

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican electors of New Jersey, and all other voters, without regard to past political differences, who are in favor of elevating and dignifying American labor, protecting and extending home industries, giving free popular education to the masses of people, securing free suffrage and an honest counting of ballots, effectually protecting all human rights in every section of our common country, and who desire to promote friendly feeling and permanent harmony throughout the land by maintaining a National government pledged to these objects and principles, are requested to send delegates to a State Convention, to be held at TAYLOR HALL, in the city of Trenton, on THURSDAY, THE 17TH OF APRIL, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of electing four delegates at large to the Republican National Convention which will assemble at Chicago on June 23 next, for the nomination of candidates for President and Vice President, to be supported at the next general election. The basis of representation under this call will be one delegate for each two hundred Republican votes cast at the last Presidential election, and one delegate for each fraction thereof exceeding one hundred votes; provided that every township, ward and precinct, legally defined as such (as in Jersey City), shall be represented by at least one delegate.

Under the rules prescribed by the National Republican Committee, the Republicans of each Congressional district have the option of electing their delegates to the National Convention either in conventions held in the respective districts within fifteen days next prior to the meeting of the State Convention, or as sub-divisions of such State Convention, but the practice in this State having uniformly been to select the district delegates at the same time as the delegates at large, it is recommended that this usage be adhered to, and that the delegates to the State Convention from the several Congressional districts, meeting as distinctive Congressional Conventions in Trenton on the day of the State Convention, elect two delegates each to the National Convention.

By order of the Republican State Committee,
GARRET A. HOBART, Chairman,
JOHN Y. FOSTER, Secretary.

The basis of representation under this call will be one delegate for each two hundred Republican votes cast at the last Presidential election in this State, and one delegate for each fraction thereof exceeding one hundred votes; provided that every township or ward shall be represented by at least one delegate.

The Republican voters of Cumberland County are requested to meet in the several wards and townships, and elect delegates as follows:—
Bridgeton—First ward, 3; Second ward, 1; Third ward, 1; Fairfield township, 2; Downe, 1; Commercial, 1; Hopewell, 1; Stow Creek, 1; Greenwich, 1.

Milville—First ward, 1; Second ward, 2; Third ward, 1; Landis township, 4; Deerfield, 1; Maurice River, 1.

Total number of delegates, 22.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

TRENTON, April 1, 1884.

The House of Assembly has witnessed another racket. On Wednesday morning the roll was called on the final passage of a bill authorizing Newark to issue \$250,000 in street improvement bonds. When the name of Dr. Chattle was called, Mr. Keasbey, of Newark, rose to a point of order, saying that Dr. Chattle had not been within the bar of the House when the question was put, and that, therefore, he could not vote. "The gentleman is out of order," said Speaker Stoney. "The Chair will hear no point of order while the roll is being called."

"Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order," said Mr. Fish, a Newark member.

"Sit down!" thundered the Speaker, "or I will order the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove you from the House."

Mr. Fish slipped in front of his desk, folded his arms, and glared into the Speaker's face.

"Sit down, you are out of order," said the Speaker, hammering with his gavel.

Mr. Fish did not stir. "The Sergeant-at-Arms will seat the gentleman or remove him," called the Speaker.

Sergeant-at-Arms Donovan pressed through the members, who were thronging to the front, and, approaching Mr. Fish, asked him to be seated. The Sergeant is tall and stalwart, while Mr. Fish, although tall, is slight.

"Seat me or remove me if you can," said Fish, turning toward the Sergeant, who stood still without touching him.

"Mr. Sergeant, do your duty," cried the Speaker.

The Sergeant did not move. Mr. Fish twirled his moustache and smiled. The Speaker's face flushed.

"Mr. Sergeant," he shouted above the din, "I command you to seat that man or remove him from the chamber."

The Sergeant seemed to be expostulating with Mr. Fish, but he did not touch him.

"No pleading there, but remove the member at once," cried the Speaker.

