

LEGISLATIVE MANUAL



STATE OF NEW JERSEY

1908

T. F. FITZGERALD

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Franklin Fort

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

MANUAL

OF THE

Legislature of New Jersey.

One Hundred and Thirty-Second Session.

1908.



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TRENTON, N. J.:

THOMAS F. FITZGERALD, LEGISLATIVE REPORTER,
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CALENDAR FOR 1908.

1908	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.	1908	Sun.	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thurs.	Fri.	Sat.
JAN...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	JULY..	...	...	...	1	2	3	4
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		19	20	21	22	23	24	25
	26	27	28	29	30	31	...		26	27	28	29	30	31	...
FEB...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	AUG...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29		23	24	25	26	27	28	29
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		30	31	...	...	...	...	...
MAR...	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	SEPT..	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	15	16	17	18	19	20	21		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	22	23	24	25	26	27	28		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	29	30	31	...	...	...	...		27	28	29	30	...	...	...
APR...	...	...	...	1	2	3	4	OCT....	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
	5	6	7	8	9	10	11		4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		11	12	13	14	15	16	17
	19	20	21	22	23	24	25		18	19	20	21	22	23	24
	26	27	28	29	30	...	...		25	26	27	28	29	30	31
MAY...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	NOV...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	3	4	5	6	7	8	9		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	17	18	19	20	21	22	23		15	16	17	18	19	20	21
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30		22	23	24	25	26	27	28
	31	...	...	...	...	...	...		29	30	...	...	...	...	...
JUNE.	...	1	2	3	4	5	6	DEC...	...	...	1	2	3	4	5
	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	14	15	16	17	18	19	20		13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27		20	21	22	23	24	25	26
	28	29	30	...	...	...	...		27	28	29	30	31	...	...

PERPETUAL CALENDAR

FOR ASCERTAINING THE DAY OF THE WEEK FOR ANY YEAR
BETWEEN 1700 AND 2499.

TABLE OF DOMINICAL LETTERS.				MONTH.		DOMINICAL LETTER.								
YEAR OF THE CENTURY.	CENTUR'S.				Jan. Oct. Feb. Mar. Nov. <i>Jan. Apr. July</i> May June <i>Feb. Aug.</i> Sept. Dec.		A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
	1700	1800	1900	2000			D	E	F	G	A	B	C	
<i>N. B.—A star on the left denotes leap year.</i>														
0	*28	*56	*84	C	E	G	A	S	S	F	Th	W	Tu	M
1	29	57	85	B	D	F	G	M	S	S	F	Th	W	Tu
2	30	58	86	A	C	E	F	Tu	M	S	S	F	Th	W
3	31	59	87	G	B	D	E	W	Th	M	S	F	Th	W
								Th	W	Tu	M	S	F	Th
*4	*32	*60	*88	E	G	B	C	F	Th	W	Tu	M	S	F
5	33	61	89	D	F	A	B	S	S	F	Th	W	Tu	M
6	34	62	90	C	E	G	A	Th	F	Th	W	Tu	M	S
7	35	63	91	B	D	F	G	S	F	Th	W	Tu	M	S
*8	*36	*64	*92	G	B	D	E							
9	37	65	93	F	A	C	D							
10	38	66	94	E	G	B	C							
11	39	67	95	D	F	A	B							
*12	*40	*68	*96	B	D	F	G							
13	41	69	97	A	C	E	F							
14	42	70	98	G	B	D	E							
15	43	71	99	F	A	C	D							
*16	*44	*72		D	F	A	B							
17	45	73		C	E	G	A							
18	46	74		B	D	F	G							
19	47	75		A	C	E	F							
*20	*48	*76		F	A	C	D							
21	49	77		E	G	B	C							
22	50	78		D	F	A	B							
23	51	79		C	E	G	A							
*24	*52	*80		A	C	E	F							
25	53	81		G	B	D	E							
26	54	82		F	A	C	D							
27	55	83		E	G	B	C							

EXPLANATION.

Under the *Century*, and in the line with the *Year of the Century*, is the Dominical Letter of the Year. Then in the line with the month find the column containing this letter; in this column, and in line with the day of the Month, is the day of the Week. In Leap Years, the letters for January and February are in the lines where these months are printed in *Italics*.

EXAMPLES.

For December 31st, 1875: for 1875, the letter is C; under C, in a line with 31, is Friday; and for *January* 1st, 1876, the letter is A; under A, and in a line with 1, is Saturday.

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OUTLINE HISTORY OF NEW JERSEY.

Within the limits of what is now the State of New Jersey, aside from any evidences of the presence of prehistoric man in the "Trenton Gravels," the original inhabitants of the commonwealth were Lenni Lenape, or Delaware, Indians. This subdivision of the great Algonkin family occupied the river valleys of the State, had made some progress in agriculture and in elementary arts, were peaceable but small in numbers, and at last have become totally extinct in this portion of the United States.

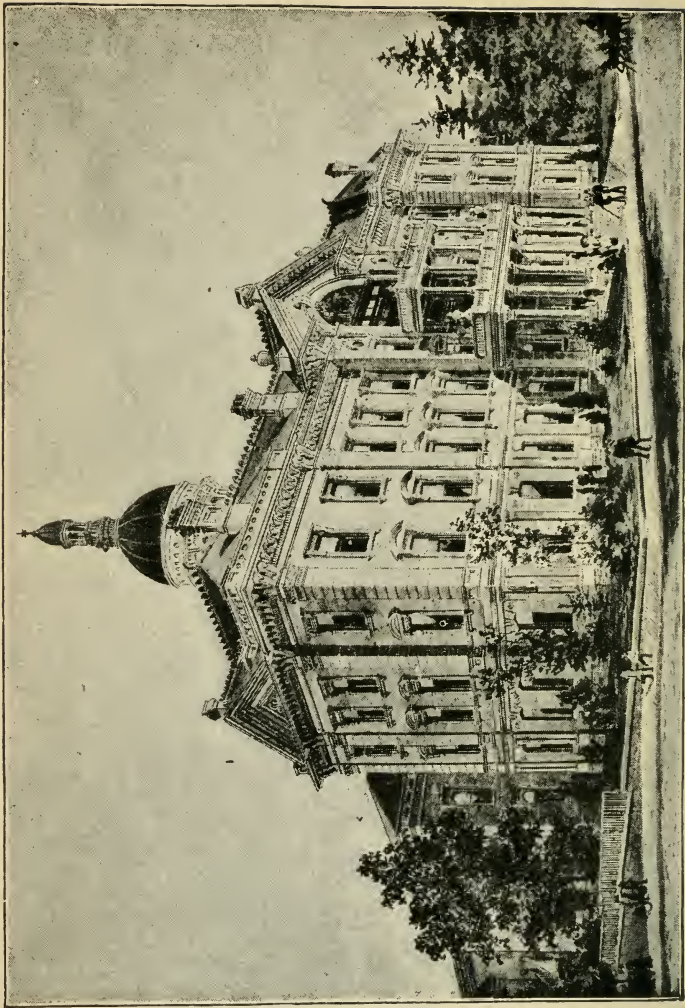
In its settlement, New Jersey was not an English colony. The claims of the Crown, based upon early discovery and various grants, were totally ignored by two great commercial nations of Europe—Holland and Sweden. It was not until 1664, practically a half century after the first occupancy of New Jersey by a white man, that England had aught more than a slight influence upon the destinies of the State. In settlement, Holland was first to send out planters, under the auspices of the Dutch West India Company. Claiming both the valleys of the Hudson and the Delaware, by virtue of the explorations of Hudson and Mey, land was taken up upon the banks of the Hudson, Passaic, Hackensack, Raritan and smaller streams tributary to New York harbor, as well as at Gloucester upon the Delaware. By 1630 these claims were well established by occupancy, and by the creation of a centre of local government in what is now New York city. Upon the rapidly growing influence of Holland, Sweden looked with jealous eye. Gustavus Adolphus, in his plan to make Sweden a world-power, saw the Dutch to be dangerous rivals in America. In 1638 there was equipped a Swedish expedition to settle the valley of the Delaware. What is now the State of Delaware, the valley of the Schuylkill and isolated portions of the west bank of the Delaware River were occupied, civil and military government was established, and the colony of farmers and traders entered upon a brief career of prosperity. The death of Gustavus Adolphus, internal dissensions in Sweden, the inherent weakness of the Delaware settlements, and the constantly increasing power of Holland brought matters to a crisis. In 1655 New Sweden was conquered by New Netherlands,

and for nine years the soil of New Jersey was absolutely under Dutch control.

Emerging from the interregnum of the Cromwells, the restoration of the House of Stuart brought peace to England. On the 12th of March, 1664, Charles II., with royal disregard for previous patents, grants and charters, deeded to his brother James, Duke of York, a vast tract embracing much of New England, New York and all of what is now New Jersey. This was accompanied by active preparations to drive the Dutch from America, as they, in alien claims to New Jersey, practically separated the New England colonies from Virginia, Maryland and the Carolinas. In the summer of 1664 armed vessels appeared in New York harbor. After negotiations, the Dutch surrendered and the power of Holland in North America became simply a matter of history. In the meantime James, Duke of York, transferred to two favorites of the House of Stuart—John, Lord Berkeley, and Sir George Carteret—practically what is now the State of New Jersey. In honor of Carteret's defense of the Island of Jersey (Caesarea) during the Parliamentary wars, the territory was called New Jersey (Nova Caesarea).

Carteret and Berkeley, in granting a liberal frame of government and extolling the advantages of their colony so well located for agriculture, commerce, fishing and mining, attracted settlers not only from England, but from Scotland and New England, particularly Long Island and Connecticut. These planters were largely Calvinists, from Presbyterian and Congregational communities, and mainly occupied land in Newark, Elizabeth and upon the north shore of Monmouth county. The valley of the Delaware remained unsettled. The Calvinists brought into East Jersey distinctive views upon religious and civil matters. Early legislatures punished many crimes by death, the penalties being similar to those of the Jewish dispensation, while the "town-meeting" strengthened the individual action of the small communities. There was an intense individualism in every phase of political and religious development, the life of the people centering around the church and the school house, the head of both, as in New England, being the minister.

In 1676 a division of the interests of Carteret and Berkeley occurred. In the meantime Berkeley had disposed of his rights to a company of English Quakers, a conflict had ensued, and to establish the claims of all parties concerned, the two colonies of East and West Jersey came into existence. A line was drawn from a point in Little Egg



The State Capitol of New Jersey

Harbor to the Delaware Water Gap, Berkeley and his assigns retaining West Jersey as their moiety, Carteret obtaining East Jersey.

By Berkeley's transfer the dominant influence in West Jersey was that of the Society of Friends. Salem was settled in 1675, Burlington, Gloucester and the site of Trenton about five years later, while within ten years thereafter the "shore" communities of Cape May and Tucker-ton came into existence. The Society of Friends established in West Jersey a series of communities in which the life of the people was different from that of East Jersey. As East Jersey resembled New England in civil government, so West Jersey resembled Virginia. The political and social centres of the large plantations were the shire-towns, slave owning was common, a landed aristocracy was established, prominent families intermarried, and under the advice of William Penn and his friends good faith was kept with the Indians. Capital punishment was practically unknown and disputes were settled frequently by arbitration.

Two elements of discord marked the genesis of East Jersey and of West Jersey. One, external, was the attitude of the Duke of York after he became James II. In 1673 New Jersey was recaptured by the Dutch, who held the colony until the early spring of 1674. A question arose as to the Duke of York's title after 1674, reconveyances were made, but in spite of past assurances, James II. claimed the proprietary right of government. To that end Sir Edmund Andros was commissioned Governor of New Jersey, and a climax was reached in 1680 when the proprietary governor of East Jersey was carried prisoner to New York. In 1681 the Crown recognized the justice of the proprietors' contention, and local government was re-established, but not before the seeds of discontent were sown that bore fruit in the Revolutionary War.

An internal disturbance was a contest between the Boards of Proprietors and the small land owners. Both in East and West Jersey, Carteret and Berkeley and their assigns had transferred to wealthy combinations of capitalists—most of whom were non-residents—much of the broad acreage of the colonies. With the land went the right of selection of Governors and of members of Executive Councils, which right Berkeley and Carteret had derived from the Crown. This, with "quit-rent" agitations in East Jersey, led to much bitterness. Finally, disgusted with turmoil, and viewing a sentiment of revolt on the part of the people, the Boards of Proprietors sur-

rendered to the Crown, in 1702, their rights of government, retaining only their interest in the soil, East and West Jersey were united, and the two provinces became the royal colony of New Jersey.

From 1702 until the outbreak of the Revolution the political history of the colony was quite uneventful. Throughout the period of seventy-five years there was almost constant friction between the Legislature and the Governor and his Council. The governors, in the main, were Crown favorites sent over the sea without a personal knowledge of the colony and with but an ill-concealed ambition to wrest from the people as much money as could be secured for the support of themselves and the executive office. The Councils, composed of wealthy land owners of the Society of Friends and rich merchants from East Jersey, were quiescent, and even the members of the popular branch of the Legislature were chosen by those possessing property qualifications. The small non-voting farmers raised the cry of "aristocracy," and the equivalent of "taxation without representation," and while loyal to the Crown were open in their expressions of dissatisfaction to the personal attitude of their governors. In 1738 New Jersey, in recognition of this sentiment, was given a governor separate from the one appointed jointly for the colonies of New York and New Jersey.

During this period the farm was the centre of the activities of the life of the people; particularly was this true in the western part of the colony, where favoring climate and soil, slave labor and the proximity of Philadelphia led to abundant crops and a good market. In East Jersey a commercial spirit was more active. Perth Amboy threatened to rival New York, and Jersey ships from Newark, Elizabeth and the Monmouth villages were to be found from Boston to Charleston. The repressive economic policy of the Crown precluded the development of manufactures. In the southern part of the State, sand and unlimited forests of oak and pine led to the development of glass making, while "bog iron," with abundance of lime from oyster shells, gave an impetus to the erection of forges and bloomeries. These, as well as the copper mines of the trap rock region, were throttled by adverse Parliamentary legislation. Ship building was a recognized industry, and cedar was extensively "mined" from the sunken forests of the tide-water district. Whaling and other fisheries were unhampered, and were profitable, as was also the trade in skins and in hay from the salt meadows of the coast.

Throughout the years from 1702 to 1776 gold and silver and copper money was scarce. In obedience to the demand of the English merchants that competition should be crushed, legislation was enacted to draw "hard" money away from the colony. An inflated paper currency, first issued in 1707 to provide ways and means to aid the Canadian expedition against the French, poured from the printing presses. Trade was reduced to barter, and gold, silver and copper were practically at a premium for nearly three generations.

Of the more prominent incidents during the period were the organized attempts to suppress piracy in New York and Delaware bays, the growth of a well-defined system of transportation by land and water between New York and Philadelphia, the establishment of ferries and post roads, the reclamation of waste land, the injection of Huguenot, Scotch-Irish and Palatinate German elements into the settled population, the chartering of Princeton University and Rutgers College, the religious revival led by Whitefield, the propagation of abolition doctrines by Woolman, the erection of a series of barracks owing to the French and Indian war, and what is probably of supreme importance, the growth of a sentiment of independence fostered by the stupid policy of the Crown, and carried from hamlet to hamlet, as much by itinerant hawkers and by "Redemptioners," who had served their time, as by any other cause.

The opening of the Revolution found New Jersey's sentiment unevenly crystalized. Few, if any, were favoring absolute independence. There were three elements. One, the Tory party, was led by Governor William Franklin, the illegitimate son of Benjamin Franklin. This conservative class embraced nearly all the Episcopalians, a vast proportion of the non-combatant members of the Society of Friends and some East Jersey Calvinists. Another element was composed of men of various shades of belief, some in favor of continual protest, others desirous of compromise. This included at the outbreak of the struggle most of the Calvinists, some few Quakers of the younger generation, and the Scotch-Irish. The third party drew its support from a few bold, aggressive spirits of influence whose following included men who believed that war for independence would benefit their fortunes.

The part played in the Revolution by New Jersey has been frequently told. Events passed rapidly after the affairs of Trenton and Princeton; Monmouth and Red Bank will never be forgotten, while the raids at Salem, Spring-

field, Elizabeth, in the valley of the Hackensack, and the winter at Morristown are a part of national history. Occupying a position between New York and Philadelphia, its soil was a theatre where the drama of war was always presented. At no time was the Tory element suppressed, finding its expression in open hostility, or in the barbaric cruelties of the "Pine Robbers" of Monmouth, Burlington, Gloucester and Salem counties. Though under suspicion, the Society of Friends were neutral, for conscience sake, remaining close to the teachings of their creed.

The close of the struggle found the people of New Jersey jubilant and not disposed to relinquish their sovereignty. The Articles of Confederation were weak and had become a by-word and a jest. There was much State pride and much aristocratic feeling among the old families who continued to dominate State politics. The Constitution of 1776, adopted by New Jersey as a makeshift war measure, provided that all State officers of prominence should be elected by a Legislature, which was chosen by voters possessing property qualifications. As in the colony, the Governor was Chancellor, and class distinctions were closely drawn. In spite of agitation, all proposed changes were rejected, and a strong federal union with the other States was viewed with dislike and suspicion. The State, in a quarrel with New York, at one time refused to obey the requests of Congress, and, in the exercise of her sovereignty, established a Court of Admiralty and coined money.

While the spirit of "State rights" was dominant, it was recognized by leaders of public thought that New Jersey was too weak to stand alone. She entered the Annapolis convention called to revise the Articles of Confederation, and whose lasting monument was the present Federal Constitution adopted in Philadelphia in 1787. Upon the 15th of June of that year the "New Jersey Plan" was presented, which, while lost as a measure, led to the famous compromise upon representation, whereby in the Senate of the United States the States were given equal vote, with a representation based on population in the House.

The adoption of the Constitution of the United States led to the rapid growth of political parties in New Jersey as elsewhere. In spite of the intense conservatism of the State, led by the Quakers of West Jersey, who were Federalists almost to a man, the anti-Federalist sentiment developed rapidly, spurred by a virulent party press, the death of men who had been trained in colonial methods of thought and the democratic tendency of the Methodist Episcopal Church, which grew in strength in West Jersey.

In the eastern part of the State there was among the individualistic Calvinists a strong anti-Federal spirit. This, in 1800, led to the election of Thomas Jefferson as President of the United States, and in 1801 the election of his political ally, Joseph Bloomfield, as Governor of the State of New Jersey. The death of Hamilton at the hands of Burr, and the death of Livingston, the "war" Governor, tore down the strongest pillars of Federalism in New Jersey, and led to the absolute domination of the State by the anti-Federalists, who held power until the outbreak of the second war with England.

The period from 1790 to 1812 in New Jersey was marked by a demand for internal improvements and better transportation. The agitation concerning the Delaware and Raritan Canal, Stevens' experiments in 1802 with steam, along the lines laid down in 1785 by Fitch, the project of the Society for Establishing Useful Manufactures at Paterson as early as 1791, and highways conducted through the northwest portion of the State, indicate the trend of public sentiment.

The second war with England was not altogether a popular measure in New Jersey. The Federalists, the "Peace Party," secured control of the Legislature and elected their Governor. Nevertheless the State furnished her quota of troops. The one permanent effect of the struggle upon the State was indirect. Owing to the movement of supplies and the necessity of quick transportation between Philadelphia and the exposed port of New York, the wagon roads between Bordentown and Perth Amboy, and between Trenton, New Brunswick, Metuchen, Rahway, Elizabeth and Newark, were improved and their advantages as "short routes" demonstrated. Upon these lines two later railroads, now a part of the Pennsylvania Railroad system, were constructed.

The era following the close of the war of 1812 until the opening of the Civil War was one of stupendous activity. Interrupted only by the financial depressions of 1817 and 1837, and slightly retarded by the Mexican War, the progress of the State was beyond the wildest dreams of the enthusiast, Alexander Hamilton. In the eastern part of the State, aided by a constantly increasing foreign population, Jersey City rose from the marshes, Newark grew toward her present greatness, Paterson became a centre of industry, while in the west, Camden was recognized as an available site for manufactures. The public school system was established and extended, reforms in the caring for the criminal, defective, delinquent and dependent

classes were instituted, railroads were reaching every town of size, in the vicinity of New York and Philadelphia, ferries were erected, banks established, post offices opened and newspapers printed. In 1844, when social unrest was most marked, the present State Constitution was adopted by a large popular majority and needed reforms tending to elevate the legal position of married women, imprisoned debtors and bankrupts were adopted.

The year 1860 brought a termination to the then impending conflict. While every other State north of Mason and Dixon's line by 1850 had set the black man free, there were still 236 negroes in bondage in New Jersey. The abolition movement made slow progress and an anti-war party had a decided following. But when the die was cast New Jersey responded to the call for men and money. She furnished 88,305 men, or within 10,501 of her entire militia. For organizing, subsisting, supplying, supporting and transporting her troops she paid \$2,894,385, and upon the field sustained the reputation for bravery she had won during the days of Trenton and Monmouth.

Since the Civil War New Jersey has become the centre of marvelous activity in nearly every line of human progress. Her mills clothe multitudes; within her borders are found the termini of every railroad system of the United States, with one exception, penetrating the South and West; her market gardens feed 5,000,000 people; a series of cities arisen upon the desolate sands of the sea shore furnish health and pleasure to hundreds of thousands of visitors; her mines supply iron, zinc and copper; her fisheries are world-famous, and her farms and dairies are models.

CHRONOLOGICAL LIST OF GOVERNORS OF NEW JERSEY.

GOVERNORS OF EAST JERSEY.

Philip Carteret.....	1665 to 1681
Robert Barclay.....	1682 to 1683
Thomas Rudyard, Deputy Governor.....	1683
Gawen Laurie.....	1683
Lord Niel Campbell.....	1685
Andrew Hamilton.....	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse.....	1698 to 1699

GOVERNORS OF WEST JERSEY.

Samuel Jenings, Deputy.....	1681
Thomas Oliver, Governor.....	1684 to 1685
John Skein, Deputy.....	1685 to 1687

LIST OF GOVERNORS.

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William Welsh, Deputy.....	1686
Daniel Coxe, Governor.....	1687
Andrew Hamilton.....	1692 to 1697
Jeremiah Basse, Deputy.....	1697 to 1699
Andrew Hamilton, Governor, 1699 till surrender to the Crown.....	1702

EAST AND WEST JERSEY UNITED.

Edward, Lord Cornbury, Governor.....	1703 to 1708
John, Lord Lovelace (died in office).....	1708
Richard Ingoldsby,, Lieutenant-Governor.....	1709 to 1710
General Robert Hunter.....	1710 to 1719
Lewis Morris (President of Council).....	1719 to 1720
William Burnet.....	1720 to 1727
John Montgomerie.....	1728 to 1731
Lewis Morris (President of Council).....	1731 to 1732
William Crosby.....	1732 to 1736
John Anderson (President of Council).....	1736
John Hamilton (President of Council).....	1736 to 1738
(The foregoing were also Governors of New York at the same time.)	

SEPARATE FROM NEW YORK.

Lewis Morris.....	1738 to 1746
John Hamilton (President of Council).....	1746 to 1747
John Reading (President of Council).....	1747
Jonathan Belcher	1747 to 1757
Thomas Pownall, Lieutenant-Governor.....	1757
John Reading (President of Council).....	1757 to 1758
Francis Bernard.....	1758 to 1760
Thomas Boone.....	1760 to 1761
Josiah Hardy.....	1761 to 1763
William Franklin.....	1763 to 1776

FROM THE ADOPTION OF THE STATE CONSTITUTION.

William Livingston (Federalist).....	1776 to 1790
William Paterson (Federalist).....	1790 to 1792
Richard Howell (Federalist).....	1792 to 1801
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat).....	1801 to 1802
John Lambert, President of Council and Acting Governor (Democrat).....	1802 to 1803
Joseph Bloomfield (Democrat).....	1803 to 1812
Aaron Ogden (Federalist).....	1813 to 1813
William S. Pennington (Democrat).....	1813 to 1815
Mahlon Dickerson (Democrat).....	1815 to 1817
Isaac H. Williamson (Federalist).....	1817 to 1829

Garret D. Wall (Democrat).....	1829 decl'd
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat).....	1829 to 1832
Samuel L. Southard (Whig).....	1832 to 1833
Elias P. Seeley (Whig).....	1833 to 1833
Peter D. Vroom (Democrat).....	1833 to 1836
Philemon Dickerson (Democrat).....	1836 to 1837
William Pennington (Whig).....	1837 to 1843
Daniel Haines (Democrat).....	1843 to 1844
Charles C. Stratton (Whig).....	1845 to 1848
Daniel Haines (Democrat).....	1848 to 1851
George F. Fort (Democrat).....	1851 to 1854
Rodman M. Price (Democrat).....	1854 to 1857
William A. Newell (Republican).....	1857 to 1860
Charles S. Olden (Republican).....	1860 to 1863
Joel Parker (Democrat).....	1863 to 1866
Marcus L. Ward (Republican).....	1866 to 1869
Theodore F. Randolph (Democrat).....	1869 to 1872
Joel Parker (Democrat).....	1872 to 1875
Joseph D. Bedle (Democrat).....	1875 to 1878
George B. McClellan (Democrat).....	1878 to 1881
George C. Ludlow (Democrat).....	1881 to 1884
Leon Abbett (Democrat).....	1884 to 1887
Robert S. Green (Democrat).....	1887 to 1890
Leon Abbett (Democrat).....	1890 to 1893
George T. Werts (Democrat).....	1893 to 1896
John W. Griggs (Republican).....	1896 to 1898
Foster M. Voorhees (Rep.), Acting Governor...	
	Feb. 1, '98, to Oct. 18, '98
David O. Watkins (Rep.), Acting Governor.....	
	Oct. 18, '98, to Jan. 16, '99
*Foster M. Voorhees (Republican).....	1899 to 1902
†Franklin Murphy (Republican).....	1902 to 1905
Edward C. Stokes (Republican).....	1905 to 1908
John Franklin Fort (Republican).....	1908 to

*President of the Senate William M. Johnson served as Acting Governor from May 21 to June 19, 1900, when Governor Voorhees was absent from the State.

†President of the Senate Edmund W. Wakelee served as Acting Governor from April 25 until June 5, 1904, while Governor Murphy was in Europe; and also from June 15 until June 27, 1904, while the Governor was out of the State.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

The following is a list of the United States Senators for New Jersey from 1789 to date:

Jonathan Elmer, March 4, 1789, to March 3, 1791.
 William Paterson, March 4, 1789, to November 23, 1790.
 Philemon Dickinson, November 23, 1790, to March 3, 1793.
 John Rutherford, March 4, 1791, to December 5, 1798.
 Frederick Frelinghuysen, March 4, 1793, to November 12, 1796.
 Richard Stockton, November 12, 1796, to March 3, 1799.
 Franklin Davenport, December 5, 1798, to February 14, 1799.
 James Schureman, February 14, 1799, to February 26, 1801.
 Jonathan Dayton, March 4, 1799, to March 3, 1805.
 Aaron Ogden, February 26, 1801, to March 3, 1803.
 John Condit, September 1, 1803, to March 3, 1809.
 Aaron Kitchell, March 4, 1805, to March 21, 1809.
 John Lambert, March 4, 1809, to March 3, 1815.
 John Condit, March 21, 1809, to March 3, 1817.
 James Jefferson Wilson, March 4, 1815, to January 26, 1821.
 Mahlon Dickerson, March 4, 1817, to March 3, 1829.
 Samuel L. Southard, January 26, 1821, to November 12, 1823.
 Joseph McIlvaine, November 12, 1823, to August 16, 1826.
 Ephraim Bateman, November 10, 1826, to January 30, 1829.
 Theodore Frelinghuysen, March 4, 1829, to March 3, 1835.
 Mahlon Dickerson, January 30, 1829, to March 3, 1833.
 Samuel L. Southard, March 4, 1833, to June 26, 1842.
 Garret D. Wall, March 4, 1835, to March 3, 1841.
 Jacob W. Miller, March 4, 1841, to March 3, 1853.
 William L. Dayton, July 2, 1842, to March 3, 1851.
 Jacob W. Miller, January 4, 1841, to March 3, 1853.
 Robert F. Stockton, March 4, 1851, to February 11, 1853.
 William Wright, March 4, 1853, to March 3, 1859.
 John R. Thomson (died), February 11, 1853, to December, 1862.
 Richard S. Field (vacancy), December 12, 1862, to January 13, 1863.
 John C. Ten Eyck, from March 17, 1859, to March 3, 1865.
 James W. Wall (vacancy), January 14, 1863, to March 3, 1863.
 William Wright, March 4, 1863, to November, 1866.
 F. T. Frelinghuysen, November, 1866, to March 3, 1869.
 John P. Stockton, March 4, 1865, to March 27, 1866.
 Alexander G. Cattell, March 27, 1866, to March 3, 1871.
 John P. Stockton, March 4, 1869, to March 3, 1875.
 F. T. Frelinghuysen, March 4, 1871, to March 3, 1877.
 T. F. Randolph, March 4, 1875, to March 3, 1881.
 John R. McPherson, March 4, 1877, to March 3, 1895.
 William J. Sewell, March 4, 1881, to March 3, 1887.
 Rufus Blodgett, March 4, 1887, to March 3, 1893.
 James Smith, Jr., March 4, 1893, to March 3, 1899.
 William J. Sewell, March 4, 1895, to December 26, 1901.
 John Kean, March 4, 1899, to —.
 John F. Dryden, February 4, 1902, to March 3, 1907.
 Frank O. Briggs, March 4, 1907, to —.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

OF THE

UNITED STATES.

When, in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume, among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident: that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuits of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundations on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence, indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly, all experience hath shown that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But, when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these colonies, and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpations, all having, in direct object, the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be submitted to a candid world:

He has refused his assent to laws the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his Governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing importance, unless suspended in their operations till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large districts of people, unless those people would relinquish the right of representation in the Legislature—a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures.

He has dissolved representative houses repeatedly, for opposing, with manly firmness, his invasions on the rights of the people.

He has refused, for a long time after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have returned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining, in the meantime, exposed to all the dangers of invasions from without, and convulsions within.

He has endeavored to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose, obstructing the laws for the naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to encourage their migration hither, and raising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for establishing judiciary powers.

He has made judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries.

He has erected a multitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harass our people, and eat out their substance.

He has kept among us in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our Legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of, and superior to, the civil power.

He has combined, with others, to subject us to a jurisdiction foreign to our constitutions, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation:

For quartering large bodies of armed troops among us;

For protecting them, by a mock trial, from punishment, for any murders which they should commit on the inhabitants of these States;

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world;

For imposing taxes on us without our consent;

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefit of trial by jury;

For transporting us beyond seas to be tried for pretended offenses;

For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighboring province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same absolute rule into these colonies;

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering, fundamentally, the forms of our governments;

For suspending our own Legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power to legislate for us in all cases whatsoever.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and waging war against us.

He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burned our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is, at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun, with circumstances of cruelty and perfidy scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow-citizens, taken captive on the high seas, to bear arms against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and brethren, or to fall themselves by their hands.

He has excited domestic insurrection among us, and has endeavored to bring on the inhabitants of our frontiers, the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

In every stage of these oppressions, we have petitioned for redress, in the most humble terms; our repeated petitions have been answered only by repeated injury. A prince whose character is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in our attentions to our British brethren. We have warned them, from time to time, of attempts by their Legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their native justice and magnanimity, and we have conjured them, by the ties of our common kindred, to disavow these usurpations, which would inev-

itably interrupt our connections and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and of consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the necessity, which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war, in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the World for the rectitude of our intentions, do, in the name and by the authority of the good people of these colonies, solemnly publish and declare, that these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are also absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that all political connection between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be, totally dissolved; and that, as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances, establish commerce, and do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And, for the support of this declaration, with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes and our sacred honor.

JOHN HANCOCK.

Georgia—

Button Gwinnett.
Lyman Hall.
Geo. Walton.

South Carolina—

Edward Rutledge.
Thos. Hayward, Jr.
Thomas Lynch, Jr.
Arthur Middleton.

Virginia—

George Wythe.
Richard Henry Lee.
Thos. Jefferson.
Benjan. Harrison.
Thos. Nelson, Jr.
Francis Lightfoot Lee.
Carter Braxton.

Delaware—

Caesar Rodney.
Geo. Read.

New Jersey—

Richd. Stockton.
Jno. Witherspoon.
Fras. Hopkinson.
John Hart.
Abra. Clark.

Maryland—

Samuel Chase.
Wm. Paca.
Thos. Stone.
Charles Carroll,
of Carrollton.

Pennsylvania—

Robt. Morris.
Benjamin Rush.
Benja. Franklin.
John Morton.
Thomas McKean,
Geo. Clymer.
Jas. Smith.
Geo. Taylor.
James Wilson.
Geo. Ross.

New York—

Wm. Floyd.
Phil. Livingston.
Fran's Lewis.
Lewis Morris.

New Hampshire—

Josiah Bartlett.
Wm. Whipple.
Matthew Thornton.

Massachusetts Bay—
 Saml. Adams.
 John Adams.
 Robt. Treat Paine.
 Elbridge Gerry.

North Carolina—
 Wm. Hooper.
 Joseph Hewes.
 John Penn.

Rhode Island and Provi-
 dence, &c.—
 Step. Hopkins.
 William Ellery.

Connecticut—
 Roger Sherman.
 Saml. Huntington.
 Wm. Williams.
 Oliver Wolcott.

Ordered:

IN CONGRESS, January 18, 1777.

That an authenticated copy of the Declaration of Independence, with the names of the Members of Congress subscribing the same, be sent to each of the United States, and that they be desired to have the same put on record.

By order of Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK,

Attest, Chas. Thomson,
 Secy.

A true copy. President.
 John Hancock,
 Presidt.

CONSTITUTION

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.*

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquillity, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution of the United States of America.

ARTICLE I.

LEGISLATIVE POWERS.

Section I.

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section II.

1. The house of representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States; and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State legislature.

MEMBERS' QUALIFICATIONS.

2. No person shall be a representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years, and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

RULE OF APPORTIONING REPRESENTATIVES AND DIRECT TAXES.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within

*This Constitution went into operation on the first Wednesday in March, 1789.

this Union, according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be made within three years after the first meeting of the congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose three; Massachusetts, eight; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, one; Connecticut, five; New York, six; New Jersey, four; Pennsylvania, eight; Delaware, one; Maryland, six; Virginia, ten; North Carolina, five; South Carolina, five; and Georgia, three.

FILLING OF VACANCIES.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

OFFICERS—IMPEACHMENT.

5. The house of representatives shall choose their speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

SENATE—HOW COMPOSED.

Section III.

1. The senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the legislature thereof, for six years, and each senator shall have one vote.

ROTATION OF SENATORS.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled, in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year; of the second class, at the expiration of the fourth year; and of the third class, at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year. And if vacancies happen by resignation, or otherwise, during the recess of the legislature of any State, the executive thereof may make temporary appointments until the next meeting of the legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

3. No person shall be a senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

PRESIDENT OF THE SENATE.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be president of the senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

SENATE OFFICERS.

5. The senate shall choose their other officers, and also a president pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of President of the United States.

THE SENATE'S POWERS.

6. The senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the chief justice shall preside. And no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment, in cases of impeachment, shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment and punishment according to law.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS—HOW ELECTED.

Section IV.

1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for senators and representatives shall be prescribed in each State, by the legislature thereof; but the congress may, at any time, by law, make or alter such regulations, except as to the places of choosing senators.

WHEN CONGRESS SHALL MEET.

2. Congress shall assemble at least once in every year; and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF EACH HOUSE.

Section V.

1. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members; and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner and under such penalties as each house may provide.

RULES, &C.

2. Each house may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, expel a member.

JOURNALS.

3. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may, in their judgment, require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of each house, on any question, shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

ADJOURNMENT.

4. Neither house, during the session of congress, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

COMPENSATION, PRIVILEGES AND INCAPACITIES.

Section VI.

1. The senators and representatives shall receive a compensation for their services, to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the treasury of the United States. They shall, in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

APPOINTMENT TO OFFICE.

2. No senator or representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States, which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time; and no person holding any office

under the United States, shall be a member of either house during his continuance in office.

REVENUE BILLS.

Section VII.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of representatives; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

PASSING BILLS, &C.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the house of representatives and the senate, shall, before it become a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it; but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to that house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If, after such reconsideration, two-thirds of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved by two-thirds of that house, it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the congress, by their adjournment, prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law.

ORDERS AND RESOLUTIONS.

3. Every order, resolution or vote, to which the concurrence of the senate and house of representatives may be necessary (except on the question of adjournment), shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or, being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the senate and house of representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Section VIII.

The congress shall have power:

1. To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts and excises, to pay the debts and provide for the common defense, and

general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of United States;

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States, and with the Indian tribes;

4. To establish an uniform rule of naturalization, and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies, throughout the United States;

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coins, and fix the standard of weights and measures;

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States;

7. To establish post offices and post roads;

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts, by securing, for limited times, to authors and inventors, the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the supreme court;

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offenses against the law of nations;

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water;

12. To raise and support armies; but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years;

13. To provide and maintain a navy;

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces;

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions;

16. To provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by congress;

17. To exercise exclusive legislation, in all cases whatsoever, over such district (not exceeding ten miles square), as may, by cession of particular States, and the acceptance of congress, become the seat of government of the United States; and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dock-yards and other needful buildings; and—

13. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper,

for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF CONGRESS.

Section IX.

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit, shall not be prohibited by the congress, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless, when in cases of rebellion or invasion, the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder, or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid, unless in proportion to the census or enumeration hereinbefore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State. No preference shall be given, by any regulation of commerce or revenue, to the ports of one State over those of another; nor shall vessels bound to or from one State, be obliged to enter, clear or pay duties in another.

6. No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

7. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States; and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them, shall, without the consent of the congress, accept of any present, emolument, office or title of any kind whatever, from any king, prince or foreign State.

LIMITATIONS OF THE POWERS OF INDIVIDUAL STATES.

Section X.

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance or confederation; grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts; or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the congress,

lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties and imposts laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit delay.

ARTICLE II.

THE EXECUTIVE POWER.

Section I.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

HOW ELECTED.

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of senators and representatives to which the State may be entitled in congress; but no senator or representative, or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States, shall be appointed an elector.

ELECTORAL COLLEGES.

3. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot, for two persons, of whom one, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the senate. The president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the house of representatives shall immediately

choose by ballot, one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list, the said house shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors, shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the senate shall choose from them, by ballot, the Vice-President. [See XIIth amendment.]

4. The congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

WHO MAY BE ELECTED PRESIDENT.

5. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained to the age of thirty-five years, and been fourteen years a resident within the United States. [See XIIth amendment.]

ON THE DEATH, REMOVAL, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT, THE POWERS AND DUTIES DEVOLVE UPON THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

6. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice-President; and the congress may, by law, provide for the case of removal, death, resignation or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly, until the disability be removed, or a President shall be elected.

COMPENSATION OF THE PRESIDENT.

7. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected; and he shall not receive, within that period,

any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

8. Before he enters on the execution of his office, he shall take the following oath or affirmation:

THE OATH.

"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States."

POWERS, &C., OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section II.

1. The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States, except in cases of impeachment.

TREATIES, AMBASSADORS, &C.

2. He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and by and with the advice and consent of the senate shall appoint, ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the supreme court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law. But the congress may, by law, vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of department.

APPOINTING POWER.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the senate, by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

DUTIES OF THE PRESIDENT.

Section III.

He shall, from time to time, give to the congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their

consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both houses, or either of them; and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

IMPEACHMENT, &C.

Section IV.

The President, Vice-President and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for, and conviction of, treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

ARTICLE III.

THE JUDICIAL POWER.

Section I.

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one supreme court, and in such inferior courts as the congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall, at stated times, receive for their service a compensation, which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

EXTENT OF THE JUDICIAL POWER.

(See Amendments, Art. XI.)

Section II.

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, or other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States; between citizens of the same State, claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

ORIGINAL AND APPELLATE JURISDICTION OF THE SUPREME COURT.

2. In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the supreme court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned, the supreme court shall have appellate jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the congress shall make.

TRIALS FOR CRIMES.

3. The trials of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crime shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State, the trial shall be at such place or places as the congress may by law have directed.

TREASON—WHAT AND HOW PUNISHED.

Section III.

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood, or forfeiture, except during the life of the person attainted.

ARTICLE IV.

ACTS, RECORDS, &C., OF EACH STATE.

Section I.

Full faith and credit shall be given, in each State, to the public acts, records and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the congress may, by general laws, prescribe the manner in which such acts, records and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

PRIVILEGES OF CITIZENS.

Section II.

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

FUGITIVES FROM JUSTICE.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony or other crime, who shall flee from justice and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

SERVANTS, &C., TO BE SURRENDERED ON CLAIM.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another, shall, in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up, on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due.

HOW NEW STATES ARE ADMITTED.

Section III.

1. New States may be admitted by the congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States or parts of States, without the consent of the legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the congress.

THE DISPOSITION OF TERRITORIES.

2. The congress shall have power to dispose of, and make all needful rules and regulations respecting, the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

GUARANTY AND PROTECTION OF THE STATES
BY THE UNION.

Section IV.

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the legislature or of the executive (when the legislature cannot be convened), against domestic violence,

ARTICLE V.

AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION—
HOW MADE.

The congress, whenever two-thirds of both houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this constitution; or, on the application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of this constitution, when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by conventions in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the congress; provided, that no amendment which may be made prior to the year eighteen hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the ninth section of the first article, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the senate.

ARTICLE VI.

FORMER DEBTS VALID.

Section I.

All debts contracted, and engagements entered into, before the adoption of this constitution, shall be as valid against the United States under this constitution as under the confederation.

THE SUPREME LAW OF THE LAND.

Section II.

This constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land; and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL OATH NO RELIGIOUS TEST.

Section III.

The senators and representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this constitution; but no religious test shall ever

be required as a qualification to any office of public trust under the United States.

ARTICLE VII.

WHEN THE CONSTITUTION TO TAKE EFFECT.

The ratification of the conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in the convention, by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven, and of the independence of the United States of America the twelfth.

In witness whereof, we have hereunto subscribed our names.

GEORGE WASHINGTON, President,
And Deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire—

John Langdon,
Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts—

Nathaniel Gorman,
Rufus King.

Connecticut—

William Samuel Johnson,
Roger Sherman.

New York—

Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey—

William Livingston,
David Brearle,
William Paterson,
Jonathan Dayton.

Pennsylvania—

Benjamin Franklin,
Thomas Mifflin,
Robert Morris,
George Clymer,
Thomas Fitzsimons,
Jared Ingersoll,
James Wilson,
Gouv. Morris.

Attest:

William Jackson,
Secretary.

Delaware—

George Reed,
Gunning Bedford, Jun.,
John Dickinson,
Richard Bassett,
Jacob Broom.

Maryland—

Dan'l of St. Thos. Jeni-
fer,
James McHenry,
Daniel Carroll.

Virginia—

John Blair,
James Madison, Jun.

North Carolina—

William Blunt,
Rich'd Dobbs Spaight,
Hugh Williamson.

South Carolina—

John Rutledge,
Chas. Coatesworth Pinck-
ney,
Charles Pinckney,
Pierce Butler.

Georgia—

William Few,
Abraham Baldwin.

AMENDMENTS

TO THE CONSTITUTION of the United States, Ratified
According to the Provisions of the Fifth Article of the
Foregoing Constitution.

The following articles proposed by congress, in addition to and amendments of the constitution of the United States, having been ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the States, are become a part of the constitution.

First Congress, First Session, March 5th, 1789.

ARTICLE I.

RIGHT OF CONSCIENCE, FREEDOM OF THE PRESS, &C.

Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble, and to petition the government for a redress of grievances.

ARTICLE II.

OF THE MILITIA.

A well-regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed.

ARTICLE III.

OF QUARTERING SOLDIERS.

No soldier shall in time of peace be quartered in any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, but in a manner to be prescribed by law.

ARTICLE IV.

OF UNREASONABLE SEARCHES AND SEIZURES.

The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches

and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized.

ARTICLE V.

OF CRIMES AND INDICTMENTS.

No person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, unless on a presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, nor shall any person be subject, for the same offense, to be twice put in jeopardy of life and limb; nor shall be compelled in any criminal case to be witness against himself; nor to be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due process of law, nor shall private property be taken for public use without just compensation.

ARTICLE VI.

OF CRIMINAL PROSECUTIONS.

In all criminal prosecutions, the accused shall enjoy the right to a speedy and public trial, by an impartial jury of the State and district wherein the crime shall have been committed, which district shall have been previously ascertained by law, and to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel for his defense.

ARTICLE VII.

OF TRIAL BY JURY IN CIVIL CASES.

In suits at common law, where the value in controversy shall exceed twenty dollars, the right of trial by jury shall be preserved; and no fact tried by a jury shall be otherwise re-examined in any court of the United States, than according to the rules of the common law.

ARTICLE VIII.

OF BAILS, FINES AND PUNISHMENTS.

Excessive bail shall not be required, nor excessive fines imposed, nor cruel and unusual punishments inflicted.

ARTICLE IX.

RESERVED RIGHTS.

The enumeration in the constitution, of certain rights, shall not be construed to deny or disparage others, retained by the people.

ARTICLE X.

POWERS NOT DELEGATED RESERVED.

The powers not delegated to the United States by the constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States, are reserved to the States respectively, or to the people.

Third Congress, Second Session, December 2d, 1783.

ARTICLE XI.

THE JUDICIAL POWER—SEE ART. 3, SEC. 2.

The judicial power of the United States shall not be construed to extend to any suit, in law or equity, commenced or prosecuted against one of the United States, by citizens of another State, or by citizens or subjects of any foreign State.

Eighth Congress, First Session, October 17th, 1803.

ARTICLE XII.

HOW THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT
ARE ELECTED.

The electors shall meet in their respective States,* and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name, in their ballots, the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice-President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice-President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed,† to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the president of the sen-

*On the second Monday in January next following their appointment.

†After the second Monday in January.

ate; the president of the senate shall, in the presence of the senate and house of representatives, open all the certificates,* and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three, on the list of those voted for as President, the house of representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President; but in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice; and if the house of representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of a choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice-President shall be the Vice-President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the senate shall choose the Vice-President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice-President of the United States.

ARTICLE XIII.

SLAVERY ABOLISHED—13TH AMENDMENT, PASSED 1865.

Section I.

Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction.

Section II.

Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

*On the 2d Wednesday in February, by the same act.

CITIZENS AND THEIR RIGHTS—14TH AMENDMENT.

Section I.

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States, and of the State wherein they reside. No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States. Nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

APPORTIONMENT OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Section II.

Representatives shall be apportioned among the several States according to their respective number, counting the whole number of persons in each State, excluding Indians not taxed; but whenever the right to vote at any election for electors of President and Vice-President, or for United States representatives in congress, executive and judicial officers, or the members of the legislature thereof, is denied to any of the male inhabitants of such State, being twenty-one years of age, and citizens of the United States, or in any way abridged, except for participation in rebellion or other crime, the basis of representation therein shall be reduced in the proportion which the number of such male citizens shall bear to the whole number of male citizens twenty-one years of age in such State.

DISABILITY OF PERSONS ENGAGED IN THE REBELLION.

Section III.

No person shall be a senator or representative in congress, elector of President and Vice President, or hold any office, civil or military, under the United States, or under any State, who, having previously taken an oath as a member of congress, or as an officer of the United States, or as a member of any State legislature, or as an executive or judicial officer of any State to support the constitution of the United States, shall have engaged in insurrection or rebellion against the same, or given aid or comfort to the enemies thereof; but congress may, by a vote of two-thirds of each house, remove such disability.

VALIDITY OF PUBLIC DEBT NOT TO BE QUESTIONED.

Section IV.

The validity of the public debt of the United States authorized by law, including debts incurred for the payment of pensions and bounties for service in suppressing insurrection or rebellion, shall not be questioned, but neither the United States nor any State shall assume or pay any debt or obligation incurred in aid of insurrection or rebellion against the United States, or claim for the loss or emancipation of any slave, but all such debts, obligations and claims shall be held illegal and void.

Section V.

The congress shall have power to enforce, by appropriate legislation, the provisions of this article.

ARTICLE XV.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE NOT TO BE IMPAIRED.

Section I.

The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State, on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude.

Section II.

The congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

[The fifteenth amendment passed at the Fortieth Congress.]

PRESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Year of Qualification.	Name.	Where From.	Term of Office.
1789....	George Washington...	Virginia.....	8 years.
1797....	John Adams.....	Massachusetts..	4 years.
1801....	Thomas Jefferson.....	Virginia.....	8 years.
1809....	James Madison.....	Virginia.....	8 years.
1817....	James Monroe.....	Virginia.....	8 years.
1824....	John Quincy Adams..	Massachusetts..	4 years.
1829....	Andrew Jackson.....	Tennessee.....	8 years.
1837....	Martin Van Buren....	New York.....	4 years.
1841....	Wm. Henry Harrison*.	Ohio.....	1 month.
1841....	John Tyler.....	Virginia.....	3 yr., 11 mos.
1845....	James Knox Polk.....	Tennessee.....	4 years.
1849....	Zachary Taylor†.....	Louisiana.....	1yr., 4mo., 5d
1850....	Millard Fillmore.....	New York.....	2y., 7m., 26d.
1853....	Franklin Pierce.....	N. Hampshire...	4 years.
1857....	James Buchanan.....	Pennsylvania....	4 years.
1861....	Abraham Lincoln‡....	Illinois.....	4y., 1m., 10d.
1865....	Andrew Johnson.....	Tennessee.....	3y., 10m., 20d.
1869....	Ulysses S. Grant.....	Illinois.....	8 years.
1877....	Rutherford B. Hayes..	Ohio.....	4 years.
1881....	James A. Garfield**...	Ohio.....	6m., 15d.
1881....	Chester A. Arthur.....	New York.....	3y., 5m., 15d.
1885....	Grover Cleveland.....	New York.....	4 years.
1889....	Benjamin Harrison....	Indiana.....	4 years.
1893....	Grover Cleveland.....	New York.....	4 years.
1897....	William McKinley††...	Ohio.....	4y., 5m., 11d.
1901....	Theodore Roosevelt...	New York.....	

*Died in office April 4, 1841, when Vice-President Tyler succeeded him.

†Died in office July 9, 1850, when Vice-President Fillmore succeeded him.

‡Assassinated April 14, 1865; died April 15, 1865, when Vice-President Johnson succeeded him.

**Assassinated July 2, 1881; died September 19, 1881, when Vice-President Arthur succeeded him.

††Assassinated September 6, 1901; died September 14, 1901, when Vice-President Roosevelt succeeded him.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF UNITED STATES.

Year of Qualification.	Name.	Where From.
1789.....	John Adams.....	Massachusetts.
1797.....	Thomas Jefferson.....	Virginia.
1801.....	Aaron Burr.....	New York.
1804.....	George Clinton.....	New York.
1813.....	Elbridge Gerry.....	Massachusetts.
1817.....	Daniel D. Tompkins.....	New York.
1824.....	John C. Calhoun.....	South Carolina.
1833.....	Martin Van Buren.....	New York.
1837.....	Richard M. Johnson.....	Kentucky.
1841.....	John Tyler.....	Virginia.
1842.....	Samuel L. Southard*.....	New Jersey.
1845.....	George M. Dallas.....	Pennsylvania.
1849.....	Millard Fillmore.....	New York.
1851.....	William R. King*.....	Alabama.
1853.....	David R. Atchinson*.....	Missouri.
1855.....	Jesse D. Bright*.....	Indiana.
1857.....	John C. Breckenridge.....	Kentucky.
1861.....	Hannibal Hamlin.....	Maine.
1865.....	Andrew Johnson.....	Tennessee.
1865.....	Lafayette C. Foster*.....	Connecticut.
1869.....	Schuyler Colfax.....	Indiana.
1873.....	Henry Wilson†.....	Massachusetts.
1875.....	Thomas W. Ferry*.....	Michigan.
1877.....	William A. Wheeler.....	New York.
1881.....	Chester A. Arthur.....	New York.
1883.....	George F. Edmunds.....	Vermont.
1885.....	Thomas A. Hendricks‡...	Indiana.
1886.....	John Sherman*.....	Ohio.
1889.....	Levi P. Morton...	New York.
1893.....	Adlai E. Stevenson.....	Illinois.
1897.....	Garret A. Hobart**.....	New Jersey.
1899.....	William P. Frye*.....	Maine.
1901.....	Theodore Roosevelt.....	New York.
1901.....	William P. Frye*.....	Maine.
1907.....	Charles W. Fairbanks.....	Indiana.

*Served as President pro tem. of Senate.

†Died in office November 22, 1875.

‡Died in office November 25, 1885.

**Died in office November 21, 1899.

STATE CONSTITUTION.

A CONSTITUTION agreed upon by the delegates of the people of New Jersey, in convention begun at Trenton on the fourteenth day of May, and continued to the twenty-ninth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four, ratified by the people at an election held on the thirteenth day of August, A. D. 1844, and amended at a special election held on the seventh day of September, A. D. 1875, and at another special election held on the twenty-eighth day of September, A. D. 1897.

We, the people of the State of New Jersey, grateful to Almighty God for the civil and religious liberty which He hath so long permitted us to enjoy, and looking to Him for a blessing upon our endeavors to secure and transmit the same unimpaired to succeeding generations, do ordain and establish this Constitution:

ARTICLE I.

RIGHTS AND PRIVILEGES.

1. All men are by nature free and independent, and have certain natural and unalienable rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property, and of pursuing and obtaining safety and happiness.

2. All political power is inherent in the people. Government is instituted for the protection, security and benefit of the people, and they have the right at all times to alter or reform the same, whenever the public good may require it.

3. No person shall be deprived of the inestimable privilege of worshipping Almighty God in a manner agreeable to the dictates of his own conscience; nor, under any pretense whatever, to be compelled to attend any place of worship contrary to his faith and judgment; nor shall any person be obliged to pay tithes, taxes or other rates for building or repairing any church or churches, place or places of worship, or for the maintenance of any minister or ministry, contrary to what he believes to be right, or has deliberately and voluntarily engaged to perform.

4. There shall be no establishment of one religious sect in preference to another; no religious test shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust; and no person shall be denied the enjoyment of any civil right merely on account of his religious principles.

5. Every person may freely speak, write and publish his sentiments on all subjects, being responsible for the abuse of that right. No law shall be passed to restrain or abridge the liberty of speech or of the press. In all prosecutions or indictments for libel, the truth may be given in evidence to the jury; and if it shall appear to the jury that the matter charged as libelous is true, and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends, the party shall be acquitted; and the jury shall have the right to determine the law and the fact.

6. The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched and the papers and things to be seized.

7. The right of a trial by jury shall remain inviolate; but the legislature may authorize the trial of civil suits, when the matter in dispute does not exceed fifty dollars, by a jury of six men.

8. In all criminal prosecutions the accused shall have the right to a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury; to be informed of the nature and cause of the accusation; to be confronted with the witnesses against him; to have compulsory process for obtaining witnesses in his favor, and to have the assistance of counsel in his defense.

9. No person shall be held to answer for a criminal offense, unless on the presentment or indictment of a grand jury, except in cases of impeachment, or in cases cognizable by justices of the peace, or arising in the army or navy; or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger.

10. No person shall, after acquittal, be tried for the same offense. All persons shall, before conviction, be bailable by sufficient sureties, except for capital offenses, when the proof is evident or presumption great.

11. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless in case of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

12. The military shall be in strict subordination to the civil power.

13. No soldier shall, in time of peace, be quartered in

any house without the consent of the owner; nor in time of war, except in a manner prescribed by law.

14. Treason against the State shall consist only in levying war against it, or in adhering to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason, unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

15. Excessive bail shall not be required, excessive fines shall not be imposed, and cruel and unusual punishments shall not be inflicted.

16. Private property shall not be taken for public use without just compensation; but land may be taken for public highways as heretofore, until the legislature shall direct compensation to be made.

17. No person shall be imprisoned for debt in any action, or on any judgment founded upon contract, unless in cases of fraud; nor shall any person be imprisoned for a militia fine in time of peace.

18. The people have the right freely to assemble together, to consult for the common good, to make known their opinions to their representatives, and to petition for redress of grievances.

19. No county, city, borough, town, township or village shall hereafter give any money or property, or loan its money or credit, to or in aid of any individual association or corporation, or become security for or be directly or indirectly the owner of any stock or bonds of any association or corporation.

20. No donation of land or appropriation of money shall be made by the State or any municipal corporation to or for the use of any society, association or corporation whatever.

21. This enumeration of rights and privileges shall not be construed to impair or deny others retained by the people.

ARTICLE II.

RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE.

1. Every male citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of this State one year, and of the county in which he claims his vote five months, next before the election, shall be entitled to vote for all officers that now are, or hereafter may be, elective by the people; provided, that no person in the military, naval or marine service of the United States shall be considered a resident in this State, by being sta-

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF NEW JERSEY.

A MAP OF
NEW JERSEY

1894.

Scale of Miles



tioned in any garrison, barrack, or military or naval place or station within this State; and no pauper, idiot, insane person, or person convicted of a crime which now excludes him from being a witness unless pardoned or restored by law to the right of suffrage, shall enjoy the right of an elector; and provided further, that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which, and the time and place at which, such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

2. The legislature may pass laws to deprive persons of the right of suffrage who shall be convicted of bribery.

ARTICLE III.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE POWERS OF GOVERNMENT.

1. The powers of the government shall be divided into three distinct departments—the legislative, executive and judicial; and no person or persons belonging to, or constituting one of these departments, shall exercise any of the powers properly belonging to either of the others, except as herein expressly provided.

ARTICLE IV.

LEGISLATIVE.

Section I.

1. The legislative power shall be vested in a senate and general assembly.

2. No person shall be a member of the senate who shall not have attained the age of thirty years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for four years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year, next before his election; and no person shall be a member of the general assembly who shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, and have been a citizen and inhabitant of the State for two years, and of the county for which he shall be chosen one year next before his election; provided, that no person shall be eligible as a member of either house of the legislature, who shall not be entitled to the right of suffrage.

3. Members of the senate and general assembly shall be elected yearly and every year, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November; and the two houses shall meet separately on the second Tuesday in January next after the said day of election, at which time of meeting the legislative year shall commence; but the time of holding such election may be altered by the legislature.

Section II.

1. The senate shall be composed of one senator from each county in the State, elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, for three years.

2. As soon as the senate shall meet after the first election to be held in pursuance of this constitution, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the first year; of the second class at the expiration of the second year; and of the third class at the expiration of the third year, so that one class may be elected every year; and if vacancies happen, by resignation or otherwise, the persons elected to supply such vacancies shall be elected for the unexpired terms only.

Section III.

1. The general assembly shall be composed of members annually elected by the legal voters of the counties, respectively, who shall be apportioned among the said counties as nearly as may be according to the number of their inhabitants. The present apportionment shall continue until the next census of the United States shall have been taken, and an apportionment of members of the general assembly shall be made by the legislature at its first session after the next and every subsequent enumeration or census, and when made shall remain unaltered until another enumeration shall have been taken; provided, that each county shall at all times be entitled to one member; and the whole number of members shall never exceed sixty.

Section IV.

1. Each house shall direct writs of election for supplying vacancies, occasioned by death, resignation, or otherwise; but if vacancies occur during the recess of the legislature, the writs may be issued by the governor, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

2. Each house shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of

each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties, as each house may provide.

3. Each house shall choose its own officers, determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and, with the concurrence of two-thirds, may expel a member.

4. Each house shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same; and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

5. Neither house, during the session of the legislature, shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two houses shall be sitting.

6. All bills and joint resolutions shall be read three times in each house, before the final passage thereof; and no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there be a majority of all the members of each body personally present and agreeing thereto; and the yeas and nays of the members voting on such final passage shall be entered on the journal.

7. Members of the senate and general assembly shall receive annually the sum of five hundred dollars during the time for which they shall have been elected and while they shall hold their office, and no other allowance or emolument, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever. The president of the senate and the speaker of the house of assembly shall, in virtue of their offices, receive an additional compensation, equal to one-third of their allowance as members.

8. Members of the senate and general assembly shall, in all cases except treason, felony and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the sitting of their respective houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate, in either house, they shall not be questioned in any other place.

Section V.

1. No member of the senate or general assembly shall, during the time for which he was elected, be nominated or appointed by the governor, or by the legislature in joint meeting, to any civil office under the authority of this State which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased, during such time.

2. If any member of the senate or general assembly shall be elected to represent this State in the senate or house of representatives of the United States, and shall accept thereof, or shall accept of any office or appointment under the government of the United States, his seat in the legislature of this State shall thereby be vacated.

3. No justice of the supreme court, nor judge of any other court, sheriff, justice of the peace nor any person or persons possessed of any office of profit under the government of this State, shall be entitled to a seat either in the senate or in the general assembly; but, on being elected and taking his seat his office shall be considered vacant; and no person holding any office of profit under the government of the United States shall be entitled to a seat in either house.

Section VI.

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the house of assembly; but the senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but for appropriations made by law.

3. The credit of the State shall not be directly or indirectly loaned in any case.

4. The legislature shall not, in any manner, create any debt or debts, liability or liabilities, of the State which shall, singly or in the aggregate with any previous debts or liabilities, at any time exceed one hundred thousand dollars, except for purposes of war, or to repel invasion, or to suppress insurrection, unless the same shall be authorized by a law for some single object or work, to be distinctly specified therein; which law shall provide the ways and means, exclusive of loans, to pay the interest of such debt or liability as it falls due, and also to pay and discharge the principal of such debt or liability within thirty-five years from the time of the contracting thereof, and shall be irrepealable until such debt or liability, and the interest thereon, are fully paid and discharged; and no such law shall take effect until it shall, at a general election, have been submitted to the people, and have received the sanction of a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and all money to be raised by the authority of such law shall be applied only to the specific object stated therein, and to the payment of the debt thereby created. This section shall not be construed to refer to any money that has been, or may be, deposited with this State by the government of the United States.

Section VII.

1. No divorce shall be granted by the legislature.

2. No lottery shall be authorized by the legislature or otherwise in this State, and no ticket in any lottery shall be bought or sold within this State, nor shall pool-selling, book-making or gambling of any kind be authorized or allowed within this State, nor shall any gambling device, practice or game of chance now prohibited by law be legalized, or the remedy, penalty or punishment now provided therefor be in any way diminished.

3. The legislature shall not pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or depriving a party of any remedy for enforcing a contract which existed when the contract was made.

4. To avoid improper influences which may result from intermixing in one and the same act such things as have no proper relation to each other, every law shall embrace but one object, and that shall be expressed in the title. No law shall be revived or amended by reference to its title only; but the act revived, or the section or sections amended, shall be inserted at length. No general law shall embrace any provision of a private, special or local character. No act shall be passed which shall provide that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be made or deemed a part of the act, or which shall enact that any existing law, or any part thereof, shall be applicable, except by inserting it in such act.

5. The laws of this State shall begin in the following style: "Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey. "

6. The fund for the support of free schools, and all money, stock and other property which may hereafter be appropriated for that purpose, or received into the treasury under the provision of any law heretofore passed to augment the said fund, shall be securely invested and remain a perpetual fund; and the income thereof, except so much as it may be judged expedient to apply to an increase of the capital, shall be annually appropriated to the support of public free schools, for the equal benefit of all the people of the State; and it shall not be competent for the legislature to borrow, appropriate or use the said fund, or any part thereof, for any other purpose, under any pretense whatever. The legislature shall provide for the maintenance and support of a thorough and efficient system of free public schools for the instruction of all the children in this State between the ages of five and eighteen years.

7. No private or special law shall be passed authorizing the sale of any lands belonging in whole or in part to a minor or minors, or other persons who may at the time be under any legal disability to act for themselves.

8. Individuals or private corporations shall not be authorized to take private property for public use, without just compensation first made to the owners.

9. No private, special or local bill shall be passed unless public notice of the intention to apply therefor, and of the general object thereof, shall have been previously given. The legislature, at the next session after the adoption hereof, and from time to time thereafter, shall prescribe the time and mode of giving such notice, the evidence thereof, and how such evidence shall be preserved.

10. The legislature may vest in the circuit courts, or courts of common pleas within the several counties of this State, chancery powers, so far as relates to the foreclosure of mortgages and sale of mortgaged premises.

11. The legislature shall not pass private, local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases; that is to say:

Laying out, opening, altering and working roads or high-ways.

Vacating any road, town plot, street, alley or public grounds.

Regulating the internal affairs of towns and counties; appointing local offices or commissions to regulate municipal affairs.

Selecting, drawing, summoning or empaneling grand or petit jurors.

Creating, increasing or decreasing the percentage or allowance of public officers during the term for which said officers were elected or appointed.

Changing the law of descent.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual any exclusive privilege, immunity or franchise whatever.

Granting to any corporation, association or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks.

Providing for changes of venue in civil or criminal cases.

Providing for the management and support of free public schools.

The legislature shall pass general laws providing for the cases enumerated in this paragraph, and for all other cases which, in its judgment, may be provided for by general laws. 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.

12. Property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws, and by uniform rules, according to its true value.

Section VIII.

1. Members of the legislature shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

"I do solemnly swear [or affirm, as the case may be,] that I will support the constitution of the United States and the constitution of the State of New Jersey, and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of senator [or member of the general assembly, as the case may be,] according to the best of my ability."

And members-elect of the senate or general assembly are hereby empowered to administer to each other the said oath or affirmation.

2. Every officer of the legislature shall, before he enters upon his duties, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly promise and swear [or affirm] that I will faithfully, impartially and justly perform all the duties of the office of ———, to the best of my ability and understanding; that I will carefully preserve all records, papers, writings or property intrusted to me for safe-keeping by virtue of my office, and make such disposition of the same as may be required by law."

ARTICLE V.

EXECUTIVE.

1. The executive power shall be vested in a governor.

2. The governor shall be elected by the legal voters of this State. The person having the highest number of votes shall be the governor; but if two or more shall be equal and highest in votes, one of them shall be chosen governor by the vote of a majority of the members of both houses in joint meeting. Contested elections for the office of governor shall be determined in such manner as the legislature shall direct by law. When a governor is to be elected by the people, such election shall be held at the time when and at the places where the people shall respectively vote for members of the legislature.

3. The governor shall hold his office for three years, to commence on the third Tuesday of January next ensuing the election for governor by the people, and to end on the

Monday preceding the third Tuesday of January, three years thereafter; and he shall be incapable of holding that office for three years next after his term of service shall have expired; and no appointment or nomination to office shall be made by the governor during the last week of his said term.

4. The governor shall be not less than thirty years of age, and shall have been for twenty years, at least, a citizen of the United States, and a resident of this State seven years next before his election, unless he shall have been absent during that time on the public business of the United States or of this State.

5. The governor shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall be neither increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected.

6. He shall be the commander-in-chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; he shall have power to convene the legislature, or the senate alone, whenever in his opinion public necessity requires it; he shall communicate by message to the legislature at the opening of each session, and at such other times as he may deem necessary, the condition of the State, and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and grant, under the great seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as shall be required to be commissioned.

7. Every bill which shall have passed both houses shall be presented to the governor; if he approve he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it, with his objections, to the house in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it; if, after such reconsideration, a majority of the whole number of that house shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other house, by which it shall likewise be reconsidered, and if approved of by a majority of the whole number of that house, it shall become a law; but in neither house shall the vote be taken on the same day on which the bill shall be returned to it; and in all such cases, the votes of both houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each house respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the governor, within five days (Sunday excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the legislature by their adjourn-

ment prevent its return, in which case it shall not be a law. If any bill presented to the governor contain several items of appropriations of money, he may object to one or more of such items while approving of the other portions of the bill. In such case he shall append to the bill, at the time of signing it, a statement of the items to which he objects, and the appropriation so objected to shall not take effect. If the legislature be in session he shall transmit to the house in which the bill originated, a copy of such statement, and the items objected to shall be separately reconsidered. If, on reconsideration, one or more of such items be approved by a majority of the members elected to each house, the same shall be a part of the law, notwithstanding the objections of the governor. All the provisions of this section in relation to bills not approved by the governor shall apply to cases in which he shall withhold his approval from any item or items contained in a bill appropriating money.

8. No member of congress, or person holding an office under the United States, or this State, shall exercise the office of governor; and in case the governor, or person administering the government shall accept any office under the United States or this State, his office of governor shall thereupon be vacant. Nor shall he be elected by the legislature to any office under the government of this State or of the United States, during the term for which he shall have been elected governor.

9. The governor, or person administering the government, shall have power to suspend the collection of fines and forfeitures, and to grant reprieves, to extend until the expiration of a time not exceeding ninety days after conviction; but this power shall not extend to cases of impeachment.

10. The governor, or person administering the government, the chancellor, and the six judges of the court of errors and appeals, or a major part of them, of whom the governor, or person administering the government, shall be one, may remit fines and forfeitures, and grant pardons, after conviction, in all cases except impeachment.

11. The governor and all other civil officers under this State shall be liable to impeachment for misdemeanor in office during their continuance in office, and for two years thereafter.

12. In case of the death, resignation or removal from office of the governor, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate, and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly, for the time

being, until another governor shall be elected and qualified; but in such case another governor shall be chosen at the next election for members of the legislature, unless such death, resignation or removal shall occur within thirty days immediately preceding such next election, in which case a governor shall be chosen at the second succeeding election for members of the legislature. When a vacancy happens, during the recess of the legislature, in any office which is to be filled by the governor and senate, or by the legislature in joint meeting, the governor shall fill such vacancy and the commission shall expire at the end of the next session of the legislature, unless a successor shall be sooner appointed; when a vacancy happens in the office of clerk or surrogate of any county, the governor shall fill such vacancy, and the commission shall expire when a successor is elected and qualified. No person who shall have been nominated to the senate by the governor for any office of trust or profit under the government of this State, and shall not have been confirmed before the recess of the legislature, shall be eligible for appointment to such office during the continuance of such recess.

13. In case of the impeachment of the governor, his absence from the State or inability to discharge the duties of his office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate; and in case of his death, resignation or removal, then upon the speaker of the house of assembly for the time being, until the governor, absent or impeached, shall return or be acquitted, or until the disqualification or inability shall cease, or until a new governor be elected and qualified.

14. In case of a vacancy in the office of governor from any other cause than those herein enumerated, or in case of the death of the governor-elect before he is qualified into office, the powers, duties and emoluments of the office shall devolve upon the president of the senate or speaker of the house of assembly, as above provided for, until a new governor be elected and qualified.

ARTICLE VI.

JUDICIARY.

Section I.

1. The judicial power shall be vested in a court of errors and appeals in the last resort in all causes as heretofore; a court for the trial of impeachments; a court of chancery;

a prerogative court; a supreme court; circuit courts, and such inferior courts as now exist, and as may be hereafter ordained and established by law; which inferior courts the legislature may alter or abolish, as the public good shall require.

Section II.

1. The court of errors and appeals shall consist of the chancellor, the justices of the supreme court, and six judges, or a major part of them; which judges are to be appointed for six years.

2. Immediately after the court shall first assemble, the six judges shall arrange themselves in such manner that the seat of one of them shall be vacated every year, in order that thereafter one judge may be annually appointed.

3. Such of the six judges as shall attend the court shall receive, respectively, a per diem compensation, to be provided by law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

5. When an appeal from an order or decree shall be heard, the chancellor shall inform the court, in writing, of the reasons for his order or decree; but he shall not sit as a member, or have a voice in the hearing or final sentence.

6. When a writ of error shall be brought, no justice who has given a judicial opinion in the cause in favor of or against any error complained of, shall sit as a member, or have a voice on the hearing, or for its affirmance or reversal; but the reasons for such opinion shall be assigned to the court in writing.

Section III.

1. The house of assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching, by a vote of a majority of all the members; and all impeachments shall be tried by the senate; the members, when sitting for that purpose, to be on oath or affirmation "truly and impartially to try and determine the charge in question according to evidence;" and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of all the members of the senate.

2. Any judicial officer impeached shall be suspended from exercising his office until his acquittal.

3. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend farther than to removal from office, and to disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, profit or trust under

this State; but the party convicted shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial and punishment according to law.

4. The secretary of state shall be the clerk of this court.

Section IV.

1. The court of chancery shall consist of a chancellor.

2. The chancellor shall be the ordinary or surrogate general, and judge of the prerogative court.

3. All persons aggrieved by any order, sentence or decree of the orphans' court, may appeal from the same, or from any part thereof to the prerogative court; but such order, sentence or decree shall not be removed into the supreme court, or circuit court if the subject-matter thereof be within the jurisdiction of the orphans' court.

4. The secretary of state shall be the register of the prerogative court, and shall perform the duties required of him by law in that respect.

Section V.

1. The supreme court shall consist of a chief justice and four associate justices. The number of associate justices may be increased or decreased by law, but shall never be less than two.

2. The circuit courts shall be held in every county of this State, by one or more of the justices of the supreme court, or a judge appointed for that purpose, and shall, in all cases within the county except in those of a criminal nature, have common law jurisdiction, concurrent with the supreme court; and any final judgment of a circuit court may be docketed in the supreme court, and shall operate as a judgment obtained in the supreme court from the time of such docketing.

3. Final judgments in any circuit court may be brought by writ of error into the supreme court, or directly into the court of errors and appeals.

Section VI.

1. There shall be no more than five judges of the inferior court of common pleas in each of the counties in this State, after the terms of the judges of said court now in office shall terminate. One judge for each county shall be appointed every year, and no more, except to fill vacancies, which shall be for the unexpired term only.

2. The commissions for the first appointments of judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the first day of April next; and all subsequent commissions for judges of said court shall bear date and take effect on the

first day of April in every successive year, except commissions to fill vacancies, which shall bear date and take effect when issued.

Section VII.

1. There may be elected under this constitution two, and not more than five, justices of the peace in each of the townships of the several counties of this State, and in each of the wards, in cities that may vote in wards. When a township or ward contains two thousand inhabitants or less, it may have two justices; when it contains more than two thousand inhabitants, and not more than four thousand, it may have four justices; and when it contains more than four thousand inhabitants, it may have five justices; provided, that whenever any township not voting in wards contains more than seven thousand inhabitants, such township may have an additional justice for each additional three thousand inhabitants above four thousand.

2. The population of the townships in the several counties of the State and of the several wards shall be ascertained by the last preceding census of the United States, until the legislature shall provide, by law, some other mode of ascertaining it.

ARTICLE VII.

APPOINTING POWER AND TENURE OF OFFICE.

Section I.

MILITIA OFFICERS.

1. The legislature shall provide by law for enrolling, organizing and arming the militia.

2. Captains, subalterns and non-commissioned officers shall be elected by the members of their respective companies.

3. Field officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall be elected by the commissioned officers of their respective regiments, battalions or squadrons.

4. Brigadier-generals shall be elected by the field officers of their respective brigades.

5. Major-generals, the adjutant-general and quartermaster-general shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

6. The legislature shall provide, by law, the time and manner of electing militia officers, and of certifying their elections to the governor, who shall grant their commis-

sions, and determine their rank, when not determined by law; and no commissioned officer shall be removed from office but by the sentence of a court-martial, pursuant to law.

7. In case the electors of subalterns, captains or field officers shall refuse or neglect to make such elections, the governor shall have power to appoint such officers, and to fill all vacancies caused by such refusal or neglect.

8. Brigade inspectors shall be chosen by the field officers of their respective brigades.

9. The governor shall appoint all militia officers whose appointment is not otherwise provided for in this constitution.

10. Major-generals, brigadier-generals and commanding officers of regiments, independent battalions and squadrons shall appoint the staff officers of their divisions, brigades, regiments, independent battalions and squadrons, respectively.

Section II.

CIVIL OFFICERS.

1. Justices of the supreme court, chancellor, judges of the court of errors and appeals and judges of the inferior court of common pleas shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

The justices of the supreme court and chancellor shall hold their offices for the term of seven years; shall, at stated times, receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during the term of their appointments; and they shall hold no other office under the government of this State or of the United States.

2. Judges of the courts of common pleas shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when appointed to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only.

3. The state treasurer and comptroller shall be appointed by the senate and general assembly, in joint meeting.

They shall hold their offices for three years, and until their successors shall be qualified into office.

4. The attorney-general, prosecutors of the pleas, clerk of the supreme court, clerk of the court of chancery, secretary of state and the keeper of the state prison shall be

nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

5. The law reporter shall be appointed by the justices of the supreme court, or a majority of them; and the chancery reporter shall be appointed by the chancellor.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

6. Clerks and surrogates of counties shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the annual elections for members of the general assembly.

They shall hold their offices for five years.

7. Sheriffs and coroners shall be elected by the people of their respective counties, at the elections for members of the general assembly, and they shall hold their offices for three years, after which three years must elapse before they can be again capable of serving. Sheriffs shall annually renew their bonds.

8. Justices of the peace shall be elected by ballot at the annual meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards, in such manner and under such regulations as may be hereafter provided by law.

They shall be commissioned for the county, and their commissions shall bear date and take effect on the first day of May next after their election.

They shall hold their offices for five years; but when elected to fill vacancies, they shall hold for the unexpired term only; provided, that the commission of any justice of the peace shall become vacant upon his ceasing to reside in the township in which he was elected.

The first election for justices of the peace shall take place at the next annual town-meetings of the townships in the several counties of the State, and of the wards in cities that may vote in wards.

9. All other officers, whose appointments are not otherwise provided for by law, shall be nominated by the governor, and appointed by him, with the advice and consent of the senate; and shall hold their offices for the time prescribed by law.

10. All civil officers elected or appointed pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, shall be commissioned by the governor.

11. The term of office of all officers elected or appointed, pursuant to the provisions of this constitution, except when herein otherwise directed, shall commence on the day of the date of their respective commissions; but no

commission for any office shall bear date prior to the expiration of the term of the incumbent of said office.

ARTICLE VIII.

GENERAL PROVISIONS.

1. The secretary of state shall be ex officio an auditor of the accounts of the treasurer, and as such, it shall be his duty to assist the legislature in the annual examination and settlement of said accounts, until otherwise provided by law.

2. The seal of the State shall be kept by the governor, or person administering the government, and used by him officially, and shall be called the great seal of the State of New Jersey.

3. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the State of New Jersey, sealed with the great seal, signed by the governor, or person administering the government, and countersigned by the secretary of state, and it shall run thus: "The State of New Jersey, to ———, greeting." All writs shall be in the name of the State; and all indictments shall conclude in the following manner, viz., "against the peace of this State, the government and dignity of the same."

4. This constitution shall take effect and go into operation on the second day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

ARTICLE IX.

AMENDMENTS.

Any specific amendment or amendments to the constitution may be proposed in the senate or general assembly, and if the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed amendment or amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays taken thereon, and referred to the legislature then next to be chosen, and shall be published for three months previous to making such choice, in at least one newspaper of each county, if any be published therein; and if in the legislature next chosen as aforesaid, such proposed amendment or amendments, or any of them, shall be agreed to by a majority of all the members elected to each house, then it shall be the duty of the legislature to submit such proposed amendment or amendments, or such of them as may have been agreed

to as aforesaid by the two legislatures, to the people, in such manner and at such time, at least four months after the adjournment of the legislature, as the legislature shall prescribe; and if the people at a special election to be held for that purpose only, shall approve and ratify such amendment or amendments, or any of them, by a majority of the electors qualified to vote for members of the legislature voting thereon, such amendment or amendments so approved and ratified shall become part of the constitution; provided, that if more than one amendment be submitted, they shall be submitted in such manner and form that the people may vote for or against each amendment separately and distinctly; but no amendment or amendments shall be submitted to the people by the legislature oftener than once in five years.

ARTICLE X.

SCHEDULE.

That no inconvenience may arise from the change in the constitution of this State, and in order to carry the same into complete operation, it is hereby declared and ordained, that—

1. The common law and statute laws now in force, not repugnant to this constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitation, or be altered or repealed by the legislature; and all writs, actions, causes of action, prosecutions, contracts, claims and rights of individuals and of bodies corporate, and of the State, and all charters of incorporation, shall continue, and all indictments which shall have been found, or which may hereafter be found, for any crime or offense committed before the adoption of this constitution, may be proceeded upon as if no change had taken place. The several courts of law and equity, except as herein otherwise provided, shall continue with the like powers and jurisdiction as if this constitution had not been adopted.

2. All officers now filling any office or appointment shall continue in the exercise of the duties thereof, according to their respective commissions or appointments, unless by this constitution it is otherwise directed.

3. The present governor, chancellor and ordinary or surrogate-general and treasurer shall continue in office until successors elected or appointed under this constitution shall be sworn or affirmed into office.

4. In case of the death, resignation or disability of the

present governor, the person who may be vice-president of council at the time of the adoption of this constitution shall continue in office and administer the government until a governor shall have been elected and sworn or affirmed into office under this constitution.

5. The present governor, or in case of his death or inability to act, the vice-president of council, together with the present members of the legislative council and secretary of state, shall constitute a board of state canvassers, in the manner now provided by law, for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring the result of the next ensuing election for governor, members of the house of representatives, and electors of president and vice-president.

6. The returns of the votes for governor, at the said next ensuing election, shall be transmitted to the secretary of state, the votes counted, and the election declared in the manner now provided by law in the case of the election of electors of president and vice-president.

7. The election of clerks and surrogates, in those counties where the term of office of the present incumbent shall expire previous to the general election of eighteen hundred and forty-five, shall be held at the general election next ensuing the adoption of this constitution; the result of which election shall be ascertained in the manner now provided by law for the election of sheriffs.

8. The elections for the year eighteen hundred and forty-four shall take place as now provided by law.

9. It shall be the duty of the governor to fill all vacancies in office happening between the adoption of this constitution and the first session of the senate, and not otherwise provided for, and the commissions shall expire at the end of the first session of the senate, or when successors shall be elected or appointed and qualified.

10. The restriction of the pay of members of the legislature, after forty days from the commencement of the session, shall not be applied to the first legislature convened under this constitution.

11. Clerks of counties shall be clerks of the inferior courts of common pleas and quarter sessions of the several counties, and perform the duties, and be subject to the regulations now required of them by law until otherwise ordained by the legislature.

12. The legislature shall pass all laws necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this constitution.

State of New Jersey:

I, George Wurts, Secretary of State of the State of New Jersey, do hereby certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the Constitution of the State of New Jersey as amended, as the same is taken from and compared with the original Constitution and amendments thereto, now remaining on file in my office.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
[L. S.] hand and affixed my official seal, this twenty-sixth
day of October, A. D. eighteen hundred and ninety-
seven.

GEORGE WURTS.

SENATE.

RULES ADOPTED THIS YEAR.

PRESIDENT.

1. The President shall take the chair at the time appointed; and a quorum being present, the Journal of the preceding day shall be read, to the end that any mistake therein may be corrected.

2. He shall not engage in any debate without leave of the Senate, except so far as shall be necessary for regulating the form of proceedings.

3. He shall rise to put a question, but may state it sitting. He shall, on all occasions, preserve the strictest order and decorum.

4. When two or more Senators shall rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

5. He shall have the right to name a Senator to perform the duties of the Chair, but such substitution shall not extend beyond one day.

6. He shall decide every question of order without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate; and he may call for the sense of the Senate upon any question of order.

7. He shall cause all persons to be arrested or removed from the Senate chamber who shall interrupt the proceedings of the Senate or conduct themselves improperly in the lobby or gallery.

8. The Senate may elect a President pro tempore, who shall possess all the powers and discharge all the duties of the President, when the latter is absent in discharge of his constitutional duty of administering the government of the State.

QUORUM.

9. A majority of the members of the Senate shall constitute a quorum; and whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at a regular meeting, and shall adjourn, the names of those present shall be entered on the journal.

10. Whenever a less number than a quorum shall convene at any regular meeting, they are hereby authorized to send the Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, for any or all absent Senators.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

11. After the President has taken the Chair the order of business shall be as follows:

- I. Prayer.
- II. Calling the Roll.
- III. Reading the Journal.
- IV. Presentation and reference of petitions and memorials.
- V. Introduction of bills.
- VI. Reports of Committees.
 - 1. Standing Committees (in accordance with Rule 13).
 - 2. Select Committees.
- VII. Unfinished business.
- VIII. Senate bills on second reading.
- IX. Senate bills on third reading.
- X. Assembly bills on second reading.
- XI. Assembly bills on third reading.

COMMITTEES.

12. All Committees shall be appointed by the President, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

13. The following Standing Committees, consisting of three members each, except the Appropriation Committee, which shall consist of four members, shall be appointed at the commencement of each session, until otherwise ordered, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

- A Committee on the Judiciary.
- A Committee on Appropriations.
- A Committee on Revision and Amendment of the Laws.
- A Committee on Finance.
- A Committee on Corporations.
- A Committee on Municipal Corporations.
- A Committee on Railroads, Canals and Turnpikes.
- A Committee on Banks and Insurance Companies.
- A Committee on the Clergy.
- A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.
- A Committee on Federal Relations.
- A Committee on Stationery and Incidental Expenses.
- A Committee on Education.
- A Committee on Militia.
- A Committee on Game and Fisheries.
- A Committee on Riparian Rights.
- A Committee on Agriculture.
- A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.
- A Committee on Elections.
- A Committee on Public Health.
- A Committee on Unfinished Business.
- A Committee on Labor and Industries.
- A Committee on Boroughs and Townships.

A Committee on Printed Bills, whose duty it shall be to examine all bills and joint resolutions before they shall be put upon their third reading, and who shall report the same to the Senate, and the Secretary shall enter upon the journal that the same have been correctly printed.

Special Committees shall consist of three members, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate.

The several Joint Committees shall consist of three members each, and shall be also appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the House of Assembly.

A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.

A Committee on the State Prison.

A Committee on the State Hospitals.

A Committee on the Library.

A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.

A Committee on Public Printing.

A Committee on Passed Bills.

A Committee on Soldiers' Home.

A Committee on Reform School for Boys.

A Committee on Sinking Fund.

A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.

A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.

A Committee on the New Jersey State Reformatory.

A Committee on State Village for Epileptics.

A Committee on Home for Feeble-minded Women.

A Committee on School for Feeble-minded Children.

A Committee on Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

14. When a memorial or bill is referred to a committee praying or providing for an act of incorporation, or for any other act, notice of the application for which is required by law to be previously advertised, the committee shall not have leave to report such bill unless satisfactory evidence has been presented to the committee that the application for such act has had a bona fide advertisement according to law; and all committees reporting such bills referred to them shall certify to the Senate that such proof has been presented and is deemed satisfactory.

15. The titles of all bills and the parts of bills affected by amendments, together with the amendments, shall be entered on the Journal.

16. When leave is asked to bring in a bill, its title shall be read for the information of the Senate, and if objected to it shall be laid over for one day; and all public and pri-

vate bills and joint resolutions shall, after the first reading, be printed for the use of the Senate, but no other paper or document shall be printed without special order.

17. All bills and special reports of committees shall be numbered by the Secretary as they are severally introduced, and a list made of the same, and such bills and reports shall be called up by the President for consideration, in the order in which they are reported and stand upon the calendar, unless otherwise ordered; and the Secretary shall read from the said list or calendar, and not from the files of bills or reports.

18. No bill shall be committed or amended until it shall have been ordered to a second reading, after which it may be referred to a committee.

19. All bills may be made the order of a particular day, and public bills when called for shall have the preference of private bills; and when two or more bills shall be called for by Senators, they shall be taken up according to their seniority, reckoning from the date of their introduction.

20. On the second and third readings of bills and joint resolutions, printed copies thereof shall be used.

21. When bills or joint resolutions are introduced, the Secretary of the Senate shall forthwith deliver the same to the Supervisor of Bills, who shall prepare them for printing, in conformity with the rules defining the duties of said officer.

22. Original bills and joint resolutions, after being printed, shall be delivered by the Supervisor of Bills to the Secretary.

23. Bills and joint resolutions originating in and passed by the Senate and amended by the House, when concurred in by the Senate, shall be delivered by the Secretary to the Supervisor of Bills for re-printing.

24. Bills and joint resolutions which have passed their second reading, together with all amendments thereto, shall be delivered by the Secretary to the Supervisor of Bills, who shall see that the same are in proper form for printing for third reading.

25. When the Supervisor of Bills receives from the printer the bill or joint resolution ordered to a third reading and the same shall be found correct, he shall affix his official stamp to each page of the copy to be used as the official copy and intended to be submitted to the Governor for his approval, and shall deliver the same to the Secretary.

26. Two copies of every bill and of every joint resolution ordered to a third reading shall be printed on good bond

paper, to be approved by the Supervisor of Bills, one of which copies shall be retained in his office and the other of which shall be delivered to the Secretary to be used thereafter as the official copy of said bill or joint resolution.

27. The Supervisor of Bills shall have printed for the use of the members of the Legislature at least one hundred copies of every bill or joint resolution ordered to a third reading, which shall be known and designated as "Official Copy Re-print." The Supervisor of Bills shall deliver twenty-one copies of all bills and joint resolutions designated as "Official Copy Re-print" to the Secretary of the Senate, and sixty copies to the Clerk of the House, and he shall retain the remainder in his own custody for the use of State and Legislative officers.

28. Except as otherwise provided, the system and procedure which have heretofore prevailed shall be followed in the preparation of all bills and joint resolutions for their various readings as far as practicable.

29. The consent of the majority of the Senators present shall be sufficient to print or re-print any bill or joint resolution, but no bill or joint resolution shall pass unless there shall be a majority of all the Senators personally present and agreeing thereto, and the yeas and nays of Senators voting on the final passage of any bill or joint resolution shall be entered on the Journal and the like entry on any other question shall be made at the desire of any Senator.

30. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three readings previous to its being passed; and the President shall give notice at each reading whether it be the first, second or third, which readings shall be on three different days; but no bill or joint resolution reported adversely by the committee to which it shall have been referred shall receive a second reading except upon motion for that purpose made by or in the presence of the introducer of such bill or joint resolution and concurred in by a majority of all the Senators.

31. The final question upon the second reading of every bill or joint resolution originating in the Senate shall be whether it shall be read a third time; and no amendment shall be received at the third reading unless by unanimous consent of the Senators present, but it shall be in order, before the final passage of any such bill or joint resolution, to move its recommitment, and should such recommitment take place and any amendment be reported by the committee, the said bill or resolution shall be again read a second time and considered and the aforesaid question again put.

32. When a bill or joint resolution shall have been lost, and reconsidered and lost again, the same shall not again be reconsidered but by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

33. Bills and joint resolutions, when passed by the Senate, shall be signed by the President.

34. When a Senate bill or joint resolution shall have been passed, the same shall be signed, taken to the House of Assembly, and its concurrence therein requested, without a motion for that purpose.

35. When a bill or resolution passed by the Senate shall be carried to the House of Assembly, all papers and documents relating thereto on the files of the Senate shall be carried by the Secretary, with such bill or resolution, to the House of Assembly.

MOTIONS AND THEIR PRECEDENCE.

36. When a motion shall be made, it shall be reduced to writing by the President or any Senator, and delivered to the Secretary at his table and read before the same shall be debatable.

37. All motions entered on the Journal of the Senate shall be entered in the names of the Senators who make them.

38. If the question in debate contains several points, any Senator may have the same divided; but a motion to strike out and insert, or to commit with instructions, shall not be divided.

39. The rejection of a motion to strike out and insert one proposition shall not prevent a motion to strike out and insert a different proposition, nor prevent a subsequent motion simply to strike out; nor shall the rejection of a motion simply to strike out prevent a subsequent motion to strike out and insert.

40. On filling blanks the question shall be first taken on the largest sum, the greatest number, and the most distant day.

41. When motions are made for reference of the same subject to a Select Committee, and to a Standing Committee, the question of reference to a Standing Committee shall be put first.

42. When a question is before the Senate, no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn.
2. To proceed to the consideration of Executive business.
3. To lay on the table.
4. To postpone indefinitely.
5. To postpone to a certain day.
6. To commit.
7. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they stand arranged.

43. The motion to adjourn, or to fix a day to which the Senate shall adjourn, shall always be in order, except when a vote is being taken or while a Senator is addressing the Senate.

44. The motions to adjourn, to proceed to the consideration of Executive business, and to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

45. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be equivalent to its rejection.

46. When a motion shall have been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any Senator who voted on the prevailing side to move a reconsideration thereof on the same day or next succeeding day of actual session; but no motion for the reconsideration of any vote shall be in order after a bill, resolution, message, report, amendment or motion upon which the vote was taken, announcing their decision, shall have gone from the possession of the Senate, and they shall not pass from the possession of the Senate until the expiration of the time in which a reconsideration is permitted; and every motion for reconsideration shall be decided by a majority of votes, except a motion to reconsider the vote on the final passage of a bill or joint resolution, which shall require the same majority as is necessary for their final passage.

MEMBERS.

47. The seats within the bar shall be reserved exclusively for the Senators, the officers of the Senate, and the reporters of the press who may have seats assigned them.

48. No Senator shall speak in any debate without rising, nor more than three times on any subject of debate, unless he shall first obtain leave of the Senate.

49. Every Senator, in speaking, shall address the President, confine himself to the question under debate, and avoid personality.

50. Any Senator may change his vote before the decision of the question shall have been announced by the Chair.

51. No Senator shall have his vote recorded on any question, when the yeas and nays are called, unless he shall be present to answer to his name.

MESSAGES.

52. All messages shall be sent to the House of Assembly by the Secretary, under the direction of the President, as a standing order, without a vote thereon.

53. Messages may be delivered at any stage of the business, except when a vote is being taken.

54. When a message shall be sent from the Governor or House of Assembly to the Senate, it shall be announced at the door by the Sergeant-at-Arms.

SENATE BILLS IN THE HOUSE.

55. When an amendment made in the Senate to a bill from the House of Assembly shall be disagreed to by that House, and not adhered to by the Senate, the bill shall be considered as standing on a third reading.

56. An amendment of the House of Assembly to a Senate bill shall not be divisible.

57. In case of disagreement between the Senate and House of Assembly, the Senate may either recede, insist and ask a conference, or adhere, and motions for such purposes shall take precedence in that order.

58. When a Senate bill shall be returned, amended by the House of Assembly, the sections of the bill so amended, together with the amendments, shall be read by the Secretary for a first reading and be entitled to a second reading without special motion, at which reading the proposed amendments shall be open to the action of the Senate. And if, at its third reading, upon the question being put by the President, "Will the Senate concur in the House amendment to Senate bill No. —?" a majority of the whole Senate should, by a vote of yeas and nays, concur, the question shall then be upon ordering the bill to be re-printed. If so ordered, the bill shall be re-printed, the amendments embodied therein and the re-printed bill examined and reported by the Committee on Printed Bills and read in open Senate, to the end that it may be known to be correctly printed, and shall be then signed and certified as other bills.

DISORDER.

59. In case of any disturbance in the gallery or lobby, the President shall have power to order the same to be cleared.

60. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall aid in the enforcement of order, under the direction of the President.

61. No Senator, in speaking, shall mention a Senator then present by his name.

SPECIAL ORDERS.

62. When the hour shall have arrived for the consideration of a special order, the same shall be taken up, and

the Senate shall proceed to consider it, unless it shall be postponed by the Senate.

63. The unfinished business in which the Senate shall have been engaged at the last preceding adjournment shall have the preference in the special order of the day.

64. No concurrent resolution shall pass unless by the consent of a majority of the Senators elected.

SECRET SESSION.

65. On motion made and seconded to shut the doors of the Senate on the discussion of any business which may, in the opinion of a Senator, require secrecy, the President shall direct the chamber to be cleared, and during the discussion of such motion the doors shall remain shut.

RULES.

66. No standing rule or order of the Senate shall be suspended unless by the consent of two-thirds of the Senators elected, nor rescinded or amended but by the same number, and one day's notice shall be given of the motion for rescission or amendment.

EXECUTIVE SESSION.

67. When nominations shall be made by the Governor to the Senate, they shall, unless otherwise ordered by the Senate, be referred to appropriate committees; and the final question on every nomination shall be, "Will the Senate advise and consent to this nomination?" which question shall not be put on the same day on which the nomination is received, nor on the day on which it may be reported by a committee, unless by the unanimous consent of the Senate.

68. When acting on Executive business the Senate shall be cleared of all persons except the Senators and Secretary.

69. All information or remarks concerning the character or qualifications of any persons nominated by the Governor to office shall be kept a secret.

70. The Legislative and Executive proceedings of the Senate shall be kept in separate and distinct books.

71. All nominations approved by the Senate, or otherwise definitely acted on, shall be transmitted by the Secretary to the Governor, with the determination of the Senate thereon, from day to day, as such proceedings may occur; but no further extract from the Executive journal shall be furnished, published or otherwise communicated, except by special order of the Senate.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

RULES ADOPTED THIS YEAR.

OF THE MEETING OF THE HOUSE.

1. Any member or members less than a quorum may meet and adjourn the House from day to day, when necessary.

2. Every member shall attend in his place precisely at the hour to which the House was last adjourned; and in case of neglect, he shall be subject to a reprimand from the Chair, unless excused by the House; nor shall any member absent himself from the House for more than the space of a quarter of an hour without leave previously obtained.

3. In case a less number of members than a quorum shall be present after the arrival of the hour to which the House stood adjourned, they are hereby authorized to send their Sergeant-at-Arms, or any other person or persons by them authorized, with a warrant duly executed, for any and all absent members, as the majority of such as are present may agree, and at the expense of such absent members, respectively, unless such excuse for non-attendance shall be rendered as the House, when a quorum is convened, shall judge sufficient. Immediately after the appointment of the Standing Committees, the members shall arrange among themselves their several seats appropriated to their counties; and in case of disagreement, the same shall be decided by lot.

OF THE DUTIES OF THE SPEAKER.

4. He shall take the chair at the hour to which the House shall have adjourned, and immediately call the members to order; and on the appearance of a quorum, shall cause the journal of the preceding day to be read, which may then be corrected by the House.

5. He shall preserve order and decorum, and in debate shall prevent personal reflections, and confine members to the question under discussion; but he shall not engage in any debate, nor propose his opinion on any question, without first calling on some member to occupy the chair. When two or more members rise at the same time, he shall name the one entitled to the floor.

6. He shall decide questions of order, subject to an appeal to the House, when demanded by any four members, on which appeal no member shall speak more than once, unless by leave of the House.

7. All questions before the House shall be stated by the Speaker, and distinctly put in the following form, to wit: "As many as are in favor of (the question) will say aye;" and after the affirmative is expressed, "Those of a contrary opinion, no." If the Speaker doubts, or a division be called for, the House shall divide; those in the affirmative of the question shall first rise from their seats, and afterwards those in the negative; and in case of an equal division, the Speaker shall decide.

8. All Committees shall be appointed by the Speaker, unless otherwise specially directed by the House.

9. All acts, addresses and joint resolutions shall be signed by the Speaker; and all writs, warrants and subpoenas issued by the order of the House shall be under his hand and seal, and attested by the Clerk. If the Speaker be absent, a less number of members than a quorum may appoint a Speaker pro tempore, who may sign any warrants, or perform any act requisite to bring in absent members.

10. He shall have a general direction of the hall, and he may name a member to perform the duties of the Chair; but such substitution shall not extend beyond a second adjournment.

OF THE ORDER OF BUSINESS.

11. After the reading of the journal, the business of the first meeting of each day shall be conducted in the following manner, to wit:

I. Letters, petitions and memorials, remonstrances and accompanying documents may be presented and disposed of.

II. Reports of Committees may be read.

III. Original resolutions may be offered and considered; items of unfinished business referred; motions to reconsider and to appoint additional members of Committees made; and leave of absence, leave to withdraw documents, and leave to introduce bills asked.

LEAVE FOR BILLS AND TO INTRODUCE BILLS.

IV. Bills and joint resolutions on a third reading may be taken up.

V. The House shall then proceed in the order of the day, preference being always given to the unfinished business of the previous sitting; after which bills and joint resolu-

tions on a second reading shall be taken in their order; and the House, in its afternoon session, will proceed to business as though there had been no adjournment of its morning session, excepting that original resolutions, and leave to introduce bills of Committees, be the first business in the afternoon session; and shall, on demand of the majority, proceed with the order of the day.

12. The Clerk shall make a list of all public bills and joint resolutions. He shall keep a separate calendar of private bills. No bills for granting, continuing, altering, amending, or renewing a charter for any corporation, other than a municipal corporation, shall be placed on the calendar of public bills. All bills, public and private, shall be numbered according to the time of their introduction into the House. They shall be taken up and considered in the order of time in which they were reported, or ordered to a third reading, as appears by the calendar; and the calendar shall be proceeded in until all the bills thereon are called up before the commencement of the calendar anew.

13. All messages shall be sent from this House to the Senate by the Clerk.

OF DECORUM AND DEBATE.

14. When a member is about to speak in debate, or communicate any matter to the House, he shall rise from his seat and respectfully address himself to the Speaker, confining himself to the question under debate, and avoiding personality.

15. If any member in debate transgress the rules of the House, the Speaker shall, or any member may, call him to order, in which case the member so called to order shall immediately sit down, unless permitted to explain. The House shall, if appealed to, decide on the case, but without debate; if there be no appeal, the decision of the Chair shall be submitted to. If the decision be in favor of the member called to order, he shall be at liberty to proceed; if otherwise, he shall not be permitted to proceed without leave of the House, and if the case require it, he shall be liable to censure of the House.

16. If a member be called to order for words spoken in debate, the person calling him to order shall repeat the words excepted to, and they shall be taken down in writing at the Clerk's table; and no member shall be held to answer, or be subject to the censure of the House, for words spoken in debate, if any other member has spoken,

or other business has intervened after the words spoken, and before exception to them shall have been taken.

17. No member shall speak more than twice, or longer than five minutes each time, without leave of the House.

18. While the Speaker is putting any question, or addressing the House, none shall walk out of or across the hall; nor in such case, or when a member is speaking, shall anyone entertain private discourse; nor shall anyone, while a member is speaking, pass between him and the Chair.

19. No member shall vote on any question in the event of which he is particularly interested, nor in any case where he was not within the bar of the House when the question was put.

20. Every member who shall be in the House when the question is put shall give his vote, unless the House for special reasons shall excuse him. All motions to excuse a member from voting shall be made before the House divides, or before the call of the yeas and nays is commenced; any member requesting to be excused from voting may make a brief verbal statement of the reasons for such request, and the question shall then be taken without further debate.

21. Petitions, memorials and other papers addressed to the House shall be presented by the Speaker, or by a member in his place; a brief statement of the contents thereof shall be made by the introducer, and, if called upon, he shall declare that it does not, in his opinion, contain any indecent or reproachful language, or any expressions of disrespect to the House, or any committee of the same.

22. It shall be the duty of the Sergeant-at-Arms, at all times, not to allow any person to smoke in the Assembly chamber.

ON MOTIONS.

23. Every motion shall be reduced to writing, if the Speaker or any member desire it.

24. When a motion is made and seconded, it shall be stated by the Speaker, or being in writing, it shall be handed to the Chair and read aloud by the Clerk, when it shall be deemed to be in the possession of the House and open to debate; but it may be withdrawn at any time before a decision or amendment.

25. When a question is under debate no motion shall be received but—

1. To adjourn.

2. A call of the House,

3. To lay on the table.
4. For the previous question.
5. To postpone indefinitely.
6. To postpone to a day certain.
7. To go into a Committee of the Whole on the pending subject immediately.
8. To commit to a Committee of the Whole.
9. To commit to a Standing Committee.
10. To commit to a Select Committee.
11. To amend.

Which several motions shall have precedence in the order in which they are stated, and no motion to postpone to a day certain, to commit, or to postpone indefinitely, being decided, shall be again allowed on the same day, and at the same stage of the bill or proposition.

26. A motion to strike out the enacting clause of a bill or joint resolution shall have precedence of a motion to amend, and if carried shall be considered equivalent to its rejection.

27. A motion to adjourn shall be always in order, except when the House is voting, or while a member is addressing the House, or immediately after the question to adjourn has been negatived; that, and the motion to lay on the table, shall be decided without debate.

28. Any member may call for a division of the question, which shall be divided if it comprehends questions so distinct that one being taken away from the rest may stand entire for the decision of the House; a motion to strike out and insert shall be deemed indivisible; but a motion to strike out being lost, shall preclude neither amendment nor a motion to strike out and insert.

29. When any motion shall be made and seconded, the same shall, at the request of any two members, be entered on the Journal of the House.

30. When a motion has been once made and carried in the affirmative or negative, it shall be in order for any member who voted with the prevailing party to move for the reconsideration thereof, on the same day or on the next day of actual session of the House thereafter; all motions may be reconsidered, by a majority of the members present; but bills, to be reconsidered, must have the same majority that would be necessary to pass them; and such vote, on motion to reconsider, shall be by taking the yeas and nays.

31. When a blank is to be filled, the question shall first be taken on the largest sum, or greatest number, and remotest day.

32. The yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House, when moved for and seconded by five members, and in taking the yeas and nays the names of the members, including the Speaker, shall be called alphabetically.

33. The previous question shall be put in this form: "Shall the main question be now put?" It shall only be admitted when demanded by a majority of the members present, and its effect shall be, if decided affirmatively, to put an end to all debate, and bring the House to a direct vote upon amendments reported by a committee, if any, then upon pending amendments, and then upon the main question; if decided in the negative, to leave the main question and amendments if any, under debate for the residue of the sitting, unless sooner disposed of by taking the question, or in some other manner. All incidental questions of order arising after a motion is made for the previous question, and pending such motion, shall be decided, whether on appeal or otherwise, without debate.

34. After the Clerk has commenced calling the yeas and nays on any question, no motion shall be received until a decision shall have been announced by the Chair.

OF COMMITTEES.

35. The following Standing Committees shall be appointed at the commencement of the session, until otherwise ordered:

A Committee of Ways and Means.

A Committee on Bill Revision.

A Committee on the Judiciary.

A Committee on Agriculture and Agricultural College.

A Committee on Appropriations.

A Committee on Education.

A Committee on Elections.

A Committee on Printed Bills.

A Committee on Municipal Corporations.

A Committee on Boroughs and Borough Commissions.

A Committee on Militia.

A Committee on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions.

A Committee on Corporations.

A Committee on Banks and Insurance.

A Committee on Unfinished Business.

A Committee on Incidental Expenses.

A Committee on Stationery.

A Committee on Riparian Rights.

A Committee on Revision of Laws.

A Committee on Game and Fisheries.

A Committee on Miscellaneous Business.

- A Committee on Railroads and Canals.
- A Committee on Labor and Industries.
- A Committee on Towns and Townships.
- A Committee on Public Health.
- A Committee on Federal Relations.
- A Committee on Commerce and Navigation.

Which several committees shall consist of five members each.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

The following Joint Committees, of five members each, shall also be appointed to act conjointly with corresponding committees to be appointed by the Senate:

- A Committee on the Treasurer's Accounts.
- A Committee on the State Prison.
- A Committee on Printing.
- A Committee on the State Library.
- A Committee on the State Hospitals.
- A Committee on Public Grounds and Buildings.
- A Committee on Passed Bills.
- A Committee on Sinking Fund.
- A Committee on Soldiers' Home.
- A Committee on Reform School for Boys.
- A Committee on Industrial School for Girls.
- A Committee on the New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes.
- A Committee on the New Jersey State Reformatory.
- A Committee on State Village for Epileptics.
- A Committee on Home for Feeble-minded Women.
- A Committee on School for Feeble-minded Children.
- A Committee on Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases.

36. The several Standing Committees of the House shall have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

37. No committee shall sit during the sitting of the House, without special leave.

38. All committees appointed at the first sitting shall continue to act during every subsequent sitting of the same Legislature, or until they have reported on the business committed to them, or have been discharged.

