

The Pioneer.

OFFICIAL PAPER.

Published every Thursday morning, at No. 20 East Commerce Street, (opposite stairs.)

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McCOWAN & NICHOLS, Editors.

Bridgeton, N. J., May 1, 1884.

One of the most lively and interesting papers in the State is the Camden Courier. Frank Patterson, the veteran editor, knows how to get up a good paper.

The special session of the New Jersey Senate held last week was of a lively character, but it saved the State the expense of another extra session of both Houses of the Legislature.

That class of individuals who desire to foment and stir up strife in the First Congressional District this Fall will have their labor for their pains. The nomination made by the Republican Congressional Convention will receive the undivided support of every good Republican.

In the great Presidential campaign now approaching, the Republicans of the First Congressional District mean to win, no matter whether the candidate be Starr, Dudley, Hires, or some one as yet unknown. All that they ask is that a spirit of wisdom prevails in the preliminary canvass. There must be no abuse of candidates, no corruption of the primaries. Let the people elect their delegates in their own way, and all will be well.

In the Republican National Convention which meets at Chicago, June 3d next, there will be 820 delegates. Of the number already elected Mr. Blaine has 358. To secure the Presidential nomination he will require 411, and is therefore just 53 short at the present writing. There are several State Conventions yet to be held, and it is thought that he may secure enough votes from these to make the nomination on the first ballot.

The General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church convenes in Philadelphia on Thursday, (to-day) May 1st. It promises to be an event of unusual interest and importance to the Church. This year completes the Centennial of Methodism, and the anniversary will be suitably commemorated. Important matters of Church government will be considered by the Conference, and several Bishops elected. As Philadelphia and its neighborhood was the birth place of Methodism in this country, it is appropriate that the General Conference should meet there to celebrate the Centennial of the Church.

The Republican delegates from New Jersey to the Chicago Convention will be quartered at the Grand Pacific Hotel, where an elegant suite of rooms has been secured. The delegation numbers eighteen in all. Among the delegates will be John I. Blair, of Warren County, once candidate for Governor on the Republican ticket in this State. Mr. Blair is one of the best men in the State, and also one of the wealthiest. He is getting along in years, but proposes to go to Chicago and contribute both voice and vote toward such a nomination as will guarantee success in November. If he lives he also intends to take an active part in the coming campaign.

Chas. H. Folwell, editor of the New Jersey Mirror, Mount Holly, Burlington County, died suddenly Saturday evening. Mr. Folwell has been in poor health for several years, but he has continued in the editorial harness working early and late. He was one of the best editors in the State, a fluent writer, and thorough journalist. His pen was no respecter of persons, and he bowed the knee to no man save his Master. The Mirror, under his management, has grown to be the best country newspaper in New Jersey. Next to the Newark Advertiser, it was probably the most valuable newspaper property in the State. It is stated that the paper, its good will, and material is worth at least \$25,000.

Dr. Sanford B. Hunt, editor of the Newark Advertiser, died Sunday afternoon after a lingering illness. He was a talented writer, and an able man. During the war he served as a surgeon in campaigns in Virginia and the west. Dr. Hunt wrote the history of the Sanitary Commission in 1865, and contributed to several newspapers and magazines. In May, 1866, he accepted the editorship of the Newark Advertiser. He was a Republican from the time that the party was organized, and from an earlier time was an Abolitionist. He drew the first Civil Rights plank in the Republican platform of New Jersey, and the platforms of many local and State Conventions. He was a frequent contributor to periodicals. He was a member of the New Jersey Centennial Commission and of the Prison Labor Commission.

EX-GOVERNOR WARD DEAD.

Ex-Governor Marcus L. Ward, of New Jersey, died at his house in Washington St., Newark, at 3 p. m. on Friday, age seventy-two. He was taken ill with malaria fever while on a trip in the South, and was brought home a fortnight ago. Typhoid symptoms appeared followed by hemorrhages, and death ensued by exhaustion. He was born at No. 58 New St., Newark, and was a son of Moses Ward, whose ancestors settled in Newark in 1686. He began his business life under his father in the manufacture of soap, and continued the business until a few years ago. He was originally a Whig, and in 1856 he attached himself to the Republican organization, and voted for Fremont and Dayton. In 1860 he was elected delegate to the National Republican Convention at Chicago, which nominated Abraham Lincoln for President. In the Civil War he took an active part in aiding the Government, and he earned the title of "The Soldiers' Friend." He gave ground at Newark for the erection of a Government hospital. In 1862 he was nominated for Presidential elector, and in the following year was nominated for Governor and elected, receiving the solid soldier vote. His administration was characterized by important results. The Public School Act was passed; abuses in the State Prison were reformed; the riparian question was settled, and the Soldier's Home at Newark was established. In 1872 he was elected to Congress from the VIth District by nearly 5,000 majority, and two years later he was defeated for reelection. President Grant offered him the position of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, but he declined it. In 1878 he was elected Chairman of the National Republican Committee, of which he was then a member.