The Sergeant made no move to obey. The Speaker finally ordered the roll call to proceed, Mr. Fish remaining standing at his desk.

"Am I still out of order," he asked. "Not so long as you keep quiet," said the Speaker.

The Sergeant returned to his post. After the bill had been declared lost, Mr. Neighbour moved that Mr. Fish be suspended from the privileges of the floor till he purged himself of the contempt. Great disorder prevailed until a motion was carried to lay the matter over until afternoon, and the House adjourned.

Immediately after adjournment a Democratic caucus decided to sustain the Speaker's course and censure Mr. Fish.

In the afternoon, Mr. Neighbour withdrew his motion to suspend Mr. Fish and offered as a substitute the caucus resolutions censuring him and sustaining the Speaker. The Speaker put Mr. Chapman, of Hudson, in the chair and took a seat himself at the side of his desk. The galleries were crowded, and the vacant space in the Assembly Chamber was crowded with State officers and other privileged persons. The Senate had adjourned as soon as the debate began, and the Senators were all present.

"The Speaker knew that Dr. Chattle was within the bar of the House when the bill was read," explained Mr. Neighbour, "and he was right to tell Mr. Fish to take his seat when he rose to object to the Doctor's vote."

"How did the Speaker know that that was the point of order Mr. Fish was going to raise?" asked a Republican member.

Mr. Fish made a defiant speech. He said he was glad he had done what he did.

The resolution was divided into three, and the roll call taken on the first, which declared Mr. Fish's conduct a gross violation of the rules of the House, and an insult to its dignity and to the Speaker in his official capacity, and that the House censured his unruly and improper conduct. It was carried by 28 to 24, the Republicans all voting nay and Democrats yea.

The second resolution, approving the action of the Speaker, was carried, 27 to 25. The third resolution, that the conduct of Mr. Fish in openly defying the ruling of the Chair was such as would have justified the Speaker in causing his removal, was lost, only Messrs. Caminade, Harrigan, Kelly, Ludlam, McLaughlin, O'Connor and Rich voting yea.

Thursday morning, when the House re-convened, oil had been poured on the troubled waters. Speaker Stoney took the floor, and, after making an apology for his conduct of the previous day, moved that the entire record concerning the matter be expunged from the minutes. The motion was carried unanimously, and peace now reigns in the Assembly.

The subject of debate in the Senate this week is the railroad taxation question. Mr. Griggs, from the Special Committee on Corporate Taxation made an interesting and exhaustive report.

The report amends the title and makes a number of verbal changes in the Armstrong bill. It then makes the salaries of the commissioners \$1,800 instead of \$3,000, and substitutes new sections for sections 3, 4 and 5, providing for the assessment of railroad property, making the provisions more exact and distinct and describing the property to be taxed, defining "taxing district," &c. It further provides for the assessment of railroads and waterways partly in this and partly in other States, making the tax proportionate. The deductions for mortgage debt, &c., are made clearer. Section 12 provides that the commissioners shall assess the value of each railroad company's property, the latter to pay a State tax of one-half of one per cent. on such valuation. They shall also fix the amount of local tax to be paid by such company, which shall be at the local rate, but shall not exceed one per cent. on the true valuation of said corporation's property. A new section, 20, enables any corporation to pay an additional amount of tax, equal to that it would pay under this act, without surrendering any exclusive privilege it may have in the matter of taxation.

The committee next reported Assembly bill 378, the general corporation tax act, with amendments providing that the benevolent societies shall be

exempt from tax; that "industrial" companies shall pay one per cent. instead of two on gross premiums, and that the pipe line companies shall pay a tax on oil transported, at the rate of two cents a barrel on a quantity, in proportion to the length of the pipe line in this State, as compared with its total length.

Messrs. Brinkerhoff, of Hudson Co.; Griggs, of Passaic; Schenck, of Middlesex; Gardner, of Atlantic; Stainsby, of Essex, discussed the tax bill, occupying the greater part of to-day.—At the conclusion of the debate, votes were taken on the several amendments to Assembly bill No. 313, submitted by the Senate Committee, and they were adopted by an average vote of 15 to 4. The bill as amended passed the Senate by about the same vote, and now goes to the House for concurrence.