OF THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE.

39. In forming a Committee of the Whole House, the Speaker shall leave his chair, and a chairman to preside in committee shall be appointed by the Speaker.

40. The rules of proceeding in the House shall be observed, as far as practicable, in Committee of the Whole, except that any member may speak oftener than twice on the same subject, but shall not speak a second time until every member choosing to speak shall have spoken; nor shall a motion for the previous question be made therein.

41. All amendments made in Committee of the Whole shall be noted by the Clerk, but need not be read by the

Speaker on his resuming the chair, unless required by the House.

ON BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS.

42. All bills and joint resolutions shall be introduced by motion for leave, or on the report of a committee, and the member offering the same shall indorse his name on them, that the committee may confer with him should they so desire.

43. Every bill and joint resolution shall receive three separate readings in the House previous to its passage, but no bill or joint resolution shall be read twice on the same day, without special order of the House.

44. All bills and joint resolutions shall, after their first reading, be printed for the use of the members, and referred to their appropriate committees.

45. All bills and joint resolutions may be made the order of a particular day, on which day they shall be taken up in preference to others on the calendar; and the calendar of private bills shall not be taken up until the calendar of public bills shall have been gone through with.

46. All bills and joint resolutions, previous to their final passage by the House, all petitions, motions and reports, may be committed at the pleasure of the House. And the recommitment of any bill or resolution, when the same has been ordered to a third reading, shall have the effect of placing the same upon the second reading.

47. Printed bills and joint resolutions shall be used on their second and third readings, and no amendment shall be received to any bill or joint resolution on its third reading.

48. When bills or joint resolutions are introduced, the Clerk of the House shall forthwith deliver the same to the Supervisor of Bills, who shall prepare them for printing in conformity with the rules defining the duties of said officer.

49. Original bills and joint resolutions, after being printed, shall be delivered by the said Supervisor of Bills to the Clerk.

50. Bills and joint resolutions originating in and passed by the House and amended by the Senate, when concurred in by the House, shall be delivered by the Clerk to the Supervisor of Bills for re-printing.

51. Bills and joint resolutions which have passed their second reading, together with all amendments thereto, shall be delivered by the Clerk to the Supervisor of Bills

who shall see that the same are in proper form for printing for third reading.

52. When the Supervisor of Bills receives from the printer the bill or joint resolution ordered to a third reading and the same shall be found correct, he shall affix his official stamp to each page of the copy to be used as the official copy and intended to be submitted to the Governor for his approval and shall deliver the same to the Clerk.

53. Two copies of every bill and of every joint resolution ordered to a third reading shall be printed on good bond paper, to be approved by the Supervisor of Bills, one of which copies shall be retained in his office and the other of which shall be delivered to the Clerk, to be used thereafter as the official copy of said bill or joint resolution.

54. The Supervisor of Bills shall have printed, for the use of the members of the Legislature, at least one hundred copies of every bill or joint resolution ordered to a third reading, which shall be known and designated as "Official Copy Re-print." The Supervisor of Bills shall deliver twenty-one copies of all bills and joint resolutions designated as "Official Copy Re-print" to the Secretary of the Senate, and sixty copies to the Clerk of the House, and he shall retain the remainder in his own custody, for the use of State and Legislative officers.

55. Except as otherwise provided, the system and procedure which have heretofore prevailed shall be followed in the preparation of all bills and joint resolutions for their various readings, as far as practicable.

56. On a motion to strike out any item in the incidental bill, the question to be submitted to the House shall be, "Shall the item be retained in the bill?" and a majority of all the members of the House shall be necessary to adopt the same.

57. After the introduction of any private bill, the applicants for said bill shall, at their own expense, furnish the usual number of copies for the use of the members, unless the printing thereof be dispensed with by a special order of the House.

58. On the question of the final passage of all bills and joint resolutions, the yeas and nays shall be entered on the Journal of the House.

59. Whenever a bill or resolution that has passed the House shall be carried to the Senate, all papers and documents relating thereto, on the files of the House, shall be carried with such bill or resolution to the Senate.

OF RULES.

60. No standing rule or order of the House shall be rescinded or changed without one day's notice being given of the motion therefor; nor shall any rule be suspended except by a vote of the majority of the whole number of members of the House.

61. When an Assembly bill is returned amended by the Senate, the report thereof by the Secretary of the Senate shall be taken as the first reading, and the same be entitled to a second reading, without a motion for that purpose; after its second reading, the question shall be, "Shall the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. — have a third reading?" If ordered to a third reading, the amendments shall be read, but these readings shall be on different days; the question shall then be, "Will the House of Assembly concur in the Senate amendments to Assembly bill No. —?" upon which question the votes shall be by yeas and nays. If concurred in by a majority of the whole House, the bill shall be re-printed, the amendments embodied therein, and the re-printed bill examined and reported upon by the Committee on Printed Bills, and read in open Assembly, to the end that it may be known to be correctly printed, and then signed and certified as other bills.

62. Cushing's Manual shall in all cases, when not in conflict with the rules adopted by the House, be considered and held as standard authority.

63. No person shall be allowed on the floor of the House during its sessions except State officers and members and officers of the Senate, unless by written permission of the Speaker.

64. No committee of this House shall report a bill adversely without notifying the introducer of the bill; nor shall such adverse report be acted upon unless the introducer of the bill is in his seat.

65. After the calling of the roll has been commenced upon any question, no member shall be permitted to explain his vote.

66. Every bill amended in the House, after its report by the committee to which it was referred upon introduction, shall, when ordered to be printed and have a third reading, be delivered to the Committee on Bill Revision, whose duty it shall be to examine the same, and if it be found that such amendment agrees with the context the bill shall then be printed. If in the opinion of the committee such amendment is, as to form, improper, they shall report to

the House with such recommendation as they think fit. Such report shall be made promptly.

67. That hereafter any motion or resolution which will result in relieving a standing committee of a bill referred to it, shall not be entertained unless twenty-four hours' notice shall be given the House of the introduction of such motion or resolution.

68. When a bill is introduced amending an existing law, it must, in the body of the bill, have all new matter underscored, and all portions of the law proposed to be omitted must be printed in its proper place, enclosed in black-faced brackets. Every bill which amends or supplements an existing law shall have printed thereon, under the number of the bill, the page of the General Statutes or the Pamphlet Laws at which is found the law proposed to be amended or supplemented.

All bills reported with amendments shall be immediately reprinted; the new matter must be underscored, and all matter proposed to be eliminated by amendment must be included in brackets.

It shall be the duty of the Speaker to direct the Clerk to cause any bill appearing on the calendar and not complying with this rule to be immediately amended and reprinted, so as to comply with the same, and when reprinted it shall be restored to its place on the calendar.

JOINT RULES AND ORDERS

OF THE

SENATE AND GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

1. In every case of an amendment of a bill agreed to in one House and dissented from in the other, if either House shall request a conference and appoint a committee for that purpose, and the other House shall also appoint a committee to confer, such committee shall, at a convenient hour, to be agreed on by their respective chairmen, meet in conference, and state to each other, verbally or in writing, as either shall choose, the reasons of their respective houses for and against the amendment, and confer freely thereon.

2. After each House shall have adhered to its disagreement, a bill or resolution shall be lost.

3. When a bill or resolution which shall have passed in one House is rejected in the other, notice thereof shall be sent to the House in which the same shall have passed.

4. Each House, in which any bill or resolution shall have passed, shall transmit therewith to the other House, all papers and documents relating to the same.

5. When a message shall be sent from either House to the other it shall be announced at the door of the House by the doorkeeper, and shall be respectfully communicated to the Chair by the person by whom it is sent.

6. After a bill shall have passed both Houses it shall be delivered by the Clerk of the Assembly or the Secretary of the Senate, as the bill may have originated in one House or the other, to a Joint Committee on Passed Bills, of two from each House, appointed as a Standing Committee for that purpose, and shall be presented by said Committee to the Governor for his approbation, it being first indorsed on the back of the bill certifying in which House the same originated, which indorsement shall be signed by the Secretary or Clerk, as the case may be, of the House in which the same did originate, and shall be entered on the Journal of each House. The said committee shall report on the day of presentation to the Governor, which time shall also be carefully entered on the Journal of each House.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION

OF 1844.

List of Delegates elected to the Convention to form a government for the people of the State of New Jersey, which met at Trenton, on May 14th, 1844, and continued to June 29th of the same year. The constitution was agreed to in convention by a vote of 55 to 1 (Mr. Condit), Mr. Stokes being excused from voting. It was ratified by the people on August 13th, 1844, by a vote of 20,276 for, and 3,526 against, 69 ballots being rejected. The figures indicate the ages of the respective members. The compiler of this work is indebted to Hon. G. D. W. Vroom, of Trenton, for the important data given.

Atlantic County.—Jonathan Pitney, 46, physician.

Bergen County.—John Cassedy, 47, gentleman; Alexander Westervelt, 50, gentleman.

Burlington County.—William R. Allen, 42, farmer; Jonathan J. Spencer, 51, physician; Charles Stokes, 52, farmer; John C. Ten Eyck, 30, lawyer; Moses Wills, 51, merchant.

Camden County.—Abraham Browning, 35, lawyer; John W. Mickle, 50, mariner.

Cape May County.—Joshua Swain, 66, farmer.

Cumberland County.—Joshua Brick, 62, farmer; Daniel Elmer, 59, lawyer; William B. Ewing, 68, physician.

Essex County.—Silas Condit, 66, gentleman; Oliver S. Halsted, 51, lawyer; Joseph C. Hornblower, 67, lawyer; David Naar, 43, farmer; William Stites, 52, merchant; Elias Van Arsdale, 73, lawyer; Isaac H. Williamson, 71, lawyer.

Gloucester County.—John R. Sickler, 43, physician; Charles C. Stratton, 48, farmer.

Hudson County.—Robert Gilchrist, 52, county clerk.

Hunterdon County.—Peter I. Clark, 53, lawyer; David Neighbour, 46, merchant; Jonathan Pickle, 45, farmer; Alexander Wurts, 48, lawyer.

Mercer County.—Richard S. Field, 39, lawyer; Henry W. Green, 39, lawyer; John R. Thomson, 43, gentleman.

Middlesex County.—Moses Jaques, 73, farmer; James Parker, 68, farmer; Joseph F. Randolph, 40, lawyer; James C. Zabriskie, 40, tailor.

Monmouth County.—Bernard Connolly, 40, printer; Geo.

F. Fort, 35, physician; Thomas G. Haight, 49, farmer; Daniel Holmes, 50, farmer; Robert Laird, 32, physician.

Morris County.—Francis Child, 51, farmer; Mahlon Dickerson, 73, lawyer; Ephraim Marsh, 48, farmer; William N. Wood, 38, lawyer.

Passaic County.—Elias B. D. Ogden, 44, lawyer; Andrew Parsons, 53, merchant.

Salem County.—Alexander G. Cattell, 28, merchant; John H. Lambert, 45, merchant; Richard P. Thompson, 39, attorney-general.

Somerset County.—George H. Brown, 34, lawyer; Ferdinand S. Schenck, 54, physician; Peter D. Vroom, 52, lawyer.

Sussex County.—John Bell, 58, merchant; Joseph E. Edsall, 54, manufacturer; Martin Ryerson, 29, lawyer.

Warren County.—Samuel Hibbler, 44, painter; P. B. Kennedy, 42, lawyer; R. S. Kennedy, 41, farmer.

Presidents of the Convention—Isaac H. Williamson, Essex (resigned June 28th, 1844); Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.

Vice President—Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.

Secretary—William Paterson, 27, lawyer, Middlesex.

Assistant Secretary—Th. S. Saunders, 35, physician, Gloucester.

Recapitulation.—Lawyers, 20; farmers, 14; physicians, 7; merchants, 7; other professions, 10; ex-Governors, 3; ex-Members of Congress, 7. Four between 70 and 80 years of age; six between 60 and 70; seventeen between 50 and 60; twenty between 40 and 50; nine between 30 and 40; two under 30.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION OF 1873.

On April 4th, 1873, the Legislature passed a concurrent resolution empowering the Governor to appoint, by and with the advice of the Senate, a commission of two persons from each Congressional District, to suggest and propose amendments to the State Constitution for submission to and consideration by the next two Legislatures, and afterwards to be submitted to a vote of the people.

On April 24th, of the same year, Governor Parker nominated the following gentlemen, who were duly confirmed by the Senate:

First District—Benjamin F. Carter, Woodbury; Samuel H. Grey, Camden. Second District—Mercer Beasley, Trenton; John C. Ten Eyck, Mount Holly. Third District—Robert S. Green, Elizabeth; John F. Babcock, New Brunswick. Fourth District—Martin Ryerson and Jacob L. Swayze, both of Newton. Fifth District—Augustus W. Cutler, Morristown; Benjamin Buckley, Paterson. Sixth District—Theodore Runyon and John W. Taylor, both of Newark. Seventh District—Abraham O. Zabriskie and Robert Gilchrist, both of Jersey City.

Shortly afterwards Chief Justice Mercer Beasley declined to serve, and Philemon Dickinson, of Trenton, was appointed in his stead. Martin Ryerson resigned and Joseph Thompson, of Somerset, was appointed to fill the vacancy. Chancellor Theodore Runyon also declined and George J. Ferry, of Orange, was appointed in his stead. Ex-Chancellor Zabriskie was unanimously elected president of the Commission, and upon his decease, which occurred in a short time afterwards, Dudley S. Gregory, of Jersey City, was appointed to fill the vacancy in the Seventh District. John C. Ten Eyck was elected president, vice Zabriskie, deceased. The secretaries were Joseph L. Naar and Edward J. Anderson, both of Trenton. Subsequently Robert Gilchrist resigned and William Brinkerhoff, of Jersey City, was appointed in his place. John W. Taylor also resigned and Algernon S. Hubbell, of Newark, was appointed in his place.

The first session of the Commission was held on May 8th, 1873, and the last on December 23d, of the same year. The amendments submitted were partially adopted by the two succeeding Legislatures, and were ratified by a vote of the people at a special election held on September 7th, 1875.

CONSTITUTIONAL COMMISSION

1894.

In pursuance of a Joint Resolution of the Legislature, approved on May 17th, 1894, "for the appointment of Commissioners to report amendments of the system of jurisprudence of this State, and provide for the election of certain officers by the people," Governor Werts sent the following nominations to the Senate, all of which were confirmed:

At Large—John P. Stockton, Trenton; Allan L. McDermott, Jersey City; Samuel H. Grey, Camden; and William Walter Phelps, Englewood.

First District—George Hires, Salem; Howard Carrow, Camden. Second District—William M. Lanning, Trenton; Edward D. Stokes, Mount Holly. Third District—Henry Mitchell, Asbury Park; George C. Ludlow, New Brunswick. Fourth District—John Franklin Fort, East Orange; Carman F. Randolph, Morristown. Fifth District—Garret A. Hobart, Paterson; John D. Probst, Englewood. Sixth District—Edward Balbach, Jr., and Frederick Frelinghuysen, Newark. Seventh District—Edwin A. Stevens, Hoboken; Joseph D. Bedle, Jersey City. Eighth District—John Kean, Jr., Elizabeth; John McC. Morrow, Newark.

Messrs. Hobart and Balbach declined to serve on the Commission, and their places were filled by the appointment of Eugene Emley, of Paterson, and E. Cortlandt Drake, of Newark.

On Tuesday, June 5th, the Commission met in the Senate Chamber, at Trenton, and organized by the election of Samuel H. Grey as President; George C. Ludlow, Vice President, and Joseph L. Naar, of Trenton, Secretary. The last session of the Commission was held on September 25th. Several amendments were suggested by the Commission and submitted, through the Governor, to the Legislature, none of which were adopted by that body.

AMENDMENTS

**PROPOSED TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE
OF NEW JERSEY BY THE LEGISLATURE OF 1907.**

SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, NO. 1.

Be it Resolved (the House of Assembly concurring), That the following Amendments to the Constitution of this State be and the same is hereby proposed, and when the same shall be agreed to by a majority of the members elected to the Senate and House of Assembly, the said Amendments shall be entered on their journals, with the yeas and nays thereon, and referred to the Legislature next to be chosen, and published for three months prior to the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November next in at least one newspaper of each county, to be designated by the President of the Senate, the Speaker of the House of Assembly and the Secretary of State:

Strike out the proviso in section three of Article four, and insert in place thereof the following:

The Legislature shall, in the year one thousand nine hundred and nine, and at its first session after each United States decennial census thereafter, and not oftener, divide and arrange the counties of this State into districts for the election therein of members of the General Assembly. Each Assembly district so constituted shall contain, as nearly as practicable, an equal number of inhabitants, and shall consist of convenient and contiguous territory, in a compact form; provided, that each county shall, at all times, be entitled to at least one member, and the whole number of members to be chosen shall never exceed sixty.

The Court of Errors and Appeals is hereby invested with exclusive original jurisdiction and with full power under such procedure as it may by rules prescribe to review any division and arrangement made by the Legislature into Assembly districts of the counties of this State, for the purpose of determining whether such arrangement and division or any part thereof is in accordance or in conflict with this section, and if in conflict herewith, to adjudge the same, or such part thereof as may be in conflict herewith, null and void. In case said court shall determine such arrangement and division, or any part thereof, to be null and void, the Legislature shall proceed to make a new arrangement and division, entire or partial, as the action of the court may require.

STATE INSTITUTIONS.

THE STATE CAPITOL.

This edifice, a massive structure, erected at sundry times and various periods, is located on West State street, at the corner of Delaware street, running thence westerly along State street to the grounds of the late ex-Chancellor Green, and southerly to the Water Power. The location is a good one, and the building presents a very imposing appearance.

The seat of Government was fixed at Trenton by an act of the Legislature, approved November 25th, 1790. James Cooper, Thomas Lowery, James Ewing, Maskell Ewing, George Anderson, James Mott and Moore Furman were appointed commissioners to select, purchase or accept so much land as was needed, and to erect thereon suitable buildings for the use of the Legislature. They purchased the present site, containing about three and three-quarters acres—a frontage on Second street (now West State street) of 247 feet and 6 inches, and a depth from the front to low water line of the Delaware river of 666 feet—at a cost of £250 5s. The old State House was a plain, bare-looking, rough-cast building, and was erected at a cost of £3,992 3s. ½d. By an act of March 4th, 1795, a building was erected to serve as an office for the Secretary of State, and for the preservation of the public records, at a cost of £620 19s. 10d. Numerous improvements and repairs were made, and on March 3d, 1806, an act was passed appointing commissioners to make certain repairs to the State House, to provide and hang a suitable bell, &c. This was done, and the bell was used for informing the members of both houses, as well as the courts, of the hour of meeting. The bell was eventually discarded, and an American flag substituted, which waves from the building unto this day, when the Legislature is in session, and upon holidays and State occasions. In 1848, the State House was altered by the removal of the rough-casting, and changing the front to the style of the Mercer County Court House, placing neat porticoes over the front and rear entrances, and erecting two additional buildings adjoining the main one, as offices for the Clerks of the Chancery and Supreme Courts. The rotunda was also erected, and the grounds fenced, graded, laid out and shade trees planted, all at a cost of \$27,000. The commis-

sioners under whose direction the work was completed, were Samuel R. Gummere, Samuel R. Hamilton and Stacy A. Paxson. In 1863, '64 and '65, appropriations were made and expended in building additions for the State Library, Executive Chambers, &c. In 1871, Charles S. Olden, Thomas J. Stryker and Lewis Perrine were appointed commissioners to cause a suitable addition to be built—more commodious apartments for the Senate and Assembly, &c. The sum of \$50,000 was appropriated, and the buildings for the Legislature were ready for occupancy in time for the meeting of the Legislature in 1872. In 1872, \$120,000 was appropriated for completing the building, \$3,000 for fitting up the Executive Chamber, \$4,000 for fitting up the Chancery and Supreme Court rooms, and \$2,000 for fitting up the offices on the first floor of the east wing. In 1873, the sum of \$43,000 was appropriated for the improvement of the front of the building, completing unfinished repairs and improvements, and for fitting up the Library, &c. On March 18th, 1875, the sum of \$15,000 was appropriated for the purpose of putting a new three-story front to the building, and to fit up offices on the second floor for the Clerks of the Court of Chancery and Supreme Court, and for providing a suitable museum for geological specimens, and the battle-flags of New Jersey volunteer regiments, carried during the war of the Rebellion.

On March 21st, 1885, the front portion was destroyed by fire, and the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for rebuilding, and, in 1886, an additional appropriation of \$225,000 was granted.

The new building was finished in 1889. It is of rectangular shape and of the Renaissance style of architecture, with a frontage of one hundred and sixty feet on State street, with a depth of sixty-seven feet, and three and a half stories high, with a rotunda thirty-nine feet across, which connects the new section of the Capitol with the original part. The rotunda is surmounted by a dome one hundred and forty-five feet high.

The building has about sixty feet more frontage than the former one, and approaches about ten feet nearer the street.

The walls are constructed of solid, fire-proof, brick masonry, faced with a light-colored stone from Indiana, known as Salem Oolitic, with foundations and trimmings of New Jersey free stone, from the Prallsville quarries, in Hunterdon county. The portico, door-head and trim-

mings about the door are of the same material. The portico, with balcony, is supported by massive pillars of polished granite and surmounted by the coat of arms of the State.

The apartments used for offices are very spacious, fitted throughout in the most approved modern style, and each department is supplied with one or more of the finest fire-proof vaults. The first and second stories are set aside for offices, and the entire third story is used for the State Library.

The old State Library apartments have been improved and extended, and are now used as offices for the Attorney-General, State Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioner of Banking and Insurance. A new story was added, which is used for the Geological Museum and State offices.

In 1891, a new Assembly Chamber was erected. The old one was too small and poorly ventilated, and besides, there was a lack of suitable committee rooms. The Legislature of 1891 passed a Joint Resolution, which was approved on March 20th, authorizing the Governor "to provide a suitable chamber and committee rooms for the use of the General Assembly of this State," &c., and also, "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 offices, 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."

The new chamber was built by James W. Lanning, of Trenton, from plans prepared by James Moylan, of Jersey City, and under the superintendency of Bernard J. Ford of Newark. It covers the site of the former chamber, and extends beyond it to Delaware street on the east and to the water power on the south. It has a frontage on Delaware street of 120 feet and a depth of 75 feet. The exterior finish and design of the building are similar to the adjoining portion of the Capitol. The foundation is of brown stone, from the Stockton quarries, and the trimmings of light Indiana stone. The interior is finished in Trenton tile, quartered oak and Italian statuary marble. It is a fire-proof building throughout, and is specially ventilated. The committee rooms are ample and convenient, and the interior design arrangement and finish make it a model legislative chamber. It cost the

State \$140,500. The cost of the steam heating and ventilating systems was about \$25,000.

The other new addition to the Capitol provides a consultation room for the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Court of Errors and Appeals and a private room for the Governor, a room for the Museum of the Geological Survey, and other offices, and cost \$34,500.

An electric light apparatus was also placed in the Capitol, which cost \$23,000. Every department in the building is now lighted by electricity.

Two Otis elevators have been placed in the building, which gives easy access to all the upper floors.

In 1900 the Legislature appropriated \$36,000 for additions and alterations to the Capitol, which included the cost of an electric light plant.

A new Senate Chamber was erected in 1903, and was ready for occupancy in 1904, at a cost of about \$182,000. In 1904 about \$60,000 was expended for other improvements in the Capitol.

Another addition was made to the Capitol in 1907 at a cost of about \$100,000. It is a massive structure of a classical style of architecture and is finished in stucco to match the rest of the Capitol. It contains four stories above a deep basement. The construction is fire-proof, consisting of solid brick walls, steel beams and columns and concrete floors. The exterior is attractive with its classic lines and Indiana limestone trimmings. The structure was designed and all the plans drawn by George E. Poole, State Architect.

THE STATE LIBRARY.

This valuable collection of books is located on the third floor of the State Capitol. The old saying, "Great oaks from little acorns grow," most appropriately applies to this institution.

The first library of the State was a case ordered to be procured by Maskell Ewing, Clerk of the House of Assembly, for the keeping and preservation of such books as belonged to the Legislature. It was ordered by a resolution passed March 18th, 1796. This was the nucleus of the present extensive library. On February 18th, 1804, William Coxe, of Burlington; Ezra Darby, of Essex, and John A. Scudder, of Monmouth, were appointed a Committee on Rules to make a catalogue; they reported that there were 168 volumes belonging to the State, and presented a code of seven rules, which was adopted. On

February 10th, 1813, an act (the first one) was passed, entitled "An act concerning the State Library." Up to 1822 it appears that the Clerk of the House had charge of the books, as Librarian, and, on November 16th, 1822, an act was passed for the appointment of a State Librarian, annually, by joint meeting. In 1846, on April 10th, an act was passed making the term of office three years. The Law Library at that time belonged to the members of the Law Library Association. The only persons allowed the use of the Library were members of the Association, the Chancellor, and the judges of the several courts. Stacy G. Potts was Treasurer and Librarian of the Association. The Law Library was kept in the Supreme Court room until 1837, when the Legislature authorized the State Librarian to fit up a room adjoining the Library for the care and reception of the books and papers belonging to the State Library. Thus the two Libraries were consolidated. On March 13th, 1872, \$5,000 per year for three years was appropriated for the Library by the Legislature, and by the act of March 15th, 1876, the sum of \$2,500 was appropriated for finishing and refurnishing the Library room. In 1890, the Library was removed to the third story of the new part of the Capitol.

In 1904 the Legislature made a special appropriation of \$15,000 for the installation of steel stacks, and the shelf-space was doubled. There is room now for more than 125,000 books and pamphlets. About the same time the decimal classification system was introduced and the work of making a modern card catalogue begun, which was practically finished in 1905.

THE STATE ARSENAL.

The building now used as the State Arsenal was formerly the old State Prison. It is situate on Second street, in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton, and has on its front the following inscription:

Labor, Silence, Penitence.
 The Penitentiary House.
 Erected by Legislative Authority.
 Richard Howell, Governor.
 In the XXII. Year of American
 Independence, MDCCXCVII.
 That Those Who Are Feared For Their
 Crimes May Learn to Fear the Laws
 And be Useful.
 Hic Labor, Hoc Opus.

In the messages of Governors P. D. Vroom and S. L. Southard, recommending the erection of the new prison, it was proposed that the old one be converted into an Arsenal for the safe keeping of the arms and military property of the State, which, previous to that time, had been kept in the old State Bank, corner of Warren and Bank streets, with accoutrements and camp and garrison equipage at the State House. After the removal of the State convicts from the old prison, permission was given to the county of Mercer to occupy it as a jail until its jail, then in course of completion, was finished, and when it was again vacated it was converted into an arsenal.

Among the stores, &c., at the Arsenal are one bronze gun, French, of the date of 1758; two bronze guns, English, four-pounders, and two iron six-pounders. There is also one gun captured at the battle of Trenton, December 26th, 1776, and two guns captured at Yorktown, October 19th, 1781. There are also a large quantity of fire-arms, ammunition, ordnance, tents, clothing, blankets, &c.

STATE HOSPITAL.

Trenton.

This institution is located on the right bank of the Delaware River, about two miles northwest of the City Hall. The buildings are constructed of reddish sandstone, obtained from quarries near the hospital, and are located on an elevation of about seventy-five feet above the river. The front of the Main or Administration Building is ornamented by a handsome porch of Ionic architecture, designed by the celebrated Notman, from which may be obtained one of the finest landscape views in the State.

In 1844, after repeated and unsuccessful attempts to cause action to be taken by the Legislature for the building of a State institution for the special care and treatment of the insane, a commission was appointed, chiefly through the earnest efforts of Dr. Lyndon A. Smith, of Essex, and Dr. Lewis Condict, of Morris, and the eminent philanthropist, Miss D. L. Dix, to select a site. An appropriation of \$35,000 was made to purchase the land, and to commence the erection of the building. The present site was selected by the commissioners from among many that were offered in various sections of the State because of the large spring of excellent water found on the place. This spring was developed, and furnished a daily supply of about one-half millions of gallons of pure

water for many years. In the severe drought of 1880 the supply was greatly diminished, falling off nearly two hundred and fifty thousand gallons; and it has never regained its full and former capacity. The spring is now supplemented by driven wells, three in number, and each one over three hundred feet deep. These with the spring, are capable of supplying daily a half million gallons of excellent water. In 1896 a standpipe for storing water and securing a fire pressure was erected, with a capacity of five hundred thousand gallons.

Work was commenced on the main building in November of 1845, and the hospital was opened for the reception of patients on the 15th day of May, 1848. Numerous additions have been made from time to time to the building, increasing its capacity from fifty patients, in 1848, to 1,241 in 1905.

In 1887, the Legislature passed an act appropriating \$100,000 for providing additional accommodations. The new building is a handsome structure of red sandstone, and similar to that used in the main building. This is five hundred feet long, three stories in height, and capable of accommodating three hundred patients, one hundred and fifty of each sex. The building is designed to accommodate the chronic incurable class, and was a great relief from the overcrowded state that existed in the main building prior to its completion. The building was completed within the appropriation, and opened for the reception of patients in the month of October, 1889.

Since the opening of the institution in May, 1848, there have been received and treated 11,282 patients. At the close of the fiscal year, October 31st, 1905, there were under care in the hospital 1,241 patients—628 men and 613 women. Much has been done for the comfort and pleasure of the patients. A greenhouse has been erected for the purpose of furnishing plants and flowers for the patients' corridors, handsome pictures adorn the walls, and everything about the hospital presents a comfortable and homelike appearance.

The institution possesses a library, one of the largest, if not the largest, in this country connected with a hospital for the insane. The books are accessible to all members of the household. They have been freely used, and do much to relieve the monotony of many an hour of hospital life. The library now consists of about 4,000 volumes, and is the result of the bequest of a former nurse (Anne Robinson), who, by will, bequeathed her

earnings for several years as a nurse and attendant in this hospital. She made the bequest, as she herself expressed it when making her will, for the purpose of purchasing books to be used for the pleasure and benefit of those to whom she had, for so many years, endeavored to minister.

During the year 1898, a handsome amusement room, capable of seating about four hundred, was finished; also, a large and commodious chapel, in which religious exercises are held from time to time; various clergymen, without regard to denominational preference, officiate every Sunday. The new chapel is capable of seating about five hundred patients. In 1904-1905 an appropriation of \$250,000 was made for the erection of two additional wings to the annex building, which will accommodate 400 more patients. In 1905, the Legislature appropriated \$12,500 for the construction of fire escapes.

STATE HOSPITAL.

Morris Plains.

In order to relieve the crowded condition of the Trenton Asylum, and make further provision for the increasing number of the insane, commissioners were appointed by the Legislature of 1871 to select a site and build an institution in the northern portion of the State. About 408 acres of land were purchased, at a cost of \$78,732.36, in Hanover township, Morris county, and a site for the institution was selected on the foot hills of the Watnong range of the Blue Ridge Mountains, at an elevation of 520 feet above the sea level. The location is ideal for an institution of its kind, being unsurpassed in this particular by any similar institution in this country. A magnificent view of the surrounding country is commanded. The air is cool and balmy in summer, and crisp and stimulating in winter.

The institution is a four-story building, of granite quarried on the premises, and trimmed with brown sandstone. The total length is 1,243 feet, and the depth, from the front of the main center building to the rear of the extreme wings, is 542 feet, constituting at present the largest institution for the insane under one roof in the world, and one of the finest buildings of its kind in the United States.

The building was planned and constructed to accommodate 800 patients, but at present has a population of more

than 1,250 insane. The total cost was about \$2,250,000. It was first occupied by patients on August 17th, 1876.

The Legislature of 1895 appropriated \$125,000 for additional buildings and improvements. The foundation of the new building was laid to accommodate 600 patients, and provide suitable laboratory facilities for the further prosecution of scientific work. An appropriation was also made for the extension of the water-supply, and an additional tract of land was purchased, bringing the total extent of the hospital's property up to about 720 acres. On a portion of this land an additional reservoir, with a capacity of 6,500,000 gallons, has since been built. The Legislature of 1898 appropriated \$150,000, enabling the management to give out contracts looking to the completion of the administration portion of the building, the north wing, associate dining-rooms, amusement hall, and pathological laboratories. In 1900 and 1901 additional appropriations aggregating about \$175,000 were made for further improvements.

Since the opening of the hospital 7,600 patients have been treated; 1,882 having been discharged as cured; 1,183 as improved and 551 as unimproved.

NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

These schools are the property of the State, and are located at the junction of Perry street and Clinton avenue, Trenton. There are two buildings, the one for the schools located on the west side of Clinton avenue, the other, containing the boarding halls and dormitories, situated on the east side of the avenue. These schools were established in 1855 by an act of the Legislature. The purpose of the Normal School was defined to be "the training and education of its pupils in such branches of knowledge, and such methods of teaching and governing, as will qualify them for teachers of our common schools." The Model School was designed to be a place where "the pupils of the Normal School shall have opportunity to observe and practice the modes of instruction and discipline inculcated in the Normal School, and in which pupils may be prepared for the Normal School.

The following figures show the first cost to the State and the present valuation of the Normal School property. The first cost to the State has been supplemented from time to time by the contributions of private individuals, and by balances from the Boarding Hall receipts after meeting the annual expenses of the Hall.

FIRST COST TO THE STATE.

Original Normal and Model School

Buildings	\$38,000	
Appropriation of 1890.....	40,000	
Appropriation of 1891.....	3,000	
Appropriation of 1893.....	12,000	
Appropriation of 1894.....	10,000	
Appropriation of 1897.....	25,000	
Appropriation of 1903.....	5,000	
		<hr/>
		\$133,000
Original Boarding Halls.....	\$30,000	
Sundry Annual Appropriations.....	67,075	
Appropriation of 1904.....	40,000	
		<hr/>
		\$137,075
Total.....		<hr/>
		\$270,075

PRESENT VALUATION.

Original School Buildings.....	\$51,000	
Appropriation of 1890.....	40,000	
Appropriation of 1891.....	8,000	
Appropriation of 1893.....	12,000	
Appropriation of 1894.....	10,000	
Appropriation of 1897.....	25,000	
Appropriation of 1902.....	5,000	
Furniture and apparatus.....	30,000	
		<hr/>
		\$181,000
Boarding Halls	\$71,000	
North Wing, 1893.....	30,000	
Principal's residence, 1893	16,000	
Buildings and lot, 1899	20,400	
Sundry Annual Appropriations	67,075	
Appropriation of 1904.....	40,000	
Furniture	50,000	
Grounds	115,000	
		<hr/>
		\$409,075
Total		<hr/>
		\$590,075

The enrollments in 1855 were as follows: Normal School, 43; Model School, 125. For the year ending June 30th, 1907, these enrollments had increased to 503 in the Normal, and 641 in the Model. During its history, the Normal School has graduated 3,986 students.

The Principals of the schools have been as follows: William F. Phelps, A. M., October 1st, 1855, to March 15th, 1865; John S. Hart, LL. D., March 15th, 1865, to February 7th, 1871; Lewis M. Johnson, A. M., February 7th, 1871, to July 1st, 1876; Washington Hasbrouck, Ph. D., July 1st, 1876, to February 10th, 1889; James M. Green, Ph. D., LL. D., February 10th, 1889, to the present.

THE STATE HOME FOR BOYS.

"The New Jersey State Reform School" was established by act of the Legislature approved April 6th, 1865. A farm of 490 acres was purchased for the purpose near Jamesburg, Middlesex county.

The first boy was received July 6th, 1867. Its first Superintendent was Rev. Luther H. Sheldon, who was in office from April 10th, 1867, till April 1st, 1874, and was succeeded by James H. Eastman, who was Superintendent from April 1st, 1874, till September 15th, 1884. Upon his withdrawal Ira Otterson was made acting Superintendent, and on December 10th, 1884, he was elected Superintendent. In 1902 Mr. Otterson was succeeded by John Wildes who, March 1, 1904, gave way to John C. Kalleen. In 1900 the name of The Reform School was changed to the State Home for Boys.

Since founding the school, beside the Administration building, there have been erected on the campus seven family buildings (one of them a double building), capable of accommodating fifty boys each, a chapel, hospital, store and cook house, industrial building, electric light, heat and power, generating station, and farm buildings, all of brick, many of the buildings constructed with bricks manufactured by the boys on the place.

Besides domestic and farm labor, all boys are instructed in the rudiments of an English school education, and many receive instruction in different mechanical branches and band music.

In 1900 there was erected by boys' labor, under regular instructors, a building 40 by 100 feet, two stories high, in which are established schools for trade teaching. While in the past, so far as the accommodations would permit, a number of boys have received instruction in mechanical trades, and with the accommodations furnished in the new building, a greater number of boys receive a more thorough knowledge in lines of skilled handicraft, which will the better prepare them to become good citizens.

From the opening of the Home till the close of the fiscal year, October 31, 1905, 4,130 boys were committed to the institution.

STATE HOME FOR GIRLS.

This institution is located on the line of the Trenton Branch of the Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad, in Ewing township, near the Trenton State Hospital, and is located on a farm of about 79 acres of land. A substantial building was erected at a cost of \$23,334, and other improvements since made bring the value of the place, with furniture, &c., up to \$140,000. Previous to the erection of the new building, the school was at "Pine Grove," in the Sixth Ward of the city of Trenton. This place had been leased so as to afford room for persons sentenced under the act of April 4th, 1871, and a subsequent act. The Legislature of 1900 appropriated \$30,000 for the erection of an additional building. In 1900 and 1901 about \$31,000 was spent for improvements and the Legislature of 1905 appropriated \$45,000 for the erection of a new cottage and about \$9,000 for various other improvements. The institution is for girls between the ages of ten and nineteen years who may be committed to it by the courts. In 1906 there were one hundred and forty inmates.

THE STATE PRISON.

The New Jersey State Prison, situated on the block enclosed by Federal, Third, Cass and Second streets, in the city of Trenton, is one of the finest institutions of its kind in the country. Its erection was authorized by an act of the Legislature passed February 13th, 1832, and it was completed in the year 1836, having 150 cells, at a cost of \$179,657.11. It was built of red sand-stone, from the Ewing quarries, and the style of its architecture is Egyptian, having four Egyptian columns in front of the main entrance, on Third street. It consists of a main building, used as a residence for the Keeper and as reception rooms and offices. From time to time the prison has been enlarged, and although there is not sufficient room to afford separate confinement for each prisoner, as required by law, the provisions of the act are carried out as far as possible. The rules and regulations now in force have brought the internal affairs of the institution, as to cleanliness, discipline, victualing, &c., to a much higher standard than was ever before reached, and a visit thereto will convince the visitor that the management is as perfect as can be.

Previous to the year 1798 there was no State Prison, and prisoners were confined in the county jails. On March 1st, 1797, Jonathan Deane was appointed by an act of the Legislature as an agent to purchase a lot of land from Peter Hunt, situate at Lamberton, containing six and a half acres, and to erect suitable buildings thereon. This was done at an expense of £9,842 0s. 3d., and what is now the State Arsenal, at Second and Cass streets, is the result. Solitary confinement was not practiced previous to 1836, in which year the old prison was vacated and the present one occupied.

On March 4th, 1847, \$5,000 was appropriated to build an additional wing to the original building. On March 25th, 1852, \$15,000 was granted for the erection of a new wing for hospital purposes. On March 22d, 1860, the sum of \$17,000 was voted for the purpose of building an additional wing for cells, and on February 16th, 1861, a further sum of \$2,243.01 was appropriated to complete the same. On April 16th, 1868, \$6,000 was appropriated for the building of an additional wing to provide room for female convicts. An act passed April 2d, 1869, provided for the appointment of commissioners to extend the grounds of the prison to the wall of the State Arsenal, to build an additional wing and workshops, and made an appropriation of \$50,000 for that purpose, and in the same month \$9,734 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the wing of the female department. On April 4th, 1871, the sum of \$75,000 was appropriated for the purpose of completing the new or east wing, and on April 4th, 1872, a further sum of \$28,700 was appropriated for the completion of the same. March 3d, 1874, \$12,000 was voted for the construction of gas works for the supply of illuminating gas for the prison. On March 8th, 1877, the sum of \$100,000 was appropriated for the enlargement of the prison and the purchase of a burial ground for deceased convicts. The north wing was remodeled out of this last appropriation and a burial ground purchased. The Legislature of 1895 appropriated \$150,000 for the enlargement and improvement of the prison. The Legislature of 1899 appropriated \$14,000 for alterations in the women's wing of the prison. In 1905 \$250,000 was appropriated for the erection of a new wing, and it was finished in 1907. The addition, which is at the northeast corner of the institution, is one of the most complete in the United States. There are five tiers, each having seventy cells. The interior is wholly of steel and concrete. The cells are

separated from the outer walls by a passageway for the keepers and the entire section of each tier is completely enclosed in a cage of steel. Thirty-five cells are controlled by a combination locking device, although any one cell door or a series of doors can be thrown open by a lever system from the end of the corridor where the locking device is located. Between the cell sections there is a narrow utility court from which the ventilation is controlled and where the sanitary parts can be reached without any necessity for going into the cells. Each cell has a steel cot, porcelain washstand and sanitary arrangement and is lighted by electricity. Special attention has been given to ventilation. A death house was also built on the prison grounds in 1907 to comply with the law regarding the electrocution of persons condemned to death.

THE NEW JERSEY HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

This institution is located in Kearny, Hudson county. It originated in the mind of Governor Marcus L. Ward just before the close of the Civil War. His petition to the Legislatures of 1863-64 resulted in the passage of an act on April 12th, 1864, appointing himself, ex-Governors Daniel Haines, William A. Newell and Charles S. Olden, and Edwin A. Stevens and Rynear H. Veghte as commissioners to examine into and report on the subject. On February 1, 1865, they made their report to Governor Parker and the Legislature appropriated \$50,000 for the desired purpose. Grounds were purchased in the city of Newark and in March, 1866, the same commissioners were appointed managers of the Home. The board appointed Colonel A. N. Dougherty, Commandant; Rev. Samuel T. Moore, Superintendent and Chaplain, and Dr. A. M. Mills, Surgeon, of the Home. It was opened for reception on July 4th, 1866. For twenty-two years the Home remained in Newark, when a new site was selected in Kearny. This comprises about sixteen acres and \$225,000 was appropriated for the buildings, furnishings, &c. On October 4th, 1888, the old home was vacated and the new home occupied. The New Jersey Home is the parent of similar institutions throughout the country. In order to gain admission to the Home the applicant must have served in the army, navy or marine service and been honorably discharged therefrom. He must have lived in the State

for at least two years next preceding date of application, and must be unable to earn a living for himself by manual labor. Since 1888 various additions have been made at a cost of about \$58,000.

NEW JERSEY HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS, SAILORS OR MARINES AND THEIR WIVES.

Vineland.

This Home was organized in 1898, the sum of \$5,000 having been appropriated for the purpose. A plot of ground, comprising 20 acres, and a building containing about 75 rooms and basement, situated in the town of Vineland, were purchased for a Home, and in 1899 an additional appropriation of \$21,500 was made to pay for the property. In the same year the sum of \$20,000 was appropriated for altering, repairing and furnishing the buildings. In 1900 a special appropriation of \$13,000 was made for new floors, porches, laundry machinery, engine and boiler and furniture. The Home was opened in December, 1899, for the admission of inmates and the first were admitted January 2d, 1900. In 1901 the sum of \$7,700 was appropriated for an elevator, alterations and appliances, making the cost of building and land \$67,200. In 1903 nine acres of additional land was purchased at a cost of \$2,000 and the same year an act was passed by the Legislature providing for the care and maintenance of widows of veterans, and the sum of \$28,000 was appropriated for the construction and furnishing of buildings necessary to carry out the provisions of the act. An additional sum of \$2,500 was appropriated for extra work and the building was completed and ready for occupancy in July, 1904. The number of members in the Home November 1st, 1905, was as follows: Veterans, 66; wives of veterans, 66; widows of veterans, 48; making a total of 180. This total is the full capacity, while several applications already approved, await vacancies or increased facilities to receive them.

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

This institution, which is located at Trenton, is a part of the public school system of the State, and is open to deaf residents of the State between the ages of six and twenty-one years. The pupils are instructed in the branches of common-school education, and are also trained in some handicraft. Speech is taught to all who can acquire it, and with such success that in some classes it becomes the principal means of communication.

The industrial department is larger and better equipped than in most schools of this kind. From the printing office is issued monthly a paper, the *Silent Worker*, which, in point of mechanical execution and of quality of contents, ranks as the best issued from any institution in the country. All the work on this paper is performed by pupils of the school.

The wood-working department, under the charge of a graduate of a technical school of high rank, has a course in which theory and practice are united in an unusual degree.

A course of kindergarten work, especially adapted to the deaf child, has been worked out in the school, and has been followed by some of the best schools of the kind in this country.

A building for hospital purposes, designed in accordance with the best modern practice and ample to meet any possible need, was opened in 1899.

The attendance of pupils has risen from 125 in June, 1896, until at the present time it is about 150.

The school possesses a well chosen library, which at present contains about 3,000 volumes, and is rapidly growing.

HOME FOR THE CARE AND TRAINING OF FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN.

Vineland.

This institution was established by virtue of the act of March 27th, 1888, the late S. Olin Garrison, who drafted the original law, being its first superintendent. On November 7th, of the same year, he was succeeded by Mary J. Dunlap, M. D., the present incumbent. Upon organization of the first board of managers, the late Hon. Alexander G. Catell, of Camden county, was chosen President, a place he acceptably filled until his death. He was succeeded by the Hon. Benjamin F. Lee, of Mercer county, Clerk of the Supreme Court, who has since occupied the position. Mrs. Emily E. H. Williamson, of Union county, has been secretary of the board from its organization. The first treasurer was the Hon. Belmont Perry, of Gloucester county, he being succeeded by ex-Senator Philip P. Baker, of Cumberland county; the late Senator Barton F. Thorn, of Burlington county, and George B. Thorn, Esq., of Burlington county, the present incumbent.

As its official title suggests, this institution has for its object the care and training of feeble minded women. Its location in a peculiarly healthful and fertile portion of the State, the plan and scope of the buildings, as well as their equipment and the employment of modern administrative methods, make the Home a subject for favorable comparison with any similar institution in the country. The property consists of about 50 acres.

The most conspicuous building of the Home is that devoted to purposes of administration and instruction, including dormitories and a gymnasium. There is also a laundry, a power-house, with heating apparatus, and pump for raising the sewage of the home into the Vineland system. Fire escapes and a water tower give protection to the State's wards. All the buildings are lighted with gas or electricity.

For Board of Managers see list of State officers.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Vineland.

This public institution is an outgrowth of a private one, which Prof. S. Olin Garrison established in Millville, Cumberland county, on September 1st, 1887. It was opened at Vineland, on March 1st, 1888, with an enrollment of ten inmates. Adjacent properties were soon acquired and a handsome building, costing about \$18,000, was erected in 1890-91. There are ten cottages, besides a hospital, large barns, shops and manual training-rooms, located on a farm of 170 acres. The school has a fine assembly hall, seating over 600, and also containing seven school-rooms, drill-room and a gymnasium.

The plan and scope of training and education by the school, require fourteen teachers in English, Kindergarten, Music, Physical Culture and Manual Trades departments, thereby indicating the special and comprehensive fields of instruction. There is also a custodial department for the idiotic, and a hospital department for epileptics.

The property is worth over \$250,000, real and personal, with a debt of only \$11,000. Besides very good property acquisitions at low cost, at least \$150,000 have been donated to the school since its organization, to aid in the current expenses, in improvements and new buildings.

On November 1st, 1905, there were 346 boys and girls in the institution.

STATE VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS.

Skillman, Somerset County.

This village is located in Montgomery township, Somerset county, about one mile from Skillman Station, on the line of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad. The location is one of the most beautiful and healthful in the State, and is admirably adapted for the purposes of this kind of an institution. The managers have secured three adjoining farms containing in all about five hundred acres.

The three farm houses are now being used, one for the Administration building, one for male and one for female patients.

In 1834 Dr. John W. Ward, Superintendent of the State Hospital at Trenton, realizing the necessity of separating the epileptics from the insane, went before a legislative committee and strongly urged the appropriation of \$50,000 to erect a building upon the grounds of that institution for the proper care of the epileptics. The late Prof. S. Olin Garrison, Principal of the New Jersey Training School for Feeble-Minded Children, at Vineland, early recognized the necessity of separate provision for the epileptics in that institution, and was indefatigable in his efforts to establish the present village.

For a number of years the subject was agitated, and in 1895, in accordance with a resolution passed by the Legislature, the Governor appointed a commission to investigate the number and condition of epileptics in the State. The report of the commission was presented to the Legislature of 1896 and a bill was introduced for the establishment of a colony on a plan recommended by the commission. The bill failing to become a law, the New Jersey State Medical Society, by resolution at their annual meeting in 1896, endorsed the necessity of such legislation. In 1897 the President, Dr. Thomas J. Smith, of Bridgeton, most ably presented the necessity of providing for the epileptics, and urged that the State authorities be importuned most earnestly to revive the movement initiated the year before to establish an industrial epileptic colony in our State. The Society reaffirmed its position, and appointed a committee to urge the matter further.

Through the combined efforts of those interested and with the zealous co-operation of Senator Stokes, of Cum-

berland, who had charge of the legislation, an act was passed by the Legislature of 1893, and promptly signed by Acting Governor Voorhees, making the necessary provisions for the establishment of the institution. The sum of \$15,000 was appropriated for the purchase of a site and to pay for the equipment and maintenance of the village. The "Maplewood Farm," containing about 187 acres, was purchased for \$11,500, and the village was opened for the reception of male patients November 1st, of the same year.

The Legislature of 1900 appropriated \$30,000 for the erection of two cottages for patients, and \$16,000 for the purchase of two farms adjoining the property. Additional appropriations were made in 1901, '02, '03, '04 and '05, aggregating about \$200,000 for extensions and improvements. All epileptics of either sex, over five years of age, and not insane, are admitted.

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY.

Rahway.

The Legislature of 1895 passed an act, which was approved by Governor Werts on March 28, providing for the appointment of a commission consisting of six persons to build an intermediate prison for the criminal classes. The act authorized the commission to set apart for the use of the reformatory the property known as the Edgar farm, belonging to the State Sinking Fund, located in Union county, and also such other portion of said farm located in Middlesex county, and, if necessary, to purchase adjoining property for the completion of the site at a cost not exceeding \$10,000. The institution when completed shall have a capacity of not less than one thousand prisoners. The sum of \$100,000 was appropriated to begin the work. The criminal courts of the State are empowered to sentence prisoners between the ages of sixteen and thirty years to the reformatory instead of to the State Prison. The act provided that the commission shall be constituted of a board of managers upon the completion of a part of the reformatory.

The act of 1895 was repealed in 1901, when a new law was enacted, which provided for a Board of Managers to consist of nine persons including the Governor, no more than four to be of the same political party. In substance, the new act does not differ much from the original act. The original commissioners were: Patrick Farrelly,

George S. Mott, David M. Chambers, William A. Ure, John T. Daly and Thomas M. Gopsill.

The Reformatory is about one and a half miles from the city of Rahway. The cost, (exclusive of the appropriation of 1901, was about \$575,000. The central or guard room building and one wing are all that has been completed of the main building. The capacity of the dormitory wing is 256 rooms, and 332 inmates were admitted in November, 1903. In 1906 there were 417 inmates.

The inmates are detailed to different trades classes, and do all the work required for betterments and repairs. They enjoy daily educational advantages, and are regularly drilled in military tactics. To double the present capacity of the Reformatory it will be necessary to add one wing. Four wings in all are contemplated for its completion. The space between the central building and the domestic building has been enclosed with a temporary wooden stockade. Since the year 1900 various appropriations by the Legislature have been made toward the completion of the building. For Board of Managers see list of State officers.

STATE TUBERCULOUS SANITARIUM.

This Sanitarium, which was completed in 1907, is located at Glen Gardner, near High Bridge, Hunterdon county. The site is on the slope of a mountain nearly 1,000 feet above the level of the sea, where the State has acquired about 600 acres. The slope has been cut away and leveled for a considerable space, and here the buildings were constructed. On a clear day the view from this point is one of the most magnificent in this picturesque section of North New Jersey. It looks away over a rolling country of wooded hills and cultivated farm lands to the mountains on the other side of the valley, which run at its foot. Away in the distance like a thin ribbon of silver is the South Branch river, and in whatever direction the eye turns some new and charming scene is encountered. The structure consists of a service building, administration building and east and west wards. The service building is the source of supplies for the institution. It is 84x110 feet, three stories, including basement, in which is the boiler room, engine room and electric light plant. A cold storage is located in the basement. On the second floor is the main dining hall, which is 84x48 feet, the

service room, bakery, kitchen, storeroom, butcher shop and cold storage. The third floor is fitted up with rooms for the doctors, employees' rooms, ironing, drying and linen rooms, coat rooms, sterilizing room, &c. All the buildings are built of field stone, stuccoed on the outside and finished with white plaster on the interior. The ward building is 32x150 feet and the administration building 52x120 feet. The buildings are so constructed that additions may be made from time to time as the necessity of the case demands. About 125 patients can be comfortably accommodated in the ward buildings. There are ten private wards in each of the ward buildings, which will accommodate three or four persons each. These are for those who can afford to pay for treatment. The water supply is derived from a large reservoir, which is kept supplied from the springs. The system of sewerage is among the most sanitary in existence. The total cost of the Sanitarium represents an outlay of about \$300,000.

The first impetus for caring for the State's consumptive poor was given in an address delivered in 1900 before the State Medical Society by Dr. Halsey, then president. A bill was drawn by a committee of the society, and was passed by the Legislature in 1902, when a Board of Managers was appointed by Governor Murphy. Of this Board, Dr. Charles J. Kipp of Newark was elected president, and for whom the mountain on which the State Sanitarium was built was named. The Legislature appropriated \$50,000 to carry the bill into effect. The Sanitarium is intended as a model institution, largely educational in character, which would give a practical demonstration of up-to-date methods of treating cases of tuberculosis and point the way for other institutions of a similar type, at the same time extending the direct benefits of its system to as large a number of cases as its necessarily limited facilities would enable it to care for. The institution expects to handle about five hundred cases annually. Its purpose is to arrest the disease in its incipient stage and discharge the patient in such condition that, with the aid of the instruction he receives while at the institution, he may be reasonably certain of being able to effect his own cure. This instruction will prove valuable not only to himself, but to the public in general, as it becomes disseminated through his agency and that of

the other patients who undergo treatment and go out again in the world at large. As a rule, the cases selected will be such as can be treated with reasonable expectancy of a cure.

BORDENTOWN INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

The Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth located at Bordentown, N. J., is a State institution supported by appropriations from the State Treasury.

The objects and purposes of the school are to give a liberal industrial education to the colored boys and girls of the State of New Jersey. The work of the school is divided into four departments, namely, training in practical agriculture, manual training along the lines of work in the trades, home economics, including sewing, cooking and practical instruction in household management, and academic instruction supplementary to the industrial work.

Competent instructors are provided at the head of each of these departments. The school is under the immediate supervision and control of a special committee of the State Board of Education. It is equipped with a commodious administration building, one good dormitory, a fairly good barn and dairy house with numerous other small buildings.

The school is located upon the banks of the Delaware, and has in connection with it 225 acres of most excellent farm land. About one hundred students are now enrolled in the school and a considerable number are on the waiting list, this being all that can be accommodated under the present conditions. The instruction is free and the board is furnished at a nominal price to the students, making it possible for the poorest pupils to avail themselves of the advantages of this opportunity for industrial training.

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1888.

FOR HARRISON, REP.		FOR CLEVELAND, DEM.	
California	8	Alabama	10
Colorado	3	Arkansas	7
Illinois	22	Connecticut	6
Indiana	15	Delaware	3
Iowa	13	Florida	4
Kansas	9	Georgia	12
Maine	6	Kentucky	13
Massachusetts	14	Louisiana	8
Michigan	13	Maryland	8
Minnesota	7	Mississippi	9
Nebraska	5	Missouri	16
Nevada	5	New Jersey	9
New Hampshire	4	North Carolina	11
New York	36	South Carolina	9
Ohio	23	Tennessee	12
Oregon	3	Texas	13
Pennsylvania	30	Virginia	12
Rhode Island	4	West Virginia	6
Vermont	4		
Wisconsin	11		
Total	233	Total	168
Harrison's majority, 65.			

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1892.

FOR CLEVELAND, DEM.		FOR HARRISON, REP.	
Alabama	11	California	1
Arkansas	8	Iowa	13
California	8	Maine	6
Connecticut	6	Massachusetts	15
Delaware	3	Michigan	9
Florida	4	Minnesota	9
Georgia	13	Montana	3
Illinois	24	Nebraska	8
Indiana	15	New Hampshire	4
Kentucky	13	North Dakota	1
Louisiana	8	Ohio	22
Maryland	8	Oregon	3
Michigan	5	Pennsylvania	32
Mississippi	9	Rhode Island	4
Missouri	17	South Dakota	4
New Jersey	10	Vermont	4
New York	36	Washington	4
North Carolina	11	Wyoming	3
North Dakota	1		
Ohio	1	Total	145
South Carolina	9		
Tennessee	12	FOR WEAVER, POP.	
Texas	15	Colorado	4
Virginia	12	Idaho	3
West Virginia	6	Kansas	10
Wisconsin	12	Nevada	3
		North Dakota	1
		Oregon	1
Total	277	Total	22
Cleveland over Harrison, 132.			
Cleveland over Harrison and Weaver, 110.			

ELECTORAL VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1896.

FOR MCKINLEY, REP.		FOR BRYAN, DEM.	
California	8	Alabama	11
Connecticut	6	Arkansas	8
Delaware.....	3	California	1
Illinois.....	24	Colorado.....	4
Indiana	15	Florida	4
Iowa.....	13	Georgia.....	13
Kentucky.....	12	Idaho	3
Maine	6	Kansas.....	10
Maryland	8	Kentucky.....	1
Massachusetts	15	Louisiana.....	8
Michigan.....	14	Mississippi.....	9
Minnesota.....	9	Missouri	17
New Hampshire.....	4	Montana	3
New Jersey... ..	10	Nebraska	8
New York	36	Nevada.....	3
North Dakota.....	3	North Carolina.....	11
Ohio.....	23	South Carolina.....	9
Oregon	4	South Dakota	4
Pennsylvania	32	Tennessee	12
Rhode Island.....	4	Texas.....	15
Vermont.....	4	Utah.....	3
West Virginia.....	6	Virginia.....	12
Wisconsin	12	Washington	4
	271	Wyoming	3
McKinley's majority, 95.			176

ELECTORAL VOTE, 1900—1904.

State.	1904		1900	
	Roosevelt, Rep.	Parker, Dem.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.
Alabama	—	11	—	11
Arkansas	—	9	—	8
California	10	—	9	—
Colorado	5	—	—	4
Connecticut	7	—	6	—
Delaware	3	—	3	—
Florida	—	5	—	4
Georgia	—	13	—	13
Idaho	3	—	—	3
Illinois	27	—	24	—
Indiana	15	—	15	—
Iowa	13	—	13	—
Kansas	10	—	10	—
Kentucky	—	13	—	13
Louisiana	—	9	—	8
Maine	6	—	6	—
Maryland	1	7	8	—
Massachusetts	16	—	15	—
Michigan	14	—	14	—
Minnesota	11	—	9	—
Mississippi	—	10	—	9
Missouri	18	—	—	17
Montana	3	—	—	3
Nebraska	8	—	8	—
Nevada	3	—	—	3
New Hampshire...	4	—	4	—
New Jersey.....	12	—	10	—
New York.....	39	—	36	—
North Carolina....	—	12	—	11
North Dakota....	4	—	3	—
Ohio	23	—	23	—
Oregon	4	—	4	—
Pennsylvania	34	—	32	—
Rhode Island.....	4	—	4	—
South Carolina....	—	9	—	9
South Dakota.....	4	—	4	—
Tennessee	—	12	—	12
Texas	—	18	—	15
Utah	3	—	3	—
Vermont	4	—	4	—
Virginia	—	12	—	12
Washington	5	—	4	—
West Virginia.....	7	—	6	—
Wisconsin	13	—	12	—
Wyoming	3	—	3	—
Total.....	336	140	292	155

Under the apportionment of 1901, the electoral vote of the country was increased from 447 to 476, making 239 necessary to a choice.

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876.

STATES.	1852.				1856.			1860.			
	Scott, Whig.	Pierce, Dem.	Hale, Free Soil	Freem't, Rep.	Buch'an, Dem.	Fillm're, Amer'n.	Lincoln, Rep.	Doug'l's, Dem.	Breck., Dem.	Bell, Union.	
Alabama.....	15,038	26,831	.....	.....	46,739	28,552	.....	13,651	18,831	27,825
Arkansas.....	7,404	12,173	.....	.....	21,910	10,787	.....	5,227	28,732	20,094
California.....	35,407	40,626	100	20,691	53,365	36,165	39,173	38,516	34,334	6,817	
Connecticut.....	30,357	33,249	3,160	42,715	34,995	2,615	43,692	15,322	14,641	3,291	
Delaware.....	6,293	6,318	62	308	8,004	6,175	3,815	1,023	7,347	3,864	
Florida.....	2,875	4,318	.....	.....	6,358	4,833	.....	367	8,543	5,437
Georgia.....	16,660	34,705	.....	.....	56,578	42,228	.....	11,590	51,889	42,886
Illinois.....	64,934	80,597	9,966	96,189	105,348	37,444	172,161	160,215	2,404	3,913	
Indiana.....	80,901	95,340	6,929	94,375	118,670	22,386	139,033	115,509	12,295	5,306	
Iowa.....	15,856	17,762	1,604	43,954	36,170	9,180	70,409	55,111	1,048	1,763	
Kentucky.....	57,068	53,806	.....	314	74,642	67,416	1,364	25,651	53,143	66,058
Louisiana.....	17,253	18,647	.....	.....	22,164	20,709	.....	7,625	22,681	20,204
Maine.....	32,543	41,609	8,030	67,379	39,080	3,325	62,811	26,693	6,368	2,046	
Maryland.....	35,066	40,020	54	281	39,115	47,460	2,294	5,966	42,482	41,760	
Massachusetts.....	52,683	44,569	28,023	108,190	39,240	19,626	106,533	34,572	5,998	22,331	
Michigan.....	33,859	41,842	7,237	71,772	52,136	1,660	88,480	35,057	805	405	
Minnesota.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22,069	11,920	748	62
Mississippi.....	17,548	26,876	.....	.....	35,446	24,195	.....	3,283	40,797	25,040
Missouri.....	29,984	38,353	.....	.....	58,164	48,524	17,023	58,801	31,317	58,372
New Hampshire.....	16,147	29,997	6,895	38,345	32,789	422	37,519	25,831	2,112	441	
New Jersey.....	33,556	44,305	356	28,338	46,943	24,115	58,324	62,801	.....	.....
New York.....	234,882	262,083	25,329	276,007	195,878	124,604	362,646	312,510	.....	.....
North Carolina.....	39,058	39,744	.....	.....	48,246	36,886	.....	2,701	48,339	44,990
Ohio.....	152,526	169,220	31,682	187,497	170,874	28,126	231,610	187,232	11,405	12,194	
Oregon.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5,270	3,951	3,006	183
Pennsylvania.....	179,174	198,568	8,525	147,510	230,710	82,175	268,030	16,765	178,871	12,776	
Rhode Island.....	7,626	8,735	644	11,467	6,680	1,675	12,244	7,707	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	58,898	57,018	.....	.....	73,638	66,178	.....	11,350	64,709	69,274
Texas.....	4,945	13,532	.....	.....	31,169	15,639	.....	.....	47,548	15,438
Vermont.....	22,173	13,044	8,621	39,561	10,569	545	33,808	6,849	218	1,969	
Virginia.....	58,572	73,858	.....	291	89,706	60,310	.....	19,229	74,323	74,681
Wisconsin.....	22,240	33,658	8,814	66,090	52,843	579	86,110	65,021	888	161	
Total.....	1,386,578	1,601,474	155,825	1,341,264	1,838,169	874,534	1,866,352	1,375,157	845,763	589,581	

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876—Continued.

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.	
	Lincoln, Rep.	McClellan, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Seymour, Dem.	Grant, Rep.	Greeley, Lib.	Hayes, Rep.	Tilden, Dem.
Alabama.....	.....	.....	76,366	72,088	90,272	79,444	68,230	102,002
Arkansas.....	.....	.....	22,112	19,078	41,373	37,927	38,669	58,071
California.....	62,134	43,841	54,583	54,077	54,020	40,718	78,614	75,845
Colorado.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Legislature,	.....
Connecticut.....	44,691	42,285	50,595	47,952	50,638	45,880	59,034	61,934
Delaware.....	8,155	8,767	7,623	10,980	11,115	10,206	10,752	13,381
Florida.....	.....	.....	Legislature,	.....	17,763	15,427	23,849	22,923
Georgia.....	.....	.....	57,134	102,722	62,550	76,356	50,446	130,088
Illinois.....	189,496	158,730	250,303	199,143	241,944	184,938	278,232	258,601
Indiana.....	150,422	130,233	176,548	166,980	186,147	163,632	208,011	213,626
Iowa.....	89,075	49,596	120,390	74,040	131,566	71,196	171,327	112,099
Kansas.....	15,441	3,691	31,048	13,990	67,048	32,970	78,322	37,902
Kentucky.....	27,786	64,301	39,566	115,890	88,766	59,995	97,156	159,690
Louisiana.....	.....	.....	33,263	80,225	71,663	57,029	75,135	70,636
Maine.....	61,803	44,211	70,493	42,460	61,422	29,087	66,300	49,823
Maryland.....	40,153	32,739	30,433	62,357	66,760	67,687	71,981	91,780
Massachusetts.....	126,742	48,745	136,477	59,408	133,472	59,260	150,063	108,777
Michigan.....	91,521	74,604	128,550	97,069	138,455	78,355	166,634	141,095
Minnesota.....	25,060	17,375	43,545	28,075	55,117	34,423	72,962	48,799
Mississippi.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,175	47,288	52,605	112,173
Missouri.....	72,750	31,678	86,860	65,628	119,196	151,434	145,029	203,077
Nebraska.....	.....	.....	9,729	5,439	18,329	7,812	31,916	17,554
Nevada.....	9,826	6,594	6,480	5,218	8,413	6,236	10,383	9,308
New Hampshire.....	36,400	32,871	38,191	31,224	37,168	31,424	41,389	38,909
New Jersey.....	60,723	68,024	80,131	83,001	91,656	76,456	103,517	115,962
New York.....	368,735	361,986	419,883	429,883	440,736	387,281	489,207	521,949
North Carolina.....	.....	.....	96,769	84,601	94,769	70,094	108,417	125,427
Ohio.....	265,154	205,568	280,223	238,606	281,852	244,321	330,698	323,182

Presidential Elections from 1852 to 1876—Continued.

STATES.	1864.		1868.		1872.		1876.	
	Lincoln,		Grant,		Grant,		Hayes,	
	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Dem.	Rep.	Lib.	Rep.	Dem.
Oregon.....	9,883	8,457	10,961	11,125	11,819	7,730	15,206	14,149
Pennsylvania.....	296,391	276,316	342,280	313,382	349,589	212,041	384,122	366,158
Rhode Island.....	13,692	8,470	12,993	6,548	13,665	5,329	15,787	10,712
South Carolina.....	.....	.....	62,301	45,237	72,290	22,703	91,870	90,006
Tennessee.....	.....	.....	56,628	26,129	85,655	94,391	89,566	133,166
Texas.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	47,406	66,500	44,800	104,755
Vermont.....	42,419	13,321	44,167	12,045	41,481	10,927	44,092	20,254
Virginia.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	93,468	91,654	95,558	139,670
West Virginia.....	23,152	10,438	29,175	20,306	32,315	29,451	42,698	56,453
Wisconsin.....	83,458	65,884	108,857	84,707	104,997	86,477	130,668	123,927
Total.....	2,216,067	1,808,725	3,015,071	2,709,613	3,597,070	2,834,079	4,033,295	4,284,265
Majority.....	407,342	.....	305,458	.....	762,991	.....	Over all.....	157,394

Total vote in 1824.....	352,062	Total vote in 1864.....	4,024,792
" 1828.....	1,156,328	" 1868.....	5,724,686
" 1832.....	1,217,691	" 1872.....	6,431,144
" 1836.....	1,498,205	" 1876.....	8,411,139
" 1840.....	2,410,772	" 1880.....	9,219,947
" 1844.....	2,698,608	" 1884.....	10,053,770
" 1848.....	2,872,806	Total Greenback vote in 1876.....	81,737
" 1852.....	3,142,877	Total Prohibition vote in 1876.....	308,378
" 1856.....	4,053,967	" 1880.....	9,522
" 1860.....	4,676,853	" 1880.....	10,305

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1880 AND 1884.

STATES. (38)	1884.				1880.	
	Blaine, Rep.	Cleveland, Dem.	Butler, Gr'b'k.	St. John Pro.	Garfield, Rep.	Hancock, Dem.
Alabama.....	59,444	92,973	762	610	56,221	91,185
Arkansas.....	50,895	72,927	1,844	.....	42,436	60,775
California.....	100,816	88,307	1,975	2,640	80,348	80,426
Colorado.....	36,277	27,627	1,957	759	27,450	24,647
Connecticut.....	65,898	67,182	†1,685	‡2,492	67,071	64,415
Delaware.....	12,788	17,054	6	55	14,133	15,275
Florida.....	28,039	31,769	.....	74	23,654	27,964
Georgia.....	47,964	94,567	125	184	54,086	102,470
Illinois.....	337,419	312,320	10,753	11,824	318,037	277,321
Indiana.....	238,480	244,992	8,176	3,018	232,164	225,522
Iowa.....	197,089	*177,288	.....	1,472	183,927	105,845
Kansas.....	153,158	89,466	16,110	4,495	121,549	59,801
Kentucky.....	118,674	152,757	1,655	3,106	106,306	149,068
Louisiana.....	46,347	62,546	.....	.....	‡38,637	65,067
Maine.....	72,209	52,140	3,953	2,160	74,039	*65,171
Maryland.....	85,699	96,932	531	2,794	78,515	93,706
Massachusetts..	146,724	122,352	24,382	9,923	165,205	111,960
Michigan.....	192,669	*191,225	††763	18,403	185,341	131,597
Minnesota.....	111,923	70,144	3,587	4,691	93,903	53,315
Mississippi.....	42,774	78,547	.....	.....	34,854	75,750
Missouri.....	*202,261	235,972	.....	2,153	153,567	208,609
Nebraska.....	76,877	*51,354	.....	2,858	54,979	28,523
Nevada.....	8,381	7,000	.....	.....	8,732	9,613
N. Hampshire..	43,166	39,166	552	1,573	44,852	40,794
New Jersey.....	123,433	127,784	3,494	6,155	120,555	122,565
New York.....	562,001	563,048	16,955	24,999	555,444	534,511
North Carolina	125,068	142,905	.....	448	115,874	124,208
Ohio.....	400,082	368,280	5,170	11,269	375,048	340,821
Oregon.....	26,852	24,593	723	488	20,619	19,948
Pennsylvania...	474,268	393,510	16,942	15,366	444,704	407,428
Rhode Island...	19,030	12,391	422	928	18,195	10,779
South Carolina	21,733	69,764	.....	.....	58,071	112,312
†Tennessee.....	124,078	133,258	957	1,131	107,677	123,191
Texas.....	88,353	223,208	3,321	3,511	57,893	156,428
Vermont.....	39,514	17,31	785	1,752	45,567	18,316
Virginia.....	139,356	147,497	.....	143	84,020	‡128,586
West Virginia...	*63,096	67,317	††810	939	46,243	57,391
Wisconsin.....	161,147	146,474	4,597	7,649	144,000	114,649
Total.....	4,844,002	4,914,947	134,599	151,531	4,454,416	4,444,952
Plurality.....	.....	70,945	.....	.....	9,464	.....

1884—Scattering and imperfect, 7,876; Lockwood, 5; total vote, 10,053,770.

1880—Greenback, 308,578; Prohibition, 10,395; American, 707; scattering, 989; total vote, 9,219,947.

* Fusion. † Including 160 misspelled. ‡ Including 232 misspelled. ¶ One county missing in 1881. || One county estimated in 1881. § Vote for the two Republican tickets (Regular, 27,676; "Beattie, 10,340) combined. †† Straight Greenback. ‡‡ Regular (96,912) and Readjuster (31,674) votes combined.

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1888.

STATES.	Harrison.	Cleveland.	Fisk.	Labor.
Alabama.....	57,197	117,310	583	10,613
Arkansas	58,752	85,962	614	.....
California.....	124,809	117,729	5,761	1,591
Colorado.....	50,766	37,542	2,100	1,265
Connecticut.....	74,584	74,920	4,234	240
Delaware	12,973	16,414	400	.....
Florida.....	26,650	39,561	403	.....
Georgia.....	40,453	100,472	1,802	136
Illinois.....	370,470	348,254	21,386	7,410
Indiana.....	263,361	261,013	9,881	2,694
Iowa.....	211,598	179,877	3,550	9,105
Kansas	182,914	102,738	6,779	37,787
Kentucky.....	155,134	183,800	5,225	622
Louisiana.....	30,184	89,941	130	.....
Maine.....	73,734	50,482	2,690	1,345
Maryland.....	99,986	106,168	4,766	.....
Massachusetts.....	183,456	151,990	8,636	.....
Michigan	236,370	212,404	20,942	4,542
Minnesota.....	136,359	99,664	15,000	.....
Mississippi.....	30,096	85,476	218	.....
Missouri.....	236,325	261,957	4,954	15,833
Nebraska	108,425	80,552	9,424	.....
Nevada	7,238	5,326	45	.....
New Hampshire.....	45,728	43,358	7,585	42
New Jersey.....	144,344	151,493	7,904	.....
New York.....	650,338	645,965	30,327	5,050
North Carolina	134,709	148,336	5,787	.....
Ohio.....	415,792	399,969	4,618	3,452
Oregon	33,293	26,524	1,677	363
Pennsylvania.....	526,091	446,200	20,743	3,865
Rhode Island.....	21,969	17,530	1,251	18
South Carolina.....	13,740	65,825	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	138,815	159,079	5,669	43
Texas.....	83,280	234,883	4,749	.....
Vermont.....	45,192	16,788	1,450	35
Virginia.....	150,438	151,977	1,678	.....
West Virginia	78,491	79,330	.....	.....
Wisconsin	176,553	155,232	14,277	8,522
Total.....	5,430,607	5,538,045	257,248	114,623

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE, 1892.

STATES.	Cleveland.	Harrison.	Weaver.	Bidwell.	Cleveland over Harrison.	Harrison over Cleveland.
Alabama	138 138	9,197	85,181	241	128 941	.....
Arkansas	87,834	46,974	11,831	113	40,860	.....
California	118,174	118,027	25 311	8,096	147	.....
Colorado .....	.....	38,620	53,584	1,687	.....	38,620
Connecticut ...	82,395	77,032	809	4,026	5,363	.....
Delaware	18 581	18,077	.....	564	504	.....
Florida	30,142	22	4 843	570	30 121	.....
Georgia	129,386	48,305	42,939	988	81,081	.....
Idaho	2	8,599	10,520	288	.....	8,597
Illinois	426,281	399 288	22,207	25 870	26,993	.....
Indiana	262,740	255,615	22,208	13,050	7,125	.....
Iowa	196,367	219,795	20,595	6,402	.....	23,428
Kansas .....	.....	157,241	163,111	4,553	.....	157,241
Kentucky	175,461	135,441	23,500	6,442	40,020	.....
* Louisiana	87,622	26,134	27,903	.....	61,488	.....
Maine	48 044	62,878	2,381	3 062	.....	14,834
Maryland	113,866	92,736	796	5,877	21,130	.....
Massachusetts ..	176,858	202 927	3,348	7,539	.....	26 069
Michigan	202,296	222 708	19,796	20 857	.....	20,412
Minnesota	100,920	122 823	29 313	14,182	.....	21,903
Mississippi	40,237	1,406	10,256	910	38,831	.....
Missouri	268,398	226,918	41,213	4,331	41,480	.....
Montana	17,581	18,851	7,334	549	.....	1,270
Nebraska	24,943	87 227	83,134	4,902	.....	62,284
Nevada	714	2 811	7 264	89	.....	2,097
N. Hampshire ..	42,081	45,658	293	1,297	.....	3,577
New Jersey ...	171,066	156,101	985	8,134	14,965	.....
New York	654,908	609,459	16,436	38,191	45 449	.....
N. Carolina	133,098	100,565	44 732	2,636	32,533	.....
N. Dakota .....	.....	17,519	17 700	899	.....	17,519
Ohio	404,115	405 187	14,852	26,012	.....	1,072
Oregon	14 243	35,002	26,965	2 281	.....	20,759
Pennsylvania ..	452,264	516,011	8,714	25 123	.....	63 747
Rhode Island ..	24,336	26,975	228	1,654	.....	2,639
S. Carolina	54,698	13,384	2,410	.....	41,314	.....
S. Dakota	9,081	34,888	26,544	.....	.....	25,807
Tennessee	136,594	99,851	23,780	4 776	36,743	.....
Texas	239 148	77,475	99,688	2 165	161,673	.....
Vermont	16,325	37 992	42	1,424	.....	21,667
Virginia	163,977	113 256	12 274	2,736	50,721	.....
Washington ...	29,844	36 460	19 054	2 553	.....	6,616
West Virginia ..	84 467	80,293	4,166	2,145	4,174	.....
Wisconsin	177,335	170,846	9 909	13 132	6,489	.....
Wyoming .....	.....	8,454	7,722	530	.....	8,454
Totals	5 554,561	5,185,028	1 055,871	270,876	918 145	548,612

Cleveland's plurality, 369,533.

Wing, Socialist-Labor, received in Connecticut, 333 votes; in Massachusetts, 676; in New Jersey, 1,337; in New York, 17,958; in Pennsylvania, 898. Total, 21,202.

*In Louisiana the Republican and People's parties voted each for four of the other's eight candidates for electors. Thus some of the Louisiana voters are counted twice in the above table, and while all the Presidential candidates received a total of 12,098,668 votes in the whole country, there were only 12,070,766 actual voters.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1896.

STATES.	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem., Pop.-Sll.	Palmer, Nat. Dem.	Levering and Bentley, Pro. and Nat.	Matchett, Soc.-Lab.
Alabama	54,737	131,226	6,462	2,147	.....
Arkansas	37,512	110,103	.....	839	893
California	146,588	144,766	.....	2,573	.....
Colorado	26,279	161,269	1	2,104	150
Connecticut	110,285	56,740	4,336	1,806	1,223
Delaware	20,452	16,615	969	602	.....
Florida	11,257	31,958	1,772	644	.....
Georgia	60,091	94,672	2,708	5,716	.....
Idaho	6,314	23,135	.....	172	.....
Illinois	607,130	464,523	6,390	10,611	1,147
Indiana	323,748	306,206	2,146	5,241	343
Iowa	289,293	223,741	4,516	8,544	453
Kansas	159,345	170,636	1,209	2,231	.....
Kentucky	218,171	217,890	5,104	4,781	.....
Louisiana	22,037	77,175	1,834	.....	.....
Maine	80,465	34,588	1,870	1,570	.....
Maryland	136,978	104,746	2,507	6,058	588
Massachusetts	278,976	105,711	11,749	2,998	2,114
Michigan	293,327	237,251	6,930	6,777	.....
Minnesota	193,503	139,735	3,216	4,363	948
Mississippi	5,123	46,283	7,517	390	.....
Missouri	304,940	363,667	2,355	2,462	595
Montana	10,490	43,680	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska	102,564	115,624	2,797	1,993	186
Nevada	1,939	8,369	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	57,444	21,650	3,420	776	228
New Jersey	221,367	133,675	6,373	5,614	3,985
New York	819,838	551,513	18,972	16,075	17,731
North Carolina	155,222	174,488	578	921	.....
North Dakota	26,335	20,586	.....	358	.....
Ohio	525,991	477,497	1,858	7,784	1,167
Oregon	48,779	46,739	977	919	.....
Pennsylvania	728,300	433,230	11,000	19,274	6,103
Rhode Island	37,437	14,459	1,166	1,165	558
South Carolina	9,313	58,801	824	.....	.....
South Dakota	41,042	41,225	.....	500	.....
Tennessee	148,773	168,176	1,951	3,098	.....
Texas	162,506	368,289	4,853	5,030	.....
Utah	13,461	67,053	.....	.....	.....
Vermont	50,991	10,607	1,329	728	.....
Virginia	135,383	154,985	2,127	2,344	115
Washington	39,153	51,646	1,668	1,116	.....
West Virginia	104,414	92,927	677	1,203	.....
Wisconsin	268,359	163,441	4,244	6,659	594
Wyoming	10,072	10,861	.....	159	.....
Total	7,105,729	6,491,977	133,554	142,491	39,221
Plurality	613,752	.....	.....	.....	.....

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1900.

	McKinley, Rep.	Bryan, Dem.	Woolley, Pro.	Barker, Pro.	Debs, Soc. Dem.	Malloney, Soc. Labor.
Alabama	53,669	96,368	1,407	3,797	.....	.....
Arkansas	44,800	81,142	584	972	.....	.....
California	164,755	124,985	5,024	.....	7,572	.....
Colorado	93,072	122,733	3,790	389	684	714
Connecticut	102,572	74,014	1,617	.....	1,029	908
Delaware	22,560	18,863	546	.....	57	.....
Florida	7,499	28,007	2,239	1,090	603	.....
Georgia	35,036	81,700	1,396	4,584	.....	.....
Idaho	27,198	29,414	857	213	.....	.....
Illinois	597,985	503,061	17,626	1,141	9,687	1,373
Indiana	336,063	309,584	13,718	1,438	2,374	663
Iowa	307,808	209,265	9,502	613	2,742	259
Kansas	185,955	162,601	3,605	.....	1,605	.....
Kentucky	226,801	234,899	2,429	2,017	760	289
Louisiana	14,233	53,671	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine	65,435	36,832	2,585	.....	878	.....
Maryland	136,212	122,271	4,582	.....	908	391
Massachusetts...	239,147	157,016	6,208	.....	9,716	2,610
Michigan	316,269	211,685	11,859	833	2,826	903
Minnesota	190,461	112,901	8,555	.....	3,065	1,329
Mississippi	5,753	51,706	.....	1,644	.....	.....
Missouri	314,093	351,913	5,963	4,244	6,128	1,294
Montana	25,373	37,146	298	.....	708	116
Nebraska	121,835	114,013	3,686	1,104	823	.....
Nevada	3,849	6,347	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire	54,798	35,489	1,271	.....	790	.....
New Jersey	221,707	164,808	7,183	669	4,609	2,074
New York	821,992	678,386	22,043	.....	12,869	12,622
North Carolina..	133,081	157,752	1,009	830	.....	.....
North Dakota...	35,891	20,519	731	110	518	.....
Ohio	543,918	474,882	10,203	251	4,847	1,688
Oregon	46,526	33,385	2,536	275	1,494	.....
Pennsylvania ...	712,665	424,232	27,908	638	4,831	2,936
Rhode Island...	33,784	19,812	1,529	.....	.....	1,423
South Carolina..	3,525	47,283	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota...	54,530	39,544	1,542	339	169	.....
Tennessee	123,008	145,250	3,900	1,368	410	.....
Texas	130,641	277,432	2,644	20,981	1,846	162
Utah	47,089	44,949	205	.....	717	106
Vermont	42,569	12,849	383	367	.....	.....
Virginia	115,865	146,080	2,150	.....	.....	.....
Washington	57,457	44,833	2,345	.....	1,906	1,066
West Virginia...	119,851	98,791	1,586	279	286	.....
Wisconsin	265,866	159,285	10,124	.....	7,095	524
Wyoming	14,482	10,164	.....	2	.....	.....
	7,217,677	6,357,883	207,368	50,188	94,552	33,450

ELECTORAL VOTE OF NEW JERSEY.

 FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT, FROM
MARCH 4, 1789.

1789—George Washington, of Virginia.....	6
John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	1
John Jay, of New York.....	5
1793—George Washington, of Virginia.....	7
John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	7
1797—John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	7
Thomas Pinckney, of South Carolina.....	7
1801—John Adams, of Massachusetts.....	7
C. C. Pinckney, of South Carolina.....	7
1805—Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.....	8
George Clinton, of New York.....	8
1809—James Madison, of Virginia.....	8
George Clinton, of New York.....	8
1813—DeWitt Clinton, of New York.....	8
Jarard Ingersoll, of Pennsylvania.....	8
1817—James Monroe, of Virginia.....	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.....	8
1821—James Monroe, of Virginia.....	8
Daniel D. Tompkins, of New York.....	8
1825—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.....	8
John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina.....	8
1829—John Q. Adams, of Massachusetts.....	8
Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania.....	8
1833—Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee.....	8
Martin Van Buren, of New York.....	8
1837—William H. Harrison, of Ohio.....	8
Francis Granger, of New York.....	8
1841—William H. Harrison, of Ohio.....	8
John Tyler, of Virginia.....	8
1845—Henry Clay, of Kentucky.....	7
Theodore Frelinghuysen, of New Jersey.....	7
1849—Zachary Taylor, of Louisiana.....	7
Millard Fillmore, of New York.....	7
1853—Franklin Pierce, of New Hampshire.....	7
William R. King, of Alabama.....	7
1857—James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania.....	7
John C. Breckinridge, of Kentucky.....	7

1861—Abraham Lincoln, of Illinois.....	4
Hannibal Hamlin, of Maine.....	4
Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois.....	3
Herchel V. Johnson, of Georgia.....	3
1865—George B. McClellan, of New Jersey.....	7
George H. Pendleton, of Ohio.....	7
1869—Horatio Seymour, of New York.....	7
Francis P. Blair, of Missouri.....	7
1873—Ulysses S. Grant, of Illinois.....	7
Henry Wilson, of Massachusetts.....	7
1877—Samuel J. Tilden, of New York.....	9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....	9
1881—Winfield Scott Hancock, of Pennsylvania.....	9
William H. English, of Indiana.....	9
1885—Grover Cleveland, of New York.....	9
Thomas A. Hendricks, of Indiana.....	9
1889—Grover Cleveland, of New York.....	9
Allan G. Thurman, of Ohio.....	9
1893—Grover Cleveland, of New York.....	10
Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois.....	10
1897—William McKinley, Ohio.....	10
Garret A. Hobart, New Jersey.....	10
1901—William McKinley, of Ohio.....	10
Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.....	10
1905—Theodore Roosevelt, of New York.....	12
Charles W. Fairbanks, of Indiana.....	12

PRESIDENTIAL VOTE OF NEW JERSEY FROM 1840 TO DATE.

1840—Harrison, Whig, 33,351; Van Buren, Dem., 31,034. Harrison's majority, 2,327.

1844—Clay, Whig, 38,318; Polk, Dem., 37,495. Clay's majority, 823.

1848—Taylor, Whig, 40,015; Cass, Dem., 36,901; Van Buren, 819. Taylor's plurality, 3,114.

1852—Pierce, Dem., 44,305; Scott, Whig, 38,556; Hale, Free Soil, 350. Pierce's plurality,, 5,749.

1856—Buchanan, Dem., 46,943; Fremont, Rep., 28,338; Fillmore, Amer., 24,115. Buchanan's plurality, 18,605.

1860—Dem. Fusion ticket, 62,869; Lincoln, Rep., 58,346. Fusion majority, 4,523. (Three Douglas electors, Cook, Parker and Runyon, were chosen, the highest vote being 62,869 for Cook, and four Lincoln electors were chosen, Hornblower, Brown, Elmer and Ivins, the highest vote being 58,346 for Hornblower. The highest vote cast for a Breckinridge elector (Wurts) was 56,237.)

1864—McClellan, Dem., 68,024; Lincoln, Rep., 60,723. McClellan's majority, 7,301.

1868—Seymour, Dem., 83,001; Grant, Rep., 80,131. Seymour's majority, 2,870.

1872—Grant, Rep., 91,656; Greeley, Dem., 76,456. Grant's majority, 15,200.

1876—Tilden, Dem., 115,962; Hayes, Rep., 103,517. Tilden's majority, 12,445.

1880—Hancock, Dem., 122,565; Garfield, Rep., 120,555. Hancock's majority, 2,010.

1884—Cleveland, Dem., 127,784; Blaine, Rep., 123,433. Cleveland's majority, 4,351.

1888—Cleveland, Dem., 151,493; Harrison, Rep., 144,344; Fisk, Pro., 7,904. Cleveland's plurality, 7,149.

1892—Cleveland, Dem., 171,066; Harrison, Rep., 156,101; Bidwell, Pro., 8,134; Wing, Social.-Lab., 1,337; Weaver, People's, 985. Cleveland's plurality, 14,965.

1896—McKinley, Rep., 221,367; Bryan, Dem., 133,675; Palmer, Nat. Dem., 6,373; Levering, Pro., 5,614; Matchett, Soc.-Lab., 3,985. McKinley's plurality, 87,692.

1900—McKinley, Rep., 221,707; Bryan, Dem., 164,808; Woolley, Pro., 7,183; Debs, Soc.-Dem., 4,609; Malloney, Soc.-Lab., 2,074; Barker, People's, 669. McKinley's plurality, 56,899.

1904—Roosevelt, Rep., 245,164; Parker, Dem., 164,566; Swallow, Pro., 6,845; Debs., Socialist, 9,587; Corrigan, Soc.-Lab., 2,680; Watson, People's Dem., 3,705. Roosevelt's plurality, 80,598.

NEW JERSEY'S VOTE FOR GOVERNOR

From 1844 to Date.

1844—Stratton, Whig, 37,949; Thomson, Dem., 36,591; Parkhurst, 76. Whig plurality, 1,358.

1847—Haines, Dem., 34,765; Wright, Whig, 32,166; William Right, 87; Moses Jaques, 146; Scattering, 109. Democratic plurality, 2,599.

1850—Fort, Dem., 39,723; Runk, Whig, 34,054. Democratic majority, 5,669.

1853—Price, Dem., 38,312; Haywood, Whig, 34,530. Democratic majority, 3,782.

1856—Newell, Rep., 50,903; Alexander, Dem., 48,246. Republican majority, 2,657.

1859—Olden, Rep., 53,315; Wright, Dem., 51,714. Republican majority, 1,601.

1862—Parker, Dem., 61,307; Ward, Rep., 46,710. Democratic majority, 14,597.

1865—Ward, Rep., 67,525; Runyon, Dem., 64,736. Republican majority, 2,789.

1868—Randolph, Dem., 83,619; Blair, Rep., 79,072. Democratic majority, 4,547.

1871—Parker, Dem., 82,362; Walsh, Rep., 76,383. Democratic majority, 5,979.

1874—Bedle, Dem., 97,283; Halsey, Rep., 84,050. Democratic majority, 13,233.

1877—McClellan, Dem., 97,837; Newell, Rep., 85,094; Hoxsey, Greenback, 5,069; Bingham, Tax and Pro., 1,439. Democratic plurality, 12,746.

1880—Ludlow, Dem., 121,666; Potts, Rep., 121,015; Hoxsey, Greenback, 2,759; Ransom, Pro., 195. Democratic plurality, 651.

1883—Abbett, Dem., 103,856; Dixon, Rep., 97,047; Urner, Nat., 2,960; Parsons, Pro., 4,153. Democratic plurality, 6,809.

1886—Green, Dem., 109,939; Howey, Rep., 101,919; Fiske, Pro., 19,808. Democratic plurality, 8,020.

1889—Abbett, Dem., 138,245; Grubb, Rep., 123,992; La Monte, Pro., 6,853. Democratic plurality, 14,253.

1892—Werts, Dem., 167,257; Kean, Jr., Rep., 159,362; Kennedy, Pro., 7,750; Keim, Soc.-Lab., 1,338; Bird, People's, 894. Democratic plurality, 7,625.

1895—Griggs, Rep., 162,900; McGill, Dem., 136,000; Wilbur, Pro., 6,661; Ellis, People's, 1,901; Keim, Soc.-Lab., 4,147. Republican plurality, 26,900.

1898—Voorhees, Rep., 164,051; Crane, Dem., 158,552; Landon, Pro., 6,893; Maguire, Soc.-Lab., 5,458; Schrayshuen, People's, 491. Republican plurality, 5,499.

1901—Murphy, Rep., 183,814; Seymour, Dem., 166,681; Brown, Pro., 5,365; Vail, Soc., 3,489; Wilson, Soc. Labor, 1,918. Republican plurality, 17,133.

1904—Stokes, Rep., 231,363; Black, Dem., 179,719; Parker, Pro., 6,687; Kearns, Soc., 8,858; Herrschaft, Soc.-Lab., 2,526; Honnecker, People's Dem., 3,285. Republican plurality, 51,644.

1907—Fort, Rep., 194,313; Katzenbach, Dem., 186,300; Mason, Pro., 5,255; Krafft, Soc., 6,848; Butterworth, Soc.-Lab., 1,568. Republican plurality, 8,013.

NEW JERSEY CONGRESSMEN.

FROM 1774 TO THE PRESENT TIME.

CONTINENTAL CONGRESS.

1774-5, James Kinsey; 1774-6, John Cooper, Stephen Crane, John De Hart, Francis Hopkinson, William Livingston, Richard Smith, Richard Stockton; 1776-7, Jonathan D. Sergeant; 1776-8, Abraham Clark, Jonathan Elmer; 1776-9, John Witherspoon; 1777-8, Elias Boudinot; 1777-9, Nathaniel Scudder; 1778-9, Frederick Frelinghuysen, Elias Dayton; 1778, John Neilson; 1778-80, John Fell; 1779, Thomas Henderson; 1779-81, William Ch. Houston; 1780-1, William Burnett, William Paterson; 1780-3, Abraham Clark; 1780-2, John Witherspoon; 1781-3, William Paterson; 1782-3, Frederick Frelinghuysen; 1781-4, Silas Condict, Jonathan Elmer; 1783-5, John Beatty, Samuel Dick; 1783-4, John Stevens, Sr.; 1784-5, Charles Stewart, William Ch. Houston; 1784-7, Lambert Cadwalader; 1785-6, John Cleaves Symmes, Josiah Hornblower; 1786-7, James Schureman; 1786-8, Abraham Clark; 1787, William Paterson; 1787-8, Jonathan Elmer; 1787-9, Jonathan Dayton.

FROM 1789 TO DATE.

I. 1789-91—Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Lambert Cadwalader, Hunterdon; James Schureman, Middlesex; Thomas Sinnickson, Salem.

II. 1791-3—Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Abraham Clark, Essex; Jonathan Dayton, Essex; Aaron Kitchell, Morris; James Schureman, Middlesex.

III. 1793-5—John Beatty, Hunterdon; Elias Boudinot, Burlington; Lambert Cadwalader, Hunterdon; Jonathan Dayton, Essex; Abraham Clark, Essex (died 1794); Aaron Kitchell, Morris (to fill vacancy).

IV. 1795-7—Jonathan Dayton (Speaker), Essex; Thomas Henderson, Monmouth; Aaron Kitchell, Essex; Isaac Smith, Hunterdon; Mark Thompson, Sussex.

V. 1797-9—Jonathan Dayton (Speaker), Essex; James H. Imlay, Monmouth; James Schureman, Middlesex; Thomas Sinnickson, Salem; Mark Thompson, Sussex.

VI. 1799-1801—John Condit, Essex; Franklin Davenport, Gloucester; Samuel H. Imlay, Monmouth; Aaron Kitchell, Morris; James Linn, Somerset.

VII. 1801-3—John Condit, Essex; Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; James Mott, Burlington; Henry Southard, Somerset.

VIII. 1803-5—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; James Mott, Burlington; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Adam Boyd, Bergen.

IX. 1805-7—Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland; William Helms, Sussex; John Lambert, Hunterdon; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Ezra Darby, Essex.

X. 1807-9—William Helms, Sussex; John Lambert, Hunterdon; Thomas Newbold, Burlington; James Sloan, Gloucester; Henry Southard, Somerset; Ezra Darby, Essex (until 1808); Adam Boyd, Bergen (from 1808-9).

XI. 1809-11—James Cox, Monmouth (until 1810); William Helms, Sussex; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland; Thomas Newbold, Burlington; Henry Southard, Somerset; Adam Boyd, Bergen.

XII. 1811-13—Adam Boyd, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland; George C. Maxwell, Hunterdon; James Morgan, Middlesex; Thomas Newbold, Burlington.

XIII. 1813-15—Lewis Condict, Morris; William Cox, Burlington; Richard Stockton, Somerset; Thomas Ward, Essex; James Schureman, Middlesex; Jacob Hufty, Cumberland (until 1814); Thomas Binns, Essex (1814-15).

XIV. 1815-17—Ezra Baker, Middlesex; Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Benjamin Bennett, Monmouth; Lewis Condict, Morris; Henry Southard, Somerset; Thomas Ward, Essex.

XV. 1817-19—Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Benjamin Bennett, Monmouth; Joseph Bloomfield, Burlington; Charles Kinsey, Essex; John Linn, Sussex; Henry Southard, Sussex.

XVI. 1819-21—Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland; Joseph Bloomfield, Burlington; John Linn, Sussex; Barnard Smith, Middlesex; Henry Southard, Somerset; John Condit, Essex (until 1820); Thomas Binns, Essex (1820-1).

XVII. 1821-3—George Cassady, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; James Matlack, Gloucester; Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland, Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XVIII. 1823-5—George Cassady, Bergen; Daniel Garrison, Salem; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; James Matlack, Gloucester; Lewis Condict, Morris; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XIX. 1825-7—George Cassady, Bergen; Lewis Condict, Morris; Daniel Garrison, Salem; G. E. Holcombe, Monmouth; Samuel Swan, Somerset; Ebenezer Tucker, Burlington.

XX. 1827-9—Lewis Condict, Essex; Isaac Pierson, Essex; Samuel Swan, Somerset; Ebenezer Tucker, Burlington; George E. Holcombe, Monmouth (until 1828); Hedge Thompson, Salem (until 1828); James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex (1828-9); Thomas Sinnickson, Salem (1828-9).

XXI. 1829-31—Richard M. Cooper, Gloucester, Lewis Condict, Morris; Thomas H. Hughes, Cape May; Isaac Pierson, Essex; James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex; Samuel Swan, Somerset.

XXII. 1831-3—Lewis Condict, Morris; Richard M. Cooper, Gloucester; Thomas H. Hughes, Cape May; James Fitz Randolph, Middlesex; Isaac Southard, Somerset; Silas Condit, Essex.

XXIII. 1833-5—Philemon Dickerson (D.), Essex; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Thomas Lee (D.), Cumberland; James Parker (D.), Middlesex; Ferdinand S. Schenck (D.), Somerset; William N. Shinn (D.), Burlington.

XXIV. 1835-7—Philemon Dickerson (D.), Passaic (resigned and elected Governor); Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Thomas Lee (D.), Cumberland; James Parker (D.), Middlesex; Ferdinand S. Schenck (D.), Somerset; William N. Shinn (D.), Burlington; William Chetwood (D.), Essex (vacancy 1836-7).

XXV. 1837-9—John B. Ayerigg (W.), Bergen; William Halstead (W.), Mercer; John P. B. Maxwell (W.), Warren; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Charles C. Stratton (W.), Gloucester; Thomas Jones York (W.), Salem.

XXVI. 1839-41—William B. Cooper (D.), Gloucester; Philemon Dickerson (D.), Passaic; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Daniel B. Ryall (D.), Monmouth; Joseph Kille (D.), Salem; Peter D. Vroom (D.), Somerset.

XXVII. 1841-3—John B. Ayerigg (W.), Bergen; William Halstead (W.), Mercer; John P. B. Maxwell (W.), Warren; Joseph F. Randolph (W.), Monmouth; Charles C. Stratton (W.), Gloucester; Thomas Jones Yorke (W.), Salem.

XXVIII. 1843-5—Lucius Q. C. Elmer (D.), Cumberland; George Sykes (D.), Burlington; Littleton Kirkpatrick (D.), Middlesex; Isaac G. Farlee (D.), Hunterdon; William Wright (W.), Essex.

XXIX. 1845-7—James G. Hampton (W.), Cumberland; Samuel G. Wright (W.) (died 1845), Monmouth; George Sykes (D.), (vacancy), Burlington; John Runk (W.), Hun-

terdon; Joseph E. Edsall (D.), Sussex; William Wright (W.), Essex.

XXX. 1847-9—James G. Hampton (W.), Cumberland; William A. Newell (W.), Monmouth; John Van Dyke (W.), Middlesex; Joseph E. Edsall (D.), Sussex; Dudley S. Gregory (W.), Hudson.

XXXI. 1849-51—Andrew K. Hay (W.), Camden; William A. Newell (W.), Monmouth; John Van Dyke (W.), Middlesex; Isaac Wildrick (D.), Warren; James G. King (W.), Hudson.

XXXII. 1851-3—Nathan T. Stratton (D.), Gloucester; Charles Skelton (D.), Mercer; George H. Brown (W.), Somerset; Isaac Wildrick (D.), Warren; Rodman M. Price (D.), Essex.

XXXIII. 1853-5—Nathan T. Stratton (D.), Gloucester; Charles Skelton (D.), Mercer; Samuel Lilly (D.), Hunterdon; George Vail (D.), Morris; A. C. M. Pennington (W.), Essex.

XXXIV. 1855-7—Isaiah D. Clawson (R.), Salem; George R. Robbins (R.), Mercer; James Bishop (N. A.), Middlesex; George Vail (D.), Morris; A. C. M. Pennington (R.), Essex.

XXXV. 1857-9—Isaiah D. Clawson (R.), Salem; George R. Robbins (R.), Mercer; Garnet B. Adrain (D.), Middlesex; John Huyler (D.), Bergen; Jacob R. Wortendyke (D.), Hudson.

XXXVI. 1859-61—John T. Nixon (R.), Cumberland; John L. N. Stratton (R.), Burlington; Garnet B. Adrain (D.), Middlesex; Jetur R. Riggs (D.), Passaic; William Pennington (R.) (Speaker), Essex.

XXXVII. 1861-3—John T. Nixon (R.), Cumberland; John L. N. Stratton (R.), Burlington; William G. Steele, (D.), Somerset; George T. Cobb (D.), Morris; Nehemiah Perry (D.), Essex.

XXXVIII. 1863-5—John F. Starr (R.), Camden; George Middleton (D.), Monmouth; William G. Steele (D.), Somerset; Andrew J. Rogers (D.), Sussex; Nehemiah Perry (D.), Essex.

XXXIX. 1865-7—John F. Starr (R.), Camden; William A. Newell (R.), Monmouth; Charles Sitgreaves (D.), Warren; Andrew J. Rogers (D.), Sussex; Ed. R. V. Wright (D.), Hudson.

XL. 1867-9—William Moore (R.), Atlantic; Charles Haight (D.), Monmouth; Charles Sitgreaves (D.), Warren; John Hill (R.), Morris; George A. Halsey (R.), Essex.

XLI. 1869-71—William Moore (R.), Atlantic; Charles

Haight (D.), Monmouth; John T. Bird (D.), Hunterdon; John Hill (R.), Morris; Orestes Cleveland (D.), Hudson.

XLII. 1871-3—John W. Hazleton (R.), Gloucester; Sam'l C. Forker (D.), Burlington; John T. Bird (D.), Hunterdon; John Hill (R.), Morris; George A. Halsey (R.), Essex.

XLIII. 1873-5—John W. Hazleton (R.), Gloucester; Samuel A. Dobbins (R.), Burlington; Ames Clark, Jr. (R.), Union; Robert Hamilton (D.), Sussex; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Marcus L. Ward (R.), Essex; Isaac W. Scudder (R.), Hudson.

XLIV. 1875-7—Clement H. Sinnickson (R.), Salem; Samuel A. Dobbins (R.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Robert Hamilton (D.), Sussex; Augustus W. Cutler (D.), Morris; Frederick H. Teese (D.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLV. 1877-9—Clement H. Sinnickson (R.), Salem; J. Howard Pugh (R.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Alvah A. Clark (D.), Somerset; Augustus W. Cutler (D.), Morris; Thomas B. Peddie (R.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLVI. 1879-81—George M. Robeson (R.), Camden; Hezekiah B. Smith (D.), Burlington; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Alvah A. Clark (D.), Somerset; Charles H. Voorhis (R.), Bergen; John L. Blake (R.), Essex; Lewis A. Brigham (R.), Hudson.

XLVII. 1881-3—George M. Robeson (R.), Camden; John Hart Brewer (R.), Mercer; Miles Ross (D.), Middlesex; Henry S. Harris (D.), Warren; John Hill (R.), Morris; Phineas Jones (R.), Essex; Augustus A. Hardenbergh (D.), Hudson.

XLVIII. 1883-5—Thomas M. Ferrell (D.), Gloucester; John Hart Brewer (R.), Mercer; John Kean, Jr. (R.), Union; Benjamin F. Howey (R.), Warren; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; William H. F. Fiedler (D.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

XLIX. 1885-7—George Hires (R.), Salem; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; Robert S. Green (D.), Union; James N. Pidcock (D.), Hunterdon; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

L. 1887-9—George Hires (R.), Salem; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; John Kean, Jr. (R.), Union; James N. Pidcock (D.), Hunterdon; William Walter Phelps (R.), Bergen; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

LI. 1889-91—Christopher A. Bergen (R.), Camden; James

Buchanan (R.), Mercer; Jacob A. Geissenhainer (D.), Monmouth; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; Charles D. Beckwith (R.), Passaic; Herman Lehlbach (R.), Essex; William McAdoo (D.), Hudson.

LII. 1891-3—C. A. Bergen (R.), Camden; James Buchanan (R.), Mercer; J. A. Geissenhainer (D.), Monmouth; Samuel Fowler (D.), Sussex; C. A. Cadmus (D.), Passaic; T. D. English (D.), Essex; *E. F. McDonald (D.), Hudson.

LIII. 1893-5—Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; J. A. Geissenhainer (D.), Monmouth; Johnston Cornish (D.), Warren; C. A. Cadmus (D.), Passaic; T. D. English (D.), Essex; George B. Fielder (D.), Hudson; John T. Dunn (D.), Union.

LIV. 1895-7—LV. 1897-9—Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; Benjamin F. Howell (R.), Middlesex; Mahlon Pitney (R.), Morris; James T. Stewart (R.), Passaic; R. Wayne Parker (R.), Essex; Thomas McEwan (R.), Hudson; Charles N. Fowler (R.), Union.

LVI. 1899-1901—Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; Benjamin F. Howell (R.), Middlesex; Joshua S. Salmon (D.), Morris; James T. Stewart (R.), Passaic; R. Wayne Parker (R.), Essex; †William D. Daly (D.), Hudson; Charles N. Fowler (R.), Union.

LVII. 1901-3—Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; Benjamin F. Howell (R.), Middlesex; †Joshua S. Salmon (D.), Morris; James T. Stewart (R.), Passaic; R. Wayne Parker (R.), Essex; Allan L. McDermott (D.), Hudson; Charles N. Fowler (R.), Union.

LVIII. 1903-5—Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; Benjamin F. Howell (R.), Middlesex; ††William M. Lanning (R.), Mercer; Charles N. Fowler (R.), Union; William Hughes (D.), Passaic; Richard Wayne Parker (R.), Essex; William H. Wiley (R.), Essex; Allan Benny (D.), Hudson; Allan L. McDermott (D.), Hudson.

LIX. 1905-7—Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; Benjamin F. Howell (R.), Middlesex; Ira W. Wood (R.), Mercer; Charles N. Fowler (R.), Union; Henry C. Allen (R.), Passaic; Richard Wayne Parker (R.), Essex; William H. Wiley (R.), Essex; Marshall Van Winkle (R.), Hudson; Allan L. McDermott (D.), Hudson.