He was the first president of the Newark Industrial Institute, treasurer of the Soldier's Home, trustee of the Newark Academy, director of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, director of the Newark Gaslight Company, and the Newark Fire Insurance Company, and he was identified with numerous other trusts and institutions. He married in early life a daughter of Nicholas Longworth, and his wife and two sons survive him. He leaves a large fortune, including a large amount of valuable real estate.

The action of Messrs. Gardner, Merritt, Hancock, Hires and Nichols, Republican Senators, who voted for the confirmation of Allan L. McDermott, as one of the State Board of Assessors under the Railroad Taxation act, meets with disapproval on the part of the State Gazette. The editor of the Gazette it seems has set himself up as a sort of a censor over the conduct of Republican members of the Legislature. During the late session he repeatedly harangued the Senate as to its action in certain matters, but the Republican Senate refused to accept his dictatorship, and went right on in its own way. The "alleged Republicans," as the Gazette is pleased to term them, are just as good and loyal Republicans as the publisher of that journal, or his editor Mr. Cioke. They have served in the Republican ranks all their lives, and propose to remain there, notwithstanding the abuse of the Gazette. When they voted to confirm Mr. McDermott they did so conscientiously, and for the best interests of the party. It is an open secret now that Mr. McDermott's confirmation prevented a Joint Meeting, and saved the Comptrollership to the Republicans. Beside that it was the right thing to do. The Governor had nominated two first-class Republicans, Messrs. Bettie and Cattell, as members of the Board. He was entitled to the other two, and it was the part of wisdom and good judgment to confirm them.

Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, of Camden, ex-Consul to Liverpool, is announced as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Congress in this district. Mr. Dudley is one of the ablest talkers in the State, and is probably better fitted to discuss the tariff question than any citizen of the First district. He would undoubtedly make an able representative.

In making excavations for buildings last year, E. N. Cohn, the builder, unearthed three cannon balls which had no doubt been fired by the British upon the old store house which stood at the foot of Cooper street, Camden. Mr. Cohn presented two of the balls to W. H. Sherman and they will be placed among other relics at Post 5's Hall.

Report has it that Congressman Ferrell, of this district, dodged the vote on the bonded whiskey bill recently defeated in the House of Representatives. "What fools we mortals be!"

The Atlantic City Review is improving with every issue. The new proprietors are putting energy and ability in the paper, and the two elements combined always win.

If the Chicago Convention gives us any fair candidate, no matter from what section he hails, the ticket will be successful. This is a Republican year.

MR. BLAINE'S RECORD.

Whenever a man is prominently mentioned for any public office of importance in this country, he immediately becomes a target for the mud slingers of the press. The late President Garfield was slandered and maligned from the hour his name was mentioned for the Presidency, and even in the hour of death he was not spared. So it has always been with every candidate of ability and strength. The old saying that "the clubs lie thickest in the apple orchard beneath that tree where the best apples grow," is as true to-day as ever. James G. Blaine is an abused man because his enemies out of sheer jealousy desire to compass his downfall. They know that he is the choice of the people, and knowing this they seek to take from him the laurels of victory simply because he is in their way.

The New York Evening Post, a so-called Republican journal, has been most persistent in its misrepresentations of Mr. Blaine, portraying him as a party to corrupt railroad legislation while a member of Congress. Congressman Wm. Walter Phelps, of the Fifth District, this State, who is one of Mr. Blaine's most intimate friends, and perhaps understands his affairs better than any other living man, replies to the charges of the Post in a lengthy letter published in that paper on Saturday. In the letter Mr. Phelps effectually disposes of the charge of corrupt legislation, and shows conclusively that Mr. Blaine's record in Congress is as pure as that of Mr. Edmunds and other public men who served with him.