Colonel Ezra Miller, Senator from Bergen County, who has been absent nearly the entire session, is again in his seat. His health is getting better daily, so that he will probably be able to attend the sittings of the Senate the balance of the session. The Col. is a very pleasant gentleman, and has already made many friends in the Senate.

The Democratic members have held another caucus, and shovled aside Mr. Swayze as a candidate for Comptroller, and nominated in his stead ex-Governor Rodman M. Price, of Bergen County. The ex-Governor, however, met with no better fate than his predecessors, the Senate voting down the resolution for a Joint Meeting by the usual party vote.

Mr. Nichols' ward bill passed the Senate Tuesday morning, and is now before the Assembly.

The death of Augustus Schell in New York removes one of the old-time Democratic politicians, who represented also some of the leading business interests of the metropolis. Born in 1812 of Dutchess county stock, he came by right of inheritance to his political prominence. His legal career was honorable and successful, and during the later years of his life he was a leader among the men who control the business relations of railroad corporations, a class distinct from stock jobbers.

Senator Sewell, of Camden County, ex-Congressman John Hill, of Passaic County, Hon. Wm. Walter Phelps, of Bergen County, and State Senator J. J. Gardner, of Atlantic County, are mentioned as Delegates-at-Large from New Jersey to the National Republican Convention at Chicago. These gentlemen are all Blaine men, and would make a strong delegation.

In the elections recently held in the great State of Pennsylvania, Blaine delegates have been chosen in nearly all of the Congressional districts. This looks as though the Keystone State would send a solid delegation to Chicago to nominate the man who above all others is the choice of the mass of Republican voters throughout the country.

At the conclusion of the morning services in the First Baptist church on Sunday morning, the pastor, Rev. H. A. Griesemer, having received a call from the Haddonfield church, tendered his resignation, to take effect April 20th next.—Salem South Jerseyman.

The chairmen of the last Republican ward and township meetings throughout the county are authorized to call the primary meetings for the election of delegates to the State Convention at Trenton, April 17th. Five days notice of said meetings is required.

Senator Gardner's oyster bill reported with such eclat by the Oyster Commission is dead as a clam. The oystermen of Cumberland County can rest content. There will be no hostile legislation at the present session of the Legislature.

There is strong talk of running a line of steamers between Cape May and New York the coming season. The project has already assumed some shape, and will include the building of an ocean pier.

James G. Blaine is the choice of the Republicans of this State. See that the delegates sent to represent Cumberland County in the State Convention are favorable to the "plumed knight."

Eighty years ago, North Carolina had as many representatives in Congress as New York. North Carolina now has nine, or one less than she had in 1800, and New York has thirty-four.

The House of Assembly in this State is entitled to the palm. Under Democratic leadership it is rapidly descending to the plane of the "beer garden."

A BLOODY RIOT.

William Berner, a boy of 17, was employed, with a mulatto named Palmer, some years older as a hostler by W. H. Kirk. On the night before Christmas he and Palmer attacked Kirk in a stable with a blacksmith's hammer and a club and beat out his brains. They then robbed him of \$345, and taking his body out on the avenue in a covered wagon, concealed it. When murdered Kirk's pockets were filled with Christmas presents which he was taking home to his family. Berner confessed the crime, but through the efforts of his lawyers, the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the third degree.

This occurred in Cincinnati, and last Friday night a mass meeting was held to express indignation at this miscarriage of justice. Ten thousand people were present and feeling ran high. When the meeting was over somebody raised the cry of "To the jail," and the mob at once, with a great roar, set off for the jail, where it was supposed that Berner was confined. This, however, was a mistake, as the prisoner had been taken to Columbus, where he is now confined. The mob made an attack upon the jail, which was repulsed by the police, and finally the militia. Five men were killed, and the mob was driven back. It was supposed that this would end the matter, but on Saturday night the mob, which constantly grew larger and fiercer in temper, broke out again.