LX. 1907-9—Henry C. Loudenslager (R.), Gloucester; John J. Gardner (R.), Atlantic; Benjamin F. Howell (R.), Middlesex; Ira W. Wood (R.), Mercer; Charles N. Fowler (R.), Union; William Hughes (D.), Passaic; R. Wayne Parker (R.), Essex; LeGage Pratt (D.), Essex; Eugene W. Leake (D.), Hudson; James A. Hamill (D.), Hudson.

*Mr. McDonald died November 5th, 1892, and he was succeeded by George B. Fielder.

†Mr. Daly died after the first session of this Congress, and Allan L. McDermott was elected to fill the unexpired term.

††Mr. Salmon died during the first session of this Congress, and DeWitt C. Flanagan (D.), was elected to fill the vacancy.

†††Mr. Lanning resigned after the first session of this Congress, and Ira W. Wood (R.), was elected to the vacancy.

THE JUDICIARY.

(From 1704 to date.)

CHANCELLORS.

(Term, seven years—Salary, \$10,000.)

1845, Oliver S. Halsted; 1852, Benjamin Williamson; 1860, Henry W. Green; 1866, Abraham O. Zabriskie; 1873, Theodore Runyon; 1887, Alexander T. McGill; 1900, William J. Magie.

CHIEF JUSTICES.

(Term of office, seven years—Salary, \$10,000.)

1704, Roger Mompesson; 1709, Thomas Gordon; 1710, David Jamison; 1723, William Trent; 1724, Robert Lettis Hooper; 1728, Thomas Farmer; 1738, Robert Hunter Morris; 1758, William Aynsley; 1764, Charles Read; 1764, Frederick Smyth; 1776, Richard Stockton (declined); 1776, John De Hart (declined); 1777, Robert Morris; 1779, David Brearley; 1789, James Kinsey; 1803, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1824, Charles Ewing; 1832, Joseph C. Hornblower; 1846, Henry W. Green; 1853, Peter D. Vroom (declined); 1853, Alexander Wurts (declined); 1861, Edward W. Whelpley; 1864, Mercer Beasley; 1897, William J. Magie; 1900, David A. Depue; 1901, William S. Gummere.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Term of office, seven years—Salary, \$9,000 each.)

1704, William Pinhorne; 1705, William Sandford; 1705, Andrew Bowne; 1706, Daniel Coxe; 1708, Thomas Revel; 1708, Daniel Leeds; 1710, Peter Sonmans; 1710, Hugh Huddy; 1711, Lewis Morris; 1711, Thomas Farmer; 1721, Peter Bard; 1734, Daniel Coxe; 1735, John Hamilton; 1739, Joseph Bonnel; 1739, John Allen; 1748, Samuel Nevil; 1749, Charles Read; 1754, Richard Salter; 1764, John Berrien; 1772, David Ogden; 1774, Richard Stockton; 1776, Samuel Tucker; 1776, Francis Hopkinson (declined); 1777, Isaac Smith; 1777, John Cleves Symmes; 1788, John Chetwood; 1797, Andrew Kirkpatrick; 1798, Elisha Boudinot; 1804, William S. Pennington; 1804, William Rossell; 1813, Mahlon Dickerson; 1815, Samuel L. Southard; 1820, Gabriel H. Ford; 1826, George K. Drake; 1834, Thomas C. Ryerson; 1838, John Moore White; 1838, William L. Dayton; 1838, James S. Nevius; 1841, Daniel Elmer; 1841, Ira C. Whitehead; 1845, Thomas P. Carpenter; 1845, Joseph F. Randolph; 1845, James S. Nevius; 1848, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1852, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Stacy G. Potts; 1852, Daniel Haines; 1855, Peter Vredenburg; 1855, Martin Ryerson; 1855, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1858, Edward W. Whelp-

ley; 1859, Daniel Haines; 1859, William S. Clawson; 1859, John Vandyke; 1861, George H. Brown; 1861, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Peter Vredenburg; 1862, L. Q. C. Elmer; 1862, Elias B. D. Ogden; 1865, Joseph D. Bedle; 1866, Vancleve Dalrimple; 1866, George S. Woodhull; 1866, '73, '80, '87 and '94, David A. Depue; 1869, '76, '83, '90 and '97, Bennet Van Syckel; 1869, '76, '83 and '90, Edward W. Scudder; 1875, '82 and '89, Manning M. Knapp; 1875, '82, '89 '96 and '03, Jonathan Dixon; 1875, '82 and '89, Alfred Reed; 1880 and '87, Joel Parker; 1880, '87 and '94, William J. Magie; 1888, '95 and '02, Charles G. Garrison; 1892, George T. Werts; 1893, Job H. Lippincott; 1893, Leon Abbett; 1895, William S. Gummere; 1895, George C. Ludlow; 1897, Gilbert Collins; 1900, John Franklin Fort; 1900, Abram Q. Garretson; 1901, Charles E. Hendrickson; 1901, Mahlon Pitney; 1903, Francis J. Swayze; 1904, Alfred Reed; 1906, Thomas W. Trenchard; 1907, Charles W. Parker; 1907, James J. Bergen.

ATTORNEY-GENERALS.

(Term, five years—Salary, \$7,000.)

1704, Alexander Griffith; 1714, Thomas Gordon; 1719, Jeremiah Basse; 1723, James Alexander; 1728, Lawrence Smith; 1733, Joseph Warrel; 1754, Cortland Skinner; 1776, William Paterson; 1783, Joseph Bloomfield; 1792, Aaron D. Woodruff; 1811, Andrew S. Hunter; 1817, Theodore Frelinghuysen; 1829, Samuel L. Southard; 1833, John Moore White; 1838, Richard S. Field; 1841, George P. Molleson; 1844, Richard P. Thompson; 1845, Abraham Browning; 1850, Lucius Q. C. Elmer; 1852, Richard P. Thompson; 1857, William L. Dayton; 1861, F. T. Frelinghuysen; 1867, George M. Robeson; 1870, Robert Gilchrist; 1875, Joel Parker; 1875, Jacob Vanatta; 1877, John P. Stockton; 1897, Samuel H. Grey; 1902, Thomas N. McCarter; 1903, Robert H. McCarter (term expires May 15, 1908).

CLERKS IN CHANCERY.

(Term, five years—Salary, \$6,000.)

1831, Stacy G. Potts; 1840, Samuel R. Gummere; 1851, Daniel B. Bodine; 1856, William M. Babbitt; 1861, Barker Gummere; 1871, Henry S. Little; 1881, George S. Duryee; 1886, Allan L. McDermott; 1896, Lewis A. Thompson; 1901, Edward C. Stokes; 1905, Vivian M. Lewis.

CLERKS OF SUPREME COURT.

(Term, five years—Salary, \$6,000.)

1776, Jonathan D. Sergeant (declined); 1776, Bowes Reed; 1781, William C. Houston; 1788, Richard Howell; 1793, Jonathan Rhea; 1807, William Hyer; 1812, Garret D. Wall; 1817, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Eli Morris; 1842, James Wilson; 1852, William M. Force; 1857, Charles P. Smith; 1872, Benjamin F. Lee; 1897, William Riker, Jr. (term expires November 2, 1912).

STATE OFFICERS.

(From 1776 to date.)

SECRETARIES OF STATE.

(Term, five years—Salary, \$6,000.)

1776, Charles Pettit (resigned October 7th, 1778); 1778, Bowes Reed; 1794, Samuel W. Stockton; 1795, John Beatty; 1805, James Linn; 1820, Daniel Coleman; 1830, James D. Westcott; 1840, Charles G. McChesney; 1851, Thomas S. Allison; 1861, Whitfield S. Johnson; 1866, Horace N. Congar; 1870, Henry C. Kelsey; 1897, George Wurts; 1902, Samuel D. Dickinson (term expires April 1, 1912).

STATE TREASURERS.

(Term, three years—Salary, \$6,000.)

1776, Richard Smith (resigned February 15th, 1777); 1777, John Stevens, Jr.; 1783, John Schureman (declined); 1783, James Mott; 1799, James Salter; 1803, Peter Gordon; 1821, Charles Parker; 1832, William Grant; 1833, Charles Parker; 1836, Jacob Kline; 1837, Isaac Southard; 1843, Thomas Arrowsmith; 1845, Stacy A. Paxson; 1848, Samuel Mairs; 1851, Rescarrick M. Smith; 1865, David Naar; 1866, Howard Ivins; 1868, William P. McMichael; 1871, Josephus Sooy, Jr.; 1875, Gershom Mott; 1876, George M. Wright; 1885, Jonathan H. Blackwell; 1885, John J. Toffey; 1891, George R. Gray; 1894, George B. Swain; 1902, Frank O. Briggs; 1907, Daniel S. Voorhees (term expires February 14, 1910).

STATE COMPTROLLERS.

(Term, three years—Salary, \$6,000.)

1865, William K. McDonald; 1871, Albert L. Runyon; 1877, Robert F. Stockton; 1880, Edward J. Anderson; 1891, William C. Heppenheimer; 1894, William S. Hancock; 1902, J. Willard Morgan (term expires February 20, 1908).

ADJUTANT-GENERALS.

(Salary, \$2,500.)

1776, William Bott; 1793, Anthony Walton White; 1803, John Morgan; 1804, Ebenezer Elmer; 1804, Peter Hunt; 1810, James J. Wilson; 1812, John Beatty; 1814, James J. Wilson; 1814, Charles Gordon; 1816, Zachariah Rossell; 1842, Thomas Cadwallader; 1858, Robert F. Stockton, Jr.; 1867, William S. Stryker; 1900, Alexander C. Oliphant; 1902, R. Heber Breintnall.

QUARTERMASTERS-GENERAL.

(Salary, \$2,500.)

[The office of Quartermaster-General of New Jersey was established by an act of the Legislature, approved March 11, 1806.]

1807-1814, Jonathan Rh a; 1814, Charles Gordon; 1814-1821, Ellet Tucker; 1821-1824, James J. Wilson; 1824-1837, Garret D. Wall; 1837-1855, Samuel R. Hamilton; 1855-1889, Lewis Perrine; 1890-1905, Richard A. Donnelly; 1905—C. Edward Murray.

[General Lewis Perrine died in 1889 and the vacancy was filled by Adjutant-General Stryker until the appointment of General Donnelly. General Donnelly died February 27, 1905.]

STATE LIBRARIANS.

(Term since 1878, five years—Salary, \$2,000.)

See Page 100 of the Manual.

1822, William L. Prall; 1823 to '28, Charles Parker; 1829 to '33, William Boswell; 1833 to '36, Peter Forman; 1837 to '42, Charles C. Yard; 1843 to '45, Peter Forman; 1845 to '52, William D'Hart; 1852 to '53, Sylvester Vansickle; 1853 to '66, Charles J. Ihrie; 1866 to '69, Clarence J. Mulford; 1869 to '71, Jeremiah Dally; 1872 to '83, James S. McDanolds; 1884 to '99, Morris R. Hamilton; 1899 to —, Henry C. Buchanan.

STATE PRISON KEEPERS.

(Term since 1876, five years. Salary, \$3,500.)

—— Crooks; 1811, Henry Bellerjeau; Francis Labaw; 1829, Ephraim Ryno; 1830, Thomas M. Perrine; 1836, Joseph A. Yard; 1839, John Voorhees; 1841, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1843, Joseph A. Yard; 1845, Jacob B. Gaddis; 1851, William B. Vanderveer; 1857, Robert P. Stoll; 1862, T. V. D. Hoagland; 1863, Joseph B. Walker; 1866, Peter P. Robinson; 1868, Joseph B. Walker; 1869, David D. Hennion; 1871, Robert H. Howell; 1873, Charles Wilson; 1876, Gershom Mott; 1881, P. H. Laverty; 1883, John H. Patterson; 1896, Samuel S. Moore; 1902, George O. Osborne (term expires March 18, 1912).

NEW JERSEY LEGISLATURES.

Below is a record of the length of each session, the date of meeting and adjournment of, and the number of laws enacted by the various Legislatures since the adoption of the new Constitution in 1844:

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Laws enacted.	Joint Resolutions.
1845—	January 14,	April 4,	12 Weeks.	138	7
1846—	" 13,	" 18,	14 "	114	15
1847—	" 12,	M'ch 5,	8 "	109	13
1848—	" 11,	" 9,	9 "	136	14
1849—	" 9,	" 2,	8 "	136	12
1850—	" 8,	" 8,	9 "	123	9
1851—	" 14,	" 19,	10 "	171	3
1852—	" 13,	" 30,	11 "	213	9
1853—	" 12,	" 11,	9 "	198	12
1854—	" 10,	" 17,	10 "	223	13
1855—	" 9,	April 6,	13 "	258	5
1856—	" 8,	M'ch 14,	10 "	180	11
1857—	" 13,	" 21,	10 "	223	2
1858—	" 12,	" 18,	10 "	215	8
1859—	" 11,	" 23,	11 "	231	1
1860—	" 10,	" 22,	11 "	270	6
1861—	" 8,	" 15,	10 "	181	2
1862—	" 14,	" 28,	11 "	194	5
1863—	" 13,	" 25,	11 "	279	3
1864—	" 12,	April 14,	14 "	446	7
1865—	" 10,	" 6,	13 "	514	5
1866—	" 9,	" 6,	13 "	487	6
1867—	" 18,	" 12,	12 "	480	12
1868—	" 14,	" 17,	14 "	566	11
1869—	" 12,	" 2,	12 "	577	5
1870—	" 11,	M'ch 17,	10 "	532	6
1871—	" 10,	April 6,	13 "	625	9
1872—	" 9,	" 4,	13 "	603	10
1873—	" 14,	" 4,	12 "	723	1
1874—	" 13,	M'ch 27,	11 "	534	1
1875—	" 12,	April 9,	13 "	439	0
1876—	" 11,	" 21,	15 "	213	6
1877—	" 9,	M'ch 9,	9 "	156	6

Year.	Meeting.	Adjournment.	Length.	Joint	
				Laws enacted.	Resolutions
1878—	January 8,	April 5,	13 Weeks.	267	7
1879—	" 14,	M'ch 14,	9 "	209	3
1880—	" 13,	" 12,	9 "	224	4
1881—	" 11,	" 25,	11 "	230	10
1882—	" 10,	" 31,	12 "	190	7
1883—	" 9,	" 23,	11 "	208	6
1884—	" 8,	April 18,	15 "	225	9
1885—	" 13,	" 4,	12 "	250	4
1886—*	" 12,	June 2,	15 "	279	3
1887—†	" 11,	April 7,	13 "	182	3
1888—	" 10,	M'ch 30,	12 "	337	11
1889—	" 8,	April 20,	15 "	297	8
1890—	" 14,	May 23,	19 "	311	3
1891—	" 13,	M'ch 20,	10 "	285	6
1892—	" 12,	" 11,	9 "	296	1
1893—	" 10,	" 11,	9 "	292	2
1894—‡	" 9,	Oct. 2,	20 "	354	7
1895—||	" 8,	June 13,	13 "	434	8
1896—	" 14,	M'ch 26,	11 "	219	2
1897—	" 12,	" 31,	12 "	206	1
1898—	" 11,	" 25,	11 "	242	2
1899—	" 10,	" 24,	11 "	219	3
1900—	" 9,	" 23,	11 "	198	3
1901—	" 8,	" 22,	11 "	210	2
1902—	" 14,	" 27,	11 "	279	4
1903—	" 13,	April 2,	12 "	273	3
1904—	" 12,	M'ch 25,	11 "	250	10
1905—	" 10,	" 30,	12 "	270	5
1906—	" 9,	April 12,	14 "	331	11
1907—††	" 8,	Oct. 12,	40 "	290	8

*After a session of 14 weeks the House took a recess on April 16th till June 1st. The Senate continued in session, as a Court of Impeachment, till April 22d, when a recess was taken till June 1st. Up to the time of taking the recess the Senate and House were in session together 14 weeks, and the Senate, by itself, one week.

†The Senate did not organize till February 1st.

‡On May 26th a recess was taken until October 2d, when the Legislature re-assembled, and without transacting any business adjourned sine die at 3.30 in the afternoon.

||On March 22d, a recess was taken until June 4th, when the Legislature re-assembled, and, remaining in session two weeks, adjourned sine die on June 13th.

††This Legislature was in continuous session 14 weeks, and on April 12 adjourned to June 18. Then there was another adjournment, and subsequently frequent recesses were taken until final adjournment.

POLITICAL COMPLEXION OF NEW JERSEY'S LEGISLATURES.

(From 1840 to date.)

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- 1840—Council, 13 Whigs; 5 Dems. House, 41 Whigs, 12 Dems.
- 1841—Council, 9 Whigs; 9 Dems. House, 35 Whigs; 23 Dems.
- 1842—Council, 10 Whigs; 8 Dems. House, 32 Whigs; 26 Dems.
- 1843—Council, 6 Whigs; 12 Dems. House, 23 Whigs; 35 Dems.
- 1844—Council, 13 Whigs; 6 Dems. House, 40 Whigs; 18 Dems.
- 1845—Senate, 12 Whigs; 7 Dems. House, 30 Whigs; 27 Dems.; 1 Native American.
- 1846—Senate, 12 Whigs; 7 Dems. House, 40 Whigs; 18 Dems.
- 1847—Senate, 12 Whigs; 7 Dems. House, 38 Whigs; 20 Dems.
- 1848—Senate, 12 Whigs; 7 Dems. House, 39 Whigs; 19 Dems.
- 1849—Senate, 10 Whigs; 9 Dems. House, 33 Whigs; 25 Dems.
- 1850—Senate, 9 Whigs; 11 Dems. House, 25 Whigs; 35 Dems.
- 1851—Senate, 10 Whigs; 10 Dems. House, 28 Whigs; 30 Dems.
- 1852—Senate, 13 Dems.; 7 Whigs. House, 45 Dems.; 15 Whigs.
- 1853—Senate, 13 Dems.; 7 Whigs. House, 39 Dems.; 21 Whigs.
- 1854—Senate, 13 Dems.; 7 Whigs. House, 40 Dems.; 20 Whigs.
- 1855—Senate, 10 Dems.; 9 Whigs; 1 Native American. House, 29 Dems.; 25 Whigs; 6 Native American.
- 1856—Senate, 11 Dems.; 5 Whigs; 4 Native American. House, 30 Dems.; 14 Whigs; 1 Ind. Dem.; 15 Native American.
- 1857—Senate, 11 Dems.; 6 Whigs; 3 Know Nothings. House, 38 Dems.; combined opposition, 22.
- 1858—Both Houses Democratic.
- 1859—Senate, Democratic. House, Opposition.
- 1860—Senate, Democratic. House, 30 Dems.; 28 Reps.; 2 American.
- 1861—Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
- 1862—Senate, Democrats and Republicans, tie; Independent, 1. House, Democratic. Democratic majority on joint ballot, 3.

- 1863-64—Both Houses Democratic.
 1865—Senate, Democratic. House, a tie.
 1866-67—Both Houses Republican.
 1868-69-70—Both Houses Democratic.
 1871-72-73—Both Houses Republican.
 1874—Senate, 14 Republicans; 7 Democrats. House, 32
 Republicans; 28 Democrats.
 1875—Senate, 13 Republicans; 8 Democrats. House, 41
 Democrats; 19 Republicans.
 1876—Both Houses Republican.
 1877—Senate, 11 Democrats; 10 Republicans. House, a
 tie.
 1878—Both House Democratic.
 1879-80-81—Both Houses Republican.
 1882—Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
 1883—Senate, 12 Republicans; 9 Democrats. House, 35
 Democrats; 25 Republicans.
 1884—Senate, Republican. House, Democratic.
 1885—Both Houses Republican.
 1886—Both Houses Republican.
 1887—Senate, 12 Republicans; 9 Democrats. House, 32
 Democrats; 26 Republicans; 2 Labor Democrats.
 1888—Senate, 12 Republicans; 9 Democrats. House, 37
 Republicans; 23 Democrats.
 1889—Senate, 11 Democrats; 10 Republicans. House, 32
 Democrats; 28 Republicans.
 1890—Senate, 11 Republicans; 10 Democrats. House, 37
 Democrats; 23 Republicans.
 1891—Senate, 14 Democrats; 7 Republicans. House, 40
 Democrats; 20 Republicans.
 1892—Senate, 16 Democrats; 5 Republicans. House, 42
 Democrats; 18 Republicans.
 1893—Senate, 16 Democrats; 5 Republicans. House, 39
 Democrats; 21 Republicans.
 1894—Senate, 11 Republicans; 10 Democrats. House, 39
 Republicans; 20 Democrats; 1 Ind. Dem.
 1895—Senate, 16 Republicans; 5 Democrats. House, 54
 Republicans; 6 Democrats.
 1896—Senate, 18 Republicans; 3 Democrats. House, 43
 Republicans; 16 Democrats; 1 Ind. Dem.
 1897—Senate, 18 Republicans; 3 Democrats. House, 56
 Republicans; 4 Democrats.
 1898-99—Senate, 14 Republicans; 7 Democrats. House, 37
 Republicans; 23 Democrats.
 1900—Senate, 14 Republicans; 7 Democrats. House, 43
 Republicans; 16 Democrats; 1 vacancy.
 1901—Senate, 17 Republicans; 4 Democrats. House, 45
 Republicans; 15 Democrats.
 1902—Senate, 17 Republicans; 4 Democrats. House, 46
 Republicans; 14 Democrats.
 1903-4—Senate, 14 Republicans; 7 Democrats. House, 38
 Republicans; 22 Democrats.
 1905—Senate, 14 Republicans; 7 Democrats. House, 46
 Republicans; 14 Democrats.
 1906—Senate, 17 Republicans; 4 Democrats. House, 56
 Republicans; 1 Ind. Rep.; 3 Democrats.
 1907—Senate, 15 Republicans; 6 Democrats. House, 31
 Democrats; 29 Republicans.
 1908—Senate, 14 Republicans; 7 Democrats. House, 40
 Republicans; 20 Democrats.

VICE-PRESIDENTS OF COUNCIL AND SPEAKERS OF THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

(From 1776 to 1844, when the new Constitution was formed.)

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

- 1776-81—John Stevens, Hunterdon.
1782 —John Cox, Burlington.
1783-84—Philemon Dickinson, Hunterdon.
1785-88—Robert Lettis Hooper, Hunterdon.
1789-92—Elisha Lawrence, Monmouth.
1793-94—Thomas Henderson, Monmouth.
1795 —Elisha Lawrence, Monmouth.
1796-97—James Linn, Somerset.
1798-1800—George Anderson, Burlington.
1801-04—John Lambert, Hunterdon.
1805 —Thomas Little, Monmouth.
1806 —George Anderson, Burlington.
1807 —Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1808 —Ebenezer Seeley, Cumberland.
1809 —Thomas Ward, Essex.
1810-11—Charles Clark, Essex.
1812 —James Schureman, Middlesex.
1813 —Charles Clark, Essex.
1814-15—William Kennedy, Sussex.
1816-22—Jesse Upson, Morris.
1823-25—Peter J. Stryker, Somerset.
1826 —Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland.
1827 —Silas Cook, Morris.
1828 —Charles Newbold, Burlington.
1829-30—Edward Condict, Morris.
1831-32—Elias P. Seeley, Cumberland.
1833 —Mahlon Dickerson, Morris.
1834 —Jehu Patterson, Monmouth.
1835 —Charles Sitgreaves, Warren.
1836 —Jeptha B. Munn, Morris.
1837-38—Andrew Parsons, Passaic.
1839-40—Joseph Porter, Gloucester.
1842 —John Cassedy, Bergen.
1843 —William Chetwood, Essex.
1844 —Jehu Patterson, Monmouth.

SPEAKERS.

- 1776-78—John Hart, Hunterdon.
Second Session 1778—Caleb Camp, Essex.
1779 —Caleb Camp, Essex.
1780 —Josiah Hornblower, Essex.
1781 —John Mehelm, Hunterdon.
1782-83—Ephraim Harris, Cumberland.
1784 —Daniel Hendrickson, Monmouth.
1785-86—Benjamin Van Cleve, Hunterdon.
1787 —Ephraim Harris, Cumberland.
1788 —Benjamin Van Cleve, Hunterdon.
1789 —John Beatty, Middlesex.
1790 —Jonathan Dayton, Essex.
1791 —Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1792-94—Silas Condict, Morris.
1795 —Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1796 —James H. Imlay, Monmouth.
1797 —Silas Condict, Morris.
1798-1800—William Coxe, Burlington.
1801 —Silas Dickerson, Sussex.
1802 —William Coxe, Burlington.
1803 —Peter Gordon, Hunterdon.
1804-07—James Cox, Monmouth.
1808-09—Lewis Condict, Morris.
1810-11—William Kennedy, Sussex.
1812 —William Pearson, Burlington.
1813 —Ephraim Bateman, Cumberland.
1814-15—Samuel Pennington, Essex.
1816 —Charles Clark, Essex.
1817 —Ebenezer Elmer, Cumberland.
1818-22—David Thompson, Jr., Morris.
1823 —Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Cumberland.
1824 —David Johnston, Hunterdon.
1825-26—George K. Drake, Morris.
1827-28—William B. Ewing, Cumberland.
1829-31—Alexander Wurts, Hunterdon.
1832 —John P. Jackson, Essex.
1833-35—Daniel B. Ryall, Monmouth.
1836 —Thomas G. Haight, Monmouth.
1837-38—Lewis Condict, Morris.
1839 —William Stites, Essex.
1840-41—John Emley, Burlington.
1842 —Samuel B. Halsey, Morris.
1843-44—Joseph Taylor, Cumberland.

SENATE OFFICERS.

PRESIDENTS.

- 1845-48—John C. Smallwood, Gloucester.
1849-50—Ephraim Marsh, Morris.
1851 —Silas D. Canfield, Passaic.
1852 —John Manners, Hunterdon.
1853-56—W. C. Alexander, Mercer.
1857-58—Henry V. Speer, Middlesex.
1859 —Thomas R. Herring, Bergen.
1860 —C. L. C. Gifford, Essex.
1861 —Edmund Perry, Hunterdon.
1862 --Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1863 —Anthony Reckless, Monmouth.
1864 —Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1865 —Edward W. Scudder, Mercer.
1866 —James M. Scovel, Camden.
1867 —Benjamin Buckley, Passaic.
1868-69—Henry S. Little, Monmouth.
1870 —Amos Robbins, Middlesex.
1871-72—Edward Bettie, Camden.
1873-75—John W. Taylor, Essex.
1876 —W. J. Sewell, Camden.
1877 —Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1878 —G. C. Ludlow, Middlesex.
1879-80—W. J. Sewell, Camden.
1881-82—G. A. Hobart, Passaic.
1883 —J. J. Gardner, Atlantic.
1884 —B. A. Vail, Union.
1885 —A. V. Schenck, Middlesex.
1886 —John W. Griggs, Passaic.
1887 —Frederick S. Fish, Essex.
1888 —George H. Large, Hunterdon.
1889 —George T. Werts, Morris.
1890 —H. M. Nevius, Monmouth.
1891-93—Robert Adrain, Middlesex.
1894 —Maurice A. Rogers, Camden.
1895 —Edward C. Stokes, Cumberland.
1896 —Lewis A. Thompson, Somerset; Robert Williams,
Passaic.
1897 —Robert Williams, Passaic.
1898 —Foster M. Voorhees, Union; William H. Skirm (pro
tem.), Mercer.
1899 —Charles A. Reed, Somerset.

- 1900 —William M. Johnson, Bergen.
1901 —Mahlon Pitney, Morris.
1902 —C. Asa Francis, Monmouth.
1903 —Elijah C. Hutchinson, Mercer.
1904 —Edmund W. Wakelee, Bergen.
1905 —*Joseph Cross, Union; *Wm. J. Bradley, Camden.
1906 —William J. Bradley, Camden.
1907 —Bloomfield H. Minch, Cumberland.

SECRETARIES.

- 1845-47—Daniel Dodd, Jr., Essex.
1848-50—Philip J. Gray, Camden.
1851 —John Rogers, Burlington.
1852-53—Samuel A. Allen, Salem.
1854 —A. R. Throckmorton, Hudson.
1855-56—A. R. Throckmorton, Monmouth.
1857-58—A. B. Chamberlain, Hunterdon.
1859-60—John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon.
1861 —Joseph J. Sleeper, Burlington.
1862-63—Morris R. Hamilton, Camden.
1864-65—John H. Meeker, Essex.
1866-67—Enoch R. Borden, Mercer.
1868-69—Joseph B. Cornish, Warren.
1870 —John C. Rafferty, Hunterdon.
1871-74—John F. Babcock, Middlesex.
1875-76—N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
1877-78—C. M. Jemison, Somerset.
1879 —N. W. Voorhees, Hunterdon.
1880-82—George Wurts, Passaic.
1883-85—W. A. Stiles, Sussex.
1886-88—Richard B. Reading, Hunterdon.
1889 —John Carpenter, Jr., Hunterdon.
1890 —Wilbur A. Mott, Essex.
1891-92—John Carpenter, Jr., Hunterdon.
1893 —Samuel C. Thompson, Warren.
1894 —Wilbur A. Mott, Essex.
1895-97—Henry B. Rollinson, Union.
1898 —George A. Frey, Camden.
1899-1900—Augustus S. Barber, Jr., Gloucester.
1901-02-03-04—Walter E. Edge, Atlantic.
1905-06-07—Howard L. Tyler, Cumberland.

*Joseph Cross resigned on March 30, and he was succeeded by William J. Bradley.

ASSEMBLY OFFICERS.

SPEAKERS.

- 1845 —Isaac Van Wagenen, Essex.
1846 —Lewis Howell, Cumberland.
1847-48—John W. C. Evans, Burlington.
1849 —Edw. W. Whelpley, Morris.
1850 —John T. Nixon, Cumberland.
1851 —John H. Phillips, Mercer.
1852 —John Huyler, Bergen.
1853-54—John W. Fennimore, Burlington.
1855 —William Parry, Burlington.
1856 —Thomas W. Demarest, Bergen.
1857 —Andrew Dutcher, Mercer.
1858 —Daniel Holsman, Bergen.
1859 —Edwin Salter, Ocean.
1860 —Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
1861 —F. H. Teese, Essex.
1862 —Charles Haight, Monmouth.
1863 —James T. Crowell, Middlesex.
1864 —Joseph N. Taylor, Passaic.
1865 —Joseph T. Crowell, Union.
1866 —John Hill, Morris.
1867 —G. W. N. Curtis, Camden.
1868 —Aug. O. Evans, Hudson.
1869-70—Leon Abbett, Hudson.
1871 —Albert P. Condit, Essex.
1872 —Nathaniel Niles, Morris.
1873 —Isaac L. Fisher, Middlesex.
1874 —Garret A. Hobart, Passaic.
1875 —George O. Vanderbilt, Mercer.
1876 —John D. Carscallen, Hudson.
1877 —Rudolph F. Rabe, Hudson.
1878 —John Eagan, Union.
1879 —Schuyler B. Jackson, Essex.
1880 —Sherman B. Oviatt, Monmouth.
1881 —Harrison Van Duyne, Essex.
1882 —John T. Dunn, Union.
1883 —Thomas O'Connor, Essex.
1884 —A. B. Stoney, Monmouth.
1885-86—E. A. Armstrong, Camden.
1887 —William M. Baird, Warren.
1888 —Samuel D. Dickinson, Hudson.
1889 —Robert S. Hudspeth, Hudson.
1890 —W. C. Heppenheimer, Hudson.
1891-92—James J. Bergen, Somerset.
1893 —Thomas Flynn, Passaic.

- 1894 —John I. Holt,* Passaic; Joseph Cross,* Union.
1895 —Joseph Cross, Union.
1896 —Louis T. Derousse, Camden.
1897 —George W. Macpherson, Mercer.
1898-99—David O. Watkins, Gloucester.
1900 —Benjamin F. Jones, Essex.
1901-02—William J. Bradley, Camden.
1903 —John G. Horner, Burlington.
1904-05—John Boyd Avis, Gloucester.
1906 —Samuel K. Robbins, Burlington.
1907 —Edgar E. Lethbridge, Essex.

CLERKS.

- 1845 —Alexander D. Cattell, Salem.
1846 —Adam C. Davis, Hunterdon.
1847-50—Alex. M. Cumming, Mercer.
1851-52—David Naar, Essex.
1853-54—David W. Dellicker, Somerset.
1855 —Peter D. Vroom, Hudson.
1856-57—William Darmon, Gloucester.
1858 —Daniel Blauvelt, Essex.
1859 —John P. Harker, Camden.
1860 —D. Blauvelt, Jr., Essex.
1861-62—Jacob Sharp, Warren.
1863-64—Levi Scoby, Monmouth.
1865-66—George B. Cooper, Cumberland.
1867 —Ed. Jardine, Bergen.
1868-70—A. M. Johnston, Mercer.
1871 —A. M. Cumming, Mercer.
1872-74—Sinnickson Chew, Camden.
1875 —Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
1876-77—John Y. Foster, Essex.
1878 —Austin H. Patterson, Monmouth.
1879-81—C. O. Cooper, Morris.
1882-83—Arthur Wilson, Monmouth.
1884 —Henry D. Winton, Bergen.
1885-86—Samuel Toombs, Essex.
1887 —Joseph Atkinson, Essex.
1888 —James P. Logan, Burlington.
1889-90—John J. Matthews, Union.
1891-92—Thos. F. Noonan, Jr., Hudson.
1893 —Leonard Kalisch, Essex.
1894 —J. Herbert Potts, Hudson.
1895-97—James Parker, Passaic.
1898-99—Thomas H. Jones, Essex.
1900-06—James Parker, Passaic.
1907 —Michael W. Higgins, Essex.

*Speaker Holt resigned on May 26th, and Mr. Cross succeeded him.

CENSUS OF NEW JERSEY, 1905.

Population of New Jersey by Minor Civil Divisions,
1905 and 1900.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

	1905.	1900.
Absecon Town	616	530
Atlantic City	37,593	27,838
First Ward	7,518	
Second Ward	8,273	
Third Ward	9,600	
Fourth Ward	12,202	
Brigantine City	95	99
Buena Vista Township.....	2,624	1,646
Egg Harbor City	2,280	1,808
Egg Harbor Township	1,468	1,863
Galloway Township	1,876	2,469
Hamilton Township	2,021	1,682
Hammononton Town	4,334	3,481
First District	2,017	
Second District	2,317	
Linwood Borough	503	495
Longport Borough	133	80
Mullica Township	794	880
Northfield City	688	
First District	373	
Second District	315	
Pleasantville Borough	2,824	2,182
Port Republic	451	
First District	215	
Second District	236	
Somers Point Borough	431	308
First District	215	
Second District	216	
South Atlantic City Borough	115	69
Ventnor City	116	
Weymouth Township	900	972
	<hr/> 59,862	<hr/> 46,402

BERGEN COUNTY.

Alpine Borough	448	
Allendale Borough	762	694
Bergen Township .....	....	346
Bergenfields Borough	1,095	729
Bogota Borough	522	337
Carlstadt Borough	3,100	2,574
First District	1,867	
Second District	1,233	
Cliffside Park Borough	2,128	968
Closter Borough	1,272	
Cresskill Borough	505	486
Delford Borough	841	746
Demarest Borough	480	
Dumont Borough	913	643
East Rutherford Borough	3,165	2,640

	1905.	1900.
Edgewater Borough	1,392	
Englewood City	7,922	6,253
First Ward	1,900	
Second Ward	1,658	
Third Ward	2,585	
Fourth Ward	1,779	
Englewood Cliffs Borough	266	218
Etna Borough	681	
Fairview Borough	1,693	1,003
Fort Lee Borough	3,433	
Franklin Township	1,566	2,139
Garfield Borough	5,092	3,504
Glen Rock Borough	778	613
Harrington Township	521	3,224
Harrington Park Borough	283	
Hasbrouck Heights Borough	1,650	1,255
Haworth Borough	400	
Hillsdale Township	945	891
Hohokus Township	3,107	2,610
Leonia Borough	1,041	804
Little Ferry Borough	1,776	1,240
Lodi Borough	2,793	1,917
Lodi Township	1,061	448
Maywood Borough	687	536
Midland Township	1,465	1,298
Midland Park Borough	1,617	1,348
Montvale Borough	502	416
New Barbadoes Township coextensive with Hackensack Town	11,098	9,443
First Ward	2,810	
Second Ward	2,697	
Third Ward	2,451	
Fourth Ward	2,078	
Fifth Ward	1,062	
North Arlington Borough	408	290
Norwood Borough	432	
Oakland Borough	586	
Old Tappan Borough	280	269
Orvil Township	752	1,207
Orvil Borough	443	
Overpeck Township	2,850	1,987
Palisades Township	1,042	860
Palisades Park Borough	911	644
Park Ridge Borough	1,189	870
Ridgefield Borough	745	584
Ridgewood Township coextensive with Ridgewood Village	3,980	3,298
Riverside Borough	670	561
Ridgefield Township		2,612
Rutherford Borough	5,218	4,411
First District	2,538	
Second District	2,680	
Saddle River Borough	474	415
Saddle River Township	2,048	1,954
Teaneck Township	1,222	768
Tenafly Borough	2,142	1,746
Undercliff Borough		1,006
Union Township	2,188	1,590
Upper Saddle River Borough	324	326

STATE CENSUS.

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	1905.	1900.
Wallington Borough	2,475	1,812
Washington Township	382	782
Westwood Borough	1,044	828
Woodcliff Borough	477	329
Woodridge Borough	721	582
	<hr/> 100,003	<hr/> 78,441

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

Bass River Township	728	800
Beverly City	2,258	1,950
Beverly Township	2,181	1,804
Bordentown City	4,073	4,110
First District	1,675	
Second District	1,551	
Third District	847	
Bordentown Township	534	488
Burlington City	8,038	7,392
First Ward	1,706	
Second Ward	2,487	
Third Ward	2,099	
Fourth Ward	1,746	
Burlington Township	1,012	1,061
Chester Township	4,849	4,420
East District	2,117	
West District	2,732	
Chesterfield Township	1,141	1,143
Cinnaminson Township	1,064	1,078
Delran Township	1,340	890
Easthampton Township	587	584
Evesham Township	1,356	1,429
Fieldsboro Borough	457	459
Florence Township	1,967	1,955
Lumberton Township	1,683	1,624
Mansfield Township	1,493	1,518
Medford Township	2,030	1,969
Mount Laurel Township	1,671	1,644
New Hanover Township	960	1,827
North Hanover Township	747	
Northampton Township	5,509	5,168
First District	1,854	
Second District	1,553	
Third District	2,102	
Palmyra Township	2,643	2,300
Pemberton Borough	821	771
Pemberton Township	1,706	1,493
Riverside Township	3,301	2,581
Riverton Borough	1,557	1,332
Shamong Township	508	910
Southampton Township	1,860	1,904
Springfield Township	1,323	1,382
Tabernacle	462	
Washington Township	568	617
Westhampton Township	544	567
Willingboro Township	658	673
Woodland Township	413	398
	<hr/> 62,042	<hr/> 58,241

CAMDEN COUNTY.

	1905.	1900.
Audubon Borough	525	
Camden City	83,363	75,935
First Ward	8,472	
Second Ward	7,439	
Third Ward	4,865	
Fourth Ward	4,951	
Fifth Ward	7,448	
Sixth Ward	8,124	
Seventh Ward	11,161	
Eighth Ward	7,530	
Ninth Ward	7,157	
Tenth Ward	6,107	
Eleventh Ward	4,732	
Twelfth Ward	5,377	
Center Township	2,651	2,192
Chesilhurst Borough	258	283
Clementon Township	2,257	
Collingswood Borough	2,538	1,633
Delaware Township	1,470	1,679
Gloucester City	8,055	6,840
First Ward	3,260	
Second Ward	4,795	
Gloucester Township	2,300	4,018
Haddon Township	1,009	2,012
Haddon Heights Borough	654	
Haddonfield Borough	3,466	2,776
Mercantville Borough	1,632	1,608
Oaklyn Borough	454	
Pensauken Township	3,957	3,145
First District	2,427	
Second District	1,530	
Voorhees Township	1,009	969
Waterford Township	2,713	2,161
Winslow Township	2,856	2,392
Woodlynne Borough	388	
	<hr/> 121,555	<hr/> 107,643

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

Anglesea Borough	400	161
Avalon Borough	86	93
Cape May Point Borough		153
Cape May City	3,006	2,257
Dennis Township	1,777	2,778
Holly Beach Borough	1,327	569
Lower Township	1,336	1,141
Middle Township	2,584	2,191
Ocean City	1,835	1,307
First Ward	950	
Second Ward	885	
Sea Isle City Borough	432	340
South Cape May Borough	5	14
Upper Township	1,350	1,351
West Cape May Borough	902	696
Wildwood Borough	500	150
Woodbine Borough	1,850	
	<hr/> 17,390	<hr/> 13,201

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

	1905.	1900.
Bridgeton City	13,624	13,913
First Ward	2,402	
Second Ward	2,933	
Third Ward	3,420	
Fourth Ward	3,074	
Fifth Ward	1,795	
Commercial Township	2,476	2,982
Deerfield Township	3,212	3,066
Downe Township	1,664	1,833
Fairfield Township	1,625	1,911
Greenwich Township	1,122	1,283
Hopewell Township	1,840	1,807
Landis Township	5,351	4,721
Lawrence Township	1,730	1,658
Maurice River Township	2,134	2,132
Millville City	11,884	10,583
First Ward	3,737	
Second Ward	2,123	
Third Ward	3,391	
Fourth Ward	2,633	
Stowe Creek Township	855	934
Vineland Borough	4,593	4,370
	52,110	51,193

ESSEX COUNTY.

Belleville Town	7,632	5,907
Bloomfield Town	11,663	9,668
First Ward	4,373	
Second Ward	3,278	
Third Ward	4,017	
Caldwell Borough	1,670	1,367
Caldwell Township	1,644	1,619
East Orange City	25,175	21,506
First Ward	3,605	
Second Ward	5,054	
Third Ward	5,722	
Fourth Ward	4,112	
Fifth Ward	6,682	
Essex Fells Borough	393	
Glen Ridge Borough	2,362	1,960
Irvington Town	7,180	5,255
First Ward	2,048	
Second Ward	2,520	
Third Ward	2,612	
Livingston Township	1,407	1,412
Milburn Township	3,182	2,837
Montclair Town	16,370	13,962
First Ward	4,976	
Second Ward	4,100	
Third Ward	3,704	
Fourth Ward	3,590	
Newark City	283,289	246,070
First Ward	12,831	
Second Ward	13,647	
Third Ward	22,959	
Fourth Ward	11,455	
Fifth Ward	15,321	
Sixth Ward	25,760	

	1905.	1900.
Seventh Ward	13,897	
Eighth Ward	15,307	
Ninth Ward	14,863	
Tenth Ward .....N.....	20,829	
Eleventh Ward	21,518	
Twelfth Ward	17,853	
Thirteenth Ward	29,390	
Fourteenth Ward	29,422	
Fifteenth Ward	18,237	
Clinton Twp. (now part of Newark).....		1,325
Vailsburg (now part of Newark).....		2,779
North Caldwell Borough	483	297
Nutley Town (formerly Franklin Twp)...	4,556	3,682
First Ward	1,384	
Second Ward	1,587	
Third Ward	1,585	
Orange City	26,101	24,141
First Ward	6,685	
Second Ward	4,196	
Third Ward	5,658	
Fourth Ward	6,171	
Fifth Ward	3,391	
South Orange Township	1,946	1,630
South Orange Village	4,932	4,608
First District	2,493	
Second District	2,439	
Verona Township	2,576	2,139
West Caldwell Borough	490	
West Orange Town	7,872	6,889
	<hr/> 409,928	<hr/> 359,053

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Clayton Borough	1,864	1,951
Clayton Township		38
Deptford Township	2,234	2,114
East Greenwich Township	1,299	1,323
Elk Township	939	997
Franklin Township	2,197	2,252
Glassboro Township	2,607	2,677
First District	1,422	
Second District	1,185	
Greenwich Township	754	2,252
Harrison Township	1,624	1,569
Logan Township	1,528	1,444
Mantua Township	1,471	2,101
Monroe Township	2,519	2,402
National Park Borough	160	
Paulsboro Borough	2,269	
Pitman Borough	1,018	
South Harrison Township	680	706
Swedesboro Borough	1,484	
Washington Township	1,336	1,252
Wenonah Borough	569	498
West Deptford Township	2,227	1,951
Woodbury City	4,560	4,087
First Ward	1,101	
Second Ward	2,051	
Third Ward	1,408	
Woolwich Township	1,138	2,291
	<hr/> 34,477	<hr/> 31,905

HUDSON COUNTY.

	1905.	1900.
Bayonne City	42,262	32,722
First Ward	6,955	
Second Ward	15,763	
Third Ward	8,713	
Fourth Ward	3,479	
Fifth Ward	7,352	
East Newark Borough	2,828	2,500
Guttenberg Town	4,563	3,825
Harrison Town	12,823	10,596
First Ward	2,687	
Second Ward	1,409	
Third Ward	3,454	
Fourth Ward	5,273	
Hoboken City	65,468	59,364
First Ward	10,979	
Second Ward	8,736	
Third Ward	17,405	
Fourth Ward	15,814	
Fifth Ward	12,534	
Jersey City	232,699	206,433
First Ward	21,359	
Second Ward	20,223	
Third Ward	18,039	
Fourth Ward	14,736	
Fifth Ward	16,625	
Sixth Ward	17,071	
Seventh Ward	16,988	
Eighth Ward	23,691	
Ninth Ward	17,428	
Tenth Ward	17,517	
Eleventh Ward	25,570	
Twelfth Ward	23,452	
Kearny Town	13,601	10,896
First Ward	3,974	
Second Ward	3,455	
Third Ward	3,017	
Fourth Ward	3,155	
North Bergen Township	11,134	9,213
Secaucus Borough	3,191	1,626
Union Town	17,005	15,187
First Ward	5,198	
Second Ward	4,871	
Third Ward	6,936	
Weehawken Township	8,027	5,325
West Hoboken Town	29,082	23,094
First Ward	9,121	
Second Ward	10,412	
Third Ward	9,542	
West New York Town	7,196	5,267
First Ward	2,013	
Second Ward	1,963	
Third Ward	3,220	
	<hr/> 449,879	<hr/> 386,048

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

	1905.	1900.
Alexandria Township	1,007	1,045
Bethlehem Township	1,594	1,634
Clinton Borough	830	816
Clinton Township	2,026	2,296
Delaware Township	1,926	1,953
East Amwell Township	1,256	1,327
Franklin Township	1,105	1,258
Frenchtown Borough	975	1,020
High Bridge Borough	1,382	1,377
Holland Township	1,528	1,652
Junction Borough	974	998
Kingwood Township	1,188	1,304
Lambertville City	5,016	4,637
First Ward	1,457	
Second Ward	1,464	
Third Ward	2,095	
Lebanon Township	1,983	2,253
East District	1,006	
West District	977	
Raritan Township	3,861	4,037
Readington Township	2,423	2,670
North District	1,386	
South District	1,037	
Stockton Borough	588	590
Tewksbury Township	1,815	1,883
West District	928	
East District	887	
Union Township	923	918
West Amwell Township	858	839
	<hr/> 33,258	<hr/> 34,507

MERCER COUNTY.

East Windsor Township	863	894
Ewing Township	1,560	1,333
Hamilton Township	5,150	4,164
North District	1,673	
South District	1,718	
West District	1,759	
Hightstown Borough	2,083	1,749
Hopewell Borough	984	980
Hopewell Township	3,209	3,360
West District	1,061	
South District	1,108	
Central District	1,040	
Lawrence Township	2,043	1,555
Pennington Borough	768	733
Princeton Borough	6,029	3,899
Princeton Township	1,144	955
Trenton City	84,180	73,307
First Ward	5,625	
Second Ward	4,419	
Third Ward	5,932	
Fourth Ward	8,966	
Fifth Ward	10,038	
Sixth Ward	3,610	
Seventh Ward	5,040	

STATE CENSUS.

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	1905.	1900.
Eighth Ward	4,459	
Ninth Ward	7,599	
Tenth Ward	7,321	
Eleventh Ward	8,837	
Twelfth Ward	3,663	
Thirteenth Ward	5,708	
Fourteenth Ward	2,963	
Washington Township	1,173	1,157
West Windsor Township	1,320	1,279
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	110,516	95,365

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

Cranbury Township	1,465	1,428
Dunellen Borough	1,517	1,239
East Brunswick Township	2,025	2,423
First District	1,098	
Second District	927	
Helmetta Borough	575	447
Highland Park Borough	714	
Jamesburg Borough	1,350	1,063
Madison Township	1,582	1,671
Metuchen Borough	1,907	1,786
Milltown Borough	1,210	561
Monroe Township	2,023	1,899
New Brunswick Township coextensive with New Brunswick City.....	23,133	20,006
First Ward	4,082	
Second Ward	3,738	
Third Ward	3,719	
Fourth Ward	3,649	
Fifth Ward	4,408	
Sixth Ward	3,537	
North Brunswick Township	929	847
Perth Amboy Township coextensive with Perth Amboy City	25,895	17,699
First Ward	3,138	
Second Ward	2,633	
Third Ward	3,813	
Fourth Ward	5,570	
Fifth Ward	4,364	
Sixth Ward	6,377	
Piscataway Township	2,767	2,628
Raritan Township	2,612	2,801
Sayreville Township	4,779	4,155
South Amboy Township coextensive with South Amboy Borough	6,258	6,349
First Ward	2,272	
Second Ward	1,938	
Third Ward	2,048	
South Brunswick Township	2,489	2,337
South River Borough	3,585	2,792
Woodbridge Township	10,221	7,631
First District	2,478	
Second District	3,210	
Third District	4,533	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	97,036	79,762

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

	1905.	1900.
Allenhurst Borough	247	165
Allentown Borough	653	695
Asbury Park City	4,526	4,148
First Ward	2,006	
Second Ward	2,520	
Atlantic Township	1,355	1,410
Atlantic Highlands Borough	1,480	1,383
Avon Borough	322	
Belmar Borough	1,089	902
Bradley Beach Borough	1,037	982
Deal Borough	164	70
Eatontown Township	2,874	3,021
Englishtown Borough	416	410
Farmingdale Borough	399	
Freehold Town	3,064	2,934
Freehold Township	2,474	2,234
Highlands Borough	1,275	1,228
Holmdel Township	1,221	1,190
Howell Township	2,585	3,103
Keyport Town	3,385	3,413
Long Branch Town	12,183	8,872
First Ward	1,503	
Second Ward	2,625	
Third Ward	2,022	
Fourth Ward	2,398	
Fifth Ward	1,860	
Sixth Ward	1,775	
Manalapan Township	1,392	1,435
Manasquan Borough	1,636	1,500
Marlboro Township	1,664	1,747
Matawan Borough	1,479	1,511
Matawan Township	1,365	1,310
Middletown Township	5,600	5,479
Millstone Township	1,432	1,509
Neptune Township	9,357	7,943
First District	1,973	
Second District	2,100	
Third District	2,484	
Fourth District	2,800	
Neptune City Borough	808	1,009
Ocean Township	1,574	4,251
Raritan Township	1,473	1,524
Red Bank Town	6,263	5,428
Middle Division	2,190	
Western Division	2,367	
West Red Bank	1,706	
Seabright Borough	1,166	1,198
Shrewsbury Township	5,402	3,842
East District	3,332	
South District	2,070	
Spring Lake Borough	1,039	526
North Spring Lake Borough (now part of Spring Lake)		361
Upper Freehold Township	2,002	2,112
Wall Township	3,518	3,212
First District	2,012	
Second District	1,506	
	87,919	82,057

STATE CENSUS.

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MORRIS COUNTY

	1905.	1900.
Boonton Township	343	809
East District	26	
West District	317	
Boonton Town	3,935	3,901
East District	1,884	
West District	2,051	
Butler Borough	2,188	
Chatham Borough	1,554	1,361
Chatham Township	629	620
Chester Township	1,378	1,409
Dover Township	6,353	5,938
Florham Park Borough	803	792
Hanover Township	5,294	5,366
North District	821	
South District	2,939	
West District	1,534	
Jefferson Township	1,259	1,341
First District	713	
Second District	546	
Madison Borough	4,115	3,754
Mendham Township	1,724	1,600
Morris Township	2,650	2,571
Morristown Town	12,146	11,267
First Ward	3,467	
Second Ward	3,515	
Third Ward	2,742	
Fourth Ward	2,422	
Mt. Arlington Borough	250	275
Mt. Olive Township	1,098	1,221
Montville Township	1,650	1,908
Netcong Borough	1,024	941
Passaic Township	2,163	2,141
North District	990	
South District	1,173	
Pequanac Township	1,674	3,250
Randolph Township	2,327	2,246
Rockaway Borough	1,585	1,483
Rockaway Township	5,153	4,528
North District	2,364	
South District	969	
West District	1,820	
Roxbury Township	2,323	2,185
Washington Township	2,021	2,220
Wharton Borough (formerly Port Oram)	2,285	2,063
	67,934	65,156

OCEAN COUNTY.

Barnegat City	78	
Bay Head Borough	278	217
Beach Haven Borough	301	239
Berkeley Township	558	694
Brick Township	2,122	2,130
East District	1,294	
West District	828	
Dover Township	2,869	2,618
Eagleswood Township	534	563
Harvey Cedars Borough	46	39
Island Heights Borough	250	316

	1905.	1900.
Jackson Township	1,534	1,595
Lacey Township	653	718
Lakewood Township	4,265	3,094
First District	2,436	
Second District	1,829	
Lavalette City	22	21
Little Egg Harbor Township	517	1,856
Long Beach Township	73	152
Manchester Township	785	1,033
Ocean Township	409	436
Plumstead Township	1,241	1,204
Point Pleasant Beach Borough	978	746
Seaside Park Borough	92	73
Stafford Township	994	1,009
Surf City Borough	36	9
Tuckerton Borough	1,332	
Union Township	913	955
	<hr/> 20,880	<hr/> 19,747

PASSAIC COUNTY.

Acquackanonk Township	7,187	5,351
First District	4,636	
Second District	1,464	
Third District	1,087	
Hawthorne Borough	2,570	2,096
Little Falls Township	3,079	2,908
Manchester Township	2,277	3,989
North Haledon Borough	697	
Passaic City	37,837	27,777
First Ward	15,464	
Second Ward	4,798	
Third Ward	4,952	
Fourth Ward	12,623	
Paterson City	111,529	105,171
First Ward	11,835	
Second Ward	15,707	
Third Ward	12,520	
Fourth Ward	14,606	
Fifth Ward	7,436	
Sixth Ward	4,194	
Seventh Ward	6,940	
Eighth Ward	8,455	
Ninth Ward	12,126	
Tenth Ward	9,887	
Eleventh Ward	7,826	
Pompton Township	2,981	2,404
Pompton Lakes Borough	1,013	847
Prospect Park Borough	1,911	
Totowa Borough	738	562
Wayne Township	2,017	1,985
West Milford Township	2,022	2,112
	<hr/> 175,858	<hr/> 155,202

STATE CENSUS.

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SALEM COUNTY.

	1905.	1900.
Alloway Township	1,562	1,528
Elmer Borough	1,219	1,140
Elsinboro Township	398	445
Lower Alloways Creek Township	1,220	1,242
Lower Penns Neck Township	1,327	1,424
Mannington Township	1,652	1,745
Oldmans Township	1,374	1,382
Pennsgrove Borough	2,062	1,826
Pilesgrove Township	1,726	1,744
Pittsgrove Township	2,154	2,092
Quinton Township	1,135	1,280
Salem City	6,443	5,811
East Ward	3,555	
West Ward	2,888	
Upper Penns Neck Township	793	775
Upper Pittsgrove Township	1,722	1,725
Woodstown Borough	1,500	1,371
	<hr/> 26,278	<hr/> 25,530

SOMERSET COUNTY.

Bedminster Township	2,246	1,925
Bernards Township	4,514	3,066
Branchburg Township	979	1,012
Bridgewater Township (exclusive of Bound Brook Borough	9,896	9,688
Somerville	4,782	4,843
Raritan	3,954	3,244
Martinsville	435	
Portion of Township	725	1,601
Bound Brook Borough	3,389	2,622
Franklin Township	3,577	3,728
South Bound Brook	939	883
East Millstone	333	447
Portion of Township	2,305	2,308
Hillsboro Township	2,247	2,439
Millstone Borough	155	200
Montgomery Township	1,504	1,243
North Plainfield Borough	5,616	5,009
First District	2,608	
Second District	3,008	
North Plainfield Township	693	654
Rocky Hill Borough	479	354
Warren Township	974	1,003
	<hr/> 36,270	<hr/> 32,918

SUSSEX COUNTY.

Andover Borough	427	
Andover Township	478	987
Branchville Borough	591	526
Byram Township	426	1,235
Frankford Township	998	932
Fredon Township	462	
Green Township	500	627
Hopatcong Borough (formerly Brooklyn)	125	75
Hampton Township	623	775
Hardyston Township	3,434	3,425
Lafayette Township	619	717
Montague Township	661	710
Newton Town	4,422	4,376

	1905.	1900.
Sandyston Township	872	939
Stanhope Borough	887	
Sparta Township	1,613	2,070
Stillwater Township	815	1,108
Sussex Borough (formerly Deckertown)..	1,318	1,306
Vernon Township	1,649	1,738
Walpack Township	325	371
Wantage Township	2,080	2,217
	<hr/> 23,325	<hr/> 24,134

UNION COUNTY.

Clark Township	387	374
Cranford Township	3,600	2,854
First District	1,696	
Second District	1,904	
Elizabeth City	60,509	52,130
First Ward	6,563	
Second Ward	4,617	
Third Ward	7,937	
Fourth Ward	4,264	
Fifth Ward	5,591	
Sixth Ward	4,444	
Seventh Ward	5,359	
Eighth Ward	4,872	
Ninth Ward	4,348	
Tenth Ward	3,718	
Eleventh Ward	4,003	
Twelfth Ward	4,793	
Fanwood Borough	445	399
Fanwood Township	1,341	1,200
Garwood Borough	564	
Linden Borough	403	402
Linden Township	1,096	619
Mountainside Borough	314	367
New Providence Borough	754	565
New Providence Township	456	469
Plainfield City	18,468	15,369
First Ward	3,566	
Second Ward	4,291	
Third Ward	3,695	
Fourth Ward	6,926	
Rahway City	8,649	7,935
First Ward	1,856	
Second Ward	1,701	
Third Ward	2,010	
Fourth Ward	1,952	
Fifth Ward	1,130	
Roselle Borough	2,142	1,652
Roselle Park Borough	2,236	
Springfield Township	1,123	1,073
Summit City	6,845	5,302
First Ward	3,439	
Second Ward	3,406	
Union Township	2,614	4,315
Westfield Town	5,265	4,328
First Ward	1,769	
Second Ward	743	
Third Ward	1,444	
Fourth Ward	1,309	
	<hr/> 117,211	<hr/> 99,353

WARREN COUNTY.

	1905.	1900.
Allamuchy Township	571	588
Belvidere Town	1,869	1,784
Blairstown Township	1,537	1,576
Franklin Township	1,309	1,280
Frelinghuysen Township	728	797
Greenwich Township	854	909
Hackettstown Town	2,594	2,474
Hardwick Township	370	400
Harmony Township	1,086	1,080
Hope Township	1,025	1,144
Independence Township	835	805
Knowlton Township	1,222	1,210
Lopatcong Township	695	1,962
Mansfield Township	1,234	1,324
Oxford Township	2,964	3,095
First District	1,364	
Second District	1,600	
Pahaquarry Township	230	257
Phillipsburg Town	13,352	10,052
First Ward	2,664	
Second Ward	2,411	
Third Ward	2,185	
Fourth Ward	1,912	
Fifth Ward	2,244	
Sixth Ward	1,936	
Pohatcong Township	3,408	2,215
Washington Borough	3,431	3,580
Washington Township	1,089	1,249
	<hr/> 40,403	<hr/> 37,781

Population by Counties.

	1905	1900.	Increase.
Atlantic	59,862	46,402	13,460
Bergen	100,003	78,441	21,562
Burlington	62,042	58,241	3,801
Camden	121,555	107,643	13,912
Cape May	17,390	13,201	4,189
Cumberland	52,110	51,193	917
Essex	409,928	359,053	50,875
Gloucester	34,477	31,905	2,572
Hudson	449,879	386,048	63,831
Hunterdon	33,258	34,507	*1,249
Mercer	110,516	95,365	15,151
Middlesex	97,036	79,762	17,274
Monmouth	87,919	82,057	5,862
Morris	67,934	65,156	2,778
Ocean	20,880	19,747	1,133
Passaic	175,858	155,202	20,656
Salem	26,278	25,530	757
Somerset	36,270	32,948	3,322
Sussex	23,325	24,134	*809
Union	117,211	99,353	17,858
Warren	40,403	37,781	2,622
	<hr/> 2,144,134	<hr/> 1,883,669	

*Decrease.

Net increase, 260,474.

POPULATION BY COUNTIES, SINCE 1790.

	1790.	1800.	1810.	1820.	1830.	1840.
Atlantic						8726
Bergen	12601	15156	16603	18178	22414	13190
Burlington	18095	21521	24979	28822	31107	32809
Camden						
Cape May.....	2571	3066	3632	4265	4945	5324
Cumberland	8248	9529	12670	12668	14091	14322
Essex	17785	22269	25894	30793	41928	44512
Gloucester	13363	16115	19744	23089	28431	25509
Hudson						9451
Hunterdon	20253	21261	24553	28604	31066	24661
Mercer						21498
Middlesex	15956	17890	20381	21470	23157	21873
Monmouth	16918	19872	22150	25038	29233	32912
Morris	16216	17750	21828	21368	23580	25777
Ocean						
Passaic						16704
Salem	10437	11371	12761	14022	14155	16912
Somerset	12296	12815	14728	16506	17689	17457
Sussex	19500	22534	25549	32752	20349	27773
Union						
Warren					18634	20342
Total	184239	211149	245562	277575	320779	372859
	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.	1890.	1900.
Atlantic	8964	11835	14163	18704	28836	59862
Bergen	14708	21618	31033	36786	47226	100003
Burlington ..	43204	49370	53774	55402	58523	62042
Camden	25569	34457	46206	62942	87687	107643
Cape May.....	6432	7130	8529	9768	11268	13201
Cumberland ..	17003	22605	34688	37687	45438	51193
Essex	73995	98875	143907	189929	256698	359053
Gloucester ..	14653	18444	21727	25886	28649	31905
Hudson	21874	62717	129288	187994	275126	386048
Hunterdon ..	25064	33654	36961	38570	35355	34507
Mercer	27991	37411	46470	58061	79978	95365
Middlesex ..	28671	34810	45057	52286	61754	79762
Monmouth ..	30234	39345	46316	55538	69128	82057
Morris	30173	34679	43161	50861	54101	65156
Ocean	10043	11176	12658	14455	15974	19747
Passaic	22577	29013	46468	68860	105046	155202
Salem	19500	22458	23951	24579	25151	25530
Somerset	19668	22057	23514	27162	28311	32948
Sussex	22990	23845	23168	23539	22259	24134
Union		27780	41891	55571	72467	99353
Warren	22390	28834	34419	36589	36553	37781
Total	489703	672073	907149	1131116	1444933	1883669
						2144134

**Population of the Incorporated Cities, Towns, Villages
and Boroughs of New Jersey.**

	1905.	1900.	1890.
Absecon town	616	530	501
Allendale borough	762	694	...
Allenhurst borough	247	165	...
Allentown borough	653	695	...
Alpine borough	448	...	...
Andover borough	427	...	...
Anglesea borough	400	161	161
Asbury Park city	4,526	4,148	...
Atlantic City	37,593	27,838	13,055
Atlantic Highlands borough	1,480	1,383	945
Audubon borough	525	.....	...
Avon borough	322	.....	...
Avalon borough	86	93	...
Barnegat city	78	..	...
Bay Head borough	278	247	...
Bayonne city	42,262	32,722	19,033
Beach Haven borough	301	239	.....
Belmar borough	1,089	902	.....
Belleville town	7,632	5,907	3,487
Belvidere town	1,869	1,784	1,768
Bergenfields borough	1,095	729	.....
Beverly city	2,258	1,950	1,957
Bloomfield town	11,668	9,668	7,708
Bogota borough	522	337	.....
Boonton town	3,935	3,901	2,981
Bordentown city	4,073	4,110	4,232
Bound Brook borough	3,389	2,622	1,462
Bradley Beach borough	1,037	982	.....
Branchville borough	591	526	.....
Bridgeton city	13,624	13,913	11,424
Brigantine city	95	99	.....
Burlington city	8,038	7,392	7,264
Butler borough	2,188	.....	.....
Caldwell borough	1,670	1,367	.....
Camden city	83,363	75,935	58,313
Cape May city	3,006	2,257	2,136
Carlstadt borough	3,100	2,574	1,549
Chatham borough	1,554	1,363	780
Chesilhurst borough	258	283	...
Clayton borough	1,864	1,951	1,807
Cliffside Park borough	2,128	968	.....
Clinton borough	830	816	913
Closter borough	1,272	...	...
Collingswood borough	2,538	1,633	539
Creskill borough	505	486	527
Deal borough	164	70	...
Delford borough	841	746	...
Demarest borough	480	...	...
Dover town	6,353	5,938	...
Dumont borough	913	643	...
Dunellen borough	1,517	1,239	1,060
East Millstone	333	447	.....
East Newark borough	2,828	2,500	.....
East Orange city	25,175	21,506	13,282
East Rutherford borough	3,165	2,640	1,438

	1905.	1900.	1890.
Edgewater borough	1,392	.....	.....
Egg Harbor city	2,280	1,808	1,439
Elizabeth city	60,509	52,130	37,764
Elmer borough	1,219	1,140	842
Englewood city	7,922	6,253	...
Englewood Cliffs borough	266	218	...
Englishtown borough	416	410	444
Essex Fells borough	393	...	...
Etna borough	681	...	...
Fairview borough	1,693	1,003	...
Fanwood borough	445	399	...
Farmingdale borough	399	...	...
Fieldsboro borough	457	459	...
Florham Park borough	803	752	...
Fort Lee borough	3,433	...	...
Freehold town	3,064	2,934	2,932
Frenchtown borough	975	1,020	1,023
Garfield borough	5,692	3,501	1,023
Garwood borough	564	.....	.....
Glen Rock borough	778	613	.....
Glen Ridge borough	2,362	1,960	.....
Gloucester city	8,055	6,840	6,564
Guttenberg town	4,563	3,825	1,947
Hackensack town	11,098	9,443	6,004
Hackettstown town	2,594	2,474	2,417
Haddonfield borough	3,466	2,776	2,502
Haddon Heights borough	654	.....	.....
Hammononton town	4,334	3,481	3,833
Harrington Park borough	283	.....	.....
Harrison town	12,823	10,596	8,338
Harvey Cedars borough	46	39	.....
Hasbrouck Heights borough....	1,650	1,255	.....
Haworth borough	400	.....	.....
Hawthorne borough	2,570	2,096	.....
Helmetta borough	575	447	.....
High Bridge borough	1,382	1,377	.....
Highlands borough	1,275	1,228	.....
Highland Park borough	714	.....	.....
Hightstown borough	2,083	1,749	1,875
Hoboken city	65,468	59,364	43,648
Holly Beach borough	1,327	569	217
Hopewell borough	984	980	...
Hopatcong borough (formerly Brooklyn)	125	75	...
Irvington town	7,180	5,255	...
Island Heights borough	250	316	271
Jamesburg borough	1,350	1,063	887
Jersey City	232,699	206,433	163,003
Junction borough	974	998	518
Kearny town	13,601	10,896	...
Keyport town	3,385	3,413	3,411
Lambertville city	5,016	4,637	4,142
Lavalette city	22	21	.....
Leonia borough	1,041	804	.....
Linden borough	403	402	936
Linwood borough	503	495	536
Little Ferry borough	1,776	1,240	781
Lodi borough	2,793	1,917	998
Long Branch town	12,183	8,872	7,231

STATE CENSUS.

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	1905.	1900.	1890.
Longport borough	133	80
Madison borough	4,115	3,754	2,469
Manasquan borough	1,636	1,500	1,506
Martinsville	435	.....	.....
Matawan borough	1,479	1,511	1,491
Maywood borough	687	586	.....
Merchantville borough	1,632	1,608	1,225
Metuchen borough	1,907	1,786	770
Midland Park borough	1,617	1,348	...
Millstone Borough	156	200	...
Milltown borough	1,210	561	...
Millville city	11,884	10,583	10,002
Montclair town	16,370	13,962	8,656
Montvale borough	502	416	.....
Morristown town	12,146	11,267	8,156
Mountainside borough	314	367	.....
Mt. Arlington borough	250	275	.....
National Park borough	160	...	.....
Neptune City borough	808	1,009	.....
Netcong borough	1,024	941	.....
Newark city	283,289	246,070	181,830
New Brunswick city	23,133	20,006	18,603
New Providence borough	754	565	.....
Newton town	4,422	4,376	3,003
North Arlington borough	408	290	.....
North Caldwell borough	483	297	.....
North Haledon borough	697	...	.....
North Plainfield borough	5,616	5,009	.....
Northfield city	688	.....	.....
Norwood borough	432	.....	.....
Nutley town	4,556	.....	.....
Oakland borough	586	.....	.....
Oaklyn borough	454	.....	.....
Ocean City	1,835	1,307	452
Old Tappan borough	280	269	...
Orange city	26,101	24,141	18,884
Orvil borough	443	.....	.....
Palisades Park borough	911	644	.....
Park Ridge borough	1,189	870	.....
Passaic city	37,837	27,777	13,028
Paterson city	111,529	105,171	78,347
Paulsboro borough	2,269	.....	.....
Pemberton borough	821	771	834
Pennington borough	768	733	588
Pennsgrove borough	2,062	1,826	...
Perth Amboy city	25,895	17,699	9,512
Phillipsburg town	13,352	10,052	8,644
Pitman borough	1,018	.....	.....
Plainfield city	18,468	15,369	11,267
Pleasantville borough	2,824	2,182	2,821
Point Pleasant borough	978	746	.....
Pompton Lakes borough	1,013	847	.....
Port Republic city	451	...	.....
Princeton borough	6,029	3,899	3,422
Prospect Park borough	1,911	.....	.....
Rahway city	8,649	7,935	7,105
Raritan town	3,954	3,244	2,556
Red Bank town	6,263	5,428	4,145
Ridgefield borough	745	584	.....

	1905.	1900.	1890.
Ridgewood village	3,980	3,298	.....
Riverside borough	670	561	.....
Riverton borough	1,557	1,332	1,075
Rockaway borough	1,585	1,483	.....
Rocky Hill borough	479	354	.....
Roselle borough	2,142	1,652	996
Roselle Park borough	2,236	.....	.....
Rutherford borough	5,218	4,411	2,293
Saddle River borough	474	415	.....
Salem city	6,443	5,811	5,516
Seabright borough	1,166	1,198	.....
Sea Isle City borough	432	340	766
Seaside Park borough	92	73	...
Secaucus borough	3,191	1,626	...
Somers Point borough	431	308	191
Somerville town	4,782	4,843	3,861
South Amboy borough	6,258	6,349	4,330
South Atlantic City borough	115	69	.....
South Cape May borough	5	14	.....
South Orange village	4,932	4,608	3,106
South River borough	3,585	2,792	1,796
Spring Lake borough	1,039	526	.....
Stanhope borough	887	...	.....
Stockton borough	588	590	.....
Summit city	6,845	5,302	3,502
Surf City borough	36	9	.....
Sussex borough (formerly Deck- ertown)	1,318	1,306	993
Sweedesboro borough	1,484	.....	.....
Tenafly borough	2,142	1,746	1,046
Totowa borough	738	562	.....
Trenton city	84,180	73,307	57,458
Tuckerton borough	1,332	.....	.....
Union town	17,005	15,187	10,643
Upper Saddle River borough	324	326	.....
Ventnor city	116	...	.....
Vineland borough	4,593	4,370	3,822
Wallington borough	2,475	1,812	.....
Washington borough	3,431	3,580	2,834
Wenonah borough	569	498	383
West Caldwell borough	490	...	.....
West Cape May borough	902	696	757
West Hoboken town	29,082	23,094	11,665
West New York town	7,196	5,267	.....
West Orange town	7,872	6,889	4,358
Westwood borough	1,044	828	.....
Wharton borough (formerly Port Oram)	2,285	2,069	775
Wildwood borough	500	150	...
Woodbine borough	1,850	...	...
Woodbury city	4,560	4,087	3,911
Woodcliff borough	477	329	.....
Woodlyne borough	388	...	.....
Woodridge borough	721	532	575
Woodstown borough	1,500	1,371	1,516

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

CENSUS OF 1900.

States and Territories.	1900.	1890.	Increase.	Per cent.
Alabama	1,828,697	1,513,017	315,680	20.9
Alaska	63,592	.....	.....	....
Arizona	122,931	59,620	39,930	67.0
Arkansas	1,311,564	1,128,179	183,385	16.3
California	1,485,053	1,208,130	274,049	22.7
Colorado	539,700	412,198	126,357	30.7
Connecticut	908,420	746,258	162,162	21.7
Delaware	184,735	168,493	16,242	9.6
District of Columbia..	278,718	230,392	48,326	21.0
Florida	528,542	391,422	137,120	35.0
Georgia	2,216,331	1,837,353	378,978	20.6
Hawaii	154,001	.....	.....	....
Idaho	161,772	84,385	74,762	88.0
Illinois	4,821,550	3,826,351	995,199	26.0
Indiana	2,516,462	2,192,404	324,058	14.8
Indian Territory	392,060	.....	.....	....
Iowa	2,231,853	1,911,896	319,572	16.7
Kansas	1,470,495	1,427,096	41,373	2.9
Kentucky	2,147,174	1,858,635	288,539	15.5
Louisiana	1,331,625	1,118,587	263,038	23.5
Maine	694,466	661,086	33,380	5.0
Maryland	1,188,044	1,042,390	145,654	14.0
Massachusetts	2,805,346	2,238,943	566,403	25.3
Michigan	2,420,982	2,093,889	327,093	15.6
Minnesota	1,751,394	1,301,826	440,160	33.8
Mississippi	1,551,270	1,289,600	261,670	20.3
Missouri	3,106,665	2,679,184	427,481	16.0
Montana	243,329	132,159	99,400	75.2
Nebraska	1,066,300	1,058,910	7,390	0.7
Nevada	42,335	45,761	*5,099	11.1
New Hampshire	411,588	276,530	35,058	9.3
New Jersey	1,883,669	1,444,933	438,736	30.4
New Mexico	195,310	153,593	29,727	19.4
New York	7,268,894	5,997,853	1,265,257	2.11
North Carolina	1,893,810	1,617,947	275,863	17.1
North Dakota	319,146	182,719	129,520	70.9
Ohio	4,157,545	3,672,316	485,229	13.2
Oklahoma	398,331	61,834	320,407	518.2
Oregon	413,536	313,767	95,518	30.4
Pennsylvania	6,302,115	5,258,014	1,044,020	19.9
Rhode Island	428,556	345,506	83,050	24.0
South Carolina	1,340,316	1,151,149	189,167	16.4
South Dakota	401,570	328,808	55,079	16.8
Tennessee	2,020,616	1,767,518	253,098	14.3
Texas	3,048,710	2,235,523	813,187	36.4
Utah	276,749	207,905	67,047	32.2
Vermont	343,641	332,422	11,219	3.4
Virginia	1,854,184	1,655,980	198,204	12.0
Washington	518,103	349,390	162,194	46.4
West Virginia	958,800	762,794	196,006	25.7
Wisconsin	2,069,042	1,686,880	376,036	22.3
Wyoming	92,531	60,705	29,865	49.2
	<hr/> 76,303,387	<hr/> 62,622,250	<hr/> 12,937,008	<hr/> 20.7

*Decrease.

Cities Having 25,000 Inhabitants and More.

	1900.	1890.	Inc. P.C.
New York, N. Y.....	3,437,202	2,492,591	37.8
Chicago, Ill.....	1,698,575	1,099,850	54.4
Philadelphia, Pa.....	1,293,697	1,046,964	23.5
St. Louis, Mo.....	575,238	451,770	27.3
Boston, Mass.....	560,892	418,477	25.0
Baltimore, Md.....	508,957	434,439	17.1
Cleveland, Ohio.....	381,768	261,353	46.0
Buffalo, N. Y.....	352,387	255,664	37.8
San Francisco, Cal.....	342,782	298,997	14.6
Cincinnati, Ohio.....	325,902	296,908	9.7
Pittsburg, Pa.....	321,616	238,617	34.7
New Orleans, La.....	287,104	242,039	18.6
Detroit, Mich.....	285,704	205,876	38.7
Milwaukee, Wis.....	285,315	204,468	39.5
Washington, D. C.....	278,718	230,392	20.9
Newark, N. J.....	246,070	181,830	35.3
Jersey City, N. J.....	206,433	163,003	26.6
Louisville, Ky.....	204,731	161,129	27.0
Minneapolis, Minn.....	202,718	164,738	23.0
Providence, R. I.....	175,597	132,146	32.8
Indianapolis, Ind.....	169,164	105,436	60.4
Kansas City, Mo.....	163,752	132,716	23.3
St. Paul, Minn.....	163,065	133,156	22.4
Rochester, N. Y.....	162,608	133,896	21.4
Denver, Col.....	133,859	106,713	25.4
Toledo, Ohio.....	131,822	81,434	61.8
Allegheny, Pa.....	129,896	105,287	23.3
Columbus, Ohio.....	125,560	88,150	42.4
Worcester, Mass.....	118,421	84,665	39.8
Syracuse, N. Y.....	108,374	88,143	22.9
New Haven, Conn.....	108,027	81,298	32.8
Paterson, N. J.....	105,171	78,347	34.2
Fall River, Mass.....	104,863	74,398	40.9
St. Joseph, Mo.....	102,979	52,324	96.8
Omaha, Neb.....	102,555	140,452	*26.9
Los Angeles, Cal.....	102,479	50,395	103.3
Memphis, Tenn.....	102,320	64,495	58.6
Scranton, Pa.....	102,026	75,215	35.6
Lowell, Mass.....	94,969	77,696	22.2
Albany, N. Y.....	94,151	94,923	*0.8
Cambridge, Mass.....	91,886	70,028	31.2
Portland, Ore.....	90,426	46,385	94.9
Atlanta, Ga.....	89,872	65,533	37.1
Grand Rapids, Mich.....	87,565	60,278	45.2
Dayton, Ohio.....	85,333	61,220	39.3
Richmond, Va.....	85,050	81,388	4.4
Nashville, Tenn.....	80,865	76,168	6.1
Seattle, Wash.....	80,671	42,837	88.3
Hartford, Conn.....	79,850	53,230	50.0
Reading, Pa.....	78,961	58,661	34.6
Wilmington, Del.....	76,508	61,431	24.5
Camden, N. J.....	75,935	58,313	30.2
Trenton, N. J.....	73,307	57,458	27.5
Bridgeport, Conn.....	70,996	48,866	45.2
Lynn, Mass.....	68,513	55,727	22.9
Oakland, Cal.....	66,960	48,682	37.5
Lawrence, Mass.....	62,559	44,654	40.0
New Bedford, Mass.....	62,442	40,733	53.2

*Decrease.

	1900.	1890.	Inc. P.C.
Des Moines, Iowa.....	62,139	50,093	24.0
Springfield, Mass.....	62,059	44,179	40.4
Somerville, Mass.....	61,643	40,152	53.5
Troy, N. Y.....	60,651	60,956	*0.5
Hoboken, N. J.....	59,364	43,648	36.0
Evansville, Ind.....	59,007	50,756	16.2
Manchester, N. H.....	56,987	44,126	29.1
Utica, N. Y.....	56,383	44,007	28.1
Peoria, Ill.....	56,100	41,024	36.7
Charleston, S. C.....	55,807	51,955	1.5
Savannah, Ga.....	54,244	43,189	25.5
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	53,531	44,843	19.3
San Antonio, Tex.....	53,321	37,673	41.5
Duluth, Minn.....	52,969	33,115	59.9
Erie, Pa.....	52,733	40,634	29.7
Elizabeth, N. J.....	52,130	37,764	38.0
Wilkesbarre, Pa.....	51,721	37,718	37.1
Kansas City, Kan.....	51,418	38,316	34.1
Harrisburg, Pa.....	50,167	39,385	27.3
Portland, Me.....	50,145	36,425	37.6
Yonkers, N. Y.....	47,931	32,033	49.6
Norfolk, Va.....	46,624	34,871	33.7
Waterbury, Conn.....	45,859	28,646	60.0
Holyoke, Mass.....	45,712	35,637	28.2
Fort Wayne, Ind.....	45,115	35,393	27.4
Youngstown, Ohio.....	44,885	33,220	35.1
Houston, Tex.....	44,633	27,557	61.9
Covington, Ky.....	42,938	37,371	14.8
Akron, Ohio.....	42,728	27,601	54.8
Dallas, Tex.....	42,638	38,067	12.0
Saginaw, Mich.....	42,345	46,322	*8.5
Lancaster, Pa.....	41,459	32,011	29.5
Lincoln, Neb.....	40,169	55,154	*27.1
Brockton, Mass.....	40,063	27,294	46.7
Binghamton, N. Y.....	39,647	35,005	13.2
Augusta, Ga.....	39,441	33,300	18.4
Pawtucket, R. I.....	39,231	27,633	41.9
Al'oon, Pa.....	38,973	30,337	28.4
Wheeling, W. Va.....	38,878	34,522	12.6
Mobile, Ala.....	38,469	31,076	23.7
Birmingham, Ala.....	38,415	26,178	46.7
Little Rock, Ark.....	38,307	25,874	48.0
Springfield, Ohio.....	38,253	31,895	19.9
Galveston, Tex.....	37,789	29,084	29.9
Tacoma, Wash.....	37,714	36,006	4.7
Haverhill, Mass.....	37,175	27,412	35.6
Spokane, Wash.....	36,848	19,922	84.9
Terre Haute, Ind.....	36,673	30,217	21.3
Dubuque, Iowa.....	36,297	30,311	19.7
Quincy, Ill.....	36,252	31,494	15.1
South Bend, Ind.....	35,999	21,819	64.9
Salem, Mass.....	35,956	30,801	16.7
Johnstown, Pa.....	35,936	21,805	64.8
Elmira, N. Y.....	35,672	30,893	15.4
Allentown, Pa.....	35,416	25,228	40.3
Davenport, Iowa.....	35,254	26,872	31.1
McKeesport, Pa.....	34,227	20,741	65.0
Springfield, Ill.....	34,159	24,963	36.8
Chelsea, Mass.....	34,072	27,909	22.0
Chester, Pa.....	33,988	20,226	68.0

*Decrease.

	1900.	1890.	Inc. P.C.
York, Pa.....	33,708	20,793	62.1
Malden, Mass.....	33,664	23,031	46.1
Topeka, Kan.....	33,608	31,007	8.3
Newton, Mass.....	33,587	24,379	37.7
Sioux City, Iowa.....	33,111	37,806	*12.4
Bayonne, N. J.....	32,722	19,033	71.9
Knoxville, Tenn.....	32,637	22,535	44.8
Chattanooga, Tenn.....	32,490	29,100	11.6
Schenectady, N. Y.....	31,682	19,902	59.1
Fitchburg, Mass.....	31,531	22,037	43.0
Superior, Wis.....	31,091	11,983	159.4
Rockford, Ill.....	31,051	23,584	31.6
Taunton, Mass.....	31,036	25,448	21.9
Canton, Ohio.....	30,667	26,189	17.0
Butte, Mont.....	30,470	10,723	184.1
Montgomery, Ala.....	30,346	21,883	38.6
Auburn, N. Y.....	30,345	25,858	17.3
East St. Louis, Ill.....	29,655	15,169	95.4
Joliet, Ill.....	29,353	23,264	26.1
Sacramento, Cal.....	29,282	26,386	10.9
Racine, Wis.....	29,102	21,014	38.4
La Crosse, Wis.....	28,895	25,090	15.1
Williamsport, Pa.....	28,757	27,132	5.9
Jacksonville, Fla.....	28,429	17,201	65.2
Newcastle, Pa.....	28,339	11,600	144.3
Newport, Ky.....	28,301	24,918	13.5
Oshkosh, Wis.....	28,284	22,836	23.8
Woonsocket, R. I.....	28,204	20,830	35.4
Pueblo, Col.....	28,157	24,558	14.6
Atlantic City, N. J.....	27,838	13,055	113.2
Passaic, N. J.....	27,777	13,028	113.2
Bay City, Mich.....	27,628	27,839	*0.7
Fort Worth, Tex.....	26,683	23,076	15.6
Lexington, Ky.....	26,369	21,567	22.2
Gloucester, Mass.....	26,121	24,651	5.9
South Omaha, Neb.....	26,001	8,062	222.5
New Britain, Conn.....	25,998	16,519	57.3
Council Bluffs, Iowa.....	25,802	16,519	57.3
Cedar Rapids, Iowa.....	25,656	18,020	42.3
Easton, Pa.....	25,238	14,481	74.2
Jackson, Mich.....	25,180	20,798	21.0

*Decrease.

POPULAR VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1904.

(From New York Tribune Almanac, 1905.)

	Republican.	Democrat.	Prohibition.	Socialist.	Socialist-Labor.	Populist.
Alabama	22,472	79,857	612	853	....	5,051
Arkansas	46,860	64,434	993	1,816	....	2,318
California	205,226	89,294	7,380	29,533	....	....
Colorado	134,687	100,105	3,438	4,304	325	824
Connecticut	111,089	72,909	1,506	4,543	575	494
Delaware	23,705	19,347	607	146	....	51
Florida	8,314	27,046	5	2,337	....	1,605
Georgia	24,003	83,472	684	197	....	21,511
Idaho	47,783	18,480	1,013	4,954	....	353
Illinois	632,645	327,606	34,770	69,225	4,698	6,725
Indiana	368,289	274,345	23,496	12,013	1,598	2,444
Iowa	307,907	149,141	11,601	14,847	....	2,207
Kansas	210,893	84,800	7,245	15,494	....	6,156
Kentucky	205,277	217,170	6,609	3,602	596	2,511
Louisiana	5,205	47,708	....	995	....	....
Maine	64,438	27,648	1,510	2,106	....	338
Maryland	109,497	109,446	3,034	2,247	....	....
Massachusetts ...	257,822	165,746	4,279	13,604	2,350	1,294
Michigan	361,866	134,151	13,302	8,941	1,012	1,159
Minnesota	216,651	55,187	6,253	11,692	974	2,103
Mississippi	3,189	53,376	....	393	....	1,425
Missouri	321,449	296,312	7,191	13,009	1,674	4,226
Montana	34,932	21,773	335	5,676	208	1,520
Nebraska	138,558	51,876	6,323	7,412	....	20,518
Nevada	6,867	3,982	....	925	....	344
New Hampshire..	54,177	33,992	749	1,090	....	81
New Jersey	245,164	164,566	6,845	9,587	2,680	3,705
New York	859,533	683,981	20,787	36,883	9,127	7,459
North Carolina...	81,372	123,458	361	124	....	819
North Dakota....	52,595	14,273	1,140	2,017	....	165
Ohio	600,095	344,674	19,339	36,260	2,633	1,392
Oregon	60,432	17,444	3,860	7,051	....	784
Pennsylvania	840,949	335,430	33,717	21,863	2,211	....
Rhode Island....	41,605	24,839	768	956	488	....
South Carolina...	2,254	54,635	....	22	....	1
South Dakota....	72,083	21,969	2,965	3,138	....	1,240
Tennessee	105,369	131,653	1,889	1,354	....	2,491
Texas	51,242	167,200	4,292	2,791	421	8,062
Utah	62,444	33,413	....	5,767	....	....
Vermont	40,459	9,777	792	844	....	....
Virginia	46,450	80,638	1,382	56	218	359
Washington	101,540	28,098	3,229	10,023	1,592	669
West Virginia...	132,608	100,850	4,569	1,572	....	324
Wisconsin	279,870	124,036	9,770	28,220	223	530
Wyoming	20,467	8,904	207	1,077	....	....
Totals	7,620,332	5,079,041	258,847	402,159	33,612	113,258
Plurality	2,541,291					

STATE COMMITTEES.

REPUBLICAN.

Headquarters, Newark.

Franklin Murphy, Newark, Chairman; Edward C. Stokes, Millville, Vice-Chairman; Winton C. Garrison, Newark, Treasurer; Malcolm MacLear, Newark, Secretary; Edward W. Gray, Publicity Bureau.

At Large—Franklin Murphy, Newark; Frank H. Sommer, Newark; John Kean, Elizabeth; Samuel K. Robbins, Moorestown.

Atlantic—John J. Gardner, Egg Harbor.

Bergen—C. E. Breckenridge, Maywood.

Burlington—R. C. Hutchinson, Bordentown.

Camden—David Baird, Camden.

Cape May—Lewis M. Cresse, Ocean City.

Cumberland—Edward C. Stokes, Millville.

Essex—Henry M. Doremus, Newark; Alfred N. Dalrymple, Newark.

Gloucester—David O. Watkins, Woodbury.

Hudson—Samuel D. Dickinson, Jersey City; Edward Fry, Jersey City.

Hunterdon—Percival Christie, High Bridge.

Mercer—Frank O. Briggs, Trenton.

Middlesex—Henry H. Banker, New Brunswick.

Monmouth—C. Asa Francis, Long Branch.

Morris—D. S. Voorhees, Morristown.

Ocean—William H. Fisher, Toms River.

Passaic—Robert Williams, Paterson.

Salem—John C. Ward, Centreton.

Somerset—Lewis A. Thompson, Somerville.

Sussex—George Williams, Newton.

Union—Hamilton Kean, Elizabeth.

Warren—John I. Blair Reilly, Phillipsburg.

Executive Committee—Frank O. Briggs, Chairman; John Kean, Joseph S. Fr elinghuysen, Joseph McDermott, Daniel S. Voorhees, John J. Gardner, Samuel D. Dickinson, C. E. Breckenridge, David Baird.

Finance Committee—C. Edward Murray, Chairman; Frank H. Sommer, Samuel K. Robbins, William M. Johnson, Joseph W. Congdon, James A. McGraw.

DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE.

Headquarters, Jersey City.

Robert S. Hudspeth, Chairman, Jersey City; William K. Devereux, Secretary, Asbury Park; William C. Heppenheim, Treasurer, Hoboken.

At Large—William B. Gourley, Paterson; Robert S. Hudspeth, Jersey City; Howard Carrow, Camden; Frank S. Katzenbach, Jr., Trenton.

Atlantic—William A. Faunce, Atlantic City.

Bergen—Luther A. Campbell, Hackensack.

Burlington—Benajah P. Wills, Mount Holly.

Camden—William H. Davis, Camden.

Cape May—Matthew Jefferson, Sea Isle City.

Cumberland—Samuel Iredell, Bridgeton.

Essex—James R. Nugent, Newark.

Gloucester—Edward E. Grosscup, Wenonah.

Hudson—William C. Heppenheim, Hoboken.

Hunterdon—James N. Pidcock, White House Station.

Mercer—Charles H. Gallagher, Trenton.

Middlesex—Oliver Kelly, Metuchen.

Monmouth—David S. Crater, Freehold.

Morris—Willard W. Cutler, Morristown.

Ocean—Charles L. Rogers, Lakehurst.

Passaic—Louis F. Braun, Paterson.

Salemm—Robert Gwynne, Salem.

Somerset—Samuel S. Childs, Bernardsville.

Sussex—Lewis S. Iliff, Newton.

Union—Peter Egenolf, Elizabeth.

Warren—Johnston Cornish, Washington.

Executive Committee—Johnston Cornish, David S. Crater, William C. Heppenheim, Howard Carrow.

REPUBLICAN LEAGUE OF NEW JERSEY.

Everett Colby, President, West Orange; William H. Parry, Secretary, Burlington; Edmund C. Hill, Treasurer, Trenton.

Executive Committee—Atlantic, George G. Clinton, Atlantic City; Bergen, Ernst Neithardt, Rochelle Park; Burlington, Dr. Ira C. Leedom, Bordentown; Camden, E. E. Jeffries, Camden; Cape May, Lewis T. Stevens, Cape May; Cumberland, Alonzo G. Bacon, Bivalve; Essex, Duane E. Minard, Newark; Gloucester, David O. Watkins, Woodbury; Hudson, Pierre Garvin, Bayonne; Hunterdon, Walter F. Hayhurst, Lambertville; Mercer, Kendrick C. Hill, Trenton; Middlesex, W. Frank Par-

ker, New Brunswick; Monmouth, Frank E. Price, Atlantic Highlands; Morris, Samuel G. Harris, Boonton; Ocean, Joseph M. Thompson, New Egypt; Passaic, George W. Pollitt, Paterson; Salem, Joseph B. Crispin, Salem; Sussex, Dr. E. C. Tuttle, Sussex; Somerset, William H. H. Wyckoff, Raritan; Union, James McMaster, Elizabeth; Warren, John I. Blair Reilly, Phillipsburg.

Finance Committee—Edmund C. Hill, E. E. Jefferies, W. Frank Parker.

NEW JERSEY DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

Col. Edwin A. Stevens, President, Hoboken; William S. McKean, Newark, Secretary; J. Clarence Conover, Freehold, Treasurer.

Executive Committee—Atlantic, Clarence L. Cole; Bergen, J. C. Westervelt; Camden, Frank S. Devereux; Cape May, Matthew Jefferson; Essex, Thomas J. Regan; Gloucester, Edward E. Grosscup; Hudson, Thos. F. A. Griffin; Hunterdon, John J. Matthews; Mercer, John P. Dullard; Middlesex, John Lord; Morris, A. L. Revere; Passaic, John F. Wynne; Somerset, Calvin D. McMurty.

LOCAL OPTION CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

Legislative Committee Anti-Saloon League—G. Rowland Munroe, George H. Strobell. Prohibition Committee—Dr. Grafton E. Day, William Cairns, Esq. Temperance Committee Presbyterian Synod—Rev. Joseph Howell, D. R. Warne, Rev. A. K. Fulton, A. F. Stout, W. T. Smock. Baptist State Convention—Rev. J. W. Lyle, D. D. Baptist Ministers' Conference—Rev. W. G. Fennell, Rev. W. T. S. Lumbar. Congregational Church—Rev. Amory Bradford, D. D. Trenton Ministerial League—Rev. H. C. Minton, D.D. W. C. T. U.—Mrs. Emma Bourne. N. J. M. E. Conference—Rev. J. W. Gamble, D.D., Rev. John Fox, D.D. Newark M. E. Conference—Rev. W. H. Morgan, D.D., Rev. George C. Wilding, D.O., Rev. C. L. Mead, D.D. Law and Order League—Rev. S. H. Hann, D.D., Rev. E. J. Kulp. Reformed Church—Rev. P. T. Pockman, D.D. Good Templars—E. C. Black, Esq. Roman Catholic Church—Rev. M. P. O'Connor. Society of Friends—Rev. Joel Borton. Chairman, Rev. C. E. Nash, D.D., Superintendent Anti-Saloon League of New Jersey; Trenton address, Hotel Windsor, or 828 Broad street, Newark.

PARTY PLATFORMS.

REPUBLICAN.

(Adopted at the State Convention held at Trenton, Thursday, September 19, 1907.)

The Republican party again presents to the people of New Jersey an account of its stewardship and offers its record of faithful execution of pledges as a guarantee of future performances.

We indorse the administration of President Roosevelt as courageous and patriotic, distinguished by intelligent, earnest and successful efforts to promote the welfare of all the people. Continued prosperity has been maintained in every branch of industry, and the position of the Nation at home and abroad is stronger and better than at any time in its history.

We also indorse the wise, progressive and successful administration of Governor E. C. Stokes.

The Republican party came into power after a long period of misrule, during which the State government had been administered in a spirit of partisan greed; actual dishonesty had marked many transactions; the State's money had been expended without authority of law, necessitating a diversion of the school fund to save the party then in power from the odium of a State tax; political power had been perpetuated by the creation of partisan officeholders, and by legislative gerrymanders; by the corruption of the ballot and by the wholesale pardon of convicted criminals.

To remedy these abuses and rescue the State from misrule and disgrace, the people called upon the Republican party. Its fourteen years' record is a story of faithful performance of this duty and of increasingly high standards of good government.

Republican administrations have pursued a consistent policy of advancement and reform.

Republican legislation drove the gamblers' vice from our State and pledged her constitution to its perpetual banishment.

It inaugurated a system of publicity in appropriations. It has inaugurated a policy of using the surplus of the treasury for the payment of local school taxes.

In the fulfillments of its pledges to give a fearless and thorough consideration to the long-standing problems of equal taxation as between railroads and other property, it has passed the laws declared valid by the courts of the State, which have increased the revenue of our municipalities and raised the State's income from less than \$1,000,000 to over \$3,500,000 per annum, \$2,500,000 of which is by law distributed to the local taxing districts for school purposes.

The Republican party has inaugurated a policy of taxation of corporate franchises and by which the State annually collects a large sum for distribution to the taxing districts. We favor such systems as will compel franchises to bear a just share of the burden of taxation as compared with corporate and individual property.

A Republican Senate has twice passed a civil service reform act which has been defeated by the present Democratic House of Assembly. We pledge ourselves to the enactment of a comprehensive civil service measure in the interest of higher efficiency in administrative affairs.

The Legislature has passed resolutions favoring an amendment to the federal constitution of the election of United States Senators by popular vote; and until such amendment has been adopted, we favor the enactment of a law for expression in some authoritative way by the voter of his choice for United States Senator.

We believe in the separation of State and municipal elections and to that end favor a constitutional amendment providing that national and State elections shall be held in even years and municipal elections in odd years.

We have enacted legislation for the reform of our petit jury system, and we pledge a continuance of our efforts for a better system of selecting grand juries.

Our primary law—a Republican enactment—has done away with violence and fraud at the primaries and has enabled voters to express their choice and exercise their will in the nominating conventions. We pledge ourselves to such amendments of this act as will simplify and improve our primary system. We favor the modification and simplification of the present primary law in the respects in which it is now cumbersome and intricate; and we believe that the most effective method to accomplish this purpose is a direct

primary for candidates for all municipal and county offices, including Senators and Assemblymen, and we favor such an amendment of the primary law as will accomplish this end, with proper provisions for judicial review and recount.

The party has already undertaken the question of supervision of public utility corporations, with a view of increasing the efficiency, safety and economy of service in the interests of the public. We pledge ourselves to enact a law providing for a commission with ample jurisdiction and powers to enable it to regulate such corporations effectively and authoritatively.

The Republican party has accomplished needed reform in excise legislation and pledges itself to the maintenance of it.

The policy of State aid for good roads was inaugurated by the Republican party, and this policy has placed New Jersey first in the nation in its road system. The Republican party stands pledged to its continuance.

We favor the pending amendment of the constitution providing for the creation of Assembly districts, passed by the present Legislature upon the recommendation of a Republican Governor.

We favor a law providing that all moneys collected for or belonging to the State shall be paid into the State treasury, and that no disbursements of State funds shall be made except upon the audit and warrants of the Comptroller.

We believe in simplicity of government and we favor consolidation of all departments and commissions of similar character, and regret the failure of the Democratic House of Assembly to co-operate with the Senate to this end.

We pledge ourselves to correct any and all abuses that may be found in any State department or institution, and to hold all officials to a strict accountability for faithful public service.

We call the attention of the people to the incompetency of the Democratic House of Assembly, to the disgraceful scenes that marked its proceedings, to its absolute control by the lobby, to its refusal to pass laws for the improvement of the civil service, to pass laws for the reform of the grand jury system, to permit the submission to the public of the question of separation of the State and municipal elections, and to the reform measures passed by the Republican Senate.

DEMOCRATIC.

(Adopted at the State Convention held at Trenton on Tuesday, September 17, 1907.)

The Democratic party of New Jersey, through its representatives in convention assembled at Trenton, this 17th day of September, 1907, makes this declaration of principles:

Virtue in State government depends upon and is measured by the integrity of its servants. The reprehensible practices of State officials of retaining and applying public funds to their personal advantage and to the detriment of the State, persistent and chronic failure to discharge official duties, commonly called "absenteeism," occupying dual positions, carrying double emoluments, but involving no increased labors, nepotism, the constant multiplication of commissions to discharge similar public functions, the extravagance and wastefulness of the State House Commission in the construction of public buildings, the non-feasance and gross mismanagement of the managers of State institutions, warrant unqualified condemnation and demand immediate correction, and to this end we favor and bind ourselves to the enactment of laws whereby:

Public funds shall be paid to and directly disbursed by the Treasurer of the State. "One State and one purse."

Public moneys shall be interest-bearing in all cases.

Public officials shall give daily attention to the discharge of their duties, and shall be permitted to hold but one office.

Public contracts shall be made and supplies purchased upon competitive bidding after due advertisement.

The numerous commissions now having charge of the public water supply, sewage and other matters pertaining to public health shall be abolished, and their powers and duties vested in a reorganized State board.

State boards and commissions exercising kindred functions shall be consolidated.

We reiterate the demands of the Democratic platforms for many years past for the equal taxation of all property not used for religious, charitable or educational purposes.

We declare for the taxation of the tangible property of railroad and canal companies where located, and the taxation of their franchises by the State, and we insist that the legislation on taxation enacted since the ascendancy of the Republican party in this State has been the result of Democratic initiative, but has not measured up to the constitutional requirement of equal taxation.

We declare for the taxation at local rates of the value of the franchises of public utility companies in place of the present inadequate taxation under the Voorhees law.

We favor the establishment of a commission, with ample powers for the proper regulation of steam and trolley railroads, electric light, gas, water, telegraph and telephone companies and all other public utility corporations.

We call attention to the constantly increasing cost of the State government under Republican rule, the yearly expenses having been increased from \$1,857,982 under the last Democratic administration to \$4,553,685.57 for the present year, and demand that rigid economy be exercised in future expenditures to the end that the surplus revenues may be applied to the lessening of the burden of taxation upon our citizens.

In recognition of the constitutional doctrine that all political power is inherent in the people, we favor the enactment of laws, and where necessary constitutional amendments, providing for:

The selection of United States Senators by popular suffrage.

The election of Assemblymen by districts.

The nominating of candidates for public office by direct primary vote, without the intervention of delegates or conventions.

The election by the people of the principal State and county officials.

In order to secure the true expression of the will of the voter we favor:

Municipal elections distinct from State and national elections.

The passage of stringent laws against bribery and corruption in all elections, primary and general.

The vesting of summary jurisdiction in the courts to settled disputes growing out of primary elections, with ample power to order recounts.

The abolition of the voting machines.

We favor the acquisition by our State and sister States of all toll bridges crossing inter-state boundaries, in order that the same may be made free for inter-state traffic.

We favor the greatest extension of the principle of home rule in municipal government, securing to each municipality the absolute control of all matters requiring local administration, without undue interference by the Legislature.

We favor the enactment of stringent anti-monopoly laws.

We favor the establishment of an elective civil service commission by an act which will take the employment of subordinate public officials out of politics.

We ask the support of all citizens favoring these principles.

Auxiliary Democratic State Committee of New Jersey.

Job H. Lippincott, of Hudson county, chairman; Ralph W. E. Donges, of Camden county, vice chairman; Franklin H. Halliday, of Essex county, secretary; Joseph P. Tumulty, of Hudson county, treasurer.

Executive Committee—William Hughes, of Passaic county; Joseph T. Hague, of Union county; Christopher Gallagher, of Morris county; George S. Silzer, of Middlesex county.

Officers Ex-officio—S. S. Swackhammer, of Somerset county; J. Harry Hull, of Essex county; Archibald S. Alexander, of Hudson county.

PRESIDENTIAL TICKETS, 1904.

REPUBLICAN.

For President, Theodore Roosevelt. For Vice President, Charles W. Fairbanks.

For Presidential Electors—Uzal H. McCarter, Washington A. Roebling, Joseph W. Cooper, Alexander C. Wood, Lewis S. Thompson, Adolph Mack, Richard H. Williams, J. Hull Browning, Henry Dickson, Arthur B. Leach, Jacob Ringle, Aaron S. Baldwin.

DEMOCRATIC.

For President, Alton B. Parker. For Vice President, Henry G. Davis.

For Presidential Electors—Richard V. Lindabury, Howard Carrow, John W. Westcott, Benjamin Franklin Hires, Isaac W. Carmichael, Haley Fiske, DeWitt Clinton Flanagan, Jacob L. Bunnell, Augustus H. Vanderpoel, Elvin W. Crane, John J. Voorhees, Edwin A. Stevens.

NATIONAL PROHIBITION.

For President, Silas C. Swallow. For Vice President, George W. Carroll.

For Presidential Electors—William H. Nicholson, George LaMonte, Furman A. DeMaris, Robert B. Moore, Charles F. Garrison, Ross Slack, Joel G. VanCise, John Berryman, David Hopper, Joel W. Brown, Robert J. S. White, Charles L. Mead.

SOCIALIST.

For President, Eugene V. Debs. For Vice President, Benjamin Hanford.

For Presidential Electors—Albin Strobel, Claus Detlif Hintz, Peter E. Burrowes, Gothard Arvidson, Millard D. Pancoast, Andrew Perino, Thomas B. Dennis, F. Clinton Dey, Wilson B. Killingbeck, Max Richter, Robert Streller, Joseph C. Eulenstein.

SOCIALIST LABOR.

For President, Charles Hunter Corregan. For Vice President, William Wesley Cox.

For Presidential Electors—Henry Schmid, Abraham B. Herschmann, Herman Landgraf, Charles Beckert, John Hossak, Albert Grieb, William Creter, Adolph Blome, Julius Eck, Joseph Jacobs, Charles Gerold, Henry F. Schreck.

PEOPLE'S DEMOCRATIC.

For President, Thomas E. Watson. For Vice President, Thomas H. Tibbles.

For Presidential Electors—Joseph R. Buchanan, Edgar Conrow, John Rauch, Wallace L. Brock, Louis L. Franz, Frank J. Shattle, John E. McKee, Samuel Warbasse, George A. Miller, Edward A. Wallace, Joseph B. Keim, John S. DeHart.

MEMBERS OF COUNCIL,

1776 to 1844.

Atlantic County.

1837, Lewis M. Walker.	40-41, Mahlon Canfield.
38-39, Japhet Ireland.	42-44, Absalom Cordery.

Bergen County.

76, 82-83, John Fell.	24-26, 30, 32-33,
77-78, Robert Morris.	Charles Board.
79-81, Theunis Dey.	27-29, Nathaniel Board.
84-90, 92-95, Peter Haring.	31, Jacob M. Ryerson.
91, 96-06, John Outwater.	34-35, Christian C. Zabriskie.
07, 09-11, Peter Ward.	36-37, Samuel R. Demarest.
08, 12-13, William Colfax.	38-39, Francis Price.
14-15, 18, Adrian Post.	40, Albert G. Doremus.
16, 19-21, John D. Haring.	41-42, John Cassedy.
17, Martin Ryerson.	43-44, John H. Zabriskie.
22-23, Christian Zabriskie.	

Burlington County.

76, Richard Smith.	02-04, Samuel Hough.
77, John Imlay.	10-13, John Beatty.
78-80, 83, Peter Tallman.	14, Caleb Earl.
81-82, John Cox.	15-17, William Irick.
84-86, 89-90,	18, 29-31, William N. Shinn.
William Newbold.	32-33, Richard Campion.
87-88, Joseph Smith.	34, James Newbold.
91, James Kinsey.	35-36, Charles Stokes.
92, 1818-28, Caleb Newbold.	37-41, William Irick.
93-96, John Black.	42, Moffett Craig.
97-1801, 04-09,	43-44, James S. Hulme.
George Anderson.	

Cape May County.