In concluding his remarks to the Post Mr. Phelps says:

"Your fifth charge arraigns Mr. Blaine's policy as an executive officer, and your last charge is that of packing conventions in his favor. I do not desire to dwell upon either. This is not the place to review his foreign policy to which you refer, and I am content to remark that, however much some Eastern journals may criticize, it is popular with a large majority of the American people. It is simply an American policy, looking to the extension of our commerce among the nations of this continent, and refraining from European complications. The charge of packing conventions needs no answer. This is the third Presidential campaign in which Mr. Blaine has been undeniably the choice of a large proportion of the Republican party. In each of them he has had the active opposition of the National Administration, with the use of its patronage against him. He has control of no patronage. He has no machine. Machine and patronage have been steadily against him. Whatever prominence he has enjoyed has been conferred by the people. He has no means not open to every citizen of influencing public opinion. No campaign in his favor originated elsewhere than among the people. He has never sought office. He never held a position to which he was not nominated by the unanimous voice of his party. He has not sought the Presidency. Circumstances made him a candidate in 1876, almost before he was aware of it. In 1880 he did not wish to enter the canvass. I was one of a small party of intimate friends who, in a long conversation in February, 1880, persuaded him that it was his duty. He has done nothing to make himself a candidate this year. He has asked no man's support. He has written no letters, held no conversations, taken no steps looking to his candidacy. He has never said to his most intimate friends that he expected or wanted the nomination.

If, upon a review of the whole case, you should charge that it would have been better if Mr. Blaine had refrained from making any investment in a railroad that had directly or indirectly received aid from the legislation of Congress, I should be ready to agree with you, not because the thing was necessarily wrong in itself, but because it is easy for such matters to be so represented as to appear wrong. But why should Mr. Blaine be selected for special reprobation and criticism when so many other Senators and Representatives have been similarly situated? I know of my own knowledge that Governor Morgan, Mr. Hooper, Senator Grimes and many of my friends while in Congress acquired and held interests in such enterprises, and neither you, nor I, nor the people suspected it. It gave them an advantage over other investors. Why entertain and publish that suspicion against Mr. Blaine alone? When I sat as a delegate-at-large in the last National Convention, Senator Edmunds and Senator Windom were both candidates, and I should have gladly supported either. Senator Edmunds was understood to have a block of Burlington and Missouri securities, and the other had not a block in the securities of the Northern Pacific Company, but was one of its directors. Yet you find no fault with these gentlemen. Nor would you and I differ in giving the highest rank to Senator Grimes, but both he and Senator Edmunds acquired their interests in the Burlington and Missouri Road while they were in the Senate. They both certainly supported the bill to restore the land grant to their road passed on the same day with the Little Rock bill. Both measures were just, and both were passed in the House and Senate without a dissenting vote. Why must we suspect that Mr. Blaine had a secret and corrupt motive, and that other Members and Senators had none?

Let me add a circumstance which seems to me to be significant of Mr. Blaine's consistent innocence in this Fort Smith transaction. He voluntarily made himself a party of record in a suit against the Fort Smith and Little Rock Railway Company in the United States Court, which involved the nature and sources of his ownership in the property. If he had obtained this ownership dishonorably, would he have courted this publicity? I have thus ventured, Mr. Editor, to make answer to the charges you have brought against Mr. Blaine. There are other charges equally baseless which I have read, but in other papers, so that I may not claim your

space to deny or answer them. I give two examples. Mr. Blaine is represented as the possessor of millions, while I know that he was never the possessor of the half of one million. He was represented as living for the past ten years in palatial grandeur in Washington. He sold that palatial mansion with all its furniture to Mr. Travers for \$24,000 and got all it was worth. But you are responsible for such charges as you have made, and I have, therefore, made answer to them authoritatively over my own name, and I challenge a denial of any substantial fact I have stated. Your attacks are not on Mr. Blaine alone, they are on his friends as well, and these are certainly a larger and more devoted body of supporters than can be claimed by any other man in public life. It seems to me, as I recall those in every station who are proud to be numbered among them, that I recognize many of the ablest, truest and most honorable of our countrymen."

THE VITRIOL THROWER.

Charles Vansiver was placed on trial at Mt. Holly on Friday, for throwing vitriol in the face of Mrs. Carrie E. Vandegrift, wife of Joseph Vandegrift, of Burlington, on the night of February 12th. The Court House was crowded to its utmost capacity.