At 10 o'clock while the streets were full of excited men, and the crowd in the vicinity of the court house was surging in even greater numbers than that which attempted to lynch the murderer, the riot alarm was again sounded. There had been indiscriminate firing on the part of the mob for an hour. The militia returned the fire, but aimed their guns over the tops of the buildings. Their efforts to frighten the mob had no effect at all. Just before the riot alarm was sounded, several dynamite bombs were thrown into the jail yard. They burst with terrific force. An attack was made upon the Treasury office in the court house. The doors were battered down and an entrance effected. It is supposed that coal oil was poured about the rooms. At all events a fire was started soon afterward. It burned fiercely, although the building is supposed to be fire-proof. The fire department was called out, but the mob refused to permit the firemen to get near the court house. An effort was made to set the armory on fire, but it was unsuccessful.

At 10:30 o'clock the militia charged the mob on Court street. John J. Diamond, one of the Captains of the First Regiment, Ohio National Guards, was shot dead. He was a young lawyer and much respected. Sergt. Malone and Private McGuire were killed in the same charge, and many were wounded. The mob fell back, but followed the militia when they returned to the jail.

One of the fire companies tried to force their way through the mob to the court house, but they were driven back precipitately. The rioters then battered the engine to pieces with axes. The Gatling gun was brought into play at 11 o'clock. Six of the mob went down on the first fire. A handbill reading as follows was largely circulated on the streets, and meets with general approval: "Public safety demands immediate action. Organize vigilance committees in every ward. Heal sores by purifying the body. Serve notice to criminals, criminal lawyers and gamblers to leave Hamilton County within three days and remain away forever, or suffer the penalty. So long as the present clique of criminal lawyers that infest the city are permitted to remain and corrupt juries, outrage justice and shield criminals, just that long will our citizens be murdered, our property destroyed and protection by the law be denied. Make one clean sweep while we are at it. A vigilance committee of 300 in each ward, composed of the best citizens, can by earnest work cleanse the moral atmosphere in three days. Organize at once and serve notice to all disreputable characters in the ward to leave and never return. The reputation of this city demands a change or wickedness will reign supreme."

At midnight the rioting in Cincinnati continued, exciting the gravest apprehension. A crowd was charged upon by the militia at noon and two were killed. All the afternoon there were threatening demonstrations and occasional shots were heard. At 9 o'clock the firing in the vicinity of the Court House was again resumed. The militia tried to disperse the mob, but made little progress. Briggs Swift, a wealthy business man, is reported to have been shot in the groin while standing at Ninth and Main streets. Notice was served on Hunt's Hotel, on Vine street, between Fourth and Fifth, that the building would be destroyed before morning. The reason for the threat is that the proprietor, C. B. Hunt, is the Colonel of the 1st Regiment of militia. The guests all left the hotel, and it is closed up.

At 8:30 o'clock Sunday night all was quiet, but at 7:30 p. m., the mob again gathered in the streets before the jail, and bloodshed became imminent. At 8:30 the firing began, the troops in

charge of the Gatling gun being fired upon by a crowd of men in an alley about half a block from the barricade. The fire was at once returned by the Columbus regiment, which used the Gatling gun with terrible effect, followed by a volley of musketry. This served to incite the mob still further and a continuous fusillade was kept up. The full effect of the firing is not yet known, though five killed was thought to be the number, and twenty wounded. The mob they quieted down slightly, and an alarm of fire was sent out soon afterward, adding to the general excitement. Troops were arriving hourly.

Everything was quiet Monday morning. But very few people were about the Court House, and these were merely from curiosity. The barricades are still in position around the jail, but they will probably be removed. A feeling that the trouble is over pervades the whole city.