1776, Jonathan Hand.	11, Nathaniel Holmes.
77, 79-80, 82-83, Jesse Hand.	14, Furman Leaming.
78, Jonathan Jenkins.	15-19, 24, 26-27,
81, 85, Elijah Hughes.	Joshua Swaine.
84, 86-93, Jeremiah Eldredge.	20-23, 25, Thomas H. Hughes.
94-95, 1806, 09-10,	28-30, Israel Townsend.
Matthew Whillden.	31-33, Joshua Townsend.
96-98, 1800, 04,	34-35, Jeremiah Leaming.
Permenus Corson.	36-37, Richard Thomson.
99, John T. Townsend.	38-39, Amos Corson.
1801-04, 07, Ebenezer Newton.	40-41, Thomas P. Hughes.
05-06, William Eldredge.	42-44, Maurice Beesley.
08, 12-13,	
Joseph Falkenberge.	

1776 to 1844.

Cumberland County.

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|----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 76—77, 82, Theophilus Elmer. | 13, Ezekiel Foster. |
| 78, Ephraim Harris. | 14, 18, James Clark. |
| 79, John Buck. | 20—21, James D. Westcott. |
| 80, 84, Jonathan Elmer. | 26, Ephraim Bateman. |
| 81, 83, 85—94, 96—97, 99—1800, | 27—28, John Trenchard. |
| Samuel Ogden. | 29—32, Elias P. Seeley. |
| 95, Eli Elmer. | 33, 37, Israel Stratton. |
| 38, Joel Fithian. | 34, David Reeves. |
| 1801—02, David Moore. | 35—36, Joshua Brick. |
| 03—04, 10—11, George Burgin. | 38, Nathaniel Foster. |
| 05—06, Abraham Sayre. | 39—40, Samuel Barber. |
| 06, 08, 12—13, 15—17, 19, 22—25, | 41, Ephraim H. Whitecar. |
| Ebenezer Seeley. | 42, David Whitaker. |
| 07, Ebenezer Elmer. | 43—44, Enoch H. Moore. |
| 09, James B. Hunt. | |

Essex County.

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|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 76—77, 79, Stephen Crane. | 15—16, 25, 28, Amos Harrison. |
| 78, Abraham Clark. | 19—22, 26, Silas Condit. |
| 80, James Caldwell. | 24, 30, John Dow. |
| 81—84, Josiah Hornblower. | 27, Samuel Pennington. |
| 85—87, John Peck. | 29, Amzi Dodd. |
| 88, John Chetwood. | 31—32, Isaac H. Williamson. |
| 89, Jonathan Dayton. | 33, Jacob M. Mead. |
| 90—97, John Condit. | 34, Oliver S. Halstead. |
| 98—1800, Daniel Marsh. | 35, Stephen D. Day. |
| 01, 06, 10—13, Charles Clark. | 36, Andrew Parsons. |
| 02—03, William S. Pennington. | 37, John J. Chetwood. |
| 04—06, 17—18, 23, John Dodd. | 38—40, Amzi Armstrong. |
| 07, Moses Jacques. | 41—42, William Chetwood. |
| 08—09, Thomas Ward. | 43—44, Joseph S. Dodd. |
| 14, Charles Kinsey. | |

Gloucester County.

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|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1776—80, 84, John Cooper. | 21—22, Michael C. Fisher. |
| 81, Joseph Hugg. | 23, 29, 31—32, Joseph Kaighn. |
| 82—83, 85—86, Elijah Clark. | 24—25, Isaac Wilkins. |
| 87—94, Joseph Ellis. | 26, John Moore White. |
| 95—97, Joseph Cooper. | 27, Christopher Sickler. |
| 98—1802, Thomas Clark. | 28, Jeremiah J. Foster. |
| 03—06, 11, Isaac Mickle. | 30, 33—35, John W. Mickle. |
| 06, 14—16, | 36—38, John C. Smallwood. |
| Samuel W. Harrison. | 39—40, Joseph Porter. |
| 97—10, Richard M. Cooper. | 41, William R. Cooper. |
| 12—13, James Hopkins. | 42, Joseph Saunders. |
| 17—18, James Matlack. | 43—44, Joshua P. Browning. |
| 19—20, John Baxter. | |

Hudson County.

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|------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1840, Abraham Van Santvoord. | 41—42, John S. Condit. |
| | 43—44, Edwin V. R. Wright. |

1776 to 1844.

Hunterdon County.

1776—81, John Stevens.	22—23, John Cavanagh.
82, Joseph Reading.	26—29, George Maxwell.
83—84, Philemon Dickinson.	30, Thomas Capner.
85—88, Robert-Lettis Hooper.	31—32, Peter I. Clark.
89, Benjamin Van Cleve.	33, Alexander Wurts.
90—1804, John Lambert.	34, Nathaniel Saxton.
05—06, John Wilson.	35, 42—44, William Wilson.
06—14, John Haas.	36, Henry S. Hunt.
15, Aaron Vansyckle.	37—38, Joseph Moore.
16—19, 21, 24—25,	39, James Snyder.
Elnathan Stevenson.	40—41, John Lilly.
20, Thomas Prall.	

Mercer County.

1838—39, Charles G. McChesney.	40—41, James White.
	42—44, George Woolsey.

Middlesex County.

1776, John Wetherill.	13, John Neilson.
77—79, Jonathan Deare.	18, John N. Simpson.
80, 83, 88, Benjamin Manning.	19, 21, 27—28, James T. Dunn.
81—82, 1806, John Beatty.	23—24, 26, 30,
84—85, 96,	Robert McChesney.
Samuel Fitz - Randolph.	25, William Edgar.
86—87, 89—94,	29, James Cook.
Samuel Randolph.	30, Samuel Edgar.
95, 97, 99—1806,	32, John T. McDowell.
Ephraim Martin.	33, Josiah B. Howell.
98, 1820, Andrew Kirkpatrick.	34, Andrew Snowhill.
07, 09, 14—17, 22,	35, John Perrine, Jr.
Ercuries Beatty.	36—38, 41,
08, 10, 12—13,	George T. McDowell.
James Schureman.	39—40, David B. Appleget.
11, John James.	42—44, Abraham W. Brown.

Monmouth County.

1776, Nathaniel Scudder.	10—11, 13—21, Silas Crane.
77—79, Joseph Holmes.	22, William Andrews.
80—83, 89—92, 95,	23—24, William I. Bowne.
Elisha Lawrence.	25, 28—29, William I. Emley.
84, John Imlay.	26—27, Henry D. Polhemus.
85, David Forman.	30, Samuel G. Wright.
86—88, 99, Asher Holmes.	31, 34, John Patterson.
93—94, 1812—13,	32—33, Daniel Holmes.
Thomas Henderson.	35—36, Thomas Aarowsmith.
96—98, Elisha Walton.	37, William L. Dayton.
1800, John Lloyd.	38—39, Benjamin Oliphant.
01—07, Thomas Little.	40, Peter Vredenburgh, Jr
08, William Lloyd.	41—44, James Patterson.
09, John A. Scudder.	

1776 to 1844.

Morris County.

1776—80, Silas Conduct.	23—27, Silas Cook.
81—84, John Carle.	28—30, Edward Conduct.
85, John-Cleve Symmes.	31—32, 40—41, James Wood.
86—88, 93—94, 96—1800,	33, Mahlon Dickerson.
Abraham Kitchel.	34, William Monro.
89—90, William Woodhull.	35—36, Jephthah B. Munn.
91—92, 95, Ellis Cook.	37—38, William Brittin.
1801—06, David Welsh.	39, Jacob W. Miller.
07—14, Benjamin Ludlow.	42, Ezekiel B. Gaines.
15—22, Jesse Upson.	43—44, John H. Stansborough

Passaic County.

1837—38, Andrew Parsons.	42, William Deckey.
39—40, Nathaniel Board.	43—44, Silas D. Canfield.
41, Silas E. Canfield.	

Salem County.

1776, 78—79,	19, Hedge Thompson.
Andrew Sinnickson.	23, 40, Josiah M. Reeve.
77, Edward Keasby.	24—25, Zacheus Ray.
80, 82, 86, Whitten Cripps.	26—28, 32, Israel R. Clawson.
81, 83—84, John Holme.	29, Philip Freas.
85, 87—93, John Mayhew.	30, James Newell.
94—96, Thomas Sinnickson.	31, Henry Freas.
97—99, 1801—04,	33, Charles Swing.
William Parret.	34, 37, William F. Reeve.
1800, William Wallace.	35, Samuel Humphreys.
04, 06—07, Jacob Hufty.	36, Thomas Yarrow.
05—06, 09—13, Isaiah Shinn.	38—39, John A. Lambert.
08, Samuel Ray.	41, Robert Newell.
13—17, Jedediah Dubois.	42, Samuel Bolton.
18, 20—22, John Dickinson.	43—44, Joseph C. Nelson.

Somerset County.

1776, William Paterson.	05—13, 15—19,
77, 93—97, James Linn.	John Frelinghuysen.
78, Abraham Van-Neste.	14, 26—29, Andrew Howell.
79, 81—89, Ephraim Martin.	20—25, Peter I. Stryker.
80, John Witherspoon.	30—34, James S. Green.
90—92, Frederick Frelinghuysen.	35, William Thompson.
93—1804, Peter De Vroom.	36—38, Walter Kirkpatrick.
04, Henry Vanderveer.	39, Augustus R. Taylor.
	40—41, Joseph W. Scott.
	42—44, George H. Brown.

1776 to 1844.

Sussex County.

1776, 80, John-Cleves Symmes.	19—20, Robert W. Rutherford.
77, 84—85, 89—90,	21, William T. Anderson.
Robert Hoops.	22, Jeremy Mackey.
78—79, Robert Ogden.	23—24, Jacob Thompson.
81—83, Hugh Hughes.	25—26, Thomas C. Ryerson.
86—88, Mark Thomson.	27, Samuel Fowler.
91—99, Charles Beardslee.	28—31, 35, David Ryerson.
1800—04, William McCullough.	32, Peter Merkel.
04, John Linn.	33—34, 36, Samuel Price.
05—06, George Bidleman.	37—38, Richard R. Morris.
06, Jacob S. Thomson.	39—40, Daniel Haines.
07—13, Barnabus Swayze.	41—42, Alexander Boyles.
13—15, William Kennedy.	43—44, Benjamin Hamilton.
16—18, Thomas Vankirk.	

Warren County.

1825, Jacob Thompson.	34—35, Charles Sitgreaves.
26—28, Jeremy Mackey.	36—39, Robert H. Kennedy.
29—30, Jonathan Robbins.	40, Caleb H. Valentine.
31, Samuel Wilson.	41, Henry H. Van Ness.
32—33, Charles Carter.	42—44, Charles J. Ihrie.

MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

1776 to 1844.

Atlantic County.

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1837, Joseph Endicott. | 40-41, Joseph S. Read. |
| 38-39, Robert B. Risley. | 42-44, George Wheaton. |

Bergen County.

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|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1776, Peter Zabriskie. | 16-17, Jacob Banta. |
| 76, 83, Theunis Dey. | 16-17, Cornelius Merseilles. |
| 76, 84, 86, David Board. | 16, 21-22, Peter Sip. |
| 77-78, Joast Beam. | 18, Casparus Prior. |
| 77, 81, Garret Leydecker. | 18, 24, Nathaniel Board. |
| 77, 82, 87-89, 1815, | 19-20, 25-26, 29, |
| John Outwater. | Cornelius Van Winkle. |
| 78-81, 87, Peter Wilson. | 19, Silas Brinkerhoof. |
| 78, 97-1804, Thomas Blanch. | 20, Sebe Brinkerhoof. |
| 79, Robert Morris. | 21-23, John Westervelt, Jr. |
| 79-83, Isaac Blanch. | 22-23, 25-27, David I. Christie |
| 80, Gabriel Ogden. | 23-24, Garret Ackerson. |
| 82-83, 87, 94-95, Adam Boyd. | 24, John Van Waggoner. |
| 84-86, 92, 96, 1810-11, | 25, Henry B. Hagerman. |
| Jacob Terhune (Ter- | 26, Charles Kinsey. |
| heun). | 27, 30, Peter J. Terhune. |
| 84, Edow Merseallus. | 27, Cornelius D. Van |
| 85, Abraham Blauvelt. | Riper. |
| 85-86, 88-90, 93, Isaac Nicoll. | 28, Christian Zabriskie. |
| 88-90, 93, John (A.) Benson. | 28, Peter C. Westervelt. |
| 90-91, Edmund W. Kingsland | 28-29, Andrew P. Hopper. |
| 91, 95, John Haring. | 29-30, John Ward. |
| 91-92, 96, Henry Berry. | 30, 33, Samuel R. Demarest. |
| 92-94, 96-1802, 04-06, | 31, Garret Sip. |
| Peter Ward. | 31, Andrew H. Hopper. |
| 94, William M. Bell. | 31, John R. Blauvelt. |
| 95, Benjamin Blackledge. | 32-33, Garret P. Hopper. |
| 97-98, Robert Campbell. | 32-33, John M. Cornelison. |
| 99-1801, John Dey. | 32, Samuel Demarest. |
| 02-04, 06, Isaac Kipp. | 34, John F. Hopper. |
| 03-04, Martin I. Ryerson. | 34-35, Abraham Lydecker. |
| 04-06, 08-09, Adrian Post. | 34, Peter I. Ackerman. |
| 05-06, Odonijah Schuyler. | 35, 36, Michael Saunier. |
| 06-07, 09-11, William Colfax. | 35, John H. Hopper. |
| 07, John Vanhorn. | 36, Henry Doremus. |
| 07, Abraham Forshee. | 36, Jetur R. Riggs. |
| 08, 14-17, Albert C. Zabriskie. | 37-38, David D. Van Bussum. |
| 08-09, 18, John Hopper. | 37-38, Albert G. Lydecker. |
| 10-11, 13, John A. Westervelt | 37-38, John Cassidy. |
| 12-13, Martin Van Houten. | 39-40, John G. Ackerson. |
| 12-13, 19, Casparus Bogart. | 39, Albert G. Doremus. |
| 12-13, Thomas Dickerson. | 39-40, Albert J. Terhune. |
| 14, Richard Cadmus. | 41-42, James I. Demarest. |
| 14, Jacob K. Mead. | 41-42, John H. Zabriskie. |
| 15, 20-21, Charles Board. | 43-44, William G. Hopper. |
| 15, Garret A. Lydacker. | 43-44, Jacob C. Terhune. |

1776 to 1844.

Burlington County.

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|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1776-77, Peter Tallman. | 21-24, Richard L. Beatty. |
| 76, 78, 83, Caleb Shreve. | 21-23, William Woolman. |
| 76, Joseph Newbold. | 22, Samuel Deacon. |
| 77, Samuel Rogers. | 23-24, Jonathan Hough. |
| 77-82, Thomas Fenimore. | 25-27, 29, Joshua S. Earl. |
| 78-79, Josiah Foster. | 25-27, Isaiah Toy. |
| 79, 85-90, Joseph Biddle. | 25-28, 37-41, John Emley. |
| 80, William Trent. | 28-30, Samuel Black. |
| 80, William Hough. | 28, Philip F. Howell. |
| 81-83, Israel Shreve. | 28, Richard Eayre. |
| 81, 83, 90-92, 95, | 29, John Warren. |
| George Anderson. | 29, Charles M. Wells. |
| 82, Thomas Reynolds. | 30, Charles Stokes. |
| 84, James Kinsey. | 30-35, George Deacon. |
| 84, Cleayton Newbold. | 30, Richard Campion. |
| 84-85, 87, Richard S. Smith. | 30-32, Benjamin H. Lippincott. |
| 85, Joseph Smith. | 31-32, Joshua Wright, Jr. |
| 86, David Ridgway. | 31-32, Benjamin Shreve, Jr. |
| 86, Uriah Woolman. | 31-32, William R. Allen. |
| 87-89, Robert-Strettle Jones. | 31, Samuel Black. |
| 88-90, Daniel Newbold. | 32-34, Israel Biddle. |
| 91, Joshua M. Wallace. | 33, John H. Rulon. |
| 91, Caleb Newbold. | 33, Zebedee M. Wills. |
| 92, 1801-04, John Lacey. | 33-34, Isaac Hilliard. |
| 92-93, Thomas Hollenshead. | 33, George Black. |
| 93-96, Samuel Hough. | 34, Benjamin Fish. |
| 93, Henry Ridgway. | 34, Amos Stiles. |
| 94, Joseph Stokes. | 34, Thomas Page, M. D. |
| 94, John Van Emburgh. | 35-36, Anderson Lalor. |
| 95-96, Stacy Biddle. | 35-36, Moses Wills. |
| 96-1804, 06-09, 16-17, | 35-36, Thomas F. Budd. |
| William Coxe, Jr. | 35-36, Benjamin Davis. |
| 97, 1820-22, Thomas Newbold. | 36, John W. Fennimore. |
| 97-1801, Job Lippincott. | 37-38, Jesse Richards. |
| 97-1800, 02-07, | 37-38, Amos W. Archer. |
| William Stockton. | 37, Robert C. Hutchinson. |
| 98, Joseph Budd. | 37, Phineas S. Bunting. |
| 99-1804, 08-17, 19, | 38-39, Bowes Reed Brown. |
| William Pearson. | 38, William W. Norcross. |
| 1804-11, 13-14, William Irick. | 39-41, William Back. |
| 04-06, Isaac Cowgill. | 39-41, Levi Borton. |
| 04-13, Caleb Earle. | 39-40, Elihu Mathis. |
| 10-15, Charles Ellis. | 40-41, Isaac Stokes. |
| 12-17, Samuel J. Read. | 41-42, Thomas H. Richards. |
| 15-16, William Reeve. | 42-44, John C. Deacon. |
| 17-19, 24, John Evans, Jr. | 42-44, Benjamin Ridgway. |
| 18-19, 23-24, William Griffith. | 42-44, Joseph Satterthwait. |
| 18-19, John Newbold. | 42, Thomas Harrison. |
| 18, Samuel Haines. | 43-44, Thomas Harris. |
| 20, George Hulme. | 43-44, Isaiah Adams. |
| 20-22, 25-27, Gershom Mott. | |
| 20, William Stockton, Jr. | |

1776 to 1844.

Cape May County.

- | | |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1776, Eli Eldridge. | 94, David Johnston. |
| 76, Joseph Savage. | 94-95, Eleazer Hand. |
| 76-77, Hugh Hathorne. | 95, Reuben Townsend. |
| 77, 79, 84, Henry-Young Town- | 96, 99, 1801, Abijah Smith. |
| send. | 97, 1800, Persons Leaming. |
| 77-78, 80-81, | 1802-04, 10, Joseph Falkin- |
| Jeremiah Eldredge. | burge. |
| 78, John Hand. | 05-07, 09, 12-13, |
| 78, 81, 87-88, 90-96, | Thomas H. Hughes. |
| Richard Townsend. | 06, 08, 11, 15-17, 18-19, 22, |
| 79, James Whilden. | Nicholas Willits. |
| 79, Jonathan Leaming. | 13, Joshua Swain. |
| 80, 83, Joseph Hildreth. | 14, Robert M. Holmes. |
| 80-82, 86-88, 91-93, 1804, | 20-21, 23, 26, 28-29, |
| Matthew Whilden. | Joshua Townsend. |
| 82-83, 85-86, John Baker. | 24-25, 27, Israel Townsend. |
| 82, 84-92, 96, 98. | 30-33, Jeremiah Leaming. |
| Elijah Townsend. | 34-35, Richard Thomson. |
| 84, Levi Eldredge (Re- | 36-37, Amos Corson. |
| signed). | 38-39, Thomas P. Hughes. |
| 85, 89-90, Nezer Swain. | 40-41, Maurice Beesley. |
| 89, Eli Townsend. | 42-44, Reuben Willets. |
| 93, Ebenezer Newton. | |

Cumberland County.

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|-------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1776-77, 82-84, 86-87, 92, | 03-04, Robert Smith. |
| Ephraim Harris. | 04, Abijah Davis. |
| 76, 78, 82-83, 85-86, 96, 99, 1800, | 05-06, James Lee. |
| Jonathan Bowen. | 05-06, Jedediah Ogden. |
| 76-78, John Buck. | 06, 16, James D. Westcott. |
| 77, 94, Ephraim Seeley. | 06-07, Benjamin Champneys. |
| 78-79, James Ewing. | 07-08, Jonathan Moore. |
| 79, 91-93, Joel Fithian. | 08-09, 11, 13, |
| 79, Timothy Elmer. | Ephraim Bateman. |
| 80, Thomas Ewing. | 09-15, Daniel Richman. |
| 80, Samuel Ogden. | 10, Isaac Watts Crane. |
| 80, Ladis Walling. | 12-13, Stephen Willis. |
| 81-83, Joshua Ewing. | 14, Thomas Lee. |
| 81, Joshua Brick. | 15-16, 20, 24, Nathan Leake. |
| 81, Josiah Seeley. | 15, 17, John S. Wood. |
| 84, William Kelsey. | 16, 18, Daniel Parvin. |
| 84-85, 87-89, 91-92, | 17-18, John Sibley. |
| John Burgin. | 18-19, 21, John Lanning, Jr. |
| 85-88, John Sheppard. | 19-23, 25-28, 30, |
| 88-89, Eli Elmer. | William B. Ewing. |
| 89-91, 93-95, 1817, 19, | 20-23, Lucius Q. C. Elmer. |
| Ebenezer Elmer. | 22, J. Mayhew. |
| 90, 1800, Richard Wood, Jr. | 23-25, Ishrael Stratton. |
| 93, 96-97, David Moore. | 24, George Souder. |
| 94-95, Benjamin Peck. | 25, Edmund Sheppard. |
| 95, Ebenezer Seeley. | 26-29, Nathaniel Foster. |
| 96-97, James Harris. | 26-28, 36, Elias P. Seeley. |
| 98, Isaac Wheaton. | 29, Philip Fithian. |
| 98, John Sheppard, Jr. | 29, Michael Swing. |
| 99-1802, George Burgin. | 30-31, Jeremiah Stratton. |
| 1801-04, Azel Pierson. | 30, William D. Barrett. |

1776 to 1844.

31—32, John Lanning.	37, David Whitaker
31, Henry Shaw.	(Whitcar).
32, 43—44, Josiah Shaw.	38—39, Belford M. Bonham.
32, Reuben Hunt.	38, David Jones.
33, Jeremiah Stull.	40, Lewis Rice.
33, Noah W. Flanagan.	40—41, Benjamin F. Chew.
33, William Lore.	40—41, William P. Seeley.
34—36, Thomas E. Hunt.	41, Elmer Ogden.
34—35, 39, Isaac Newcomb.	42, Thomas Ware.
34, 39, Ephraim H. Whitaker	42, Joseph Butcher.
(Whitcar).	42, John R. Cory.
36, Peter Ladow.	43—44, Daniel L. Burt.
37, Noah W. Flagin.	43—44, Joseph Taylor.
37, Samuel Bowen.	

Essex County.

1776, 83—85, Abraham Clark.	08—09, 19, Nathan Squier.
76—82, 93, Caleb Camp.	08, Andrew Wilson.
76, 82—88, Henry Garritse.	10, Joseph Quinby.
77, Edward Fleming.	11, Thaddeus Mills.
77—79, 81, Jacob Brookfield.	11, 14, Samuel Condit.
78, 82, Isaac Woodruff.	11, Abraham Ackerman.
79—80, Josiah Hornblower.	12—13, 19, Charles Kinsey.
80, 82—83, 85—86, 89, 93,	12—14, James Wilson.
Daniel Marsh,	12—13, 16, Silas Condit.
81, Samuel Potter.	14—15, Jonathan Dayton.
84, John Peck.	15—16, 20, 22—23, John Dow.
86—87, 90, Jonathan Dayton.	16, Isaac H. Williamson.
87—90, 94—97, Jonas Wade.	17—19, Thomas T. Kinney.
88—89, John Condit.	17—23, Samuel B. Miller.
90, Abraham Ogden.	20, 26—27, Stephen D. Day.
91—92, 94—96, Elias Dayton.	21—22, Philemon Dickerson.
91—92, Matthias Williamson.	21, Caleb Halstead.
91—92, Israel Hedden.	23, 25, John Mann.
93, 96, 98—1800, 06—07,	24, Francis C. F. Randolph.
Abraham Spear.	24, 26—27, Amzi Dodd.
94—95, James Hedden.	24—26, 28, William Stites.
97—99, William S. Pennington.	25, John Travers.
97, Stansbury Recompence	26, Brant Van Blarcom.
98—1800, 05—06, 09, 16,	27, Oliver S. Halsted.
Charles Clark.	27—28, Dennis Coles.
1800—01, Jabez Parkhurst.	28, William Pennington.
01, 04, 06, 10,	29, Joseph C. Hornblower.
Amos Harrison.	29, John J. Chetwood.
01, Ralph Post.	29, John Vail.
02—04, 07, 10, 24, 28,	29, Luther Little.
Abraham Godwin.	30, 33, Cornelius G. VanRiper.
02—04, 08—09, 13, 15, 17—18,	30—32, John J. Baldwin.
Israel Day.	30—32, Ira F. Randolph.
02—04, Ezra Darby.	30, Moses Smith.
04, 06, James Willcock.	30, Stephen J. Mecker.
04, 06—09, Silas Whitehead.	31—32, David Martin.
05—06, 10—15, 20—23, 25,	31—32, John P. Jackson.
Samuel Pennington.	31—32, William Dickey.
05—06, Moses Jacques.	32—34, Asa Whitehead.
05—06, 17—18, William Gould.	33—34, John J. Bryant.
07, Abraham Vanhouten,	33, Robert Morrell,

1776 to 1844.

33-34, Gideon Ross.	39-40, James H. Robinson.
34-35, Andrew Parsons.	39-40, Samuel H. Gardner.
34, Jonas Smith.	40-41, William B. Baldwin.
35-36, Jacob Flatt.	40-41, Alexander Wilson.
35-36, Joseph N. Tuttle.	40-41, Benjamin F. Brook-
35-36, James W. Wade.	field.
35-36, John J. Chetwood.	41-44, Stephen Congar.
36-37, William J. Pierson.	41, Jonas Smith.
37, Stephen Dod.	41-42, David B. Lum.
37-38, Alexander C. M. Pen-	41-42, Jabez Cook.
nington.	42-44, Lemuel W. Jacobus.
37-38, John Littell.	42-44, Jotham Potter.
37, Israel Crane.	42-44, Samuel C. Smith.
38-39, Edward Sanderson.	42-44, Jephtha Baldwin.
38-39, William Stites.	43-44, Isaac Van Wagoner.
38, Abraham V. Spear.	43-44, John Runyon.

Gloucester County.

76, 92, Richard Somers.	08, 11, Joseph V. Clark.
76, Robert F. Price.	09, John Brick.
76, 1801, Isaac Mickle.	12-17, Isaac Pine.
77, 78, Elijah Clark.	12-13, Joseph C. Swett.
77, John Wilkins, Jr.	12-13, Daniel Carrell.
77, Isaac Tomlinson.	13-14, 24, 26, Charles French
78, 81-85, 87-93, 1803-04,	(Jun.).
Joseph Cooper.	14, Nicholas Rape.
79-80, John Sparks.	15-17, Edward Sharp.
79, Joseph Low.	17, 23, 28, John Estile (Estill).
79-80, Thomas Rennard.	18, 24, 26, Daniel Lake.
80, Isaac Kay.	18-19, Samuel Kille.
81-83, 90, Samuel Hugg.	18, Samuel L. Howell.
78, 81-85, Joseph Ellis (Re-	19, Jeremiah J. Foster.
signed).	19, Thomas Garwood.
84-88, 90-91, Thomas Clark.	20, Jehu Wilson.
85, David Davis.	20, William Tatem.
86-89, Franklin Davenport.	20, 23, John Moore White.
86, John Kille.	21-22, 25, 33, 34,
89, 93, 95-97, 1800, 02,	John R. Scull.
Abel Clement.	21, 23, 28,
91-94, John Blackwood.	Charles C. Stratton.
94, Benjamin Whittall.	21-22, Joseph Kaighn.
94, 99, Thomas Wilkins.	22, Isaac Mickle, Jr.
95-97, 1800-02,	24-25, Benjamin B. Cooper.
Samuel French.	24, Thomas Chapman.
95-96, Thomas Somers.	26-27, Thomas Bee.
97, Daniel Leeds.	27-28, 37-38, Joseph Porter.
98-99, Joshua L. Howell.	27, 29, John W. Mickle.
98-1802, Samuel W. Harrison.	29, Isaac Hinchman.
98, James Wilkins.	29-30, Japhet Ireland.
1803-06, Robert Newell.	30-31, Jacob Lowey.
03-04, 15-16, Richard Risley.	30-31, 38-40, Charles Reeves.
05-06, Reuben Clark.	30, Robert L. Armstrong.
05-06, Samuel G. Champion.	31-32, Charles F. Wilkins.
06, 10-11, Matthew Gill.	31-32, Samuel B. Westcott.
06-07, 10, Michael C. Fisher.	32, John Gill, Jr.
07-08, 11, Jacob Glover.	22, 38-40, Elijah Bower.
07-08, 10, Benjamin Rulon.	33-35, Joseph Rogers.
08-09, Thomas Doughty.	33, Jesse Smith.

1776 to 1844.

33-35, William R. Cooper.	41, Joseph L. Pierson.
34-35, Samuel B. Lippencott.	41-42, Thomas H. Whitney.
35, Joseph Endicott.	41, John B. Miller.
36-38, Joseph W. Cooper.	41, Charles Knight.
36-37, James W. Caldwell.	42, Samuel C. Allen.
36-37, David C. Ogden.	42, Charles H. French.
36, John Richards.	43-44, Nathan T. Stratton.
39-40, Joseph Franklin.	43-44, Thomas B. Wood.
39-40, 42, Richard W. Snowden.	43-44, Benjamin Harding.
	43-44, Samuel W. Cooper.

Hudson County.

1840, John S. Condit.	43-44, Benjamin F. Welch.
41-42, Abraham L. Van Boskerck.	

Hunterdon County.

1776-78, John Hart.	07-11, 21, Moses Stout.
76, 81, John Mehelm.	09-11, 22, James J. Wilson.
76, Charles Cope.	10, Elnathan Stevenson.
77-78, 82, Nehemiah Dunham.	11, Thomas Prall, Jr.
77, 79-81, 83-88, 91-93, 95-98, 1800, 02,	12-13, William Potts.
Benjamin Van Cleve.	12-13, David Manners.
78, David Chambers.	12-13, Benjamin Wright.
79-80, Jared Sexton.	13-14, Edward Yard.
79, William Gano.	13-14, Samuel Barber.
80-85, 88, John Lambert.	13-14, John Opdycke.
82-84, Samuel Tucker.	15-16, John Farlee.
85-87, Joab Houghton.	15-17, William Nixon.
86-87, 89-90, 94,	15-16, 18-20, 23,
John Anderson.	Abraham Stout.
88, Robert Taylor.	16-17, Thomas Prall.
89, Joshua Corshen.	17-18, Robert McNeely.
89, Charles Axford.	18-19, 27-29, Isaac G. Farlee.
90-92, Thomas Lowrey.	18-23, George Maxwell.
90, 92, John Taylor.	19, 21, Isaac Taylor.
91, Aaron D. Woodruff.	20, Israel Taylor.
93-98, 1800, 02,	20-21, 25-27, Thomas Capner.
Simon Wyckoff.	22, Levi Knowles.
93, Samuel Stout.	22, 27, Garret D. Wall.
94-95, David Frazer.	23-28, 30-32, Enoch Clifford.
96-97, 99-1800, 02,	23-24, David Johnston.
Stephen Burrows.	24-26, Asa C. Dunham.
97, Samuel R. Stewart.	24, 28-31, Alexander Wurts.
98, Joseph Beavers.	25-26, 30, 33, John Barton.
98-99, 1801, 03-08,	28-29, Stacy G. Potts.
Joseph Hankinson.	29, Gabriel Hoff.
99-1801, 03-06, 17, John Haas.	30-33, Edward S. McIlvaine.
99, John Lequear.	30-32, 34-35,
1801, 03-06, Nathan Stout.	William Marshall.
01-03, Peter Gordon.	31-32, Cornelius Ludlow.
04, Hugh Runyon.	33-34, William H. Sloan.
04, Ellett Tucker.	33-34, Sutphin Garrison.
05-06, 08, Joshua Wright.	33, Andrew Weart.
06-14, Aaron Vansyckle.	33-34, John W. Kline.
07, John Dowers.	34, William McKee.
	35-36, Joseph Brown.

1776 to 1844.

35-37, John Hall.	39-40, George Servis.
35-36, Wilson Bray.	39-40, Joseph Exton.
35-36, John Blane.	41, Jonathan Dawes.
36, Andrew Larason.	41-42, Leonard H. Flomerfelt.
37, James A. Phillips.	41-42, John B. Mattison.
37-38, David Neighbour.	41-42, Isaac R. Srope.
37, 43-44, Jonathan Pickel.	43-44, John Swackhamer.
37, John H. Huffman.	43-44, John H. Case.
38-40, Philip Hiler.	43-44, Joseph Johnson.
38, James Snyder.	

Mercer County.

1838-39, Josiah S. Worth.	41-42, John B. Mount.
38, Robert C. Hutchinson.	42, Isaac Batten.
39-40, William Rosco.	42, Henry W. Green.
40, James Wilson.	43-44, Israel J. Woodward.
41, Isaac Baker.	43-44, Richard J. Bond.
41, Isaac W. Lanning.	43-44, John Lowry.

Middlesex County.

1776, 82-88, 91, 99, 1802, John Combs.	06-10, 12-13, 15-16, 18, 27, James Parker.
1776, Daniel Moores.	06-07, Alexander Dunn.
76-78, 94-95, 99, Benjamin Manning.	08-10, George Boice.
77, 79, Matthias Baker.	11, John Brewster.
77, Jacob Vandike.	11, John L. Anderson.
78, 80, Jacob Schenck.	11, 17, 26, James T. Dunn.
78, Ebenezer Ford.	14-15, John N. Simpson.
79, John Neilson.	14, Alexander Dunn.
79, Thomson Stelle.	16, Hezekiah Smith.
80-82, Jacob Suydam.	16-18, Allison Ely.
80, 88, Melancthon Freeman.	17-18, Frazee Ayres.
81, Jacob Martin.	19, 25, 27-28, Charles Carson.
81-82, John Conger.	19, 21-22, Samuel Edgar.
83-85, 88, James Schuurman.	19-22, 25-26, James Cook.
83, Samuel Fitz-Randolph.	20-26, 30-31, John T. McDowell.
84, Moses Bloomfield.	23-24, James F. Randolph.
85-86, 87, 89, James Bonney.	23-24, David Schenck.
86-87, James Douglass.	27-28, Andrew Snowhill.
89, John Beatty.	28, Nicholas Booraem.
89-90, 92-93, 96, 98, Thomas McDowell.	29, Littleton Kirkpatrick.
90-95, Peter Vredenbergh.	29, Abraham Crusier.
90-92, John Runyan.	29, Josiah B. Howell.
93, John Rattoone.	30-31, Lewis S. Randolph.
94-98, James Morgan.	30-31, Charles G. McChesney.
96, Joseph F. Randolph.	31-32, David W. Vail.
97-1804, Gershom Dunn.	32, John H. Disborough.
97, Andrew Kirkpatrick.	32, Simeon Mundy.
1800, 14-15, William Edgar.	32, 34, Henry Vandyke.
1800-01, John Neilson.	33, John M. Tufts.
01-06, 12-13, 20, Erkuries Beatty.	33, Abraham W. Brown.
03-10, 12-13, James Voorhees	33, 36, Samuel C. Johnes.
05-06, Andrew Elston.	33-34, 37, Richard S. Field..
	34-35, Ralph M. Crowell.
	34-35, Elias Runyon.

1776 to 1844.

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|----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 35-38, George P. Malleson. | 40-41, John Acken. |
| 35, George T. McDowell. | 40, Israel R. Coriell. |
| 36, Thompson Edgar. | 40, Dean Britton. |
| 36, William C. Alexander. | 41, Frazee Ayres. |
| 37-38, David B. Appleget. | 41, Aaron Gulick. |
| 37-39, Lewis Golding. | 42-44, John D. Field. |
| 38, 40, Adam Lee. | 42, Warren Brown. |
| 39, Frederick Richmond. | 42-44, William Patterson. |
| 39, 41, David Dunn. | 42-44, William L. Schenck. |
| 39, Cornelius C. Cruser. | 43-44, Joel B. Laing. |

Monmouth County.

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|--------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1776, 81-82, 92, | 20, Isaac Hance. |
| John Covenhoven. | 21-24, William I. Conover. |
| 76, Joseph Holmes, Jr. | 21-22, Corlis Lloyd. |
| 76-79, James Mott, Jr. | 21-27, John T. Woodhull. |
| 77-78, 86, Peter Schenck. | 22, John J. Ely. |
| 77-79, Hendrick Smock. | 23, Cornelius Walling. |
| 79-81, Thomas Seabrook. | 24-26, Joseph Conover. |
| 80, Nathaniel Scudder. | 24-30, James West. |
| 80-84, Thomas Henderson. | 27, James Hopping. |
| 82-85, Daniel Hendrickson. | 28-30, Daniel H. Ellis. |
| 83, Peter Covenhoven. | 28, Leonard Walling. |
| 84-86, 94-95, Elisha Walton. | 29-30, Augustus W. Bennett. |
| 85-1801, Joseph Stillwell. | 29-30, Ivins (W.) Davis. |
| 87-93, Thomas Little. | 31, 33, Benjamin Woodward. |
| 87-89, James Rogers. | 31-36, Annaniah Gifford. |
| 90-91, 93-96, John (H.) Imlay | 31, 33-35, Daniel B. Ryall. |
| 96, William Wickoff. | 31, 33-36, Thomas G. Height. |
| 97, 1808, Robert Montgomery. | 32, James S. Lawrence. |
| 97-1800, William Lloyd. | 32, Nicholas Van Wickle. |
| 98, 1800, 08, David Gordon. | 32, Elisha Lippincott. |
| 99, Edward Taylor. | 34-36, William Burtis. |
| 1801-07, James Cox. | 36, Arthur V. Conover. |
| 01-04, 10-11, Peter Knott. | 37, Samuel Mairs. |
| 01-07, John A. Scudder. | 37, Edmund T. Williams. |
| 04-07, 09, Henry Tiebout. | 37, Thomas Miller. |
| 08, 12-13, Tylee Williams. | 37, James Gulick. |
| 09, Silas Crane. | 38-39, James Craig. |
| 09-10, 13-14, John S. Holmes. | 38-39, Thomas E. Combs. |
| 10-11, 13-14, 19-20, | 38-39, William P. Forman. |
| Thomas Cox. | 38-39, Garret Hiers. |
| 11, 13-14, James Anderson. | 40, John Meirs. |
| 12-13, John Stillwell. | 40, Henry W. Wolcott. |
| 12-13, 23, 25-28, James Lloyd. | 40, James Grover. |
| 15-16, George Holcombe. | 40, Charles Morris. |
| 15-18, 20, | 41-44, Thomas C. Throck- |
| Matthias Van Barkle. | morton. |
| 15-18, Reuben Shreve. | 41-44, John R. Conover. |
| 17-19, 21, Charles Parker. | 41-44, Joseph Brinley. |
| 18-19, William Ten Eycke. | 41-44, Benjamin L. Irons. |
| 19, Jacob Butcher. | 41-44, Samuel R. Oliphant. |
| 20, Samuel F. Allen. | |

1776 to 1844.

Morris County.

1776-78, Jacob Drake.	19-20, Silas Cook.
76-77, 79, 81-90, Ellis Cook.	20-21, 23, 28-30,
76-77, William Woodhull.	William Monro.
78-79, Abraham Kitchel.	20, Benjamin Smith.
78, 95, David Thomason.	22-23, 25, Ebenezer F. Smith.
79, Alexander Carmichael.	23-26, George K. Drake.
80, William Winds.	24, John Scott.
80, John Carle.	25-26, Joseph Dickerson.
80, Eleazer Lindsly.	25-27, Ephraim Marsh.
81-82, 84, 86-90, 93-94, 97, 1801	26, 35, John D. Jackson.
-04, 09,	27, David Mills.
Aaron Kitchel.	27, Stephen Thompson.
81-83, 85-88, 91, 95,	27, Walter Kirkpatrick.
John Starke.	28-30, Joseph Jackson.
83, Jonathan Dickerson.	28-30, Charles Hillard.
84-85, 89-90, Jacob Arnold.	28-30, John Hancock.
91-94, 96-98, 1800,	31, Elijah Ward.
Silas Condit.	31, 33-34, Thomas Muir.
91-92, Hiram Smith.	31, 35, James Cook.
92, John Wurts.	32, Samuel Beach.
93-94, 96-97, 1800,	32, Jacob W. Miller.
David Welsh.	32, Joseph Smith.
95, John Debow.	33-34, Joseph Dickerson, Jr.
96, John Cobb.	33-35, Henry Hilliard.
98-99, 1801-04,	33-34, Silas Lindsley.
William Corwin.	35, Isaac Quimby.
98-1800, Cornelius Voorhees.	36, John A. Bleeker.
99, William Campfield.	36, William Dellicker.
1802-04, Jonathan Ogden.	36, Alexander Dickerson.
04-06, Jesse Upson.	36, William Logan.
05-09, Lewis Condict.	37-38, Lewis Condict.
05-06, George Tucker.	37-38, Silas Tuttle.
06-08, Nicholas Neighbour.	37-38, Robert C. Stephens.
07-13, Stephen Dod.	37-38, Ezekiel B. Gaines.
10-14, Jephthah B. Munn.	39-40, Abraham Brittin.
10, 13-15, Nicholas Mande-	39-40, Ebenezer F. Smith.
ville.	39, Jacob Weise.
11-13, Mahlon Dickerson.	39-40, Paul B. De Bow.
13, 31, Leonard Neighbor.	40-41, James W. Drake.
14-22, David Thompson, Jr.	41, Samuel B. Halsey.
15-16, 19, Benjamin Condit.	41-42, William Stephens.
15-16, Ezekiel Kitchell.	41, Thomas C. Willis.
16-18, Samuel Halliday.	42, Samuel C. Halsey.
17-18, John S. Darcy.	42, David T. Cooper.
17, 21-22, 24,	42-44, James Clark.
Benjamin McCurry	43-44, John M. Losey.
(McCourry).	43-44, Samuel Willet.
18-19, 21-24, 32,	43-44, George Vail.
William Brittin.	

Passaic County.

1837, Aaron S. Pennington.	42, Martin I. Ryerson.
37-38, Henry M. Brown.	42, Adrian R. Van Houten.
38-39, Elisha Clarke.	
39-40, John F. Ryerson.	43-44, William S. Hogen-
40, James Speer.	camp.
41, George M. Ryerson.	43-44, Thaddeus Board.
41, Samuel A. Van Saun.	

1776 to 1844.

Salem County.

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|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1776, 86, 89, | 18, Thomas Yarrow. |
| Edmund Wetherby. | 19, Thomas Murphy. |
| 76, Samuel Dick. | 20, 30, Zaccheus Ray. |
| 76, Elisha Basset, Jr. | 20-21, John G. Mason. |
| 77, 87-89, Benjamin Holme. | 21, 23, 25, Robert G. Johnson. |
| 77-79, Whitten Cripps. | 21, 23, Abraham Swing. |
| 77, 82, 84-85, 87-88, | 22, Jonathan Richman. |
| Thomas Sinnickson. | 22, John Sinnickson. |
| 78, 80, Allen Congleton, Jr. | 23, Aaron O. Dayton. |
| 78-80, John Mayhew. | 24-26, Samuel Humphreys. |
| 79, 82, 84-85, Anthony Sharp. | 24-25, Israel R. Clawson. |
| 80, 84, William Smith. | 24, Samuel Clement. |
| 81, 83, 86, | 26, Benjamin Archer. |
| Ephraim Lloyd. | 27, 29, William N. Jeffers. |
| 81-82, 84-85, 87-89, | 27, Thomas Sinnickson. |
| Edward Hall. | 28, Edward Smith. |
| 81, James James. | 28, Jeremiah Foster. |
| 83, Thomas Norris. | 28, William J. Shinn. |
| 86, 90-91, Samuel Sharp. | 29, Jacob Wick. |
| 90, John Smith. | 29, 31, David Hurley. |
| 90, Benjamin Cripps. | 30, Joseph C. Nelson. |
| 91, 93, Bateman Lloyd. | 30, John Summerill. |
| 91-95, 98, John Sinnickson. | 31, James Butcher. |
| 92-95, 1800, Eleazer Mayhew. | 31, Isaac Johnson. |
| 92, 94, Thomas Clement. | 32, Anthony Nelson. |
| 95-97, William Wallace. | 32, James W. Mulford. |
| 96, William Parret. | 32, 34, 37, Isaac Johnson, 2nd. |
| 96, Gervas Hall. | 33, Nehemiah Garrison. |
| 97, Clement Hall. | 33, Richard P. Thompson. |
| 97, 99, 1801, Artis Seagrave. | 33, Jacob Hitchner. |
| 98, 1800, Anthony Keasby. | 34, Samuel Humphreys. |
| 98-99, Joseph Shinn. | 34, Joseph Lippencott. |
| 99-1800, Isaac Moss. | 35-36, Hudson A. Springer. |
| 1801-04, Edward Burroughs. | 35, Thomas J. Yorke. |
| 01-04, Merryman Smith. | 35, William Cook. |
| 02-04, Samuel Ray. | 36, Woodnut Petit. |
| 04-14, Jeremiah Dubois. | 36, H. J. Fries. |
| 05-06, Charles Jones. | 37, John Hall. |
| 05-06, Hedge Thompson. | 37, 42, John W. Maskell. |
| 06-08, Daniel Garrison. | 38, Joseph Hancock. |
| 06, Daniel Tracy. | 38-39, John Sumerille, Jr. |
| 07-08, Nathan Bassett. | 38-39, Moses Richman, Jr. |
| 09-10, 17, Philip Curriden. | 39, David Hurley. |
| 09, 11, John Smith. | 40, John Dickinson. |
| 10, Samuel Miller. | 40, Samuel Bolton. |
| 11, Anthony Nelson. | 40, Alexander G. Cattell. |
| 12-13, Robert H. Van Meter. | 41, John G. Ballinger. |
| 12-15, 19, James Newell. | 41, William H. Nelson. |
| 13-14, John Dickinson. | 41, Thomas Flanagan. |
| 13, 26-27, Henry Freas. | 42, Nathaniel Robbins, Sr. |
| 15-16, Joseph Kille. | 42, Thomas Dickinson, Jr. |
| 15, 19-20, 22, Morris Hancock. | 43-44, Samuel Capner. |
| 16-18, Stacy Lloyd. | 43-44, Allen Wallace. |
| 16, 18, John Mayhew. | 43-44, Thomas Bilderback. |
| 17, Peter Bilderback. | |

1776 to 1844.

Somerset County.

1776, Jacob Bogart.	1804, 16—19, 22—23,
76, Alexander MacEowen.	James Stryker.
76, Reoloff Vandike.	04, John Annin.
77—78, William-Churchill	105—10, Peter I. Stryker.
Houston.	07, Samuel Swan.
77, Alexander Kirkpatrick	08—10, John N. Simpson.
77—79, Reoloff Sebring.	13—15, Samuel Bayard.
78, 80—81, 84, David Kirkpat-	13—19, Joseph Annin.
rick.	15, Andrew Howell.
79—88, 94, Edward Bunn.	16, Cornelius Van Horn.
79, Henry Vandike.	17—19, Martin Schenck.
80, 84, Christopher Hoagland.	20—21, 23—25, Dickinson Miller
81—82, John Schuurman.	20—25, 30—31, Jacob Kline.
82, Deick Longstreet.	20—21, John H. Disborough.
83, Cornelius Ten-Broeck.	22, Henry Vanderveer.
83, 89, John Witherspoon.	24—27, James S. Green.
84, 1800—04,	26—27, James D. Stryker.
Frederick Frelinghuy-	28—29, James S. Nevius.
sen.	28, William C. Annin.
85—89, 92,	28, John H. Voorhees.
Robert Blaire (Blair).	29—31, Ferdinand S. Schenck.
85—87, David Kelley.	30—31, 35, William Cruser.
88, John Hardenbergh.	32—34, John Brees.
89, 1812—13,	32—34, William D. Stewart.
Jacob R. Hardenburgh	32—34, Cornelius L. Harden-
90—91, 93, 95, Robert Stockton.	burg.
90—91, 94—96, 1811—13, 26—27, 29, 35,	Nicholas C. Jobs.
Peter D. Vroom.	35, William D. McKissack
90—91, James Linn.	36—38, David T. Talmage.
92, William Wallace.	36—38, Henry Duryee.
92—99, 1811, Henry Southard.	37—38, Ralph Voorhees.
93, Jonathan Ford Morris.	39—41, Henry H. Wilson.
96—1810, 12—14,	39—41, Daniel Cory.
James Van Duyn.	39—41, Arthur V. P. Sutphin.
97, John Stryker.	42—44, Samuel Reynolds.
98, David Kelly.	42—44, Peter Voorhees.
99—1806, 11,	42—44, Peter Kline.
William McEowen.	

Sussex County.

1776—78, Casper Shaffer.	82—92, Aaron Hankinson.
76, Abia Brown.	83, William Maxwell.
76—77, Thomas Peterson.	84—89, Charles Beardslee.
77, John MacMurtie.	85—88, Christopher Long-
78, Jacob MacCollum.	street.
78, Benjamin MacCul-	89—90, John Rutherford.
lough.	90, Robert Ogden.
79, Mark Thompson.	91—92, William Helmes
79, 81, Peter Hopkins.	(Helms).
79, Anthony Broderick.	91—92, Bidleman Voluntine
80, Edmund Martin.	(Valentine).
80, Hugh Hughes.	93—96, 99, William McCul-
80, Samuel Kennedy.	lough.
81, Joshua Swayze.	93—94, Martin Ryerson.
81—84, Isaac Van-Campen.	93—97, Peter Sharp.
82, Isaac Martin.	95, George Armstrong.

1776 to 1844.

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|------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 96—97, Peter Smith. | 20, Abraham Shaver. |
| 97, Thomas Armstrong. | 20, Peter Kline. |
| 97—98, John Gustin. | 20, 23, Joseph Coryell. |
| 98—1800, Joseph Gaston. | 21—22, Leffert Haughawout. |
| 98—1806, Levi Howell. | 21—22, 32—34, |
| 98, William Runkle. | Benjamin Hamilton. |
| 99—1802, Silas Dickerson. | 21, Jacob Ayres. |
| 1800, 04—06, 10—12, | 21—22, 24, James Egbert. |
| Joseph Sharp. | 23, Abraham Newman. |
| 01—04, John Linn. | 23, 25—27, Joseph Chandler. |
| 01—04, Abraham Shaver. | 24, Daniel Swayze. |
| 03—04, John Johnson. | 24, Evi A. Sayer. |
| 04—06, 08—11, | 24, Joseph Edsall. |
| William Kennedy. | 25, Nathan A. Shafer. |
| 05—06, William Armstrong. | 26—27, Hiram Munson. |
| 06—08, Henry Hankinson. | 28—31, Peter Merkel. |
| 06, John Coursen. | 28—29, James Evans. |
| 06—07, Daniel Harker. | 30—31, Simeon McCoy. |
| 06, William A. Ryerson. | 30—31, John Hull. |
| 07—09, Aaron Kerr. | 32—34, Joseph Greer. |
| 07—09, John Cox. | 32—33, Peter Young. |
| 09—11, Richard Edsall. | 34—35, Joshua Shay. |
| 10, George Bidleman. | 35—36, John Strader. |
| 11, Garret Vleit. | 35—36, Joseph Linn. |
| 12—15, Simon Cortright. | 36, Benjamin Hull. |
| 12—15, James Davison. | 37—38, William J. Willson. |
| 12—15, Robert W. Rutherford. | 37—38, Isaac Shiner. |
| 13—15, Joseph Sharp. | 37—38, John Hull. |
| 16—17, Abraham Bidleman. | 39—40, Samuel Truex. |
| 16—19, Robert C. Thomson. | 39—40, William H. Nyce. |
| 16, William Darrah. | 39—40, Joseph Greer. |
| 16, Peter Decker. | 41—42, Isaac Bonnell. |
| 17—19, George Beardslee. | 41—42, David Hynard. |
| 17—19, Jeremy Mackey. | 41—42, Nathan Smith. |
| 18—19, 22—23, | 43—44, Jesse Bell. |
| Thomas Teasdale, Jr. | 43—44, Absalom Dunning. |
| 20, Jacob Hornbeck. | 43—44, Timothy H. Cok. |

Warren County.

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|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1825, James Egbert. | 34, Jacob Brotzman. |
| 25, Daniel Swayze. | 34—37, George Flummerfelt. |
| 26, Archibald Robertson. | 34, Henry Hankinson. |
| 26—27, Jacob Armstrong. | 35—36, John Young. |
| 27—28, Jonathan Robbins. | 37—38, William Larrison. |
| 28—29, Daniel Vleit. | 37—38, Henry Van Nest. |
| 29, Jacob Summers. | 38—39, Samuel Shoemaker. |
| 30, Samuel Wilson. | 39—41, George W. Smyth. |
| 30—32, 35—36, | 39—41, John Moore. |
| Caleb H. Valentine. | 40—42, Jacob H. Winter. |
| 30—31, Richard Shackelton. | 42—44, Stephen Warne. |
| 31, 33, Charles Sitgreaves. | 42—44, Abraham Wildrick. |
| 32—33, John Blair. | 43—44, Robert C. Caskey. |
| 32—33, Isaac Shipman. | |

STATE SENATORS.

BY COUNTIES, FROM 1845 TO 1907.

Atlantic County.

45-47, Joel Adams.	69-71, Jesse Adams.
48-50, Lewis M. Walker,	72-74, William Moore.
51-53, Joseph E. Potts.	75-77, Hosea F. Madden.
54-56, David B. Somers.	78-92, John J. Gardner.
57-59, Enoch Cordery.	93-98, Samuel D. Hoffman.
60-62, Thomas E. Morris.	99-1901, Lewis Evans.
63-65, Samuel Stille.	02-07, Edward S. Lee.
66-68, David S. Blackman.	08-11, Edward A. Wilson.

Bergen County.

45-47, Richard R. Paulison.	72-74, Cornelius Lydecker.
48-49, Isaac I. Harding.	75-77, George Dayton.
50-51, John Van Brunt,	78-80, Cornelius S. Cooper.
52-53, Abraham Hopper.	81-83, Isaac Wortendyke.
54-56, Daniel D. Depew.	84-85, Ezra Miller.
57-59, Thomas H. Herring.	86-89, John W. Bogert.
60-62, Ralph S. Demarest.	90-95, Henry D. Winton.
63-65, Daniel Holsman.	96-1900, William M. Johnson.
66-68, John Y. Dater.	01-11, Edmund W. Wakelee.
69-71, James J. Brinkerhoff.	

Burlington County.

45-46, James S. Hulme.	77-79, Caleb G. Ridgway.
47-49, Thomas H. Richards.	80-82, Wm. Budd Deacon.
50-52, Joseph Satterthwaite.	83-85, Hezekiah B. Smith.
53-58, Joseph W. Allen.	86-91, William H. Carter.
59-61, Thomas L. Norcross.	92-94, Mitchell B. Perkins.
62, Joseph W. Pharo.	95-97, William C. Parry.
63-64, William Garwood.	98-1900, Howard E. Packer.
65-67, Geo. M. Wright.	01-03, Nathan Haines.
68-70, Job H. Gaskell.	04-06, John G. Horner.
71-73, Henry J. Irick.	07-10, Samuel K. Robbins.
74-76, Barton F. Thorn.	

Camden County.

45, Richard W. Howell.	73-81, William J. Sewell.
46-48, Joseph C. Stafford.	82-84, Albert Merritt.
49-51, John Gill.	85-87, Richard N. Herring.
52-54, Thomas W. Mulford.	88-90, George Pfeiffer.
55-60, John K. Roberts.	91-96, Maurice A. Rogers.
61-63, William P. Tatem.	97-1902, Herbert W. Johnson.
64-66, James M. Scovel.	03-09, William J. Bradley.
67-72, Edward Bettle.	

Cape May County.

45-46, Reuben Willets.	74-76, Richard S. Leaming.
47-49, James L. Smith.	77-79, Jonathan F. Leaming.
50-52, Enoch Edmunds.	80-85, Waters B. Miller.
53-55, Joshua Swain, Jr.	86-88, Joseph H. Hanes.
56-58, Jesse H. Diverty.	89-91, Walter S. Leaming.
59-61, Downs Edmunds.	92-94, Lemuel E. Miller.
62-64, Jonathan F. Leaming.	95-97, Edmund L. Ross.
65-67, Wilmon W. Ware.	98-1903, Robert E. Hand.
68-70, Leaming M. Rice.	04-06, Lewis M. Cresse.
71-73, Thomas Beesley.	07-10, Robert E. Hand.

Cumberland County.

45—46, Enoch H. More.	72—74, C. Henry Shepherd.
47—50, Stephen A. Garrison.	75—77, J. Howard Willets.
51—53, Reuben Fithian.	78—80, George S. Whitticar.
54—56, Lewis Howell.	81—86, Isaac T. Nicols.
57—59, John L. Sharp.	87—89, Philip P. Baker.
60—62, Nat. Stratton.	90—92, Seaman R. Fowler.
63—68, Providence Ludlam.	93—1901, Edward C. Stokes.
69—71, James H. Nixon.	02—11, Bloomfield H. Minch.

Essex County.

45, Joseph S. Dodd.	76—78, William H. Kirk.
46—48, Stephen R. Grover.	79—81, William H. Francis.
49—51, Asa Whitehead.	82—84, William Stainsby.
52—54, Stephen Congar.	85—87, Frederick S. Fish.
55—57, George R. Chetwood.	88—90, A. F. R. Martin.
58—60, Charles L. C. Gifford.	91—93, Michael T. Barrett.
61—63, James M. Quinby.	94—99, George W. Ketcham.
64—66, John G. Trusdell.	1900—02, Thos. N. McCarter, Jr.
67—69, James L. Hays.	03—05, J. Henry Bacheller.
70—75, John W. Taylor.	06—09, Everett Colby.

Gloucester County.

45—48, John C. Smallwood.	79—81, John F. Bodine.
49—51, Charles Reeves.	82—83, Thomas M. Ferrell.
52—54, John Burk.	84—87, Stacy L. Pancoast.
55—57, Joseph Franklin.	88—90, Joseph B. Roe.
58—60, Jephtha Abbott.	91—93, George H. Barker.
61—63, John Pierson.	94—96, Daniel J. Packer.
64—66, Joseph L. Reeves.	97—1902, Solomon H. Stanger.
67—69, Woodward Warrick.	03—05, Thomas M. Ferrell.
70—75, Samuel Hopkins.	06—09, John Boyd Avis.
76—78, Thomas P. Mathers.	

Hudson County.

45—47, Richard Outwater.	78—80, Rudolph F. Rabe.
48—49, John Tonnele.	81—83, Elijah T. Paxson.
50, John Cassedy.	84—86, William Brinkerhoff.
51—53, Abraham O. Zabriskie.	87—89, William D. Edwards.
54—56, Moses B. Bramhall.	90—91, *Edward F. McDonald.
57—59, C. V. Clickener.	92, Robert S. Hudspeth.
60—61, Samuel Westcott.	92—98, William D. Daly.
62—65, Theo. F. Randolph.	99—1900, Allan L. McDermott.
66—68, Charles H. Winfield.	01—04, Robert S. Hudspeth.
69—71, Noah D. Taylor.	05—07, James F. Minturn.
72—74, John R. McPherson.	08—11, James F. Fielder.
75—77, Leon Abbott.	

Hunterdon County.

45—46, Alexander Wurts.	77—79, James N. Pidcock.
47—49, Isaac G. Farlee.	80—82, Eli Bosenbury.
50—52, John Manners.	83—85, John Carpenter, Jr.
53—55, Alexander V. Bonnell.	86—88, George H. Large.
56—58, John C. Rafferty.	89—91, Moses K. Everitt.
59—61, Edmund Perry.	92—94, William H. Martin.
62—64, John Blane.	95—97, Richard S. Kuhl.
65—67, Alexander Wurts.	98—1900, John R. Foster.
68—70, Joseph G. Bowne.	01—03, William C. Gebhardt.
71—73, David H. Banghart.	04—06, George F. Martens, Jr.
74—76, Fred A. Potts.	07—10, William C. Gebhardt.

*Mr. McDonald was unseated the last of the session of 1890, and William S. Stuhr was given his seat. The first week of the session of 1891 Mr. Stuhr was unseated and Mr. McDonald resumed his seat.

Mercer County.

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|-------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 45—50, Charles S. Olden. | 78—80, Crowell Marsh. |
| 51—56, William C. Alexander. | 81—83, John Taylor. |
| 57—59, Robert C. Hutchinson. | 84—86, George O. Vanderblit. |
| 60—62, Jonathan Cook. | 87—92, John D. Rue. |
| 63—65, Edward W. Scudder. | 93—98, William H. Skirm. |
| 66—68, Aug. G. Richey. | 99—1904, Elijah C. Hutchinson |
| 69—71, John Woolverton. | 05—07, Barton B. Hutchinson. |
| 72—74, Charles Hewitt. | 08—11, Harry D. Leavitt. |
| 75—77, Jonathan H. Blackwell. | |

Middlesex County.

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|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 45—46, David Crowell. | 80—82, Isaac L. Martin. |
| 47—49, Adam Lee. | 83—85, Abraham V. Schenck. |
| 50—52, Edward Y. Rogers. | 86—88, Daniel C. Chase. |
| 53—55, Ralph C. Stults. | 89—94, Robert Adrain. |
| 56—58, Henry V. Speer. | 95—97, Charles B. Herbert. |
| 59—61, Abra. Everitt. | 98—1900, James H. Van Cleef. |
| 62—70, Amos Robbins. | 01—03, Theodore Strong. |
| 71—76, Levi D. Jarrard. | 04—06, Wm. H. C. Jackson. |
| 77—79, George C. Ludlow. | 07—10, George S. Silzer. |

Monmouth County.

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|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 45, Thomas E. Combs. | 79—81, George C. Beekman. |
| 46—48, George F. Fort. | 82—84, John S. Applegate. |
| 49—51, John A. Morford. | 85—87, Thomas G. Chattle. |
| 52—54, William D. Davis. | 88—90, Henry M. Nevius. |
| 55—57, Robert S. Laird. | 91—92, Thomas S. R. Brown. |
| 58—60, Wm. H. Hendrickson. | 93, Henry S. Terhune. |
| 61—63, Anthony Reckless. | 94—96, James A. Bradley. |
| 64—71, Henry S. Little. | 97—1902, Charles Asa Francis. |
| 72, Wm. H. Conover, Jr. | 03—09, Oliver H. Brown. |
| 73—78, Wm. H. Hendrickson. | |

Morris County.

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|-----------------------------|------------------------------|
| 45—47, John B. Johnes. | 75—77, John Hill. |
| 48—50, Ephraim Marsh. | 78—80, Augustus C. Canfield. |
| 51—53, John A. Bleecker. | 81—86, James C. Youngblood. |
| 54—56, Alexander Robertson. | 87—92, George T. Werts. |
| 57—59, Andrew B. Cobb. | 93—95, Elias C. Drake. |
| 60—62, Daniel Budd. | 96—98, John B. Vreeland. |
| 63—65, Lyman A. Chandler. | 99—1901, Mahlon Pitney. |
| 66—70, George T. Cobb. | 02—04, Jacob W. Welsh. |
| 71, Columbus Beach. | 05—11, Thomas J. Hillery. |
| 72—74, Augustus W. Cutler. | |

Ocean County.

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|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 51—53, Samuel Birdsall. | 81—83, Abram C. B. Havens. |
| 54—56, Jas. Cowperthwaite. | 84—92, George T. Cranmer. |
| 57—62, William F. Brown. | 93—95, George G. Smith. |
| 63—68, George D. Horner. | 96—98, Robert B. Engle. |
| 69—71, John Torrey, Jr. | 99—1901, George G. Smith. |
| 72—74, John G. W. Havens. | 02—07, George L. Shinn. |
| 75—77, John S. Schultze. | 08—11, William J. Harrison. |
| 78—80, Ephraim P. Emson. | |

Passaic County.

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|-------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 45—46, Cornellus G. Garrison. | 77—82, Garret A. Hobart. |
| 47—49, Martin J. Ryerson. | 83—88, John W. Griggs. |
| 50—52, Silas D. Canfield. | 89—91, John Mallon. |
| 53—55, Thomas D. Hoxsey. | 92—94, John Hinchliffe. |
| 56—58, Jetur R. Riggs. | 95—97, Robert Williams. |
| 59—67, Benjamin Buckley. | 98—1900, Christian Braun. |
| 68—70, John Hopper. | 01—06, Wood McKee. |
| 71—73, Henry A. Williams. | 07—10, John Hinchliffe. |
| 74—76, John Hopper. | |

Salem County.

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|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 45, William J. Shinn. | 76-78, Charles S. Plummer. |
| 46-48, Benjamin Acton, Jr. | 79-81, Quinton Keasbey. |
| 49-51, John Summerill, Jr. | 82-84, George Hires. |
| 52-54, Allen Wallace. | 85-87, Wyatt W. Miller. |
| 55-57, Charles P. Smith. | 88-90, William Newell. |
| 58-60, Joseph K. Riley. | 91-93, James Butcher. |
| 61-63, Emmor Reeve. | 94-96, John C. Ward. |
| 64-66, Richard M. Acton. | 97-1902, Richard C. Miller. |
| 67-69, Samuel Plummer. | 03-05, James Strimple. |
| 70-72, John C. Belden. | 06-09, William Plummer, Jr. |
| 73-75, Isaac Newkirk. | |

Somerset County.

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|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 45, George H. Brown. | 73-75, Elisha B. Wood. |
| 46-48, William H. Leupp. | 76-78, Charles B. Moore. |
| 49-51, John W. Craig. | 79-81, John G. Schenck. |
| 52-54, Moses Craig. | 82-84, Eugene S. Doughty. |
| 55-57, Samuel K. Martin. | 85-90, Lewis A. Thompson. |
| 58-60, James Campbell. | 91-93, William J. Keys. |
| 61-63, Rynier H. Veghte. | 94-96, Lewis A. Thompson. |
| 64-66, Joshua Doughty. | 97-1902, Charles A. Reed. |
| 67-69, John H. Anderson. | 03-05, Samuel S. Childs. |
| 70-72, Calvin Corle. | 06-09, Jos. S. Frelinghuysen. |

Sussex County.

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|----------------------------|---------------------------|
| 45-46, Benjamin Hamilton. | 77-79, Francis M. Ward. |
| 47-49, Nathan Smith. | 80-82, Thomas Lawrence. |
| 50-52, Joseph Greer. | 83-85, Lewis Cochran. |
| 53-55, Isaac Bonnell. | 86-88, John A. McBride. |
| 56-58, Zachariah H. Price. | 89-91, Peter D. Smith. |
| 59-61, Edward C. Moore. | 92-94, John McMickle. |
| 62-64, Peter Smith. | 95-97, Jacob Gould. |
| 65-67, Joseph S. Martin. | 98-1903, Lewis J. Martin. |
| 68-73, Richard E. Edsall. | 04-10, Jacob Cole Price. |
| 74-76, Samuel T. Smith. | |

Union County.

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|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| 58-60, John R. Ayres. | 79-84, Benjamin A. Vail. |
| 61-63, Joseph T. Crowell. | 85-87, Robert L. Livingston. |
| 64-65, James Jenkins. | 88-90, James L. Miller. |
| 66, Philip H. Grier. | 91-93, Frederick C. Marsh. |
| 67-69, Amos Clark, Jr. | 94-98, Foster M. Voorhees. |
| 70-72, James T. Wiley. | 99-05, Joseph Cross. |
| 73-75, J. Henry Stone. | 06-09, Ernest R. Ackerman. |
| 76-78, William J. Magie. | |

Warren County.

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|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| 45, Charles J. Ihrie. | 76-78, William Silverthorn. |
| 46-48, Jeremy Mackey. | 79-81, Peter Cramer. |
| 49-51, George W. Taylor. | 82-84, George H. Beatty. |
| 52-54, Charles Sitgreaves. | 85-87, James E. Moon. |
| 55-57, William Rea. | 88-90, Martin Wyckoff. |
| 58-60, Philip Mowry. | 91-93, Johnston Cornish. |
| 61-63, James K. Swayze. | 94-96, Christopher F. Staates. |
| 64-66, Henry R. Kennedy. | 97-99, Isaac Barber. |
| 67-69, Abraham Wildrick. | 1900-1902, Johnston Cornish. |
| 70-72, Edward H. Bird. | 03-05, Isaac Barber. |
| 73-75, Joseph B. Cornish. | 06-09, Johnston Cornish. |

ASSEMBLYMEN.

BY COUNTIES FROM 1845 TO 1907.

Atlantic County.

45, 46, Joseph Ingersoll.	78, Israel Smith.
47-49, Mark Lake.	79, 80, James Jeffries.
50, 51, Robert B. Risley.	81, George Elvins.
52, John H. Boyle.	82, Joseph H. Shinn.
53, Thomas D. Winner.	83, John L. Bryant.
54, Daniel Townsend.	84, 85, Edward North.
55, Nicholas F. Smith.	86, 87, James S. Beckwith.
56, 57, David Frambes.	88, James B. Nixon.
58, John B. Madden.	89, 90, Shepherd S. Hudson.
59, Thomas E. Morris.	91, Smith E. Johnson.
60-62, Charles E. P. Mayhew.	92, Samuel D. Hoffman.
63, John Godfrey.	93, Charles A. Baake.
64, Simon Hanthorn.	94, Frederick Schuchardt.
65, Simon Lake.	95, Wesley C. Smith.
66, 67, P. M. Wolfseiffer.	96, 97, Marcellus L. Jackson.
68, 69, Jacob Keim.	98, 99, Leonard H. Ashley.
70, 71, Benj. H. Overheiser.	1900, 01, Charles T. Abbott.
72, 73, Samuel H. Cavileer.	02-07, Thomas C. Elvins.
74, 75, Lemuel Conover.	08, Martin E. Keffer.
76, 77, Leonard H. Ashley.	

Bergen County.

45, Willam G. Hopper.	74, 75, Henry C. Herring.
45, Jacob C. Terhune.	74, 75, John W. Bogert.
46, 47, John G. Banta.	76, 77, John H. Winant.
46, 47, Jacob J. Brinkerhoff.	76, 77, Barney N. Ferdon.
48, 49, John Ackerman, Jr.	78, M. Corsen Gillham.
48, 49, Henry H. Voorhis, Jr.	78, 79, Southey S. Parramore.
50, 51, John H. Hopper.	79, 80, John A. Demarest.
50-52, John Huyler.	80, Oliver D. Smith.
52, John Zabriskie.	81, 82, Elias H. Sisson.
53, 54, Jacob I. Demarest.	81-83, 86, John Van Bussum.
53, 54, Abraham Van Horn.	81, 84, Peter R. Wortendyke.
55, 56, Ralph S. Demarest.	84, *Jacob W. Doremus.
55, 56, Thomas W. Demarest.	85, Peter Ackerman.
57, 58, Daniel Holsman.	85, 86, Eben Winton.
57, 58, Aaron H. Westervelt.	87, 88, Anderson Bloomer.
59, Andrew C. Cadmus.	87, Peter Ackerman.
59, 60, Enoch Brinkerhoff.	88, 89, Charles F. Harrington.
60, John A. Hopper.	89, 90, Abram De Ronde.
61, 62, Abram Carlock.	90, 91, George Zimmermann.
61, 62, John R. Post.	91, John H. Huyler.
63, 64, Thomas D. English.	92, 93, Samuel G. H. Wright.
63, 64, John Y. Dater.	92, 93, John J. Dupuy.
65, 66, Isaac Demarest.	94, Walter Dewsnap.
65, 66, Abraham J. Haring.	94, 95, David D. Zabriskie.
67, A. Van Emburg.	95, 96, Fred'k L. Voorhees.
67, 68, Cornelius Christie.	96, 97, Jacob H. Ullman.
68, 69, Henry G. Herring.	97, 98, Abram C. Holdrum.
69, 70, Eben Winton.	98, 99, John M. Bell.
70, 71, Henry A. Hopper.	99, 1900, Edmund W. Wakelee.
71, 72, Jacob G. Van Riper.	1900, Vacancy caused by death
72, 73, George J. Hopper.	of John L. C. Graves.
73, John J. Anderson.	01-02, Joseph H. Tillotson.

*John W. Doremus was first elected, but died before Legislature convened.

01, 02, James W. Mercer.	05, 06, John Heck.
03, 04, M. S. Ayers.	07, 08, Guy L. Fake.
03, 04, George Cook.	07, 08, James Devine, Jr.
05, 06, Clarence Mabie.	

Burlington County.

45, Joseph Satterthwait.	67-69, Wallace Lippincott.
45, Isaiah Adams.	68, Chas. E. Hendrickson
45, 47, 48, John W. C. Evans.	68, Charles Collins.
45, Edward Taylor.	68-71, John J. Maxwell.
45, William Biddle.	69, Theophilus I. Price.
46, Clayton Lippincott.	69-71, Thomas C. Alcott.
46, William Malsbury.	70, Levi French.
46, Garrit S. Cannon.	70, 71, Abraham Perkins.
46, Stephen Willets.	71-73, Edward T. Thompson
46, Wm. G. Lippincott.	72, Robert Aaronson.
47, William Biddle.	72-74, E. Budd Marter.
47, 48, Joseph W. Allen.	72-74, George B. Borton.
47-49, John S. Irick.	73, 74, Townsend Cox.
47-49, Benjamin Kemble.	74, Joseph P. Adams.
48-50, Edward French.	75, Levi French.
49-51, Samuel Stockton.	75, Charles J. Gordon.
49-51, William R. Braddock.	75, Henry Moffett.
50, 51, William S. Embley.	75-77, Samuel Taylor.
50-52, William Brown.	76, Daniel L. Platt.
51-53, Allen Jones.	76-78, John Cavileer.
52, Benajah Antrim.	76-78, Edward F. Mathews.
52-54, John W. Fennimore.	77-79, George Sykes.
52-54, Charles Haines.	78, 79, Wm. Dudd Deacon.
53, 54, Mahlon Hutchinson.	79, Wm. R. Lippincott.
53, 54, Jacob L. Githens.	79, 80, John W. Haines.
54, Job H. Gaskill.	80-82, William H. Carter.
54-56, William Parry.	80-82, Henry C. Herr.
55, Josephus Sooy, Jr.	80, 81, Abraham Marter.
55, Benjamin Gibbs.	81, John Cavileer.
55, 57, Thomas L. Norcross.	82, Thomas M. Locke.
55, 56, Elisha Gaunt.	83, Horace Cronk.
56, Richard Jones.	83, 84, 87, Stacy H. Scott.
56, William M. Collom.	83-86, Theodore Budd.
56, 57, Jervis H. Bartlett.	84-86, Thomas J. Alcott.
57, 58, Samuel Keys.	85, 86, Allen H. Gangewer.
58, Samuel C. Middleton.	87, 88, 90, R. C. Hutchinson.
57-59, Charles Mickle.	87, 88, 89, William H. Doron.
57-59, Ezra Evans.	88, 89, Albert Hansell.
58, 59, Charles S. Kemble.	89, George C. Davis.
59, 60, John Larzalere.	90, 91, Mitchell B. Perkins.
59-61, Samuel A. Dobbins.	90, 91, Lewis L. Sharp.
60, 61, George B. Wills.	91, 92, A. H. White.
61, Joseph L. Lamb.	92, 93, Howard E. Packer.
60-62, Robert B. Stokes.	93, Micajah E. Matlack.
60-62, William Sooy.	94, Augustus C. Stecher.
62, 63, John M. Higbee.	94, 95, Micajah E. Matlack.
62, 63, Israel W. Heulings.	95, 96, 97, George Wildes.
62-64, Wm. P. McMichael.	96, 97, Joshua E. Borton.
63-65, Henry J. Irick.	98-1900, Joel Horner.
64, Jarett Stokes.	98-1902, Charles Wright.
65, Samuel Stockton.	01-03, John G. Horner.
65, 66, Charles C. Lathrop.	03-05, Benj. D. Shedaker.
66, 67, George W. Thompson.	04-06, Samuel K. Robbins.
66, 67, Samuel Coate.	06-08, John B. Irick.
66, 67, Andrew J. Fort.	07, 08, Griffith W. Lewis.

Camden County.

45, Joseph Kay, Jr.	72-74, George B. Carse.
45, John Redfield.	73, Isaac Foreman.
46, Joel G. Clark.	73, 74, William H. Cole.
46, Gerrard Wood.	74, Chalkley Albertson.
47, Edward Turner.	75, Henry B. Wilson.
47, Joseph B. Tatem.	75, 76, 79, 80, R. N. Herring.
48, John C. Shreeve.	75-77, Alden C. Scovel.
48, John E. Marshall.	76, 77, Oliver Lund.
49, Jacob Troth.	77, Samuel T. Murphy.
49, Joseph Wolohon.	78, Isaiah Woolston.
50, 51, Charles D. Hineline.	78, Andrew J. Rider.
50, 51, Thomas W. Hurff.	78, 79, Alonzo D. Nichols.
52, J. Kay.	79, 80, Edward Burrough.
52, Jonathan Day.	80, 81, Henry L. Bonsall.
52, 53, J. O. Johnson.	81, 82, Chris. J. Mines, Jr.
53, Samuel Lytle.	81, 82, John H. McMurray.
53, 54, John K. Roberts.	82, Robert F. S. Heath.
54, 55, Samuel S. Cake.	83, George W. Borton.
55, James L. Hines.	83, John Bamford.
54-56, Reiley Barret.	83, 84, 93, Clayton Stafford.
56, Evan C. Smith.	84, John W. Branning.
56, 57, John P. Harker.	84-87, Edward A. Armstrong.
57, T. B. Atkinson.	85, Benjamin M. Braker.
57, Joseph M. Atkinson.	85, 86, Henry M. Jewett.
57-59, *Samuel Scull.	86, George Pfeiffer.
58, Edmund Hoffman.	87, Philip Young.
58, 59, Samuel M. Thorne.	87, Henry Turley.
59, Zebedee Nicholson.	88, 89, Adam Clark Smith.
60, Joseph Stafford, Jr.	88, 89, 90, John Harris.
60, George Brewer.	88, 89, George H. Higgins.
60, 61, John R. Graham.	90, Franklin C. Woolman.
61, James L. Hines.	90, 91, 92, Abram W. Nash.
61, 62, Joel P. Kirkbride.	91, 92, Joseph M. Engard.
62, Daniel A. Hall.	91, 92, also 73, 74, Wm. H. Cole.
62, 63, Edwin J. Osler.	93, George W. Henry.
63, James M. Scovel.	93, 94, 95, Clayton Stafford.
63, 64, Chalkley Albertson.	93, 94, William J. Thompson.
64, Samuel Tatem.	94, William Watson.
64, 65, Paul C. Brinck.	95, George W. Barnard.
65, John F. Bodine.	95, 96, 97, Louis T. Deraussee.
65, 66, Isaac W. Nicholson.	96, 97, Frank T. Lloyd.
66, 67, George W. N. Custis.	96, 97, Henry S. Scovel.
66, 67, Thomas H. Coles.	98, 99, John H. McMurray.
67, Edward Z. Collings.	98, 99, Edgar J. Coles.
68, John Hood.	98-1902, William J. Bradley.
68, James Wills.	1900, F. F. Patterson, Jr.
68, Chalkley Albertson.	00, 01, 02, Ephraim T. Gill.
69, Thomas H. Coles.	01, 02, George A. Waite.
69, 70, Henry L. Bonsall.	03, 04, John S. Roberts.
69, 70, William C. Shinn.	03-06, Henry S. Scovel.
70, Samuel Warthman.	03-08, Theodore B. Gibbs.
71, Charles Wilson.	05-07, Samuel P. Jones.
71, Isaac W. Nicholson.	07, 08, Frank B. Jess.
71, 72, Stevenson Leslie.	08, Joseph Potter.
72, Fred. Bourquin.	

Cape May County.

45, John Stites.	50, 51, Mackey Williams.
46, Samuel Townsend.	52, Joshua Swaim.
47, Richard S. Ludlam.	53, Waters B. Miller.
48, 49, Nathaniel Holmes, Jr.	54, 55, Jesse H. Diverty.

*In 1857 Mr. Scull was unseated by T. B. Atkinson.

56—58, Downs Edmunds, Jr.	81, 82, Furman L. Richardson
59, 60, Abram Reeves.	86, 87, Alvin P. Hildreth.
61, Jonathan F. Leaming.	88, Walter S. Leaming.
62—64, Wilmon W. Ware.	89, 90, 91, Eugene C. Cole.
65—67, 69, 70, Thos. Beesley.	92, 93, 94, Edmund L. Ross.
68, Samuel R. Magonagle.	95, 96, Furman L. Ludlam.
71—73, Richard S. Leaming.	97, Robert E. Hand.
74, Alexander Young.	98, Eugene C. Cole.
75, Richard D. Edmunds.	99, 1900, Ellis H. Marshall.
76—78, William T. Stevens.	01—03, Lewis M. Cresse.
79, Daniel Schellinger.	04—06, James M. E. Hildreth.
80, 83—85, Jesse D. Ludlam.	07, 08, Corsville E. Stille.

Cumberland County.

45, Josiah Shaw.	72, 73, George S. Whiticar.
45, 46, George Heisler.	72, 73, J. Howard Willets.
45, 46, Lewis Howell.	74, George B. Langley.
46, Stephen A. Garrison.	74, 75, Lewis H. Dowdney.
47, Leonard Lawrence.	75—77, George W. Payne.
47, Jeremiah Parvin.	76, Isaiah W. Richman.
47, 48, Uriah D. Woodruff.	77, 78, Isaac T. Nichols.
48, 49, Reuben Fithian.	78, James Loughron.
48, 49, Richard Lore.	79, 80, Robert P. Ewing.
50, 51, Benj. Ayres.	79, 80, Arthur T. Parsons.
50, 51, Joel Moore.	81, John H. Avis.
51, 52, Samuel Mayhew.	81, 82, Charles Ladow.
52, David Campbell.	82, Philip P. Baker.
53, Enos S. Gandy.	83, Isaac M. Smalley.
53, Lewis Woodruff.	83, 84, John B. Campbell.
54, Daniel Harris.	84, 85, Jeremiah H. Lupton.
54, Morton Mills.	85, 86, Wilson Banks.
55, 56, James M. Wells.	86, 87, Franklin Lawrence.
55, 56, John F. Keen.	87, Thomas H. Hawkins.
57, Uriah Mayhew.	88, Mulford Ludlam.
57, Elias Doughty.	88, Isaac M. Smalley.
58, Elwell Nichols.	89, Thomas W. Trenchard.
58, 59, Robert Moore.	89, 90, Reuben Cheesman.
59, Aaron S. Westcott.	90, 93, 94, John N. Glaspell.
60, Ebenezer Hall.	91, James L. Van Syckel.
60, John Carter.	91, 92, Edward C. Stokes.
61, 62, William Bacon.	92, 93, Wilber H. Baxter.
61, 62, J. Edmund Sheppard.	94—96, Thomas F. Austin.
63, 64, B. Rush Bateman.	95—97, Bloomfield H. Minch.
63, 64, Edward W. Maylin.	97, 98, James J. Hunt.
65—67, Robert Moore.	98, 99, Wilson H. Shropshire.
65—68, James H. Nixon.	99—1901, Jesse S. Steelman.
68, Thomas D. Westcott.	00, 01, 02, William J. Moore.
69, C. Henry Shepherd.	02—06, Louis H. Miller.
69—71, William A. House.	03—08, B. Frank Buck.
70, 71, Charles C. Grosscup.	07, 08, Frank B. Potter.

Essex County.

45, Isaac Van Wagenen.	47, 48, Francis B. Chetwood.
45, John Runyon.	47, 48, Abraham Van Riper.
45, 46, William M. Scudder.	47, 48, Elston Marsh.
45, 46, Hugh F. Randolph.	48, Hugh H. Bowne.
45, 46, Jabez Pierson.	48, 49, Charles Harrison.
45, 46, Keen Pruden.	49, Hugh H. Bowne.
45, 46, Alvah Sherman.	49, Lewis C. Grover.
46, 47, George W. McLane.	49, 50, Joel W. Condit.
46, 47, Parker Teed.	49, 50, Obadiah Meeker.
47, 48, A. S. Hubbeel.	49, 50, William F. Day.
47, 48, Jabez G. Goble.	49, 50, Stephen Personett.

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| 50, 51, Wm. M. Whitehead. | 61, 62, David Oakes. |
| 50, 51, Isaac H. Pierson. | 61, 62, John Flintoft. |
| 50, 51, Jonathan Valentine. | 61, 62, George A. Halsey. |
| 50, 51, David Wade. | 62, 63, Walter Tompkins. |
| 51, 52, Cornelius Boice. | 62, 63, Corra Drake. |
| 51, 52, Beach Vanderpool. | 62, 63, John D. Freeman. |
| 51, 52, John C. Beardsley. | 62, 63, John P. Jackson. |
| 52, Thomas McKirgan. | 62, 63, Thomas McGrath. |
| 52, John M. Clark. | 63, Amzi Dodd. |
| 52, William M. Sandford. | 63, John C. Littell. |
| 52, Silas Merchant. | 63, 64, Adolph Schalk. |
| 52, John Munn. | 63, 64, James Smith. |
| 52, James S. Bell. | 64, Jeremiah DeCamp. |
| 52, 53, John B. Clark. | 64, Ira M. Harrison. |
| 53, Stephen Day, Jr. | 64, 65, Rufus F. Harrison. |
| 53, Grant J. Wheeler. | 64, 65, Charles A. Lightpipe. |
| 53, Edward T. Hillyer. | 64, 65, Thomas B. Peddle. |
| 53, Charles T. Day. | 64, 65, John C. Seiffert. |
| 53, Charles O. Bolles. | 64, 65, Bernard Kearney. |
| 53, 54, Abiathar Harrison. | 65, J. B. S. Robinson. |
| 53, 54, Daniel Price. | 65, John H. Landell. |
| 53, 54, William Dennis. | 65, James D. Cleaver. |
| 54, David S. Craig. | 65, 66, David Anderson. |
| 54, Daniel H. Noe. | 66, William Bodwell. |
| 54, James N. Joraleman. | 66, John F. Anderson. |
| 54, David Ripley. | 66, David Ayres. |
| 54, 55, Hngh Holmes. | 66, James L. Hays. |
| 54, 55, Daniel D. Benjamin. | 66, 67, Albert P. Condit. |
| 55, Charles O. Bolles. | 66, 67, Isaac P. Trimble. |
| 55, Daniel F. Tompkins. | 66, 67, William H. Murphy. |
| 55, 56, Nehemiah Perry. | 66, 68, Edward L. Price. |
| 55, 56, James A. Pennington. | 67, Israel D. Condit. |
| 55, 56, Apollos M. Elmer. | 67, Daniel Ayres. |
| 55, 56, Joseph T. Hopping. | 67, William R. Sayre. |
| 56, Warren S. Baldwin. | 67, M. H. C. Vail. |
| 56, Samuel R. Winans. | 67, 68, Samuel Atwater. |
| 56, James E. Bathgate. | 67, 68, Edward Hedden. |
| 56, George H. Doremus. | 68, Josiah L. Baldwin. |
| 56, 57, Wm. K. McDonald. | 68, 69, Josiah Speer. |
| 57, John C. Denman. | 68, 69, James Peck. |
| 57, Moses P. Smith. | 68, 69, John Kennedy. |
| 57, John L. Blake, Jr. | 68, 69, Timothy W. Lord. |
| 57, William B. Baldwin. | 68, 69, Francis Macken. |
| 57, Charles L. C. Gifford. | 69, 70, James L. Gurney. |
| 57, Elihu Day. | 69, 70, John Hunkele. |
| 57, 58, Charles C. Stewart. | 69, 70, William W. Hawkins. |
| 57, 58, John C. Thornton. | 69, 71, James G. Irwin. |
| 58, Simeon Harrison. | 70, 71, Joseph F. Sanxay. |
| 58, James McCracken. | 70, 71, Farrand Kitchell. |
| 58, Joseph Booth. | 70, 71, Henry W. Wilson. |
| 58, Ira M. Harrison. | 70, Chauncey G. Williams. |
| 58, Thomas Kirkpatrick. | 70, William R. Sayre. |
| 59, Gashier De Witt, Jr. | 70, Matthew Murphy. |
| 59, David Ayres. | 71, Albert P. Condit. |
| 59, Isaac P. Trimble. | 71, William A. Ripley. |
| 59, David A. Hayes. | 71, 72, Edmund L. Joy. |
| 59, 60, Adolphus W. Waldron. | 71, 72, Theodore Horn. |
| 59, 60, James F. Bond. | 71, 72, Rochus Heinisch, Jr. |
| 59, 60, Amzi Condit. | 72, David Anderson. |
| 60, James McCracken. | 72, Daniel Murphy. |
| 60, J. W. Hale. | 72, Moses H. Williams. |
| 60, 61, Frederick H. Teese. | 72, 73, Samuel Wilde. |
| 60, 61, James Wheeler. | 72, 73, Joseph G. Hill. |
| 61, James E. Smith. | 72, 73, Theodore Macknett. |
| 61, 62, James M. Lang. | 73, L. M. Armstrong. |

73, 74, John W. Campbell.	83—87, 93, William Harrigan.
73, 74, Elias O. Doremus.	84, Rush Burgess.
73, 74, Phineas Jones.	84, Frederick S. Fish.
73, 74, Aaron G. Baldwin.	84, Herman Lehlbach.
73—75, Samuel Morrow, Jr.	84, 85, George B. Harrison.
74, James T. Vanness.	84, 85, David A. Bell.
74, Moses E. Halsey.	84, 85, Edward Q. Keasbey.
74, 75, Thomas S. Henry.	84, 85, William E. O'Connor.
74, 75, Julius C. Fitzgerald.	84, 85, Charles Holzwarth.
74, 75, William H. Kirk.	85, Franklin Murphy.
75, Andrew Teed.	85, 86, Henry M. Doremus.
75, Hugh Kinnard.	85, 86, R. Wayne Parker.
75, Patrick Doyle.	85, 86, Augustus F. R. Martin
75, William Carrollton.	86, Henry A. Potter.
75, David Dodd.	86, Edwin Lister.
76, Charles H. Harrison.	86, Jacob Schrelihofer.
76, Marcus S. Richards.	86, 87, Charles F. Underhill.
76, Philip W. Cross.	86, 87, Elias M. Condit.
76, 77, Albert D. Traphagen.	86, 87, 93, John H. Peal.
76, 77, Francis K. Howell.	87, Michael T. Barrett.
76, 77, S. V. C. Van Rensselaer.	87, Elvin W. Crane.
76, 77, Elkanah Drake.	87, 88, James Peck.
76, 80, James M. Patterson.	87, 88, Charles E. Hill.
77, Joseph H. Wightman.	87, 88, James Marlatt.
77, 78, Gottfried Krueger.	87—89, Frank M. McDermitt.
77, 78, Charles Gomer.	88, DeForrest P. Lozier.
77, 78, James Malone.	88, Augustus Dusenberry.
77, 78, Edward D. Pierson.	88, James A. Christie.
78, Alexander Phillips.	88, 89, Thomas McGowan.
78, Charles Holzwarth.	88, 89, Adrian Riker.
78, 79, Edward W. Crane.	88, 89, Joseph Schmelz.
78, 79, George S. Durvee.	89, John Gill.
78, 79, 82, Wm. H. F. Fiedler.	89, Moses Bigelow.
78, 79, Schuyler B. Jackson.	89, Geo. W. Wiedenmayer
79, Charles A. Felch.	89, 90, Richard A. Price.
79, 80, Peter J. Gray.	89, 90, Leonard Kalisch.
79, 80, 83, 89, John Gill.	89, 90, Reuben Trier.
79—81, Harrison Van Duyne.	90, 91, George Rabenstein.
79—81, 83, Thomas O'Connor.	90, 91, Thomas H. Pollock.
80, *William H. Brown.	90, 91, Charles Trefz.
80, 81, Elias A. Wilkinson.	90, 91, John J. Bertram.
80, 81, Thos W. Langstroth.	90, 91, Edward W. Jackson.
80, 81, William R. Williams.	90—92, Thomas Smith.
81, Joseph L. Munn.	90, 92, Edward H. Snyder.
81, William Wright.	91, Edward M. Taylor.
81, **Chas. G. Bruemmer.	91, 92, John Nieder.
81, 82, Michael McMahan.	91, 92, John R. Hardin.
82, 83, John H. Parsons.	91, 92, George W. Ketcham.
82, 83, David Young.	92, Thomas F. Cavanagh.
82, Robert McGowan.	92, James A. Dempsey.
82, Roderick Robertson.	92, Benedict Ulrich.
82, Ulysses B. Brewster.	92, William L. Glorieux.
82, Edw'd R. Pennington.	92, 93, Augustus C. Studer.
82, Adam Turkes.	93, John L. Armitage.
82, Edwin B. Smith.	93, William J. Kearns.
83, Lucius B. Hutchinson.	93, John H. Peal.
83, James N. Arbuckle.	93, Timothy Barrett.
83, John H. Murphy.	93, 94, William Harrigan.
83, William Hill.	93, 94, Joseph P. Clarke.
83, 84, 93, John L. Armitage.	93, 94, Joseph M. Byrne.

*In 1880, W. H. Brown was unseated by William R. Williams.

**Mr. Bruemmer was elected for 1882, but died before Legislature convened.

93, 94, Thomas A. Murphey.	01—03, Ralph B. Schmidt.
93, 94, Dennis F. Olvaney.	01—03, Edward E. Gnichtel.
93, 94, J. Broadhead Woolsey.	01—03, William G. Sharwell.
94, Thomas P. Edwards.	01—03, Edgar Williams.
94—96, Charles B. Duncan.	01—03, Robert M. Boyd, Jr.
94, 95, John C. Eisele.	01—03, William A. Lord.
94, 95, Charles B. Storrs.	03—05, Frederick R. Lehlbach
94, 95, George P. Olcott.	03—05, Everett Colby.
95, Frederick W. Mock.	04, 05, William Pennington.
95, 96, Amos W. Harrison.	04, 05, Frederick Manners.
95, 96, Alfred F. Skinner.	04, 05, Abraham Kaiser.
95, 96, James A. Christie.	04, 05, Herbert W. Taylor.
95, 96, George L. Smith.	04, 05, John J. Gallagher.
95, 96, David E. Benedict.	04, 05, Samuel F. Wilson.
95, 96, Charles A. Schober.	04, 05, Edward D. Birkholz.
96, Hayward A. Harvey.	04, 05, H. L. Johnstone.
96, 97, Thomas H. Jones.	04, 05, Edward D. Duffield.
96, 97, Albert J. Simpson.	06, 08, William P. Martin.
96, 97, James J. Hogan.	06, Gustav W. Roeber.
97, 98, Charles W. Powers.	06, George F. Serbe.
97, 98, George W. W. Porter.	06, 08, Henry Clay Hines.
97, 98, Edwin F. Steddig.	06, Philip C. Walsh, Jr.
97, 98, Alvin C. Ebie.	06, Chas R. Underwood.
97, George B. Harrison.	06, Gustav A. Kayser.
97, 98, Jacob Rau, Jr.	06, Russell M. Everett.
97, 98, Peter B. Fairchild.	06, 08, Austen Colgate.
97, 98, Carl V. Bauman.	06, 08, William F. Morgan.
98, Joseph B. Johnson.	06, Gustav V. Sommer.
98, Oliver B. Dawson.	07, Edward H. Wright, Jr.
98, William C. Schmidt.	07, Simon Hahn.
98, 99, Albert T. Guenther.	07, John J. Baader.
99, John L. Bullard.	07, Patrick H. Corish.
99, 1900, Jacob Clark.	07, Thomas J. Mead.
99, 1900, John W. Weseman.	07, John C. Groel.
99, 1900, John Kreitler.	07, John Breunnig.
99, 1900, Frederick J. Deleot.	07, John W. Lane.
99, 1900, G. F. Brandenburgh.	07, Edgar E. Letheridge.
99, 1900, William Mungle.	07, Daniel J. Brady.
99, 1900, John N. Klein.	07, Harry F. Backus.
99, 1900, John P. Dexheimer.	08, Henry Young, Jr.
99, 1900, Benjamin F. Jones.	08, William Roberts.
1900, George S. Campbell.	08, John F. Clark.
00—02, J. Henry Bacheller.	08, James H. Lowrey.
01, 02, Fred'k Cummings.	08, H. Stacy Smith.
01—03, Wm. B. Garrabrants.	08, August J. Miller.
01—03, John Howe.	08, Rudolph A. Braun.
01—03, Robert W. Brown.	

Gloucester County.

45, 46, Samuel W. Cooper.	54, Joseph Franklin.
45, 46, Benjamin Harding.	54, Benjamin Beckett.
47, 48, John B. Miller.	55, 56, Jacob G. Tomlin.
47, 48, John B. Hilyard.	55, 56, James B. Albertson.
49, John Burk.	57, John H. Bradway.
49, 50, John Duell.	57, Benjamin Smith.
50, Thomas Gaskill.	58, 59, John F. Thomas.
51, Edmund Weatherby.	58, 59, George C. Hewitt.
51, 52, Benjamin C. Tatem.	60, *Joseph Harker.
52, Thomas Mills.	60, 61, John Starr.
53, Joseph Abbottt.	60, 61, *Joseph H. Duffield.
53, John V. Porch.	62, Thomas G. Batten.

*Mr. Harker died during the session of 1860, and Mr. Duffield was elected to fill the vacancy.

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| 62, 63, Allen Moore. | 76, 77, Samuel Moore. |
| 63, 64, E. C. Heritage. | 77-79, Caleb C. Pancoast. |
| 64, 65, Nathan S. Abbott. | 78, 79, Lawrence Locke. |
| 65, 66, William D. Wilson. | 80, 81, George Craft. |
| 66, 67, William W. Clark. | 80, 81, Thomas M. Ferrell. |
| 67, Jacob J. Hendrickson. | 82, Abijah S. Hewitt. |
| 68, Charles T. Molony. | 83-85, Job S. Haines. |
| 68, Wm. B. Rosenbaum. | 86, 87, Joseph B. Roe. |
| 69, 70, Leonard F. Harding. | 88-90, James West. |
| 69-71, Nimrod Woolery. | 91, 92, James J. Davidson. |
| 71, 72, John S. Rulon. | 93-96, Solomon H. Stanger. |
| 72, John R. Middleton. | 97-99, David O. Watkins. |
| 73, 74, Obadiah Eldridge. | 1900, 01, William P. Buck. |
| 73, 74, D. W. C. Hemmingway. | 02-05, John Boyd Avis. |
| 75, Simeon Warrington. | 06-08, William C. Cattell. |
| 75, 76, Thomas B. Lodge. | |

Hudson County.

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| 45, 46, Hart'an Van Wagenen | 66, Charles F. Ruh. |
| 47, Benjamin F. Welsh. | 66, 67, O. D. Falkenburg. |
| 48, Oliver S. Strong. | 66, 67, De Witt C. Morris. |
| 49, Jas. J. Van Boskerck. | 66-68, Noah D. Taylor. |
| 50, Edward T. Carpenter. | 67, 68, Hosea F. Clark. |
| 51, 52, John Van Vorst. | 67, 68, A. O. Evans. |
| 52, Edmund T. Parker. | 67, 68, John Dwyer. |
| 52, Joseph W. Hancox. | 68, John Van Vorst. |
| 53, John Dunn Littell. | 68, 69, Henry C. Smith. |
| 53, James S. Davenport. | 69, 70, Sidney B. Bevans. |
| 53, Jacob M. Vreeland. | 69, 70, James B. Doremus. |
| 54, Clement M. Hancox. | 69, Elbridge V. S. Besson. |
| 54, Aug. F. Hardenbergh. | 69, 71, Michael Coogan. |
| 54, 55, Jacob M. Merseles. | 70, Abel I. Smith. |
| 55, Dudley S. Gregory, Jr. | 70, William Brinkerhoff. |
| 55, John M. Board. | 70, 71, Herman D. Busch. |
| 56, John D. Ward. | 71, James F. Fielder. |
| 56, James T. Hatfield. | 71, John Anness. |
| 56, 57, George V. De Mott. | 71, George Warrin. |
| 57, Robert Gilchrist, Jr. | 71, Josiah Hornblower. |
| 57, 58, Robert C. Bacot. | 72, James Stevens. |
| 58, William Voorhees. | 72, John A. O'Neill. |
| 58-60, Garret M. Van Horn. | 72, 73, George H. Farrier. |
| 59, Wm. H. Hemenover. | 72, 73, Dennis Reardon. |
| 59, Samuel A. French. | 72, 73, George S. Plympton. |
| 60, W. H. Peckham. | 72, 73, Henry Gaede. |
| 60, N. C. Slaight. | 72, 73, Jasper Wandel. |
| 61, Franklin B. Carpenter. | 72, 73, Anthony J. Ryder. |
| 61, Theo. F. Randolph. | 73, John Lee. |
| 61, 62, Michael J. Vreeland. | 73, 74, Richard C. Washburn. |
| 62, Edward D. Reiley. | 74, Henry Coombs. |
| 62, 63, George McLaughlin. | 74, James K. Selleck. |
| 62, 63, Josiah Conley. | 74, 75, Alexander T. McGill. |
| 62, 63, John B. Perry. | 74, 75, Patrick Sheeran. |
| 62-64, Joshua Benson. | 74, 75, Alexander McDonnell. |
| 63, 64, James Lynch. | 74-76, John D. Carscallen. |
| 63, 64, Garret D. Van Reipen. | 74-77, Rudolph F. Rabe. |
| 64, John B. Drayton. | 75, Thomas Carey. |
| 64, 65, John Van Vorst. | 75, Edward F. McDonald. |
| 64, 65, Abraham W. Duryee. | 75, 76, John J. Toffey. |
| 65, Delos E. Culver. | 76, William A. Lewis. |
| 65, William E. Broking. | 76, Henry Brautigam. |
| 65, Hiram Van Buskirk. | 76, Thomas C. Brown. |
| 65, 66, 69, 70, Leon Abbett. | 76, 77, Thomas J. Hannon. |
| 66, John Ramsay. | 76, 78, Alex. Jacobus. |

77, Martin M. Drohan.	87-89, John P. Feeney.
77, Lewis A. Brigham.	87-90, Wm. C. Heppenheimer.
77, Elijah T. Paxton.	88, Joseph Gallagher.
77, 78, Marmaduke Tilden.	88, Charles W. Fuller.
77, 78, Alexander W. Harris.	88, *E. Frank Short.
77, 78, James Stevens.	88, 89, James F. Norton.
78, Dudley S. Steele.	88, 89, Richard Brown.
78, Edward P. C. Lewis.	88, 89, Edward P. Farrell.
78, 79, 81, T. J. McDonald.	89, Peter T. Donnelly.
78, 79, Henry Dusenberry.	89, Judson C. Francois.
79, John Owen Rouse.	89, 90, Laurence Fagan.
79, Frank C. Frey.	89, 92, Patrick H. O'Neill.
79, G. A. Lilliendahl.	90, James Murphy.
79, John E. Tangeman.	90, James S. Erwin.
79, 80, Joseph Meeks.	90, John F. Kelly.
79, 80, Samuel Stilsing.	90, 91, Michael Mullone.
80, Patrick Sheeran.	90, 91, Henry Byrne.
80, 81, Noah D. Taylor.	90, 91, Andrew J. Boyle.
80, 81, Allan L. McDermott.	90, 91, Thomas B. Usher.
80, 81, J. Herbert Potts.	90-92, J. Herbert Potts.
80, 81, James Curran.	91, Simeon H. Smith.
80, 82, David W. Lawrence.	91, Henry Puster.
81, Frederick Payne.	91, John F. Madden.
81, 82, James J. Casey.	91, William D. Daly.
82, William McAdoo.	91, 92, James Moylan.
82, Robert McCague, Jr.	92, Thomas Magner.
82, George H. Farrier.	92, James Tumilty.
82, David M. Durrell.	92, George A. Heaney.
82, John O'Rourke.	92, 93, Martin Lawless.
82, 83, Thomas V. Cator.	92, 93, Cornelius J. Tahen.
82-84, James C. Clarke.	92, 93, John Zeller.
82-84, Dennis McLaughlin.	92-94, Timothy J. Carroll.
83, Petetr F. Wanser.	92-94, Michael J. Coyle.
83, John M. Shannon.	93, Henry H. Holmes.
83, 84, Martin Steljes.	93, Adam J. Dittmar.
83, 84, Augustus A. Rich.	93, S. V. W. Stout.
83, 84, Frank O. Cole.	93, 94, Ebenezer Berry.
83, 84, Joseph T. Kelly.	93, 94, Max Salinger.
83-85, Edwin O. Chapman.	93, 94, Hugh A. Kelly.
84, Michael J. O'Donnell.	94, Thomas Egan.
84, 85, Cornelius S. See.	94, George W. Harding.
84, 85, 87, 88, S. D. Dickinson.	94, John Kerr.
85, Thomas H. Kelly.	94, Thomas McEwan, Jr.
85, Isaac Romaine.	94, Charles Erlenkotter.
85, John W. Heck.	94, 95, James Usher.
85, James J. Clark.	95, Henry C. Gruber.
85, John Wade.	95, James F. Blackshaw.
85, Fred Frambach, Jr.	95, Henry M. Nutzhorn.
85, 86, John C. Besson.	95, Frederick Schober.
86, R. B. Seymour.	95, Robert McAndrew.
86, D. A. Peloubet.	95, William E. Drake.
86, A. B. Dayton.	95, 96, William N. Parslow.
86, T. J. McDonald.	95, 96, Pierce J. Fleming.
86, 87, Philip Tumulty.	95, 96, Richard M. Smart.
86, 87, John Pearson.	95, 96, David M. Cagney.
86, 87, 89, R. S. Hudspeth.	96, Carl H. Ruempler.
86, 87, Thomas F. Noonan.	96, John W. Queen.
86, 87, Edward Lennon.	96, John E. Hewitt.
87, Edw'd T. McLaughlin.	96, Edward Hoos.
87, 88, William H. Letts.	96, Joseph P. Mullin.

*Mr. Short was elected to a second term of office, but he died before the Legislature met. Mr. Francis was chosen for the vacancy.