In her testimony Mrs. Vandegrift said she was married to Joseph Vandegrift six years ago. She fully identified Vansiver as her assailant. The dress she wore at the time was shown to the jury, and there were great holes in it where portions of the vitriol had struck. The defendant was formerly in the employ of Mr. Vandegrift, but had been discharged some time before, and the assault is believed to be the outcome of Mrs. Vandegrift's refusal to pay him the wages he demanded. On cross-examination it was admitted by Mrs. Vandegrift that she had knowledge of the fact that her husband kept a carboy of acid in the cellar of the house, which he used in the manufacture of fertilizers, and it was alleged on the part of the defense that Mrs. Vandegrift's injuries were self-inflicted, for the purpose of exciting sympathy.

A great sensation was created in the court when it was brought out by the defense that Mrs. Vandegrift had once been locked up in Moyamensing prison for the larceny of a watch. She had, previous to this time, occupied a prominent place in Burlington society and was highly respected. It was also brought out that she was expelled from a Philadelphia M. E. Church for immorality. After her discharge from prison she was introduced to Joseph Vandegrift by a mutual friend, and after a courtship lasting but a few months she became Mrs. Vandegrift, and moved to Burlington, where she has since resided. Since her last marriage she has borne a good reputation in Burlington.

The trial was resumed this week, and much interest is felt in the result.

The oyster season in the State of Maryland closed by law on April 25th. The provisions of the New oyster law of that State are very stringent. The law provides that no steamer or other vessel shall be used to catch oysters in Maryland waters from April 25th to September 1. Any one violating this law by catching or purchasing oysters, or by dealing in them in any way, will be guilty of felony, and will be punished with from one to three years in the penitentiary, along with the confiscation of his vessel, oysters, etc. Any attempt to violate the law, even if it is not successful, will be punished by imprisonment in the House of Correction and a fine of from \$50 to \$200. This breaks up an extensive oyster business in Baltimore, and on Eastern Shore throws large numbers of persons entirely out of work. They will not even be allowed to plant oysters as formerly, as the law states most positively that oysters shall not be disturbed. The reorganization of oyster police are on the alert to enforce the law. Under this law it will not be safe either to purchase them from New York or Philadelphia dealers, for the possessor will have to furnish satisfactory proofs that they are not taken from Maryland waters.

Philip Matthews, the Bordentown, N. J., butcher who recently swallowed two false teeth fastened to a rubber plate, has recovered from the evil effects of the strange accident. Mr. Matthews had worn the teeth for fifteen years, and had been in the habit of retiring at night without removing the plate. One night the plate became loosened and slipped down his throat. The victim suffered intense pain, and for awhile it was a question with the doctors whether Matthews would recover or not. A doctor in the western part of the State, having read of the affair, wrote to Mr. Matthews, telling him not to despair, as he had successfully treated a similar case with cod liver oil. The minute directions of the physician were followed out, and the solvent properties of the oil dissolved the plate and released the teeth, which finally passed out of his system.

Major Ben Perley Poore is the oldest newspaper correspondent in Washington. He has been writing from the capital for over thirty continuous years, and it is only a short while since he gave up telegraphic work and gave himself up to correspondence. It is said that Major Poore can tell more interesting stories of great men than would fill a book the size of a dictionary.

IS SLANDER TO BE REWARDED?

One thing no political party can afford. Not even the Republican party can afford to put its best man at the mercy of the basest. If every dirty slander that malice or greed can invent is held by a party sufficient ground for ostracism, no matter how many times it may have been refuted, that party can safely calculate that few self-respecting and strong men will seek its honors or share its work. The men who have done most for such a party, if such a thing is tolerated, will presently care least for it. Human nature is so constituted that, after a few triumphs of malice over merit, some men come to care more for the scalps of slanderers than for the success of any ticket the slanderers may put up. Only four years ago the Republican party won the respect and affection of thousands by nominating and electing a worthy man, in spite of the vile stream of scandal by which mean men tried to destroy him. Had the party put James A. Garfield under the ban in 1880, because of these calumnies, it is very likely he would have lived longer than the party.

President Garfield's Secretary of State fell heir, as soon as the President was shot, to the legacy of vilification. The outpouring of falsehoods did not cease when he retired to private life. Now that a very large number of Republicans, without a leader, organization or patronage, but embracing many of the worthiest and honored men in the country, have expressed their preference to Mr. Blaine, the torrent of personal abuse rises higher. Who will profit by this business? Is it supposed that the American people delight in defamation enough to reward it?