A MAN DIES FROM GLANDERS.—A despatch from Hartford, Conn., says: "The medical profession of this part of Connecticut are deeply interested in a case of human glanders which has resulted in death, and as there has long been a dispute regarding the possibility of death from the disease when communicated from beast to man, the case will probably attract wide attention. Two weeks ago, Orris S. Todd, a farmer, who lived on the Willington road, in Tolland, purchased a horse of an itinerant trader. Believing that the animal had a cold, Todd began to treat it in various ways. One of his methods was to blow smoke into the horse's nostrils. This treatment caused the animal to sneeze. A week or so ago, Todd was taken sick. The symptoms were at first believed to be those of pneumonia. Later they assumed those of rheumatism, being followed by a swelling of the joints, and the breaking out of the face. Dr. Johnson, of Mansfield, had charge of the case, and was satisfied that it was an actual case of glanders communicated from the horse. A consultation of physicians was held recently, and they were of the same opinion as Dr. Johnson. Medical aid was unavailing, and the sufferer died a few days later. Local physicians say that deaths from primary glanders have for some time been known to their profession, but the Todd case establishes the fact of the similarity of the characteristics of ultra glanders in man and beast."

Lovers of snake stories will find interesting reading in the following item from a recent letter from North Carolina: "In this State there is a reptile known as the joint snake. When attacked it flies in pieces, each piece taking care of itself. A darkey attacked one of them the other day, and to his utter amazement it broke all up, each section jumping off in a different direction. In the course of an hour he returned that way and was utterly amazed again to see it all together except the tail-piece. After waiting a few minutes he saw the tail coming up to join the body, taking sharp, quick little jerks. It came nearer and nearer, until within a few inches of the three-quarter snake, when it gave a sudden jump and hitched on in its proper place with a fuss resembling the popping of a cap. The darkey knocked it to pieces several times, and each time it came together again. He carried his amusement too far, however, in throwing the tail part of the snake across the creek, just to see, he said, 'how long it would take it to catch up,' but it never caught up. The snake, with its three joints, was carried to the house, where a new tail is beginning to grow to replace the lost one. A gentleman who knows much about this singular species says a head will grow on the detached trunk, and there will be two snakes instead of one."

For the first quarter of the present year the business failures in the United States are reported by R. G. Dun & Co. to number 3,296, against 2,806 for the corresponding quarter of last year. The liabilities for the quarter just concluded amount to \$40,000,000, as compared with \$37,000,000 for the first quarter of 1883, an increase of only \$3,000,000. In the first quarter of 1882 the failures were 2,127, and in the same period of 1881, 1,761. The liabilities for the first quarter of 1882 were \$33,000,000, and for the first quarter of 1881, \$24,000,000. It will be thus seen that as compared with 1881 the failures for the first quarter of the year have nearly doubled, and the liabilities have increased 66 per cent. In Canada the failures for the first quarter of 1884 number 461 with liabilities of \$5,006,011, compared with 398 failures, and \$5,356,482 liabilities in 1883, an increase of 63 failures, but a decrease of \$350,000 in liabilities. The increase as compared with the first three months of 1881 is marked. The failures then numbered only 166, with \$2,000,000 of liabilities, showing an increase in 1884 of over 150 per cent as compared with three years ago.

A. L. English has sold the May's Landing Record to Messrs. Snyder & Shinn. These gentlemen come into the field with ability and experience and will no doubt make improvement in the above journal. Success to them.

On Sunday noon Michael Burns, an inoffensive waver, stepped out of the St. James' Hotel, Dallas, Texas, into an alley adjoining, when he was immediately shot down in cold blood and soon after died. Willis Adams, with two smoking pistols in his hands, was arrested on the spot for the crime. The accused has for years been in intimate relationship with Polly Parker, a notorious woman, who two years ago established a house of the worst repute within two feet of Burns' residence. His family said he had been subjected to outrageous insults and persecution by Adams, Madame Parker and the persons of both sexes who frequented the den. Mrs. Burns is an invalid unable to leave the house, otherwise she and her husband would have moved long ago. They recently attempted to sell the property, but were prevented by the surroundings and could get no purchaser, nor could they even rent the place. Hacks had been caused to stand in front of the residence to make the people believe that the Burns family were of bad reputation. The killing has aroused public indignation to a high pitch. The streets were filled with excited men of all classes in the afternoon and evening. Every one condemns Adams and hundreds are heard to openly declare in favor of going to jail to lynch Adams, also to tear down Madame Parker's house.