96, 98, Horace L. Allen.	03, 04, William D. Kelly.
96, 98, Charles T. Bauer.	03, 04, James F. Fielder.
97, Elmer W. Demarest.	03, 04, J. W. Rufus Besson.
97, William M. Klink.	03—05, Edgar H. Loveridge.
97, Robert D. Urquhart.	03, 04, Thomas P. McGlennon
97, Isaac F. Goldenhorn.	04, 05, Myron C. Ernst.
97, William G. Nelson.	04, 05, Godfrey B. Mattheus.
97, John E. McArthur.	04, 05, Harry W. Lange.
97, Theodore C. Wildman.	04, 05, John Callery.
97, Charles M. Evans.	04, D. Kelsey Whitaker.
97, Clement DeR. Leonard	05, Archibald S. Alexander
97, William H. Dod.	05, Edward A. Murphy.
97, Wm. O. Armbruster.	05, Joseph A. Riordan.
98, Alexander Simpson.	05, William J. Boucher.
98, Adolph Walter, Jr.	05, 06, Robert H. Scott.
98—1900, Allan Benny.	06, John J. Coyle.
98—1900, James J. Murphy.	06, Joseph F. Galvin.
98, 99, James P. Hall.	06, William A. Joerg.
98, 99, Fergus T. Kelaher.	06, James E. Woolley.
98, 99, Michael J. Bruder.	06, Edward K. Patterson.
98, 99, John J. Marnell.	06, E. W. Arrosmith.
98—1900, Tim. J. Carroll.	06, Herman A. Berg.
99, 1900, J. Emil Walscheid.	06, J. Philip Dippel.
99—1901, Leon Abbott.	06, John H. Eggers.
99—1901, Maurice Marks.	06, Harry F. Thompson.
99—1901, John H. Vollers.	06, Theodore L. Bierck.
1900, 01, P. Anthony Brock.	07, 08, Mark A. Sullivan.
00—02, Geo. G. Tennant.	07, 08, Charles P. Olwell.
00, 01, 02, John J. Fallon.	07, 08, Joseph P. Tumulty.
00, 01, 02, Edward J. Rice.	07, 08, James Baker.
01, 02, John A. Dennin.	07, 08, C. E. Hendrickson, Jr.
01, 02, Patrick H. Connolly.	07, 08, Charles H. Blohm.
01, 02, Kilian V. Lutz.	07, Joseph A. Riordan.
01—03, Peter Stillwell.	07, Archibald S. Alexander
02, William F. Hurley.	07, 08, Philip Daab.
02, 03, C. G. A. Schumann.	07, 08, Oscar L. Auf der Heide
02, 03, John J. Treacy.	07, 08, Albert C. Lippinger.
02, 03, Frederick Weismann.	07, 08, Valentine Holzappel.
02—05, James A. Hamill.	08, Amadeus Valente.
03, Michael J. Cannon.	08, Edward Kenny.
03—05, Joseph C. Duff.	

Hunterdon County.

45, John Swackhammer.	55, Jacob S. C. Pittenger.
45, Amos Moore.	55, Edward Hunt.
45, John H. Case.	56, 57, William Sergeant.
45, 48, 49, Jonathan Pickel.	56, 57, John M. Voorhis.
46, Henry Stevenson.	56, 57, Joseph W. Willever.
46, 47, Isaac R. Srope.	56, 57, John P. Rittenhouse.
46, 47, Joseph Fritts.	58, 59, John H. Horn.
46, 47, Frederick Apgar.	58, 59, William Snyder.
47—49, John Lambert.	58, 59, Cornelius B. Sheets.
48, 49, Andrew Banghart.	58, 59, Frederick Apgar.
48, 49, David Van Fleet.	60, Thos. Banghart, Jr.
50, 51, John Marlow.	60, 61, Charles Denson.
50, 51, Luther Opdycke.	60, 61, Ambrose Barcroft.
50, 51, William Tinsman.	60, 61, D. D. Schomp.
50—52, John R. Young.	61, 62, Jacob H. Huffman.
52, Hiram Bennett.	62, 63, S. R. Huselton.
52, 53, Peter H. Aller.	62, 64, Joseph W. Wood.
52, 53, Andrew Vansickle.	63, 64, David H. Banghart.
53, 54, John Lambert.	64, 65, David B. Boss.
53, 54, Samuel H. Britton.	65, 66, James J. Willever.
54, 55, Lewis Young.	65, 67, William I. Iliff.
54, 55, Peter E. Voorhees.	66, 67, Richard H. Wilson.

67, 68, Baltes Pickel.
 68, 69, John Williamson.
 68—70, Theodore Probasco.
 69, 70, John P. Lare.
 70, 71, John Kugler.
 71, 72, Peter Voorhees.
 71, 72, Aug. E. Sanderson.
 73, 74, W. L. Hoppock.
 73, 74, John Carpenter, Jr.
 75, 76, James Bird.
 75, 76, William W. Swayze.
 77, 78, Henry Britton.
 77, 78, John Hackett.
 79, 80, Charles W. Godown.
 79, 80, James N. Ramsey.
 81, 82, George H. Mathews.
 81, 82, Jacob Hipp.

83, 84, John V. Robbins.
 83, 84, W. Howard Lake.
 85—87, John C. Arnwine.
 85—87, Chester Wolverton.
 88—90, William H. Martin.
 88—90, Laurence H. Trimmer.
 91, 92, William B. Niece.
 91—93, Benjamin E. Tine.
 93, J. L. Chamberlin.
 94, 95, Charles N. Redding.
 94—96, William C. Alpaugh.
 96—98, David Lawshe.
 97—99, George F. Martens, Jr.
 99—01, Oliver I. Blackwell.
 00—02, W. A. Laudenberg.
 03—05, James H. Willever.
 06—08, Oliver C. Holcombe.

Mercer County.

45, Israel J. Woodward.
 45, Richard J. Bond.
 45, *John Lowrey.
 46, 47, Isaac Pullen.
 46, 47, John M. Vancleve.
 46, 47, William White.
 48, 49, Samuel C. Cornell.
 48—50, James M. Redmond.
 48—50, Josiah Buzby.
 49, John R. Dill.
 50, John F. Hageman.
 50, 51, John H. Phillips.
 51, Eli Rogers.
 51, Westley P. Danser.
 52, William Napton.
 52, John C. Ward.
 52, Jeremiah Vandyke.
 53, Abner B. Tomlinson.
 53, Elijah L. Hendrickson.
 53, Randal C. Robbins.
 54, James H. Hill.
 54, Franklin S. Mills.
 54, Runey R. Forman.
 55, James Vandeventer.
 55, William Jay.
 55, Garret Schenck.
 56, Samuel Wooley.
 56, 57, Geo. R. Cook.
 56, 57, Andrew Dutcher.
 57, 58, Jacob Van Dyke.
 58, Jonathan S. Fish.
 58, 59, Augustus L. Martin.
 59, Robert Aitken.
 59, 60, Ed. T. R. Applegate.
 60, Harper Crozer.
 60, 61, Joseph Abbott.
 61, William S. Yard.
 61, 62, Morgan F. Mount.
 62, John G. Stevens.
 62, 63, Geo. W. Johnston.
 63, Peter Crozer.
 63, 64, James G. West.
 64, James F. Bruere.

64, 65, John A. Weart.
 65, 66, Alex. P. Green.
 65, 66, Samuel Fisher.
 66, 67, Thomas Crozer.
 67, Charles W. Mount.
 67, 71, Joseph H. Bruere.
 68, Thomas J. Corson.
 68, Thomas C. Pearce.
 68, 69, Absalom P. Lanning.
 69, John P. Nelson.
 69, 70, James C. Norris.
 70, Charles O. Hudnut.
 70, 71, William H. Barton.
 71, Liscomb T. Robbins.
 72, Richard R. Rogers.
 72, John H. Silvers.
 72, 73, Alfred W. Smith.
 73, 74, John N. Lindsay.
 73, 74, Andrew J. Smith.
 74, 75, Geo. O. Vanderbilt.
 75, Samuel M. Youmans.
 75, Robt. S. Woodruff, Jr.
 76, Enoch H. Drake.
 76, John Hart Brewer.
 76, Robert L. Hutchinson.
 77, William S. Yard.
 77, J. Vance Powers.
 77, 78, Horatio N. Burroughs.
 78, 79, 82, Eckford Moore.
 78, 79, John D. Rue.
 79, William Roberts.
 80, Charles S. Robinson.
 80, 81, Richard A. Donnelly.
 80, 81, John V. D. Beekman.
 82, 83, Nelson M. Lewis.
 82, 83, William J. Convery.
 83, 84, Joseph H. Applegate.
 84, 85, A. Judson Rue.
 84, 85, John Caminade.
 85, Benj. F. Chambers.
 86, 87, S. B. Hutchinson.
 86, James C. Taylor, Jr.
 86, William Ossenber.

*Died in office.

87,	Frederick Walter.	96,	97, Geo. W. Macpherson.
87,	George D. Scudder.	96,	97, J. Wiggans Thorn.
88,	Charles H. Olden.		98, Frank M. Weller.
88,	Josiah Jones.	98,	99, John B. Yard.
88,	Lyman Leavitt.	98,	99, Henry J. Nicklin.
89,	Uriel T. Scudder.	99,	1900, Ira W. Wood.
89,	Thomas S. Chambers.	1900,	'01, J. Warren Fleming.
89,	90, John Schroth.	1900,	'01, Frederick P. Rees.
90,	90, Howell C. Stull.	01,	02, George W. Page.
90,	91, Jacob R. Wyckoff.	02,	03, Harry D. Leavitt.
91,	91, James H. Mulheron.	02,	03, Bertrand L. Gulick.
91,	92, Patrick T. Burns.	03,	04, Thomas Colclough, Jr.
92,	93, James W. Lanning.	04,	05, Ralph Hulse.
92,	93, Barton B. Hutchinson.	04,	05, Thomas B. DeCou.
	93, Charles G. Roebing.	05—07,	Alfred N. Barber.
94,	95, William L. Wilbur.	06—08,	Henry D. Thompson.
94,	95, John Ginder.	06,	07, William F. Burk.
94,	95, William T. Exton.		08, Edward H. Ginnelley.
96,	97, Elijah C. Hutchinson.		08, George W. Housel.

Middlesex County.

45,	46, Simeon W. Phillips.	66,	67, John W. Perrine.
45,	46, Ralph C. Stults.		68, George E. Strong.
45,	46, Daniel C. Dunn.	68,	69, Alfred W. Jones.
45,	46, Charles Abraham.	68,	69, William M. Cox.
	47, Garret G. Voorhees.		70, George E. Brown.
	47, Theodore F. King.	70,	71, Albert L. Runyon.
	47, John A. Davison.		71, Edward F. Roberts.
47,	48, Richard McDowell.	71—73,	Isaac L. Fischer.
	48, Melancton F. Carman	72,	73, Johnston Holcombe.
48,	49, Lewis S. Randolph.	72,	73, Joseph C. Letson.
48,	49, Aaron Gulick.		73, H. F. Worthington.
	49, William A. Gulick.	74,	John Von Deursen.
49,	50, James Bishop.		74, John F. Ten Broeck.
	50, Henry Vandyke.	74,	75, Joseph C. Magee, Jr.
	50, Charles Abraham.		75, James H. Van Cleef.
	50, Israel R. Coriell.		75, Josephus Shann.
	51, David Dunn.		76, Isaiah Rolfe.
	51, Peter F. Dye.	76,	77, Charles A. Campbell.
	51, J. B. Johnson.	76,	77, Daniel Z. Martin.
51,	52, Robert M. Crowell.		77, John Waldron.
	52, James Applegate.	78,	79, Isaac L. Martin.
52,	53, Josephus Shann.	78,	79, Patrick Convery.
53—55,	Martin A. Howell.	78,	79, Vincent W. Mount.
53,	54, Abraham Everett.	80,	Robert G. Miller.
54,	55, Samuel E. Stelle.	80,	John M. Board.
55,	56, William Hutchinson.	80,	81, Stephen M. Martin.
	56, John T. Jenkins.	81,	82, James H. Van Cleef.
56,	57, Amos Robbins.	81,	83, Manning Freeman.
	57, Henry Stults.		82, John Adair.
57,	58, John D. Buckelew.	82,	83, James H. Goodwin.
58,	59, Garret I. Snedeker.	83,	84, William R. Jernee.
58—60,	Ellis B. Freeman.	84,	85, Edward S. Savage.
	59, Andrew McDowell.	84,	85, Robert Carson.
	60, Thomas Booraem.	85,	86, John Martin.
	60, Elias Dey.	86,	87, John F. Ten Broeck.
61,	62, Elias Ross.	86,	87, R. R. Vandenbergh.
	62, Orlando Perrine.	87,	88, John Mulvey.
62,	63, James T. Crowell.	88,	89, Ephraim Cutter.
63,	64, Miles Ross.	88,	89, Charles B. Herbert.
63,	64, David B. Wyckoff.		89, Daniel M. Kane.
64,	65, Abraham C. Coriell.	90,	91, Luther H. Tappen.
	65, James G. Goble.	90,	91, William C. Jacques.
65—67,	69, 70, Levi D. Jarrard.	90,	91, Charles H. Manahan.
66,	67, Nathan H. Tyrell.	92,	93, John H. Daly.

92, 93, Hezekiah Warne.	00—03, J. E. Montgomery.
92—94, John W. Beekman.	02, Myron J. Whitford.
94, William F. Harkins.	02, 03, W. H. C. Jackson.
94—96, Andrew H. Slover.	03, Bernard M. Gannon.
95, 96, Edward W. Hicks.	04, 05, J. H. Thayer Martin.
95, 96, George H. Tice.	04, 05, Alexander R. Fordyce.
97, Alexander C. Litterst.	04, 05, Frank C. Henry.
97, Jacob H. Whitfield.	06, 07, Frank Crowther.
97, James Fountain.	06, 07, William R. Drake.
98, 99, Adam Eckert.	06, 07, Edward E. Haines.
98, 99, Joseph H. Ridgeway.	08, W. E. Ramsay.
98, 99, John J. Quaid.	08, William C. Voorhees.
1900, 01, Adrian Lyon.	08, S. C. Van Cleef.
1900, '01, H. Raymond Groves	

Monmouth County.

45, George F. Fort.	63, 65, Michael Taylor.
45, *Jas. H. Hartshorne.	63, 64, Osborn Curtis.
45, 46, Andrew Simpson.	63, 64, David H. Wyckoff.
45—47, Hartshorne Tantum.	65, 66, Daniel A. Holmes.
45—47, Joseph B. Coward.	65, 66, George Schenck.
46, 47, William Vandoren.	66, William C. Browne.
46, 47, John Borden.	67, 68, Charles Allen.
47, Andrew Simpson.	67, 68, Francis Corlies.
48, William W. Bennett.	67, 68, Thomas S. R. Brown.
48, Joel Parker.	69, William H. Conover.
48, Ferdinand Woodward.	69, 70, Daniel H. Van Mater.
48, *Samuel Bennett.	69, 70, Andrew Brown.
48, Joel W. Ayres.	70—72, Austin H. Patterson.
49, 50, Alfred Walling.	71, William S. Horner.
49, James Hooper.	71, 72, John T. Haight.
49, John B. Williams.	72, Wm. B. Hendrickson.
49, 50, George W. Sutphin.	73, 74, John B. Gifford.
49, 50, James D. Hall.	73, 74, John S. Sproul.
50, William G. Hooper.	73—75, George W. Patterson.
50, Charles Butcher.	75, 76, Chas. D. Hendrickson.
51, Bernard Connolly.	75, 76, William V. Conover.
51, 52, William H. Conover.	76, 77, James L. Rue.
51, 52, Garret S. Smock.	77, James H. Leonard.
51—53, Samuel W. Jones.	77, 78, William H. Bennett.
52, Charles Butcher.	78, George J. Ely.
53, Charles Allen.	78, 79, Arthur Wilson.
53, Daniel P. Van Doren.	79, 80, Sherman B. Ovlatt.
53, Robert Allen.	79, 80, 92, 93, John D. Honce.
54, Forman Hendrickson.	80, 81, 87, 88, G. H. Lufburrow
54, John L. Corlies.	81, Holmes W. Murphy.
54—56, Henry E. Lafetra.	81, 82, David A. Bell.
55, John Vandoren.	82, Benjamin Griggs.
55, Thomas B. Stout.	82, 83, Peter Forman, Jr.
55, William H. Johnson.	83, 84, Alfred B. Stoney.
56, 57, Jacob Herbert.	83, 84, Thomas G. Chattle.
56, 57, John R. Barricklo.	84, 85, Charles H. Boud.
56, 57, Samuel Beers.	85, William H. Grant.
57—59, John V. Conover.	85, 86, Frank E. Heyer.
57—60, Austin H. Patterson.	86, William Pintard.
58, 59, George Middleton.	86, 87, W. S. Throckmorton.
58, 59, Richard B. Walling.	88, 89, Edward B. Potts.
60, J. J. McNinney.	88, 89, Archibald A. Higgins.
60, 61, William H. Mount.	89, William F. Patterson.
60, 61, James Patterson.	90, 91, Aaron E. Johnston.
61, 62, William V. Ward.	90, 91, William D. Campbell.
61, 62, Charles Haight.	90, 91, Charles H. Ivins.
62, George C. Murray.	92, 93, John D. Honce.

92, 93, Reuben G. Strahan.	1900, '01, William Hyres.
92, 93, William Taber Parker.	02, William T. Hoffman.
94, Charles L. Walters.	02, Somers T. Champion.
94, Richard Borden.	02, 03, John A. Howland.
94, 95, David D. Denise.	03, 04, Charles F. McDonald.
95, 96, Charles A. Francis.	03, 04, Amzi M. Posten.
95, 96, George B. Snyder.	04, William F. Lefferson.
96, Alfred Walling, Jr.	05, 06, Edgar I. VanderVeer.
97, William H. Reid.	05, 06, Walter S. Reed.
97, Oliver H. Brown.	05, 06, George C. Henry.
97, Daniel E. Van Wickle.	07, Isaac B. Davison.
98, 99, Joseph L. Butcher.	07, T. Nelson Lillagore.
98, 99, Joseph C. Heyer.	07, Frank J. Manson.
98, 99, B. Drummond Woolley	08, Wilbert A. Beecroft.
1900, '01, Charles R. Snyder.	08, David E. Tantum.
1900, '01, Sam'l W. Kirkbride.	08, John W. Keough.

Morris County.

45, Timothy Kitchel.	63, William J. Wood.
45, 46, Matthias Kitchel.	63—65, Jesse Hoffman.
45, 46, Henry Seward.	64, Henry C. Sanders.
45, 46, George H. Thompson.	64, 65, John Bates.
46, 47, Calvin Howell.	65, Alfred M. Treadwell.
47, Richard Lewis.	66, John Hill.
47, Charles McFarland.	66, 67, James C. Yawger.
47, Samuel Hiltz.	66, 67, Elias M. White.
48, 49, Andrew I. Smith.	67, Lewis Estler.
48, 49, David T. Cooper.	68, Daniel Coghlan.
48, 49, Samuel Van Ness.	68, George Gage.
48, 49, Edward W. Whelpley.	68—70, Jesse M. Sharp.
50, John L. Kanouse.	69, 70, Theodore W. Phoenix.
50, Andrew Cobb.	69, 70, Columbus Beach.
50, Freeman Wood.	71, 72, Nathaniel Niles.
50, George H. Thompson.	71, 72, W. B. Lefevre.
51, Horace Chamberlain.	71—73, August C. Canfield.
51, Jonathan P. Bartley.	73, 74, W. H. Howell.
51, Josiah Meeker.	73, 74, Jacob Z. Budd.
51, 52, Cornelius B. Doremus.	74—76, Elias M. Skellinger.
52, 53, C. S. Dickerson.	75, 76, James C. Youngblood.
52, 53, John D. Jackson.	75, 76, Edmund D. Halsey.
52, 53, Robert Albright.	77, Abm. C. Van Duyne.
53, John L. Kanouse.	77, *Cummins O. Cooper.
54, Andrew B. Cobb.	77, 78, C. P. Garrabrant.
54, 55, William P. Conkling.	78, Francis J. Doremus.
54, 55, William Logan.	78, Joshua S. Salmon.
54, 55, Aaron Pitney.	79, 80, Charles F. Axtell.
55, 56, Edward Howell.	79, 80, James H. Bruen.
56, 57, William A. Carr.	79, 80, Holloway W. Hunt.
56, 57, Daniel Budd.	81, 82, William C. Johnson.
57, 58, Benjamin M. Felch.	81, 82, 91, 92, John F. Post.
57, 58, Richard Speer.	81, 82, Oscar Lindsley.
58, 59, Lyman A. Chandler.	83, 84, James H. Neighbour.
58, 59, John Naughtright.	83, 84, Amzi F. Weaver.
59, A. H. Stansborough.	83—85, George W. Jenkins.
59, 60, James H. Ball.	85, 86, John Seward Wills.
60, Eugene Ayres.	85, 86, Elias C. Drake.
60—62, Nelson H. Drake.	86, 87, John Norwood.
60—62, Nathan Horton.	87, 88, Samuel S. Lyon.
61, William W. Beach.	87, 88, John R. Pitney.
61, 62, John Hill.	88, 89, Carnot B. Meeker.
62, 63, Jacob Vanatta.	89, 90, John Norris.
	89, 90, William S. Nauright.

*In 1878, Cummins O. Cooper was unseated by Joshua S. Salmon.

90, 91, Jas. Preston Albright.	1900, '01, Samuel L. Garrison.
91, 92, Ford D. Smith.	01, 02, Chas. R. Whitehead.
93, Thomas J. O'Brien.	02, 03, William T. Brown.
93, Sylvester Utter.	03, 04, Thomas J. Hillery.
94, 95, Charles A. Baker.	04, 05, Charles A. Baker.
94, 95, William C. Bates.	05, 06, John M. Mills.
96, 97, Charles F. Hopkins.	06, 07, Richard J. Chaplin.
96, 97, Joseph B. Righter.	07, 08, Henry W. Buxton.
98, 99, George E. Poole.	08, James A. Lyon.
98—1900, Jacob W. Welsh.	

Ocean County.

51—53, Joel Haywood.	78—80, Rufus Blodgett.
54, A. O. S. Havens.	81, William H. Bennett.
55, 56, William F. Brown.	82, Clifford Horner.
57—59, Edwin Salter.	83, George T. Cranmer.
60, Thomas W. Ivins.	84, Augustus W. Irons.
61, Charles H. Applegate.	85, 86, George G. Smith.
62, Ephraim Emson.	90—92, Adolph Ernst.
63, Edwin Salter.	93, 94, John T. Burton.
64, 65, Jacob Birdsall.	95, 96, Abraham Lower.
66, 67, Job Edwards.	97, 98, Roderick A. Clark.
68, 69, G. W. Cowperthwaite.	99—1901, Courtney C. Carr.
70, 71, Albert M. Bradshaw.	02, George W. Holman, Jr.
72, Richard B. Parker.	03, William J. Harrison.
73, John S. Shultze.	04, 05, Cornelius C. Pearce.
74, Edward M. Lonan.	06, George C. Warren.
75, 87, 88, 89, J. S. Goble.	07, Samuel S. Taylor.
76, Ephraim P. Emson.	08, Benj. H. Crosby.
77, Isaac A. Van Hise.	

Passaic County.

45, 46, George W. Colfax.	63, 64, Joseph N. Taylor.
46, 47, Chilson F. De Camp.	63, 64, Charles F. Johnson.
47, 48, Abm. Prall.	64, 65, Aaron Kinter.
47, 48, Henry M. Van Ness.	65, 66, Garret Van Wagoner.
48, John M. Demarest.	65, 66, Isaac D. Blauvelt.
49, Oscar Decker.	67, E. A. Stansbury.
49, 50, C. S. Van Wagoner.	67, 68, David Henry.
50, 51, Thomas D. Hoxsey.	67, 68, Joseph R. Baldwin.
51, 52, Benjamin Geroy.	68, 69, A. A. Van Voorhees.
51, 52, 54, John L. Laroe.	69, 70, Hugh Reid.
52, J. S. Fayerweather.	69, 70, 72, C. Hemmingway.
53, J. V. R. Van Blarcom.	70, Henry Hobbs.
53, Cornelius Van Winkle	70, Charles P. Gurnee.
53, 54, Philip Rafferty.	71, 72, 75, Robert M. Torbet.
54, Charles H. May.	71, 78, 79, John O'Brien.
55, William C. Stratton.	72, 73, Henry McDanolds.
55, William M. Morrell.	73, George Barnes.
55, 56, John Schoonmaker.	73, 74, Garret A. Hobart.
56, Peter H. Whritenor.	74, 75, David Henry.
56—58, Benj. Buckley.	74, 75, John P. Zeluff.
57, John J. Brown.	76, 77, John W. Griggs.
57, James B. Beam.	76, 77, John Sanderson.
58, Patrick Magennis.	76, 77, Jos. L. Cunningham.
58, 59, Richard Van Houten.	78, John Kennell.
59, Joel M. Johnson.	78, 79, John H. Robinson.
59—61, Samuel Pope.	79, 80, George W. Conkling.
60, Isaac Stagg.	80, 81, Robert B. Morehead.
60, 61, Isaac P. Cooley.	80, 81, Thomas B. Vreeland.
61, 62, Socrates Tuttle.	81, Jacob Latus.
62—66, John N. Terhune.	82, Joseph A. Greaves.
62—66, Chandler D. Norton.	82, 83, Patrick H. Shields.
63, Samuel Pope.	82, 83, William F. Gaston.

- 82—85, 92, 93, Thomas Flynn. 96—98, Henry W. Gledhill
 83, 84, Clark W. Mills. 97, Frank Atherton.
 84, William Prall. 97, Phineas Bridge.
 84, Cornelius A. Cadmus. 98, 99, Wood McKee.
 85, 86, John Scheele. 98, 99, John W. Sturr.
 85, 86, De Witt C. Bolton. 98, John Donohue.
 85, 86, George H. Low. 99—01, Vivian M. Lewis.
 86, William B. Gourley. 1900, Richard Berry.
 87, 88, George Law. 00—03, Edmund G. Stalter.
 87, John Donohue. 01, 02, Wm. B. Davidson.
 87, Robert A. Carroll. 01—03, Hiram Keasler.
 88, 89, James Keys. 02, Raymond Bogert.
 88, James H. Rogers. 02, 03, 04, F. W. VanBlarcom.
 88, Eugene Emley. 03, Anton L. Pettersen.
 89, John I. Holt. 03—05, George H. Dalrymple.
 89, Chas. T. Woodward. 04, Jacob De Lazier.
 89, William W. Welch. 04, 05, Ernest Shaw.
 90, Thomas McCran. 04, 05, Thomas R. Layden.
 90, 91, John King. 05, 06, George F. Wright.
 90, 91, John F. Kerr. 05, 06, Henry Marelli.
 90, 91, Robert Williams. 06, Arthur M. Smethurst.
 91, Richard Carroll. 06, John D. Prince.
 92, James Parker. 06, Colin R. Wise.
 92, 93, Frank Gledhill. 07, William A. Merz.
 92, 93, 94, Thomas Flynn. 07, Abram Klenert.
 92, 93, John F. Smith. 07, Frank A. Pawelski.
 93, 94, John I. Holt. 07, Henry J. Earle.
 94, John McKelvey. 07, John D. Van Blarcom.
 94, William I. Lewis. 08, Amos H. Radcliffe.
 95, Samuel Frederick. 08, Samuel McCoid.
 95, 96, James Robertson. 08, John D. Prince.
 95, 96, Samuel Bullock. 08, William B. Burpo.
 95, 96, 97, 99, 1900, John King 08, Henry C. Whitehead.

Salem County.

- 45, David Wiley. 56, Samuel Plummer.
 45, Isalah Conklyn. 57, William Beckett.
 45, Robert Hewitt. 57—59, Thomas B. Jones.
 46, Ephraim Carel. 58, Alfred Simpkins.
 46, Charles Bilderback. 60, Samuel Habermayer.
 46, George Remster. 60, 61, Joshua Lippincott.
 47, Joseph M. Springer. 61, Owen L. Jones.
 47, James Vanmeter. 62, William P. Somers.
 47, 48, Joseph Foster. 62, Samuel D. Miller.
 48, Benj. F. McCollister. 63, Joseph Waddington.
 48, Joseph R. Chew. 63, 64, Joseph W. Cooper.
 49, James H. Trenchard. 64, William N. Hancock.
 49, Isaac Lippincott. 65, William Callahan.
 49, John Fowler. 65, 66, A. M. P. V. H. Dickeson.
 50, Charles B. Newell. 66, 67, Samuel Garrison.
 50, David Sithens. 67, John S. Newell.
 50, Benjamin Remster. 68, Henry M. Wright.
 51, Smith Bilderback. 68, 69, Andrew S. Reeves.
 51, Charles Benner. 69, 70, Charles F. H. Gray.
 51, Harman Richman. 70, David Evans.
 52, Jacob Hitchner. 71, John W. Dickinson.
 52, John C. Lummis. 71, John Hitchner.
 53, Nathaniel G. Swing. 72, Smith Hewitt.
 53, John Blackwood. 72, 73, Daniel P. Darrell.
 54, Isalah D. Clawson. 73, 74, William Iszard.
 54, Richard Grier. 74, 75, William B. Carpenter.
 55, Joshua Thompson. 75, Charles P. Swing.
 55, John Harris. 76, Richard Coles.
 56, Joseph Kille. 76—78, Quinton Keasbey.

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| 77, John S. Elwell. | 93, 94, William Diver. |
| 78, William C. Kates. | 95, 96, Charles W. Powers. |
| 79—81, Henry Barber. | 97, 98, Joseph B. Crispin. |
| 79—81, John T. Garwood. | 99, Frank Wright. |
| 82—84, Henry Combs. | 1900, '01, Henry J. Blohm. |
| 85, 86, Joseph D. Whitaker. | 02, John Tyler. |
| 87, William Newell. | 03, Ephraim C. Harris. |
| 88, Millard F. Riley. | 04—06, Thomas E. Hunt. |
| 89, 90, John C. Ward. | 07, 08, Samuel A. Ridgway. |
| 91, 92, James Strimple. | |

Somerset County.

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| 45, Peter Voorhees. | 68, Abraham T. Huff. |
| 45, Samuel Reynolds. | 68, 69, John J. Bergen. |
| 45, Peter Kline. | 69—71, John R. Staats. |
| 46, James B. Elmendorf. | 71, James Doty. |
| 46, 47, Peter T. Beekman. | 72, 73, David D. Smalley. |
| 46, Jonathan Cory. | 73, 74, John G. Schenck. |
| 47—49, Samuel K. Martin. | 74, 75, William P. Sutphin. |
| 47—49, F. V. D. Voorhees. | 75—77, Joseph H. Voorhees. |
| 48—50, John M. Wyckoff. | 76, 77, 91, 92, Jas. J. Bergen. |
| 50, Samuel S. Doty. | 78—80, John Ringelmann. |
| 50, 51, 53, John De Mott. | 78—80, J. Newton Voorhees. |
| 51, Frederick D. Brokaw. | 81, John L. Oakey. |
| 51, 52, Eugene S. Doughty. | 81, 82, William A. Schomp. |
| 52, Michael R. Nevius. | 83, 84, Cornelius S. Hoffman. |
| 53, 54, John H. Anderson. | 85, 86, John Vetterlein. |
| 54—56, John S. Hoagland. | 87, George E. Pace. |
| 55, Alvah Lewis. | 88, Oscar Conkling. |
| 56, 57, Cornelius M. Schomp. | 89, 90, Jacob Klotz. |
| 57, Cornelius N. Allen. | 93, George H. Cramer. |
| 58, 59, Nehemiah V. Steele. | 94, 95, Frank W. Somers. |
| 59, 60, Elisha B. Wood. | 96, Charles A. Reed. |
| 60, 61, 70, J. W. Arrowsmith. | 97, 98, Peter V. D. VanDoren. |
| 61—63, John G. Schenck. | 99, 1900, Edward E. Cooper. |
| 62, 63, John M. Mann. | 01, 02, Henry W. Hoagland. |
| 64, 65, Daniel Corey. | 03, 04, Sam'l S. Swackhamer. |
| 65, 66, Rynier A. Staats. | 05, 06, Irving Hoagland. |
| 66, 67, Ralph Davenport. | 07, 08, William W. Smalley. |
| 67, Peter A. Voorhees. | |

Sussex County.

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| 45, Absalom Dunning. | 56—58, John W. Opdyke. |
| 45, Jesse Bell. | 58, Sanford McKeeby. |
| 45, Timothy H. Cook. | 59, 60, Martin Cole. |
| 46, Juhn Hunt. | 60, 61, Charles Mackerly. |
| 46, 47, Peter Young. | 60, 61, Daniel D. Decker. |
| 46—48, Thos. D. Armstrong. | 61, William Price. |
| 47—49, Peter Hoyt. | 62, Thomas N. McCarter. |
| 48—50, Jacob Hornbeck, Jr. | 62—64, William H. Bell. |
| 49, Martin Ryerson. | 63, 64, Robert Hamilton. |
| 50, 51, Guy Price. | 65, Samuel Fowler. |
| 50, 51, William Simonson. | 65—67, William M. Iliff. |
| 51, Daniel D. Decker. | 66, 67, 73, 74, F. M. Ward. |
| 52, George W. Collver. | 68—70, Hiram C. Clark. |
| 52—54, Timothy E. Shay. | 68—70, Samuel H. Hunt. |
| 52, 55, Aaron K. Stinson. | 71, Peter Smith. |
| 53, 54, Benjamin Hamilton. | 71, 72, Lebbeus Martin. |
| 53, 54, Luther Hill. | 75, 76, William Owen. |
| 55, James L. Decker. | 77, 78, George Greer. |
| 55—57, Daniel D. Gould. | 79—81, Lewis J. Martin. |
| 56—58, William Smith. | 82—84, William E. Ross. |

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| 85—87, Horatio N. Kinney. | 98, 99, 1900, Elvin E. Smith. |
| 88—90, Andrew J. Bale. | 1901, Theodore M. Roe. |
| 91—93, Jacob Swartwout. | 02, 03, 04, Lewis S. Iliff. |
| 94—96, William P. Coursen. | 05, Vacancy.* |
| 97, Horace E. Rude. | 06—08, Levi H. Morris. |

Union County.

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| 58, Benjamin M. Price. | 85, Jacob Kirkner. |
| 58, Cooper Parse. | 85, 86, Peter L. Hughes. |
| 59, William Stiles. | 85—87, William H. Corbin. |
| 59, 60, Elston Marsh. | 86, 87, Wm. Chamberlain. |
| 60, 61, David Mulford. | 87, 88, John J. Matthews. |
| 61, Israel O. Maxwell. | 88—90, Foster M. Voorhees. |
| 62, John J. High. | 88—90, John Ulrich. |
| 62, 63, Samuel L. Moore. | 89, 90, Frederick C. Marsh. |
| 63, 64, Noah Woodruff. | 91, 92, John Carroll. |
| 64, 65, Philip Dougherty. | 91—93, George Kyte. |
| 65, Joseph T. Crowell. | 91—93, Thomas F. Lane. |
| 66, John R. Crane. | 93, Timothy M. Kelly. |
| 66, Thomas J. Lee. | 94, 95, John N. Burger. |
| 67, A. M. W. Ball. | 94, 95, Joseph Cross. |
| 67, Enos W. Runyon. | 94, 95, Charles N. Coddington. |
| 68, 69, John H. Whelan. | 96, 97, Henry Clauss. |
| 68, 69, DeWitt C. Hough. | 96, 97, J. Martin Roll. |
| 70, 71, 75, Ferd. Blancke. | 96, 97, William R. Codington. |
| 71, Joseph W. Yates. | 98, 99, George A. Squire. |
| 72, Andrew Dutcher. | 98, 99, Roger F. Murray. |
| 72—74, William McKinley. | 98, 99, Robert G. Houston. |
| 72—74, John H. Lufberry. | 1900, '01, Ellis R. Meeker. |
| 73, Jabez B. Cooley. | 1900, '01, Chester M. Smith. |
| 74, 75, William H. Gill. | 1900, '01, Charles S. Foote. |
| 74, 75, Elias B. Pope. | 02, Frederick Miller. |
| 76, 77, Moses F. Cary. | 02, 03, William Newcorn. |
| 76, 77, Benjamin A. Vall. | 02, 03, William F. Hall. |
| 76—78, John Egan. | 03, 05, Edward S. Coyne. |
| 78, Joseph B. Coward. | 04, Charles L. Moffett. |
| 78—80, George M. Stiles. | 04, Joseph T. Hague. |
| 79, 80, Philip H. Vernon. | 04, Joseph H. Gunn. |
| 79—82, John T. Dunn. | 05—07, Peter Tillman. |
| 81, 82, George T. Parrott. | 05—07, Randolph Perkins.† |
| 81—83, Frank L. Sheldon. | 06, Edward K. Tucker. |
| 83, 84, Edward J. Byrnes. | 07, 08, John R. Moxon. |
| 83, 84, Asa T. Woodruff. | 08, Carlton B. Pierce. |
| 84, DeWitt C. Hough. | 08, Albert F. Kirstein. |

Warren County.

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| 45, Abram Wildrick. | 54—56, George H. Beatty. |
| 45, Stephen Warne. | 55—57, Archibald Osborn. |
| 45, 46, Robert C. Caskey. | 55—57, John White. |
| 46—48, Jonathan Shotwell. | 57—59, Isaac Lelda. |
| 46—48, Amos H. Drake. | 58, Abm. S. Van Horn. |
| 47—49, Samuel Mayberry. | 58, 59, William Feit. |
| 49—51, Andrew Ribble. | 59—61, Robert Rusling. |
| 49—51, Benjamin Fritts. | 60, Philip Shoemaker. |
| 50, 51, 53, John Loller. | 60—62, John C. Bennett. |
| 52, John Cline. | 61, 63, David Smith. |
| 52—54, John Sherrer. | 62—64, William W. Strader. |
| 52—54, David V. C. Crate. | 63—65, Elijah Allen. |

*Jackson R. Decker was elected, but died before meeting of Legislature.

†Elected to fill vacancy caused by death of George H. Embree in 1905.

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| 64—66, Charles G. Hoagland. | 83—85, Isaac Wildrick. |
| 65, 66, Silas Young. | 86, Thomas L. Titus. |
| 66—68, Andrew J. Fulmer. | 86, 87, William M. Baird. |
| 67, 68, John N. Givens. | 87—89, Samuel B. Mutchler. |
| 67—69, Nelson Vliet. | 88—91, Eliphalet Hoover. |
| 69—71, Absalom B. Pursell. | 90—92, Daniel W. Hagerty. |
| 69—71, Caleb H. Valentine. | 92—94, L. Milton Willson. |
| 70—72, William Silverthorn. | 93, Richard H. Sheppard. |
| 72—74, Valentine Mutchler. | 94, 95, Samuel V. Davis. |
| 73—75, Joseph Anderson. | 95, George W. Smith. |
| 75, John M. Wyckoff. | 96—98, Alfred L. Flummerfelt. |
| 76, William Carpenter. | 96—98, William K. Bowers. |
| 76—78, Elias J. Mackey. | 99—1901, Hiram D. White. |
| 77—79, Silas W. De Witt. | 99—1901, Jacob B. Smith. |
| 79—81, Coursen H. Albertson. | 02, William R. Laire. |
| 80—82, William Fritts. | 03—05, John A. Wildrick. |
| 82, Robert Bond. | 06—08, Joseph H. Firth. |
| 83—85, Stephen C. Larison. | |

THE EXECUTIVE.

PREROGATIVES AND DUTIES OF THE GOVERNOR.

The Governor is Commander-in-Chief of all the military and naval forces of the State; is President (ex-officio) of the Board of Trustees of Princeton and Rutgers Colleges, and also of Burlington College, and of the Board of Managers of the Geological Survey. He is Chairman of the State Board of Canvassers, and has power to fill any vacancy for New Jersey that may occur in the United States Senate, during a recess of the Legislature.

He is a member of the following Boards: Trustees of School Fund; Riparian Commissioners; Court of Pardons; Commissioners of Agricultural College Fund; Premium Committee of the New Jersey State Agricultural Society; Commissioners of the State Library and State House Commission.

With the advice and consent of the Senate, he has the power of appointing the following officers: Chancellor, Chief Justice; Judges of the Supreme Court and Circuit Courts; Inferior Courts and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals; Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Clerk of the Court of Chancery, Clerk of the Supreme Court, Keeper of the State Prison, a Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, a Superintendent of Public Instruction, Prosecutors of the Pleas, Visitors to the State Board of Agriculture, State Board of Assessors, State Board of Education, Chief of Bureau of Labor Statistics, Major-General, Quartermaster-General, Adjutant-General, Inspector of Factories and Workshops, Supervisor of the State Prison, six Inspectors of the State Prison, Commissioners of Pilotage, the Board of Managers of the State Hospitals, the Trustees of the Jamesburg Reform School and the State Industrial School for Girls, Judges of the District Courts, Riparian Commissioners, Commissioners of Fisheries, Managers for the Home for Feeble-Minded Women, Port Wardens and Harbor Masters, State Board of Medical Examiners.

Without the consent of the Senate: Foreign Commissioners of Deeds; New Jersey State Pharmaceutical Association, and State Board of Health, State Board of Dentistry, Inspectors of Steamboats, Private Secretary, Notaries Public, Moral Instructors of the State Prison,

Railroad Policemen, and fill all vacancies that occur in any office during a recess of the Legislature, which offices are to be filled by the Governor and Senate, or Legislature in Joint Meeting; also, vacancies happening in the offices of Clerk or Surrogate in any county; issues warrants for the admission of blind and feeble-minded children into institutions; grants requisitions and renditions, and has power to offer rewards for apprehending and securing persons charged with certain crimes; signs or vetoes all bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature; has power to convene the Legislature, or Senate alone, if, in his opinion, public necessity requires it; grants, under the Great Seal of the State, commissions to all such officers as require to be commissioned; has right to borrow money for the State; sign all leases or grants issued by the Riparian Commissioners; he has power to reprieve in cases of capital punishment, and to suspend fines at any time not exceeding ninety days after conviction, and in case of pardon or commutation of sentence, the Governor's vote in the affirmative is necessary.

Besides all these duties, the Governor finds it necessary to read and answer a large mass of correspondence, which comes to the department daily. All bills and joint resolutions passed by the Legislature are compared, and then indexed in the Executive Department, before presentation to the Governor.

He receives a salary of \$10,000 a year, and is not allowed any fees or perquisites whatever.

His term of office is three years.

OFFICES FILLED BY THE LEGISLATURE IN JOINT MEETING.

State Treasurer, State Comptroller, Commissioners of Deeds and State Director of Railroads and Canals.

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTIES, CITIES AND BOROUGHES.

COUNTIES.

(See act of March 22, 1901.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 200,000. Hudson, 449,879; Essex, 409,928.

Second Class—Having a population of not less than 50,000 nor more than 200,000. Passaic, 175,858; Camden, 121,555; Union, 117,211; Mercer, 110,516; Bergen, 100,003; Middlesex, 97,036; Monmouth, 87,919; Morris, 67,934; Burlington, 62,042; Atlantic, 59,862; Cumberland, 52,110.

Third Class—Having a population of not less than 20,000 nor more than 50,000. Warren, 40,403; Somerset, 36,270; Gloucester, 34,477; Hunterdon, 33,258; Salem, 26,278; Sussex, 23,325; Ocean, 20,880.

Fourth Class—All counties not embraced in the first, second and third class. Cape May, 17,390.

CITIES.

(See act of March 18, 1901.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 150,000. Newark, 283,289; Jersey City, 232,699.

Second Class—Having a population of not less than 12,000 nor more than 150,000. Paterson, 111,529; Trenton, 84,180; Camden, 83,363; Hoboken, 65,468; Elizabeth, 60,509; Bayonne, 42,262; Passaic, 37,837; Orange, 26,101; Perth Amboy, 25,895; East Orange, 25,175; New Brunswick, 23,133; Plainfield, 18,468; Bridgeton, 13,624.

Third Class—All cities not embraced within either the first or second class, except cities binding upon the Atlantic Ocean and being seaside and summer resorts.

Fourth Class—All cities binding upon the Atlantic Ocean and being seaside or summer resorts.

BOROUGHES.

(See act of March 23, 1883, and Supreme Court decision, State, Borough of Hightstown, pros., vs. James Glenn, 18 Vr., page 105.)

First Class—Having a population exceeding 3,000.

Second Class—Having a population between 1,500 and 3,000.

Third Class—All boroughs and incorporated villages not contained in the first and second classes.

NEW JERSEY NEWSPAPERS.

The following is a list of the titles of newspapers published in the State of New Jersey; town and county where published; time of publication; political or special character, and names of editors and publishers:

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

- DER PILOT (German).—Egg Harbor City. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. H. Mass & Co., publishers. H. Mass, editor.
- DEUTSCHER HEROLD (German).—Egg Harbor City. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. George F. Breder.
- FORTSCHRITT (German).—Weekly, on Wednesday. Fortschritt Publishing Company.
- SOUTH JERSEY REPUBLICAN.—Hammonton Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Hoyt & Son, publishers.
- SOUTH JERSEY STAR.—Hammonton. Weekly, on Saturday. Thomas B. Delker, editor and publisher.
- ATLANTIC REVIEW.—Atlantic City. Daily, every morning except Sunday, and Weekly on Saturday. Republican. Henry S. Wallace, publisher.
- ATLANTIC CITY DAILY PRESS.—Atlantic City. Daily, every morning, except Sunday. Republican. Walter E. Edge, publisher and proprietor.
- ATLANTIC COUNTY HERALD.—Atlantic City. Weekly on Saturday. Independent. The Herald Publishing Co. John A. Bischoff, editor.
- THE OBSERVER.—Atlantic City. Daily. Democratic. James B. Adams, editor.
- JERSEY JUSTICE.—Atlantic City. Weekly on Wednesday. Independent. John L. Sprogle, editor and proprietor.
- THE BEACON.—Atlantic City. Weekly on Saturday. Republican (colored). A. L. Murray, publisher. Rev. I. W. L. Roundtree, editor.
- MAYS LANDING RECORD.—Mays Landing. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. E. C. Shaner, editor and publisher.
- EVENING UNION.—Atlantic City. Every afternoon, except Sunday. Evening News Publishing Company, Walter E. Edge, president. Office in Daily Press Bldg.

SUNDAY GAZETTE.—Atlantic City. Weekly, on Sunday. Republican. William McLaughlin, editor and proprietor.

WEEKLY PRESS.—Pleasantville. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Hugh Collins, proprietor.

FREIE PRESSE (German).—Atlantic City. Weekly, on Friday. Carl Voelker, publisher.

BERGEN COUNTY.

BERGEN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Hackensack. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. E. M. Johnson, editor.

Bergen County Democrat Publishing Co., publisher.

THE HACKENSACK REPUBLICAN.—Hackensack. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Eugene K. Bird, editor and publisher.

THE RECORD.—Hackensack. Evening. Republican. Caleb Van Husen Whitbeck, editor.

CARLSTADT FREIE PRESSE (German).—Carlstadt. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. August Moench, editor.

THE TIMES BULLETIN.—Englewood. Weekly on Saturday. Democratic. Jacob F. Blankenhorn, publisher.

THE ENGLEWOOD PRESS.—Englewood. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Joseph H. Tillotson, editor and proprietor.

RECORD.—Tenafly. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Record Publishing Company.

THE NEWS.—Ridgewood. Weekly, on Friday. F. A. Baxter, publisher.

THE PARK RIDGE LOCAL.—Park Ridge. Published weekly, on Wednesday. James B. H. Storms and John C. Storms, editors and proprietors.

RUTHERFORD AMERICAN.—Rutherford. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. John E. Tyler, editor and proprietor.

RUTHERFORD REPUBLICAN.—Rutherford. Weekly on Saturday. Rutherford Publishing Company. Republican. Frank P. Newman, editor.

THE ENTERPRISE.—East Rutherford. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. The Petrie Press, publisher.

THE SENTINEL.—Fort Lee. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. J. N. Race, publisher.

THE NEWS-LETTER.—Hasbrouck Heights. Weekly, on Tuesday. Alonzo Chamberlain, editor and publisher.

RIDGEFIELD PARK BULLETIN.—Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. J. E. Hoey, editor.

RIDGEWOOD HERALD.—Weekly. Leonard N. Taft, publisher.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

NEW JERSEY MIRROR.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Charles H. Folwell, editor and proprietor.

THE MOUNT HOLLY HERALD.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. William B. Wills, editor.

NEWS.—Mount Holly. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. H. L. Walters, George W. Hand and Joseph C. Kingdon, publishers. J. C. Kingdon, editor.

BURLINGTON GAZETTE.—Burlington. Daily and weekly. Weekly, on Saturday. Daily, in the afternoon. Democratic. Dr. R. B. Glasgow, editor and publisher.

THE NEW JERSEY ENTERPRISE.—Burlington. Daily, in the afternoon, and weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Enterprise Publishing Co., proprietors.

BORDENTOWN REGISTER.—Bordentown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. James D. Flynn, editor and proprietor.

BEVERLY BANNER.—Beverly. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. L. W. Perkins, editor and proprietor.

MOORESTOWN CHRONICLE.—Moorestown. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. W. J. Lovell, editor and proprietor.

BURLINGTON COUNTY PRESS.—Riverside. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Hiram D. Torrie, Jr., editor and proprietor.

THE REPUBLICAN.—Moorestown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Earle Bowen, editor and proprietor.

THE NEW ERA.—Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Riverton and Palmyra. Walter L. Bowen, publisher. J. D. Janney, M.D., editor.

THE WEEKLY NEWS.—Palmyra. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. C. F. Sleeper, editor and proprietor.

THE CENTRAL RECORD.—Marlton. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Helster Clymer, editor.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

WEST JERSEY PRESS.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Sinnickson Chew & Sons' Company, publishers and proprietors. Harry C. Dole, editor.

THE CAMDEN DEMOCRAT.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. C. S. Magrath, editor and proprietor.

CAMDEN POST-TELEGRAM.—Camden. Daily, in the afternoon. Republican. Post-Telegram Co., proprietors. Upton S. Jefferys, editor. F. F. Patterson, Jr., manager.

THE COURIER.—Camden. Daily, in the afternoon. Republican. Courier Publishing Association, proprietors.

NEW JERSEY GAZETTE.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. A. C. Graw, editor and publisher.

CAMDEN COUNTY JOURNAL (German).—Camden. Weekly, on Friday. Louis Holler, editor and publisher.

ECHO.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. Religious. A. A. Holt, editor and proprietor.

ADVERTISER.—Gloucester City. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. William D. Jenkins, editor and publisher.

THE TRIBUNE.—Haddonfield. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. W. G. Taylor, editor and publisher.

STOCKTON TIMES.—Camden. Weekly, on Saturday. John J. Tischner, publisher.

CAMDEN ARGUS AND EAST SIDE PRESS.—Camden. Republican. Weekly, on Saturday. William H. Jefferys, editor and publisher.

MERCHANTVILLE TIMES.—Merchantville. Weekly, on Saturday. William J. Paul, editor and publisher.

HADDON GAZETTE.—Haddonfield. Weekly, on Friday. Clymer Brothers, publishers. Allen Clymer, editor.

MAGNOLIA PRESS.—Magnolia. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. C. J. Klein, publisher.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

CAPE MAY STAR AND WAVE.—Cape May City. Republican. Weekly on Friday. Star and Wave Publishing Co., Aaron W. Hand, manager.

CAPE MAY HERALD.—Cape May City. Republican. Weekly, on Thursday, also morning during July and August. Lewis T. Stevens, editor and proprietor.

CAPE MAY COUNTY GAZETTE.—Cape May Court House. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Alfred Cooper, editor and publisher.

SENTINEL.—Ocean City. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. R. Curtis Robinson, editor and proprietor.

FIVE MILE BEACH JOURNAL.—Wildwood. Independent. Weekly, on Wednesday. Jed Dubois, editor and proprietor.

OCEAN CITY LEDGER.—Weekly, on Saturday. Prohibition. Ocean City Ledger Publishing Co., proprietors. New Jersey Methodist Publishing Co.

FIVE MILE BEACH SUN.—Wildwood. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. T. C. Hamilton.

CAPE MAY COUNTY TIMES.—Sea Isle City. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Mathew Jefferson, editor and proprietor.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

BRIDGETON CHRONICLE.—Bridgeton. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Chronicle Printing Co., publishers.

BRIDGETON PIONEER.—Bridgeton. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. George W. McCowan, editor and publisher.

NEW JERSEY PATRIOT.—Bridgeton. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. John Cheeseman, editor and publisher.

BRIDGETON EVENING NEWS.—Bridgeton. Republican. Evening News Company, publishers. J. W. Richardson, editor and manager.

DOLLAR WEEKLY NEWS.—Bridgeton. Independent. Weekly, on Saturday. Evening News Company, publishers.

WEEKLY INDEPENDENT.—Vineland. Weekly, on Friday. Populist. J. J. Streeter, editor and publisher.

THE EVENING JOURNAL.—Vineland. Afternoon. Democratic. B. Franklin Ladd, editor.

MILLVILLE REPUBLICAN AND REPORTER.—Millville. Evening. Republican. Millville Republican and Publishing Co., publishers. George Doyles, editor.

THE VINELAND NEWS.—Vineland. Afternoon. Republican. The News Publishing Co. James Cooper and Monteverd Landis, editors.

EVERY SATURDAY AND REPUBLICAN.—Vineland. Weekly. Republican. Charles F. Graff, publisher.

ESSEX COUNTY.

NEWARK EVENING NEWS.—Newark. Afternoon. Independent. Evening News Publishing Co. Wallace M. Scudder, editor and publisher.

THE MORNING STAR AND NEWARK ADVERTISER.

Newark. Independent. Every morning, Sundays excepted. John J. Leidy, editor, general manager. Edward W. Drew, managing editor.

THE EVENING STAR AND NEWARK ADVERTISER.

Newark. Independent. Newark Daily Advertiser Publishing Co. John J. Leidy, editor, general manager. Edward W. Drew, managing editor.

NEW JERSEY FREIE ZEITUNG (German).—Newark.

Daily, also Sunday edition. Republican. Mrs. B. Prieth, proprietress. William Katzeler, editor. Benedict Prieth, business manager.

SUNDAY CALL.—Newark. Weekly, on Sunday. Independent.

The Newark Call Printing and Publishing Co., publishers. G. Wisner Thorne, president and treasurer; C. G. VanGorden, secretary; William T. Hunt, G. Wisner Thorne and Louis Hannoeh, directors. William T. Hunt, editor.

SENTINEL OF FREEDOM.—Newark. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent Republican. Published by the Advertiser Publishing Co.**DER ERZÄHLER (German).—Newark. Sunday edition of New Jersey Freie Zeitung. Weekly, on Sunday. Republican. Published at the New Jersey Freie Zeitung Office.****NEWARK PIONEER (German).—Newark. Weekly. Independent. F. E. Adler & Co., publishers.****TOWN TALK.—Newark. Weekly, on Saturday. Illustrated Politico-social. T. E. Burke and Herman E. L. Beyer, editors and publishers.****NEW JERSEY TRADE REVIEW.—Newark. Semi-monthly. Commercial. Paul V. Flynn, editor and publisher.****RAILROAD EMPLOYEE.—Newark. Monthly. B. E. Chapin, editor and publisher.****THE NEWARK LEDGER.—Newark. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Newark Ledger Publishing Co., proprietors.****THE MONITOR.—Newark. Weekly on Saturday. Catholic. The Monitor Company. Rev. Wm. P. Cantwell, editor-in-chief; William P. Lawler, editor and publisher.****FRUSTA, LA (Italian).—Newark. Weekly, on Saturday.****LA MONTAGNA (THE MOUNTAIN) (Italian).—Republican. Newark. Weekly, on Saturday. F. A. Fiore, editor.****ROSEVILLE WEEKLY.—Newark. Weekly, on Friday. A. K. Davidson, editor and publisher.**

THE ORANGE CHRONICLE.—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Frank W. Baldwin, editor. Orange Chronicle Publishing Co., publishers.

THE ORANGE JOURNAL.—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Orange Journal Publishing Co., publishers.

THE ORANGE ADVERTISER.—Orange. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. F. C. Shann, editor and proprietor.

ORANGE VOLKSBOTE (German).—Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. F. G. Temme, editor and proprietor.

EAST ORANGE GAZETTE.—East Orange. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Joseph A. Birkholz, editor. East Orange Publishing Co., publishers.

EAST ORANGE RECORD.—East Orange. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. L. C. Gilles, editor and publisher.

SOUTH ORANGE BULLETIN.—South Orange. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Orange Journal Publishing Co., proprietors.

THE BLOOMFIELD CITIZEN.—Bloomfield. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. William A. Ritscher, Jr., editor and proprietor.

MONTCLAIR TIMES.—Montclair. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. A. C. Studer, editor and publisher.

THE MONTCLAIR HERALD.—Montclair. Weekly, on Thursday. Francis Leon Chrisman, editor and proprietor.

ITEM.—Short Hills. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Gibbs & Wright, editors and publishers.

THE CALDWELL NEWS.—Caldwell. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent.

NEWS.—Irvington. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. Irvington News Publishing Co., editors and publishers.

SUN.—Nutley. Weekly, on Friday. James D. Foy, publisher.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

THE CONSTITUTION.—Woodbury. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. The Constitution Company, publishers. Louis W. Albright, editor.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Woodbury. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. J. D. Carpenter, editor and publisher.

WEEKLY ITEM.—Newfield. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. A. C. Dalton, editor and publisher.

- ENTERPRISE.—Glassboro. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. A. M. Seabrook, editor and publisher.
- SWEDESBORO NEWS.—Swedesboro. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. George W. Pither, editor and publisher.
- PAULSBORO PRESS.—Paulsboro. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. E. L. Leonard, editor and publisher.
- WOODBURY DAILY TIMES.—Woodbury. Daily, except Sunday. Independent. Hawn & Wilson, editors and publishers.
- REPORTER.—Clayton. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. A. F. Jenkins, editor and publisher.
- HOME GUIDE.—National Park. Weekly, on Thursday. Clement L. Burtnett, editor.
- THE SUN.—Paulsboro. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Charles G. William, editor and publisher.

HUDSON COUNTY.

- THE EVENING JOURNAL.—Jersey City. Afternoon. Republican. Evening Journal Association, proprietors. Joseph A. Dear, business manager.
- JERSEY CITY HERALD.—Jersey City. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. J. J. Dowling and J. McCue, proprietors.
- JERSEY CITY DEMOCRAT.—Jersey City. Weekly. Democratic. J. F. Norton, proprietor.
- THE CHRONICLE.—Jersey City. Weekly, on Wednesday. Chronicle Publishing Co., publishers.
- THE MIRROR.—Jersey City. Weekly. Independent. Abraham Lincoln Graham, editor.
- THE OBSERVER.—Hoboken. Afternoon. Democratic. Hoboken Printing and Publishing Company, publishers. Matt C. Ely, editor.
- THE INQUIRER.—Hoboken. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Philip Daab, proprietor. W. W. Baxter, editor.
- WACHT AM HUDSON (German).—Hoboken. Afternoon. H. E. Schneider & Co., publishers and editors.
- [They also publish the BELLES-LETTRES JOURNAL, NEWS FROM GERMANY, SAXON JOURNAL, NEW PRUSSIAN GAZETTE, RUNDSCHAU and NEW JERSEW STAATS ZEITUNG, weekly German journals.]
- DEMOCRAT (German).—Hoboken. Weekly, on Saturday. William Faas, publisher.

- BAYONNE HERALD.—Bayonne. Weekly, on Saturday Democratic. H. C. Page, editor and publisher.
- BAYONNE TIMES-STANDARD.—Bayonne. Daily. Republican. Bayonne Printing and Publishing Co. J. T. R. Proctor, editor.
- BAYONNE DEMOCRAT.—Bayonne. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Michael R. Freel, editor and proprietor.
- HUDSON COUNTY DISPATCH.—Union Hill. Daily. Democratic.
- KEARNY RECORD.—Harrison. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Philip A. McAviney, editor and proprietor.
- THE OBSERVER.—Arlington. Weekly, on Saturday. J. E. Beckwith, editor and proprietor.
- WEST HUDSON PRESS.—Kearny. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. L. E. Travis, editor. Kearny Publishing Co., proprietors.
- HUDSON COUNTY REVUE (German).—Union Hill. Democratic. Weekly. Michel & Rank, publishers.
- PALISADE NEWS AND REPORTER.—West Hoboken. Independent. Weekly, on Saturday. John H. Leonard, editor and publisher.
- NORTH HUDSON NEWS.—West Hoboken. Independent. A. L. Ransom, editor.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

- HUNTERDON COUNTY DEMOCRAT. — Flemington. Weekly, on Tuesday. Democratic. Anthony Killgore, editor and proprietor.
- DEMOCRAT-ADVERTISER.—Flemington. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. H. M. Voorhees, editor and proprietor.
- HUNTERDON REPUBLICAN.—Flemington. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. William G. Callis, editor and proprietor.
- THE BEACON.—Lambertville. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Phineas K. Hazen & Son, editors and publishers.
- THE LAMBERTVILLE RECORD.—Lambertville. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Jessie E. Pierson, editor and publisher.
- DEMOCRATIC WAGE-WORKER.—Lambertville. People's Democratic. Weekly, on Wednesday. John Kearns, publisher.

WEEKLY ARGUS.—Lambertville. Weekly, on Tuesday.

B. H. Joiner & Son, editors and publishers.

THE CLINTON DEMOCRAT.—Clinton. Semi-weekly, on Tuesday and Friday. Democratic. John Carpenter & Son, editors and publishers.

HUNTERDON INDEPENDENT.—Frenchtown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. John R. Hardon, editor and publisher.

THE STAR.—Frenchtown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. William H. Sipes, editor and publisher.

MILFORD LEADER.—Milford. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. W. H. Farrand, proprietor.

THE AVALANCHE.—Glen Gardner. Weekly, on Wednesday. E. W. Rush, editor and publisher.

THE HUNTERDON GAZETTE.—High Bridge. Weekly. Republican. High Bridge Printing Company, proprietor.

WEEKLY REVIEW.—White House Station. George W. Shampanore & Sons, publishers.

AMERICAN GAME - KEEPER.—Woodglen. Weekly. Poultry. A. L. Shampanore, editor and publisher.

MERCER COUNTY.

STATE GAZETTE.—Trenton. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. The John L. Murphy Publishing Co., proprietors. Thomas Holmes, editor.

TRUE AMERICAN.—Trenton. Daily. Democratic. True American Publishing Co. Henry B. Reiley, editor.

THE TRENTON EVENING TIMES. Trenton. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent Republican. Trenton Times Co., publishers.

THE NEW JERSEY STAATS JOURNAL (German).—Trenton. Semi-weekly. Republican. Ernest C. Stahl, editor and proprietor.

SUNDAY ADVERTISER.—Trenton. Weekly, on Sunday. Independent. Advertiser Publishing Co., editors and proprietors.

AMERICAN POTTERS' JOURNAL.—Trenton. Weekly, on Saturday. Labor. John A. McCormick, editor and proprietor.

TRADES UNION ADVOCATE.—Trenton. Weekly, Friday. Labor. Reuben Forker, editor and publisher.

THE TRENTON DEUTSCHE ZEITUNG (German).—Trenton. Weekly. Republican. Otto Erdlen, editor and publisher.

THE MAGYAR KOSTARSASAG.—Trenton. Hungarian. Weekly. Republican. Dr. Eugene Antal, editor.

HIGHTSTOWN GAZETTE.—Hightstown. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Jacob Stults, proprietor.

PRINCETON PRESS.—Princeton. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. C. S. Robinson & Co., editors and publishers.

THE DAILY PRINCETONIAN.—Princeton. Published daily, except Sundays, during the college year. Devoted to the interests of Princeton University. Edited by students.

THE HOPEWELL HERALD.—Hopewell. Weekly, on Tuesday. Independent. Race & Savidge, editors and publishers.

THE PENNINGTON POST.—Pennington. Independent. Weekly, on Wednesday. W. B. R. Mason, publisher and proprietor. T. D. Durling, editor.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

THE HOME NEWS.—New Brunswick. Every afternoon, except Sunday. Independent. Hugh Boyd, proprietor. Arthur H. Boyd, editor and manager.

THE WEEKLY HOME NEWS.—New Brunswick. Published every Thursday afternoon. Independent. Arthur H. Boyd, editor.

DAILY PRESS.—New Brunswick. Morning, also Weekly, on Friday. Republican. New Brunswick Publishing Co. William B. Prickitt, editor and manager.

THE TIMES.—New Brunswick. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. The Times Publishing Co., publishers. Francis W. Daire, editor.

THE CHRONICLE.—Perth Amboy. Daily. Perth Amboy Publishing Co., publishers. H. E. Pigergill, editor.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY DEMOCRAT.—Perth Amboy. Weekly, on Saturday. Democratic. Democrat Publishing Co., proprietors.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY HERALD.—Perth Amboy. Independent. Herald Publishing Co.

THE EVENING NEWS.—Perth Amboy. Daily and Weekly. Independent. Perth Amboy Evening News Co. J. Logan Clevenger, editor.

FOLKEBLAD (Danish - Norwegian). — Perth Amboy Weekly. Independent. J. P. Holm, editor and publisher.

WEEKLY REGISTER.—Woodbridge. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. H. B. Rollinson, editor and publisher.

THE NEWS.—Woodbridge. Weekly, on Friday. Woodbridge News Publishing Co., proprietors. M. H. Clark, editor.

THE RECORDER.—Metuchen. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent Republican. S. B. D. Prickitt, editor and proprietor.

THE METUCHEN INQUIRER.—Metuchen. Weekly. Miss Gladys Kempsen, editor and proprietor.

THE ADVANCE.—Jamesburg. Weekly, on Thursday. Printed and published by the New Jersey State School for Boys.

THE CITIZEN.—South Amboy. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. M. N. Roll, editor and publisher.

THE PRESS.—Cranbury. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. George W. Burroughs, editor and proprietor.

THE DUNELLEN WEEKLY CALL.—Dunellen. Weekly, on Thursday. George W. Day, proprietor.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

THE MONMOUTH INQUIRER.—Freehold. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Maxey Applegate, editor and publisher.

THE MONMOUTH DEMOCRAT.—Freehold. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Joseph A. Yard, editor and manager.

THE TRANSCRIPT.—Freehold. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Moreau Bros. (Alex. L. Moreau), publishers and proprietors.

NEW JERSEY STANDARD.—Red Bank. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. William A. Sweeney, editor. Standard Publishing Co, proprietors.

RED BANK REGISTER.—Red Bank. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. John H. Cook, editor and proprietor.

KEYPORT ENTERPRISE.—Keyport. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. A. F. Walling, editor and proprietor.

KEYPORT WEEKLY.—Keyport. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. E. D. Pettys, editor and proprietor.

THE LONG BRANCH RECORD.—Long Branch. Daily and weekly, on Friday. Independent-Democratic. F. M. Taylor Publishing Company. B. B. Bobbitt, editor.

LONG BRANCH NEWS.—Long Branch. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Long Branch News Co., publishers.

- THE LONG BRANCH HERALD.—Long Branch. Independent. Weekly, on Friday. Jacob Stults, editor.
- THE LONG BRANCH PRESS.—Long Branch. Weekly. Independent. Long Branch Press Co.
- CITY JOURNAL.—Long Branch City. Weekly, on Thursday. D. H. Van Brunt, publisher.
- THE TAXPAYER AND WORKINGMAN.—Long Branch. Weekly, on Saturday. Joseph A. Poole, editor.
- THE MATAWAN JOURNAL.—Matawan. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Benjamin F. S. Brown, editor and proprietor.
- THE JOURNAL.—Asbury Park. Daily and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. The Journal Company, proprietors.
- THE SHORE PRESS.—Asbury Park. Weekly, on Sunday. Democratic. J. L. Kinmonth, publisher and proprietor.
- THE EVENING PRESS.—Asbury Park. June, July, August and September. J. L. Kinmonth, publisher and proprietor.
- OCEAN GROVE TIMES.—Ocean Grove. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. J. E. Quinn, editor. E. N. Woolston, manager.
- THE ADVERTISER.—Eatontown. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. William T. Cole, editor, publisher and proprietor.
- THE COAST STAR DEMOCRAT.—Manasquan. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Tracy M. Hoskins, editor and proprietor.
- MANASQUAN NEWS.—Manasquan. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Theo. F. Hults, editor and proprietor.
- THE COAST ECHO.—Belmar. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Conrad Pinches, editor and publisher.
- THE JOURNAL.—Atlantic Highlands. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. A. G. Hall, proprietor.
- SEASIDE GAZETTE.—Spring Lake Beach. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. E. S. V. Stultz, editor and publisher.
- MONMOUTH PRESS.—Atlantic Highlands. Republican. Weekly, on Saturday. William J. Leonard, editor.
- SEA BRIGHT SENTINEL.—Sea Bright. Weekly, on Thursday (May to September). Independent. Sentinel Co., publishers.
- SEA BRIGHT NEWS.—Sea Bright. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. Sea Bright Publishing Co. P. Hall Packer, editor.

- ALLEN TOWN MESSENGER.—Weekly, on Thursday. J. W. Naylor, editor and publisher.
- THE SEACOAST NEWS.—Bradley Beach. Independent. Weekly, on Friday. C. Arthur Hall, editor and publisher.
- HIGHLANDS HERALD.—Highlands. On Saturday. Independent. Co-operative Press Co., publishers. William J. Leonard, editor.
- RED BANK INDEPENDENT.—Red Bank. On Saturday. Independent. Co-operative Press Co., publishers. William J. Leonard, editor.
- MAIL AND EXPRESS.—Red Bank. Weekly, Friday. Republican. Louis O. Somerset, editor.
- OCEANIC ADVANCE.—Oceanic. On Saturday. Independent. Co-operative Press Co., publishers. William J. Leonard, editor.

MORRIS COUNTY.

- THE JERSEYMAN.—Morristown. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Pierson & Surdam, proprietors. I. R. Pierson, editor.
- TRUE DEMOCRATIC BANNER.—Morristown. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Vogt Brothers, editors and proprietors.
- THE MORRIS COUNTY CHRONICLE.—Morristown. Weekly, on Tuesday. Republican. Pierson & Surdam, publishers.
- THE EXPRESS.—Morristown. Democratic. Tuesday and Friday. Abraham L. Adams, editor and proprietor.
- THE DAILY RECORD.—Morristown. Independent. E. H. Tomlinson, proprietor.
- THE IRON ERA.—Dover. Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Republican. J. E. Williams, editor and proprietor.
- DOVER INDEX.—Dover. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Frank F. Hummell, editor and proprietor.
- THE DOVER ADVANCE.—Dover. Semi-weekly. Mondays and Thursdays. Independent. Harry R. Gill, editor and publisher.
- THE BULLETIN.—Boonton. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Samuel L. Garrison, editor and publisher.
- THE TIMES.—Boonton. Weekly, on Thursday. Independent. Charles L. Grubb, editor and proprietor.

- THE EAGLE.**—Madison. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Edgar C. Markham, editor and publisher.
- THE RECORD.**—Rockaway. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Sidney Collins, editor and publisher.
- THE STANHOPE EAGLE.**—Netcong. Independent. Weekly, on Wednesday. George T. Keech, editor and proprietor.
- UNION TIMES.**—Netcong. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. Charles W. Eaton, editor and publisher.
- CHATHAM PRESS.**—Chatham. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. J. Thomas Scott, editor and proprietor.
- THE ARGUS.**—Butler. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Finch & Decker, editors and publishers.
- THE BUTLER PRESS.**—Butler. Weekly, on Friday. H. L. Wells & Son, editors and publishers.

OCEAN COUNTY.

- NEW JERSEY COURIER.**—Toms River. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. W. H. Fischer, editor and proprietor.
- OCEAN COUNTY DEMOCRAT.**—Toms River. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. C. Leland Haslett, editor and publisher.
- TIMES AND JOURNAL.**—Lakewood. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Leslie R. Fort, editor and publisher.
- THE BEACON.**—Point Pleasant. Weekly, on Saturday. Roy and Fred Havens, editors and proprietors.
- THE TUCKERTON BEACON.**—Tuckerton. Weekly. Benjamin H. Crosby, editor and publisher.
- LAKEWOOD CITIZEN.**—Lakewood. Weekly, on Friday. Harry T. Hagaman, editor and publisher.
- PRESS.**—New Egypt. Weekly, on Friday. Moore Bros., editors and publishers.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

- PATERSON GUARDIAN.**—Paterson. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Guardian Printing and Publishing Co., publishers and proprietors. Clarence H. Baxter, editor.
- THE PATERSON PRESS.**—Paterson. Afternoon and Weekly. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. The Press Printing and Publishing Co., publishers and proprietors. George Wurts, editor.

THE MORNING CALL.—Paterson. Daily, except Sunday. Republican. The Call Printing and Publishing Co., proprietors and publishers. Joseph E. Crowell, editor.

EVENING NEWS.—Paterson. Daily, afternoon, except Sunday. Independent. News Printing and Publishing Co., proprietors. E. B. Haines, editor.

SUNDAY CHRONICLE.—Paterson. Sunday. Independent. Paterson Chronicle Co., proprietors. Charles A. Shriner, editor and manager.

PATERSON TELEGRAM.—Paterson. Sunday. Democratic. John J. O'Rourke, editor and proprietor.

PATERSON VOLKS-FREUND (German).—Paterson. Daily, afternoon. Independent. The German-American Printing and Publishing Co., proprietors and publishers. William T. Apel, editor.

DE TELEGRAF (Holland).—Paterson. Semi-weekly. Republican. Tanis & Schrauder, publishers.

PATERSON CENSOR.—Paterson. Monday. Printed record of the counties of Bergen and Passaic. A. E. and B. Vanderhoven, editors and proprietors.

PASSAIC HERALD.—Passaic. Daily, afternoon. Democratic. Robert G. Bremner, editor and publisher.

PASSAIC DAILY NEWS.—Passaic. Afternoon. Independent. George M. Hartt, editor. News Publishing Co., proprietors and publishers.

THE RECORD.—Passaic. Weekly. Republican. O. S. Freeman, editor and publisher.

WOCHENBLATT (German).—Passaic. Saturday.

SALEM COUNTY.

SALEM STANDARD AND JERSEYMAN.—Salem. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Standard and Jerseyman Co., publishers. William H. Chew, editor.

SALEM SUNBEAM.—Salem. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Robert Gwynne, editor. Sunbeam Publishing Co., publishers.

THE MONITOR-REGISTER.—Woodstown. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. Benjamin Patterson, proprietor.

PENNSGROVE RECORD.—Pennsgrove. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. W. A. Summerill, proprietor.

ELMER TIMES.—Elmer. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. S. P. Foster and G. W. Hawn, editors and publishers.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

THE SOMERSET MESSENGER.—Somerville. Weekly, on Wednesday. Democratic. John H. Mattison, editor and publisher.

THE UNIONIST-GAZETTE.—Somerville. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. The Unionist-Gazette Association, publishers. Charles H. Bateman, editor and manager.

THE SOMERSET DEMOCRAT.—Somerville. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. E. M. Wight, proprietor. Carlton P. Hoagland, editor and manager.

BOUND BROOK CHRONICLE.—Bound Brook. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. W. B. R. Mason, editor and publisher.

STATE CENTRE-RECORD.—Bound Brook. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Daniel Clark, editor.

DER SOMERSET BOTE (German).—Bound Brook. Weekly, on Tuesday. Democratic. Walter Reiss, editor and publisher.

THE NEWS.—Bernardsville. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. H. E. Rowell, editor.

THE TIMES.—Bernardsville. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. Joseph Kronenburg, editor.

THE ROYAL CRAFTSMAN.—Somerville. Monthly. Devoted to Masonry. Somerset Publishing Co., publishers.

NORTH PLAINFIELD WEEKLY REVIEW.—North Plainfield. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Harry H. Webb, publisher.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

THE SUSSEX REGISTER.—Newton. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Richard F. Goodman, editor and publisher. Robert E. Foster, assistant editor.

THE NEW JERSEY HERALD.—Newton. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Jacob L. Bunnell and Martin J. Cox, editors and proprietors. Henry C. Bonnell, assistant editor.

SUSSEX INDEPENDENT.—Sussex. Weekly, on Friday. Independent. J. J. Stanton and C. A. Wilson, editors.

THE WANTAGE RECORDER.—Sussex. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. C. E. Stickney, editor.

THE MILK REPORTER.—Sussex. Monthly. Agriculture. John J. Stanton, editor and proprietor.

UNION COUNTY.

- ELIZABETH DAILY JOURNAL.—Elizabeth. Afternoon. Republican. Augustus S. Crane, manager.
- THE EVENING TIMES.—Elizabeth. Democratic. The Elizabeth Printing and Publishing Co. Nelson E. Barton, manager. J. Leo Sauer, editor.
- UNION COUNTY RECORD.—Elizabeth. Weekly, on Saturday. Isaac Newton Lewis, editor and publisher.
- FREIE PRESSE (German).—Elizabeth. Evening. Democratic. Henry S. Altai, editor.
- THE UNION DEMOCRAT.—Rahway. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Lewis S. Hyer, editor. J. I. Collins, business manager.
- THE NEW JERSEY ADVOCATE.—Rahway. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. H. B. Rollinson, editor and publisher.
- NEW JERSEY LAW JOURNAL.—Plainfield. Monthly. New Jersey Law Journal Publishing Co., publishers. A. V. D. Honeyman, editor.
- THE DAILY PRESS.—Plainfield. Published at the office of the CONSTITUTIONALIST. Democratic. A. L. Force, proprietor.
- CENTRAL NEW JERSEY TIMES.—Plainfield. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. Times Publishing Co.
- THE CONSTITUTIONALIST.—Plainfield. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. A. L. Force, publisher.
- THE PLAINFIELD COURIER-NEWS.—Plainfield. Afternoon. Republican. George H. Frost, editor and proprietor.
- THE EVENING STAR.—Plainfield. Independent. Evening. Henry J. Talford, editor and proprietor.
- THE SUMMIT RECORD.—Summit. Democratic. Weekly. Alfred J. Lane, proprietor.
- THE SUMMIT HERALD.—Summit. Weekly, on Saturday. Republican. J. W. Clift, publisher.
- THE UNION COUNTY STANDARD.—Westfield. Weekly, on Saturday. The Standard Publishing Concern. Lloyd Thompson, editor and manager.
- THE CRANFORD CHRONICLE.—Weekly, on Wednesday. John Alfred Potter, editor and publisher.
- THE CRANFORD CITIZEN.—Cranford. Weekly, on Saturday. Independent. E. R. Clyma, editor and manager.
- THE WESTFIELD LEADER.—Westfield. Weekly, on Wednesday. Republican. G. A. V. Hankinson, editor.
- NORTH JERSEY ENTERPRISE.—Roselle. Weekly, on Thursday. Walter Scott, editor. Thomas H. Evans, business manager and publisher.

WARREN COUNTY.

BELVIDERE APOLLO.—Belvidere. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. J. Madison Drake, Jr., editor and proprietor.

THE WARREN JOURNAL.—Belvidere. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Smith Brothers, editors and publishers.

HACKETTSTOWN GAZETTE.—Hackettstown. Weekly, on Friday. Democratic. Charles Rittenhouse, editor and publisher.

WARREN REPUBLICAN.—Hackettstown. Weekly, on Friday. Republican. Curtis Brothers, proprietors. George P. Curtis, editor.

THE WASHINGTON STAR.—Washington. Weekly, on Thursday. Democratic. Charles L. Stryker, editor and proprietor.

THE BLAIRSTOWN PRESS.—Blairstown. Weekly, on Wednesday. Independent. De Witt C. Carter, editor and publisher.

THE WARREN TIDINGS.—Washington. Weekly, on Thursday. Republican. Frank E. Porter, proprietor.

THE POST.—Phillipsburg. Evenings, except Sunday. Republican. Michael T. Lynch, proprietor and publisher.

SUMMARY.

There are 55 daily, 269 weekly and 5 Sunday papers altogether in New Jersey, of which 107 are Republican, 75 Democratic, 103 Independent, 23 Neutral, 5 Labor, 1 Religious, and 1 each as follows: Agricultural, Milk, Poultry, Populist, Railroad Employes, Law, Masonic, Prohibition, State School for Boys, College, Commercial and Theatrical. Twenty-three are published in the German language, two in Italian, one Holland, Danish-Norwegian and Hungarian.

The summary by counties is as follows: Atlantic, 17; Bergen, 17; Burlington, 15; Camden, 15; Cape May, 8; Cumberland, 13; Essex, 31; Gloucester, 9; Hudson, 25; Hunterdon, 15; Mercer, 16; Middlesex, 20; Monmouth, 31; Morris, 17; Ocean, 7; Passaic, 15; Salem, 5; Somerset, 10; Sussex, 5; Union, 20; Warren, 8. Total, 325.

THE APPROPRIATION LAW.

(For the year ending October 31, 1908.)

CHAPTER 248.

An Act making appropriations for the support of the State government and for several public purposes for the fiscal year ending October thirty-first, one thousand nine hundred and eight.

Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. The following sums, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be and they are appropriated out of the State fund for the respective public officers and for the several purposes herein specified, for the fiscal year ending on the 31st day of October, in the year 1908, namely:

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

For the Governor, for salary, \$10,000;

For the Secretary to the Governor, for salary, \$4,000;

For compensation for assistants in the Executive Department, \$3,300;

For additional allowance for compensation for assistants in the Executive Department, \$600;

For blanks and stationery for the use of the Executive Department, \$600;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the Executive Department, \$2,000.

OFFICE OF THE COMPTROLLER.

For the Comptroller, for salary, \$6,000;

For the Deputy Comptroller, for salary, \$3,600.

For compensation for all clerical services and expenses, including the salary and expenses of the State Auditor, \$10,100;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the Comptroller, \$900;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the Comptroller's office, \$1,200.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER.

For the Treasurer, for salary, \$6,000;

For compensation for clerical services in the office of the Treasurer, \$9,100;

For additional allowance for compensation for clerical services in the office of Treasurer, \$1,400;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the Treasurer, \$650;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the office of the Treasurer, \$650.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE.

For the Secretary of State, for salary, \$6,000;

For the Assistant Secretary of State, for salary, \$3,000;

For compensation for clerical services in the office of the Secretary of State, \$11,350;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the office of Secretary of State, \$2,500;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the Secretary of State, \$5,300;

For the purpose of compiling indices of wills, deeds and other records, in the general vault of the office of the Secretary of State, \$2,400;

For services and expenses for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of "An act respecting the recording of certificates and other papers relating to and affecting corporations," approved March 28th, 1904, \$3,500.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

For the Attorney-General, for salary, \$7,000;

For the Assistant Attorney-General, for salary, \$5,000;

For compensation and expenses of assistants employed by the Attorney-General, \$9,700;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the Attorney-General, \$600;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the Attorney-General's Department, \$1,800;

For the use of the Attorney-General in the employment of counsel to assist in the pending railroad tax cases, \$5,000;

For the use of the Attorney-General in the employment of special counsel to institute proceedings to ascertain by final judicial determination of the courts

(1) what equity or interest the State of New Jersey has in the "tidewater basin of 1867," and (2) by what authority the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company operates the Morris canal, since its charter does not authorize it to conduct a canal business, the sum of \$5,000 is hereby appropriated, and the Attorney-General is hereby directed to use this sum or any part of it in the prosecution of said proceedings.

STATE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

For the members of the State Board of Assessors, for salaries, \$10,000;

For Secretary of the State Board of Assessors, for salary, \$2,500;

For compensation for clerical service in the office of the State Board of Assessors, \$8,000;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the State Board of Assessors, \$900;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the State Board of Assessors, \$900;

For compensation of local assessors and witnesses, and compensation and expenses of surveyors, pursuant to Chapter 101 of the laws of 1884, \$5,000.

DEPARTMENT OF BANKING AND INSURANCE.

For the Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, for salary, \$6,000;

For the Deputy Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, for salary, \$2,500;

For compensation for assistants in the Department of Banking and Insurance, \$9,000;

For additional compensation for assistants in the Department of Banking and Insurance, \$1,000;

For blanks and stationery for use in the Department of Banking and Insurance, \$3,000;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the Department of Banking and Insurance, \$3,000;

For compensation of building and loan association examiners, \$15,300;

For actual and necessary traveling and incidental personal expenses of building and loan association examiners, \$5,000;

For necessary appraisals of real estate and all other incidental expenses in connection with examinations of building and loan associations, \$1,200.

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

For salaries for President and four members, \$19,000; salary for clerk, \$2,500; salary of assistant clerk, \$1,200; for blanks, stationery, et cetera, \$400; for postage, expressage and incidentals, \$500.

STATE LIBRARY.

For the Librarian, for salary, \$2,000;

For additional allowance for the Librarian, for salary, \$1,000; provided, such sum is authorized by enactment of the present Legislature;

For compensation for assistants in the State Library, \$2,100;

For additional allowance for compensation for assistants in the State Library, \$300;

For the repair, preservation and purchase of useful books for the State Library, \$3,500;

For blanks, stationery, postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the State Library, \$600.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

For the State Board of Health, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 68, laws of 1887, \$1,825;

For compensation of assistants in the office of the State Board of Health, pursuant to said chapter, \$8,240;

For additional allowance for compensation of assistants in the office of the State Board of Health, pursuant to said chapter, \$300;

For compensation to the Secretary of said Board, pursuant to said chapter, \$2,500;

For expenses to be incurred pursuant to chapter 225, laws of 1886, \$2,000;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of State Board of Health, \$1,400;

For maintenance of the bacteriological laboratory, \$5,500;

For postage required in sending to the physicians of this State the annual report of the State Board of Health and of the Bureau of Vital Statistics, \$350;

For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of "An act to secure the purity of foods, beverages, confectionery, condiments, drugs and medicines, and to prevent deception in the distribution and sales thereof," passed at the legislative session of 1901, and "An act to prevent deception in the sale of oleomar-

garine, butterine or any imitation of dairy products, and to preserve the public health,' pursuant to Chapter 84 of the laws of 1886, \$20,000.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS.

For the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, for salary, \$2,500;

For the Deputy Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, for salary, \$2,000;

For the current expenses of the Bureau of Statistics, \$7,000;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the Bureau of Statistics, \$400.

STATE HOUSE COMMISSION.

For the State House Commission, for the care and safe-keeping of the State Capitol, the property therein and adjacent public grounds, and for expenses to be incurred in carrying out the provisions of Chapter 339 of the laws of 1894, \$65,000;

For insurance upon State House and contents thereof, \$2,800.

STATE MUSEUM.

For Curator, for salary, \$1,500;

For the commission to acquire new material for the museum and for blanks, stationery and other incidental expenses, \$1,600.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

For salaries and expenses of the Department of the Geological Survey, including the continuance of forestry investigations and expenses in connection with the publication of the reports and maps of the geological survey, \$16,500.

SUPREME COURT.

For the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, for salaries, \$82,000;

For the judges of the Circuit Court, for salaries, \$45,000;

For salary of an additional judge of the Circuit Court, \$3,750;

For compensation of Sergeant-at-arms and criers, \$1,300;

For the payment of expenses incurred by the order of the Supreme Court pursuant to Chapter 149 of the laws of 1900, \$2,500;

For blanks and stationery for use of the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, \$200.

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT.

For the Clerk of the Supreme Court, for salary, \$6,000;

For compensation for clerical service in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, \$17,250;

For additional allowance for compensation for clerical service in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, \$250;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, \$1,150;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court, \$1,700.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

For the Chancellor, for salary, \$10,000;

For the Vice Chancellors, for salaries, \$70,000;

For compensation of Sergeants-at-arms, \$4,500;

For compensation of stenographers, and for services pursuant to Section 103 of Chapter 158, laws of 1902, \$15,500;

For compensation and allowance of Advisory Masters, \$3,250;

For rent of rooms in Camden, Jersey City, Newark and Paterson, for the use of Chancellor, Vice Chancellors and Advisory Masters, \$7,000;

For miscellaneous expenses in connection with such rooms, \$200;

For compensation of stenographer for the Chancellor, \$600;

For allowance for stationery for the Court of Chancery, \$500.

OFFICE OF CLERK IN CHANCERY.

For the Clerk in Chancery, for salary, \$6,000;

For compensation for clerical service in the office of the Clerk in Chancery, \$24,500;

For blanks and stationery for use in the office of the Clerk in Chancery, \$1,800;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the office of the Clerk in Chancery, \$2,075.

COURT OF ERRORS AND APPEALS.

For compensation of judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, \$19,000;

For additional salary for the Chancellor, Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, \$10,000;

For compensation of officers of the Court of Errors and Appeals, \$1,025;

For furnishing printed or typewritten copies of draft opinions under the direction of the presiding judge, \$1,000.

COURT OF PARDONS.

For compensation for judges of Court of Pardons, \$2,500;

For compensation of subordinate officers and incidental expenses, \$1,500.

LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS.

For the publication of the Chancery reports, \$7,500;

For the publication of the law reports, \$5,200;

For salary of Chancery reporter, \$500;

For salary of Supreme Court reporter, \$500;

For binding Chancery and law reports, \$1,200.

NATIONAL GUARD.

For expenses for division, brigade and regimental headquarters, \$4,000;

For allowances for two batteries of artillery, \$2,000 each, \$4,000;

For allowances for two troops of cavalry, at \$2,000 each, including rent of armory, \$4,000;

For allowances for sixty companies of infantry, at \$500 each, \$30,000;

For allowance for one signal and telegraph corps, \$2,000;

For transportation for battalion drills, inspections, parades, and for pay and expenses of inspecting officers, \$5,000;

For compensation of officers and employes, and expenses incurred in connection with rifle practice, \$9,500;

For pay of officers and enlisted men, and expenses in connection with the annual encampment, \$62,200;

For compensation of the superintendent and em-

ployes, and for forage, fuel and maintenance of the State camp grounds, \$10,000;

For fuel, light and maintenance of the State arsenal, \$1,500;

For expenses of military boards and courts-martial, \$1,500;

For transportation of disabled soldiers of the late rebellion and the Spanish-American war, \$50;

For maintaining, heating and lighting armories at Jersey City, Camden, Newark, Paterson and Trenton, at \$4,500 each, \$22,500;

For insuring regimental armories, buildings at the State camp grounds at Sea Girt, the State arsenal and all public military stores, \$3,100;

For ordnance stores, uniforms, clothing, camp and garrison equipment, freight and expressage and miscellaneous supplies, \$8,000.

NAVAL RESERVE.

First battalion, in lieu of company allowances, \$1,500;

For battalion headquarters, \$300;

For pay of shipkeeper, maintenance and expenses, \$6,500;

For pay and expenses of officers and men on annual cruise, \$2,400.

Second battalion, in lieu of company allowances, \$1,500;

For battalion headquarters, \$300;

For pay of shipkeeper, maintenance and expenses, \$5,500;

For pay and expenses of officers and men on annual cruise, \$1,800.

ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

For the Adjutant-General, for salary, \$2,500;

For compensation for clerical service in the Adjutant-General's office, \$5,680;

For blanks and stationery for use in the Adjutant-General's office, \$1,500;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the Adjutant-General's office, \$800;

For annual dues to Interstate National Guard Association, for the year 1908, \$50;

For clerical service, compiling data for the roster of officers and enlisted men of New Jersey in revolu-

tionary and other wars, at Trenton, New Jersey, or elsewhere, \$4,920; provided, said work is entirely completed to the satisfaction of the Comptroller, within this appropriation.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

For the Quartermaster-General, for salary, \$2,500;

For compensation for assistants in the department of the Quartermaster-General, namely:

For chief clerk, for salary, \$2,500;

For clerks, for salaries, \$1,700;

For military storekeeper, for salary, \$1,200;

For carpenter, machinist and to persons having in charge accoutrements, et cetera, cleaning arms, et cetera, teamster and laborer, for salaries, \$4,579.25;

For blanks and stationery for use in the Quartermaster-General's department, \$500;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses for the Quartermaster-General's department, \$450.

MONMOUTH BATTLE MONUMENT.

For the commission having in charge the Monmouth battle monument and grounds, pursuant to Chapter 118 of the laws of 1886, \$500.

TRENTON BATTLE MONUMENT.

For the Trenton Battle Monument Association, for the purpose of keeping said property in good condition and repair, \$500.

PENSIONS.

For amount required to pay pensions, pursuant to various acts relative thereto, \$5,584.

HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS AT KEARNY.

For suport of the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers at Kearny, and for the chaplain thereof, \$50,000.

SOLDIERS' STATE PAY.

For claims of volunteers in the Civil War, for State pay pursuant to Chapter 13 of the laws of 1861, \$100.

WASHINGTON ASSOCIATION OF NEW JERSEY.

For trustees of the Washington Association of New Jersey, \$2,500.

STATE BOARD OF AGRICULTURE.

For the State Board of Agriculture, \$7,000;

For the State Board of Agriculture, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of an act to prevent the introduction into and spread of injurious insects in New Jersey, to provide a method for compelling their destruction, to create the office of State Entomologist, to authorize inspection of nurseries and to provide for certificates of inspection, \$3,000.

TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION.

For expenses and payments by the State Tuberculosis Commission, \$15,500.

AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

For salaries and expenses of the Agricultural Experiment Station, \$20,000;

For printing bulletins of the Agricultural Experiment Station, \$1,500;

For expenses incurred by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station in carrying out the provisions of "An act concerning the regulation of the sale of concentrated commercial feeding stuffs," \$3,000;

For expenses incurred by the New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station in carrying out the provisions of "An act to regulate the sale of Paris green," approved April 9th, 1906, \$500;

To the Agricultural Experiment Station, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of "An act to provide for locating and abolishing mosquito-breeding salt-marsh areas within the State, for assistance in dealing with certain inland breeding places, and appropriating money to carry its provisions into effect," approved April 20th, 1906, \$10,000.

BOARD OF VISITORS TO THE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE OF NEW JERSEY.

For the Board of Visitors to the Agricultural College of New Jersey, for personal expenses incurred pursuant to Chapter 365 of the laws of 1873, \$50;

For advertising pursuant to Chapter 9 of the laws of 1879, \$90.

STATE HOSPITALS.

For traveling expenses of managers, \$300;

For expenses in transferring insane convicts, \$200;

For medical examination of insane convicts, \$300.

STATE HOSPITAL AT TRENTON.

For maintenance of county patients, at the rate of \$2 per week, \$105,000;

For support and clothing insane convicts, at the rate of \$5 per week for each insane convict, \$12,000;

For support and clothing of indigent patients, at the rate of \$4 per week, \$35,000;

For salaries of officers, \$14,000;

For additional allowance for salaries of officers, \$500;

For appraisement of personal property, \$75.

STATE HOSPITAL AT MORRIS PLAINS.

For maintenance of county patients, at the rate of \$2 per week, \$130,000;

For support and clothing of insane convicts, at the rate of \$5 per week for each insane convict, \$18,200;

For support and clothing of indigent patients, at the rate of \$4 per week, \$80,000;

For salaries of officers, \$15,550;

For additional allowance for salaries of officers, \$1,000;

For appraisement of personal property, \$75.

COUNTY LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

For the support of county patients in the Essex county lunatic asylum, \$115,000;

In the Hudson county lunatic asylum, \$60,000;

In the Camden county lunatic asylum, \$23,500;

In the Burlington county lunatic asylum, \$16,000;

In the Passaic county lunatic asylum, \$4,000;

In the Gloucester county lunatic asylum, \$1,000;

In the Cumberland county lunatic asylum, \$14,000;

In the Salem county lunatic asylum, \$1,800;

In the Atlantic county lunatic asylum, \$8,000.

STATE PRISON.

For maintenance of convicts, \$110,000;

For furniture, appliances and repairs of State Prison, \$12,000;

For the Principal Keeper, for salary, \$3,500;

For the Supervisor, for salary, \$3,000;

For the physicians, deputy keepers and employes, for salary, \$95,000;

For additional allowance for the physicians, deputy keepers and employes, for salaries, \$10,282; provided, the "eight-hour bill" does not become a law;

For the six inspectors, for salaries, \$3,000;

For the keeper, for payments to discharged convicts, \$2,500;

For teacher and moral instructor to the convicts in the State Prison, pursuant to Section 7, Chapter 155 of the laws of 1876, for salary, \$1,000;

For traveling and other necessary expenses incurred by the parole agent, pursuant to Chapter 232, laws of 1905, \$950;

For new closets in wing number 6, \$2,500.

STATE HOME FOR BOYS.

For the trustees of the New Jersey State Home for Boys, \$80,000;

For the trustees of said home, for expenses incurred by them in the discharge of their duties, \$500.

STATE HOME FOR GIRLS.

For the trustees of the New Jersey State Home for Girls, for the support and necessary repairs to the home, \$40,000;

For the trustees of said home, for expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties, \$500.

PRESERVATION OF RECORDS.

For the purpose of publishing and completing the early records of this State, known as "New Jersey Archives," \$3,500.

BOARD OF FISH AND GAME COMMISSIONERS.

For the fish and game wardens, including the fish and game protector, for compensation, \$15,600;

For expenses of the fish and game wardens and fish and game protector, \$5,100;

For the purpose of stocking the waters of the State with food fishes and for defraying the cost of maintaining a hatchery and for the protection and propa-

gation of birds and game animals within this State, \$5,000;

For expenses of the fish and game commissioners, \$1,000;

For printing game laws, license blanks, et cetera, \$750.

BLIND AND FEEBLE-MINDED.

For clothing, maintenance, support and instruction of the blind persons, inhabitants of this State, \$15,000;

For clothing, maintenance, support and instruction of the feeble-minded persons, inhabitants of this State, \$72,000;

For maintenance, support and instruction of feeble-minded women, \$40,000.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

For the Commissioner, for salary, \$2,500;

For additional allowance for salary of the Commissioner, \$1,000; provided, such sum is authorized by enactment of the present Legislature;

For the Assistant Commissioner, for salary, \$1,500;

For additional allowance for the Assistant Commissioner, for salary, \$500; provided, such sum is authorized by enactment of the present Legislature.

For eleven inspectors, for salaries, \$11,000;

For additional allowance for eleven inspectors, for salaries, \$5,500; provided, such sum is authorized by enactment of the present Legislature;

For department clerks, for services, \$2,750;

For additional allowance for department clerks, for services, \$500;

For printing, postage, expressage and other incidental expenses, \$1,500;

For expenses of Commissioner, Assistant Commissioner and inspectors, \$5,650.

STATE CHARITIES AID ASSOCIATION.

For expenses of the association, \$600.

STATE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

To the treasurer of the New Jersey State Horticultural Society, the sum of \$400.

STATE OYSTER COMMISSION FOR THE DISTRICT
OF OCEAN COUNTY.

For the commissioners, for salaries, \$750;
For the superintendent, for salary, \$1,000;
For patrol service, \$1,000;
For incidental expenses, \$500; provided, all bills are approved by the Governor;
For office rent, \$50;
For surveying oyster lands, \$200.

ADVERTISING.

For advertising proclamations issued by the Governor, notices of the Attorney-General in relation to delinquent miscellaneous corporations, and notices of the Comptroller in regard to public printing, et cetera, \$12,000.

PRINTING.

For printing and binding public documents, \$45,000;
For compensation of an expert printer for services in preparation of specifications for bids, supervision of work, examination of bills, and such other duties as may by law be imposed upon him, \$600;
For preparing index of session laws, \$100;
For printing and circulation of the laws, \$7,000.

PUBLIC ROADS.

For public roads, \$300,000;
For State Commissioner of Public Roads, for salary, \$5,000;
For compensation of Supervisor for assisting the State Commissioner of Public Roads in supervising, constructing and performing such other duties as necessity may require, \$2,500;
For expenses for clerk hire, consulting engineer, fees, stationery and actual traveling expenses, \$4,000.

ARMORY FOR FIRST TROOP, CAVALRY.

For the purpose of erecting an armory in the city of Newark, for the use of First Troop, Cavalry, pursuant to Chapter 204 of the laws of 1903, \$50,000.

LEGISLATURE.

For compensation of Senators and members of the General Assembly, \$40,833.32;

For compensation of officers and employes of the Legislature, \$30,150;

For stationery for use of the legislative session, pursuant to Chapter 208 of the laws of 1868, \$500;

For manuals of the Legislature of New Jersey, \$2,000;

For indexing the journal of the Senate and minutes of the executive sessions and the minutes of the House of Assembly, and other incidental and contingent expenses of the Legislature, \$6,700;

For toilet and other necessary supplies for use at the legislative session, to be furnished by the State House Commission, \$1,000.

COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX.

For surrogates' fees, appraisers' compensation and expenses, legal and other disbursements, pursuant to Chapter 210 of the laws of 1894, \$15,000.

REFUNDING TAXES ON MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS.

For taxes improperly levied upon corporations and to be refunded, pursuant to law, \$500.

HIGH SCHOOL INSPECTION.

For high school inspection, \$2,500.

PRACTICE TEACHING.

For extra compensation to the teachers in the various school districts in the State, for training the normal school pupils in the art of teaching, \$5,000.

BODIES THROWN UPON SHORES OF THE STATE BY SHIPWRECK.

For expenses incurred in viewing bodies cast upon shores by shipwreck, \$100.

COURT EXPENSES.

For compensation of judges of the Court of Common Pleas, pursuant to Section 49, Chapter 149 of the laws of 1900, \$1,000.

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE FUND.

To the treasurer of Rutgers College, for interest on \$116,000, certificates of indebtedness of the State of New Jersey, due January 1st and July 1st, 1908, pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 135 of the laws of 1896, \$5,800.

RIPARIAN COMMISSION.

For salaries of Riparian Commissioners, \$6,000;

For salaries and expenses incurred in the prosecution of the work of the commissioners, \$6,500.

OBSTRUCTIONS TO NAVIGATION.

For expenses incurred in removing any boat, barge or scow stranded or sunk in any of the navigable rivers of this State, \$300.

MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
FOR COLORED YOUTH.

For maintenance of the Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth, \$12,000.

NEW JERSEY SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF.

For the New Jersey School for the Deaf, for the teaching, maintenance and clothing of pupils taught therein, for purchase and repair of furniture, school apparatus and other appliances, for making needed improvements and repairs in the buildings and grounds, for insurance thereof, and for maintaining the system of manual and industrial education in said school, \$45,000.

STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

For the support of the State Normal School, \$50,000;

For necessary repairs to the grounds, buildings and furniture, and for keeping the same insured, \$5,000.

FREE SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

For the formation of libraries in the free public schools of the State, \$7,000.

FARNUM PREPARATORY SCHOOL.

For the support of the Farnum Preparatory School at Beverly, \$2,250.

INDUSTRIAL EDUCATION.

For payments to schools established for industrial education, pursuant to Chapter 20 of the laws of 1906, \$21,000;

For payments to schools for manual training, \$70,000.

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

For salary of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, \$5,000;

For salary of Assistant Superintendent and for clerical services in the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, \$10,000;

For additional allowance for salary of Assistant Superintendent and for clerical services in the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction, \$2,000;

For stationery and blanks, \$4,500;

For necessary incidental expenses incurred by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction in the performance of his official duties, \$2,500;

For one thousand copies of the Manual of the Legislature of New Jersey, as provided by Chapter 109, laws of 1904, \$1,000; provided, Manuals are furnished schools not heretofore having received them, so far as possible, and all public schools be included in the distribution.

SCHOOL FUND EXPENSES.

For necessary legal and other expenses incurred by or under the direction of the trustees for the support of public schools in the investment and protection of the school fund, and in the collection of the income thereof, \$3,500.

STATE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

For necessary expenses of the State Board of Education, \$3,000;

For procuring plans for school-houses, \$500;

For expenses of bureau of information for teachers and school officers, \$500.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

For expenses of teachers' institutes, \$2,000.

TEACHERS' LIBRARIES.

For the establishment and maintenance of libraries for use of teachers, \$600.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

For county superintendents of schools, for salaries, \$42,000.

EMERGENCY.

For the Governor, to enable him to meet any emergency requiring the expenditure of money not otherwise appropriated, the sum of \$10,000; said sum, or any part thereof, to be paid by the Treasurer on the warrant of the Comptroller, upon accounts approved by the Governor.

STATE BOARD OF EXAMINERS.

For expenses incurred by the State Board of Examiners and compensation for the person appointed by the State Board of Education, \$250.

STATE SEWERAGE COMMISSION.

For salaries of commissioners, \$7,500.

For salary of secretary, \$1,200;

For additional allowance for salary of secretary, \$600;

For rent and necessary expenses of the commissioners, including experimental work, \$7,500; provided, said expenses are approved by the Governor.

NEW JERSEY HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS,
SAILORS, MARINES AND THEIR WIVES. AND
FOR THEIR WIDOWS, AT VINELAND.

For salary of commandant, \$1,500;

For salary of adjutant, \$1,000;

For salaries of assistants and incidental expenses, \$2,500;

For maintenance and all other expenses, \$17,500;

For cost of changing laundry and installing electric light plant in laundry building, \$2,000.

STATE OYSTER COMMISSION.

For the better regulation and control of the taking, planting and cultivating of oysters on the lands lying under the tidal waters of the Delaware river, Delaware bay, Maurice river cove and Raritan bay, in the State of New Jersey, \$12,000;

For the protection of the natural seed oyster grounds on lands lying under the tidal waters of the Delaware river and Delaware bay, north of "southwest line," in the State of New Jersey, \$4,000;

For expenses of surveying and mapping lands to be leased for oyster culture under the tidal waters of the Delaware river, Delaware bay, Maurice river cove and Raritan bay, in the State of New Jersey, \$300.

STATE BOARD OF CHILDREN'S GUARDIANS.

To the State Board of Children's Guardians, for expenses, \$8,000.

PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSION.

For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of Chapter 62, laws of 1900; for clerical assistance, necessary traveling and other expenses incurred by the commission, and for carrying into effect the provisions of Chapter 175, laws of 1898, and its supplements, providing for the establishing and maintenance of a system of traveling libraries, \$5,000;

For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of Chapter 115, laws of 1906, \$600.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT FUND.

For payment of expenses incurred in connection with the administration of the teachers' retirement fund, pursuant to Chapter 95, laws of 1905, \$1,500.

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY.

For traveling and other official expenses of commissioners, \$1,000;

For the superintendent, for salary, \$3,000;

For the subordinate officers and employes, for salaries, \$45,000;

For additional allowance for the subordinate officers and employes, for salaries, \$5,000;

For maintenance, \$45,000;

For furniture, appliances and repairs (including industrial departments), \$15,000;

For the superintendent, for payments to discharged inmates, \$3,000;

For traveling expenses of parole officers, \$1,500;

For fuel and water, \$10,000;

For sewage disposal plant and sewer, \$15,000.

VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS.

For the superintendent, for salary, \$3,000;

For the steward, for salary, \$1,500;

For the first assistant physician, for salary, \$1,500;

For the second assistant physician, for salary, \$800;

For maintenance, including fuel and light, \$50,000.

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

To the treasurer of Rutgers College, to pay the State Agricultural College for the benefit of agriculture and the mechanic arts, pursuant to Chapter 90 of the laws of 1905, \$12,000;

For salaries, supplies and all other expenses for the maintenance of short courses in practical and scientific agriculture, pursuant to Chapter 55 of the laws of 1905, \$6,500;

For the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of "An act to provide for the establishment of a course in practical and scientific instruction in the art of clay-working and ceramics in the State Agricultural College," approved March 17th, 1902, and a supplement approved March 14th, 1907, being Chapter 7, laws of 1907, \$5,000;

For the further equipment of the short courses in practical and scientific agriculture in the State Agricultural College, \$25,000; provided, a bill pending, entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to provide for short courses in practical and scientific agriculture in the State Agricultural College,' approved March 25th, 1905," becomes a law.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

For the care and maintenance of burial grounds purchased by the State, pursuant to Chapter 171, laws of 1898, \$100.

STENOGRAPHIC REPORTERS.

For amount to be refunded to the various counties in this State for salaries of stenographic reporters appointed by the justices of the Supreme Court, pursuant to Chapter 81 of the laws of 1901, \$10,600.

STATE SCHOOL TAX.

For the purpose of reducing the State school tax to be assessed for the year 1908, a sum equal to 20 per centum of the entire amount to be so raised is hereby appropriated, approximately \$800,000; provided, the present railroad tax law is sustained by the courts.

BUREAU OF SHELL FISHERIES.

For the chief of the bureau, for salary, \$1,200;

For blanks, stationery and other incidental expenses, \$1,000.

SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

For maintenance, \$35,000.

VESSELS NAVIGATING THE WATERS ABOVE TIDE-
WATERS WITHIN THE STATE.

For salary of chief inspector, \$600;

For expenses of chief inspector, \$200;

For salary and expenses of assistant inspector, \$500.

TENEMENT HOUSE SUPERVISION.