It will not do to ask the people to elect Mr. Edmunds on the ground that there are stories that Mr. Blaine "was somehow mixed up with railroads." It has been proven false that Mr. Blaine had any interest in any railroad bill, at the time he acted upon it. But the record proved that Mr. Edmunds did vote for the Burlington and Missouri grant, and that he was at the time the owner of a block of the bonds made valuable by his vote. Is it answered that the vote was an honest and proper one? Precisely as honest and as proper as the thing Mr. Blaine is falsely said to have done, no more and no less. If the worst his enemies allege were true, he would stand where the record places Mr. Edmunds. Does anybody imagine that, with these facts known, the people are going to stamp Mr. Blaine with dishonor, and elect Mr. Edmunds President?

What other public man is to be brought to the front, who cannot be assailed? To find a candidate of whom no evil can be said, the party will have to rob the cradle and the grave. If it is frightened at every falsehood, it may as well make up its mind to be frightened to death. The number of honorable statesmen who have had shares in railroads, or in banks, or in manufacturing companies, is tolerably large. The public man who has never cast a vote affecting the prosperity of such enterprises has yet to be found. But those had better look for him in haste who hope that a false charge against Mr. Blaine will be enough to set him aside. —New York Tribune.

The wide-awake Trenton reporter of The Newark News, tells this story:

When the nomination of Mr. McDermott was confirmed, President Vail and Mr. Youngblood were very angry, and they told the Republicans who voted for the confirmation of Mr. McDermott that they would vote for a joint meeting if one should be called. The Governor did not place much confidence in the assertions of the two Senators, and he said that he would not call an extra session unless he had more positive assurances. The charges of a bargain seem to be based upon a story which is told of Senator Hires in connection with the nomination of Senator Cattell. Mr. Hires was a laborer, some years ago, in the glass works of Salem County, and he desired to start in business. At that time Senator Cattell was a very rich man, and he advanced Mr. Hires the money at once. The latter started in business, prospered and became a rich man, while his benefactor met with reverses. A few weeks ago, Mr. Hires met Senator Cattell on a train, who asked him whether he could not get him something to do. Mr. Hires at once thought of the State Assessorship, and he immediately called upon the Governor and asked him to appoint Senator Cattell.

"I don't see how you Republicans can ask me to appoint your Republican friends when you reject my Democratic appointments," said the Governor.

"I have no objection to Mr. McDermott," replied Senator Hires, "and I will vote for him."

"All right, then," replied the Governor, and the nomination of ex-Senator Cattell was sent to the Senate.

Mr. Griggs, who considered that he was slighted by the Governor in not being consulted about the appointment of one Republican, then fought both of the nominations.

The Rev. Sylvanus W. Decker, a superannuated preacher of the Newark Methodist Episcopal Conference, died at his residence at Paterson, Monday, in his seventy-seventh year. Mr. Decker was admitted to the ministry in 1830, being stationed at Orange, and for thirty years filled various charges in New Jersey. He was at one time Chaplain of the State Prison. His death resulted from tumor in the stomach.

Never lend your step-ladder. Mr. McFarland, of Chicago, having a little job of painting, borrowed a step-ladder from his neighbor, James Burns. While he was using it the step-ladder gave way, and McFarland fell, breaking one of his ribs. Instead of being grateful for the loan of the ladder, he brings suit against Burns, charging him with causing the accident by lending on unreliable article, and placing the damage done to his rib at \$2500.

GEORGE C. NEWMAN, 806 Market Street, Philadelphia, (opposite Strawbridge & Clothier), manufacturer 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 here advertised. Large assortment and low prices. mar 13-ly

MARRIED.

GILLOTT-McCOWAN.—In this city, April 24, in St. Andrew's P. E. Church, by Rev. J. W. Kaye, Mr. George H. Gilloitt and Miss Bell McCowan, both of Bridgeton.

SMITH-NEPLING.—On the 29th of April, by Rev. George Reed, Charles A. Smith, of Bridgeton, and Kate P. Nepling, of Millville, N. J.

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

THE SALE OF THE REAL ESTATE, SEIZED as the property of David Lummis, defendant, and taken in execution at the suit of Chas. P. Stratton, et al., and advertised to take place April 12th, is adjourned until May 10th, at the time of day and place before advertised. SETH P. HUSTED, Sheriff. Prs. fee, \$1.00. ap 17-4

Board of Freeholders.

THE BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS of the County of Camden, will meet at the Court House, in Bridgeton, on Wednesday, the 14th day of May next, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.

Dated April 28, 1884—in 1-2t A. WOODRUFF, Clerk.

Auditing Committee.

COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO AUDIT THE County accounts, will meet at the Court House, in Bridgeton, on Wednesday, the 14th day of May next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

JOSEPH S. GLASPEY, WILLIAM G. BACON, MORRIS BACON, WILLIAM G. BROOKS, JAMES McLAUGHLIN, and JOHN McLAUGHLIN, Auditors. A. WOODRUFF, Clerk. Dated April 28, 1884—in 1-4t

NOTICE.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY, TRENTON, April 26th, 1884.

Pursuant to the provisions of acts of the Legislature, relative to the public printing, sealed proposals will be received at this office for printing the various laws passed at the session of 1884, the Journal of the Senate and the Minutes of the House of Assembly of the said session, the Reports of State Officers, Institutions, Boards and Commissions for the current year, and such other public documents as may be required to be printed.

Specifications of the said work (including such printing as may be required to be done in the German language) will be ready for examination at this office on and after May 6th, 1884, and proposals will be received until 12 o'clock (noon), May 20th, 1884.

E. J. ANDERSON, Comptroller. may 1-3t

Proclamation by the Governor

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, TRENTON, April 22d, 1884.

Under the provisions of an act entitled "An act to provide for the imposition of a tax on the gross receipts of corporations and for the collection thereof," approved March 27th, 1884, and amended by acts of the Legislature, and of an act entitled "An act to provide for the collection of the tax on the gross receipts of corporations," approved March 27th, 1884, and amended by acts of the Legislature, it is provided that:

"1. And be it enacted, That on or before the first Tuesday of May next, and annually thereafter, it shall be the duty of the President, Treasurer or other proper officer of every corporation of this State, to make and file with the Board of Assessors, appointed and to be appointed under the act entitled 'An act for the taxation of railroads and canal property,' approved March 27th, 1884, a report, stating specifically the following particulars, namely: Each telegraph, telephone, cable and express company, not owned by a railroad company and otherwise exempted from the payment of its receipts from business done in this State for the year preceding the first day of January previous to the first day of January next, shall state the gross amount of its receipts for light or power supplied within this State for the year preceding the first day of February next, and the amount of such receipts; each gas company shall state the gross amount of its receipts for business done in this State during the same time, and the amount of dividends earned or declared for the same period; each parlor, palace or sleeping car company shall state the gross amount of its receipts for fuel or coal consumed in the transportation of passengers within this State during the same time; each oil or pipe line company engaged in the transportation of oil or crude petroleum shall state the gross amount of its receipts from the transportation of oil or petroleum through its pipes or in and by its tanks or cars in this State during the same time; each marine, live stock or accident insurance company shall state the total amounts of premiums received by it for insurance upon the lives of persons resident or domiciled in this State during the same time.

"3. And be it enacted, That if any officer of any company required by this act to make a return as aforesaid, shall refuse to make such return, or shall make a false statement, he shall be deemed to be in perjury; if any such company shall neglect or refuse to make such return within the time limited as aforesaid, the State Board of Assessors shall ascertain and fix the amount of such receipts in such manner as may be deemed by them most proper, and the amount fixed by them shall stand as the basis of taxation of such company under this act.

"4. And be it enacted, That all other corporations incorporated under the laws of this State, and hereafter incorporated, shall pay a yearly license fee or tax of one-tenth of one per centum on the amount of the capital stock of such corporations; provided, that this act shall not apply to railway, canal or banking corporations, or to savings banks, cemeteries or religious corporations or purely charitable or educational associations, or manufacturing companies or mining companies carrying on business in this State.

Under the terms of an act entitled "An act for the taxation of railroads and canal property," approved April 10th, 1884, I have appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate, Edward Bettie, Abraham M. Reynolds, Alexander G. Cattell and Allen L. McDermott, a State Board of Assessors, whose duty it will be to execute the provisions of both of the above enacted acts.

The returns required to be made by the railroad and canal companies, under the act of April 10th, 1884, are required to be made on or before the first day of July next, under section twenty-one of said act.

The State Board of Assessors will organize on the fifth day of this State, and I hereby direct that they should be addressed to "The State Board of Assessors, State House, Trenton, N. J."

The Assessors in each taxing district in the State are hereby required to send their name and post office addresses, and also the name and post office address of the City Clerk or Township Clerk, and to return to the said board on or before the first Tuesday of May, a list of all the corporations of every kind within their taxing districts.

The corporations to be taxed and the Assessors in each taxing district will be furnished with copies of the Statute and laws upon application to the State Comptroller.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the State to be hereunto affixed, at Trenton, this twenty-third day of April, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty-four. LEON ABBETT.

By the Governor: HENRY C. KELLEY, Secretary of State. may 1