A young man in Portland, Me., is said to have been ensnared into matrimony by a device which has the charm of novelty. One of his young lady friends, who has always shown an especial fondness for him, asked him point blank in the course of a recent Sunday evening tete-a-tete; "Who are you going to marry?" "You," he said, jokingly. "Really?" "Yes." "Shake hands on it," the business-like maiden demanded. The young man did so, thinking it the most amusing incident he had ever borne a part in. The young lady, however, told her father that she and Mr. — were engaged, and the young man was immediately waited upon by the interested parent, and has decided to marry the girl rather than stand a threatened suit for breach of promise.

The annual return of the volunteer corps of Great Britain for 1883, shows that the total number enrolled in that year (209,365) was the highest in the history of the force. The number of efficient was 203,428, as against 199,974 in 1882, and 200,152 in 1881 (the largest number previously recorded), and the percentage of efficient to enrolled was 96.69, against 96.16 and 96.08 in the two previous years; and the percentage of men present at inspections to enrolled was also higher than ever before.

Chief Engineer Melville, of the Jeannette expedition, received the other day a bottle of whisky which had been forwarded to him on February 4, 1882, while he was in the wilds of Siberia. The bottle had traveled 6,000 miles by sea, over 11,000 miles on the sledge journeys in Siberia and about 4,500 miles by rail.

Going to see the Chinese baby at the Chinese Legation is a fashionable amusement among society ladies in Washington. The old Minister is very proud of his offspring and rolls his eyes delightedly when told the baby "is the perfect image of its father."

It is reported that the village of Oakville, between Muncie and New Castle, Ind., was swept away by a cyclone at five o'clock Tuesday afternoon, and that several lives were lost. No particulars have yet been received.

There are several post offices in the country at which the annual salary of the postmaster is only \$1.

GEORGE C. NEWMAN, 806 Market street, Philadelphia, (opposite Strawbridge & Clothier), manufacturers of Parlor Mirrors and Fine Frames for pictures and portraits, and dealer in Oil Paintings, Steel Engravings, Water Colors and works of art. The newest frames and the prettiest pictures always on hand. Large assortment and low prices. mar 13-ly

MARRIED.

JOHNSON—SULL.—In this city, March 31 1883, by Rev. Eber H. Besse, George A. Johnson and Ella Sull, both of Bridgeton.

DIED.

HARRIS.—In Roadtown, March 28, 1884, Mrs. Mary G., widow of Jacob M. Harris, aged 37 years.

HUSTED.—In Dutch Neck, March 31, 1884, Anna W., widow of Ephraim Husted, in the 80th year of her age.

COMMISSIONERS' SALE.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, of the County of Cumberland, made on the fourteenth day of January, A. D. 1884, the subscribers, Commissioners appointed by said Court, will sell at Public Vendue, at the Hotel of Jackson Briant, in the City of Bridgeton,

On Saturday, April 12th, 1884, At two o'clock in the afternoon, the following described

LOTS OF LAND.
Situate in the Third ward, City of Bridgeton, County of Cumberland, N. J., to-wit: No. 1, Situate on the West side of Atlantic Street at the corner of Klenzie's Lane, being 71 feet front on Atlantic street by 113 feet in depth. No. 2, Adjoining No. 1 on the South, being 50 feet front on Atlantic Street by 114 feet in depth. No. 3, Adjoining No. 2 on the South, being 50 feet front on Atlantic Street by 115 feet in depth. This lot has upon it an old frame house. Conditions at sale.
SIMON W. DAILEY,
WM. B. THOMPSON,
JACOB DAILEY, } Commissioners.
February 4, 1884. mar 13-5t