For rent of offices, \$2,000;

For furnishing office, \$300;

For printing and stationery, \$2,250;

For clerical service and stenographer, \$2,100;

For architect and plan examiner, \$3,000;

For fifteen inspectors, \$1,000 each, \$15,000;

For seven additional inspectors, \$1,000 each, \$7,000;

For secretary and executive officer, \$3,000;

For incidentals, postage and expressage, \$1,250;

For inspectors' expenses, \$3,000;

For traveling expenses of executive officer and plan examiners, \$400;

For salary of record clerk, \$1,200;

For expenses of members of the Board of Tenement House Supervision, \$500.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of a bill pending, entitled "An act providing for the establishment of evening schools for foreign-born residents in the State of New Jersey," \$10,000; provided, said bill becomes a law.

CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of a bill pending, entitled "An act to establish a Civil Service Commission and to regulate the appointment of certain public officers in the State of New Jersey and in the cities and counties thereof," \$12,500; provided, said bill becomes a law.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of a bill pending, entitled "An act to secure the purity of foods, beverages, confectionery, condiments, drugs and medicines, and to prevent deception in the distribution and sales thereof (Revision of 1907)," \$5,000; provided, said bill becomes a law.

STATE OYSTER COMMISSION FOR THE DISTRICT OF ATLANTIC COUNTY.

For the commissioners, for salaries, \$900;

For the superintendent, for salary, \$1,000;

For patrol service, \$1,680;

For incidental expenses, \$270;

For surveys, \$200.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of a bill pending, entitled "A further supplement to 'An act to provide for the appointment of a commission to revise and codify the law relating to master and servant,' approved April 3d, 1905," \$700; provided, said bill becomes a law.

DEPARTMENT OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

For salary of commissioner, \$3,000;

For additional allowance for salary of commissioner, \$1,000; provided, such sum shall be authorized by enactment of the present Legislature;

For salary of assistant (architect), \$2,500;

For additional allowance for salary of assistant (architect), \$1,100; provided, such sum shall be authorized by enactment of the present Legislature;

For salaries of draughtsman, \$2,000;

For the services of an engineer, \$750;

For allowance for clerical service, \$2,000;

For traveling expenses of commissioner and assistant, \$1,000;

For blanks, stationery, postage, et cetera, \$1,000.

FOREST PARK RESERVATION COMMISSION.

For the purchase of forest lands and expenses therewith by the State Board of Forest Park Reservation Commissioners, pursuant to Chapter 47, laws of 1905, \$20,000;

For the use of the State Board of Forest Park Reservation Commissioners, pursuant to said chapter, including maintenance of State forest lands, \$5,000;

For the use of the State Board of Forest Park Reservation Commissioners, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of Chapter 123, laws of 1906, \$3,500.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of a bill pending entitled "An act to provide for the attendance of a part of the National Guard of New Jersey at the dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Trenton, in the county of Mercer, and to appropriate money for the cost of their transportation and other expenses incident to said dedication," \$3,000; provided, said bill becomes a law.

HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE PORT OF PERTH
AMBOY.

For salary of the health officer of the port of Perth Amboy, pursuant to Chapter 328, laws of 1906, \$1,000;

For salary of the deputy health officer of the port of Perth Amboy, pursuant to said chapter, \$250.

COUNTY BOARDS OF TAXATION.

For salaries of members of the County Boards of Taxation, pursuant to Chapter 120, laws of 1905, \$86,400.

For additional allowance for salaries of members of the County Boards of Taxation, \$6,600; provided, such sum is authorized by enactment of the present Legislature.

SECRETARY OF STATE, DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR
VEHICLE REGULATION AND REGISTRATION.

For salary for the Commissioner of Motor Vehicles, \$1,500;

For salary for the chief inspector, \$1,500;

For compensation for inspectors, \$6,000;

For expenses and equipment of inspectors, \$3,000;

For compensation for clerical services, \$5,000;

For postage, expressage and other incidental expenses, \$2,000;

For blanks and stationery, \$1,000;

For expenses in connection with automobile, \$1,500.

BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

For salaries and expenses of members of the Board of Railroad Commissioners, \$15,000; provided, said commission is authorized by enactment of the present Legislature.

There is hereby appropriated from the appropriation of 1907, for the Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition, the sum, if any, that may lapse at the close of the fiscal year ending October 31st, 1907.

VOTING MACHINES.

For the State Board of Voting Machine Commissioners, \$1,500.

2. The following sum is hereby appropriated out of the income of the school fund for the purpose specified for the fiscal year ending on the 31st day of October, in the year 1908:

FREE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

For the support of free public schools, \$200,000;

There shall be paid from the income of the school fund such sums required to pay premiums and accrued interest on bonds purchased by the trustees for the support of public schools.

3. Before any building or buildings shall be commenced or work undertaken, for the cost of which money is appropriated by this act, the plans, specifications and contracts necessary for the entire completion thereof shall, and each of them shall, be submitted to and approved by the Governor, and such contracts shall not be approved or entered into if the total expenditure under all the contracts necessary to the entire completion of such building, buildings or work according to such plans and specifications shall exceed the amount appropriated by this act for such building, buildings or work; and in any and every case where it shall appear that the appropriation is

insufficient to complete such building, buildings or work, the appropriation hereby made therefor shall not be applied toward the construction of such building or buildings, or prosecution of such work, but shall lapse and no payment shall be made therefrom.

4. No money shall be drawn from the treasury except for objects as hereinabove specifically appropriated, and except such sums which are by law devoted to specific purposes, namely, State school tax, United States appropriation to Agricultural College, United States appropriation for disabled soldiers, United States appropriation for disabled soldiers, sailors, marines and their wives, Agricultural College fund and taxes for the use of taxing districts in this State, moneys received by the State from the taxation of railroad and canal property, which may be by law apportioned to the various counties of the State for school purposes, and loans to "State School Fund," which last-named sums shall be paid pursuant to the laws applicable thereto; this section shall not be construed to prohibit the payment due upon any contract made under an appropriation of the previous year.

5. This act shall take effect on the 1st day of November, 1907.

Approved June 15th, 1907, except as to paragraph 100 and line 9 of paragraph 103.

I am compelled to disapprove paragraph 100 because the bill upon the passage of which this appropriation is contingent failed of enactment.

I disapprove item 9, paragraph 103, because the purpose for which this appropriation is made is rendered ineffective by a former veto.

E. C. STOKES.

SYNOPSIS OF SCHOOL LAW.

The State Board of Education consists of two members from each Congressional District. It has control of the State Normal School, the School for the Deaf, the Farnum School, and the Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth. It appoints the county superintendents of schools, decides appeals from the decisions of the State Superintendent, and makes rules for the granting of teachers' certificates and for carrying into effect the school laws of the State.

The State Superintendent of Public Instruction is appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. He decides controversies that arise under the school law; may withhold the State school moneys from any district for neglect or refusal to comply with the provisions of the school law, and has general supervision of the public schools. He is a member of all boards of examiners for teachers' certificates.

There is a superintendent of schools for each county, appointed by the State Board of Education. The County Superintendent apportions the school moneys among the districts in his county, has general supervision of the schools and, in connection with the local Board of Education, prescribes the course of study to be pursued in the district. He is the chairman of the County Board of Examiners and appoints the other members of the board.

Each municipality in the State constitutes a school district, unless by a vote of the people two or more municipalities decide to unite and form one district. There are two classes of school districts, cities forming one class and all other municipalities the other, but a district in either class may, by a vote of the people, be transferred to the other class. The members of the Board of Education in a city school district may be appointed by the Mayor or elected at the regular municipal election as determined by the legal voters, but until so determined the members shall be selected in the same manner as prior to the passage of the present law.

In order to be eligible to membership in the Board of Education, a person must have been a resident of the district for at least three years immediately preceding his election and must be able to read and write. A city school district may have a city superintendent, but until one is appointed the County Superintendent has supervision of the schools.

In each city school district there is a Board of School Estimate, consisting of the Mayor, two members of the body having the power to make appropriations for city purposes, and two members of the Board of Education. The Board of Education presents its estimate of the amount of local appropriation needed, and the Board of School Estimate certifies to the body in the city having power to make appropriations, the amount to be raised for school purposes.

In districts other than cities the Boards of Education consist of nine members each, elected by the people on the third Tuesday in March. The qualifications for membership are the same as in city school districts. The special district school tax is voted either at the annual meeting or at a special school meeting called by the Board of Education. Bonds for school houses are authorized by the legal voters. Women may vote at district meetings on all questions except the election of members of the Board of Education, which is prohibited by the Constitution.

Funds for the support of schools come from the following sources: First, from the income of the State School Fund. The principal of this fund is derived almost entirely from the sale and rental of lands under water belonging to the State. The principal cannot be used for any purpose, and the income can be used only for the support of public schools. This income amounts to \$200,000 per annum. Second, from State appropriation made by the Legislature to reduce the State school tax. Third, from State school tax, an amount which when added to the State appropriation will make a sum equal to two and three-fourths mills on each dollar of the taxable property in the State. Fourth, interest of surplus revenue, and, Fifth, local school tax.

The \$200,000 from the school fund is apportioned among the counties by the State Superintendent on the basis of the total days' attendance of pupils in the public schools. The State appropriation is apportioned among the counties by the State Comptroller on the basis of the ratables. Ninety per cent. of the State school tax paid by each county is returned to it, and the 10 per cent. received from all the counties forms the reserve fund, which is apportioned among the counties in the discretion of the State Board of Education.

The County Superintendent apportions to each district \$600 for the Superintendent or Supervising Principal, if there be one; \$400 for each Assistant Superintendent, and for each permanent teacher employed

in a high school having a full four-years' course of study; \$300 for each permanent teacher employed in a high school having a full three-years' course of study; \$200 for each permanent teacher employed in any kindergarten, primary or grammar grade or in a high school having less than three years' course of study; \$80 for each temporary teacher employed more than four months; \$80 for each evening school teacher; \$25 for each high school pupil for whom a tuition fee is paid to another district; \$5 for each pupil below the high school grade for whom such tuition fee is paid, and 75 per cent. of the cost of transportation of pupils to schools in other districts. The balance of the State school moneys received by the county is apportioned on the basis of the total number of days' attendance of the pupils.

The custodian of municipal funds is the custodian of school moneys, unless the Board of Education appoints the collector as custodian. In either case, the compensation of the custodian must be fixed by the municipal authorities and paid from municipal funds. If there are two or more municipalities in the district, the Board of Education may appoint its own custodian and fix his compensation, which then is paid from school moneys.

Each collector must pay to the county collector the amount of State school tax due from his taxing district not later than December twenty-second. If the tax is not paid by that date the County Superintendent must withhold the amount of reserve fund apportioned to the district and divide it the following year among all the districts in the county. The county collector must pay the State school tax to the State Treasurer not later than January twentieth.

If a district provides a course in manual training, and such course is approved by the State Board of Education, the State will give to such district each year a sum equal to that raised in the district for manual training, provided the amount raised is not less than \$250 or more than \$5,000.

Every district must provide free text-books and supplies for all pupils and must also provide a flag for each school house, which flag must be displayed every day the school is in session. The selection of a text-book requires the vote of a majority of the whole number of members of the Board of Education. A Board of Education may employ medical inspectors and truant officers.

Every school which raises \$20 to establish a school library may receive a like amount from the State. After

the first payment, the State will give \$10 each year that the school raises the same amount. Library moneys may be used for library books, reference books, apparatus, or educational works of art.

All plans for school houses must be submitted to the State Board of Education for suggestion and criticism. Every school house hereafter erected must comply with the following requirements: First, light must be admitted to the class rooms only from the left and rear. Second, the total light area must equal 20 per cent. of floor space. Third, there must be 18 square feet of floor space and not less than 200 cubic feet of air space for each pupil. Fourth, all rooms must have a proper system of ventilation which will supply 30 cubic feet of fresh air per minute for each pupil. Fifth, all ceilings must be at least 12 feet in height and all stairs must be at least 4 feet wide, with intermediate landings, enclosed in brick walls or by partitions of slow-burning construction, and without open wall holes. Sixth, a school house having eight rooms must have two flights of stairs, each four feet in width, or one flight not less than six feet in width, one having from eight to sixteen rooms, two flights of stairs not less than five feet in width, and one having sixteen or more rooms, four flights of stairs not less than four feet in width, or two flights not less than six feet in width. Seventh, all ceilings must be either metal, wood or plaster on metal laths and painted white or some light tint.

A person cannot be legally employed as a teacher unless he holds a teacher's certificate in full force and effect at the time he begins teaching. Before beginning to teach he must show his certificate to the Superintendent of Schools. A Board of Education may adopt rules governing the employment of teachers. In the absence of rules, the contract must be in writing in triplicate, one copy filed with the Board of Education, one with the County Superintendent, and one with the teacher. The employment, promotion or dismissal of a teacher requires the vote of a majority of the whole number of members of the Board of Education.

The State Board of Examiners consists of the State Superintendent, the Principal of the Normal School and a person appointed by the State Board of Education. This Board issues certificates valid in all parts of this State and in any school or grade.

The County Board of Examiners consists of the County Superintendent and three teachers appointed by him. This Board issues certificates valid in the county. The third grade certificate is valid in an ungraded school or primary

department; the second grade in an ungraded school or in any grade below the eighth; the first grade in any school in the county. City certificates are good only in the city. All kindergarten teachers must hold special kindergarten certificates. Special certificates may be issued for kindergarten, physical training, manual training, music, drawing, ancient or modern languages, and commercial branches. All applicants for certificates must file testimonials of good moral character, and in case of previous experience, of success as teachers.

Graduates of the Normal School receive State certificates. Graduates of normal schools in other States may have their diplomas endorsed, provided the course of study pursued is equivalent to the course in the New Jersey Normal School, and the State in which they were issued grants reciprocal privileges to graduates of the New Jersey Normal School.

All children between the ages of 5 and 20 are entitled to attend the public schools in the districts in which they reside. If a kindergarten has been established, children 4 years of age may attend. A Board of Education must provide suitable school facilities for all the children desiring to attend school. The Board of Education may provide for the education of pupils in the higher grades by payment of tuition fees to adjoining districts. If a child lives remote from any school in the district, the Board may transport such child to school or pay for its tuition in another district. A Board of Education may close a school and transport all the children to another school. When this is done the district continues to receive the \$200 theretofore apportioned for the teacher employed in the school which was closed. Children who have never attended any school can be admitted to a public school only during the ten days immediately following the opening of the school in the fall and during the first five days in January and April, except by the vote of a majority of all the members of the Board of Education.

All children between the ages of 7 and 14 must attend either a public or private school every day such school is in session, unless they are taught at home or are physically or mentally unfit to attend. The parent of a child who does not attend school may be proceeded against before a magistrate as a disorderly person. If the parent is unable to control the child, such child may be proceeded against as a disorderly person.

Corporal punishment in all public and private schools is absolutely prohibited.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

(Formed by an act of the Legislature of 1901, approved March 19. See page 94, pamphlet laws.)

Ratio, 194,182.

FIRST—The counties of Camden, Gloucester and Salem. Population, 165,078. Vote cast in 1906—Republican, 20,674; Democratic, 9,308; Prohibition, 913; Socialist, 476; Social-Lab., 73; Munyon, 1. Total vote, 31,445. Republican plurality, 11,366.

SECOND—The counties of Cape May, Cumberland, Atlantic and Burlington. Population, 169,037. Vote cast in 1906—Republican, 19,637; Democratic, 8,921; Prohibition, 900; Socialist, 380; Labor and Lincoln, 1,249; Home Rule, 105. Total vote, 31,192. Republican plurality, 10,716.

THIRD—The counties of Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean. Population, 181,566. Vote cast in 1906—Republican, 20,472; Democratic, 16,638; Prohibition, 464; Socialist, 124. Total vote, 37,698. Republican plurality, 3,834.

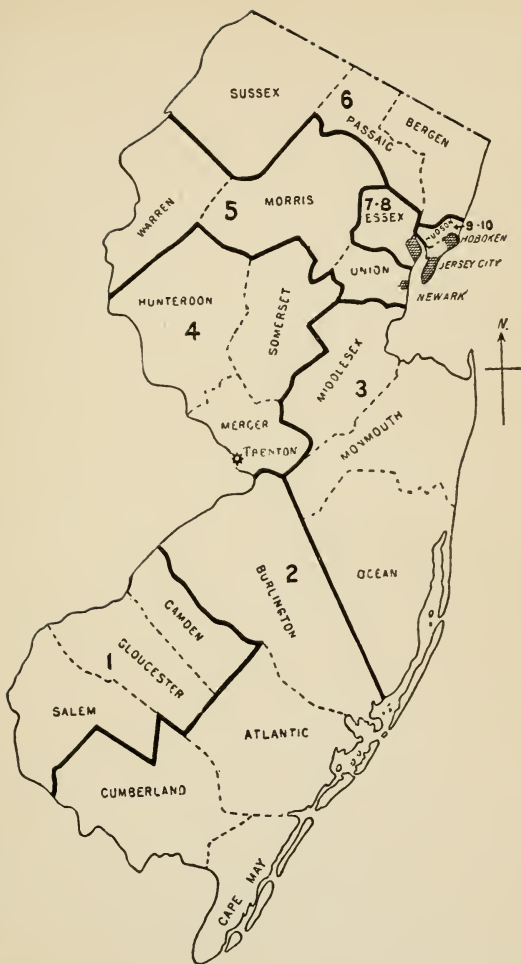
FOURTH—The counties of Hunterdon, Somerset and Mercer. Population, 162,820. Vote cast in 1906—Republican, 17,497; Democratic, 13,989; Prohibition, 489; Socialist, 992; Social-Lab., 142. Total vote, 33,109. Republican plurality, 3,508.

FIFTH—The counties of Union, Morris and Warren. Population, 202,290. Vote cast in 1906—Republican, 19,760; Democratic, 19,208; Prohibition, 486; Socialist, 1,004. Total vote, 40,458. Republican plurality, 552.

SIXTH—The counties of Bergen, Passaic and Sussex. Population, 257,777. Vote cast in 1906—Republican, 23,335; Democratic, 25,438; Prohibition, 558; Socialist, 962; Social-Lab., 377. Total vote, 50,670. Democratic plurality, 2,103.

SEVENTH—The First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh and Fifteenth wards of the city of Newark, and the city of Orange, and the towns of Bloomfield, Montclair and West Orange, and the boroughs of Glen Ridge, Caldwell and North Caldwell, and the townships of Franklin, Belleville, Livingston, Verona and Caldwell, all in the county of Essex. Population, 177,106. Vote cast in 1906—Republican, 16,493; Democratic, 15,983; Prohibition, 124; Socialist, 347; Social-Lab., 173. Total vote, 33,720. Republican plurality, 510.

EIGHTH—The Second, Third, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of the city of



Map of the New Jersey Congressional Districts

Newark, and the city of East Orange, and the town of Irvington, and the borough of Vailsburgh, and the village and township of South Orange, and the townships of Clinton and Milburn, all in the county of Essex. Population, 181,947. Vote cast in 1906—Republican, 12,460; Democratic, 18,334; Prohibition, 83; Socialist, 1,102; Social-Lab., 249. Total vote, 32,228. Democratic plurality, 5,874.

NINTH—The city of Bayonne, the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth wards of the city of Jersey City, and all the Sixth ward of said city of Jersey City excepting the first and second precincts, or that portion which lies north of the Morris canal and east of Summit avenue, and the towns of Kearney and Harrison, and the borough of East Newark, all in the county of Hudson. Population, 176,319. Vote cast in 1906—Republican, 12,628; Democratic, 18,367; Prohibition, 154; Socialist, 1,041; Social-Lab., 270; Independent Labor, 688. Total vote, 33,148. Democratic plurality, 5,739.

TENTH—The First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth wards of the city of Jersey City, and all that portion of the Sixth ward of said city (the first and second precincts) which lies north of the Morris canal and east of Summit avenue, and the city of Hoboken, and the towns of West Hoboken, Union, West New York and Guttenburg, and the townships of North Bergen and Weehawken, and the borough of Secaucus, all in the county of Hudson. Population, 209,729. Vote cast in 1906—Republican, 9,305; Democratic, 22,882; Prohibition, 93; Socialist, 1,138; Social-Lab., 316; Independent-Labor, 1,354. Total vote, 35,088. Democratic plurality, 13,577.

SUMMARY.

Districts.	Population.	Total Vote.	Rep. Plur.	Dem. Plur.
First	165,078	31,445	11,366	....
Second	169,037	31,192	10,716	....
Third	181,566	37,698	3,834	....
Fourth	162,820	33,109	3,508	....
Fifth	202,290	40,458	552	....
Sixth	257,777	50,670	....	2,103
Seventh	177,106	33,720	510	....
Eighth	181,947	32,228	....	5,874
Ninth	176,319	33,148	....	5,739
Tenth	209,729	35,088	....	13,577
Total	1,883,669	358,756	30,486	27,293
Net Republican plurality, 3,193.				

BIOGRAPHIES.

GOVERNOR OF NEW JERSEY.

JOHN FRANKLIN FORT.

Governor Fort was born in Pemberton, Burlington county, N. J., on March 20, 1852, and is the son of Andrew H. Fort, who still lives in Mount Holly. His father was in 1866-67 a member of the House of Assembly, and his father's brother was Governor George F. Fort, who held the executive office from 1851 to 1854. Young Fort remained in Pemberton until he was twenty-one years of age, leading the life of a farmer's boy and having his share of the country boy's hardships. His early education was secured in Miss Nicholson's private school in Pemberton, and after that he went to Pemberton Academy, where his teacher was Charles E. Hendrickson, a warm personal friend and in recent years his associate on the Supreme Court bench.

Justice Fort's next tutor was William Hutchinson, afterward well known as "John Sands," under which name he wrote articles for the New York Sun. He then went to Mount Holly Institute, conducted by Charles Aaron, and from there he went to Pennington Seminary, where he graduated in 1869.

In the fall of 1869 he entered the law office of former Chief Justice Edward M. Paxton, who was then a well-known practicing lawyer in Philadelphia, but six months later he was compelled to return to New Jersey because of Mr. Paxton's appointment to a common pleas judgeship by Governor Gerry of the Keystone State. Upon his return he entered the office of Ewan Merritt in Mount Holly, and in order to help pay his expenses while studying he taught school at Ewanville. He was also in the office of Colonel Garrit S. Cannon at Bordentown, from which place he went to the Albany Law School, where he graduated in 1872 with the degree of LL.B. Among his most intimate friends and a roommate at the law school was former

Chief Judge Alton B. Parker, candidate on the Democratic ticket for President of the United States in 1904. This friendship still continues.

Returning from law school without having attained his majority, he again entered the office of Ewan Merritt, and in November, 1873, having just passed twenty-one by a few months, he was admitted to the bar.

When Mr. Fort returned from law school the Greeley-Grant campaign of 1872 was in progress, and he entered that campaign for General Grant with vigor. During the next three months he made twenty-seven speeches in South Jersey. In the winter of 1873 he was made Assistant Journal Clerk of the Assembly, and he also held the same position in 1874, earning money enough to reimburse his father for every cent the latter had spent on his education.

Mr. Fort went to Newark at the solicitation of John W. Taylor, then President of the Senate, who was at that time the Senator from Essex. Hardly had he settled in Newark before he became interested in politics, and in 1874 he went on the stump for George A. Halsey, the Republican candidate for Governor. Shortly after this Mr. Fort married Miss Charlotte Stainsby, daughter of former State Senator William Stainsby, of Newark.

In 1878 Governor McClellan appointed Mr. Fort a Judge of the District Court in Newark, and he was reappointed by Governor Ludlow, but resigned the office in 1886 to practice law.

In 1884 he was elected a delegate at large by the Republican State Convention to the National Convention held at Chicago. At that place, with six others, he acted independently and voted for George F. Edmunds, of Vermont, for President, until the latter was dropped, and then voted with the rest of the New Jersey delegation for James G. Blaine, whom he loyally and vigorously supported after the convention. In 1889 he was chairman of the convention which nominated General E. Burd Grubb for Governor, and toured the State with him, and was greatly disappointed at his defeat. He was also chairman of the Griggs convention in 1895 and was a speaker with the latter in the "whirlwind" campaign of that year, which resulted in the election of the first Republican Governor in thirty years.

In 1896 Mr. Fort was a delegate to the National Convention at St. Louis, at which McKinley and Hobart were nominated, and speaking for New Jersey, he placed the name of Garret A. Hobart before the convention. He was also chairman of the committee on credentials at this convention and presented the majority report for that committee, which read J. Edward Addicks, of Delaware, out of the Republican party. Judge Fort's speeches denouncing Addicks and later nominating Hobart gave him a national reputation as an orator.

Governor Griggs appointed Mr. Fort Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Essex county in December, 1896, and on May 4, 1900, he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Voorhees. The date of his appointment was the anniversary of the date of his coming to Newark.

While a member of the Supreme bench Justice Fort sat in many of the counties of the State and made friends in all. He has presided over the courts of Morris, Monmouth, Middlesex, Ocean, Union and Hudson counties. While in Monmouth county he directed the movements which drove the gamblers from Long Branch in 1902.

Governor Fort has made speeches in different parts of the country on various subjects by request. In 1899 he made a tour of European prisons under a commission from the United States and reported on them upon his return. The idea of probation and indeterminate sentences was such a new one, that when Governor Fort drew the original bill providing for them for the Senate and House he had trouble in getting any one to father it. A hearing was given on the bill, and the Governor appeared in its behalf, with the result that it passed by unanimous vote in each house with the exception of one man.

Governor Fort removed from Newark to East Orange in 1889, and has lived at 51 Arlington avenue, north, in that city since that time. He has three children, Miss Margretta Fort, Franklin W. Fort, a lawyer in Newark, and Leslie R. Fort, editor of the Lakewood Times and Journal. The Governor attends the Presbyterian Church and is a trustee of the Munn Avenue Church at East Orange and the Spring Lake Presbyterian Church, at which latter place he owns a summer

cottage and spends five months in the year. He was active in St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church for many years when in Newark.

He is a man with few recreations; no sports of any kind. He is devoted to the law and his judicial duties. They have been to him a delight.

He is no respecter of persons; rich and poor approach him with equal ease. He probably knows as many people as any man in the State.

The Governor has been President of the Sons of the American Revolution of New Jersey since 1905 and is a member of the American Bar Association and the New York and East Orange Republican Club and the Essex Club.

He was elected Governor of New Jersey for a term of three years, on November 5th, 1907, by a plurality of 8,013 over Frank S. Katzenbach, Jr., the Democratic candidate.

Fort, Republican, 194,313; Katzenbach, Democrat, 186,300; Mason, Pro., 5,255; Krafft, Soc., 6,848; Butterworth, Soc.-Lab., 1,568.

UNITED STATES SENATORS.

JOHN KEAN, Elizabeth.

Senator Kean was born at Ursino, Union county, New Jersey, in the house where he now resides, on December 4th, 1852. The house is historic, being known as "Liberty Hall," and was erected by Governor Livingston in 1772. Washington held many conferences with his Generals within its walls, and Alexander Hamilton studied law there. And in the same house John Jay was married to one of the daughters of the Governor. Another home, at 3 East Fifty-sixth street, New York city, also belongs to Mr. Kean, where he spends much of his time during the winter.

When a young boy the Senator was sent to a boarding-school in Stockbridge, Mass., and was transferred from there to a private academy at Sing Sing on the Hudson, where he received a much higher education than was necessary for him to enter Yale College, which he did in 1876. He afterward took a course in the Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in 1877.

Mr. Kean was elected to Congress in 1882, and again in 1886. In 1892 he was defeated for Governor by his Democratic opponent, George T. Werts.

The Senator is a prominent business man, and is engaged in numerous manufacturing, mercantile, railroad and financial enterprises, which furnish employment to a large number of mechanics and artisans, especially in the city of Elizabeth, where he is so well and favorably known. He has helped materially in promoting the growth of that city, and to him, more than to any other person, is due its present prosperity. He fills many positions of honor and trust in the banking and commercial communities. He is President of the National State Bank, of Elizabeth, and a director in the Elizabeth Banking Company. He is also President of the Elizabeth Water Company and the Gas Light Company of the same city. He holds the largest interest in the Elizabeth Street Railway Company, and his latest undertaking was the construction of a trolley line from Elizabeth to Plainfield, for the franchise of which he paid a large sum of money.

The Senator has always been an active Republican, and for several years he served as the Treasurer of the State Committee of his party. He was the unanimous choice of

the Republican caucus for United States Senator in January, 1899, and received the full vote of his party when he was elected to that office in a joint meeting of the Legislature, held soon afterward, his Democratic opponent being the then incumbent, James Smith. Senator Kean was elected for a term of six years in 1899 and was re-elected in 1905 for a similar term, which will expire in 1911.

FRANK O. BRIGGS, Trenton.

Senator Briggs was born at Concord, New Hampshire, in 1851. He is the son of Major James F. Briggs, who held a commission in the Eleventh New Hampshire Volunteers during the Civil War. The father served three terms as Congressman and was a prominent candidate for United States Senator before the New Hampshire Legislature in 1883. There was an exciting contest for the office which lasted from June until August. Senator Rollins, although the nominee of the caucus, was defeated. Other candidates were General Marston and General Stevens, and Congressman Pike, who was finally elected.

The Senator was a student at Phillips Exeter Academy in 1866, '67 and '68, and on September 1, 1868, entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, graduating sixth in rank in the class of 1872. He served in the Second U. S. Infantry as Second Lieutenant until 1877, when he moved to Trenton and became associated with the well-known firm of John A. Roebbing's Sons Company, wire rope manufacturers, bridge builders, etc., of which he is assistant treasurer. He was elected Mayor of Trenton on April 11, 1899, by a majority of 816 over Joseph A. Corey, Democrat, and served as such until January 1, 1902. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Education by Governor Voorhees in 1901 for a term of three years, but resigned that office in 1902, upon his election to the position of State Treasurer.

On January 3, 1902, the Senator was appointed State Treasurer by Governor Voorhees to fill a vacancy caused by the death of George B. Swain, of Newark, which occurred on December 25, 1901. That was an ad interim appointment. On February 11, 1902, he was elected by a joint meeting of the Legislature for a full term of three years, and he was re-elected by the Legislature of 1905. He served in the office until

March 1, 1907, when he resigned and was succeeded by Daniel S. Voorhees. Mr. Briggs was elected United States Senator February 5, 1907, for a full term of six years.

During a residence of thirty-one years in Trenton Mr. Briggs has taken a deep interest in all matters which tended to promote the welfare of the city. As a public-spirited citizen he enjoys a high degree of popularity, and in politics he has always been a steadfast Republican. In 1904 he was elected chairman of the State Republican Committee. He displayed great ability and industry in the management of the successful campaign of that year. For several years he was President of the Inter-State Fair Association. In 1907 he resigned the presidency of that association and also that of the Republican State Committee. He is still a member of the latter body, representing Mercer county, and is chairman of the Executive Committee. His term as Senator will expire in March, 1913.

NEW JERSEY CONGRESSMEN.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Camden, Gloucester and Salem Counties.
(Population, census of 1900, 165,078.)

HENRY C. LOUDENSLAGER.
(Rep., Paulsboro.)

Mr. Loudenslager was born in Mauricetown, Cumberland county, N. J., May 22d, 1852. His parents moved to Paulsboro, Gloucester county, in March, 1856, where he has continuously resided ever since. His education was obtained in the common schools. After leaving the farm of his father, he entered the produce commission business in Philadelphia, and continued in it for ten years, from 1872 to 1882. During this time his father was the County Clerk of Gloucester, and except when engaged in the market during the produce season, the son was employed in the office. He was elected to the office in 1882, and was re-elected in 1887. At both of his elections he ran far ahead of his ticket, his plurality the last time being 946. He was a member of the State Republican Committee for several years. Mr. Loudenslager is well known all over the State from his secret society connections. He has been the Great Keeper of Wampum, Improved O. R. M., of this State. He is a member of Florence Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M., and is a 32d-degree Mason. In 1906 he was elected to an eighth term in Congress by a plurality of 11,366 over Summerill, Democrat.

1906—Loudenslager, Rep., 20,674; Summerill, Dem., 9,308; Day, Pro., 913; Thurston, Soc., 476; Ball, Soc.-Lab., 73.

SECOND DISTRICT.

Cape May, Atlantic, Cumberland and Burlington Counties.
(Population, census of 1900, 169,037.)

JOHN J. GARDNER.
(Rep., Egg Harbor.)

Mr. Gardner was born in Atlantic county, October 17, 1845, and has resided there all his lifetime, excepting during his term of service in the Civil War. He was reared a wat-

erman until sixteen years of age, when he enlisted for three years in the Sixth New Jersey Volunteers; in March, 1865, he enlisted for one year in the United States Veteran Volunteers. He is in the real estate and insurance business. He was elected Mayor of Atlantic City in 1868, '69, '70, '73 and '74—having declined the nomination in 1872 and 1875. In the latter year he was elected a member of the Common Council, and one of the Coroners of the county. He was elected Senator in 1877, and was re-elected in 1880, '83, '86 and '89. He beat the record, with regard to the length of service, of any State Senator in the history of the State, having served five consecutive terms, or fifteen years altogether. In the session of 1883 he was President of the Senate, when he discharged the duties of the position with much ability and impartiality. He always took a prominent part in legislation, and during many years was the leader of his party in the Senate. He was a delegate-at-large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1884. He is a member of the State Republican Committee. He was elected to an eighth term in Congress in 1906 by a plurality of 10,716 over Perry, Democrat.

1906—Gardner, Rep., 19,637; Perry, Dem., 8,921; Tower, Pro., 900; Korsett, Soc., 380; Riddle, Lab. and Lincoln, 1,249; Owen, Home Rule, 105.

THIRD DISTRICT.

Middlesex, Monmouth and Ocean Counties.
(Population, census of 1900, 181,566.)

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN HOWELL.

(Rep., New Brunswick.)

Mr. Howell was born in Cumberland county, N. J., January 27th, 1844, and is President of the People's National Bank of New Brunswick. He was Surrogate of Middlesex county for ten years, from November, 1882, until November, 1892. He served with the Twelfth New Jersey Volunteers throughout the Civil War. He came to South Amboy, where he entered business, and continued his residence there until 1882, when he was elected Surrogate and removed to New Brunswick. He served three years as a member of the Township Committee, and two years as Chosen Freeholder, during the last year of which he was Director of the Board. He is a Director of the New Brunswick Savings Bank and Vice-president of the First Na-

tional Bank of Perth Amboy. In 1892 he was a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Minneapolis. He was elected to a seventh term in Congress in 1906 by a plurality of 3,834 over Harvey, Democrat.

1906—Howell, Rep., 20,472; Harvey, Dem., 16,638; Crowell, Pro., 46; Rapp, Soc., 124.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

Hunterdon, Somerset and Mercer Counties.
(Population, census of 1900, 162,820.)

IRA WELLS WOOD.
(Rep., Trenton.)

Mr. Wood was born in Wilkes Barre, Pa., June 19, 1856; is an alumnus of Princeton University, class of '77; is a counsellor-at-law of the Bar of New Jersey; was a member of the Board of Education and Common Council of the city of Trenton; was President of Trenton Board of Trade; was a Member of Assembly in the New Jersey Legislature, 1899 and 1900; was appointed by Governor Murphy a Commissioner for New Jersey to the Louisiana Purchase Exposition; was elected to fill the vacancy in the Fifty-eighth Congress caused by the resignation of the Hon. William M. Lanning, who was appointed United States District Judge for the District of New Jersey, vice Hon. Andrew Kirkpatrick, deceased, and also for the full term in the Fifty-ninth Congress. In 1906 he was elected to the Sixtieth Congress by a plurality of 3,508 over Southwick, Democrat.

1906—Wood, Rep., 17,497; Southwick, Dem., 13,989; Lunger, Pro., 489; Sinclair, Soc., 992; Wolff, Soc.-Lab., 142.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

Union, Warren and Morris Counties.
(Population, census of 1900, 202,290.)

CHARLES NEWELL FOWLER.
(Rep., Elizabeth.)

Mr. Fowler was born at Lena, Illinois, November 2d, 1852, and is in the banking business. His earlier years were passed on his father's farm, where he remained until his eighteenth year, when he became a student at Beloit College, Wisconsin. Two years later he entered Yale College.

from which he was graduated in 1876. He read law in the office of Williams & Thompson, in Chicago, and attended the Chicago Law School, and was graduated in 1878. He has been more or less engaged in active politics since he came to Elizabeth twenty years ago, and for some time he was Chairman of the City Republican Central Committee. He served as a member-at-large of the Republican State Committee from 1898 until 1907. He was elected to a seventh term in Congress in 1906 by a plurality of 552 over James E. Martine, the Democratic candidate.

1906—Fowler, Rep., 19,760; Martine, Dem., 19,208; Vaughan, Pro., 486; Whitesell, Soc., 1,004.

SIXTH DISTRICT.

Bergen, Passaic and Sussex Counties.
(Population, census of 1900, 257,777.)

WILLIAM HUGHES.

(Dem., Paterson.)

Mr. Hughes was born in Ireland on April 3, 1872, and came to this country with his parents when a child. He obtained nothing more than a common school education, abandoning his studies in 1882 to take a position as reel boy with the Barbour Flax Spinning Company, of Paterson. When he worked there for two months he returned to school, but after a short period of study he resumed work in a silk mill. He worked as a weaver for various silk firms in the city of Paterson until 1893, when he entered Oakley's Business College, at Paterson, where he studied and made himself proficient in the practice of stenography and typewriting. He then secured a position with the American Grocery Company in New York City as stenographer, and remained with that firm for about a year, leaving it for the purpose of beginning the study of law in the office of William M. Rysdyk, of Paterson. In 1898 he abandoned his studies to enlist in Company A of the Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., V. I., and served with his company at Sea Girt and Jacksonville, Fla., during the five months the regiment was in the volunteer service. At Sea Girt Mr. Hughes was detailed as stenographer to Governor Foster M. Voorhees, and at Jacksonville was assigned to the headquarters of the Seventh Army Corps, where for a period of three months he acted as steno-

grapher to Major-General Fitzhugh Lee. Returning to Paterson when the regiment was mustered out of service, in September, 1898, he entered the office of William Nelson to resume his legal studies. After remaining with Mr. Nelson for a time he entered the office of former Attorney General John W. Griggs, where he remained until he was admitted to the bar, in June, 1900. During all his young manhood Mr. Hughes has been intimately connected with the cause of organized labor. He was president of the Eastside Workingmen's Association in 1897, and after his admission to the bar became the counsel for the Bricklayers and Masons' Union, the Bakers' Union, the Ribbon Weavers' Union and the United Silk Workers of America. Associated with Mr. James G. Blauvelt, he acted as counsel for the weavers in the celebrated Chancery case in which Vice Chancellor Pitney held a number of striking silk workers to be guilty of contempt of court and sentenced them to fines and imprisonment. Mr. Hughes married while a soldier in 1898, returning to Paterson from Jacksonville on furlough for that purpose. He was a candidate for Assembly on the Democratic ticket in Passaic county in 1901. He ran more than 800 ahead of his icket, but was defeated by Raymond Bogert, Republican, by 409 votes in the county. He was elected to Congress in 1902 by a plurality of 3,848 over Barbour, Republican; in 1904 he was again a candidate for Congress, when he was defeated by Henry Crosby Allen, Republican, by a plurality of 510. In 1905 he was defeated for Surrogate in Passaic county by Charles M. King, Republican. Mr. Hughes was elected to Congress in 1906 by a plurality of 2,103 over George H. Burke, Republican.

1906—Hughes, Dem., 25,438; Burke, Rep., 23,335; Collingswood, Pro., 558; DeYoe, Soc., 962; Fruer, Soc.-Lab., 374.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

The First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh and Fifteenth wards of the city of Newark, and the city of Orange, and the towns of Bloomfield, Montclair and West Orange, and the boroughs of Glen Ridge, Caldwell and North Caldwell, and the townships of Franklin, Belleville, Livingston, Verona and Caldwell, all in the county of Essex.

(Population, census of 1900, 177,106.)

RICHARD WAYNE PARKER.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Parker was born in Morristown, N. J., August 6th, 1848, and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1867, studied law in the Columbia Law School, New York, and was admitted to the bar in 1870. He then became the law partner of his father, Cortlandt Parker, and the partnership still exists. He was a member of Assembly from Essex county in 1885 and 1886, when he took a prominent part in legislation. In 1892 he was defeated for Congress by the late Thomas Dunn English. In 1906 he was elected to a seventh term in Congress by a plurality of 510 over Kraemer, Democrat.

1906—Parker, Rep., 16,493; Kraemer, Dem., 15,983; Riddle, Pro., 124; Ball, Soc., 547; Johnson, Soc.-Lab., 249.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

The Second, Third, Fifth, Ninth, Tenth, Twelfth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards of the city of Newark, and the city of East Orange, and the town of Irvington, and the borough of Vailsburgh, and the village and township of South Orange, and the townships of Clinton and Milburn, all in the county of Essex.

(Population, census of 1900, 181,947.)

LE GAGE PRATT.

(Dem., East Orange.)

Mr. Pratt was born at Sterling, Mass., December 14, 1853, and is vice president of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Co., of Newark, N. J. He was educated in the schools of his native state, whereupon, in 1869, he entered actively upon a commercial career, first in Boston, and afterwards in Chicago. In 1884 he joined the ranks of journalism, and continued therein until 1886, when he became interested in life insurance and, as a special agent, did effective service for several years in Texas, and later in Illinois. In 1895 he received the appointment of State agent for the Life Insurance Clearing Company, of St. Paul, and in the following year he was called to the home office and appointed general superintendent of agencies.

In the meantime he had established a well-earned reputation for himself as an agency manager, and as a result, in August, 1897, he was offered and accepted the position of superintendent of agencies for the Mutual Benefit, which position he held until January, 1903, when his sterling business and personal merits led to his advancement to the office of second vice president. His recent further promotion to the vice presidency is widely recognized as the just reward of honest merit and finds general endorsement accordingly.

Mr. Pratt naturally takes a great deal of pride in his ancestry, particularly with respect to his great grandfather, who was an officer throughout the Revolutionary War, in continuous service, with the exception of a few months' illness, from the battle of Bunker Hill to the surrender at Yorktown. His grandfather was also a colonel of the old-time military institution called the "Home Guards," which was ever at the command of the State or National governments for service. His father entered the Civil War as a captain and was promoted to major. Much of the time of his service he was in command of the regiment, due to the fact that the colonel had been placed in command of a brigade. He was in nearly every battle involved in what is termed in history "The Red River Campaign," and was actively identified with the siege at Port Hudson and the surrender of that far Southern stronghold.

Personally Mr. Pratt is of quiet habits and demeanor. Although identified with many clubs and organizations of a civic character, he is best known at home and among his neighbors. For more than a quarter of a century he has traversed the United States from Maine to California so many times as to make him well-known and respected in all of the larger towns and cities throughout the country. Mr. Pratt married in San Antonio, Texas. His wife is identified with many of the leading families of the Southland, and is well known to every member of the Southern Society of the Oranges, as well as the various other clubs with which she is identified. Always a Democrat he felt it his duty to respond to the call of his party when he was nominated for Congress.

Chairman Conboy of the East Orange delegation to the Congressional Convention in nominating Mr. Pratt said: "He is a man who, for many years, has represented the only insurance company in the metropolitan district which went through one of the most thorough investigations of

modern times and came out unsullied and unblemished in its custody of that most valued asset of widows and orphans." Among his business associates he is known first as a hard working man and one who seldom takes a vacation except when it becomes necessary for him to rest, when he usually selects a long sea voyage. He is a man whose high regard for any obligation he has assumed is proverbial.

He was elected to Congress by a plurality of 5,874 over Henry J. Gottlob, his Republican opponent. In 1904 the district gave a Republican plurality of 12,541.

1906—Pratt, Dem., 18,334; Gottlob, Rep., 12,460; Burnet, Pro., 83; Wind, Soc., 1,102; Hartrung, Soc.-Lab., 249.

NINTH DISTRICT.

The city of Bayonne, the Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth wards of the city of Jersey City, and all the Sixth ward of said city of Jersey City excepting the first and second precincts, or that portion which lies north of the Morris canal and east of Summit avenue, and the towns of Kearny and Harrison, and the borough of East Newark, all in the county of Hudson.

(Population, census of 1900, 176,319.)

EUGENE W. LEAKE.

Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Leake was born in Jersey City, July 13, 1877, and is a counselor-at-law, having been admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1898, as an attorney, and in February, 1902, as counselor. He is a member of the law firm of Hartshorne, Insley and Leake of Jersey City. He was educated in the public schools of Jersey City, also at Andover and New York Law School. He is a member of the Jersey City Board of Trade and many charitable and social organizations. Mr. Leake was elected to Congress in 1906 by a plurality of 5,739 over Charles E. Pickett, Republican.

1906—Leake, Dem., 18,367; Pickett, Rep., 12,628; Raymond, Pro., 154; Fackert, Soc., 1,041; Hemberg, Soc.-Lab., 270; Forbes, Ind.-Lab., 688.

TENTH DISTRICT.

The First, Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth wards of the city of Jersey City, and all that portion of the Sixth ward of said city (the first and second precincts) which lies north of the Morris canal and east of Summit avenue, and the city of Hoboken, and the towns of West Hoboken, Union, West New York and Guttenburg, and the townships of North Bergen and Weehawken, and the borough of Secaucus, all in the county of Hudson

(Population, census of 1900, 209,735.)

JAMES A. HAMILL.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Hamill was born in the old Sixth Ward of Jersey City, March 31, 1877, and is a counselor-at-law. In the year 1890 he entered St. Peter's College, of Jersey City, and was graduated from that institution in 1897, receiving the degree of Bachelor of Arts. Returning the subsequent year, he completed the post graduate course in philosophy and received the degree of Master of Arts. He studied law in the office of the late Isaac Taylor, a one-time law partner of the late Chancellor Alexander T. McGill. While a student in the office of Mr. Taylor, Mr. Hamill attended the lectures of the New York Law School, and on completing the regular course of two years was awarded the degree of Bachelor of Laws. In the year 1900, at the June term of the Supreme Court, he was admitted to the bar, and since then has practiced his profession in Jersey City. Mr. Hamill served four years as a member of the House of Assembly from Hudson county and he was minority leader for two years. His personal popularity is widespread and he is noted for oratory and skill in debate. He was elected to Congress by a plurality of 13,577 over Howard B. Cruse, Republican.

1906—Hamill, Dem., 22,882; Cruse, Rep., 9,305; Garrison, Pro., 93; Ufert, Soc., 1,138; Gilpin, Soc.-Lab., 316; O'Lone, Ind.-Lab., 1,354.

EXTRA SESSIONS OF THE LEGISLATURE AND SPECIAL SESSIONS OF THE SENATE.

- 1861—An extra session of the Legislature was convened on April 30th, and adjourned on May 10th, 1861, called in obedience to Governor Olden's proclamation, to raise troops for the war. Laws enacted, 13; Joint Resolutions, 2.
- 1877—A special session of the Senate was convened in 1877, for the purpose of acting on the Governor's nominations of District Court Judges. It met on March 28th and adjourned on March 30th.
- 1884—A special session of the Senate was convened in 1884, to act on the Governor's nominations for members of the State Board of Assessors. It met on April 23d and lasted two hours.
- 1897—An extra session of the Legislature was called on May 25th, 1897, to correct an error in a law providing for the submission to the people of proposed amendments to the Constitution. The session met at noon and adjourned sine die the same day at 6:47 P. M.
- 1903—An extra session of the Legislature was convened April 21st, 1903, to correct an error in the "Passaic Valley Sewerage District act" of 1903. The session lasted about five hours and a final adjournment was effected on the same day.
- 1903—Another extra session of the Legislature was convened on October 15th, 1903, to pass an act to establish a system of public instruction to take the place of an act of March 26th, 1902, which had been declared unconstitutional by the Court of Errors and Appeals. The session covered four days, and a final adjournment was effected on October 19th. The action of the Legislature was confined to the subject for which it was convened in extraordinary session.
- 1904—An extra session of the Legislature was convened on April 12th to consider the report of the Morris Canal Commission and the bill to prevent the shooting of pigeons from traps. The session was adjourned on the night of the same day, after having passed four bills which became laws.

STATE SENATORS.

Atlantic County.

(Population, 59,862.)

EDWARD ARMSTRONG WILSON.

(Rep., Absecon.)

Senator Wilson was born in Philadelphia, July 2, 1862, and is a manufacturer of paper and paper bags. He is the first Senator elected in Atlantic county who resided outside of Atlantic City proper for thirty-two years. The Senator is active in fraternal orders, being a member of the Masonic, Elks, Eagles, Red Men, Brotherhood of the Union, United Workmen, &c. He was educated in the public schools and a business college. He was elected Mayor of Absecon City for three consecutive terms without opposition. For twenty years he has been actively engaged in politics without seeking office, and the senatorial nomination came to him unsolicited. He received the largest senatorial plurality ever given in Atlantic county, it being 2,903 over Faunce, Democrat.

1907—Wilson, Rep., 6,710; Faunce, Dem., 3,807; Hughes, Pro., 199.

Bergen County.

(Population, 100,003.)

EDMUND W. WAKELEE.

(Rep., Demarest.)

Senator Wakelee was born at Kingston, N. Y., November 21st, 1869, and is a lawyer by profession. He was the youngest member of the Senate of 1903. He was graduated from the Kingston Academy and then entered the New York University, from which institution he was graduated in 1891. He was admitted to the bar in the same year. He made his home in Bergen county, where he is now practicing law, having an office in Englewood, and also in New York city. He is a member of Alpine Lodge, No. 77, F. & A. M., of Closter, New Jersey Sovereign Consistory, Hack-

ensack Lodge, No. 658, B. P. O. E., Tenaflly Council, Royal Arcanum, and of Northern Valley Lodge, Knights of Honor, Tenaflly, and all the prominent clubs in Bergen county. He served two years in the House of Assembly, in 1899 and 1900, and during the latter year he was the Republican leader on the floor of the House. He took a prominent part in legislation and made himself so popular that, when William M. Johnson resigned his seat in the Senate as a representative from Bergen county to accept the office of First Assistant Postmaster-General of the United States, Mr. Wakelee was nominated by his party to fill the vacancy, and he was elected by a plurality of 2,163 over his Democratic opponent, Frank O. Mittag. In 1901 the Senator was elected for a full term of three years by a plurality of 1,321 over Conkling, the Democratic candidate, and in 1904 he was re-elected by a plurality of 2,137 over Johnson, Dem. And again in 1907 he was re-elected by a plurality of 679 over Hart, Democrat.

In the session of 1903 he was the Republican leader on the floor of the Senate and filled that position with rare tact and ability. In 1904 he served as President of the Senate, when he discharged the duties of that office with much ability and impartiality. While Governor Murphy was in Europe, from April 23d to June 5th, and while on a visit to Chicago and St. Louis, from June 14th to 27th, President Wakelee, by virtue of his office, served as Acting Governor and gave every satisfaction in his occupation of the position.

In the session of 1907 he was chairman of the Committees on Education, Game and Fisheries, Sinking Fund, and Soldiers' Home, and served as a member of the Committees on Corporations, Judiciary, State Library, and New Jersey Reformatory.

1907—Wakelee, Rep., 9,677; Hart, Dem., 8,998; Lowndes, Pro., 227; Lucy, Soc., 289.

Burlington County.

(Population, 62,042.)

SAMUEL K. ROBBINS.

(Rep., Moorestown.)

Senator Robbins was born at Mount Holly, N. J., May 9th, 1853, and is an attorney and counselor-at-law. He was graduated at Princeton College (now Princeton University)

in the class of 1874. He studied law with Charles E. Hendrickson, now a Justice of the Supreme Court, at Mount Holly, was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the June term, 1880, and as a counselor at the February term, 1884. He opened a law office at Moorestown, September 1, 1880, and also at Camden, and has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession since that time. He has always been identified with the Republican party and taken an active interest in the politics of his county and state. Mr. Robbins was a member of the Board of Education of Chester township from March, 1897, to March, 1903, and was president of the Board from March, 1899, to the end of his term. He was appointed to succeed Senator Haines as a member of the County Board of Elections of Burlington, October, 1900; was reappointed in 1902, and resigned in October, 1903. The Senator served as a member of the House of Assembly during the years 1904-05-06. In the latter year he filled the office of Speaker with much credit and marked impartiality. He was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 2,227 over Collins, Democrat. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Corporations, and New Jersey Reformatory, and as a member of the Committees on Agriculture, Appropriations, Militia, State Home for Girls, and Sinking Fund. 1906—Robbins, Rep., 6,406; Collins, Dem., 4,179; Wilson, Pro., 398; Leeds, Soc., 118; Wildes, Ind., 808. Robbins' plurality, 2,227.

Camden County.

(Population, 121,555.

WILLIAM J. BRADLEY.

(Rep., Camden.)

Senator Bradley was born in Maryland, May 6th, 1852, and is a mechanical engineer. He was elected to the Camden City Council in 1892, and served one year as President of that body. He was a delegate to the National Republican Convention held at Philadelphia in 1900. He served in the House of Assembly for five consecutive terms, from 1898 to 1902, making a record of service in that body never before equalled from Camden county. In 1901 and 1902 he filled the Speaker's chair, with admirable ability. He was one of the seven Speakers who were re-elected to a second term of office since the adoption of the present State Con-

stitution, in 1844. He was elected to the Senate in 1902 by a plurality of 5,043 over William C. French, the Democratic candidate, and in 1905 he was re-elected by a plurality of 4,317 over Benjamin, Democrat, and Roosevelt, Republican. The Senator was elected President of the Senate by a unanimous vote to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of President Joseph Cross on the last day of the session of 1905. During that year the Senator was the Republican leader on the floor of the Senate. In 1906 he was elected President of the Senate, when he discharged the duties of that office in a very satisfactory manner. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Appropriations, Elections, the special Investigating Committee of the Senate, State Home for Boys, and State Library, and as a member of the Committees on Municipal Corporations, Stationery, and Incidental Expenses and Treasurer's Accounts.

1905—Bradley, Rep., 15,221; Benjamin, Dem. and L. Rep., 10,904; Lane, Pro., 517; Kreck, Soc., 320. Bradley's plurality, 4,317

Cape May County.

(Population, 17,399.)

ROBERT E. HAND.

(Rep., Erma.)

Senator Hand was born at Erma, Cape May county, June 28th, 1854. He was educated in the public schools, and at an early age gave evidence of business ability of an unusual order. He is now extensively engaged in cyster planting and general contracting. He is the owner of hundreds of acres of valuable timber lands, from which he cuts railroad ties, piling, poles, etc., in great quantity and employs more labor than any other man in the county. He married Lizzie W., daughter of Captain William S. Hoffman, of Cold Spring, N. J., in 1878. The Senator began his public career as a member of the local Board of Education, and was its District Clerk for twelve years. He was an active and influential member of the Board of Freeholders from 1887 to 1892, and in the latter year was elected Sheriff, after one of the most masterly campaigns in the history of the county. He was delegate to the National Republican Convention at St. Louis, June 16th, 1896. In 1896 he was elected to the Assembly by a

plurality of 469 over David W. Roden, Democrat, and in 1897 he was chosen State Senator over the same opponent by a plurality of 205 after one of the hottest contests ever waged in the county, being the only Republican Senator elected in New Jersey at that time. His many friends throughout the State congratulated him on his brilliant and decisive victory, and in their appreciation of his abilities expressed the opinion that, in politics as well as in business, he is in the foremost rank of enterprising citizens. In 1900 he was re-elected to the Senate by the increased plurality of 325 over Miller, Democrat. Again in 1906 he was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 610 over Ewing, Democrat. With the exception of Waters B. Miller, Mr. Hand is the only Senator who was ever given more than one term in Cape May, and is the only Senator who was chosen for three terms of office. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Boroughs and Townships and State Village for Epileptics, and as a member of the Committees on Corporations, Miscellaneous Business, Passed Bills, and Home for Feeble-minded Women.

1906—Hand, Rep., 2,322; Ewing, Dem., 1,712; Weitbank, Soc., 56.

Cumberland County.

(Population, 52,110.)

BLOOMFIELD H. MINCH.

(Rep., Bridgeton.)

Senator Minch was born upon a farm in Hopewell township, Cumberland county, October 10, 1864. Removing to Bridgeton with his father, he was educated at the South Jersey Institute, and for a number of years was actively engaged in mercantile pursuits and carried on large contracting. Since January, 1903, he has been vice-president of the Bridgeton National Bank, giving practically all of his time to that institution as an executive officer.

Senator Minch entered actively into politics as a young man, but has held only legislative office. Strongly independent, he has been a dominating force in South Jersey affairs and is recognized as a conservative and safe leader. He served as a member of

the General Assembly in 1895, '96 and '97, and was prominent in the legislation of that body while he was a member.

In 1901 he was elected to the Senate, re-elected in 1904, and again in 1907. In each instance the nomination was tendered him without opposition, and in each campaign his total vote and plurality exceeded that of any candidate upon the ticket.

In the Senate his comprehensive grasp of affairs and his usual conservative and careful judgment has always appealed to his colleagues, and he is looked upon as a wise counselor and has exerted much wholesome influence. Last year Senator Minch was chosen President of the Senate, and by his fairness and dignified attention to the business of the State while in the chair he won the commendation of the members of the Senate irrespective of party, and the respect of the people of the State.

1907—Minch, Rep., 5,340; Campbell, Dem., 3,155; Pepper, Pro., 387.

Essex County.

(Population, 409,928.)

EVERETT COLBY.

(Rep., West Orange.)

Senator Colby was born in Milwaukee, Wis., on December 10th, 1874, and is a son of the late Charles L. Colby and nephew of the late Gardner R. Colby, of East Orange, who was prominent in the Republican party in Essex county and its candidate for the Gubernatorial nomination in 1886. Mr. Colby moved to New York when a boy and prepared for college at Browning's School. He subsequently entered Brown University, and was graduated therefrom in 1897.

After taking a tour around the world, he began the study of law, and was graduated from the New York Law School in 1899, was admitted to the New York Bar, and practiced his profession in the firm of Hatch, Debevois & Colby until 1904, when he entered the banking firm of Herrick, Hicks & Colby.

Mr. Colby was appointed a member of the State Board of Education by Governor Voorhees in the spring of 1901 and served until 1907, when he resigned that office. He is chairman of the West Orange Republican Town-

ship Executive Committee; was an aide on Governor Murphy's personal staff, and is President of the State League of Republican Clubs.

Mr. Colby served three years as a member of the House of Assembly. In 1905 he was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 19,818 over Gregory, Democrat. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Commerce and Navigation, School for Deaf Mutes, and Public Health, and as a member of the Committees on Clergy, Education, Elections, State Village for Epileptics, and Soldiers' Home.

1905—Colby, Rep., 41,064; Gregory, Dem., 21,246; Parsonett, Soc., 1334; Vannatta, Pro., 310; Mattick, Soc.-Lab., 582. Colby's plurality, 19,818.

Gloucester County.

(Population, 34,447.)

JOHN BOYD AVIS.

(Rep., Woodbury.)

Senator Avis was born in Deerfield, Cumberland county, N. J., July 11, 1875, and is an attorney and counselor at law. He attended the public schools of Deerfield until December 1, 1890, when he began the study of law in the office of John S. Mitchell, at Bridgeton. He continued his studies until February, 1894, when a change of residence made it necessary to relinquish them, and for the next three years he was engaged in mercantile pursuits in Philadelphia and Long Branch. In December, 1897, he entered the law office of Hon. David O. Watkins, and in February of the following year he was admitted to the bar as an attorney and three years later he became a counselor. In March, 1900, Mr. Avis formed a co-partnership with Mr. Watkins, under the firm name of Watkins & Avis, which continued until March 1, 1907, when it was dissolved. He is now practicing alone in Woodbury. Mr. Avis has always been a zealous Republican and for several years has been prominently identified with the Young Men's Republican Club of Woodbury. He is a member of Florence Lodge, No. 87, F. & A. M.; of Minnetonka Lodge, I. O. R. M., in Woodbury; Prosperity Lodge, I. O. M.; Woodbury Court, F. of A.; West-

ville Council, Jr. O. U. A. M.; of the Woodbury Country Club, and also of other organizations. The Senator served four years as a member of Assembly and in 1904 and '05 was Speaker, when he discharged the duties of that office in a highly satisfactory manner. In 1905 he was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 470 over Thomas M. Ferrell, his predecessor in office and the strongest Democrat in Gloucester county. The Senator is the youngest member of the present Senate. He served as City Solicitor of Woodbury for two terms and is now Solicitor for the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Gloucester county and of several townships and boroughs in that county. Last year he served as chairman of the Committee on Revision of Laws, Passed Bills, State Hospitals, and as a member of the Committees on Banks and Insurance, Clergy, Railroads and Canals, Senate Investigating Committee, Federal Relations, and Training School for Feeble-minded Boys and Girls.

1905—Avis. Rep., 3,915; Ferrell, Dem., 3,445; Lake, Pro., 229. Avis' plurality, 470.

Hudson County.

(Population, 449,879.)

JAMES FAIRMAN FIELDER.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Senator Fielder was born in Jersey City, February 26, 1867, and is a lawyer by profession. He was educated in the public schools of Jersey City, studied law with former Senator William Brinkerhoff (with whom he is now in partnership), was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the June term, 1888, and as a counselor at the June term, 1892. He was a member of Assembly in 1903 and 1904. At the elections in 1902 and 1903, when he was chosen Assemblyman, he polled more votes than any other candidate on his ticket. In 1907 he was elected Senator by a plurality of 8,655.

1907—Fielder, Dem., 42,094; Seitz, Rep., 33,439; Vanderhoef, 100; Fackert, Soc., 1,878; Heath, 158.

Hunterdon County.

(Population, 33,258.)

WILLIAM C. GEBHARDT.

(Dem., Clinton.)

Senator Gebhardt was born at Croton, Hunterdon county, N. J., March 28, 1859, and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated at the Clinton Institute and was admitted to the bar at the June term, 1884, as an attorney, and at the June term, 1887, as a counselor. He began the practice of his profession at Clinton, N. J., and still retains an office there, having one also at 259 Washington street, Jersey City. He served as Corporation Counsel of the town of Clinton for ten years, and as President of the Board of Education three years. He has also filled the position of School Principal. In 1900 he was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 1,281 over his Republican opponent, Albert C. Gandy, and again in 1906 by a plurality of 961 over Parker, Republican. Last year he served on the Committees on Education, Revision of Laws. Passed Bills, and Treasurer's Accounts.

1906—Gebhardt, Dem., 3,881; Parker, Rep., 2,920; Volk. Pro., 135; Gebhardt's plurality, 961.

Mercer County.

(Population, 110,516.)

HARRY D. LEAVITT.

(Rep., Trenton.)

Senator Leavitt was born in Trenton, September 13, 1871, and is assistant cashier of the Mechanics National Bank of Trenton. He is a son of the late Dr. Lyman Leavitt, who was an eminent physician, and was a member of Assembly in 1888. The Senator is a member of the Masonic fraternity. He served two terms in the Trenton Common Council, having been first elected in April, 1897, and retired on January 1, 1902.

In 1902 and '03 he served as a member of the Assembly, when he was assigned to prominent committees and took a leading part in legislation. He was a member of the Trenton Board of Park Commissioners

for a brief period and resigned to become a member of the city Board of Education, which office he still holds.

In 1907 he was elected State Senator by a plurality of 1,016 over William Allfather, Democrat.

1907—Leavitt, Rep., 12,055; Allfather, Dem., 11,039; McDevitt, Soc., 416; Higgins, Pro., 210.

Middlesex County.

(Population, 97,036.)

GEORGE S. SILZER.

(Dem., Metuchen.)

Senator Silzer was born at New Brunswick, N. J., April 4th, 1870, and is a counselor-at-law. He was educated in the public schools and was graduated from the High School in 1888, being the valedictorian of his class. He studied law in the office of Judge J. Kearny Rice, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1892, and as counselor in November, 1899. Since then he has practiced his profession in New Brunswick and Metuchen. When but 24 years of age he was assigned by the late Chief Justice Beasley to defend Aragia and Spina. Italians, charged with murder, and his skill shown in that case won praise from the bench. From that time he became prominent in his profession. He has been honored with several appointments in the gift of the Supreme Court, and Justices Collins and Fort commended him from the bench. He has served on the Board of Examiners for candidates for admission to the bar and is secretary of the local bar association. He has served in the New Brunswick Board of Aldermen as a member from the Third ward, and as chairman of the Democratic County Committee. He was unanimously nominated for State Senator by his party and successfully conducted his campaign on the principle of anti-bribery. On this plea alone he has become very prominent in politics. The Senator is well known to the legal profession and also socially. He is a member of Union Lodge, F. and A. M.; Scott Chapter, and the Elks. Being fond of music, he sang for eight years in church choirs. Proud of his alma mater and the fact that the Graduates Association of the Public Schools chose him as secretary and then as president shows his alma mater is proud of him. Mr. Sulzer

was elected to the Senate after an exciting campaign by a plurality of 106 over Senator Jackson, a very popular opponent. Last year he served on the Committees on Boroughs and Townships, Unfinished Business, Soldiers' Home, and New Jersey Reformatory.

1906—Silzer, Dem., 8,369; Jackson, Rep., 8,203; Marshall Pro., 203. Silzer's plurality, 106.

Monmouth County.

(Population, 87,919.)

OLIVER HUFF BROWN.

(Rep., Spring Lake.)

Senator Brown was born at Farmingdale, N. J., December 12th, 1852, and is in the furniture, house-furnishing and imported china and glass business at Spring Lake, Asbury Park and Lakewood. At the age of nineteen he entered a small country store at New Branch, N. J., and after conducting it for two years he was employed in the establishment of John A. Githens, of Asbury Park, where for eight years he acted as manager. He made two trips across the ocean, which added much to his business qualifications. In 1881 he started business for himself at Spring Lake, which was then sparsely settled, and he has built it up so much that now he owns one of the largest stores along the sea coast. In 1889 he established a branch store at Lakewood, in which he does a most extensive business. The Senator has attained a widespread reputation as an art connoisseur and many homes in New York, Philadelphia and other cities contain selection of wares from his establishments. He is one of the largest property holders of Spring Lake and was Mayor of the borough for twelve years. He is President of the new national bank at Spring Lake and also of the First National Bank of Lakewood, and besides he is connected with a number of other financial institutions of Monmouth and Ocean counties. He is interested in the coasting trade, being part owner of several schooners, one of which bears his name. He is a member of Ashler Lodge, No. 142, F. and A. M. In 1896 he was elected to the House of Assembly by the phenomenal plurality

of 2,182 over Heyer, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket, and he was at the head of the poll at that election.

In the Monmouth County Republican Convention of 1902 Counselor H. H. Wainwright placed Mr. Brown in nomination for Senator and it was seconded by Dr. B. S. Keator and was then made unanimous. Mr. Brown was elected by a plurality of 153 over Dr. Hugh S. Kinmonth, his Democratic opponent, after a very lively campaign. In 1905 he was re-elected over the same opponent by a plurality of 3,364. In 1903 a new borough was formed by the consolidation of Spring Lake, North Spring Lake and Como, and Mr. Brown was elected as its first Mayor. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Miscellaneous Business, Printed Bills, and State Prison, and as a member of the Committees on Boroughs and Townships, Game and Fish, Riparian Rights, and Public Grounds and Buildings.

1905—Brown, Rep., 11,076; Kinmonth, Dem., 7,712; Cloughly, Pro., 271. Brown's plurality, 3,364.

Morris County.

(Population, 67,934.)

THOMAS J. HILLERY.

(Rep., Boonton.)

Senator Hillery was born at Hibernia, N. J., November 18, 1871, and is a lawyer by profession. He attended the public school at Hibernia, and subsequently at Rockaway, where he was graduated and received a teachers' certificate for Morris county.

After leaving school, he entered the employ of B. K. & G. W. Stickle, general merchants, where he remained for four years. He then became associated with a civil engineer at Boonton, N. J., and practiced civil engineering and land surveying for a number of years. This work brought him in touch with searching land titles and drawing of legal papers generally, and lead to a study of the law, which he supplemented with a two years' course in the New York University Law School. He was admitted to the New Jersey Bar at the February term, 1901, and is now practicing law at Boonton, N. J.

He was one of the original incorporators of the Boonton Water Company and is now a director in said company. He is associated in a number of business enterprises and has a growing law practice.

He was elected to the Assembly in 1902, which was the first political office that he held, and received more votes than any other candidate on his ticket at that election. He was re-elected in 1903 by nearly three times the majority he received the previous year. In 1904 he received the unanimous nomination from his party as its candidate for State Senator, and was elected by a still larger majority than the year previous. During his term in the House he served on important committees, being Chairman of the Committee on Corporations and a member of the Committee on Appropriations and several minor committees, and in 1904 was the leading candidate against Mr. Colby for the leadership of the House, which the latter won by a narrow margin. Last year he was again the leader of his party on the floor of the Senate and filled the position with marked ability. He then served as chairman of the Committees on Judiciary, and Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases, and as a member of the Committees on Labor and Industries, Miscellaneous Business, Passed Bills, Printing, and School for Deaf Mutes.

In 1907 he was re-elected to the Senate by a plurality of 1,057 over Salmon, Democrat.

1907—Hillery, Rep., 6,383; Salmon, Dem., 5,326; Woodruff, Pro., 214; Hirscham, Jr., Soc., 351.

Ocean County.

(Population, 20,880.)

WILLIAM J. HARRISON.

(Dem., Lakewood.)

Senator Harrison was born in Monmouth county, N. J., January 11, 1852, and is a druggist. For nine years he was Postmaster at Lakewood, having been appointed under the Cleveland administration. In 1902 he was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 490 over William L. Butler, Republican. He was elected Senator in 1907 by a plurality of 1,383 over George L.

Shinn, Republican, his predecessor in office. Mr. Harrison is the only Democratic Senator from Ocean since 1880, when Ephraim P. Emson was the incumbent. For over a quarter of a century Ocean has been a strong Republican county.

1907—Harrison, Dem., 2,870; Shinn, Rep., 1,487; Jeffrey, Pro., 66. Harrison's plurality, 1,383.

Passaic County.

(Population, 175,858.)

JOHN HINCHLIFFE.

(Dem., Paterson.)

Senator Hinchliffe was born in New York City, May 19th, 1850, and has resided in Paterson since he was a year old. He is President of the Paterson Brewing and Malt-ing Company, also of the Empire State Granite Company. He was educated in the public schools of Paterson and, also, at the King James Grammar School, in Yorkshire, England, at the birthplace of his father. The Senator was a member of the Board of Education of Paterson from 1875 to 1877, and a Commissioner of Taxes and Assessments for two terms from 1877 to 1881, and was President of the Board during his last term. He was elected to the State Senate in 1891 by a plurality of 112 over Eugene Emley, Republican. The Senator was Mayor of the city of Paterson for three successive terms from 1897 to December 31, 1903, inclusive, six and one-half years altogether. He was Mayor during the fire and floods of 1902 and 1903. He suspended the Chief of Police during the riots of 1902 and took command of the police force himself, placing the city under martial law and restoring peace and quiet. He refused outside aid during the fire, and his slogan, "Paterson can take care of its own," has been echoed and re-echoed throughout the civilized world. He served as a member of the State Severage Commission from 1899 to 1902, and was treasurer of that body. He resigned his membership. He was again elected to the State Senate in 1906 by a plurality of 4,348 over Wood McKee, Republican, it being the largest ever given a Democratic candidate for any office in Passaic county. Last year he served on the Committees on Commerce and Navi-

gation, Labor and Industry, Federal Relations, and Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases.

1906—Hinchliffe, Dem., 15,719; McKee, Rep., 11,371; Banfield, Soc., 683; Romary, Soc.-Lab., 331; Rowland, Pro., 231. Hinchliffe's plurality, 4,348.

Salem County.

(Population. 26,278.)

WILLIAM PLUMMER, JR.
(Rep., Quinton.)

Senator Plummer was born in Canton, N. J., January 13th, 1855, and is a glass manufacturer. He was a School Trustee for sixteen years and Postmaster of Quinton for thirteen years. He was elected to the Senate in 1905 by a plurality of 660 over former Senator William Newell, Democrat. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Agriculture, Unfinished Business, and State Home for Girls, and as a member of the Committees on Militia, Printed Bills, State Prison, and School for Feeble-minded Girls and Boys.

1905—Plummer, Jr., Rep., 3,385; Newell, Dem., 2,725; Woolman, Pro., 164. Plummer's plurality, 660.

Somerset County.

(Population, 36,270.)

JOSEPH SHERMAN FRELINGHUYSEN.
(Rep., Raritan.)

Senator Frelinghuysen was born March 12th, 1869, at Raritan, N. J., and is a fire insurance manager. For three years he was Chairman of the Somerset County Republican Executive Committee. In 1902 he was defeated for the Senate by Samuel S. Childs, Democrat. In 1905 he was elected over Mr. Childs by a plurality of 1,056. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Banks and Insurance, Militia, Federal Relations, and Treasurer's Accounts, and as a member of the Committees on Finance, Public Health, and State Home for Boys.

1905—Frelinghuysen, Rep., 4,151; Childs, Dem., 3,095; Hop-pock, Pro., 111. Frelinghuysen's plurality, 1,056.

Sussex County.

(Population, 23,325.)

JACOB COLE PRICE.

(Dem., Branchville.)

Senator Price was born at Branchville, Sussex county, N. J., January 9th, 1850. By profession he is a physician. His father was a cousin of Governor Rodman M. Price, and was an Assemblyman from Sussex county in 1861. Dr. Price is a graduate of the Michigan University and the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York city. He was County Physician for Sussex for fifteen years, and has served as Mayor, and also Postmaster, at Branchville. He was appointed as a member of the Board of Examining Surgeons for his Congressional District under the McKinley administration. He is a member of the Board of Directors of the Merchants' National Bank of Newton. Dr. Price was elected to the State Senate by a plurality of 758 over Woodward, Republican, and he was re-elected in 1906 by a plurality of 730 over Howell, Republican. Last year he served on the Committees on Agriculture, Public Health, Printing, and Sinking Fund.

1906—Price, Dem., 2,593; Howell, Rep., 1,863; Benz, Pro., 85. Price's plurality, 730.

Union County.

(Population, 117,211.)

ERNEST R. ACKERMAN.

(Rep., Plainfield.)

Senator Ackerman was born in New York city, June 17, 1863, and has been a resident of Plainfield for the greater portion of his life. He was educated at the Plainfield public schools, graduating from the High School in the class of 1880. Mr. Ackerman's ancestors were actively engaged in the Revolution. Philip Markley, his great-great-grandfather, was appointed in 1777 a commissioner to collect supplies for the American army, and John Markley, his great-grandfather, served in the Pennsylvania militia in 1781.

Obtaining a position as office boy in the Lawrence Cement Company in New York, Mr. Ackerman rose through the offices of shipping clerk, bookkeeper,

traveling salesman and general sales agent until he was made president.

Mr. Ackerman fought the "Big Six" in the Common Council of 1891-92, when he represented the Third ward in Plainfield in that body, and to his efforts was due in a great measure the set-back the "Big Six" received and their final overthrow. In 1891, when Mr. Ackerman was a member of the Plainfield Common Council, he was opposed to the granting of unlimited franchises to public utilities corporations, and vigorously strove to limit the grants which were being considered at that time. He was Republican Presidential Elector in 1896 and was Secretary of the New Jersey Electors in 1897.

He has been the chairman of the Republican City Executive Committee of Plainfield and has been a delegate to city, county and State conventions of the Republican party.

He is president of the Lawrence Cement Company, a director of the Plainfield Trust Company, a member of the New York Chamber of Commerce, the Union League Club of New York, the Lawyers' Club, and associate of the American Society of Civil Engineers, and a Fellow of the American Geographical Society.

For twenty years Mr. Ackerman has been a director of the Young Men's Christian Association and is an honorary governor of the Muhlenburg Hospital of Plainfield.

He was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 2,799 over Nugent, Democrat.

1905—Ackerman, Rep., 11,089; Nugent, Dem., 8,290; Otto, Soc., 462; VanHise, Pro., 147; Burgholz, Soc.-Lab., 195. Ackerman's plurality, 2,799.

Warren County.

(Population, 40,403.)

JOHNSTON CORNISH.

(Dem., Washington.)

Senator Cornish, at the age of forty-eight, returns to the Senate of New Jersey for the third time. He is one of the representative young business men of the State, having for years been the junior member of the firm of Cornish

& Co. (which was composed of ex-Senator Joseph B. Cornish and Senator Johnston Cornish), manufacturers of the celebrated Cornish American pianos and organs at Washington. From a small beginning the business was brought up to its present greatness, employing hundreds of skilled mechanics and shipping to every state and territory thousands of pianos and organs yearly, on the direct plan "from factory to home." Owing to the general growth and extension of the business, the firm became incorporated under the name of the Cornish Company, and Senator Cornish has since been its secretary and treasurer. The company has greatly increased its output in recent years to meet its export trade, and to-day the Cornish American pianos are to be found in every part of the habitable globe. The success of the company has placed Senator Cornish in the front rank of American manufacturers.

The holding of public office by Senator Cornish is not of his own seeking, but in response to a popular demand.

At the age of twenty-seven years he was elected Mayor of Washington by an overwhelming majority, which was repeated the following year, and for the third time he was nominated and elected without opposition.

He was first elected to the Senate in 1890, and before the expiration of his term was nominated and elected to Congress from the Fourth District of New Jersey. Having served his term in Congress, he returned home, taking up again the active management of the piano business. In 1899 he was again chosen as the Democratic candidate for Senator, and was elected by an increased majority. He served his term and became a private in the ranks until the fall of 1905, when, from every section of the county, the call came to him to accept the senatorial nomination for the third time. His reply was, that if the citizens united upon him as their choice, he could not do otherwise than accept the nomination. The next Democratic convention, by a unanimous vote, nominated him for Senator. The Republican party of Warren county nominated Winthrop Rutherford as his opponent, and at the election Senator Cornish carried twenty out of the twenty-eight election districts of the county. Last year he served on the Committees on Appropriations, Elections, State Home for Girls, and State Library.

1905—Cornish, Dem., 4,532; Rutherford, Rep., 3,611; Buell, Pro., 221. Cornish's plurality, 921.

Summary.

Senate—Republicans.....	14	Democrats.....	7=21
House—Republicans.....	40	Democrats.....	20=60
	—		— —
	54		27 81

Republican majority on joint ballot, 27.

When Regular Senatorial Elections Occur.

In 1908—Essex, Monmouth, Union, Camden, Salem, Somerset and Gloucester now represented by Republicans, and Warren, represented by a Democrat—8.

In 1909—Burlington and Cape May, now represented by Republicans, and Hunterdon, Middlesex, Passaic and Sussex, now represented by Democrats—6.

In 1910—Cumberland, Atlantic, Mercer, Bergen and Morris, now represented by Republicans, and Hudson and Ocean, now represented by Democrats—7.

All those Senators who will be elected in those three different years will each have a vote for United States Senator to succeed John Kean, whose term will expire on March 4, 1911.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Atlantic County.**MARTIN ELVIN KEFFER.**

(Rep., Atlantic City.)

Mr. Keffer was born in Philadelphia, Pa., September 23, 1883, and is an attorney at law. He studied law with Judge R. H. Ingersoll and former Judge John S. Westcott and later with E. B. Leaming, who is now a Vice-Chancellor. Mr. Keffer was admitted to the New Jersey bar at the age of twenty-one. This is his first public office. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 3,071 over Black, Democrat. He is the youngest member of the present Legislature.

1907—Keffer, Rep., 6,826; Black, Dem., 3,755; Myrose, Pro., 197; Miller, Soc., 35. Keffer's plurality, 3,071.

Bergen County.**JAMES DEVINE, JR.**

(Rep., Mahwah.)

Mr. Devine was born at Suffern, N. Y., August 5th, 1867, and is a blacksmith and horseshoer. After receiving a common school education he began to learn the trade of horseshoeing and as a general blacksmith, and is still engaged in that vocation in the place where he started—twenty-two years altogether. He served six years on the Township Committee and six years as a member of the Board of Freeholders. The latter office he still holds. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,736 over Grimes, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Ways and Means, and Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases.

GUY LEVERNE FAKE.

(Rep., Rutherford.)

Mr. Fake was born at Cobleskill, N. Y., November 15th, 1879, and is a counselor-at-law. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the February term, 1903, and as a

counselor at the March term, 1906, and is the youngest lawyer in Bergen county. He is a son of Milton E. Fake and a grandson of the late Lieutenant-Colonel John E. Cook of the 76th New York Volunteer Infantry, which served from 1861 to '65 in the Civil War. He is of Revolutionary stock. His family was among the early settlers of Rensselaer county, N. Y., of Dutch origin, and has been represented in all the wars of this country, including that of 1898. Mr. Fake served with Company L, Second New Jersey Volunteer Infantry under Colonel Hine, as a private, at Sea Girt, Camp Cuba Libre and Pablo Beach, and during nine weeks was seriously ill with typhoid fever at the latter place. Mr. Fake was prepared for college at the Rutherford Schools and the New York Preparatory School and received the degree of L.L.B. at New York University with the class of 1903. In college he was a member of the Phi Gamma Delta fraternity. He is a member of the Spanish War Veterans, being Judge Advocate of the Department of New Jersey. For some time he practiced law with Shafer & Conkling, of Rutherford, and three years ago he opened business for himself at the same place. Mr. Fake was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,683 over Grimes, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Elections, Unfinished Business, and Sinking Fund.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Devine, Jr.....	10,203	Grimes	8,495
Fake	10,178	Towle	8,375
Prohibition—Hopper, 280; Fox, 275.			
Socialist—Marschall, 308; Traver, 304.			

Burlington County.

JOHN B. IRICK. (Rep., Vincentown.)

Mr. Irick was born in Vincentown, N. J., November 28, 1845, and is a farmer and lumberman, formerly having been a merchant miller. He is the fourth son of the late General John S. Irick and is one of the third generation of the family holding legislative honors. This is the first

county or state office he has held. In 1905 he was nominated for the Assembly on the first ballot after a spirited contest and was elected by a plurality of 3,226 over Vansciver, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket, and leading his ticket by 281. He received in his own township 383 votes out of a total of 468. In 1906 he was re-elected by a plurality of 2,589 over Hughes, Democrat, and in 1907 he was chosen for a third term by a plurality of 1,937 over Birch, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

Mr. Irick was Collector of Southampton Township fourteen years without opposition after the first election. He is and has been a director of the First National Bank of Vincentown for thirty-five consecutive years. Last year he served on the Committees on Agriculture and Stationery.

GRIFFITH WALKER LEWIS.

(Rep., Burlington.)

Mr. Lewis, who is president of the firm of G. W. Lewis & Son, wholesale manufacturer of misses', children's and infants' shoes, was born in Burlington, July 1st, 1863. His early education was derived from public schools, afterwards from the Burlington Military College. He entered his father's employ at the age of 18, and became owner of the business at the death of his father, in February, 1899. This business was established by G. W. Lewis, Sr. (deceased), in January, 1857, and has been in operation continuously ever since. He was a member of Burlington City Council for six years, beginning with the spring of 1894; President of that body for one year, and Chairman of its Finance Committee for two years. In the fall of 1906 he finished three years as a member of the Republican County Executive Committee, and is now Chairman of that body. He was elected Vice President of the Mechanics National Bank in January, 1906, and President of the Burlington Electric Light and Power Co. in October, 1906. Of these two institutions and the Burlington Saving Institution and Burlington Building and Loan Association, he is and has been a director for eight years; he is one of the incorporators and continuously a director of the Burlington City Loan and Trust Company, and at present one of the Excise Commissioners for the city of Burlington.

He is Vice President of the Mount Holly Fair Association; is a member of many secret societies, a thirty-second

degree Mason, a past master of the Burlington Lodge, No. 32, F. and A. M., member of Boudinot Chapter, R. A. M., No. 3, and Helena Commandary, No. 3, as well as the Mystic Shrine of Philadelphia; also a member of Burlington Lodge, No. 22, I. O. O. F.; Hope Lodge, No. 13, K. of P.; a past exalted ruler of Mt. Holly Lodge, No. 848, B. P. O. E.

He has been a life-long Republican and taken a more or less active part in politics both in his home city, county and State ever since he became a voter; always taken active part in Republican conventions, and in June, 1904, was an alternate delegate at large through this State to the National Republican Convention in Chicago.

He was elected in November, 1906, to the office of Assemblyman by a plurality of 2,481 over Hughes, Democrat, and re-elected in 1907 by a plurality of 1,917 over Birch, Democrat. Last year he served on the Committees on Ways and Means and Incidental Expenses.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Irick	6,814	Birch	4,877
Lewis	6,794	Brown	4,787
Prohibition—Rhodes, 419; Haines, 422.			
Socialist—Leeds, 90; Cox, 86.			

Camden County.

THEODORE B. GIBBS. (Rep., Clementon.)

Mr. Gibbs was born near Mount Holly, N. J., October 17, 1838, and is a miller. During the Civil War he was corporal of Company D, 29th New Jersey Volunteers. He was appointed Postmaster at White Horse (now Kirkwood), Camden county, in 1866, and resigned the office in 1872. He was elected a member of the Board of Directors of the Atlantic City Railroad in 1876 and is still a member of that body. At the incorporation of the Clementon Hall Association in 1886 Mr. Gibbs was elected president and still holds that position. He was a member of the Township Committee of Gloucester township for six years and was elected Sheriff of Camden county in 1882. In 1889 he was ap-

pointed Postmaster at Clementon and resigned that office in 1892. At the organization of the Clementon Building and Loan Association in 1892 he was elected president and still serves in that capacity. He was re-elected to the Assembly for a sixth term by a plurality of 7,103 over Waite, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year Mr. Gibbs served on the Committees on Bill Revision, and Boroughs and Borough Commissions, and the special Investigating Committee.

FRANK B. JESS.
(Rep., Haddon Heights.)

Mr. Jess was born in Philadelphia, Pa., November 3d, 1870, and is a lawyer by profession. He began newspaper work as a reporter in 1887, subsequently went to Philadelphia as news editor of "The Call," since suspended, then became successively news editor, Washington correspondent and financial editor of "The Bulletin." He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1897, having studied law under the supervision of his brother, the late William H. Jess. He was a member of Council of the Borough of Haddon Heights from its incorporation in 1904 to January 1, 1906, and of the Board of Education of Haddon Township from 1902 till the organization of the Board of Education of Haddon Heights in 1904, and is still a member of the latter Board. At present he is Solicitor of the Borough of Haddon Heights. Mr. Jess was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 7,144 over Waite, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committee on Miscellaneous Business and the Assembly special Investigating Committee.

JOSEPH POTTER.
(Rep., Camden.)

Mr. Potter was born in England, December 23, 1848, and is a manufacturer of straw hats, having been in that business thirty-four years. He has lived in Camden about thirty-six years and always has been a Republican. He has been a member of the Camden Republican Club since its formation and served as president of that organization for three terms. For three terms he was President of the Camden City Council, has been a member of the latter body for thirteen years, and served as Councilman-at-Large until Janu-

ary 1st, 1908, when he resigned that office. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 6,985 over Waite, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Gibbs	15,558	Waite	8,485
Jess	15,599	Johnson	8,372
Potter	15,470	Herrman	8,478
Prohibition—Lippincott,		1,014; Butterworth,	992;
Sherman, 881.			
Socialist—Stites, 323; Stratton, 326; Aleck, 324.			

Cape May County.

CORSVILLE EDMUNDS STILLE.

(Rep., Tuckahoe.)

Mr. Stille was born at Millville, N. J., December 15, 1876, and at present is engaged in farming. He is the son of Capt. William Stille. His early days were spent on a farm at Tuckahoe, N. J., where he received his education at the public schools. At the age of fourteen he went in the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, to learn the trade of a machinist, and on its completion entered a business career of ten years' duration, when he held the position of manager of the American Bicycle Company at Washington, D. C.; and later, after the failure of that firm, represented a large wholesale hardware firm in the State of New Jersey, which he was, at the age of twenty-nine, forced to relinquish on account of ill health. He purchased a farm at Tuckahoe and at present is considered a proficient and studious agriculturist.

He comes of a staunch Republican family, and at the age of twenty-two was chosen secretary of the County Executive Committee. He was elected Assemblyman in 1906 over Lake, Democrat, by 815 majority, in one of the hardest-fought battles in the county, and was re-elected in 1907 by a plurality over Hildreth, Democrat, of 1,407, running ahead of his ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Claims and Revolutionary Pensions, and Towns and Townships.

1907—Stille, Rep., 2,652; Hildreth, Dem., 1,245; Phillips, Pro., 96.

Cumberland County.**B. FRANK BUCK.**

(Rep., Millville.)

Mr. Buck was born at Millville, N. J., September 29, 1875, and is a journalist. He was educated in the public schools of Millville. When only eighteen years of age he took charge of the Millville department of the Bridgeton Evening News. He was advertising manager of the Millville Republican and Daily Reporter, two years, 1899 and 1900, was managing editor of the Millville Transcript in 1901, and is now reporter for the Philadelphia Record, Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia North American, Philadelphia Times-Ledger, New York World, New York Journal and Associated Press, and business manager of the Millville Daily Republican. He has always taken a prominent part in politics and leading municipal questions, but has never held nor has been an aspirant for any public office before his election to the Assembly. He was re-elected to the Assembly for a sixth term by a plurality of 2,090 over Meyer, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Education, Corporations, State Prison, and Home for Feeble-minded Women.

FRANK B. POTTER.

(Rep., Vineland.)

Mr. Potter was born at Pleasantville, Cumberland county, N. J., October, 8th, 1851, and is an undertaker. Previously he was foreman in a shoe factory for nine years. He served sixteen years in the National Guard of New Jersey from 1876 to 1892 and had risen to the rank of first lieutenant of Company K, Sixth Regiment, and then resigned. He was elected Coroner of Cumberland county in 1903, and served a full term of three years; was elected a Justice of the Peace in November, 1905, and he also is a Commissioner of Deeds. Mr. Potter was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 2,028 over Meyer, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Railroads and Canals, Labor and Industries, and School for Feeble-minded Girls and Boys.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.	Democrats.
Buck 5,285	Burt 3,163
Potter 5,223	Meyer 3,195
Prohibition—Tower, 415; Hettinger, 416.	
Socialist—Nightingale, 74; Diacont, 82.	

Essex County.

HENRY YOUNG, JR.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Young was born in Newark, N. J., November 22, 1871, and is an attorney and counselor at law. He is a son of Henry Young, formerly counsel for the city of Newark and now Prosecutor of Essex county. Mr. Young was graduated from the Newark Academy in 1889 and from Princeton University in 1893. This is his first public office. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 3,190 over Wright, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

HENRY C. HINES.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Hines was born in Newark, N. J., March 2, 1856. He received a public school education, read law in Newark and the Columbia Law School, New York, was admitted to the New Jersey bar at February term, 1883, practiced his profession but a short period, when he became engaged in the wholesale manufacture of clothing in Newark, which was continued until a recent date. He served as a member of Assembly in 1906. In 1907 he was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 2,642 over Wright, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

JAMES HENRY LOWREY.

(Rep., Newark.)

Dr. Lowrey was born in Newark, N. J., July 12, 1880, and is a physician by profession. He was educated in the public schools of Newark and was graduated from the Newark High School in 1898. He entered the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and

received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in June, 1902. After leaving college he served as an interne in the Seney Hospital of Brooklyn until January 1, 1903, when he became a member of the staff of the Newark City Hospital. After completing his term of service in the City Hospital he entered into private practice in his home ward in June, 1904. He was appointed one of the city physicians of the Board of Health in July, 1904, which position he still retains. The doctor is a member of the New Jersey Medical Society and is president and charter member of the Doctors' Club of Newark. He has never held any other public office. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 3,279 over Wright, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

AUGUST J. MILLER.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Miller was born in Newark, N. J., March 17, 1867, and is treasurer of the Miller Electric Company. He was School Commissioner from the Seventh ward of Newark for one term of two years, 1901 and 1903, was president of the Seventh Ward Republican Club for four years, and is a member of Lodge No. 176, F. and A. M., of Lodge No. 21, B. P. O. E., and of 44 Eagles. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 3,293 over Wright, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

WILLIAN PARMENTER MARTIN.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Martin, who was born in Virginia City, Nevada, October 8, 1871, is descended from an old New England family and his immediate ancestry lived for many years in Union and Middlesex counties of this State. His early education was obtained in the public schools of San Francisco. He was graduated from Columbia University Law School in 1892 and entered the office of Tracy, Boardman & Platt in New York. Soon afterward he opened an office independently in New York and has continued to practice there. He was admitted to practice in New Jersey early in 1893 and established a branch office in this State. Mr. Martin has been a member of the Common Council of Newark for six years and the leader of the Republican minor-

ity in that body during the year 1907. He was a member of the Legislature in 1906 and was in the Assembly a leader of the Progressive Republicans and assisted in securing the enactment into law of several important reforms.

Mr. Martin is a member of the Lawyers' Club of Essex county, Lincoln Club of Roseville, Roseville Athletic Association, Bar Association of the city of New York, California Society of New York, University Club, Essex County Country Club, Board of Trade of the City of Newark, Republican Club of the City of New York, Lawyers' Club, New York, and several bodies in the Masonic fraternity. In 1907 he was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 2,447 over Wright, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

RUDOLPH ALEXANDER BRAUN.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Braun was born in Newark, N. J., April 24, 1883, and is a lawyer by profession. He received the degree of L.L.B. from the New York Law School in 1903 and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1904. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 3,293 over Wright, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

WILLIAM ROBERTS.

(Rep., Newark.)

Mr. Roberts was born at Whitesboro, N. Y., January 4, 1864, and is a shoe buyer. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 3,362 over Wright, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

JOHN FRANKLIN CLARK.

(Rep., Nutley.)

Mr. Clark was born in Exeter, N. H., September 2, 1861. He was educated in the public schools of Manchester, N. H., and Washington, D. C., and Dartmouth College. He left college in the middle of his junior year. He is a member of Dartmouth Club, New York.

He has been a resident of Nutley since September, 1887, and has always been a staunch supporter of the Republican party. He was a member of the Nutley Board of Education six years and president of that body in 1900 and 1901. He was elected to the Board

of Chosen Freeholders of Essex county from Nutley in 1900, served a full term of two years, and in 1902 was returned for another term, during which he was chairman of the Finance Committee of the Board. Mr. Clark is general manager of the New Jersey general agency of the American Surety Company, with offices in the Prudential Building. He is a member of Nutley Lodge, F. and A. M.; Kempton Council, Royal Arcanum, and Jr. O. U. A. M. of Nutley. He has been a member of the Executive Committee of the Republican County Committee for the last ten years. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 3,327 over Wright, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

AUSTEN COLGATE.

(Rep., Orange.)

Mr. Colgate was born at Orange, N. J., August 12, 1863, is a manufacturer and a graduate of Yale University. He was a member of the Assembly in 1906. He was elected Assemblyman in 1907 by a plurality of 2,663 over Wright, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

HENRY STACY SMITH.

(Rep., Maplewood.)

Mr. Smith was born in Newark, N. J., January 24, 1873, and is in the business of tanners' supplies and bark extracts, which he has followed for fifteen years. He was a member of the Newark Board of Education for three years, 1897-1900; of the South Orange Township Committee from 1902 to 1907, and was chairman of the committee for three years. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 3,385 over Wright, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

WILLIAM FELLOWES MORGAN.

(Rep., Short Hills.)

Mr. Morgan was born at Clifton, Staten Island, N. Y., September 24, 1860, and is in the cold storage business. He was in the banking business four years up to 1888. For the past twenty-one years he has been a director of the Y. M. C. A. of the city of New York and for the past five years president. He was chairman of the Milburn Township Committee during the years 1894, '95 and '96, and in the latter year president

of the Board of Education. He was a member of the Assembly in 1906. In 1907 he was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 2,672 over Wright, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Young	35,979	Wright	32,789
Hines	35,431	Knowles	32,611
Lowrey	36,068	Baader	32,719
Miller	36,082	Hahn	32,769
Martin	35,236	Corish	32,484
Braun	36,082	Meyer	32,301
Roberts	36,151	Lethbridge	32,694
Clark	36,116	Lane	32,698
Colgate	35,452	Brady	32,633
Smith	36,174	Backus	32,732
Morgan	35,461	Breunig	32,666

Socialist—Klein, 1,565; O'Brien, 1,557; Laffey, 1,560; Anderson, 1,564; Soltan, 1,553; Pawel, 1,560; Levins, 1,558; J. B. Grom, 1,562; F. H. S. Grom, 1,562; Vate, 1,562; Freeman, 1,562.

Social-Labor—Hokanom, 331; Hartrung, 332; Rapp, 331; Bateman, 331; Kuego, 340; Skarla, 331; Simmovich, 333; Carlson, 331; Liddiard, 332; Preuss, 331; Bonstein, 333.

Independent Citizens—Wright, Jr., 74; Jamieson, 246; Pomeroy, 264; Cobb, 273; Ingersoll, 281; Weiss, 184; Munroe, 270; Mutch, 262; Freeman, 290; Umb-schieden, 245; North 168.

Prohibition—Hopper, 319; Quimby, 316; Farrington, 320; Smith, 319; Hoagland, 319; Weeks, 394; Smith, 325; Cook, 319; Bennett, 313; Pender, 313; North, 381.

Gloucester County.

WILLIAM C. CATTELL. (Rep., Wenonah.)

Mr. Cattell was born in Deptford township (Wenonah), Gloucester county, N. J., October 14, 1867, and is a surveyor and engineer and was formerly a farmer. He was Assessor of Deptford township from March, 1890, to March,

1903; is borough engineer of Wenonah and engineer of Mantua and Monroe townships. He served as county engineer in the construction of several state and county roads. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity, Odd Fellows, Jr. O. U. A. M., Heptasophs, K. G. E., and Patrons of Husbandry. His grandfather, William W. Clark, was an Assemblyman in 1866-67 and he is a kinsman of the late United States Senator Alexander G. Cattell. Mr. Cattell was re-elected to the Assembly for a third term by a plurality of 1,246 over Sickles, the Democratic candidate. Last year he served on the Committees on Agriculture, and Towns and Townships.

1907—Cattell, Rep., 4,198; Sickles, Dem., 2,952; Beith, Pro., 421; Smith, 35.

Hudson County.

MARK A. SULLIVAN.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Sullivan was born in Jersey City, November 23d, 1878, and is a lawyer by profession. This is the first time he has held public office. He was educated at St. Peter's Parochial School, Jersey City, and graduated from St. Peter's College, Jersey City, in the class of 1897 with the degree of A. B., and received the degree of A. M. in 1893 from the same institution. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the February term, 1903. Mr. Sullivan was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 6,851 over Cooley, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket. Last year he was chairman of the Committees on Riparian Rights and Passed Bills and a member of the Committees on Bill Revision, Printed Bills, Rules, State Prison, and the special Investigating Committee.

CHARLES P. OLWELL.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Olwell was born in Jersey City, March 17, 1880, and is a clerk. He was born in what is known as the "Horse-shoe" district and has lived there all his life. He attended St. Mary's Catholic Institute and St. Peter's College, Jersey City. He is a member of several dramatic societies and St. Peter's Alumni; Conception Council, K. of C.; United Irish League, and is president of Division No. 1

of Hudson County A. O. H. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 6,666 over Cooley, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Unfinished Business, Incidental Expenses, Labor and Industries, Treasurer's Accounts, Public Grounds and Buildings, and as chairman of the Committee on Federal Relations.

JOSEPH P. TUMULTY.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Tumulty was born in Jersey City, May 5th, 1879, and is a son of ex-Assemblyman Philip Tumulty, who served in the Legislature of 1887-1888. He attended St. Bridget's Parochial School in Jersey City, and subsequently entered St. Peter's College, conducted by the Jesuits of Jersey City, from which institution he was graduated in the class of 1899, receiving the decree of Bachelor of Arts. He studied law in the offices of Messrs. Bedle, McGee & Bedle and John J. Mulvaney, County Attorney, of Jersey City, and was admitted to the bar of this State at the November term, 1902. In 1904 he entered into partnership with George E. Cutley, with whom he is now practicing his profession under the name of Tumulty & Cutley, with offices in the Lincoln Trust Building, Jersey City. He is connected with many political and social organizations, chief among which are Knights of Columbus and St. Peter's Alumni Association. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 7,296 over Cooley, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket. Last year he was chairman of the Committee on Miscellaneous Business and a member of the Committee on Railroads and Canals.

JAMES BAKER.

(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Baker was born in Jersey City, N. J., December 2, 1872. He was educated in the public schools and St. Peter's College, Jersey City. He is at present employed in the office of the Register of Hudson county. For ten years he has taken an active interest in politics and has quite a reputation as a campaign speaker. Last year he served on the following committees, viz.: Ways and Means, Bill Revision (chairman), Appropriations, Stationery, Public Grounds and Buildings (chairman), State Library, and New Jersey Reforma-

tory. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 7,172 over Cooley, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

CHARLES E. HENDRICKSON, JR.,
(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Hendrickson was born in Mount Holly, Burlington county, N. J., December 21st, 1872. He is the oldest son of Charles E. Hendrickson, one of the present Justices of the Supreme Court, and Sarah Wood Noxon, of Monmouth county. On November 7th, 1900, he married Janet D. Estes, of Memphis, Tenn. He has one son, Charles E. Hendrickson III., and one daughter, Janet Douglass Hendrickson. He was graduated from Princeton University with the degree of A.B. in 1895, and from the University of Pennsylvania with the degree of LL.B. in 1898. At Princeton he was a Clio man.

Mr. Hendrickson is a lawyer. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in 1898 and as a counselor in 1901. He is a Supreme Court Commissioner and a Special Master in Chancery. He has resided in Jersey City for the past nine years. He is a member of "Die Wilde Gans" Club.

He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 3,613 over Cooley, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Education, Militia (chairman), Sinking Fund, State Library, and Treasurer's Accounts (chairman).

CHARLES HENRY BLOHM.
(Dem., Jersey City.)

Mr. Blohm was born in Hoboken, N. J., July 20th, 1874, and is a lawyer by profession. He moved to Jersey City in 1878. There he was reared and educated. He attended the Jersey City public schools and graduated in June, 1888. He was also graduated from the Jersey City Business College in 1893, and from the New York Law School with the degree of LL. B. June 1st, 1896. For four years he had studied law with Gaede & Minturn, of Hoboken. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as attorney and Solicitor in Chancery, June 8, 1896. On June 12th, 1899, he was admitted to practice as a counselor-at-law. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 6,643 over Cooley, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket. Last year he served as chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means and a member of the Committees on

Banks and Insurance, Public Health, Commerce and Navigation, State Hospitals, State Village for Epileptics, Home for Feeble-minded Women and Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases.

PHILIP DAAB.
(Dem., Hoboken.)

Mr. Daab was born in New York City, May 26, 1865. He came to Hoboken when but two years of age, and has resided there ever since. He is the publisher of the Hoboken Inquirer, a Democratic paper of the county of Hudson. For a number of years he was in the contracting business. He is also largely interested in the national sport of baseball.

He was educated at Martha Institute and the public schools of Hoboken. This is the first time he has been elected to public office.

He was appointed a member of the Board of Education on January 1, 1906. He is a member of the Board of School Estimate, Board of Trade, and also a member of every important club, society and lodge in the city of Hoboken. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 6,685 over Cooley, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Printed Bills and Printing, and as a member of the Committees on Claims and Pensions, Bill Files, Sinking Fund, and Home for Feeble-minded Women.

OSCAR L. AUF DER HEIDE.
(Dem., Weehawken Station 3.)

Mr. Auf der Heide was born in New York City, December 8th, 1874, and is in the real estate and insurance business. He came to West New York when fifteen years old. He served as Councilman for two terms, and later was chosen a member of the Board of Education, of which body he served as President. He entered commercial life with the firm of Park & Tilford, and later became manager of the cigar department in the Hotel Waldorf Astoria. For a time he conducted several stores on Broadway, and afterward went into the real estate business. He is a member of Mystic Tie Lodge, No. 123, F. and A. M.; Cyrus Chapter, R. A. M.; Pilgrim Commandery, No. 16, K. T.; Mecca Temple, A. A. O. N. of the Mystic Shrine Court, West New York; Foresters of America; Hudson

County Democratic Committee, and many political and social organizations. Mr. Auf der Heide was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 6,470 over Cooley, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket. Last year he served as chairman of the Committee on Towns and Townships and as a member of the Committees on Miscellaneous Business, Treasurer's Accounts and Home for Feeble-minded Women.

ALBERT C. EPPINGER.

(Dem., Town of Union.)

Mr. Eppinger was born in the Town of Union, N. J., May 16, 1866, and is proprietor of a bottling establishment. He is president of the Weehawken Building and Loan Association, treasurer of the County Park Realty Company, of the Town of Union Democratic Club, and vice-president of the Real Estate Company of New Jersey and a director of the Weehawken Trust Company. He was Commissioner of Appeals for the term of one year, and in 1903 was elected a member of the Board of Education for a term of three years and was re-elected in 1906. He was chairman of the Board of Education and of the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners in 1905. He has always been active in the interests of the Democratic party. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 6,463 over Cooley, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket. Last year he served as chairman of the Committee of Unfinished Business and as a member of the Committees on Elections, Borough and Borough Commissions, Commerce and Navigation, State Library, State Village for Epileptics, and Home for Feeble-minded Women.

VALENTINE HOLZAPFEL.

(Dem., Bayonne.)

Mr. Holzapfel was born in Germany, December 23d, 1853, and is a master painter and decorator. He is one of the best known and most popular German-American citizens of Hudson county. He was brought by his parents to this country when but one year old. The family settled in Mt. Vernon, N. Y. In 1863 he moved to Union Hill, where he attended the public schools. Later he took residence in the Greenville section of Jersey City. In 1879 he established his home and business, that of master painter and

decorator, in Bayonne. He is a prosperous business man and from the Bergen county line to the Kill von Kull he has friends and patrons by the thousands. He has always been a staunch Democrat. Mr. Holzapfel was for twelve years consecutively a member of the Board of Commissioners of Appeals in Bayonne, and seven years chairman of that body, and was also for two years a Commissioner of Assessments. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 6,430 over Cooley, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket. Last year he served as chairman of the Committee on Bill Files, and as a member of the Committees on Incidental Expenses, State Home for Girls, and Passed Bills.

EDWARD KENNY.

(Dem., East Newark.)

Mr. Kenny was born in Newark, N. J., September 11, 1854, and is a lawyer by profession. He attended parochial school and public school of Newark and was graduated from Yale University in 1885. He has served as clerk, collector and attorney of the town of Kearny and as Mayor of East Newark from July, 1895, to January 1, 1908. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 6,755 over Cooley, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

AMADEUS VALENTE.

(Dem., Hoboken.)

Mr. Valente was born in Hoboken, N. J., April 27, 1876, and is a law clerk. He was graduated from a grammar school in Hoboken, learned the plumber's trade and worked at same until four years ago. He passed the New York State Regents, entered the New York University Law School and attended the law lectures during 1904, '05 and '06. While attending the lectures he was employed as a law clerk in the office of former Assemblyman Leon Abbett, where he is still engaged. Mr. Valente was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 5,688 over Cooley, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Democrats.		Republicans.	
Tumulty	42,573	Jones	33,420
Sullivan	42,128	Stiles	33,462
Baker	42,449	Solinsky	31,940
Hendrickson	38,890	Lamb	33,523
Olwell	41,943	Smith	33,403
Daab	41,962	Reisenberger	33,196
Blohm	41,920	Cooley	35,277
Kenny	42,032	Kelly	33,545
Auf der Heide.....	41,747	Martin	34,156
Eppinger	41,740	Isbister	33,093
Valente	40,965	Gunset	33,486
Holzapfel	41,707	Reeves	33,490

Union Labor—Thomas, Jr., 83; Flynn, 83; Callery, 84; Cronk, 85; McKee, 85; Cramer, 83; Connors, 83; Lynch, 84; Ochsie, 82; Boyd, 83; Sullivan, 86; Turner, 83.

