troubles; tried it and says: "Three bottles cured the whole family. No other medicine on earth equals it." Only 50c and $1.00 at Johnson's Drug Store. Trial bottles free.

Executor's Notice.

Joseph A. Moore, executor of Rebecca Moore deceased, by direction of the Surrogate of the County of Salem, hereby gives notice to the creditors of the said Rebecca Moore, deceased, to bring in their debts, demands and claims against the estate of the aid decedent, under oath or affirmation, within nine months from the date hereof, or they will be forever barred of any action thereof against the said executor.
JOSEPH A. MOORE, Executor.
Dated November 21, 1900.