Social-Labor—Hossack, 354; Herschman, 357; Hernberg, 358; Wolf, 358; Sweeny, 359; Fortman, 358; Eck, 357; Aiazzone, 357; Schwenk, 358; Gerold, 359; Schonleber, 356; Zimmerman, 358.

Socialist—Meconnekin, 1,854; Sullivan, 1,856; Barthelms, 1,856; Cull, 1,908; Scheeder, 1,851; Kronenberg, 1,856; Clerkin, 1,861; Mead, 1,881; Neebuhr, 1,870; Kamps, Jr., 1,862; Winteler, 1,851; Sturm, 1,865.

Prohibition—Grimaldo, 150; Reynolds, 150; Silcox, 153; Adams, 145; Miller, 152; Wilson, 153; Yale, 151; J. C. Davey, 152; Black, 154; J. J. Davey, 151; Meade, 151; Webb, 149.

Hunterdon County.

OLIVER C. HOLCOMBE.
(Dem., Lambertville.)

Mr. Holcombe was born on a farm at West Amwell township, Hunterdon county, N. J., December 8, 1864, and is a dealer in pianos, organs and musical merchandise. He received a common school education and at the age of twenty-one took full charge of his father's farm and run it successfully five years, thence moving to Lambertville, where he associated himself with the Lambertville Rub-

ber Company. Later he embarked in business for himself, opening a piano and organ store in Lambertville, in which he has been very successful. Mr. Holcombe was Mayor of Lambertville from January 1st, 1904, to January 1st, 1906. He was re-elected to the Assembly for a third term by a plurality of 1,117 over Rose, the Republican candidate. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Railroads and Canals and School for Deaf Mutes, and as a member of the Committees on Game and Fisheries, and State Home for Girls.

1907—Holcombe, Dem., 3,827; Rose, Rep., 2,710; Gorman, Soc., 96.

Mercer County.

HENRY D. THOMPSON.

(Rep., Princeton.)

Dr. Thompson was born in Metuchen, N. J., August 24th, 1864, was educated at Princeton, and has been an instructor at Princeton since 1888. He is the son of the Rev. Dr. John B. Thompson, who was so prominent in educational matters in Trenton and this State forty years ago. While Mr. Thompson has never before held an elective office, he comes of a family which served the State during most of the last century. His grandfather, Joseph Thompson, was Judge of the Hunterdon County Court 1836-51, and of the Somerset County Court 1851-64; his great-grandfather, John Thompson, being justice of the peace and Judge of the Hunterdon County Court for more than thirty years. His maternal grandfather, great-grandfather, and grand-uncle filled at various times the office of Member of Council (before the institution of the State Senate), Member of Assembly, and State Senator from Salem county.

Dr. Thompson was re-elected to the Assembly for a third term by a plurality of 966 over Stockton, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Education, State Library, and Militia.

GEORGE W. HOUSEL.

(Rep., Trenton.)

Mr. Housel was born in Frenchtown, N. J., October 29, 1861, and is a wholesale dealer in butter and eggs. He was formerly a newsdealer. He was elected a

member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders from the Third ward of Trenton in 1903 and was re-elected in 1905. His term expired on December 31, 1907. Mr. Housel is an active Mason, Odd Fellow and Red Man. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 963 over Stockton, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

EDWIN H. GINNELLEY.

(Rep., Trenton.)

Dr. Ginnelley was born in Fairfax county, Virginia, September 9, 1864, and is a dentist by profession. In 1885 he was graduated from the National University, Washington, D. C. He has lived in Trenton since 1887. In 1903 he was elected a member of the Trenton Common Council from the Thirteenth ward and was re-elected in 1905. He was president of that body in 1906 and 1907. The doctor is a thirty-second degree Mason, a member of the Mystic Shrine, Fellowcraft Club, Knights of the Golden Eagle, Knights of Pythias and National Union. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,060 over Stockton, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Thompson	12,091	Stockton	11,125
Ginnelley	12,185	Williamson	10,353
Housel	12,693	McCormick	10,866

Prohibition—Williamson, 215; Book, 218; Durling, 217.

Socialist—Mackenzie, 415; Bradshaw, 415; Smith, 414.

Middlesex County.

WILLIAM CLARK VOORHEES.

(Rep., Cranbury.)

Mr. Voorhees was born on his father's farm near Old Church schoolhouse, Monroe township, Middlesex county, N. J., October 25, 1864. He attended school at Old Church until at the age of seventeen years and then finished his school days at the Brainard Institute at Cranbury, N. J. He stayed on the farm with his

parents until he was twenty-five years of age, then married and went farming for himself on one of his father's farms. In 1893 he bought a farm near Cranbury, where he now lives. In 1902 he was elected a member of the Board of Education of Cranbury township and still holds that position. In 1903 he was a member of the Republican County Committee for Middlesex county. He was appointed to the position of clerk to the Committee on Printed Bills of the Senate in 1906. He has always been active in looking after the best interests of the community in which he lives and the Republican party in his county, to which he has always belonged. His honest dealings with his party and active interest taken for his community have made him many friends. He is a member of Cranbury Council, No. 60, Jr. O. U. A. M., and Hights-town Lodge, No. 96, Patrons of Husbandry, also a member of Middlesex County Board of Agriculture, and one of the directors of the Board. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 67 over Butcher, Democrat.

WILLIAM E. RAMSAY.
(Dem., Perth Amboy.)

Dr. Ramsay was born at Prince Edward Island, November 11, 1866, and is a physician by profession. His parents early removed to Perth Amboy, where his father was engaged in business up to the time of his death in 1900. Aside from his business interests Dr. Ramsay has won a wide reputation as a skillful surgeon. He was for three years in charge of the Baltimore City Insane Asylum and afterward engaged in private practice in Perth Amboy. He is at present visiting surgeon to the Perth Amboy City Hospital and is the author of a number of valuable scientific works. He is a member of the Middlesex County District Medical Society and the American Medical Association. He was Health Officer of Port of Perth Amboy from 1894 to 1898. During the cholera scare in 1893 he was a special inspector of the United States Marine Hospital service and has been Health Officer of Perth Amboy since 1898. Dr. Ramsay is a member of Raritan Lodge, No. 61, F. and A. M., and Perth Amboy Lodge No. 73, B. P. O. E. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 67 over McKeag, Republican.

SCHUYLER C. VANCLEEF.

(Dem., New Brunswick.)

Mr. Van Cleef was born in New Brunswick, N. J., November 13, 1873, and is an attorney and counselor at law. He was educated at the Rutgers College Grammar School, New Brunswick, and Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y. He studied law with his father, James H. Van Cleef, who was formerly an Assemblyman and Senator from the county of Middlesex. Mr. Van Cleef was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney on February 21, 1898, and as a counselor February 21, 1907, and has been engaged in the practice of law in New Brunswick since his admission to the bar. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 49 over McKeag, Republican.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Steengrafe, Jr.....	8,302	Ramsay	8,687
McKeag	8,620	Butcher	8,585
Voorhees	8,652	VanCleef	8,669

Prohibition—Dunham, 128; Acken, 150; Casselberry, 153.

Socialist—Rippenbein, 55.

Monmouth County.

DAVID ELLWOOD TANTUM.

(Dem., Allentown.)

Mr. Tatum was born near Allentown, N. J., June 7, 1866, and is a farmer and general merchant of farm produce. He was born of Quaker ancestry and educated at a Quaker school, Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia, Pa. He was a Commissioner of Appeal for six years until legislated out of office. Mr. Tatum was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 934 over Manson, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

WILBERT A. BEECROFT.

(Dem., Allenhurst.)

Mr. Beecroft was born at Yardville, Mercer county, N. J., September 5, 1859, and is engaged in the business of carriage manufacturing and livery and boarding stables. He is secretary and treasurer of the firm of McCue & Beecroft Co., who conduct one of the largest livery and boarding stables in the State, having plants at Seabright, Allenhurst and Lakewood.

Mr. Beecroft was educated at the public school of Crosswicke and the Trenton Academy. He has been a resident of Monmouth county twenty-seven years. He was a member of the Board of Freeholders of that county for one term, 1906. In 1884 he was assistant clerk to Henry D. Winton, Clerk of the House of Assembly, and in 1890-91 was Assistant Bill Clerk of the House. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,222 over Manson, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

JOHN WESLEY KEOUGH.

(Dem., Keyport.)

Mr. Keough was born at Hightstown, N. J., May 15, 1851, and is a dealer in groceries, feed, fertilizers and agricultural implements. He occupies a prominent position in financial circles. He served seven years on the Township Committee of Keyport, being treasurer part of the time; was Township Collector in Raritan and chairman of the Board of Commissioners; served six years as Water Commissioner; was elected president of Keyport Banking Company in 1893, which office he still holds. He has been president of Keyport Building and Loan Association since 1897. In 1899 he was appointed for an unexpired term in Board of Chosen Freeholders, and in 1900 was elected Freeholder by the largest majority ever given in Raritan township (557). He was again re-elected in 1902. He was chairman of the Surplus Fund Committee of that body. In secret societies he is a member of Bayside Lodge, No. 193, I. O. O. F.; Monmouth Encampment, I. O. O. F.; Caesarea Lodge, No. 64, F. and A. M.; Delta Chapter, R. A. M.; served as Master two years and High Priest three years, and has been treasurer of both lodges for many years. He is a charter mem-

ber of Corson Commandery, Knight Templars, Asbury Park; a member of Jersey City Consistory and of Mecca Temple, New York, being a thirty-second degree Mason. Mr. Keough was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,183 over Manson, the highest candidate on the Republican ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Democrats.		Republicans.	
Tantum	8,916	Lillagore	7,801
Beecroft	9,204	Davison	7,622
Keough	9,165	Manson	7,982

Prohibition—Crane, 202; Nye, 180; Shear, 178.

Morris County.

HENRY WRIGHT BUXTON.

(Rep., Morristown.)

Mr. Buxton was born in Jersey City, N. J., December 14th, 1871, and is a merchant. He was formerly a real estate broker. He was graduated from Dwight School, New York city, in the class of 1890, and Princeton University, class of 1894. He is a member of the firm of Swain & Buxton, 45 Clinton street, Newark. Mr. Buxton is Vice-President and General Manager of the New York Loktile and Construction Co., 1 Madison avenue, New York city. Both firms conduct a general tiling business. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 718 over Looker, Jr., the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Revision of Laws, and Federal Relations.

JAMES A. LYON.

(Rep., Pompton Plains.)

Mr. Lyon was born at Scranton, Pa., in 1872, and is a broker. Twenty-five years ago he came to Pompton Plains with his parents. After leaving school he was in the employ of former Assemblyman John F. Post for a time, and afterward he was in the service of the Chase National Bank of New York, where he remained fifteen years. Recently he became the senior member of the firm of Lyon & Polhemus, 33 Wall street, N. Y.

He has been a member of the Executive Committee of Pequannock township, Morris county, for ten years. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 1,223 over Looker, Jr., the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Buxton	6,230	Looker, Jr.....	5,512
Lyon	6,735	Williams	5,157

Prohibition—VanGilder, 200; Miller, 208.

Socialist—Sharretts, 323; Harvey, 352.

Ocean County.

BENJAMIN H. CROSBY.

(Rep., Tuckerton.)

Mr. Crosby was born at Staten Island, N. Y., January 17, 1859 and has been editor and proprietor of the Tuckerton Beacon for the past fifteen years. Formerly he was printing manager for George W. Helme Co., at Helmetta, N. J. He is a son of Harrison W. Crosby, a war-time member of the Connecticut House of Assembly. Mr. Crosby has been urged to accept at different times every town elective office, but always declined. For the past eleven years he has been Chief of the Tuckerton Fire Department. He has been secretary of the Tuckerton Creek Improvement Committee, through whose efforts the U. S. government has recommended an expenditure of over \$60,000 for improving that waterway, and already \$24,000 has been spent thereon. Mr. Crosby has been active in securing an improved lighthouse and buoy service in and near Little Egg Harbor Inlet. He is vice-president and one of the founders of the Tuckerton Y. M. C. A. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 311 over Kelly, Democrat.

1907—Crosby, Rep., 2,415; Kelly, Dem., 2,104; Bunnell, Pro., 56.

Passaic County.**JOHN DYNELEY PRINCE.**

(Rep., Ringwood.)

Professor Prince was born in New York city, April 17, 1868, and is a professor in Columbia University and was formerly dean of the New York University. He is Ph.D. from the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. (1892). He has been a rather voluminous writer on historical and historico-legal subjects. The Professor was the president of the Board of Education, Pompton township, from 1902 to 1905, and was constable of the same township for two years, 1903 to 1905, when he resigned. He was a member of the Assembly in 1906. In 1907 he was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 593 over Klenert, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

AMOS H. RADCLIFFE.

(Rep., Paterson.)

Mr. Radcliffe was born in Paterson, N. J., January 16, 1870, and is a member of the firm of James Radcliffe & Sons Co., structural iron works manufacturers of Paterson. He attended the public schools and was graduated from the Paterson High School. He entered his father's shop as an apprentice to the blacksmith trade, and in the meantime he spent a year at the New York Trade Schools at night time, from which he was graduated. He spent two years at night time under instruction as draughtsman, and entered into partnership with his father and brother in 1896, and upon the incorporation of the company in 1907 he was made secretary. Mr. Radcliffe became associated as a worker in the Republican party in 1894 and has continued so up to the present time. He served six years in the State National Guard and was honorably discharged as a sergeant. He is a member of the Masonic fraternity and Jr. O. U. A. M. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 868 over Klenert, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

WILLIAM B. BURPO.

(Rep., Paterson.)

Mr. Burpo was born at Paterson, N. J., August 18, 1879, and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated from Public School No. 1 and the High School of Paterson. He studied law with Judge Francis Scott of Paterson and was admitted to the bar in 1902. This is the first political office he has held. Mr. Burpo is a member of Paterson Lodge, No. 60, B. P. O. Elks, of which he is chaplain; is also a member of Ivanhoe Lodge, No. 88, F. and A. M.; Adelphe Chapter, No. 33, R. A. M., and of the Lincoln Republican Club of Paterson. He is probation officer of Passaic county, having been appointed in February, 1904. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 797 over Klenert, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

HENRY CLARENCE WHITEHEAD.

(Rep., Passaic.)

Mr. Whitehead was born at Pompton Plains, N. J., on November 3, 1877. When eight years of age he moved, with his parents, to Passaic, N. J., where he has since resided. He was educated in the Passaic schools and Rogers & Magie's Academy in Paterson, and entered Williams College in the fall of 1895. During his college course he became member of Phi Beta Kappa Society. He was graduated with degree of A.B. in June, 1899. After a few months of teaching school he entered the law office of Thomas M. Moore at Passaic. In June, 1902, he was graduated from the New York Law School and in February, 1903, was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney. The following month a partnership was formed between his late instructor, Mr. Thomas M. Moore, and himself, which continued until Mr. Moore's death in February, 1906. He is now senior member of the firm of Whitehead & Moore, his partner being Edward T. Moore, son of Thomas M. Moore. In July, 1907, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as a counselor. His firm is now engaged in the practice of law at 215 Main avenue, Passaic, N. J. In June, 1906, Mr. Whitehead married Miss Katharine Arnold and they are now residing at 316 VanHouten avenue, Passaic.

He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 548 over Klenert, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

SAMUEL McCOID.
(Rep., Paterson.)

Mr. McCoid was born May 28, 1855, in Ayrshire, Scotland. His parents moved to the city of Glasgow when he was very young. At the age of fifteen he went to learn the trade of machinist in the Singer Sewing Machine Works at Glasgow and worked there for ten years. He came to Paterson in 1880 and went to work in the Old Machinists' Association at the foot of Broadway, where he remained about a year. He went from there to Lambertville, where he worked about nine months, and then went to work in McNab & Harlin's in 1882, where he is at present employed. This is the first public office he has held. Mr. McCoid was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 586 over Klenert, the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Prince	13,636	Klenert	13,043
Radcliffe	13,911	Merz	12,922
Burpo	13,840	Feeney	12,576
Whitehead	13,591	Earle	12,670
McCoid	13,629	Cabell	12,724

Socialist—Banfield, 801; DeMott, 781; Verhulst, 785; DeYonker, 790; Ullman, 770.

Social-Labor—Roth, 292; Richter, Jr., 296; Roth, Jr., 292; Landgraf, 291; Barker, 132.

Prohibition—Dalesman, 122; Lyon, 121; Wright, 122; Eldridge, 125; Romany, 275.

Salem County.

SAMUEL A. RIDGWAY.
(Rep., Woodstown.)

Mr. Ridgway was born at Mullica Hill, N. J., May 20th, 1848, and is a farmer. He received his education in the common schools. He has devoted his life to farming and is one of the most successful farmers in South Jersey.

His farm, where he resides, near Woodstown, N. J., is regarded as a model in every respect. His ancestors were Quakers and he himself is a member of the Religious Society of Friends. He is a prominent member of the New Jersey State Grange and personally is held in the highest regard in his neighborhood by his fellow citizens of all political parties. He was a member of the Township Committee of Bordentown, Burlington county, from 1884 to '87, and from the spring of 1900 till the present time he has been a member of the Township Committee of Pilesgrove, Salem county. Mr. Ridgway was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 602 over Duffy, Democrat. Last year he served on the Committees on Elections, and Unfinished Business.

1907—Ridgway, Rep., 3,193; Duffy, Dem., 2,591; Lecroy, Pro., 131.

Somerset County.

WILLIAM W. SMALLEY.

(Rep., Bound Brook.)

Mr. Smalley was born in Middlesex county, near Bound Brook, December 17th, 1850. He was educated at the New York University Grammar School and Eastman's Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. He was a clerk in a New York City banking house for seven years, and for the past twenty-eight years he has been engaged in the lumber business and manufacturing at Bound Brook. Twice he was elected Councilman in the Borough of Bound Brook. He is vice-president of the First National Bank of Bound Brook. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 327 over Allen, Democrat. Last year he served on the Committees on Appropriations, Stationery and State Village for Epileptics.

1907—Smalley, Rep., 3,605; Allen, Dem., 3,278; Pascale, Soc., 80; Achor, Pro., 81.

Sussex County.**LEVI H. MORRIS.**

(Dem., Newton.)

Mr. Morris was born on his father's farm in the township of Hampton, near the town of Newton, N. J., on December 23d, 1870, and received his early education in the public school of his native township, the Newton Collegiate Institute, State Model School of Trenton, and Eastman's Business College of Poughkeepsie, New York.

He commenced reading law with Theodore Simonson in 1895 and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar, February term, 1899.

After being admitted as an attorney he moved to the town of Newton, the county seat of Sussex, and began the practice of his profession.

He served two terms as attorney of the Board of Freeholders and is now serving his third term as attorney for the town of Newton, and is also attorney for a number of townships of his native county. This is the first elective office he has held. He was the minority leader of his party in the House in 1906. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 713 over VanBlarcom, Republican. Last year he served as chairman of the Committees on Municipal Corporations, and State Village for Epileptics, and as a member of the Committees on Education, Revision of Laws, and State Hospitals.

1907—Morris, Dem., 2,542; VanBlarcom, Rep., 1,829; Conklin, Pro., 162.

Union County.**JOHN RUTHERFORD MOXON.**

(Rep., Elizabeth.)

Mr. Moxon was born in Cleveland, Ohio, November 18, 1876, and is with the Grasselli Chemical Co. and has been since he left school. He was educated in and graduated from the Cleveland public schools. He served from April 25th until October 20th, 1898, with A. Battery, First Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery, during the war with Spain. He never held public office heretofore. He was re-elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 700 over Tuttle,

Jr., the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket. Last year he served on the Committees on Printed Bills, Game and Fisheries, and Soldiers' Home.

CARLTON B. PIERCE.
(Rep., Cranford.)

Mr. Pierce was born in Trenton, N. J., June 22, 1857, and is a lawyer by profession. He is a graduate of Rutgers and the Albany Law School. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 731 over Tuttle, Jr., the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

ALBERT F. KIRSTEIN.
(Rep., Rahway.)

Mr. Kirstein was born at Pomeroy, Ohio, February 7, 1871, and is a druggist. He left his birthplace after the great flood of 1884 and lived at Logan, Ohio, until 1888, when he went to Cincinnati to enter the Cincinnati College of Pharmacy, where he was graduated in the spring of 1891. In the fall of the latter year he went to New York city to further his pharmaceutical experience, and in 1894 he came to Rahway and purchased a drug store, which he has conducted ever since. He was induced to take a nomination for member of the Board of Education in the spring of 1900 on the Republican ticket, and has been more or less active in politics ever since. He has been a member of the Rahway School Board from May, 1900, to December, 1902, and was its president from January 1 to December 31 of the latter year. He has been first assistant chief of the Fire Department since November 1, 1907. He was elected to the Assembly by a plurality of 563 over Tuttle, Jr., the highest candidate on the Democratic ticket.

THE TOTAL VOTE.

Republicans.		Democrats.	
Moxon	10,791	Rieke	9,657
Pierce	10,822	Tuttle, Jr.....	10,091
Kirstein	10,654	Girtanner	9,796

Socialist—Roberts, 490; Walker, 492; Cramer, 494.

Prohibition—Long, 102; Hatfield, 97; King, 101.

Social-Labor—Gallath, 95; Mergaelin, 93; Sandberg, 94.

Warren County.**JOSEPH H. FIRTH.**

(Dem., Phillipsburg.)

Mr. Firth was born at Phillipsburg, N. J., February 22d, 1859. He was formerly a foundryman. He was elected a member of the Board of Freeholders in 1884 and served one term, when he moved out of his ward. In 1889 he was elected a member of Council and served eleven years, when he resigned and moved to Greenwich township. He was elected Township Committeeman the following year, served one term and then moved back to Phillipsburg. In 1904 he was elected Mayor of Phillipsburg for a term of two years, and he was re-elected in 1906. He was re-elected to the Assembly for a third term by a plurality of 197 over Angle, Republican. Last year he was chairman of the Committees on Appropriations, and Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases, and a member of the Committees on Municipal Corporations, Soldiers' Home, and State Hospitals.

1907—Firth, Dem., 3,615; Angle, Rep., 3,418; Raub, Pro., 128; Stubblefine, Soc., 165; Bowers, Ind., 30.

Summary.

House—Republicans.....	40	Democrats.....	20=60
Senate—Republicans.....	14	Democrats.....	7=21
	—		— —
	54		27 81

Republican majority on joint ballot, 27.

THE JUDICIARY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

WM. M. LANNING, Trenton.

Judge Lanning was born on a farm in Ewing township, Mercer county, N. J., January 1, 1849. His ancestors were among the earliest settlers in New Jersey, the family having resided within the territory now embraced in Mercer county since 1698.

He was given a liberal education, graduating from the Lawrenceville High School in 1866. For six years subsequent to his graduation he taught in the district schools of Mercer county and from 1872 to 1878 he was engaged as a teacher in the old Trenton Academy; from 1878 to 1880 he was principal of the public school at East Trenton.

It was while acting as a justice of the peace in Ewing township that he acquired a taste for the law. He was elected as justice of the peace in 1876 and studied hard to fit himself for the place. From this study he decided to make law his life's work, and during the last four years of his position as a teacher he was also engaged in the study of the law with the late George A. Anderson and General Edward L. Campbell as his preceptors. He was admitted to the bar in November, 1880.

Mr. Lanning at once opened an office in Trenton and his ability was soon recognized. In 1883 he was admitted as a counselor at law, and the following year he was made City Solicitor of Trenton. He served in that capacity until 1887, when he was made Judge of the City District Court, a position he occupied until 1891, when, with other District Court judges, he was legislated out of office.

With Judge Vroom, Judge Lanning in 1887 compiled the "Supplement to the Revision" of the General Statutes of New Jersey. In 1894 they were authorized by legislative enactment to compile and publish an up-to-date set of the General Statutes.

In 1885 Judge Lanning published a standard work entitled "Help for Township Officers," which has run into a second edition. He was a member of the Special Commission that framed the present comprehensive township laws. Judge Lanning was a member of the Constitutional Commission of 1894 and has participated in many notable events of a legal character in the state.

He was a director and counsel for the Mechanics National Bank and for several years was also counsel for the Trenton Banking Company. He served for a time as President of the Mechanics Bank, being succeeded by Edward C. Stokes (since Governor) in that position.

Judge Lanning is a member of the Board of Managers of the Trenton Savings Fund Society, of the Board of Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, of the Board of Directors of the Princeton Theological Seminary, of the Board of Trustees of the Lawrenceville School, and of the State Board of Health.

He was elected to Congress in 1902 by a plurality of 2,006 over Colonel Lewis Perrine, the Democratic candidate. After the first session of the Fifty-eighth Congress he resigned, in order to qualify for the judicial office he now holds as successor to Judge Kirkpatrick, who died May 30th, 1904. He took the oath of office June 6th, 1904. His salary is \$6,000 a year, and the office has a life tenure.

JOSEPH CROSS, Elizabeth.

Judge Cross was born near Morristown, N. J., December 29th, 1843. He graduated from Princeton University in the class of 1865. Immediately thereafter he began the study of law in the office of William J. Magie, now Chancellor of New Jersey. He also took a course of lectures at Columbia College Law School, and was admitted to practice as an attorney-at-law in June, 1868, and as a counselor in 1871. Upon his admission to the bar he was taken into partnership by his preceptor, under the firm name of Magie & Cross, which relation existed until 1880, when Mr. Magie was appointed one of the Justices of the Supreme Court. Judge Cross has resided in Elizabeth since the spring of 1858, and has always been a staunch Republican. In 1888 he was appointed Judge of the District Court of the city of Elizabeth, but in common with all of the other Republican District Court Judges of the State, was legislated out of office in April, 1891.

Judge Cross was elected a member of the Assembly from Union county in the fall of 1893, and again in 1894. When Speaker Holt resigned the chair, May 26th, 1894, Mr. Cross was chosen his successor for the remainder of the session. In 1895 he was re-elected Speaker by the unanimous vote of his Republican colleagues. In November, 1898, he was elected Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Senator Voorhees, who had been nominated as the Republican candidate for Governor.

He was re-elected to the Senate for a full term in 1899 by a plurality of 2,471, being an increase of 491 over that of the previous year. He was again re-elected in 1902 by a plurality of 1,186 over James E. Martine, his Democratic opponent. He served as President of the Senate during the session of 1905, and in April of that year he was appointed by President Roosevelt a Judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey. His salary is \$6,000 a year and the office has a life tenure.

COURT OF CHANCERY.

Chancellor.

WILLIAM J. MAGIE, Elizabeth.

(Term seven years, salary \$11,000 per annum.)

Chancellor Magie was born at Elizabeth, Union county, N. J., December 9th, 1832. His father, David Magie, was for nearly forty-five years pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, and was also a native of the same town. He entered Princeton College in 1852 and graduated in 1855. He studied law with the late Francis B. Chetwood, of Elizabeth, was admitted as an attorney in 1856 and as a counselor in 1859. For six years he was associated in practice with Mr. Chetwood, and after practicing alone for some time he formed another co-partnership with Mr. Joseph Cross. From 1866 to 1871 he was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Union county. He has been connected with the banks of Elizabeth, and has acted as counsel for several corporations. He was elected to the State Senate from Union county in 1875 for a term of three years, and in 1880 he was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor McClellan. He was re-appointed by Governor Green in 1887 and by Governor Werts in 1894. On March 1st, 1897, he was nominated by Governor Griggs as Chief Justice to succeed the late Mercer Beasley, and he was at once confirmed by the Senate. He served in that office until May 2d, 1900, when he was appointed by Governor Voorhees to fill the vacancy in the office of Chancellor caused by the death of Alexander T. McGill. On January 14, 1901, he was nominated for a full term of office by Governor Voorhees, and the nomination was at once confirmed by the Senate. His term will expire January 14, 1908. In politics he is a Republican.

Vice-Chancellors.

(Term seven years, salary \$10,000 a year.)

JOHN R. EMERY, Newark.

Vice-Chancellor Emery was born in Flemington, Hunterdon county, N. J., July 6th, 1842. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1861, and studied law under Bennet Van Syckel, since a Justice of the Supreme Court, and also under the late Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet. In 1865 he was admitted to the bar, when he formed a partnership with Mr. Van Fleet, which continued for one year. Then he went to Trenton, where he formed a partnership with the late Augustus G. Richey, which was continued until 1874. The next year he moved to Newark, where he opened a law office and soon built up an extensive practice. About twenty years ago Mr. Emery was made an Advisory Master. He has never held any political office. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor by Chancellor McGill on January 25th, 1895, for a full term of seven years, to succeed the late Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet. He was re-appointed by Chancellor Magie in 1902. In politics he is a Republican. His term will expire in January, 1903.

FREDERIC W. STEVENS, Newark.

Vice-Chancellor Stevens was born in Hoboken, N. J., June 9th, 1846. He was graduated from Columbia Law College in 1865; was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in November, 1868, and as a counselor three years later. He first came into public life in 1873, when he was appointed Judge of the Second District Court of Newark. He remained in that position for two years. In 1889 the Judge was appointed County Counsel of Essex county, and filled that office for some years. Although he has not held any other public offices, Mr. Stevens has always been a prominent figure in some of the biggest legal fights ever made in the State and County Courts. One of those was the settlement of the back taxes of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. In that case he and Judge Dillon acted as arbitrators. He is a member of the Ecclesiastical Law Committee of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Newark, and, with the late Cortlandt Parker, revised all of the canons governing that body. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor in 1896, as a successor to John T. Bird. In 1903 he was appointed for another term. In politics he is a Democrat. His term will expire in 1910.

EUGENE STEVENSON, Paterson.

Vice-Chancellor Stevenson was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., June 28, 1849. He moved to Paterson with his parents in 1866, and has since resided there. He was graduated from the New York University as a Bachelor of Arts in the class of 1870, and was also graduated from the Law Department of the same institution. Subsequently he entered the law office of Socrates Tuttle, father-in-law of the late Vice-President Hobart, where he continued his studies. In June, 1874, Mr. Stevenson was admitted to the bar as an attorney-at-law, and three years later was made a counsellor. In 1881 he was appointed a Prosecutor of the Pleas for Passaic county by Governor Ludlow. He served a full term of five years in that office. He did not seek a reappointment. Since that time he has never held a public office, although he has often been sought as a candidate for such. Prior to his elevation to the bench he enjoyed a very large practice in the higher courts of the State. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor on April 16, 1901, for a full term of seven years. In politics he is a Democrat. His term will expire in 1908.

LINDLEY M. GARRISON, Jersey City.

Vice-Chancellor Garrison was born in Camden, N. J., November 28th, 1864, and is a son of Rev. Joseph F. Garrison, D.D., and Elizabeth V. Garrison. He is a brother of Supreme Court Justice Charles G. Garrison. He attended school at Exeter, N. H., spent one year in Harvard College, read law with Redding, Jones and Carson, of Philadelphia, and Thomas E. French, of Camden, and finished his legal studies in the University of Pennsylvania. He was admitted to the bar in Philadelphia in 1886, and to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the June term, 1888, and as a counselor at the June term, 1892.

He commenced practice in this state at Camden, N. J., in 1888. He moved from Camden to Jersey City in 1898, and became a member of the firm of Garrison, McManus and Enright. This partnership was dissolved when Mr. Garrison accepted the office of Vice-Chancellor, tendered to him by Chancellor Magie. He took the oath of office on June 15th, 1904, for a term of seven years. In politics he is a Democrat. His term will expire in 1911.

EDMUND B. LEAMING, Camden.

Vice-Chancellor Leaming, who was born at Seaville, Cape May county, N. J., forty-nine years ago, is the son of ex-Senator and Dr. Jonathan F. Leaming and a brother of Dr. Walter S. Leaming, now deceased, who also served as Senator from Cape May. The Vice-Chancellor was, with his brother, educated under a private tutor, and subsequently as a post graduate in the University of Pennsylvania, and thereafter studied law with the late Judge and former Congressman James Buchanan in Trenton. United States Judge William M. Lanning, Congressman Ira Wood, Prosecutor of the Pleas Eugene Emley, Alfred L. Black, Samuel W. Beldon and Samuel Walker, Jr., were law students in Trenton at the same time and prepared for the bar with Vice-Chancellor Leaming. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in February, 1881, and as a counselor in February, 1884. From Trenton he went to Seattle, and then to San Francisco, where he practiced his profession for a brief period. Upon his return to New Jersey he formed a co-partnership with Samuel W. Beldon. Upon its dissolution by the appointment of Mr. Beldon as general counsel of the Fidelity Trust Company, at Newark, N. J., he practiced by himself in Camden and until he was appointed Vice-Chancellor by Chancellor Magie on September 21, 1906, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Martin P. Grey. In politics he is a Republican. His term will expire in 1913.

JAMES E. HOWELL, Newark.

Vice-Chancellor Howell was born in Wantage township, Sussex county, N. J., June 25, 1848. He attended the common schools in that locality, and finishing in them was sent to Mt. Retirement Seminary, near Deckertown, now Sussex. This was a well-known academy in those days and was sometimes called Stiles' School. Taking up the law as his profession, Mr. Howell studied at the University of Michigan, from which he was graduated. He also read law in the office of Coult & VanBlarcom at Newton. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in February, 1872, and as a counselor in June, 1880.

In 1874 Mr. Howell came to Newark and has lived there ever since and practised his profession until he became a Vice-Chancellor. On January 1, 1876, he formed a co-partnership with Joseph Coult, which

lasted under the well-known firm of Coult & Howell until he accepted his present office. Being much interested in literature, he owns a valuable private library and is a trustee of the Newark Free Public Library. He served as a commissioner for the erection of the new City Hall in Newark, under appointment of the late Mayor Seymour, and paid especial attention to the artistic decoration of the building. He served on the Essex County Sinking Fund Commission for several years, belongs to the Board of Trade, the Road Horse Drivers' Association, the State Bar Association, and is a member of several clubs. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor by Chancellor Magie to succeed Henry C. Pitney, who had resigned, and received his commission April 9, 1907, for a term of seven years. In politics he is a Republican. His term will expire in 1914.

EDWIN ROBERT WALKER, Trenton.

Vice-Chancellor Walker was born in Rochester, New York, September 13, 1862, where his father, Dr. Walter Walker, practiced medicine and surgery, but since 1869 he has lived in Trenton, the home of his maternal ancestors, two of whom were officers in the American army during the Revolutionary war, and one of whom was State Treasurer of New Jersey.

Mr. Walker went to the Model School until 1878, when he left to become clerk in the office of the late Hon. Henry S. Little, then Clerk in Chancery. While serving a clerkship in the Chancery office he studied law with the late Col. S. Meredith Dickinson and afterwards with Judge Garret D. W. Vroom. He was admitted to the bar at the June term of the Supreme Court, 1886, and at once thereafter commenced the practice of his profession, in which he was actively engaged until appointed to the bench. In 1891-92 Mr. Walker was counsel for the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the county of Mercer, and in 1892-93 was city counsel for the corporation of Trenton. Mr. Walker was Judge-Advocate of the Second Regiment, N. G. N. J., with the rank of Captain in 1906, and in 1907 was made Judge-Advocate of the Second Brigade with the rank of Major. He was appointed Vice-Chancellor by Chancellor Magie on October 29, 1907, for a full term of seven years, to succeed Vice-

Chancellor Bergen, who resigned to become a Justice of the Supreme Court. In politics he is a Democrat. His term will expire in 1914.

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT.

(Term of office, seven years. The salary of the Chief Justice is \$11,000 a year, and that of each Associate Justice, \$10,000.)

Chief Justice.

WILLIAM S. GUMMERE, Newark.

Chief Justice Gummere was born in Trenton, June 24th, 1852, and is a son of the late Barker Gummere, who for many years was one of the acknowledged leaders of the bar of New Jersey. The Justice was educated at the old Trenton Academy and the Lawrenceville School, and was graduated from Princeton College in 1870. He studied law with his father, and upon being admitted to the bar he practiced for a time in the office of G. D. W. Vroom, when that gentleman was Prosecutor of the Pleas for Mercer county. Subsequently Mr. Gummere formed a co-partnership with his uncle, the late ex-Governor Parker, in Newark, and after that had been dissolved he was associated with Oscar Keen, of the same city. This continued until the late Edward T. Green was made Judge of the United States District Court, when Mr. Gummere succeeded him as counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, with offices in Trenton. On February 18th, 1895, he was appointed by Governor Werts as a Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed the late Justice Abbett for a term of seven years, and he was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on the day following. On January 28, 1901, he was nominated by Governor Voorhees for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to take effect on November 16, 1901, and he was confirmed on February 4th following. The nomination was made to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Chief Justice David A. Depue, who, after serving a period of thirty-five years on the bench, vacated the office on November 16th, 1901. Chief Justice Gummere took the oath of office on November 19, 1901. In politics he is a Republican. His term will expire in 1908. His circuit comprises Essex county. Population, 409,928.

CHARLES GRANT GARRISON, Merchantville.

Justice Garrison was born in Swedesboro, Gloucester county, N. J., August 3d, 1849. He is a son of Rev. Joseph Fithian Garrison, D. D., a well known divine of the Protestant Episcopal Church, who was a professor in a Philadelphia college for a number of years, and died in 1893. The Judge was educated at Edgehill School, Princeton, at the Episcopal Academy, Philadelphia, and in the University of Pennsylvania, from which he graduated as a physician in 1872. He practiced that profession until 1876, at Swedesboro, and then entered the law office of Samuel H. Grey, of Camden, where he remained until he was admitted to the bar in 1878. He was made Judge-Advocate General of New Jersey in 1884, and in 1882 he was made Chancellor of the Southern Diocese of the Protestant Episcopal Church of New Jersey. He was appointed to the Supreme Court bench in January, 1888, in the place of the late ex-Governor Joel Parker, for a full term of seven years. He was re-appointed in 1895 by Governor Werts and again by Governor Murphy in 1902. In politics he is a Democrat. His term expires in 1909.

His circuit consists of the counties of Camden and Gloucester. Total population, 156,032.

CHARLES E. HENDRICKSON, Red Bank.

Justice Hendrickson was born at New Egypt, Monmouth county (now Ocean), N. J., January 8th, 1843. He prepared for college at the academy in his native town. In September, 1860, he entered the Sophomore Class of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., but continued there only one term, joining the Sophomore Class of Princeton College, N. J., the following January, where he graduated at the age of twenty with the class of 1863. On leaving college he conducted a classical school for one year at Pemberton, N. J. He studied law with Abraham Browning and Garrit S. Cannon, successively, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the November term of the Supreme Court, 1866, and three years later as counselor. He settled at Mount Holly upon his admission to the bar, where he has since resided. He was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas for Burlington county by Governor Randolph in March, 1870, and was re-appointed by Governors Bedle, McClellan and Abbott, thus serving twenty years in the office, from which he voluntarily retired at the close of his fourth term, in March, 1890.

He was elected to the House of Assembly from the Third district of Burlington county in 1867. He represented the New Jersey Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church as one of the two Lay Delegates from that body to the General Conference of that Church held at Baltimore in May, 1876. He was there appointed by the Board of Bishops one of the Committee to Revise the Hymnal of the Church, a work that was completed by the committee and presented to the Board of Bishops at their meeting in Cleveland, O., the following year. He has further served the New Jersey Annual Conference as Trustee of Dickinson College and of Pennington Seminary, and was President of the Board of Trustees of the latter institution for a number of years. He was also a Lay Delegate to the Methodist Ecumenical Conference held in Washington, D. C., in 1891, having been designated by the Board of Bishops as one of the representatives from the New Jersey Conference District.

He was appointed by Governor Griggs a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals on March 26th, 1896, for a term of six years. On January 28th, 1901, he was nominated by Governor Voorhees for Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of George C. Ludlow, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate on February 4th. In politics the Justice is a Democrat. His term will expire in 1908. His circuit comprises the counties of Monmouth, Burlington and Ocean. Population, 170,841.

MAHLON PITNEY, Morristown.

Justice Pitney was born at Morristown, N. J., February 5th, 1858, and is a son of Vice-Chancellor Pitney. He obtained his early education in the schools of his native town, and entered Princeton College in 1875, and was graduated in 1879. Upon graduation he at once commenced the study of law in the office of his father, who was then practicing in Morristown. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney in June, 1882, and became a counselor-at-law in 1885. He opened an office in Dover, Morris county, in 1882, and remained there until 1889, when he returned to Morristown, where he practiced law until his elevation to the bench of the Supreme Court. He acted as Temporary Chairman of the Republican State Convention in 1895, which nominated John W. Griggs for Governor. He was elected to Congress in 1894, in the old Fourth District, by a plurality of 1,407 over Johnston Cornish, although the district was con-

sidered Democratic. In 1896 he was re-elected by the increased plurality of 2,977, his own county of Morris giving him a plurality of 3,627, despite the fact that his Democratic opponent, Augustus W. Cutler, was also a resident of that county. In 1898 he was elected to the State Senate from Morris county by a plurality of 831. In 1900 he was the majority leader on the floor of the Senate, and in 1901 he served as President of the Senate. He always took an active part in legislation both in the National House of Representatives and in the State Senate. On February 5th, 1901, Senator Pitney was nominated by Governor Voorhees for Justice of the Supreme Court, to succeed Justice Gummere, resigned, to take effect November 16th, 1901, and the nomination, without reference, was at once confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Pitney was sworn into office on November 19th, 1901, for a term of seven years. In politics he is a Republican. His term will expire in 1908. His circuit comprises the county of Hudson. Population, 449,879.

FRANCIS J. SWAYZE, Newark.

Justice Swayze was born in Newton, Sussex county, May 15th, 1861, and is a son of Jacob L. Swayze. He was graduated from Harvard College in 1879, and afterward studied law in the office of Martin Rosenkrans, in Newton. He also took a course at Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey in June, 1882, and was made a counselor-at-law three years later.

The Judge served as Chairman of the Sussex Republican County Committee from 1886 to 1889. He was a member of the Republican State Committee from 1889 to 1892, and was a delegate to the Republican National Convention in 1892. In that year he removed to Newark and thereafter confined himself to the practice of his profession. He became a member of the law firm of Colie & Swayze, later Colie, Swayze & Titsworth. On February 13th, 1900, he was nominated by Governor Voorhees as a Circuit Court Judge to succeed Francis Child and he was unanimously confirmed by the Senate for a term of seven years. On January 13, 1903, he was nominated by Governor Murphy as a Justice of the Supreme Court to succeed Justice Collins, who had resigned, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate on January 20, for a full term of seven years. His term will expire in January, 1910. His circuit comprises the counties of Union and Middlesex. Population, 214,247.

ALFRED REED, Trenton.

Justice Reed was born December 23d, 1839, in Ewing township, Mercer county. He attended the Lawrenceville High School in 1856 and the Model School at Trenton in 1857-58, and entered Rutgers College, at New Brunswick, in 1859. In the fall of 1860 he was matriculated at the State and Normal Law School, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., and in the summer of 1862 admitted to the practice of law in New York. He returned to Trenton and renewed his study of law, and was admitted to the bar of New Jersey at the June Term, 1864. In the spring of 1865 he was elected to the Common Council of Trenton, of which body he was made President. He was elected Mayor of Trenton in 1867, serving for one year, and in the spring of 1869 he was appointed Law Judge of Mercer county, a position he held for a full term of five years. On April 8th, 1875, he was appointed by Governor Bedle a Justice of the Supreme Court; in 1882 he was re-appointed by Governor Ludlow, and in 1889 by Governor Green. In June, 1895 he was appointed a Vice-Chancellor by Chancellor McGill, to succeed the late Robert S. Green, for a term of seven years. He was re-appointed by Chancellor Magie in 1902. In 1904 he was again appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court by Governor Murphy, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Justice Van Syckel, who had served over thirty-five years on the bench. He was confirmed by the Senate for a full term of seven years on March 17th, and was sworn into office on June 16th, following. In politics he is a Democrat. His term will expire in 1911. His circuit comprises the counties of Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren. Population, 184,177.

THOMAS WHITAKER TRENCHARD, Bridgeton.

Justice Trenchard was born in Centreton, Salem county, N. J., December 13th, 1863. His father was William B. Trenchard, for many years Clerk of the County of Cumberland. The Judge was educated in the public schools of Bridgeton and in the South Jersey Institute, from which he was graduated in the class of 1882. He read law in the office of Porter and Nixon, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the November term of court in 1886, and as a counselor in February, 1893. He practiced law in Bridgeton, and in 1899 he was appointed Law Judge of Cumberland county by Governor Voorhees. In 1904 he was

reappointed by Governor Murphy. He served as City Solicitor of Bridgeton from 1892 to 1899, and was a member of the House of Assembly in 1889. During many years he was Solicitor for the Board of Health of Bridgeton. He was one of the organizers of the Cumberland County Bar Association and has served as its president. In 1896 he was chosen a Presidential Elector, when he cast his ballot for McKinley and Hobart. The Judge is a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution. On June 8, 1906, Governor Stokes appointed him a Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Justice Dixon. His term will expire in 1913. His circuit comprises the counties of Atlantic, Cape May, Cumberland and Salem. Population, 155,640.

CHARLES W. PARKER, Jersey City.

Justice Parker was born at Newark, N. J., October 22, 1862, and is a son of the late Cortlandt and Elizabeth W. (Stites) Parker. He received his preliminary education at Pingy School, Elizabeth, N. J., and Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H. He was graduated from Princeton College with honors in 1882; read law under the direction of his father and at Columbia Law School from 1882 to 1885; was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in June, 1885, and as a counselor at the February term, 1890. He practiced his profession in Newark till 1890, and thereafter in Bayonne City, and since 1891 in Jersey City. In 1898 he was appointed a District Court Judge for Jersey City, and in 1903 he was reappointed. He resigned that office in 1903 and accepted an appointment by Governor Murphy as a Judge of the Circuit Court. The appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate and he took his seat on March 2, 1903. This office he held until October, 1907, when he resigned to become a Justice of the Supreme Court, to which office he was nominated by Governor Stokes and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on September 25 for a full term of seven years. He succeeds John Franklin Fort, who had resigned upon his nomination as the Republican candidate for Governor. He was appointed Assistant Adjutant General on the Department Staff in 1902. His military record is as follows: Private, First Troop, June 3, 1890; re-enlisted June 3, 1896; re-enlisted June 3, 1897; corporal, De-

cember 16, 1897; re-enlisted June 3, 1898; re-enlisted June 3, 1899; sergeant, June 26, 1899; first lieutenant, Co. C, Fourth Regiment, December 18, 1899; Captain, Co. A, October 22, 1900; Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Adjutant General, October 15, 1902; Aide-de-Camp to the Commander-in-Chief, by detail, March 19, 1902.

In politics the Justice is a Republican. His term will expire in 1914. His circuit comprises the counties of Morris, Bergen and Sussex. Population, 191,262.

JAMES J. BERGEN, Somerville.

Justice Bergen is a lineal descendant of Han Hanson Bergen, who came from Holland to New York city and was the progenitor of nearly all those bearing the name in America. He married Sarah Rappelyea, who, it is said, was the first white child born in the New Netherlands. Mr. Bergen's New Jersey ancestor was a grandson of the original emigrant, and owned considerable tracts of land in the counties of Somerset and Hunterdon. The family is among the oldest of the Holland-Dutch settlers in this country, and its members have always been conspicuous in business, professional and public affairs.

The Justice is a son of John J. and Mary A. (Park) Bergen, and was born October 1, 1847, in Somerville, N. J., where he has always resided. He attended the old brick academy in his native town, and was graduated from Calvin Butler Seminary of the same place in 1863. At the age of seventeen he entered upon the study of law with the late Hugh M. Gaston, of Somerville, with whom he remained until he was admitted as an attorney at the November term in 1868. During the following year he practised his profession in Plainfield, N. J. On January 1, 1870, he returned to Somerville and formed a law partnership with his preceptor, Mr. Gaston, which was continued under the firm name of Gaston & Bergen for twenty years, when Mr. Gaston withdrew. He was made a counselor in November, 1871.

He was elected to the Legislature in 1875, 1876, 1890 and 1891, serving as Speaker of the Assembly during the sessions of 1891 and 1892, and in 1896 was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention. In 1877 he was appointed by Governor Bedle as Prosecutor

of the Pleas of Somerset county, which office he held for six years. He was president of the Board of Commissioners of Somerville and of the savings bank for a long time, and has been a director of the First National Bank of that place. He was especially active in organizing police and fire departments, and is credited with creating the public sentiment which made possible the introduction of a sewage system and other public improvements in Somerville.

In March, 1904, he was appointed a Vice-Chancellor by Chancellor Magie for a full term of seven years, and on October 11, 1907, Governor Stokes sent his nomination as a Justice of the Supreme Court to the Senate, which was confirmed without reference. He took the oath of office on October 16, 1907. His term will expire in 1914. His circuit comprises the counties of Passaic and Somerset. Population, 212,158. In politics he is a Democrat.

Circuit Court Judges.

(Term of office, seven years. Salary, \$7,500.)

FREDERIC ADAMS. Summit.

Judge Adams was born on October 9th, 1840, at Amherst, N. H. He was graduated from Phillips Academy at Andover in 1858, and from Yale College in 1862. He read law at the Harvard Law School in 1863 and '64, and was admitted to the bar of New York city in 1864. He was admitted to practice in New Jersey as an attorney in February, 1868, and as a counselor in November, 1873. Nearly his entire practice has been in the city of Newark, where he has been much occupied by his duties as Special and Advisory Master in Chancery. The only political offices he ever held were as Clerk of East Orange township, Essex county, and as counsel for the same township. On March 23d, 1897, he was nominated as Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals by Governor Griggs to succeed Judge Barcalow, who had been appointed as Judge of the Passaic County Courts. He was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on March 25th, 1897. On January 13, 1905, he was nominated by Governor Murphy as a Judge of the Circuit Court for a full term of seven years, and on the 20th of that month he was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. In politics the Judge is a Republican. His term will expire in January, 1910. His circuit comprises the county of Essex.

ALLEN B. ENDICOTT, Atlantic City.

Judge Endicott was born at May's Landing, March 7, 1857. He was graduated at Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J., in June, 1876, with the degree of Ph.B., read law with Peter L. Voorhees, of Camden, and graduated in the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1879 with the degree of L.L. B. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1880 as an attorney, and as counselor in 1884. He served as Collector of Atlantic county for sixteen years, from May, 1883, till he was appointed Judge of the County Courts. For eleven years he was City Solicitor for Atlantic City. He served as County Judge for Atlantic from April 1, 1898 (having been re-appointed on February 2, 1903), until December 29, 1903, when he was appointed a Circuit Court Judge by Governor Murphy to fill a vacancy caused by the death of James H. Nixon, which occurred on November 22, 1903. He was confirmed by the Senate for a full term of office on February 2, 1904. In politics the Judge is a Republican. His term will expire in February, 1911. His circuit comprises the counties of Camden, Cumberland, Atlantic and Cape May.

WILBUR A. HEISLEY, Long Branch.

Judge Heisley was born at Elmer, Salem county, N. J., February 11th, 1858, and is a son of Rev. Charles W. Heisley, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in this state. He studied law with Martin P. Grey, the late Vice-Chancellor, at Salem, received his attorney's license at June term, 1879, and immediately began the practice of his profession at Long Branch, and has resided there continuously since. At the June term, 1882, he received his counselor's license. In 1886 he was elected Mayor of Long Branch. On January 24th, 1897, he was appointed, by Governor Griggs, Prosecutor of the Pleas for Monmouth county. On April 1st, 1900, he was appointed, by Governor Voorhees, Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Monmouth county, and on March 24th, 1904, he was appointed, by Governor Murphy, one of the Circuit Judges of New Jersey. His district comprises Essex, Monmouth and Ocean counties. In politics the Judge is a Republican. His term will expire in March, 1911.

BENJAMIN AUGUSTUS VAIL, Elizabeth.

Judge Vail is descended from Edward Fitz-Randolph, who came from England to Massachusetts about the year 1637. His grandfather, Benjamin Vail, was an early settler between Rahway and Plainfield, N. J., and like his ancestors was a member of the Society of Friends. The Judge is a son of Benjamin Franklin and Martha C. (Parker) Vail, and was born in Woodbridge township, Middlesex county, N. J., August 15, 1844. He was graduated from Haverford College, Pa., in 1865, read law in Newark with Parker and Keasbey, was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1868, and as a counselor in November, 1871. He practiced law in Rahway for a number of years, and was appointed Judge of Union county by Governor Griggs in 1898. He was reappointed in 1903 by Governor Murphy. He served as a member of the Rahway Common Council, and in 1876 and '77 he was a member of the House of Assembly. The Judge served as a State Senator from Union county two terms, from 1879 to 1885, and in 1884 was President of that body. He was appointed as a Circuit Court Judge by Governor Stokes, May 9, 1906. His circuit comprises the counties of Hudson, Union and Somerset. His term will expire in 1913. In politics he is a Republican.

FRANK T. LLOYD, Camden.

Judge Lloyd was born at Middletown, Delaware, October 29th, 1859. He was graduated from the Middletown Academy, and after removing to Camden, in 1875, learned the trade of a compositor. During his apprenticeship he studied law with the Hon. James Otterson, of Philadelphia, and was admitted to the bar of Pennsylvania in 1882. He was admitted to the New Jersey bar as an attorney in February, 1897, and as a counselor in February, 1900. In 1899, upon the death of the incumbent, he was designated by the Court to prosecute the pleas in Camden county, and was thereafter successively appointed to the position of Prosecutor by Governor Voorhees in 1900 and Governor Stokes in 1905. This position he held at the time of his appointment in 1906 by Governor Stokes to the bench of the Circuit Court. He was a member of the House of Assembly in 1896 and 1897, the later year being chairman of the Judiciary Committee of that body, and is the author of the present marriage law of the State. He was a member of the Franchise Commission whose recommendations

were in 1906 enacted into law by the Legislature. Judge Lloyd's circuit comprises the counties of Burlington, Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex, Gloucester and Salem counties. His term will expire in 1913. In politics he is a Republican.

JAMES F. MINTURN, Hoboken.

Judge Minturn was born at Hoboken, N. J., July 16, 1861. He was educated in the Hoboken public schools and the Martha Institute, from which he was graduated with high honors. Afterward he entered college, but was forced to retire owing to ill health, and he completed his studies under the tutelage of Prof. Louis Barton, a graduate of Rutgers College. He was graduated from the Columbia College Law School, New York, with the degree of LL.B. in 1880, and completed his law studies with John McKeon, one of the ablest lawyers of New York. He then entered the office of Ogden & Niven in Hoboken and there completed his study of New Jersey law. Within a year after his graduation he was admitted to the bar of New York as an attorney and counselor. In 1884 he was appointed Corporation Attorney of Hoboken and was retained in that office until he became a Circuit Judge, twenty-one years altogether, despite political changes in administration.

He represented Hoboken in many notable law suits, carrying them through the highest courts of the State and the United States Courts. In 1889 he represented that city in the dispute over the ownership of the river front, in which the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company were parties in litigation. The case went through the State Courts and was taken to the United States Supreme Court, where Mr. Minturn made a three hours argument and was complimented by the judges for his ability. At that time he was the youngest lawyer ever permitted to practice in that court. The case, however, was decided against the city. Mr. Minturn, at the beginning, gave his opinion to the Hoboken authorities that the city had a doubtful chance of success.

The Judge was counsel for the late Henry George in the celebrated case of the John Hutchins will, of Camden, in which considerable money was bequeathed

for the circulation of George's works. After going through the Court of Chancery, it was taken on appeal to the Court of Errors and Appeals and decided in favor of the Judge's client. Mr. Minturn at one time declined the appointment of District Court Judge of Hoboken. He was one of the organizers of the Hudson County and State Bar associations. In 1903 he wrote an article, which appeared in the New Jersey Law Journal, discussing the proposed constitutional amendments, taking the ground, while not opposing them, that they were insufficient for the relief of the courts. He advocated the reform of the whole judiciary system with the election of judges, so as to bring them closer to the people. He also contributed to Belford's Magazine an article entitled "The Iniquities of the Tariff." He is now engaged in writing a history of Hoboken. A Latin scholar and linguist, he is also an orator and a lecturer of high rank. He is a member of several societies and of the Hoboken Board of Trade.

In 1884 Mr. Minturn was appointed Judge-Advocate of the old Second Regiment, National Guard, and served seven years and until the regiment was amalgamated with the Fourth. He is an honorary member of the DeLong Guards of Hoboken. He has always taken an active interest in military affairs and has won several medals at the Sea Girt ranges and qualified as an expert marksman.

The Judge was one of the organizers of the Free Public Library of Hoboken and of the State Charities Aid Association. He also helped organize the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and was its counsel for several years. In 1906 he was urged by the stockholders of the First National Bank of Guttenburg, Hudson county, to accept the presidency of that institution and he is now acting in that capacity. He is also one of the vice-presidents of the State Bar Association.

He was elected Senator in Hudson county in 1904 and served in that office until he took his seat as Circuit Judge. He was nominated for the Judgeship by Governor Stokes on June 21, 1907, was unanimously confirmed by the Senate and was sworn into office on July 31. His circuit comprised the counties of Bergen, Morris, Sussex, Passaic and Warren. His term will expire in 1914.

Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals.

(Term of office, six years. Compensation, \$20 a day for actual service. No mileage.)

JOHN W. BOGERT, Hohokus.

Judge Bogert was born in Hohokus, Bergen county, September 3d, 1839. His ancestors settled in that locality some time before the Revolution. He has held several township offices, and was Collector of Bergen county for fourteen years. He was a member of the House of Assembly from the Second District of Bergen county in the sessions of 1874-75, and he served as State Senator for four years. He is an executor and administrator for several large estates. He was appointed by Governor Abbott Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals in 1891, and re-appointed by Governor Griggs in 1897, and again in 1903 by Governor Murphy. His term will expire in 1909. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM H. VREDENBURGH, Freehold.

Judge Vredenburg comes from a very old New Jersey family, being the second son of the late Judge Peter Vredenburg. The first generation of the family on this side of the Atlantic, as appears from ancient records, sprang from William I. Vredenburg, who came to New Netherlands from The Hague in May, 1658, in the ship Gilded Beaver.

Peter Vredenburg, father of the present Judge, was a prominent jurist in both State and nation. He served two terms as an Associate Justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court, being first appointed by Governor Price, in 1855, and again by Governor Olden in 1862. Many of his decisions are regarded as being among the ablest reported.

Judge Vredenburg was born August 19th, 1840; was graduated at Rutgers College in 1859; studied law in the office of the late Governor Joseph D. Bedle; was admitted to practice as an attorney in June, 1862, and as a counselor in June, 1865. He is one of three sons, all of whom were lawyers.

After his admission, young Vredenburg began the practice of his profession at Freehold, his native town, and has continued to carry on the law business there ever since, with the exception of about a year, 1864, when he was located at Eatontown, to continue the business of his brother, Major Peter Vredenburg, Jr., who was absent in the military service, and who was killed September 19th, 1864, at the battle of Winchester, Va., at the head of his regiment.

In 1865 Mr. Vredenburg formed a law partnership with Philip J. Ryall, which continued for about five years, until Mr. Ryall's failing health compelled his retirement from practice. In the exciting general election of 1884, Mr. Vredenburg was nominated by the Republicans of Monmouth county for State Senator, and was only defeated by the retirement of the regular Democratic candidate a few days before the election and the fusion of the Democrats and Prohibitionists, and by a very narrow majority.

In 1897 he was one of the special Commissioners to consider the question of railroad taxation, whose report became enacted into the body of the tax laws.

In November, 1897, he was appointed a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals by Governor Griggs, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Judge Dayton. On January 12th, 1898, he was nominated for a full term of six years by Governor Griggs, and he was confirmed by the Senate on the 18th of the same month. On January 18th, 1904, he was appointed by Governor Murphy for another term of office, and on the 25th was confirmed by the Senate. In politics the Judge is a Republican. His term will expire in 1910.

GARRET DORSET WALL VROOM, Trenton.

Judge Vroom, son of the late Governor Peter Dumont Vroom and grandson of United States Senator Garret D. Wall, was born in Trenton, December 17th, 1843. After a preparatory course at the Trenton Academy, he entered Rutgers College, graduating therefrom in the year 1862. Among his classmates was the late Judge Abram Q. Garretson, Justice of the Supreme Court. After studying law with his father, Mr. Vroom was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the June term, 1865, and three years later he was made a counselor. He at once began the practice of his profession in Trenton. He was elected City Solicitor of Trenton in 1866, and held that office until 1870, and again from 1873 to 1876. He was appointed Prosecutor of the Pleas of Mercer county in May, 1870, to succeed General C. K. Hall, deceased, which office he resigned in December, 1873, on being appointed Reporter of the Supreme Court, a position he has held ever since. From 1881 to 1884 Mr. Vroom was Mayor of the city of Trenton, and on the creation of the Board of Public Works of that city, was appointed a member of that body, and held the office of President during its existence. In 1877, in conjunction with the late John H. Stewart, he prepared for publication

the "Revision of the Statutes of New Jersey," under the direction of the Commissioners, which publication included the statutes revised as well as the entire body of the statute laws of the State. In 1887 Mr. Vroom and Judge William M. Lanning issued the supplement to the Revision, and in 1894 they were authorized to prepare a New Revision in three volumes, entitled "The General Statutes of New Jersey."

Judge Vroom is Vice President of the General Society of the Sons of the Revolution and one of those most instrumental in the organization of that body in the State. He was a member of the National Commission to promote uniformity of laws throughout the United States. He is a member of the New Jersey Historical Society and President of the Trenton Battle Monument Association, the Board of Managers of the New Jersey State Hospital at Trenton, and the Trenton Savings Fund Society.

In 1900 Mr. Vroom was offered a seat on the bench of the Supreme Court by Governor Voorhees, which he declined. When Judge Hendrickson was made a Justice of the Supreme Court, a vacancy occurred in the Court of Errors and Appeals, which was filled by the nomination of Mr. Vroom by Governor Voorhees. The nomination was made on February 5th, 1901, for a full term of six years, and it was confirmed by the Senate on the 12th of the same month. In 1907 he was reappointed by Governor Stokes.

The Judge has always been a member of the Democratic party, and ever since he has been a voter, until recent years, he has been a leader in its councils, and an active participator in National, State and local campaigns. His term will expire in 1913.

ELMER EWING GREEN, Trenton.

Judge Green was born at Trenton, N. J., February 14, 1850, and is the only child of the late Caleb Smith Green, and Eleanor Graeme Ewing, his wife. He comes of a family well-known in the judicial history of the state, his father having been a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals from 1873 to 1885; his uncle, Henry W. Green, Chief Justice of the State, and afterward Chancellor, and his cousin, Edward T. Green, Judge of the United States District Court for New Jersey. One generation further back, his maternal grandfather, Charles Ewing, was a member of the New Jersey bar from 1802, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court from October, 1824, until his death in August, 1832.

Judge Green received his general education at the old Trenton Academy under George S. Grosvenor, and at the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University. From the latter institution he was graduated in June, 1870. His legal studies were pursued in his father's office in Trenton, and his professional life, since admission to the bar, has been passed in the same city. Aside from his profession, Judge Green has held one political office, that of member of the Common Council of Trenton, from April, 1882, to April, 1885, and several other offices of trust and confidence. In the directory of the Trenton Banking Company he has had a seat by annual election since 1885; he was a manager of the Trenton Saving Fund Society from 1891 until 1906, when he resigned, and for twelve years he has been a trustee of the Theological Seminary at Princeton, N. J.

He was nominated by Governor Murphy in January, 1903, as Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals, and the appointment was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. On the bench he will sit with Chief Justice Gummere, with whom he studied at the Trenton Academy, with whom he was graduated at Princeton, and with whom he signed the rolls of attorneys and counselors, in 1873 and 1876, respectively. His term of office will expire February 3, 1909. In politics the Judge is a Republican.

GEORGE R. GRAY, Newark.

Judge Gray was born in Newton, Sussex county, N. J., April 25, 1842, which was his home until 1860, when he moved to Newark, N. J. He was engaged as a book-keeper for the firm of William Wright & Co., then manufacturers of carriage springs in that city, for some years. In 1863 the business was removed to Passaic street, and the firm was reorganized under the name of the Passaic Spring Works. In 1867 Mr. Gray was taken into the firm as a partner, and continued as such until January, 1875, when he was elected to the office of City Treasurer of Newark by the Common Council, which was that year Democratic. The Republicans were returned to power in 1876, when he was superseded, but was at once elected Secretary of the Board of Assessments and Revision of Taxes. In 1881 he was elected Superintendent of the Newark Aqueduct Board, and held that office until he resigned to accept the position of State Treasurer, in March, 1891. He served a full term of three years as State Treasurer and made an enviable record in that office. In 1892 Mr.

Gray was appointed by Governor Abbett as a member of the State Board of Commissioners of Electrical Subways to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of James Smith, Jr. He was appointed for a full term of five years to that office by Governor Werts in 1893. The Judge is President of T. B. Peddie & Co., trunk manufacturers; Vice-President of Essex and Hudson Gas Co.; Director in Union National Bank, Firemen's Insurance Co., Herring Hall Marvin Safe Co. and Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. In 1903 Governor Murphy appointed him a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals for a full term of six years, and he was unanimously confirmed by the Senate. His term will expire on March 29th, 1909. In politics the Judge is a Democrat.

JAMES BROOKS DILL, East Orange.

Judge Dill was born at Spencerport, N. Y., July 25th, 1854, and is a son of Rev. James H. Dill, pastor of the South Congregational Church, Chicago, Ill., at the time of the Civil War. The father was chaplain of the Eighty-ninth Illinois Regiment, known as "The Railroad Regiment," and during the war the chaplain was known as "The Fighting Parson." He was killed at the battle of Murfreesboro.

Judge Dill was educated in the public schools of Chicago, prepared for college at the preparatory school of Oberlin College, Ohio, and graduated from Yale University in 1876. Subsequently he was instructor in Latin and mathematics at Stevens Institute, Hoboken, and during that time entered the Law School of the University of New York, graduating in 1878. In this year he began the practice of law in New York and was admitted to the Bar of New Jersey. He was an active trial lawyer for about fifteen years, when he gave special attention to the study of corporation law, principally in New Jersey. For years he has been recognized as an authority on this subject.

He is the author of several books—"Dill on New Jersey Corporations" and a treatise on the banking laws of the State of New Jersey, and has written a number of publications, mainly on economics and kindred topics. He has resided in East Orange, N. J., since 1878.

He was appointed a Judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals by Governor Stokes in July, 1905, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Peter Van Voorhees. His term will expire in 1911. In politics he is a Republican.

U. S. OFFICERS FOR NEW JERSEY.

District Attorney.

JOHN BEAM VREELAND, Morristown.

Mr. Vreeland was born in Newark, N. J., December 30, 1852, is a son of George W. and Sarah M. Vreeland and a descendant on his father's side from Holland ancestry, who came directly from Holland and settled in New Jersey in the seventeenth century, and on his mother's side from English settlers before the Revolutionary war. He has twice been married, first to Miss Ida A. Piotrowoki, December 18th, 1878, and, second, to Miss Ida King Smith, June 2d, 1897. He was educated in the common schools, and after attending the Newark High School one year his family, in 1868, moved to Morristown, where he has since resided. While in Newark he served a newspaper route morning and evening for nearly a year. In 1870 Mr. Vreeland began the study of law with F. G. Burnham, completing his studies with the late Colonel F. A. DeMott, and was admitted to the bar as an attorney in November, 1875, and as a counselor at the June term of the Supreme Court, in 1879. Chancellor McGill appointed him a Special Master in Chancery in 1892, and the Supreme Court appointed him a Commissioner of that court, June 7th, 1882. Mr. Vreeland has been in active and successful practice in Morristown since his admission to the bar. He has served as Township Clerk of Morris township, Deputy County Clerk, Acting Prosecutor of the Pleas of the county of Morris, and also as City Counsel of Morristown. In 1895 he was elected to the State Senate by a plurality of 1,526 over Mr. McCracken, his Democratic opponent. During his term of three years as State Senator he took an active part in legislation, served on leading committees and was a member of the Commission to Revise the Banking and Trust Company Laws. In 1898 he was appointed by Governor Voorhees as Judge of the Morris County Courts for a term of five years, an office which he filled with marked ability.

Mr. Vreeland was appointed by President Roosevelt to the office of United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey on October 20, 1903, to fill the unexpired term of David O. Watkins, who had resigned that office. He was sworn into office on October 28th. He was appointed for a full term in 1904. Mr. Vreeland has always been a Republican in politics and has never failed to take a deep interest in the welfare of his party. He was re-appointed in 1907. His term will expire in 1912.

Clerk U. S. Circuit Court.**HENRY DUNCAN OLIPHANT, Trenton.**

Mr. Oliphant was born at Uniontown, Fayette county, Pa., June 6th, 1855. He is the fourth son of the late General S. Duncan Oliphant, who died on October 23d, 1904, after having served thirty-four years as Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for New Jersey, and whom he succeeds in that office. Mr. Oliphant's early education was received in the schools of his native town and of Princeton, N. J. In 1867 he moved, with his father, to Princeton.

In the fall of 1872 he entered the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, as a member of the class of 1876, but left that institution to take a position as Clerk in the United States Circuit Court in the spring of 1875, which he occupied until October 18th, 1880, when he was appointed Deputy Clerk of the said court, an office he filled until he was promoted to the clerkship of the Court, by order dated October 29th, 1904, by United States Circuit Court Judges Acheson, Dallas and Gray, taking the oath of office November 1st, 1904.

He was appointed a Standing Examiner of the Court June 15th, 1897, and has been prominently before the greatest lawyers of the country, notably in the famous shipbuilding case.

He is an elder and trustee of the First Presbyterian Church of Trenton, and is a member of the Masonic order, belonging to Column Lodge, No. 120, and of the Chapter.

The salary of the Clerk is paid by the retention of fees to a limited amount, as provided by statute.

Clerk U. S. District Court.**GEORGE T. CRANMER, Trenton.**

Mr. Cranmer was born at Barnegat, N. J., December 6th, 1848. He was formerly engaged in the banking and brokerage, real estate and insurance business. He has been an active member of the State National Guard for a number of years, and from 1875 to 1899 was Quartermaster of the Seventh Regiment. In 1878 he was the Republican candidate for member of Assembly, but was defeated by Hon. Rufus Blodgett, since a United States Senator. In September, 1879, without his solicitation, he was appointed by President Hayes Collector of Customs for the District of

Little Egg Harbor, N. J., which office he resigned July 1st, 1880. In 1882 he was again nominated for member of Assembly and elected over William J. Harrison by a majority of 477. In 1883 he was unanimously nominated for Senator, and elected over ex-Senator Ephraim P. Emson by a plurality of 36. In 1886 he was renominated for Senator, and elected over Judge Richard H. Conover by a plurality of 743. In 1889 he was again unanimously renominated for Senator, and elected over ex-Senator Ephraim P. Emson by a plurality of 272. He always took an active part in the proceedings of the Senate, and for many years was Chairman of the Senate Republican caucus, and also of the joint Republican caucus. In 1889 he was unanimously nominated by the Republican caucus for President of the Senate. He was an alternate Delegate-at-Large to the National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1888, and also to the Minneapolis Convention in 1892. In October, 1891, at a convention of the State League of Republican Clubs, he was elected an alternate Delegate-at-Large to the National Convention of Republican Clubs. He was appointed to his present office by the late Judge Green, in January, 1893, to succeed Linsly Rowe, who had resigned. No fixed salary, but instead, fees.

United States Marshal.

THOMAS J. ALCOTT, Mount Holly.

Mr. Alcott was born in Mount Holly, N. J., January 24th, 1840. In the year 1855 he commenced the study of pharmacy, and in 1859 entered Pennington Seminary, where he pursued his studies until the beginning of 1863, when he enlisted in the Twenty-third Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, and served as Quartermaster Sergeant in the Army of the Potomac, under Generals Burnside and Hooker. In 1865 he became junior partner with his father, Hon. Thomas C. Alcott, who was a member of the Legislature in 1869, '70 and '71, in the foundry and machine business, under the name of T. C. Alcott & Son. Upon the death of his father, in 1872, Mr. Alcott became sole proprietor of the business. He is the patentee and manufacturer of Alcott's improved turbine water-wheel, which is so favorably known throughout the United States, as well as in European and South American countries. He was a member of the House of Assembly in 1884, '85 and '86, when he took a prominent part in legislation. He was appointed United States Marshal for New Jersey early in 1897, to succeed George Pfeiffer, whose term had expired. His salary is \$3,000 a year.

STATE OFFICERS.

Secretary of State.

SAMUEL D. DICKINSON, Jersey City.

Colonel Dickinson was born in Philadelphia, November 5, 1850. He was educated in School No. 1, Jersey City. For some time he was employed in the old Union Bank in that city and he was also in the real estate business. He was enrolled as a private in the Fourth Regiment Rifle Corps, April 21, 1868, became corporal of Company E, Fourth Regiment, National Guard, April 14, 1869, and then served through all the grades to the colonelcy, which he reached on April 22, 1885. He resigned the colonelcy on December 6, 1888. He was selected by the State Military Board as Adjutant of the New Jersey Battalion which attended the celebration at Yorktown in 1881. In 1883 he was an officer of the American Rifle Team and went to England in that year to compete in the international rifle match.

The Colonel has always been active in politics and for several years has been the recognized Republican leader of Hudson county. For a long period he has been in close relationship with the state leaders of his party and to an eminent degree enjoyed the confidence of the late General Sewell. He served as Comptroller of Jersey City for four years and until 1899. He was appointed Postmaster of Jersey City by President Harrison and served five years, one of which was under the Cleveland administration. He was City Treasurer of Jersey City for four years under an appointment made by Mayor Wanser. Upon leaving the Treasurer's office he was made agent for the Hoboken division of the United Electric Company, which position he held until his appointment as Secretary of State. The Colonel was Collector of the Port of Hudson county for one year.

The nomination of Franklin Murphy for Governor was brought about largely through the efforts of the Colonel. He started the movement in that direction and never tired until the State Convention of his party ratified his choice. The splendid endorsement given by the people at the polls to the selection of Mr. Murphy as a candidate was a demonstration of the wisdom displayed by the Colonel in the matter. As a fearless leader and experienced politician the Colonel has made an enviable record in that hot-bed of Democracy, Hudson county.

Colonel Dickinson was nominated for Secretary of State by Governor Murphy on March 17, 1902, and he was confirmed by the Senate two days later by an unanimous vote. In 1907 he was renominated by Governor Stokes and was again confirmed by the Senate for another term. His term of office is five years and will expire on April 1, 1912. His salary is \$6,000 a year.

Assistant Secretary of State.

J. B. R. SMITH, Trenton.

Mr. Smith was born at Branchville, Sussex county, in 1869, coming of a line of village merchants of that town, extending back to 1836. When ten years old he began a clerkship in his father's store, spending his evenings, holidays and vacations at that work, and attending the public schools during the daytime until he entered Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Pa., in 1887. After completing his course at that institution he became a partner in the Branchville business, which lasted until he purchased the newspaper known as the Warren Tidings, at Washington, N. J., in 1893, and became its editor. He was appointed court clerk in the Secretary of State's office May 1, 1897, and held that position until he was promoted to his present office. He studied law with Oscar Jeffrey and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the June term, 1900. On April 8, 1902, he received his commission as Assistant Secretary of State, and it was renewed in 1907.

For several years Mr. Smith has been prominently identified with the New Jersey newspaper profession, and he feels very proud of that record. For some years he has taken an active part in the politics of Warren county and is recognized as one of the leaders there of the Republican party. Since his admission to the bar he has enjoyed a good practice at corporation law and in the Surrogate's Court.

Mr. Smith's powers and duties as Assistant Secretary of State, as defined by statute, are: "He shall, during the absence or inability, through sickness or other cause, of the Secretary of State, have the same powers and perform the same duties which are now imposed by law upon the Secretary of State."

State Treasurer.

DANIEL S. VOORHEES, Morristown.

Mr. Voorhees was born in Somerville, N. J., August 15, 1852. He is a descendant of Lucius Von Voorhees, who emigrated to this country in the year 1600. When a small boy he, with his family, moved to Elizabeth, Union county. He sold newspapers at the Elizabeth railroad station for some time and also worked in a hardware store. In 1869 he removed to Morristown, and on June 1, 1870, he became a clerk in the office of the Clerk of Morris county. In 1876 he was made Deputy Clerk by William McCarthy, the incumbent of the office, who was a Democrat. Mr. Voorhees held that office until 1898, when he received the Republican nomination for County Clerk and was elected by a majority of 1,200. He filled the office with so much satisfaction and made himself so very popular throughout the county that he was renominated and re-elected by the surprising majority of 3,500. He spent thirty-seven years altogether in the County Clerk's office. Mr. Voorhees enjoys the distinction of having nearly as many Democratic as Republican friends in Morris county. Broad-minded in his views of all public questions, a loyal member of his party, appreciative of his numerous friends, a great favorite in social circles, a member of many clubs, and ardently fond of the art of Izaak Walton, the popularity of Mr. Voorhees is thus attested.

Mr. Voorhees was elected State Treasurer by a joint meeting of the Legislature on February 14, 1907, for a full term of three years to succeed Frank O. Briggs, who had resigned the office to become United States Senator. He assumed the duties of the office on March 1, 1907. His salary is \$6,000 a year and his term expires in 1910.

State Comptroller.

J. WILLARD MORGAN, Camden.

Mr. Morgan is a son of former Sheriff Randal E. Morgan and was born at Blackwood, July 6, 1854. He was educated in the Camden and Philadelphia public schools. He studied law in the office of Judge Charles P. Stratton, Camden,

was admitted to the bar as an attorney in February, 1877, and as a counselor three years later. For a number of years he has been a prominent member of the Camden Bar Association and has an extensive practice. He has served as a United States Commissioner for over twenty years.

The Comptroller is a well-known Republican leader of South Jersey and has always been an active member of his party. The first political office he held was as a member of the Camden Common Council. For fifteen years he served as City Solicitor of Camden. He has been counsel for the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad in that city for over ten years and is president of the Camden, Gloucester and Woodbury Railway Company.

Mr. Morgan was unanimously nominated for the office of State Comptroller in a caucus of his party, having no opponent, and in a joint meeting of the Legislature held on February 18, 1902, he was elected to that office, receiving every Republican vote. He was re-elected in 1905. He had not sought the office. His term will expire on February 20, 1908. His salary is \$6,000 a year.

Attorney-General.

ROBERT HARRIS McCARTER, Newark.

Mr. McCarter was born at Newton, Sussex county, on April 28, 1859, and is a son of the late Thomas N. McCarter, who was one of the leading members of the New Jersey bar. He is a brother of Uzal H. McCarter, president of the Fidelity Trust Co., and of Thomas N. McCarter, whom he succeeded as Attorney General. He received his preliminary school education at the Newark Academy, and then entered Princeton College, from which institution he was graduated in 1879. In 1903 Princeton University conferred upon Mr. McCarter the degree of LL.D. He read law in the office of McCarter & Keen, in Newark, and also at Columbia College Law School, New York, from which he received his diploma in 1882. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney at the June term of the Supreme Court in 1882, and as a counselor at the June term, 1885. He began the practice of his profession with his father, and subsequently became a member of the firm of McCarter, Williamson & McCarter. He has had a large and varied practice.

At the extraordinary session of the State Senate on April 21, 1903, Mr. McCarter was nominated for the office of Attorney General by Governor Murphy, and the nomination was promptly confirmed. The nomination was made to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of his brother, Thomas N. McCarter, and took effect on May 15 for a term of five years. His salary is \$7,000 a year.

Assistant Attorney-General.

NELSON B. GASKILL, Mount Holly.

Mr. Gaskill was born at Mount Holly, N. J., September 12th, 1875. He prepared for college at the Peddie Institute, Hightstown, N. J., and entered Princeton with the class of 1896. Upon graduation he spent two years at the Harvard Law School and studied one year in the office of his father, Judge Joseph H. Gaskill. He was admitted to the bar as attorney in 1899 and passed the counselors' examination three years later. Since admission he has practiced law in Camden, N. J., with his father as a member of the firm of Gaskill & Gaskill. He enlisted in the National Guard in 1896, and was made Captain of his company two years later; he was later appointed Battalion Adjutant with the Third Regiment, which commission he now holds. He was appointed Assistant Attorney General in November, 1906, to succeed Edward D. Duffield, who had resigned that office.

Major-General.

PETER FARMER WANSEER, Jersey City.

General Wanser was born in Middlesex county, N. J., January 24, 1849. He was formerly in the produce business with his father in New York and is now engaged in the real estate business, being a member of the firm of Love & Wanser, of Jersey City. He was an Assemblyman from Hudson county in 1883. He was appointed Police Justice of Jersey City by joint session of the Legislature in 1885 and was re-appointed in 1888 for terms of three years each. He served as Mayor of Jersey City for five years from 1892 to 1897, having been elected to that office by a large majority over Allan L. McDermott, the Democratic candidate. He was one of the few Republican Mayors that

city has ever had. He is at present the Postmaster of Jersey City, having been appointed to that office by the late President McKinley. At one time he was a Custom House Inspector.

The General has been a member of the National Guard of New Jersey for over thirty years. On June 1, 1870, he was enrolled as a private of Company E, Fourth Regiment, and was promoted through the various grades until he became Colonel on February 20, 1889. He was appointed Brigadier General of the First Brigade, August 2, 1892. Governor Murphy nominated him as Major General of Division, January 27, 1902, and he was confirmed by an unanimous vote of the Senate the following day. The General is the successor of General Sewell, who died on December 27, 1901.

Adjutant-General.

R. HEBER BREINTNALL, Newark.

General Breintnall was born in Philadelphia, Pa., August 18, 1843. In 1847 his family moved to Newark, N. J., where he has resided ever since. He was educated in the Newark Academy. The General is a member of Phil Kearny Post, No. 1, G. A. R., Department of New Jersey, and of the New York Commandery of the Loyal Legion, and also of the Society of the Army of the Potomac.

The General's military record is as follows: Appointed corporal, Company D, New Jersey Volunteer Militia, Pennsylvania Emergency, in the War of the Rebellion, on June 23, 1863, and was discharged August 1 of the same year at the expiration of his term of service. On September 30, 1864, he became a private in Company K, Thirty-ninth Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers; was appointed regimental quartermaster-sergeant, October 11, 1864, and was discharged June 17, 1865, at the close of the war.

Returning to Newark he enlisted in the First Veteran Regiment, Newark Brigade, February 12, 1867, and received a warrant as commissary sergeant. He served in that capacity until August 10, 1881, when he was commissioned as Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice of the First Regiment, National Guard. He held that position until January 6, 1886, when he was elected Major. He was commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel June 17, 1893, and as Colonel May 28, 1902. He was commissioned as Brigadier

General and Adjutant General, September 30, 1902, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Alexander C. Oliphant.

He was commissioned as Lieutenant-Colonel, First Regiment, infantry, New Jersey National Guard Volunteers, Spanish-American war, April 27, 1898, and was discharged November 4 of the same year.

When the Newark regiment went to Camp Alger in 1898 General Breintnall was second in command, and as the command of the First Brigade, First Division, Second Army Corps, devolved on General Campbell, as the senior Colonel of the brigade, the care and conduct of the regiment was left to the Lieutenant-Colonel. His soldierly qualifications and the watchful care which he exercised over the men of the regiment won for him the commendation of the brigade, division and corps commanders.

He is a member of the Board of Managers of the New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, located at Kearny, Hudson county, having been appointed to succeed the late General Richard A. Donnelly.

The General is an expert rifleman. The records of the office of the Inspector-General of Rifle Practice show that he has qualified twenty-four times at Sea Girt as a marksman and fourteen times as a sharpshooter, and four times as an expert, a distinction that comparatively few members of the Guard have attained. His salary is \$2,500 a year.

Quartermaster-General.

C. EDWARD MURRAY, Trenton.

General Murray was born in Lambertville, N. J., July 17th, 1863. He is the only son of J. Howard Murray and Wilhelmina Solliday Murray, and came to Trenton with his parents in 1865. He received his education at the State Model School and the Stewart Business College. In 1883 he became associated with his father in the mechanical rubber manufacturing business. In 1892 he became sole proprietor of the business, and to-day has other large manufacturing interests. From boyhood he has taken a great deal of interest in affairs of the city of Trenton, as well as the Republican party, and in 1894 he was elected City Clerk, which office he kept until he declined re-election in 1904. In 1900 he represented the Second Congressional District as alternate to the National Republican

Convention and in 1904 was elected a delegate to represent the Fourth Congressional District at the National Republican Convention.

His military career began with his enlistment in Company A, Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. J., December 12, 1885. On June 30, 1890, the late Brigadier-General William H. Skirm, then Colonel of the Seventh Regiment, N. G. N. J., appointed him Paymaster of the Regiment with the rank of first lieutenant. On June 30, 1895, he was commissioned Captain and Paymaster. On May 2, 1899, he was retired under the act reorganizing the National Guard. March 8, 1905, Governor Edward C. Stokes appointed him Quartermaster-General, to succeed the late Brevet Major-General Richard A. Donnelly, and was commissioned Brigadier-General April 5, 1905.

General Murray is one of the best known and most popular among the public men of Trenton. He has distinguished himself as a leader of his party and many of its victories in Trenton and Mercer county are mostly to his credit. He has a host of friends among people of all shades of political opinion, and as an employer of labor he stands high in the estimation of wage workers.

Judge Advocate-General.

EDWARD P. MEANY, Newark.

Brigadier-General Meany of the National Guard, State of New Jersey, was born in 1854, of English and Irish ancestry. He is a son of the late Judge Edward A. Meany of Louisville, Kentucky. His grandfather, Captain Henry Gould Shannon, settled at Louisville in 1810 and served through the War of 1812 and the Mexican War. His father, Judge Edward A. Meany, was for a number of years conspicuously identified with the jurisprudence of the South, filling an honored place upon the bench and having a brilliant career at the bar.

Commodore Barry and Captain John Meany of Philadelphia were also members of this family.

General Meany was educated in Kentucky and was carefully prepared for the practice of the profession which his father had adorned, and was admitted to the bar in 1878. He served for several years as an officer of the Kentucky State Guard.

He is counsel for the American Telephone and Telegraph Company and holds several positions of prominence and confidence in that and its associate companies. In 1884 he was vice-president of the New Mexico Central and Southern Railroad Company. He represented that company in Mexico and Europe, and obtained from the Mexican Government the concession under which it operates in the Republic of Mexico.

General Meany is a Democrat in politics and was a delegate from New Jersey to the Democratic National Conventions of 1896 and 1900, at both of which conventions he earnestly supported the cause of sound money. In 1893 he was appointed Judge Advocate-General of New Jersey, with the rank of Brigadier-General. In 1894 he was one of the Palisades Commissioners of the State of New Jersey. He has been a trustee and treasurer of the Newark, N. J., Free Public Library. General Meany married Miss Rosalie Behr, daughter of Peter Behr, Esq., of St. Louis, Missouri.

Deputy Adjutant-General.

JAMES S. KIGER, Trenton, N. J.

The subject of this sketch was born in Salem, Salem county, New Jersey, August 18, 1842, and was educated in the private and public schools of his native city. At the age of thirteen years he became identified, as messenger, with a clothing house; subsequently as a clerk with a dry goods firm. At the beginning of the War of the Rebellion, 1861, he enlisted in the Salem Light Artillery, militia, as a private, April 25, 1861, and was later warranted corporal and sergeant. On August 11, 1862, he enlisted as private, Co. A, Twelfth Regiment, infantry, New Jersey Volunteers, for three years, and was warranted sergeant, September 4, 1862; by reason of injuries received in the Antietam (Md.) campaign, Sept., '62, and of typhoid fever contracted in active service near Falmouth, Va., February, 1863, was transferred, June 6, 1863, to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and served as first sergeant, Co. K, Twenty-first Regiment, until July 6, 1865, when he was honorably discharged at the close of the war; October 18, 1865, was appointed copyist in office of Clerk in Chancery. On May 1, 1867, he was appointed by the late General William S. Stryker, Adjutant General, to a clerkship in his department, and on January 1, 1890, received the appoint-

ment of chief clerk. He rendered efficient service to Adjutant General William S. Stryker in compiling the roster of officers and men of New Jersey during the Revolutionary war, issued in 1872; officers and men of New Jersey in Civil war, issued in 1876. At this date he is superintending the preparation of data of officers and men of New Jersey, from the earliest Colonial period, 1636 to 1900.

On May 23, 1881, he was commissioned Deputy Adjutant General, with rank of lieutenant-colonel; on May 16, 1906, Deputy Adjutant General, with rank of colonel, and is still in commission. By an act of the Legislature of this state, approved March 10, 1880, the Adjutant General's office was directed to render all possible assistance to veterans or their dependents having unsettled claims before the different departments of the general government. The duty was assigned to Colonel Kiger, who has since that time given this order his personal attention.

Colonel Kiger served in the volunteer fire department of Trenton, from July, 1865, until April 2, 1892, the time of the merging of the same into the paid fire department; is a past grand of Fred D. Stuart Lodge, No. 154, I. O. O. F.; past grand master and past grand representative, Grand Lodge, I. O. O. F.; past master, Ashlar Lodge, No. 76, F. & A. M.; past commander, Post 23, G. A. R.; sir knight, Mercer Castle, No. 23, K. G. E.

He has been one of the managers of McKinley Memorial Hospital since its organization, 1887, and is now president of the training class for nurses connected with that institution. He has been a trustee of Pennington Seminary since March, 1882; is associated with the State Street M. E. Church, as an official, and with the Sunday school of said church as teacher of a senior Bible class.

Clerk of the Supreme Court.

WILLIAM RIKER, JR., Orange.

Mr. Riker was born in Newark, N. J., January 14th, 1850. His father, William Riker, Sr., was for many years a successful manufacturing jeweler, and retiring from active business was succeeded by two of his sons, one of whom is the subject of this sketch. Mr. Riker completed his education in the Newark Academy, and thereupon engaged in the jewelry business with his father, afterwards becoming a partner, and later one of his successors, and is still engaged in that business.

He was chosen as a delegate to the National Republican Conventions of 1884 and 1896; elected Alderman of the city of Orange in 1893 and Register of Deeds and Mortgages for Essex county in the same year. The latter office he resigned before the completion of his term in order to accept the appointment by Governor Griggs as Clerk of the Supreme Court. He was re-appointed by Governor Murphy in 1902 and by Governor Stokes in 1907.

He has served as member and Treasurer of the Essex County Republican Committee for a number of years. He was chosen Treasurer of the Republican State Committee in 1898 and served six years. His salary is \$6,000 a year, and his term of office, which is for five years, will expire on November 2, 1912.

Clerk in Chancery.

VIVIAN M. LEWIS, Paterson.

Mr. Lewis was born June 8, 1869, at Paterson, N. J. He was educated in the public schools and studied law with his brother, Judge William I. Lewis, of Paterson. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney February 18, 1892, and as a counselor in June, 1897. Prior to his admission to the bar he did some newspaper work. He has since acquired a good practice at his profession. He has always taken an active part in politics, and soon after he reached his majority he stumped the State in the interest of the Republican party. In 1897 he was a candidate for the Assembly, and carried the primaries of his district; but the county convention split, and he was nominated by the delegates in a convention which was declared irregular, and declined the nomination. He was appointed Judge-Advocate of the old Second Regiment, National Guard, in July, 1896, and served until the reorganization of 1899, when he was placed on the retired list with the rank of Captain. He was elected to the Assembly in 1898, '99 and 1900, and during his three years' service he was prominent in legislation and served on leading committees. He was elected City Counsel of Paterson in 1904 for a full term of office. He was appointed Clerk in Chancery to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Edward C. Stokes, who was elected Governor. He was nominated for a full term of office in 1905 by Governor Stokes and was confirmed by the Senate. His salary is \$6,000 and his term will expire in 1910.

Superintendent of Public Instruction.**CHARLES J. BAXTER, Trenton.**

Mr. Baxter was born at Glenwood, Sussex county, N. J., on November 8th, 1841. He attended the district school there until he was twelve years of age, after which he went to work on his father's farm, continuing his studies by himself and with the help of an uncle who had graduated from Lafayette College and then lived on the next farm. On his eighteenth birthday he started his educational work as a teacher in the district school at Frankfort Plains, N. J. After twelve years of teaching in several district schools, Mr. Baxter was appointed Principal of the Franklin Furnace District School. He gradually improved the condition of the school until it was converted into a High School, remaining in that position for thirteen years. After leaving Franklin Furnace, about thirteen years ago, he moved to Plainfield, where he became connected with the Provident Life and Trust Company, of Philadelphia.

In 1875 Mr. Baxter was nominated and renominated as County School Superintendent of Sussex county by the State Board of Education, but was rejected by the Democratic Board of Freeholders because of his party affiliations. This started the agitation which resulted in that power being taken from the Board of Freeholders and given to the Board of Education. He was appointed to his present position by Governor Griggs on March 24th, 1896, as a successor to Addison B. Poland, who had resigned. Two days later Mr. Baxter was confirmed by the Senate for a full term of three years. In 1899 he was re-appointed for another term of three years, and in 1902 for a new term of five years, and again in 1907 for another term. His salary is \$5,000 a year.

Keeper of the State Prison.**GEORGE O. OSBORNE, Trenton.**

Mr. Osborne was born at Elmira, New York, June 24, 1845. His great-great grandfather on his father's side came to this country from England about 1780 and located at New Fishkill, New York, where his grandfather, Jonah Osborne, was born in 1791, who served in the war of 1812 and was wounded in the battle on Lake Ontario. At the

close of the war he located near Elmira, N. Y., where Mr. Osborne's father was born in 1821.

On his mother's side he is descended from Ezra Earll and his wife, Mary Sabin, one of the oldest families in New York State. The pioneers of the Earll family came to this country from England in 1639 and located on the ground where the city of Boston is now situated. The Earll family are the present owners of Cromwell's Lake, New York, which has been in their possession since 1762.

When three years of age the subject of this sketch moved with his father, Ira Osborne, now living at Athens, Pa., to Vanettenville, Chemong county, N. Y., where he was educated. Mr. Osborne, Sr., enlisted in the Union Army when his son was about 17 years of age. After his father had gone to the war Mr. Osborne ran away from home and enlisted twice, first in the Twelfth and afterwards in the One Hundred and Forty-first New York State Volunteers, but both times at the strong solicitation of his mother and through influence of friends, owing to his youth, he was discharged from the service and returned to his home, and then sent by his mother to a friend of the family, P. J. Powless, who had charge of the county institutions at Snake Hill, Hudson county, N. J. At this place he was employed as assistant to the superintendent from January, 1863, to November, 1865, at which date he was appointed Warden of the Hudson County Almshouse, to which position he was re-elected for ten consecutive years. Upon retiring from that office he engaged in the livery business in Jersey City, which he conducted from 1876 to 1880. Next he accepted the position of clerk at the Barge Office in New York city, which position he held until April 22, 1882, when he was elected Warden of the City Hospital of Jersey City, a position he held until 1902, when he resigned to enter upon his duties as Keeper of the New Jersey State Prison, to which office he was appointed by Governor Franklin Murphy.

Mr. Osborne was the first vice-president of the Columbia Building and Loan Association of Jersey City, and he is now serving his twelfth term as president of that corporation. For a number of years he has served as trustee of the Emory Methodist Episcopal Church of Jersey City; he is a member of the Highland Lodge of Masons, Hugh Depayne Commandery, of Jersey City; Mecca Temple of the Shrine; Union League Club of Jersey City; also the Bergen Republican Club.

He was nominated by Governor Murphy to the office of Keeper of the State Prison on March 5, 1902, to succeed

Samuel S. Moore, and the nomination was confirmed by the Senate six days later. He entered upon his duties as State Prison Keeper March 18, 1902. In 1907 he was appointed and confirmed for another term of office. The term is for five years and will expire March 18, 1912, and the salary is \$3,500 a year.

State Prison Supervisor.

SAMUEL W. KIRKBRIDE, Asbury Park.

Mr. Kirkbride was born May 30th, 1848, at Mt Holly, Burlington county, N. J., and is a contractor and builder. He spent his boyhood days in Mt. Holly, and received his education in the public schools of that place. At the age of fifteen years he enlisted in the Union army, to do battle against the South, but was prevented by his family from going to the front. Twice afterward he re-enlisted, but each time he was thwarted by his family. From 1865 to 1869 Mr. Kirkbride was variously employed—as a news-boy on trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, as clerk and as a carpenter's apprentice. Under his father he learned the trade of a carpenter, and so rapidly did he acquire a knowledge of the general work that in 1869 he was admitted into partnership with his father. He remained a member of the firm until 1871. He then began business on his own account, and in 1877 he formed a partnership with Joseph B. Kirkbride. A year later they engaged in business in Asbury Park, where they built several large hotels. He was a member of the Neptune Township Committee from 1884 to 1890, member of the Board of Health for five years, Township Treasurer for three years, member of the Board of Education for six years, and member of Common Council of Asbury Park for ten years and President of the latter body in 1898. He served as a member of the House of Assembly in 1900 and 1901 and was assigned to important committees. Mr. Kirkbride was nominated by Governor Stokes to the office of Supervisor of the State Prison on February 20, 1906, and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate on March 5th. He has always been a steadfast Republican. His term is three years and salary \$3,000.

State Librarian.**HENRY C. BUCHANAN, Trenton.**

Mr. Buchanan was born in Falls township, Pa., within a few miles of Trenton, March 7th, 1851. His father was William Buchanan, who came to this country from Scotland in 1842, when a young man. The State Librarian attended the public schools in his native place until he was about eleven years of age, when he entered the Trenton Academy. When thirteen years old he left school and learned the printer's trade, at which he was employed until January 1, 1882, when he became proofreader and news editor of the Trenton State Gazette, where he remained until his appointment as State Librarian.

Besides being city and news editor on the Gazette, Mr. Buchanan, for sixteen years, was the Trenton correspondent of the Paterson Press, and for five years he acted in a like capacity for the New York Sun. He was for several years also the Trenton correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer. On February 1st, 1899, he received his commission as State Librarian as successor to Morris R. Hamilton, for a term of five years, at a salary of \$2,000 a year. In 1904 he was appointed for another term of five years.

Commissioner of Banking and Insurance.**DAVID O. WATKINS, Woodbury.**

Mr. Watkins was born at Woodbury, N. J., June 8th, 1862. He worked on a farm in his neighborhood, studied law at night time and was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the November term of the New Jersey Supreme Court, in 1893, and as a counselor at the February Term 1897. He was Mayor of Woodbury for four terms of one year each, from 1886 to 1890. He was Councilman from the Third Ward of Woodbury from 1892 to 1895, when he was re-elected and served until 1898. He was elected President of the City Council in March, 1895, again in 1896, and again in 1897. He has served for some time as Solicitor of the city of Woodbury, and counsel to the Board of Freeholders for Gloucester county. He was elected to the State Assembly in 1896 by a plurality of 1862, the largest ever given a candidate for public office in Gloucester. He was re-elected in 1897 and 1898.

Mr. Watkins served as Speaker of the House of Assembly in 1898 and 1899, when he made a record for dignity, uprightness and impartiality which has been seldom equalled in the Legislature of New Jersey. At the close of the session of 1898 he was presented on behalf of the members with a suitable testimonial in recognition of his worth, and the phrase, "As fair as Watkins" there and then originated to be handed down as an example for future occupants of the chair. And at the close of the session of 1899 he was paid a similar compliment. On both occasions the Democratic minority vied with the Republican majority in bestowing the meed of praise.

Speaker Watkins became Acting Governor of the State on October 18th, 1898. That office had been held by President of the Senate Voorhees from January 31st, that year, and until the date mentioned, when his resignation as Senator from Union county was presented and filed, thus creating a vacancy also in the higher office, which was at once filled by the Speaker of the House, in accordance with the requirements of the Constitution of the State. The vacancy in the office of Governor in the first place was caused by the resignation of John W. Griggs, the then incumbent, that he might accept the position of Attorney-General of the United States. In his new sphere of duties Mr. Watkins gave eminent satisfaction, and he served in the office until January 16th, 1899, when Foster M. Voorhees was sworn in as Governor for a term of three years.

Mr. Watkins was appointed United States Attorney for the District of New Jersey in February, 1900, for a full term of four years, but resigned that office in March, 1903. He was nominated by Governor Murphy on March 10, 1903, to his present office and was unanimously confirmed by the Senate, two days later, for a full term of three years. He succeeded William Bettie, who held the office for eight years. He was reappointed by Governor Stokes in 1906. His salary is \$6,000 a year and his term will expire April 2, 1909. In 1904 he was elected a member of the State Republican Committee from Gloucester county.

Chief of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics.

WINTON C. GARRISON, Newark.

Mr. Garrison is a native Jerseyman, having been born April 3, 1850, in that section of Newark known as the "Old Ninth Ward."

He was among the first pupils that attended the Chestnut Street School. After finishing his studies in that institution he took the High School course, at the conclusion of which he entered the employ of a woolen house in New York. This was in 1866, and four years later he embarked in business for himself. Mr. Garrison carried on business successfully for thirty-one years, when, having amassed a moderate competence, he retired from active participation in trade matters.

Mr. Garrison early manifested that interest in public affairs which has made him one of the best-known men in Newark, where he resides, but not until 1895, when he entered the City Council as the representative of the Eighth ward, did he hold a public office of any kind. He remained four years, or from 1895 to 1899, in the City Council, and during his last year of service was the recognized leader of his party in that body. He left the Council with the reputation of being one of the most painstaking and efficient members that had ever taken part in its deliberations.

The next position of responsibility and trust held by Mr. Garrison was membership in the Board of Street and Water Commissioners of Newark, to which office he was elected in 1900 for a term of three years. As a Commissioner Mr. Garrison is fairly entitled to a large share of the credit due the Board for many improvements, some already realized and others assured, in the lines of public service that came under its authority, chief among them being the elevation of the tracks of the Pennsylvania, Central, and D. L. & W. railroads; the settlement of the water supply contract, and the burying underground of electric light and trolley wires. While a Street and Water Commissioner Mr. Garrison was offered and urged to accept a position on the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission, but declined on the broad ground that the people had elected him to serve three years in the Street and Water Board and that a relinquishment of his office before completing that term would be a breach of the contract which he regarded as morally existing between himself and them. He therefore served out his full term as a Street and Water Commissioner, during the last year of which he enjoyed the distinction of being President of the Board.

On April 4, 1903, or immediately after the end of his service in the capacity last referred to, Mr. Garrison assumed the office of Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, having been appointed to that position by Governor Murphy

to succeed William Stainsby. The office is one of responsibility and importance because of the relations which exist between it and the great industrial interests of the state. The term is five years and the salary \$2,500 per annum. His term will expire in 1908.

Mr. Garrison is a member of Northern Lodge, No. 25, F. & A. M.; Royal Arcanum, North End Club, a governor of Northern Republican Club, and director in the Eighth Ward and the Post Office Building and Loan associations. In 1904 he was elected treasurer of the State Republican Committee.

State Board of Assessors.

DAVID BAIRD, President, Camden.

Mr. Baird was born in Ireland, April 7th, 1839. When a lad he came to the United States, and in 1859 located in the city of Camden, which since has been his place of residence. Mr. Baird is pre-eminently a self-made man. Commencing life in this country in a very humble way, he is to-day, and has been for some years, one of the foremost business men of his section of New Jersey, being extensively engaged in the business of handling spars, timber, piling, etc., in the city of Camden as well as being largely interested in lumber operations in other parts of the country.

For the past thirty years Mr. Baird has been so closely identified with the politics of Camden city and county that the history of one would almost seem to be the history of the other. In 1874 he was elected a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, and was re-elected for and served four consecutive terms, during which period he was a member of some of the most important committees. In the fall of 1887 he was nominated and elected Sheriff of Camden county, at a time when, through existing conditions, nothing but the personal popularity of David Baird secured to the county a Republican Sheriff. And again he was elected to the same office in 1896, by the largest majority ever given any candidate for any office in the county. He was a delegate from New Jersey to the Republican National Convention of 1892, held at Minneapolis. He was chosen a Presidential Elector in 1900, when he cast his vote for McKinley and Roosevelt. For a number of years he has represented Camden county on the Republi-

can State Committee and as a member of the Executive Committee of that body.

He was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors by Governor Werts in 1895, for a term of four years, and served as such for one year and six months, when he resigned the office to become Sheriff of Camden county. In 1901 he was again appointed a member of the same State Board, by Governor Voorhees, for a term of four years, beginning in May of that year, and in 1905 he was given another term by Governor Stokes. His term will expire in 1909.

STEPHEN J. MEEKER, Newark.

Mr. Meeker was born in Newark, N. J., March 17th, 1843, where he has always lived. He received a common school education, and after a year's service in the counting-room of a large hardware house in New York city, William Bryce & Co., he learned the foundry business with his father, David M. Meeker joining him in partnership in 1873, and upon his father's death succeeded to the business.

He comes of a strong Democratic family. He never held public office until appointed a Commissioner to the World's Fair, at Chicago, by Governor Abbett, March 31st, 1891. He was one of the Temporary Essex County Park Commissioners, selected by Judge Depue, and was re-appointed by him on the present Commission. Governor Griggs appointed him on the State Board of Assessors, to succeed Colonel A. R. Kuser, and he was confirmed by the Senate on March 3d, 1896, for a full term of four years. In 1900 he was appointed for another full term by Governor Voorhees, and in 1904 he was reappointed by Governor Murphy. His term will expire March 10th, 1908.

THEODORE STRONG, New Brunswick.

Mr. Strong was born at New Brunswick, N. J., January 15th, 1863, and is a lawyer by profession. He was graduated from Rutgers College in 1883, studied law with the firm of Woodbridge Strong & Sons, and was admitted to the bar in 1886 and became a member of the foregoing firm, which was dissolved when Woodbridge Strong was appointed County Judge of Middlesex in 1896. Then he formed a co-partnership with his brother, Alan H. Strong, which has continued ever since. Mr. Strong was County Solicitor for Middlesex from May, 1895, to May, 1897. He was elected to the Senate in 1900 by a plurality of 2,072

over James H. Van Cleef, his predecessor in office. After serving nearly a full term of three years he resigned that office to accept his present position, to which he was nominated by Governor Murphy on April 1st, 1903, and was at once confirmed by the Senate. As a member of this Board he succeeded John C. Rankin, Jr., who died March 20, 1903. He was appointed for a full term of four years, and in 1907 he was reappointed by Governor Stokes. His term will expire in 1911.

ECKARD P. BUDD, Mount Holly.

Mr. Budd was born in Medford, Burlington county, New Jersey, November 3d, 1861. He moved to Mount Holly with his parents in 1862, and has since resided there. In February, 1886, Mr. Budd was admitted to the bar as an attorney at law, and four years later was made a counselor. He served as Prosecutor of the Pleas of Burlington county from 1890 to 1900, having been appointed in 1890 by Governor Abbett, and reappointed in 1895 by Governor Werts. For a number of years he represented Burlington county on the Democratic State Committee. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Assessors by Governor Murphy in March, 1904, for a full term of four years. His term will expire March 7th, 1908.

IRVINE E. MAGUIRE, Secretary, Mount Holly.

Mr. Maguire was born in Camden, N. J., on January 22d, 1853, in which city he lived continuously until 1886, when he removed to Palmyra, Burlington county. Early in the Spring of 1907 he removed to Mount Holly, where he is now residing. He received his education in the public schools of Camden and Philadelphia, and in 1868, at the age of fifteen years, entered the counting-room of Alexander G. Cattell & Co., then the largest grain exporting house in the city of Philadelphia, and of which firm the late ex-United States Senator Alexander G. Cattell was the senior member. Mr. Maguire remained in the service of the Messrs. Cattell until the year 1884, rising from the position of office boy to that of cashier and chief bookkeeper. In the latter year, shortly after the organization of the State Board of Assessors, he was appointed Assistant Secretary of that Board, and placed in charge particularly of the figures and accounting of the department. He was elected Secretary of the Board June 18, 1895.

State Board of Equalization of Taxes.

[This Board takes the place of the old State Board of Taxation and was created by an act of the Legislature approved March 29, 1905. Term of office, five years; salary of President, \$5,000; of associate members, \$3,500.]

CARL LENTZ, Newark.

Major Lentz was born at Bamberg, Bavaria, July 1st, 1845, and came to the United States at an early age. When only sixteen he enlisted in the First Connecticut Cavalry Volunteers, First Brigade, Third Division, Cavalry Corps. From private he became a non-commissioned officer, and after the battle of the Wilderness he was promoted, in May, 1864, to a lieutenancy. In one of the cavalry fights, which took place July 12th, 1864, in the vicinity of Washington, D. C., during the invasion of Early, he lost his right arm, and thus disabled he was mustered out of service December 24th, 1864. As soon as he had sufficiently recovered from the effects of his wounds he entered Columbia University, Washington, D. C., and was graduated therefrom in 1869. Subsequently he became a student in the law department of the same university, and in 1873 received the degree of LL. B. In November of the latter year he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and soon afterward settled in Newark, where he began the practice of his profession. He has always been an active Republican, and he has served as Chairman of the Essex County Republican Committee for several years. He was appointed a member of the State Board of Taxation by Governor Griggs, for a full term of five years, on February 18th, 1896, and was confirmed by the Senate on March 3d following. He was reappointed by Governor Voorhees in 1901 and by Governor Murphy in 1904. He was also appointed a member of "The Equal Tax Commission."

On March 30, 1905, the Major was nominated by Governor Stokes as President of the new Board for a term of five years, and he was at once confirmed by the Senate. His salary is \$5,000 a year. His term will expire in 1910.

EDWARD AMBLER ARMSTRONG, Camden.

Mr. Armstrong was born at Woodstown, Salem county, N. J., December 28, 1858, and removed to Camden in 1875, and is a lawyer by profession, having been admitted to the bar at the February term, 1880. He served as an

Assemblyman from Camden county four years—1884, '85, '86 and 87, and was Speaker of the House in '85 and '86. He discharged the duties of that office in a very satisfactory manner. He served as Judge of the Camden City District Court from 1888 to 1901; as Judge-Advocate, Sixth Regiment Staff, N. G. N. J., with rank of Captain, 1886 to 1893; as Judge-Advocate on the Second Brigade Staff, with rank of Major, under the commands of Generals Sewell and Cooper, 1893 to 1902, when he resigned. He was President Judge of the Camden County Court of Common Pleas from 1897 to 1902.

On March 30, 1905, Governor Stokes nominated Mr. Armstrong as a member of the State Board of Equalization of Taxes, and the nomination was at once confirmed by the Senate. His term will expire in 1909, having drawn the four-year lot, and his salary is \$3,500 a year.

CHARLES C. BLACK, Jersey City.

Mr. Black was born on a farm in Burlington county, near Mount Holly, N. J., on July 29th, 1858. He was prepared for college at the Mount Holly Academy, and entered Princeton College in 1874, being graduated with the class of '78. He studied law at Mount Holly, N. J., and at the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor. He was admitted to the bar of New Jersey as an attorney in June, 1881, and as a counselor in June, 1884. After being admitted to the bar he located at Jersey City, and has practiced law there ever since. He is a member of the law firm of Black and Dayton.

He served for five years as a member of the Hudson County Board of Registration under the Ballot Reform Law. He was appointed as a member of the State Board of Taxation on March 21st, 1891, for a term of five years, was re-appointed for another term in 1896, and again in 1901. He was again appointed in 1904 for a term of five years. Mr. Black has made valuable additions to the literature of the law in his "Proof and Pleadings in Accident Cases," "New Jersey Law of Taxation" and "Law and Practice in Accident Cases." Mr. Black was the Democratic candidate for Governor in 1904. He was appointed a member of "The Equal Tax Commission" by Governor Murphy. Governor Stokes nominated him on March 30, 1905, as a member of the new Board of Equalization of Taxes, and he was at once confirmed by the Senate. His term will expire in 1908, having drawn the three-year lot, and his salary is \$3,500.

HENRY J. IRICK, Vincentown.

Mr. Irick is a son of General John Stockton and Emeline S. Irick and was born on March 13, 1833, near Vincentown, N. J., being the oldest of eight children. At an early age he was sent to a primary school, with an attendant to care for him, and at the age of twelve years he entered an academical school at Norristown, Pa., under the care of Rev. Samuel Aaron, a co-laborer of Burleigh, Giddings, Lucretia Mott, Wendell Philips and other anti-slavery champions. During his five years under Mr. Aaron he imbibed the political doctrines which made it so easy for him to join the ranks of Republicanism, carrying with him, however, the old Whig protection ideas of his ancestors, which became a part of the fundamental principles of the great political party to which he has ever borne true allegiance.

At the early age of seventeen years he undertook the overseeing of large farming and timber interests. In 1863 he was elected to the House of Assembly from Burlington county and was twice re-elected. In 1865 the House was a tie, when he and Mr. Fisher, on the part of the Republicans, and Messrs. Abbett and Culver, on the part of the Democrats, were appointed a Special Committee on Organization. During the struggle for leadership Colonel Fowler, a Democratic member, died, when Mr. Irick had a resolution adopted requiring the vote of thirty-one members to organize the House. This action was so eminently fair that Mr. Irick earned great esteem from both sides of the House. Joseph T. Crowell, of Union, was subsequently elected Speaker. In 1870 Mr. Irick was elected to the Senate and served a term of three years. In 1873 he would have been elected President of the Senate but for the treachery of one whose political career he had done so much to promote. During his service as Senator he took a very active part in legislation, especially during the last year of his term, when there was great excitement over railroad matters. He served on the most important committees and was Chairman of the Republican Caucus during his term of office. He was the author of the bill allowing the New Jersey Volunteers the right to vote in the field, and of other bills furthering the cause of education. About fifteen years ago he succeeded Judge Clement as president of the Council Proprietors of West Jersey, the oldest corporation in the United States.

When his senatorial term closed he moved upon the old homestead, farmed its broad acres, and continued his profession as a land surveyor until the present time. He has always taken an active interest in politics and has ever been an unswerving supporter of the Republican party. Mr. Irick has always extended a helping hand to those in distress and feels that he has been amply paid for his charities. He is still hale and hearty and is engaged in active business pursuits. He is connected with the Great Interstate Fair Association and the Mount Holly Agricultural Fair. He has presided over more grand juries and political conventions than any living Jerseyman.

Mr. Irick was nominated as a member of the Board of Equalization of Taxes by Governor Stokes on March 30, 1905, and was at once confirmed by the Senate. He was appointed in 1907 for a full term, which will expire in 1912. His salary is \$3,500 a year.

THEODORE SIMONSON, Newton.

Mr. Simonson was born at Vernon, Sussex county, N. J., April 26, 1848. He has always lived in Sussex county and his ancestors for four generations were also residents of the county. On March 10, 1881, he was married to Fanny Townsend, a daughter of ex-Judge Townsend and a sister of the late Mrs. Henry C. Kelsey. He is a lawyer by profession. He was admitted to the bar as an attorney at the February term, 1876, and as a counselor at the February term, 1883. He has always practiced law in Sussex county, his office being at Newton. He was Prosecutor of the Pleas of Sussex county for fifteen years, having been first appointed by Governor Ludlow on March 7, 1883, was re-appointed by Governor Green on March 29, 1888, and the third time by Governor Werts, on March 29, 1893. In 1892 he was a Presidential Elector for New Jersey and voted for Cleveland and Stevenson. Mr. Simonson served as attorney for Sussex county under an appointment by the Board of Freeholders. He is now vice-president of the Sussex National Bank and president of the Newton Library Association. Governor Stokes nominated him as a member of the State Board of Equalization of Taxes on March 30, 1905, and he was at once confirmed by the Senate. He was nominated and confirmed for a full term of five years in 1906. His salary is \$3,500 a year. His term will expire in 1911.

FREDERICK R. LEHLBACH, Clerk, Newark.

Mr. Lehlbach was born in New York city on January 31, 1876. Upon the death of his father in 1884 he moved to Newark, where he has since resided. He attended the public schools of Newark and went from the High School to Yale University, graduating therefrom in the class of 1897. He then studied law in the New York Law School and was admitted to the New Jersey Bar in February, 1899, and has practiced his profession in Newark since. Mr. Lehlbach has been an active worker for the success of the Republican party since attaining his majority and is a member of the Essex County Republican Committee. In 1899 he was elected a member of the Board of Education of Newark from the Third ward by a majority of 121, although the ward gave a Democratic majority for Mayor and Alderman. He served three years as an Assemblyman from Essex county in 1903-04-05. During his term he took an active part in legislation. Upon the organization of the State Board of Equalization of Taxes he was appointed Clerk for a term of five years. His salary is \$2,500 a year with expenses paid by the State.

Commissioner Department of Labor.**LEWIS T. BRYANT, Trenton.**

Colonel Bryant was born in July, 1874, in Atlantic county, N. J. He was graduated from the Pennsylvania Military College at Chester, Pa., with the degree of civil engineer; was admitted to the New Jersey bar in 1898; mustered into the United States Volunteer Army as Captain of Company F, Fourth New Jersey Volunteer Infantry July 14th; promoted to Major in the same regiment in the spring of 1899, and was made Assistant Inspector General of the National Guard of New Jersey, with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, in the spring of 1899, which position he stills holds. On January 8th, 1904, the Colonel was appointed Inspector of Factories and Workshops, to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of John C. Ward. The title of the office was changed to that of Commissioner of Department of Labor by an act of the Legislature, and on March 24th, 1904, the Colonel was appointed as such by Governor Murphy, and was confirmed by the Senate on the next day for a term of three years,

at \$2,500 a year. In 1907 he was given another term by Governor Stokes at a salary of \$3,500. The Colonel served as secretary of the New Jersey Commission, Louisiana Purchase Exposition, from December 9, 1903, until the end. He is identified with the hotel interests in Atlantic City. His term is three years. He served as secretary of the Jamestown Exposition Commission.

Assistant Commissioner Department of Labor.

JOHN I. HOLT, Paterson.

Mr. Holt was born at Hawthorn, a suburb of Paterson, December 4, 1851, and is a watchmaker by trade. For nearly twenty-five years he carried on the business as a dealer in clocks, watches, &c., in the city of Paterson. He served as a member of the Board of Education for six years and was president of that body during the last two years of his term. In 1885 he was elected Alderman from the First ward and was re-elected in 1887. In 1888 he was president of the Board. Mr. Holt was an Assemblyman from Passaic county in 1889 and 1893 and '94. He served as Speaker in the latter year, and at the close of the session he resigned so as to qualify himself for Riparian Commissioner, in which office he served for five years. He was appointed Assistant Commissioner of the Labor Department in 1905 and again in 1907, and his salary is \$2,500 a year.

Custodian of the Capitol.

JOHN W. WESEMAN, Newark.

Mr. Weseman was born in Germany (his father being a citizen of the United States at the time) in 1861. He received his education in the public schools and business colleges of Newark. For fourteen years he conducted a grocery store in that city, which he has relinquished that he might devote his whole time to the duties of his present position. At the November election in 1896 he was elected a member of the Board of Chosen Freeholders of Essex county from the Fourth Ward of Newark, for a term of two years. In 1898 he was elected a member of the House of Assembly by a plurality of 5,607, and the year following he was re-elected by a plurality of 7,068. While in the

Assembly he served on some of the most important committees. He was appointed Custodian of the Capitol in July, 1901, by the State House Commission, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of John H. Bonnell, which occurred on June 7th of that year. Mr. Weseman has always been a steadfast Republican and a hard worker for the success of his party. His salary is \$2,500 a year.

Commissioner of Public Roads.

ELIJAH C. HUTCHINSON, Trenton.

Commissioner Hutchinson was born at Windsor, Mercer county, N. J., August 7, 1855, and is a merchant miller, being the head of the Hutchinson Milling Co. Before his election to the House of Assembly, in 1895, the only public office he ever held was that of Township Clerk, which he filled for three years. He has been treasurer of the Trenton Bone and Fertilizer Company since its organization in July, 1889, and its manager since 1892. He is a director of the Interstate Fair Association, and was its first treasurer, having served three years in that position. His firm does a large business with their flour mill and grain elevator, which are situated in Hamilton township, and also in a flour mill in Trenton. He was elected to the Assembly in 1895 by a plurality of 3,273 over McGalliard, Democrat, and in 1896 by 7,736 over Gill, Democrat. In 1898 he was elected to the Senate by a plurality of 1,461 over his Democratic opponent, Bayard Stockton, and in 1901 he was re-elected by the increased plurality of 1,904 over former Judge Robert S. Woodruff, the Democratic candidate.

During his career in the Legislature Mr. Hutchinson always took an active interest in matters that came up for legislation, and ever was alert for the promotion of the welfare of the people of the State, and more particularly that of his own constituency. In the session of 1903 he was President of the Senate, when he discharged the duties of that office with marked ability and impartiality. He was complimented at the close of the session by his colleagues for his record as a presiding officer, the leader of the Democratic minority presenting a resolution expressing the fullest approbation of the Senate of the manner in which he had presided over its deliberations, and which was unanimously adopted.

On January 23, 1905, Governor Stokes nominated Mr. Hutchinson to the office of State Road Commissioner to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Henry I. Budd, and he was at once confirmed by the Senate for a term of three years. Two days later he took the oath of office. His salary is \$5,000 a year. His term will expire in 1908.

Department of Charities and Corrections.

REV. GEORGE WIGHT, D. D., Commissioner, Trenton.

Dr. Wight was born in Randolph, Mass., a suburb of Boston, October 14, 1841. In 1858 his parents removed to New York city, where he was educated in the public schools and in the College of the City of New York. In 1859 he moved to New Brunswick, N. J., near which city he taught school until the breaking out of the Civil War, when he enlisted in Company G of the First Regiment, New Jersey Volunteers, May, 1861. In 1863 he was commissioned lieutenant in the same regiment, serving in the Army of the Potomac from the first battle of Bull Run to the battle of Salem Church, near Chancellorville, in 1863, where he was wounded, captured and sent to Libby Prison in Richmond. After two months in Libby he was exchanged and returned to his regiment, but was discharged for physical disability in 1864. In 1865 he entered the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, occupying the leading pulpits of that denomination in New Jersey. While pastor, he was appointed County Superintendent of Public Schools of Atlantic county, which office he filled for five years. On April 22, 1905, Governor Stokes appointed him Commissioner of Charities and Corrections. In 1906 he was appointed for a full term of office and confirmed by the Senate. His term of office is three years and salary \$4,000.

Assistant Commissioner, Charities and Corrections.

GEORGE E. POOLE, Trenton.

Mr. Poole was born in Newark, N. J., October 21, 1869, and is an architect. He formerly lived at Chatham, Morris county, where he took an active part in politics. He was Collector of Chatham township from 1894 to 1897; was a member of the Board of Education from 1895 to 1899,

and Treasurer of Chatham borough from 1897 to 1899. He was a member of the Assembly from Morris county in 1898 and '99, and in 1901 and '02 was Assistant Clerk of the Assembly. He served as Superintendent of Construction of the new Senate Chamber in 1903 and as Assistant Commissioner of the Labor Department in 1904 and 1905. He was appointed to his present office in April, 1905. His salary is \$3,600.

Secretary to the Governor.

LESLIE R. FORT, Lakewood.

Mr. Fort is the youngest son of Governor Fort, and was born in Newark in 1883, from which place his parents moved to East Orange five years later. He received his early education in the public schools in East Orange, and went to Stevens' Preparatory School in Hoboken for four years, at that time intending to become a civil engineer.

In 1901 he entered Amherst College, and remained there through the sophomore year. During the first summer at college, Mr. Fort was made a correspondent of the Newark Evening News, at the State Camp at Sea girt, and it was while working there that he decided to take up newspaper work permanently.

Upon the completion of his second year at college, he again took up newspaper work, and since that time has been the Sea Girt correspondent of a number of State papers every year.

In September, 1905, Mr. Fort purchased the Times and Journal at Lakewood, and has been its editor and publisher since that time.

EXECUTIVE APPOINTMENTS.

1908

(With the Advice and Consent of the Senate.)

Attorney General—Robert H. McCarter.

Chancellor—William J. Magie.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—William S. Gummere.

Justices of the Supreme Court—Charles E. Hendrickson, Mahlon Pitney.

District Court Judge—Jersey City, James S. Erwin.

County Court Judges—Atlantic, Enoch A. Higbee; Bergen, David D. Zabriskie; Hudson, John A. Blair; Morris, Alfred Mills; Warren, George M. Shipman.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Atlantic, Joseph E. P. Abbott; Cape May, Harry S. Douglass; Hudson, William H. Speer; Mercer, William J. Crossley; Morris, Charles A. Rathbun; Union, Nicholas C. J. English.

State Board of Education—W. Edwin Florance, Sweeting Miles, Leslie Clifford Love, Ulamor Allen.

Public Library Commissioner—Howard M. Cooper.

Riparian Board—Henry T. Caullet, ad interim.

State Board of Assessors—Stephen J. Meeker, Eckard P. Budd.

State Board of Equalization of Taxes—Charles C. Black.

Commissioner of Public Roads—Elijah C. Hutchinson.

Chief of Bureau of Statistics and Industries—Winton C. Garrison.

New Jersey Reformatory—Henry Schmidt, Edward D. Duffield, ad interim; John Handley, ad interim.

State Home for Boys—Edward F. Spaeth, Frank S. Gaskill.

State Home for Girls—Joanna Hartshorne, Thomas P. Fay.

State Village for Epileptics—Thomas J. Smith; vacancy, vice Dungan.

State Hospital, Morris Plains—George W. Jagel, ad interim.

State Hospital, Trenton—Joseph Rice.

New Jersey Sanatorium for Tuberculosis Diseases—Abram L. Beavers, Theodore Senseman.

State Board of Medical Examiners—E. L. B. Godfrey, Charles A. Groves, David P. Borden.

State Board of Forestry—John C. Smock.

Geological Survey—John C. Smock, S. Bayard Dod, Washington A. Roebling, Joseph D. Bedle.

State Sewerage Commission—Charles W. Fuller, John H. Capstick.

Water Commissioner—J. Henry Bacheller.

Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission—William S. Ackerman.

Passaic Valley Flood Commission—Franklin Van Winkle, Richard Morrell, Marshal O. Leighton, John M. Bell, Morris R. Sherrerd.

Palisades Interstate Park Commission—William A. Linn, William H. Porter.

Board of Tenement House Supervisors—Edwin West.

Fish and Game Commissioner—William A. Logue.

County Boards Equalization Taxes—Atlantic, John C. Slape; Bergen, Henry D. Winton; Burlington, George N. Wimer; Camden, Joseph E. Nowrey; Cape May, Stillwell H. Townsend; Cumberland, Winfield S. Bonham; Essex, Charles H. Heilman; Gloucester, W. Harrison Livermore; Hudson, James E. Connolly; Hunterdon, Henry M. Voorhees; Mercer, W. Holt Apgar; Middlesex, Frank Samsel; Monmouth, William K. Devereux; Morris, Edward A. Quayle; Ocean, A. O. S. Havens; Passaic, Benjamin F. Roegiers and vacancy; Salem, Charles Mecum; Somerset, Stewart A. Kenney; Sussex, Andrew J. Van Blarcom; Union, Mulford M. Scudder; Warren, William J. Barker.

GOVERNOR ALONE.

State Board of Health—Laban Dennis.

State Board of Dentistry—Alphonso Irwin.

State Board of Pharmacy—George H. White.

State Board of Veterinary Surgeons—Thomas B. Rogers, R. W. A. English.

State Oyster Commission—Ogden Gandy, William De Groff.

Oyster Commission for Ocean County—Samuel B. Allen, Ernest L. Worth, Napoleon E. Kelly.

Oyster Superintendent, Ocean County—Edward A. Horner, Jr.

Oyster Commissioner, District Shark River—A. Frank Bennett, Jr.

Oyster Superintendent, Atlantic County—Alfred B. Smith.

Oyster Commissioners, Atlantic County—Levi C. Albertson, Watson Conover, R. M. Sooy.

Newark Technical School—Moses Strauss, A. B. Garner.

Hoboken Industrial School—William R. Jenvey, Richard Stevens.

Trenton Industrial School—A. M. Maddock, Harry C. Taylor.

Nine Managers of New Jersey Firemen's Home.

Trustees of Teachers' Retirement Fund—Addison P. Poland, William R. Coddington.

Board of Undertakers and Embalmers—W. Nelson Knapp, William J. Moran.

1909

(With the Advice and Consent of the Senate.)

Judges Court of Errors and Appeals—John W. Bogert, George R. Gray, Elmer Ewing Green.

Justice of the Supreme Court—Charles G. Garrison.

District Court Judges—Jersey City, Charles L. Carrick; Newark, Thomas J. Raymond.

County Judge—Cumberland, Royal P. Tuller.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Cumberland, J. Hampton Fithian; Essex, Henry Young; Middlesex, George Berdine; Monmouth, Henry M. Nevius.

State Board of Education—Edward E. Grosscup, Percival Christie, William D. Forbes, Edward G. Robertson.

Public Library Commissioner—Everett T. Tomlinson.

Riparian Commissioners—William Cloke, Robert Williams, Michael F. McLaughlin, vacancy vice Reynolds, deceased.

State Board of Assessors—David Baird.

State Board of Equalization of Taxes—E. Ambler Armstrong.

Commissioner of Banking and Insurance—David O. Watkins.

State Prison Inspectors—William H. Carter, Bernard Feeney, J. E. Mitchell, James H. Davenport, William A. Berry, Jacob Schurts.

Supervisor of the State Prison—Samuel W. Kirkbride.

New Jersey Reformatory—Freeman Woodbridge.

State Home for Boys—John Guire, Frederick M. Lockwood.

State Home for Girls—John D. Rue, Alfred D. Carnagy, James Mitchell, Margaret Harrington Sickel.

State Home for Disabled Soldiers, Marines and their Wives—Gilbert D. Bogert, Amos R. Dease, Ernest C. Stahl.

State Hospital, Morris Plains—James M. Buckley, John C. Eisele, James G. Morgan, Patrick Ryan.

State Hospital, Trenton—G. D. W. Vroom, John Taylor.

Commissioner of Charities and Corrections—Rev. George B. Wight.

State Village for Epileptics—John H. Ewing, Caroline B. Alexander.

Home for Feeble-Minded Women—Annie E. Gile, Caroline B. Alexander.

New Jersey Sanatorium for Tuberculosis Diseases—John H. Moore, Rudolph F. Rabe, Jr.

State Board of Medical Examiners—Edward Hill Baldwin, John J. Bauman, John W. Bennett.

State Board of Forestry—E. B. Voorhees.

Fish and Game Commissioner—Simeon H. Rollinson.

Geological Survey—Alfred A. Woodhull, Thomas W. Synnott, M. D. Valentine, Joseph L. Munn.

Palisades Interstate Park Commission—J. DuPratt White, Franklin W. Hopkins.

Board of Tenement House Supervisors—Clinton Mackenzie.

State Sewerage Commission—H. M. Herbert.

Railroad Commissioner—Borden D. Whiting.

Water Commissioner—George F. Wright.

Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission—William McKenzie.

Four Members State Board of Agricultural College.

County Board Equalization of Taxes—Atlantic, Elias S. Reed; Bergen, James H. Coe; Burlington, Thomas C. Shreve; Camden, Willard T. Gibbs; Cape May, Ellis Marshall; Cumberland, Thomas Whittaker; Essex, Lawrence T. Fell; Gloucester, Wilson T. Jones; Hudson, James Allardice; Hunterdon, John C. Haynes; Mercer, Richard P. Wilsen; Middlesex, William Schlesinger; Monmouth, John S. Applegate; Morris,

Edward J. Cahill; Ocean, Joshua Hilliard; Passaic, vacancy; Salem, John Ward; Somerset, Newton B. Smalley; Sussex, Patrick J. Dolan; Union, Frederick H. Andrews; Warren, Jacob S. Stewart.

GOVERNOR ALONE.

State Board of Health—Cyrus T. Brackett.

State Board of Dentistry—Charles A. Meeker.

State Board of Pharmacy—David Strauss.

Newark Technical School—James L. Hays, Moses Plaut.

Hoboken Industrial School—Mrs. C. V. Alexander, James Smith.

Trenton Industrial School—B. C. Kuser, Garret D. W. Vroom.

Six Commissioners of Pilotage.

Board of Children's Guardians—Katherine E. Abbey, Anthony T. Williams.

Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners—Herbert Lowe.

State Oyster Commission—J. N. Ogden.

Police Justice—Orange.

Trustees of Teachers' Retirement Fund—Frances O. Seeley, James E. Bryan.

Chief and Assistant Inspectors of Power Vessels.—

Board of Undertakers and Embalmers—John F. Martin, B. B. Weatherby.

1910

(With the Advice and Consent of the Senate.)

Judge Court of Errors and Appeals—W. H. Vredenburg.

Clerk in Chancery—Vivian M. Lewis.

Justice of the Supreme Court—Francis J. Swayze.

Circuit Court Judge—Frederic Adams.

District Court Judges—Newark, Thomas J. Lintott; Trenton, George W. Macpherson.

County Court Judges—Mercer, John Rellstab; Monmouth, John E. Foster; Somerset, Louis H. Schenck.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Bergen, Ernest Koester; Burlington, Samuel Atkinson; Salem, J. Furman Sinnickson; Somerset, John F. Reger.

State Board of Education—George A. Frey, Silas R. Morse, William R. Barricklo, William H. Morrow.

Public Library Commissioner—William C. Kimball.
State Board of Equalization of Taxes—Carl Lentz.
New Jersey Reformatory—George W. Fortmeyer,
Richard H. Wilson.

State Home for Disabled Soldiers, Marines and their
Wives—John Shields.

Labor Commissioner—Lewis T. Bryant.

Four members State Board of Arbitration.

Water Commissioner—Henry S. Humphreys.

State Home for Boys—Gervas Ely, Frank M. Donahoe.

State Home for Girls—Thomas B. Holmes, Mrs.
Frederick T. Johnson, Magena DeHart.

New Jersey Sanatorium for Tuberculous Diseases—
Chester N. Jones, J. Walker Ingham.

Home for Feeble-Minded Women—Emily H. Williamson, Caroline B. Alexander.

Geological Survey—Emmor Roberts, F. A. Canfield,
Aaron S. Baldwin.

Palisades Park Commission—Edwin A. Stevens, D.
McNeely Stauffer.

State Village for Epileptics—Herman F. Mosburger,
William E. Drake.

Board of Tenement House Commission—John A.
Campbell.

Fish and Game Commission—Percival H. Christie.

State Board of Forestry—Elmer H. Smith.

State Sewerage Commission—Frederick C. Jacobson,
William H. Chew.

State Board of Medical Examiners—Armin Uebelacker, William P. Watson, Horace G. Norton.

Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission—Peter Hauck.

County Boards Equalization of Taxes—Atlantic,
John R. Fleming; Bergen, P. G. Zabriskie; Burlington,
Joseph C. Kingdom; Camden, Irving Buckle; Cape
May, Aaron W. Hand; Cumberland, Alexander R.
Fithian; Essex, Lathrop Anderson; Gloucester, Andrew J. Nichol; Hudson, Joseph J. Guisto; Hunterdon,
Charles N. Reading; Mercer, J. Warren Fleming; Middlesex, Frank Crowther; Monmouth, William T. Hoffman; Morris, Charles A. Baker; Ocean, J. Horace Sprague; Passaic, George Wurts; Salem, D. Harris Smith; Somerset, P. V. D. Van Doren; Sussex, Henry C. Hunt; Union, C. C. Pollard; Warren, Jacob S. Stewart.

GOVERNOR ALONE.

State Board of Health—William M. Lanning.

State Board of Dentistry—H. S. Sutphen.

State Board of Pharmacy—Edward B. Jones.

Technical and Industrial Schools' Trustees—Newark, John B. Stabaeus, George R. Howe; Hoboken, William Keufel, Abraham J. Demarest.

Trustees of Teachers' Retirement Fund—Elizabeth A. Allen, George B. Crater.

Labor Inspectors—Eleven.

State Board Veterinary Medical Examiners—T. Earl Budd, Whitfield Grray.

Board of Undertakers and Embalmers—Raymond S. Taylor.

Electoral College of 1909.

Alabama	11	Nevada	3
Arkansas	9	New Hampshire.....	4
California	10	New Jersey.....	12
Colorado	5	New York.....	39
Connecticut	7	North Carolina.....	12
Delaware	3	North Dakota.....	4
Florida	5	Ohio	23
Georgia	13	Oklahoma	7
Idaho	3	Oregon	4
Illinois	27	Pennsylvania	34
Indiana	15	Rhode Island.....	4
Iowa	13	South Carolina.....	9
Kansas	10	South Dakota.....	4
Kentucky	13	Tennessee	12
Louisiana	9	Texas	18
Maine	6	Utah	3
Maryland	8	Vermont	4
Massachusetts	16	Virginia	12
Michigan	14	Washington	5
Minnesota	11	West Virginia.....	7
Mississippi	10	Wisconsin	13
Missouri	18	Wyoming	3
Montana	3		
Nebraska	8	Total.....	483

In 1904 the total vote was 476; since then Oklahoma was admitted to the Union with seven votes, which makes a total of 483 in the new Electoral College.

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

President—Theodore Roosevelt, New York. Salary, \$50,000.

Vice-President—Charles W. Fairbanks, Indiana.

Secretary of State—Elihu Root, of New York.

Secretary of the Treasury—George B. Cortelyou, of New York.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft, of Ohio.

Secretary of the Navy—Victor H. Metcalf, of California.

Secretary of the Interior—James R. Garfield, of Ohio.

Postmaster-General—George Von L. Meyer, of Massachusetts.

Attorney-General—Charles J. Bonaparte, of Maryland.

Secretary of Agriculture—James Wilson, of Iowa.

Secretary of Commerce and Labor—Oscar S. Straus, of New York.

The salary of each Cabinet officer is \$12,500.

Chief Justice of the Supreme Court—Melville W. Fuller, of Illinois. Salary, \$13,000.

Associate Justices—John M. Harlan, of Kentucky; David J. Brewer, of Kansas; Edward Douglass White, of Louisiana; Rufus W. Peckham, of New York; Joseph McKenna, of California; Oliver Wendell Holmes, of Massachusetts; William R. Day, of Ohio; William H. Moody, of Massachusetts.

Salary of each Associate Justice, \$12,500.

OFFICERS OF THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Commander-in-Chief—Theodore Roosevelt, President.

Secretary of War—William H. Taft.

Assistant Secretary of War—Robert Shaw Oliver.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

Lieutenant-General—Arthur MacArthur.

Major-Generals—Leonard Wood, John F. Weston, Frederick D. Grant, Adolphus W. Greely, J. Franklin Bell, William P. Duvall.

Brigadier-Generals—Frederick Funston, William H. Carter, Tasker H. Bliss, Thomas H. Barry, Albert L. Mills, Winfield S. Edgerly, John J. Pershing, Albert L.

Myer, Charles B. Hall, Earl D. Thomas, Charles Morton, Charles L. Hodges, John M. K. Davis, William W. Wotherspoon, Charles S. Smith.

GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

Major-General J. Franklin Bell, Chief of Staff; Major-General William P. Duvall, Brigadier-Generals Arthur Murray, William W. Wotherspoon.

DEPARTMENTAL STAFF.

Major-General Frederick C. Ainsworth, Adjutant-General; Brigadier-Generals Ernest A. Garlington, Inspector-General; George B. Davis, Judge Advocate-General; James B. Aleshire, Quartermaster-General; Henry G. Sharpe, Commissary-General; Robert M. O'Reilly, Surgeon-General; Culver C. Sniffen, Paymaster-General; Alexander Mackenzie, Chief of Engineers; William Crozier, Chief of Ordnance; James Allen, Chief Signal Officer.

OFFICERS OF THE NAVY OF THE UNITED STATES.

Secretary—Victor H. Metcalf.

Assistant Secretary—Truman H. Newberry.

Admiral—George Dewey.

Rear Admirals—Robley D. Evans, James H. Sands, Caspar F. Goodrich, Charles H. Davis, Charles M. Thomas, Albert S. Snow, George C. Reiter, Willard H. Brownson, Charles H. Stockton, Asa Walker, Henry W. Lyon, James H. Dayton, Charles S. Sperry, William T. Burwell, Robert M. Berry, Samuel W. Very, William T. Swinburne, Joseph N. Hemphill, William H. Emory, George A. Bicknell, Seth M. Ackley, John P. Merrell.

U. S. COURT OFFICIALS.

(1789 to date.)
FOR NEW JERSEY.

The United States District Court was organized at New Brunswick, on Tuesday, December 22d, 1789.

DISTRICT JUDGES.

David Brearley.....1789	Richard S. Field.....1863
Robert Morris.....1790	John T. Nixon.....1870
William S. Pennington..1817	Edward T. Green.....1889
William Rossell.....1826	Andrew Kirkpatrick....1896
Mahlon Dickerson.....1840	William M. Lanning....1904
Philemon Dickerson....1841	Joseph Cross.....1905

CLERKS.

Jonathan Dayton.....1789	Andrew Dutcher.....1862
Andrew Kirkpatrick....1790	Ralph H. Shreve.....1863
Robert Boggs.....1791	E. Mercer Shreve.....1868
William Pennington....1817	Robert C. Bellville.....1871
Joseph C. Potts.....1840	William S. Bellville....1875
Edward N. Dickerson..1844	Linsly Rowe.....1882
Philemon Dickerson, Jr.1853	George T. Cranmer.....1893

MARSHALS.

Thomas Lowry.....1789	Samuel Plummer.....1869
John Heard.....1802	Robert L. Hutchinson..1877
Oliver Barnett.....1802	A. E. Gordon.....1886
Oliver W. Ogden.....1808	W. Budd Deacon.....1882
Robert S. Kennedy.....1849	W. Budd Deacon.....1889
George H. Nelden.....1853	George Pfeiffer.....1893
Benijah Deacon.....1866	Thomas J. Alcott.....1897
W. Budd Deacon.....1868	

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS.

Richard Stockton.....1789	Anthony Q. Keasbey....1861
Abraham Ogden.....1782	Job H. Lippincott.....1886
Lucius H. Stockton....1798	Samuel F. Bigelow.....1887
George C. Maxwell.....1802	George S. Duryea.....1888
Joseph McIlvaine.....1804	Henry S. White.....1896
Lucius Q. C. Elmer.....1824	John W. Beekman.....1894
Garret D. Wall.....1828	J. Kearny Rice.....1896
James S. Green.....1837	David O. Watkins.....1900
William Halsted.....1849	John B. Vreeland.....1903
Garrit S. Cannon.....1853	

PRESENT OFFICIALS.

Circuit Justice.....	.....
Circuit Judges.....	{ Joseph Buffington, George M. Dallas, George Gray.
District Judge.....	William M. Lanning.
District Judge.....	Joseph Cross.
District Attorney.....	John B. Vreeland.
Assistant District Attorneys.....	{ Walter H. Bacon. Harrison P. Linda- bury.
Marshal	Thomas J. Alcott.
Deputy Marshal	Edwin R. Semple.
Clerk of District Court.....	George T. Cranmer.
Deputy Clerk of District Court.....	Benjamin F. Havens.
Clerk of Circuit Court.....	H. Duncan Oliphant.
Deputy Clerk of Circuit Court.....	Charles S. Chevrier.
Postmaster at Trenton.....	Alexander C. Yard.
Internal Revenue Collector—1st Dis.	Isaac Moffatt.
Internal Revenue Collector—5th Dis.	H. C. H. Herold.

SENATORS AND CONGRESSMEN.

United States Senators—John Kean, 1911; Frank O. Briggs, 1913. Salary, \$7,500.

Representatives in Sixtieth Congress—First district, Henry C. Loudenslager; Second District, John J. Gardner; Third district, Benjamin F. Howell; Fourth district, Ira W. Wood; Fifth district, Charles N. Fowler; Sixth district, William Hughes; Seventh district, Richard Wayne Parker; Eighth district, Le Gage Pratt; Ninth district, Eugene W. Leake; Tenth district, James A. Hamill. Salary, \$7,500.

STATE OFFICERS.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Governor—John Franklin Fort, 1911.
Secretary to the Governor—Leslie R. Fort.
Executive Clerk—John P. Dengler.

STATE DEPARTMENT.

Secretary of State—Samuel D. Dickinson, 1912.
Assistant Secretary—J. B. R. Smith, 1912.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

State Treasurer—Daniel S. Voorhees, 1910.
State Comptroller—J. Willard Morgan, 1908.
Deputy Treasurer—L. Kensil Wildrick.
Deputy Comptroller—Isaac Doughton.
State Auditor—William E. Drake.

LAW DEPARTMENT.

Attorney-General—Robert H. McCarter, 1908.
Assistaant Attorney-General—Nelson B. Gaskill,
1908.
Chief Clerk—Theodore Backes.

THE JUDICIARY.

Court of Errors and Appeals—The Chancellor, the Chief Justice and Justices of the Supreme Court; Judges John W. Bogert, 1909; William H. Vredenburg, 1910; Garret D. W. Vroom, 1913; George R. Grray 1909; Elmer Ewing Green, 1909; James B. Dill, 1912. Clerk, Secretary of State.

Court of Chancery—Chancellor William J. Magie, 1908; Vice-Chancellors John R. Emery, 1909; Frederic W. Stevens, 1910; Eugene Stevenson, 1908; Lindley M. Garrison, 1911; Edmund B. Leaming, 1913; James E. Howell, 1914; Edwin Robert Walker, 1914.

Vice-Ordinary and Vice-Surrogate-General—Edwin Robert Walker.

Clerk in Chancery—Vivian M. Lewis, 1910.

Deputy Clerk—Edward M. Applegate.

Chancery Reporter—James Buchanan, 1912.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice, William S. Gum-
mere, 1908; Associate Justices, Charles G. Garrison,

1909; Charles E. Hendrickson, 1908; Mahlon Pitney, 1908; Francis J. Swayze, 1910; Alfred Reed, 1911; Thomas W. Trenchard, 1914; Charles W. Parker, 1914; James J. Bergen, 1914.

Clerk of the Supreme Court—William Riker, Jr., 1912.

Deputy Clerk—Charles N. Coddington, 1912.

Law Reporter—Garret D. W. Vroom, 1908.

Circuit Court Judges—Frederic Adams, 1910; Allen B. Endicott, 1911; Wilbur A. Heisley, 1911; Benjamin A. Vail, 1914; Frank T. Lloyd, 1914; James F. Minturn, 1914; William H. Speer, ad interim.

Court of Pardons—Governor, Chancellor and Lay Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals. Clerk, Secretary of State.

District Court Judges—Camden, Samuel P. Jones, 1912; Elizabeth, C. Addison Swift, 1912; Jersey City, James S. Erwin, 1908; Charles L. Carrick, 1909; Newark, Thomas J. Raymond, 1909; Thomas J. Lintott, 1910; Paterson, William I. Lewis, 1911; Trenton, George W. Macpherson, 1910; Orange, Benjamin F. Jones, 1911; Hoboken, Frederick J. Stuhr, 1912; Passaic, William W. Watson, 1911; Atlantic City, Robert H. Ingersoll, 1911; Bayonne, Frederick E. Chamberlain, 1911; New Brunswick, Edward W. Hicks, 1911; Perth Amboy, Adrian Lloyd, 1911; Plainfield, William Newcorn, 1912.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Commander-in-Chief—Governor Stokes.

Major-General—Peter Farmer Wanser.

Adjutant-General—R. Heber Breintnall.

Assistant Adjutant General—Frederick Gilkyson.

Quartermaster-General—Charles Edward Murray.

Inspector General—Joseph W. Congdon.

Judge-Advocate-General—Edward P. Meany.

First Brigade—Brigadier-General Edward A. Campbell.

Second Brigade—Brigadier-General Dennis F. Collins.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Trustees of the School Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney-General, State Comptroller and State Treasurer.

State Board of Education—Edward E. Grosscup, Winonah, 1909; George A. Frey, Camden, 1910; James

B. Woodward, Bordentown, 1911; Silas R. Morse, Atlantic City, 1910; W. Edwin Florance, New Brunswick, 1908; vacancy; Samuel St. John McCutcheon, Plainfield, 1911; Percival Christie, High Bridge, 1909; William H. Morrow, Belvidere, 1910; Charles E. Surdam, Morristown, 1912; Sweeting Miles, Alpine, 1908; Francis Scott, Paterson, 1911; Edward G. Robertson, Newark, 1909; Dr. Leslie Clifford Love, Montclair, 1908; James L. Hays, Newark, 1911; T. O'Connor Sloane, South Orange, 1912; Ulamor Allen, Jersey City, 1908; William R. Barricklo, Jersey City, 1910; Edward Russ, Hoboken, 1912; William D. Forbes, Hoboken, 1909. President, James L. Hays; Vice-President, William R. Barricklo; Secretary, Charles J. Baxter; Treasurer, James B. Woodward.

Principal State Normal and Model Schools, James M. Green, Ph.D.; Steward, John S. Neary.

Principal New Jersey School for Deaf-Mutes, John P. Walker; Steward, Thomas F. Hearnen.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.

State Superintendent—Charles J. Baxter, 1912.

Assistant State Superintendent—J. Brognard Betts.

High School Inspector—Louis Bevier, Jr., New Brunswick.

County Superintendents—Atlantic, Samuel D. Hoffman, Atlantic City; Bergen, B. C. Wooster, Hackensack; Burlington, Herman A. Stees, Beverly; Camden, Charles S. Albertson, Magnolia; Cape May, Oscar O. Barr, Cape May; Cumberland, John N. Glaspell, Bridgeton; Essex, A. B. Meredith, Nutley; Gloucester, Daniel T. Steelman, Glassboro; Hudson, M. H. Kinsley, Hoboken; Hunterdon, Jason S. Hoffman, Flemington; Mercer, Joseph M. Arnold, Princeton; Middlesex, H. Brewster Willis, New Brunswick; Monmouth, John Enright, Freehold; Morris, Watson B. Matthews, Dover; Ocean, Charles A. Morris, Toms River; Passaic, Edward W. Garrison, Paterson; Salem, J. A. Wentzell, Elmer; Somerset, H. C. Krebs, Somerville; Sussex, Ralph Decker, Sussex; Union, J. J. Savitz, Westfield; Warren, Franklin T. Atwood, Hackettstown.

City Superintendents—Asbury Park, Fred S. Shepherd; Atlantic City, C. B. Boyer, Supervising Principal; Bayonne, J. H. Christie; Bloomfield, George Morris; Bordentown, William Macfarland; Bridgeton, E.

J. Hitchner; Burlington, Wilbur Watts; Camden, James E. Bryan; Dover, J. H. Hulsart; East Orange, Vernon L. Davey; Elizabeth, Richard C. Clement; Englewood, Elmer C. Sherman; Gloucester, William C. Sullivan; Hoboken, A. J. Demarest; Jersey City, Henry Snyder; Lambertville, Lewis M. Boutwell; Long Branch, C. Gregory; Millville, H. F. Stauffer; Montclair, Randall Spaulding; Morristown, W. L. R. Haven; Newark, Dr. A. B. Poland; New Brunswick, W. C. Armstrong; Orange, James C. Riggs; Passaic, O. I. Wooley; Paterson, J. R. Wilson; Perth Amboy, S. E. Shull; Phillipsburg, Lewis O. Beers; Plainfield, Henry M. Maxson; Rahway, W. J. Bickett; Salem, W. A. Storrie; Town of Union, Otto Ortel; Trenton, Ebenezer Mackey; West Hoboken, Robert Waters.

STATE LIBRARY.

Commissioners—Governor, Chancellor, Chief Justice, Attorney-General, Secretary of State, Treasurer and Comptroller.

State Librarian—Henry C. Buchanan, 1909.

PUBLIC LIBRARY COMMISSIONERS.

Dr. Ernest C. Richardson, Princeton University, 1912; Moses Taylor Pyne, Princeton, 1911; William C. Kimball, Passaic, Chairman, 1910; Everett T. Tomlinson, Elizabeth, 1909; Howard M. Cooper, Camden, 1908. Secretary, Henry C. Buchanan. Sarah B. Askew, Trenton, Organizer.

STATE HOUSE COMMISSION.

The Governor, State Treasurer and State Comptroller.

Custodian of the State House and Public Grounds—John W. Weseman. Assistant, William H. Meseroll. Night Custodian, Simon Gerson.

RIPARIAN BOARD.

Commissioners—The Governor, President; William Cloke, Trenton; Robert Williams, Paterson; Michael F. McLaughlin, Newark, all in 1909; Henry T. Caullet, Trenton, ad interim. Secretary and Engineer, John C. Payne, Jersey City.

STATE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Members—Stephen J. Meeker, Newark, 1908; David Baird, President, Camden, 1909; Theodore Strong, New Brunswick, 1911; Eckard P. Budd, Mount Holly, 1908. Secretary, Irvine E. Maguire.

STATE BOARD OF EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

Members—Carl Lentz, Newark, President, 1910; E. Ambler Armstrong, Camden, 1909; Charles C. Black, Jersey City, 1908; Henry J. Irick, Vincenttown, 1912; Theodore Simonson, Newton, 1911. Secretary, Frederick R. Lehlbach, Newark.

COUNTY BOARDS OF EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

Atlantic County—John C. Slape (08), Atlantic City; Elias S. Reed (09), Buena Vista; John R. Fleming (10), Atlantic City. Frank E. Smith, Atlantic City, Secretary.

Bergen County—Henry D. Winton (08), Hackensack; James H. Coe (09), Englewood; P. G. Zabriskie (10), Ridgewood. Van Vorst Wells, Hackensack, Secretary.

Burlington County—George N. Wimer (08), Palmyra; Thomas C. Shreve (09), Pemberton; Joseph C. Kingdom (10), Mount Holly. Joseph Kaighn, Moorestown, Secretary.

Camden County—Joseph E. Nowrey (08), Camden; Willard T. Gibbs (09), Clementon; Irving Buckle (10), Camden. James Macauley, Camden, Secretary.

Cape May County—Stillwell H. Townsend (08), Cape May; Ellis Marshall (09), Tuckahoe; Aaron W. Hand (10), Cape May. Thomas C. Hamilton, Wildwood, Secretary.

Cumberland County—Winfield S. Bonham (08), Shiloh; Thomas Whitaker (09), Millville; Alexander R. Fithian (10), Bridgeton. H. M. Dolbey, Bridgeton, Secretary.

Essex County—Charles W. Heilman (08), Newark; Lawrence T. Fell (09), Orange; Lathrop Anderson (10), Newark. James A. Mungle, Newark, Secretary.

Gloucester County—W. Harrison Livermore (08), Woodbury; Wilson T. Jones (09), Franklinville; Andrew J. Nichol (10), Jefferson. Samuel Silver, Woodbury, Secretary.

Hudson County—James E. Connolly (08), Jersey City; James Allardice (09), Jersey City; Joseph J. Guisto (10), Hoboken. Joseph P. McLean, Jersey City, Secretary.

Hunterdon County—Henry M. Voorhes (08), Flemington; Charles N. Reading (10), Frenchtown; John C. Haynes (09), Annandale. Alex. B. Allen, Flemington, Secretary.

Mercer County—W. Holt Apgar (08), Trenton; Richard P. Wilson (09), Trenton; J. Warren Fleming (10), Titusville. Alexander McA. Phillips, Trenton, Secretary.

Middlesex County—Frank Samsel (08), Sayreville; William Schlesinger (09), New Brunswick; Frank Crowther (10), Perth Amboy. William A. Spencer, Perth Amboy, Secretary.

Monmouth County—William K. Devereux (08), Asbury Park; John S. Applegate, Jr. (09), Red Bank; William T. Hoffman (10), Englishtown. Charles L. Stout, Freehold, Secretary.

Morris County—Charles A. Baker (10), Kenvil; Edward J. Cahill (09), Boonton; Edward A. Quayle (08), Morristown. John M. Mills, Morristown, Secretary.

Ocean County—Dr. Joshua Hilliard (09), Manahawken; J. Horace Sprague (10), Barnegat; A. O. S. Havens (08), Point Pleasant. Harry T. Hagaman, Lakewood, Secretary.

Passaic County—George Wurts (10), Paterson; vacancy; Benjamin F. Roegiers (08), Paterson. William H. Young, Paterson, Secretary.

Salem County—Charles Mecum (08), Salem; John Ward (09), Centreton; D. Harris Smith (10), Salem. Samuel C. Allen, Salem, Secretary.

Somerset County—P. V. D. Vandoren (10), Millstone; Newton B. Smalley (09), North Plainfield; Stewart A. Kenney (08), Somerville. T. G. Winsor, Somerville, Secretary.

Sussex County—Patrick J. Dolan (09), Ogdensburg; Andrew J. Van Blarcom (08), Newton; Henry C. Hunt (10), Sussex. Obadiah E. Armstrong, Newton, Secretary.

Union County—Frederic H. Andrews (09), Plainfield; C. C. Pollard (10), Elizabeth; Mulford M. Scudder (08), Westfield. Vacancy, Secretary.

Warren County—Jacob S. Stewart (10), Phillipsburg; William J. Barker (68), Hackettstown; Marvin A. Pierson (09). William Simerson, Phillipsburg, Secretary.

RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS.

Joseph W. Congdon, President, Paterson, 1913; Edmund Wilson, Red Bank, 1911; Borden D. Whiting, Newark, 1909. Secretary, Alfred N. Barber, Trenton.

Inspectors—Charles D. McKelvey, Paterson; James Maybury, Jr., Clifton.

STATE WATER SUPPLY COMMISSIONERS.

Foster M. Voorhees, Elizabeth, 1912; Richard Morrell, Passaic, 1911; Harry R. Humphreys, Camden, 1910; George F. Wright, Paterson, 1909; J. Henry Bacheller, Newark, 1908. Secretary, Charles H. Folwell, Mount Holly.

BANKING AND INSURANCE.

Commissioner—David O. Watkins, 1909.

Deputy Commissioner—Thomas K. Johnston.

Chief Clerk—George B. Glover.

PUBLIC ROADS.

Commissioner of Public Roads—Elijah C. Hutchinson, Trenton, 1908.

State Supervisor of Public Roads—Robert A. Meeker, Plainfield.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR AND INDUSTRIES.

Chief—Winton C. Garrison, 1908.

Deputy —James T. Morgan.

Chief Clerk—Louis F. A. Herold.

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR.

Commissioner—Lewis T. Bryant, Atlantic City, 1910.

Assistant Commissioner—John I. Holt, Paterson, 1910.

Clerk—James F. Dale.

Inspectors—Henry Kuehne, Egg Harbor City; Louis Holler, Camden; Joseph Milburn, Trenton; Andrew McCardell, Plainfield; Edward E. McClintock, Newark; August Graf, Hoboken; William Schlachter, Orange;

Heber Wells, Paterson; James E. Stanton, Sussex. Female Inspectors—Mary F. VanLeer, Camden; Mary McKean, Trenton; all in 1910. Special Inspectors—Neil A. McCarthy, Elizabeth; Thomas McHugh, Newark.

STATE BOARD OF ARBITRATION.

William R. Garrabrants, Newark; Samuel Berry, Millville; Joseph C. Schenck, Rutherford; Walter H. Fell, Trenton (Secretary; J. Ward Richardson, Bridge-ton. Terms of all expire in 1910.

STATE PRISON.

Trenton.

Head Keeper—George O. Osborne, 1912.

Supervisor—Samuel W. Kirkbride, 1909.

Inspectors—William H. Carter, Bordentown; Bernard Feeney, Paterson; J. E. Mitchell, Millville; James H. Davenport, Newark; William A. Berry, Belmar; Jacob Schurts, Somerville; all in 1909.

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY.

Rahway.

Henry Schmidt, Elizabeth, 1908; Richard H. Wilson, Metuchen, 1910; George W. Fortmeyer, East Orange, 1910; Freeman Woodbridge, New Brunswick, 1909; Decatur M. Sawyer, Montclair, 1911; Foster M. Voorhees, Elizabeth, 1911; Edward D. Duffield, South Orange, ad interim; Rev. John Handley, Long Branch, ad interim. The Governor is an ex-officio member. Richard H. Wilson, President. Superintendent, Joseph W. Martin, 1912.

STATE HOME FOR BOYS.

Jamesburg.

Trustees—Frederick M. Lockwood, Jersey City, 1909; John Guire, Long Branch, 1909; Gervas Ely, Lambertville, 1910; Frank S. Gaskill, New Egypt, 1908; Edward Spaeth, Newark, 1908; Frank M. Donohoe, New Brunswick, 1910. Superintendent, John C. Kalleen.

STATE HOME FOR GIRLS.

Trenton.

Trustees—John D. Rue, Trenton, 1909; Alfred D. Carnagy, Secretary, Trenton, 1909; Thomas B. Holmes, Trenton, 1910; Joanna Hartshorne, Short Hills, 1908;

Mrs. Frederick T. Johnson, Newark, 1910; James Mitchell, Paterson, 1909; Dr. Madana F. De Hart, Jersey City, 1910; Thomas P. Fay, President, Long Branch, 1908; Mrs. Margaret Harrington Sickel, 1909. Thomas B. Holmes, Trenton, Treasurer.

STATE HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Kearny (Hudson county).

Managers—Colonel Edward H. Wright, Newark; Amzi Dodd, Newark; Marcus L. Ward, Newark; James E. Flemming, Newark; General E. Burd Grubb, Edgewater Park; General R. Heber Breintnall, Newark. Officers—Superintendent, Major Peter F. Rogers; Adjutant, Bishop W. Mains; Quartermaster, E. W. Davis; Chaplain, Rev. John D. Ferguson; Matron, Mrs. Peter F. Rogers.

STATE HOME FOR DISABLED SOLDIERS, SAILORS, MARINES AND THEIR WIVES.

Vineland.

Managers—Gilbert D. Bogert, Treasurer, Passaic; Amos R. Dease, Camden; Ernest C. Stahl, Secretary, Trenton, in 1909; John Shields, President, Flemington, 1910; J. Howard Willets, Port Elizabeth, 1911. Commandant, Jarvis Wanser; Adjutant, Ed. P. Southwick; Matron, Emma J. Southwick.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Members—Laban Dennis, 1908, Newark; William H. Murray, 1913, Plainfield; Cyrus T. Brackett, President, 1909, Princeton; Henry B. Rue, 1912, Hoboken; George P. Olcott, 1914, East Orange; Henry Mitchell, 1912, Asbury Park; William M. Lanning, 1910, Trenton. The Secretary of State, the Attorney-General and the State Geologist, ex-officio. Secretary, Henry Mitchell, Asbury Park. A. Clark Hunt, Metuchen, Assistant Secretary.

Chief Inspector of Foods and Drugs—George W. McGuire, Trenton. Deputy, Samuel S. Vandruff. Assistants, David C. Bowen, William S. Townsend.

State Registrar of Vital Statistics—David S. South.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

Commissioner—Rev. George B. Wight, Trenton, 1909; Assistant Commissioner, George E. Poole, 1909.

STATE HOSPITALS.

Board of Managers at Morris Plains—James M. Buckley, Morristown, 1909; John C. Eisele, President, Newark, 1909; David St. John, Hackensack, 1912; John A. McBride, Sussex, 1912; James G. Morgan, Union Hill, 1909; Patrick J. Ryan, Elizabeth, 1909; John T. Gillson, Paterson, 1912; George W. Jagle, Newark, ad interim. Secretary, Harry A. Von Gilder, 1908.

Board of Managers at Trenton—Garret D. W. Vroom, President, Trenton, 1909; John Taylor, Trenton, 1909; Joseph Rice, Trenton, 1908; L. A. D. Allen, Woodstown, 1912; Cornelius S. Hoffman, Somerville, 1912; Luther M. Halsey, Williamstown, 1912; J. Bayard Kirkpatrick, New Brunswick, 1912; Peter J. Rafferty, Red Bank, 1912. Secretary, Scott Scammell.

Officers at Morris Plains—Medical Director, Britton D. Evans, M. D.; Treasurer, Guido C. Hinchman; Warden, Moses K. Everitt.

Officers at Trenton—Medical Director, Dr. Harry A. Cotton, M. D.; Treasurer, Harvey H. Johnson; Warden, Samuel T. Atchley.

STATE VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS.

Skillman Station (Somerset county).

Board of Managers—Thomas J. Smith, M. D., Bridgeton, 1908, Treasurer; John W. Ewing, M. D., Flemington, 1909; Theodore Foote, Vineland, 1911; Caroline B. Alexander, Hoboken, 1909; Herman F. Moosburger, Somerville, 1910; William E. Drake, Trenton, 1910; Jonas A. Fuld, Trenton, 1911; vacancy. Superintendent, David F. Weeks, M. D.

SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

Glen Gardner (Hunterdon county).

Board of Managers—Dr. Elmer Barwis, Trenton, 1911; Dr. William S. Jones, Camden (President), 1911; Dr. John H. Moore, Bridgeton, 1909; Dr. Theodore Senseman, Atlantic City, 1908; Abram L. Beavers, Glen Gardner, Treasurer, 1908; Chester N. Jones, Summit, 1910; Dr. Rudolph F. Rabe, Hoboken, 1909; J. Walker Ingham, Phillipsburg, 1910. Medical Director, Dr. Samuel B. English; Assistant, Dr. Henry B. Dunham. Secretary, Clarence N. Gill, Trenton.

FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN.

Vineland.

Board of Managers—Benjamin F. Lee, President, Trenton, 1912; Mrs. Emily E. Williamson, Secretary, Elizabeth, 1910; Mrs. Annie E. Gile, Bloomfield, 1909; George B. Thorn, Treasurer, Burlington, 1912; John J. Cleary, Trenton, 1912; Harry H. Pond, Vineland, 1913; Richard C. Jenkinson, Newark, ad interim. Mary J. Dunlap, Supervisor and Medical Director.

FEEBLE-MINDED CHILDREN.

Vineland.

New Jersey Training School for Feeble-Minded Girls and Boys, Vineland—Directors, Governor, ex-officio; D. Wilson Moore, Clayton, 1911; William H. Nicholson, Haddonfield, 1911; Thomas J. Smith, M. D., Bridgeton, 1911; George Davidson, Vineland, 1908; Rev. H. H. Beadle, Bridgeton, 1908; E. E. Read, Jr., Camden, 1908; Benjamin C. Reeve, Camden, 1909; W. Graham Tyler, Philadelphia, 1909; Charles Keighley, Vineland, 1909; P. P. Baker, Vineland, 1910; Howard Carrow, Camden, 1910; Howard L. Branson, Vineland, 1908. Officers of the Board: Philip P. Baker, President; William H. Nicholson, Vice-President; George Davidson, Treasurer; Edward R. Johnstone, Secretary and Principal. Board of Lady Visitors: Mrs. Charles Keighley, Vice-President, Vineland, 1908; Mrs. Fanny A. Shepperd, Greenwich, Secretary, 1908; Miss Susan N. Warrington, Moorestown, Treasurer, 1908; Miss Rachel E. Allinson, Yardville, 1909; Miss Julia Frame, Bridgeton, 1911; Mrs. Thomas J. Craven, President, Salem, 1911; Mrs. Edward P. Shields, Bridgeton, 1911; Mrs. William H. Skirm, Trenton, 1909; Mrs. Harriet Townsend, Elizabeth, 1911; Mrs. John Moore, Clayton, 1909; Mrs. Hannah C. Reeve, Camden, 1911; Mrs. F. J. Collier, Woodstown, 1909.

MANUAL TRAINING AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL
FOR COLORED YOUTH.

Bordentown.

This institution is under the supervision of the State Board of Education. James M. Gregory, A.M., Principal; Fannie E. Gregory, Preceptress; J. T. Caruthers, Department of Agriculture; F. N. Bardwell, Depart-

ment Manual Training; Lucinda McMillin, Department of Domestic Economy; Benjamin B. Church, Literary Department.

AGRICULTURAL.

State Board of Agriculture—President, E. B. Voorhees, New Brunswick; Treasurer, William Heritage, Swedesboro; Secretary, Franklin Dye, Trenton.

Commissioners of Agriculture College Fund—Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney-General and Comptroller.

Board of Visitors to State Agricultural College—First district, Ephraim T. Gill, Daniel W. Horner; Second district, John E. Darnell, vacancy; Third district, David D. Denise, James Neilson; Fourth district, Samuel B. Ketcham, Charles Howell Cook; Fifth district, Ogden Woodruff, Melville S. Condit; Sixth district, Abram C. Holdrum, Henry Marelli; Seventh district, George E. DeCamp, Cyrus B. Crane; Eighth district, George Dorer, Joseph B. Ward; Ninth district, Philip M. Brett, John Hudson; Tenth district, Henry Bell, Henry A. Gaede; all in 1909. Secretary, Irving S. Upson.

New Jersey State Agricultural Experiment Station No. 1—Board of Managers: Governor, Professors W. H. S. Demarest and Edward B. Voorhees, together with the members of the Board of Visitors to the State Agricultural College. Director, Professor Voorhees; Chief Clerk, Secretary and Treasurer, Irving S. Upson.

Station No. 2—Board of Control: The Trustees of Rutgers College. Director, Professor Edward B. Voorhees; Chief Clerk, Irving S. Upson.

MOTOR VEHICLE DEPARTMENT.

Commissioner—J. B. R. Smith.

Chief Inspector—Edward Johnson.

MEDICAL, PHARMACY AND DENTISTRY.

State Board of Medical Examiners—Armin Uebelacker, Morristown, 1910; William P. Watson, Jersey City, 1910; Horace G. Norton, Trenton, 1910; E. L. B. Godfrey, Camden, 1908; Charles A. Groves, East Orange, 1908; David P. Borden, Paterson, 1908; Edward Hill Baldwin, Newark, 1909; John J. Baumann, Jersey City, 1909. John W. Bennett, Secretary, Long Branch, 1909.

State Board of Dentistry—Alphonso Irwin, Camden, 1908; Benjamin P. Luckey, Paterson, 1912; W. E. Truex, President, Freehold, 1911; H. S. Sutphen, Newark, 1910. Charles A. Meeker, Secretary-Treasurer, Newark, 1909.

State Board of Pharmacy—George H. White, Jersey City, 1908; Henry A. Jorden, Bridgeton, 1911; Lewis W. Brown, Englewood, 1912; David Strauss, Elizabeth, 1909; Edward B. Jones, Mount Holly, 1910.

State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners—William Herbert Lowe, Paterson, 1909; T. Earl Budd, Orange, 1910; Whitfield Gray, Newton, 1910; Thomas B. Rogers, Woodbury, 1908; R. W. A. English, Jersey City, 1908.

STATE BOARD OF FORESTRY.

Governor Fort, President ex-officio; Henry B. Kummel, State Geologist, ex-officio; John C. Smock, Trenton, 1908; Prof. E. B. Voorhees, New Brunswick, 1909; Elmer H. Smith, 1910. Secretary, Alfred Gaskill.

FISH AND GAME.

Commissioners—Benedict C. Kuser, Trenton, 1911; Percival H. Christie, High Bridge, 1910; Simeon H. Rollinson, West Orange, 1909; William A. Logue, Bridgeton, 1908. Secretary, Walter H. Fell, Trenton. Protector, James M. Stratton, Long Branch. Wardens: Atlantic, William B. Loder, Egg Harbor City; Bergen, Ward Varian, Demarest; Burlington, Howard Mathis, New Gretna; Camden, William Guthbridge, Camden; Charles Wilbur, Camden; Cape May, Stephen Reeves, West Cape May; Cumberland Fred S. Conner, Bridgeton; George Phifer, Ormond; Essex, William Read, Orange; Gloucester, John H. Avis, Woodbury; Hudson, Herbert E. Dane, Hoboken; Hunterdon, John J. Park, White House Station; Morris, J. C. Bellingham, Madison; Mercer, E. D. Wood, Hopewell; Middlesex, Charles Steuerwald, South Amboy; Ocean, Anson J. Rider, Tuckerton; Passaic, F. J. Hall, Bloomfield; Salem, E. R. Davis, Salem; Thomas J. Torton, Penns Grove; Somerset, George H. Miller, Somerville; Sussex, J. B. Hendershott, Newton; Union, William Hoblitzell, Rahway; Warren, H. E. Cudney, Buckwood Park, Deerfield.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

Board of Managers—Governor Fort, ex-officio.

Members at Large—John C. Smock, 1908; David E. Titsworth, 1911; Emmor Roberts, 1910; Harrison Van Duyne, 1912; George G. Tennant, 1911; Thomas W. Synnott, 1909; S. Bayard Dod, 1908; Alfred A. Woodhull, 1909; all April 1.

First district, Frederick R. Brace, 1911; Second district, P. Kennedy Reeves, 1912; Third district, M. D. Valentine, 1909; Fourth district, Washington A. Roebeling, 1908; Fifth district, F. A. Canfield, 1910; Sixth district, George W. Wheeler, 1911; Seventh district, Herbert M. Lloyd, 1912; Eighth district, Joseph L. Munn, 1909; Ninth district, Joseph D. Bedle, 1908; Tenth district, Aaron S. Baldwin, 1910; all April 1st.

State Geologist—Henry B. Kummel.

SEWERAGE COMMISSIONS.

State Sewerage Commission—Charles W. Fuller, Chairman, Bayonne, 1908; John H. Capstick, Montville, 1908; William H. Chew, Camden, 1910; Frederick C. Jacobsen, Newark, 1909; H. M. Herbert, Bound Brook, 1909. Secretary, Boyd McLean, Jersey City.

Passaic Valley Flood Commission—Franklin Van Winkle, Paterson; Richard Morrell, Passaic; Marshal O. Leighton, Montclair; John M. Bell, Rutherford; Morris R. Sherrerd, Newark; all in 1908. William L. Dill, Secretary, Paterson.

Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission—Julius A. Lebkuuecher, President; Newark, 1912; Francis Child, Newark, 1911; Peter Hauck, Harrison, 1910; William McKenzie, Carlton Hill, 1909; William S. Ackerman, 1908. Secretary, John S. Gibson, Newark.

OYSTER COMMISSIONS.

State Oyster Commission—Jeremiah N. Ogden, 1909; Edward Stites, Jr., 1910; Ogden Gandy, 1908; William De Groff, 1908. Superintendent, A. T. Bacon, Maurice-town.

The Oyster Commission for the District of Ocean County—Samuel B. Allen, New Gretna; Ernest L. L. Worth, Bayville; Napoleon E. Kelly, West Creek, 1908.

Oyster Superintendent for District of Ocean County—Edward A. Horner, Jr., Tuckerton, 1908.

Oyster Commissioner, District of Shark River—A. Frank Bennett, Jr., Avon, 1908.

Oyster Superintendent, Atlantic County—Alfred B. Smith, Brigantine, 1908.

Oyster Commissioners—Atlantic county, Levi C. Albertson, Atlantic City; Watson Conover, Oceanville; Dr. R. M. Sooy, Pleasantville; all in 1908.

The State Bureau of Shell Fisheries—Chief, Charles R. Bacon, Camden, 1911.

PALISADES INTERSTATE COMMISSION.

Commissioners of the Palisades Interstate Park—George Waldrige Perkins, New York city, 1911; D. McNeely Stauffer, New York, 1910; Edwin A. Stevens, Hoboken, 1910; J. DuPratt White, Nyack, N. Y., 1909; Franklin W. Hopkins, Alpine, N. J., 1909; William H. Porter, New York, 1908; William A. Linn, Hackensack, 1908; Nathan F. Barrett, New Rochelle, N. Y., 1912; Abram De Ronde, Englewood, 1912; William B. Dana, New York city, 1911.

TECHNICAL AND INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

Trustees Newark Technical School—John B. Stabaeus, 1910; George R. Howe, 1910; Samuel E. Robertson, 1911; George W. Ketcham, 1911; Moses Straus, 1908; A. B. Garner, 1908; James L. Hays, 1909; Moses Plaut, 1909.

Trustees Industrial Education, Hoboken—William Keuffel, 1910; Abraham J. Demarest, 1910; Edward Russ, 1907; William D. Forbes, 1907; William R. Jenvey, 1908; Richard Stevens, 1908; Mrs. C. V. Alexander, 1909; James Smith, 1909.

Board of Trustees of Industrial Education, Trenton—Frederick H. Clark, 1911; Edward C. Stover, 1911; Archibald M. Maddock, 1908; Harry C. Taylor, 1908; B. C. Kuser, 1909; Garret D. W. Vroom, 1909; Charles Howell Cook, 1910; Karl G. Roebeling, 1910; all December 30th. Robert C. Bellville, Secretary.

BOARD OF TENEMENT HOUSE SUPERVISION.

John A. Campbell, President, Trenton, 1910; Edward W. Gray, Newark, 1911; James M. Stewart, Paterson, 1912; Edwin West, Jr., Hoboken, 1908; Clinton Mackenzie, Elizabeth, 1909. Secretary, Captain Charles J. Allen, Newark.

BOARD OF UNDERTAKERS AND EMBALMERS.

Raymond S. Taylor, Trenton, 1910; W. Nelson Knapp, East Orange, President, 1908; William J. Moran, Jersey City, 1908; John F. Martin, Elizabeth, Secretary, 1909; B. B. Weatherby, Millville, Treasurer, 1909.

SPECIAL LEGISLATIVE INVESTIGATING
COMMITTEES OF 1907.

Senate—Senators William J. Bradley, John Boyd Avis, Jacob Cole Price. Counsel, Halsey M. Barrett.

Assembly—Assemblymen Simon Hahn, Mark A. Sullivan, John D. Van Blarcom, Randolph Perkins, Frank B. Jess. Counsel, John H. Backes.

Committee to Investigate the Cost of Stone Roads—Road Commissioner E. C. Hutchinson, Trenton; Winthrop E. Scarrett, East Orange; J. J. Albertson, Magnolia; D. D. Denise, Freehold.

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICIALS AND BOARDS.

State Director of Joint Companies—Joshua E. Borton, Moorestown, 1908.

State Director of Weather Service—Levi A. Judkins, Atlantic City.

State Entomologist—John B. Smith, New Brunswick.

Inspectors of Power Vessels—Chief J. Fred Runyon, Morristown, 1909; Assistant, James B. Everitt, Lake Hopatcong, 1909.

Managers New Jersey Firemen's Home—Bird W. Spencer, Benjamin W. Cloud, William M. Jeffries, William T. Corliss, Charles N. Reading, Amos Edson, John S. Gibson, George T. Werts, Egbert Seymour; all in 1908. The State Comptroller and Commissioner of Banking and Insurance are members ex-officio. Secretary, William C. Astley.

State Board of Children's Guardians—Anthony T. Williams, Trenton, 1909; Emily E. Williamson, Elizabeth, hold-over; Hugh F. Fox, Bayonne, hold-over; Katherine E. Abbey, Mount Holly, 1909; Joseph McCrystal, Paterson, hold-over; Frederick G. Burnham, Morristown, 1912; Rev. J. R. Atkinson, Elizabeth, 1912.

State Board of Architects—Charles P. Baldwin, President, Newark, 1907; Charles Edwards, Paterson, hold-over; Hugh Roberts, Secretary and Treasurer, Jersey City, hold-over; Arnold H. Moses, Camden, hold-over; David P. Provost Elizabeth, hold-over.

Police Justices—Orange, Joseph B. Bray, 1909; South Orange, J. Martin Roll, 1912.

State Board of Public Accountants—George Wilkinson, Plainfield; Elmer B. Yale, Jersey City, hold-over; vacancy, Lewis, deceased.

Board of Trustees of the Teachers' Retirement Fund—Thomas M. White, Trenton, 1911; Addison P. Rosenkrans, Paterson, 1911; Addison P. Poland, Newark, 1908; William R. Coddington, Plainfield, 1908; Mrs. Isabel Craven, Cravenhurst, 1909; James E. Bryan, Camden, 1909; Elizabeth A. Allen, Hoboken, 1910; George B. Crater, Newark, 1910.

COMMISSIONS, MISCELLANEOUS.

Commissioners of the State Museum—The State Geologist, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, the President of the State Board of Agriculture, President of the Senate and Speaker of the Assembly. Curator, S. R. Morse, Atlantic City.

Commission to Purchase the old Tavern House in the Borough of Haddonfield, Camden County—Ephraim T. Gill, James L. Pennypacker, Charles R. Stevenson, Robert Gwynne, Henry D. Moore. Term, pleasure of Governor.

Monmouth Battle Monument Commission—Members, Comptroller of the Treasury, Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, President of Senate, Speaker of House of Assembly, Theodore W. Morris, President; James T. Burtis, Treasurer; John B. Conover, Joseph A. Yard, Secretary, Freehold.

Commission on a State Reformatory for Women—Edwin G. Adams, Montclair; Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Hoboken; Mrs. George W. Blackwell, East Orange; Mary Philbrook, Newark; Harry Garfield, Princeton; vacancy.

Commission to Revise the Statutes of the State—James E. Howell, Newark; Charles D. Thompson, Jersey City; G. D. W. Vroom, President, Trenton. Secretary, Frank B. Lee, Trenton.

Commission to Consider the Subject of Municipal Laws as they Relate to the State and Municipalities—Joseph L. Munn, East Orange; Frederick W. Gnichtel, Trenton; Howard K. Stokes, Millville.

Commissioners of Pilotage (Office, 17 State street, New York city)—Charles B. Parsons, Red Bank; John R. Dewar, Jersey City; Thomas A. Mathes, Tucker-

town; Mark Townsend, Linwood; John Scully, Perth Amboy; Douglas Haley, Mauricetown; all in 1909.

The Jamestown Exposition Commission—Alfred Cooper, Cape May Court House; Harvey Leeds, Atlantic City; C. E. Breckenridge, Maywood; James H. Smith, Somerville; Dr. E. L. S. Stevenson, New Brunswick; Richard Herbert, Wickatuck; James T. McMurray, Plainfield; A. B. Leach, South Orange; Wallace M. Scudder, Newark; Dr. T. K. Reed, Atlantic City. Secretary, Col. Lewis T. Bryant, Atlantic City.

Commission to Revise the Corporation Laws of the State—William H. Corbin, Jersey City; John B. Vreeland, Morristown; J. H. Gaskill, Camden.

Commission to Revise the Poor Laws—Algernon T. Sweeney, Newark; Vivian M. Lewis, Paterson; Thomas A. Davis, Orange; William H. Speer, Jersey City; A. W. McDougal, Newark; Mrs. E. E. Williamson, Elizabeth.

Emigration Commission—John D. Prince, Ringwood; D. F. Merritt, Montclair; Miss J. Maud Campbell, Passaic.

Interstate Bridge Commission—James F. Minturn, Hoboken; George T. Werts, Jersey City; Victor L. Mason, Passaic.

Commission to Revise Police Court Statutes—Algernon T. Sweeney, Newark; James J. Erwin, Jersey City; John Rellstab, Trenton.

East Jersey Proprietorship Commission—John D. Prince, Ringwood; Frankland Briggs, Newark; Heulings Lippincott, Camden.

LEGAL HOLIDAYS.

New Year's Day—January 1.

Lincoln's Birthday—February 12.

Washington's Birthday—February 22.

Good Friday—

Memorial Day—May 30.

Independence Day—July 4

Labor Day—First Monday in September.

Thanksgiving Day—Last Thursday in November.

General Election Day—First Tuesday after first Monday in November.

Christmas Day—December 25.

SALARIES AND TERMS OF OFFICE

Of State Officers and Members and Officers of the Legislature.

EXECUTIVE, STATE, TREASURY AND LAW DEPARTMENTS.

Governor, three years, \$10,000. Secretary to the Governor, three years, \$4,000. Executive Clerk, \$1,800.

Secretary of State, five years, \$6,000. Assistant, five years, \$3,000.

State Treasurer, three years, \$6,000.

Deputy State Treasurer, \$2,500.

State Comptroller, three years, \$6,000.

Deputy Comptroller, three years, \$3,600.

State Auditor, appointed by Comptroller, \$2,500.

Attorney-General, five years, \$7,000.

Assistant Attorney-General, \$5,000; Chief Clerk, \$3,000.

THE COURTS.

Chancellor, seven years, \$11,000.

Vice-Chancellors, seven years, \$10,000.

Clerk in Chancery, five years, \$6,000; Deputy, \$3,000.

Chief Justice Supreme Court, seven years, \$11,000.

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court, seven years, \$10,000.

Clerk of the Supreme Court, five years, \$6,000; Assistant Clerk, \$3,600.

Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals, six years, \$20 a day for attendance at court and \$20 a day, not exceeding thirty days each term, when engaged in examination of cases or writing of opinions.

Circuit Court Judges, seven years, \$7,500.

District Court Judges, five years, \$1,200 to \$4,000, according to population.

Chancery and Law Reporters, each \$500.

Judges of County Courts (Common Pleas), five years. Essex and Hudson, \$7,500; Passaic, \$6,500; Bergen, Camden, Mercer and Union, \$5,000; Middlesex and Monmouth, \$4,000; Atlantic, Burlington, Cumberland, Morris, Somerset and Warren, \$3,000; Gloucester, Hunterdon, Ocean, Salem and Sussex, \$1,800; Cape May, \$1,200.

Prosecutors of the Pleas, five years—Essex and Hudson, \$10,000; Passaic, \$7,500; Camden, Mercer and Union, \$6,000; Middlesex and Bergen, \$5,000; Monmouth, \$4,000; Atlantic, \$3,000; Morris, \$2,500; Burlington, \$2,000; Cumberland, \$1,500. All other counties, fees.

Surrogates, Registers of Deeds, County Clerks and Sheriffs, five years excepting Sheriffs, three years—Essex and Hudson, \$10,000; Passaic, \$6,500; Bergen, Camden, Mercer and Union, \$5,500; Middlesex and Monmouth, \$4,500; Atlantic, Burlington, Cumberland and Morris, \$3,500; Gloucester, Hunterdon, Somerset and Warren, \$2,500; Cape May, Ocean, Salem and Sussex, \$2,000.

BANKING AND INSURANCE.

Commissioner, three years, \$6,000; Deputy, \$2,500.

MILITARY.

Adjutant-General, \$2,500; Assistant, \$2,500.

Quartermaster-General, \$2,500; Chief Clerk, \$2,500.

EDUCATIONAL—STATE LIBRARY, ETC.

State Board of Education, five years, no salary.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction, five years, \$5,000; Assistant, \$3,000.

High School Inspector, \$2,500.

School Fund Superintendent, \$2,500.

County Superintendents of Public Schools, three years, \$2,000.

State Librarian, five years, \$3,000.

Public Library Commissioners, five years, no salary.

STATE PRISON AND REFORMATORIES, ETC.

Keeper of the State Prison, five years, \$3,500.

Inspectors of the State Prison, five years, \$500.

Supervisor of the State Prison, three years, \$3,000.

Commissioners of the New Jersey Reformatory, four years, no salary.

Superintendent of the New Jersey Reformatory, five years, \$3,000.

STATE HOSPITALS.

Board of Managers, five years, no salary—Morris Plains, Medical Director, \$4,500; first assistant, \$1,800; second assistant, \$1,500; third assistant, \$1,200; fourth

assistant, \$1,100; fifth assistant, \$1,000; sixth assistant, \$950; Warden, \$3,000; Treasurer and Secretary, each \$500. Trenton, Medical Director, \$3,500; first assistant, \$2,000; second assistant, \$1,500; third assistant, \$1,200; fourth assistant, \$1,300; fifth assistant, \$1,000; Warden, \$2,500; Treasurer and Secretary, each \$500.

STATE ASSESSORS, EQUALIZATION OF TAXES, &c.

State Board of Assessors, four years, \$2,500; Secretary, \$2,500.

Board of Equalization of Taxes, five years. Salaries, President, \$5,000; other members, \$3,500; Clerk, five years, \$2,500 and expenses; Assistant Clerk, \$1,200.

County Boards of Equalization of Taxes, three years. Salaries, Essex and Hudson, \$3,500; Passaic, \$2,000; Bergen, Camden, Mercer and Union, \$1,600; Middlesex and Monmouth, \$1,400; Atlantic, Burlington, Cumberland and Morris, \$1,200; Cape May, Gloucester, Hunterdon, Ocean, Salem, Somerset, Sussex and Warren, \$1,000.

RAILROAD, WATER AND RIPARIAN COMMISSIONS.

Railroad Commission—Six years, \$5,000; Secretary, \$3,000; Inspectors, \$3,600 and \$2,400.

Water Supply Commission—Five years, \$2,500.

Riparian Commissioners—Five years, \$1,500.

LABOR DEPARTMENTS.

Chief of the Bureau of Labor and Statistics, five years, \$2,500; Deputy, \$2,000.

Board of Arbitration—

Commissioner Department of Labor, three years, \$3,500; Assistant Commissioner, three years, \$2,500; Clerk, \$1,900; Inspectors, three years, \$1,500.

CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

Commissioner, three years, \$4,000; Assistant, three years, \$3,600; draughtsman, \$2,000; engineer, \$750.

STATE HOUSE CUSTODIAN.

Custodian of the State House, at pleasure of the Governor, State Treasurer and State Comptroller. \$2,500; Assistant, \$1,500.

STATE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Members of Board, seven years, no salary; Secretary, \$3,000; Sanitary Inspector, \$2,300; Bacteriologist, \$2,000; Register of Statistics, \$1,800.

Chief Inspector of Foods and Drugs, \$2,000.

Health Officer, Perth Amboy, \$1,000.

PUBLIC ROAD AND MOTOR VEHICLE
DEPARTMENTS.

State Commissioner of Public Roads, three years, \$5,000; \$4,000 for clerk hire, etc.

Supervisor of Public Roads, \$2,500.

Motor Vehicle Department—Commissioner, \$1,500; Chief Inspector, \$1,500; Inspector, \$3 a day. Appointed by Secretary of State.

SEWERAGE COMMISSIONS.

State Sewerage Commission, three years, \$1,500; Secretary, \$1,800.

River Flood Commissioners, four years, \$2,500.

Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission, five years, no salary.

HOMES, SANATORIUMS, ETC.

Board of Managers of the Home for Feeble-Minded Women, six years, no salary; Superintendent, \$2,500.

Board of Managers Home for Feeble-Minded Children, four years, no salary.

State Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and their Wives, five years, no salary; Commandant, \$1,500; Adjutant, \$1,000.

Soldiers' Home, Kearny, no fixed terms.

Board of Managers of the New Jersey Sanatorium for Tuberculosis Diseases, four years, no salary; Secretary, \$800.

Board of Managers Village for Epileptics, three years, no salary.

Superintendent of the Village for Epileptics, \$3,000; Steward, \$1,500; First Assistant Physician, \$1,500; Second Assistant Physician, \$800.

State Board of Children's Guardians, six years, no salary; General Agent, \$1,000.

Trustees Home for Boys, three years, no salary; Superintendent, \$1,620.

Trustees State Home for Girls, three years, no salary; Superintendent, \$1,000; Treasurer, \$500; Secretary, \$200.

AGRICULTURE, OYSTERS, GEOLOGICAL, FISH AND GAME, FORESTRY, ETC.

Board of Visitors to State Agricultural College, two years, no salary.

Secretary State Board of Agriculture, \$1,200.

Members of Geological Survey, five years, no salary.

State Geologist, \$3,000; Assistant, \$1,200.

Director Agricultural Experiment Station, \$2,250.

School Fund Superintendent, \$2,000.

State Oyster Commissioner, three years, \$500; Superintendent, \$1,300.

Fish and Game Commissioners, four years, no salary; Fish and Game Protector, \$1,500; Fish Wardens, each \$600, and expenses, \$200.

Secretary Fish and Game Commission, \$2,000.

State Oyster Commission for District of Ocean County, three years, \$250; Superintendent, \$1,000.

Oyster Commission for the District of Atlantic County, three years, \$500 first year, \$300 afterward.

Oyster Superintendent of Atlantic County, three years, \$1,000.

Chief of the State Bureau of Shell Fisheries, four years, \$1,200.

Forest Park Reservation Commissioners, three years, no salary.

Commissioners of Palisades Interstate Park, five years, no salary.

MEDICAL, DENTISTRY, ETC.

Board of Medical Examiners, three years, no salary.

Board of Pharmacy, five years, \$5 a day and expenses.

Board of Dentistry, five years, no salary.

Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners, three years, no salary.

Board of Undertakers and Embalmers, three years, no salary.

MISCELLANEOUS BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS.

Commissioners of Pilotage, three years, fees.

Chief Inspector of Power Vessels, three years, \$800; Assistant, three years, \$500.

State Board of Architects, two years, no salary.

Board of Public Accountants, three years, \$5 a day for actual service.

Board of Tenement House Supervision, five years, no salary; Secretary, \$3,000; Inspectors, \$1,000 each; Architect, \$3,000; Record Clerk, \$1,200.

Curator State Museum, \$1,500.

MEMBERS AND OFFICERS OF THE LEGISLATURE.

State Senators, three years, and Members of the Assembly, one year, \$500.

Senate Officers—President, \$666.66; President's Private Secretary, \$600; Secretary, \$1,500; Assistant Secretary, \$1,200; Supervisor of Bills, \$1,200; one Assistant, \$600; Journal Clerk, \$1,000; Assistant Journal Clerk, \$500; Sergeant-at-Arms, \$700; Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, \$500; Calendar Clerk, \$500; Bill Clerks, \$500; five Door and Gallery Keepers, each \$350; four Pages, each \$200; Clerk to Committee on Printed Bills, \$500.

House of Assembly Officers—Speaker, \$666.66; Speaker's Private Secretary, \$600; Assistant Secretary, \$400; Clerk, \$1,500; Assistant Clerk, \$1,200; Supervisor of Bills, \$1,300; two Assistants, \$600 each; Journal Clerk, \$1,000; Assistant Journal Clerk, \$500; Sergeant-at-Arms, \$700; two Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms, each \$500; twelve Doorkeepers, each \$350; ten Pages, each \$200; Clerk to Committee on Printed Bills, \$500; Bill Clerk and Assistant, \$500 each; four Clerks to Committees, each \$300.

MILITARY.

Roster of Officers of the National Guard.

Commander-in-Chief—Governor J. Franklin Fort.

General Staff—The Adjutant-General, Brigadier-General R. Heber Breintnall; Quartermaster-General, Brigadier-General C. Edward Murray; Surgeon-General, Brigadier-General John D. McGill; Inspector-General, Brigadier-General Joseph W. Congdon; Inspector-General of Rifle Practice, Brigadier-General Bird W. Spencer; Judge Advocate-General, Brigadier-General Edward P. Meany.

Staff Corps—Deputy Adjutant-General, Colonel James S. Kiger; Assistant Quartermasters-General, Colonel James V. Oliphant, Colonel D. Stewart Craven; Assistant Commissary-General, Colonel William H. Earley; Deputy Quartermaster-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Alexander R. Fordyce, Jr.; Assistant Paymaster-General, Major Samuel S. Armstrong; Assistant Military Storekeeper, Captain John H. Crissey; Assistant Surgeon-General, Colonel Edmund L. B. Godfrey; Medical Inspector, Lieutenant-Colonel Mortimer Lampson; Assistant Inspectors-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Lewis T. Bryant, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Boltwood; Assistant Inspectors-General of Rifle Practice, Colonel Charles A. Reid, Lieutenant-Colonel Richard B. Reading, Lieutenant-Colonel Alfred T. Holley, Lieutenant-Colonel William Libbey.

Division Headquarters, Jersey City—Major-General Peter Farmer Wanser.

Staff—Adjutants-General, Colonel Thomas S. Chambers, Lieutenant-Colonel Leon W. Manton; Inspector-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel B. Murphy; Judge Advocate, Lieutenant-Colonel George E. P. Howard; Deputy Quartermaster-General Lieutenant-Colonel James W. Howard; Deputy Commissary-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Forrest F. Dryden; Deputy Surgeon-General, Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Terriberry; Deputy Paymaster-General, Lieutenant-Colonel Mahlon R. Margerum; Lieutenant-Colonel Walter F. Whittemore, Corps of Engineers; Ordnance Officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Walter E. Edge; Captain Harry S. Wright, Corps of Engineers, Aide-de-Camp.

First Brigade Headquarters, Newark—Brigadier-General Edward A. Campbell.

Staff—Adjutant-General, Major Alexander P. Gray, Jr.; Inspector-General, Major William B. Miles; Judge Advocate, Major Robert I. Hopper; Quartermaster, Major Hobart Tuttle; Commissary, Major Charles E. Burgess; Surgeon, Major William J. Parker; Paymaster, Major Allan B. Wallace; Major S. Wood McClave, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant Frederick W. Garvin, Corps of Engineers, Aide-de-Camp.

Second Brigade Headquarters, Elizabeth—Brigadier-General Dennis F. Collins.

Staff—Adjutant-General, vacancy.

Inspector-General, Major Robert L. Patterson; Judge Advocate, Major Scott Scammell; Quartermaster, Major Harry B. Salter; Commissary, Major Alexander W. Mack; Surgeon, Major Paul M. Mecray; Paymaster, Major David M. Flynn; Major Edwin B. Broadaway, Corps of Engineers; First Lieutenant Merton S. West, First Lieutenant Howard T. Alexander, Corps of Engineers, Aides-de-Camp.

First Regiment, Infantry, Headquarters, Newark—Colonel, Henry W. Freeman; Captain and Adjutant, Alvin H. Graff.

Second Regiment, Infantry, Headquarters, Trenton—Colonel, Nelson Y. Dungan; Captain and Adjutant, John M. Rogers.

Third Regiment, Infantry, Headquarters, Camden—Colonel, John A. Mather; Captain and Adjutant, Harry C. Kramer.

Fourth Regiment, Infantry, Headquarters, Jersey City—Colonel, Joseph H. Brensinger; Captain and Adjutant, William Robertson, Jr.

Fifth Regiment, Infantry, Headquarters, Paterson—Colonel, Edwin W. Hine; Captain and Adjutant, John T. Hilton.

First Troop, Cavalry, Newark—Captain, William A. Bryant.

Second Troop, Cavalry, Red Bank—Captain, Edwin Field.

Battery A, Field Artillery, Orange—Captain, Oscar H. Condit.

Battery B, Field Artillery, Camden—Captain, Samuel G. Barnard.

Signal Corps, Jersey City—Captain, William C. Sherwood.

Roster of Officers of the Naval Reserve.

First Battalion, Armory, U. S. S. Portsmouth, Hoboken, N. J.—Commander, Edward McClure Peters; Executive Officer, Lieutenant-Commander Charles B. Davenport; Signal Officer and Aide, Lieutenant (junior grade) William P. O'Rourke.

Second Battalion, Armory, U. S. S. Vixen, Camden, N. J.—Commander, Albert DeUnger; Executive Officer, Lieutenant-Commander Edward O. Holloway; Signal Officer, Lieutenant (junior grade) Louis H. Miller.

COUNTY DIRECTORY.

County Officers, With the Date of the Expiration of Their Term of Office, Time of Holding Courts, &c.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

County Seat—Mays Landing. Population, 1,359.

Sheriff—Smith E. Johnson, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—George Senft, 1908; William J. Dubler, 1909; Isidor Southeimer, 1910.

County Clerk—Edward S. Lee, 1908.

Surrogate—Emanuel C. Shaner, 1912.

County Collector—L. C. Albertson, Atlantic City.

Circuit Judge—Thomas W. Trenchard, 1914.

County Judge—Enoch A. Higbee, 1908.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Joseph E. P. Abbott, 1908.

County Lunatic Asylum—T. L. McConnell, Supt.

County Board of Elections—John D. Carver (1908, Louis A. Reppetto (1909), Dems.; William Howenstine (1908), Harry Jenkins (1907), Reps.

Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in January, May and October.

BERGEN COUNTY.

County Seat—Hackensack. Population, 11,098.

Sheriff—George M. Brewster, Rep., 1910.

Coroners—Cornelius Collins, 1908; Dr. Willis W. Currey, Dr. Cornelius C. De Mund, 1910.

County Clerk—John R. Ramsey, 1910.

Surrogate—Earle L. D. Hester, 1913.

County Collector—Orrin S. Trall, Hillsdale.

Circuit Judge—Charles W. Parker, 1914.

County Judge—David D. Zabriskie, 1908.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Ernest Koester, 1910.

County Board of Elections—William Ely (1909), William H. Rodgers (1908), Dems.; Abram C. Hol drum (1908), Albert Hoffman (1909), Reps.

Terms of Court—April, first Tuesday; September, second Tuesday; and December, second Tuesday.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

County Seat—Mount Holly. Population, 5,509.

Sheriff—John J. Norcross, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Joshua D. Janney, 1908; Barclay Seeds, 1909; W. Herman Bisbing, 1910.

County Clerk—Watson T. Sooy, 1909.

Surrogate—William P. Lippincott, 1911.

Auditor—William W. Worrell, 1908.

County Collector—Joseph Powell, Mount Holly.

Circuit Judge—Charles E. Hendrickson, 1908.

County Judge—John G. Horner, 1912.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Samuel Atkinson, 1910.

County Lunatic Asylum—C. H. Deacon, Supt.

County Board of Elections—Henry W. Savage (1909), Robert Glasgow (1908), Dems.; Walter E. Borden (1908), J. Howard Burr (1909), Reps.

Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April, September and December.

CAMDEN COUNTY.

County Seat—Camden. Population, 83,363.

Sheriff—Frank C. Somers, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Joel W. Fithian, 1908; Wendell P. Winger, Frank B. Cook, 1910.

County Clerk—Frank F. Patterson, Jr., 1911.

Register of Deeds—Edward W. Delacroix, 1910.

Surrogate—Harry Reeves, 1912.

County Collector—John W. Sell, Camden.

Circuit Judge—Charles G. Garrison, 1909.

County Judge—Charles Van Dyke Joline, 1912.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Henry S. Scovel, 1912. Assistant, Charles A. Wolverton.

Port Warden—Charles A. Wolverton.

County Lunatic Asylum—C. F. Curry, Supt.

County Board of Elections—Francis J. McAdams (1908), Gottlieb C. Mick (1909), Dems.; John S. Broome (1909), Edwin L. Wilcox (1908), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday, April; second Tuesday, September and December.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

County Seat—Cape May Court House. Population, --

Sheriff—Robert R. Corson, R., 1910.

Coroners—William H. Thompson, 1908; Nathan A. Cohen, 1909; Wilson A. Lake, 1910.

County Clerk—Julius Way, 1910.

Surrogate—Charles P. Vanaman, 1912.

County Collector—Joseph I. Scull, Ocean City.

Circuit Judge—Thomas W. Trenchard, 1914.

County Judge—James M. E. Hildreth, 1911.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Harry S. Douglas, 1908.

County Board of Elections—Charles A. Norton (1908, Michael H. Kearns (1909), Dems.; Henry F. Dougherty (1908), William T. Bate (1909), Reps.

Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, September and December.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

County Seat—Bridgeton. Population, 13,624.

Sheriff—Daniel Souder, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Johnson Hitchner, 1908; John S. Halsey, 1909; Ralph R. Charlesworth, 1910.

County Clerk—Samuel M. Sheldon, 1909.

Surrogate—John A. C. Thompson, 1908.

County Collector—E. P. Bacon, Bridgeton.

Circuit Judge—Thomas W. Trenchard, 1914.

County Judge—Royal P. Tuller, 1909.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—J. Hampton Fithian, 1909.

County Lunatic Asylum—David Elwell, Supt.

County Board of Elections—John Ogden (1909), George W. Eckart (1908), Dems.; William H. Ballinger (1909), John R. Radcliffe (1908), Reps.

Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April, September and December.

ESSEX COUNTY.

County Seat—Newark. Population, 283,289.

Sheriff—Frank H. Sommer, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Charles A. Keyler, Elmer G. Wherry, Louis L. Davidson, 1908.

County Clerk—John B. Woolston, 1912.

Surrogate—George E. Russell, 1909.

County Collector—P. J. McGinness, Newark.

County Supervisor—John F. Otterbein.

Register of Deeds—Edward S. Perry, 1910.

Circuit Judge—Chief Justice William S. Gummere, 1908.

County Judge—Jay TenEyck, 1911.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Henry Young, 1909.

Assistant Prosecutor—Wilbur A. Mott, 1909.

County Lunatic Asylum—Dr. D. M. Dill, Supt.

County Board of Elections—Enos Runyon (1908), Edward Hart (1909), Dems.; Harry Kalisch (1909), Samuel C. Martin (1908), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

County Seat—Woodbury. Population, 4,560.

Sheriff—Charles Wilson, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Allan B. Black, 1908; James Hunter, Jr., 1909; Dr. J. Gaunt Edwards, 1910.

County Clerk—Edward L. Sturgess, 1912.

Surrogate—Anthony G. Silver, 1909.

County Collector—George E. Pierson, Woodbury.

Circuit Judge—Charles G. Garrison, 1909.

County Judge—Lewis Starr, 1912.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Alexander L. Rogers, 1912.

County Lunatic Asylum—Joseph Ridgeway, Steward.

County Board of Elections—Thomas C. Dikes (1909), Charles J. Wolferth (1908), Dems.; George E. Pierson (1908), Samuel D. Beckett (1909), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in February and third Tuesday in May and October.

HUDSON COUNTY.

County Seat—Jersey City. Population, 232,699.

Sheriff—John C. Kaiser, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Chauncey V. Bunnell, 1908; James McLaughlin, 1909; Robert Schlemm, 1909.

County Clerk—John Rotherham, 1910.

Surrogate—John P. Egan, 1911.

County Collector—Stephen M. Egan, Jersey City.

County Supervisor—Luke J. Clark.

Register of Deeds—James C. Clark, 1910.

Circuit Judge—Mahlon Pitney, 1908.

County Judge—John A. Blair, 1908.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Vacancy.

Assistant Prosecutor—George T. Vickers.

Port Warden—John J. Toffey, 1908.

Harbor Masters—Vacancies.

County Lunatic Asylum—George W. King, Supt.

County Board of Elections—John Zeller (1908), Thomas F. A. Griffon (1909), Dems.; Robert West, (1909), vacancy, Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April and third Tuesday in September and December.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

County Seat—Flemington. Population, 2,000.

Sheriff—Elisha W. Opdycke, Dem., 1908.

Coroners—Eugene Hoffman, 1908; John D. Stockton, 1909; Patrick A. Cane, 1910.

County Clerk—Oliver A. Farley, 1910.

Surrogate—George F. Hanson, 1910.

County Collector—William E. Trewin, Flemington.

Circuit Judge—Alfred Reed, 1911.

County Judge—John L. Connett, 1912.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—George K. Large, 1911.

County Board of Elections—George W. Snyder (1909), Johnson Warford (1908), Dems.; John T. Force (1908), Judson R. Kerr (1909), Reps.

Terms of holding Court—Second Tuesdays in April, September and December.

MERCER COUNTY.

County Seat—Trenton. Population, 84,180.

Sheriff—William L. Wilbur, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—John R. D. Bower, Edmund R. Nutt, George B. Hult, 1908.

County Clerk—George R. Robbins, 1913.

Surrogate—John W. Cornell, 1909.

County Collector—Edward P. Mount, Trenton.

Circuit Judge—Alfred Reed, 1911.

County Judge—John Rellstab, 1910.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—William J. Crossley, 1908.

Assistant Prosecutor—William R. Piper.

County Board of Elections—E. Dowdy Wood (1908), Anthony S. Brennan (1909), Dems.; Holmes E. La Rue (1908), Charles H. Mather (1909), Reps.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, second Tuesday in May, and second Tuesday in October.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

County Seat—New Brunswick. Population, 23,133.

Sheriff—Andrew S. Church, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Charles R. Moke, 1908; Harry O. Bishop, 1908; Jesse H. Beekman, 1909.

County Clerk—John H. Conger, 1909.

Surrogate—Peter Francis Daly, 1912.

County Collector—H. Raymond Groves, New Brunswick.

Circuit Judge—Francis J. Swayze, 1910.

County Judge—Theodore Booraem, 1911.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—George Berdine, 1909.

Health Officer, Port of Perth Amboy—Dr. Frank C. Henry.

County Board of Elections—Hendrick H. Brown (1908), Oliver Kelly (1909), Dems.; John E. Elmen-dorf (1909), John H. Suydam (1908), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, third Tuesday in September, and second Tuesday in December.

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

County Seat—Freehold. Population, 3,064.

Sheriff—Charles Asa Francis, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—John R. Gravatt, John T. Tetley, William E. Macdonald, 1908.

County Clerk—Joseph McDermitt, 1909.

Surrogate—David S. Crater, 1913.

County Collector—Asher T. Applegate, Freehold.

Circuit Judge—Charles E. Hendricksen, 1908.

County Judge—John E. Foster, 1910.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Henry M. Nevius, 1909.

Assistant Prosecutor—Andrew H. Stokes.

County Board of Elections—John P. Walker (1908), Charles E. Conover (1909), Dems.; John C. Patterson (1908), David D. Denise (1909), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, first Tuesday in May and October.

MORRIS COUNTY.

County Seat—Morristown. Population, 12,146.

Sheriff—George Shaw, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—William M. Decker, Aldo Bliss Coultas, 1908; George Hitchins, 1909.

County Clerk—Daniel S. Voorhees, 1908.

Surrogate—David Young, 1913.

County Collector—Joseph F. McLean, Butler.

Circuit Judge—Charles W. Parker, 1914.

County Judge—Alfred Elmer Mills, 1908.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Charles A. Rathbun, 1908.

County Board of Elections—George C. Smith (1909), John W. Fancer (1908), Dems.; A. A. Vance (1909), Sidney Collins (1908), Reps.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in January, first Tuesday in May, and second Tuesday in October.

OCEAN COUNTY.

County Seat—Toms River. Population, about 1,350.

Sheriff—Howard Jeffrey, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—George E. Bennett, J. Holmes Harvey, 1908; Frank Hagaman, 1910.

County Clerk—George H. Holman, 1908.

Surrogate—Joseph Grover, 1912.

County Collector—Cornelius C. Pearce, Burrsville.

Circuit Judge—Charles E. Hendrickson, 1908.

County Judge—Maja Leon Berry, 1912.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Theodore J. R. Brown, 1912.

County Board of Elections—Edward T. Francis (1909), Cornelius D. Kelly (1908), Dems.; Arthur B. Clute (1909), Mark Bailey (1908), Reps.

Terms of Court—Second Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

County Seat—Paterson. Population, 111,599.

Sheriff—Frank J. Van Noort, Dem., 1909.

Coroners—Robert C. Moore, 1908; William G. McClincey, 1908; Dr. Gordon G. Walton, 1910.

County Clerk—John J. Slater, 1911.

Surrogate—Charles M. King, 1910.

Register of Deeds—Richard Cogar, 1911.

County Collector—John L. Conklin, Paterson.

Circuit Judge—James J. Bergen, 1914.

County Judge—Francis Scott, 1912.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Eugene Emley, 1911.

Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas—Ralph W. Shaw.

County Lunatic Asylum—John G. Donnelly, Supt.

County Board of Elections—John W. DeMott (1908), Frank T. Forbes (1909), Dems.; Stephen Dawson (1908), Samuel Malloy (1909), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day of January, fourth Tuesday in April and September.

SALEM COUNTY.

County Seat—Salem. Population, 6,443.

Sheriff—Frank T. Ross, Dem., 1910.

Coroners—William M. Donnelly, Alpheus B. Woodruff, 1908; James D. Torton, 1909.

County Clerk—Benjamin E. Harris, 1909.

Surrogate—Loren P. Plummer, 1912.

County Collector—James Butcher, Salem.

Circuit Judge—Thomas W. Trenchard, 1914.

County Judge—Clement H. Sinnickson, 1911.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—J. Furman Sinnickson, 1910.

County Lunatic Asylum—William B. Turner, Supt.

County Board of Elections—Roger F. Moran (1908), William B. Jones (1909), Dems.; Isaac J. Prickett (1909), Henry Coombs (1908), Reps.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in April, September and December.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

County Seat—Somerville. Population, 5,507.

Sheriff—Frank T. Ross, Dem., 1910.

Coroners—Joseph A. Herberman, Mahlon C. Smalley, both in 1910; Fred A. Wild, 1909.

County Clerk—Alexander G. Anderson, 1908.

Surrogate—William J. De Mond, 1912.

County Collector—E. B. Allen, Somerville.

Circuit Judge—James J. Bergen, 1914.

County Judge—Louis H. Schenck, 1910.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—John F. Reger, 1910.

Assistant Prosecutor—E. J. Johnson, Jr.

County Board of Elections—John H. Mattison (1909), Jacob Shurts (1908), Dems.; H. W. Reusswig (1908), Charles H. Bateman (1907), Reps.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in December.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

County Seat—Newton. Population, 4,422.

Sheriff—Joseph K. Gunn, 1908.

Coroners—Edwin W. Landes, 1908; Ellery N. Peck, Albert N. Jacob, both in 1910.

County Clerk—Harvey S. Hopkins, 1912.

Surrogate—Jacob M. Demarest, 1908.

ERRATA.

Collins B. Allen, Rep., is Sheriff of Salem county instead of Frank T. Ross, who is Sheriff of Somerset.

ber.

UNION COUNTY.

County Seat—Elizabeth. Population, 60,509.

Sheriff—William H. Lawrence, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Joseph Hagan, 1908; Charles B. Lufburrow, 1909; William H. Donaldson, 1910.

County Clerk—James C. Calvert, 1909.

Surrogate—George T. Parrot, 1912.

Register of Deeds—Frank H. Smith, 1909.

County Collector—N. R. Leavitt, Elizabeth.

Circuit Judge—Francis J. Swayze, 1910.

County Judge—Edward S. Atwater, 1912.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Nicholas C. J. English, 1908

Assistant Prosecutor—Joan K. English.

Harbor Master, Elizabeth and Elizabeth Creek—John P. Arnold.

County Board of Elections—Robert H. McAdams (1909), Frederick Zior (1908), Dems.; George Stewart (1909), Walter L. Hatfield, Jr. (1908), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

County Collector—John L. Conklin, Paterson.
 Circuit Judge—James J. Bergen, 1914.
 County Judge—Francis Scott, 1912.
 Prosecutor of the Pleas—Eugene Emley, 1911.
 Assistant Prosecutor of the Pleas—Ralph W. Shaw.
 County Lunatic Asylum—John G. Donnelly, Supt.
 County Board of Elections—John W. DeMott (1908),
 Frank T. Forbes (1909), Dems.; Stephen Dawson
 (1908), Samuel Malloy (1909), Reps.
 Terms of Court—First Tuesday after the first day
 of January, fourth Tuesday in April and September.

SALEM COUNTY.

County Seat—Salem. Population, 6,443.

Sheriff—Frank T. Ross, Dem., 1910.
 Coroners—William M. [redacted]
 ruff, 1908; [redacted]
 [redacted] Supt.
 [redacted] Roger F. Moran (1908).
 [redacted] (1909), Dems.; Isaac J. Prickett
 (1909), Henry Coombs (1908), Reps.
 Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in April, September
 and December.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

County Seat—Somerville. Population, 5,507.

Sheriff—Frank T. Ross, Dem., 1910.
 Coroners—Joseph A. Herberman, Mahlon C. Smalley,
 both in 1910; Fred A. Wild, 1909.
 County Clerk—Alexander G. Anderson, 1908.
 Surrogate—William J. De Mond, 1912.
 County Collector—E. B. Allen, Somerville.
 Circuit Judge—James J. Bergen, 1914.
 County Judge—Louis H. Schenck, 1910.
 Prosecutor of the Pleas—John F. Reger, 1910.
 Assistant Prosecutor—E. J. Johnson, Jr.

County Board of Elections—John H. Mattison (1909), Jacob Shurts (1908), Dems.; H. W. Reusswig (1908), Charles H. Bateman (1907), Reps.

Terms of Court—Third Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September and fourth Tuesday in December.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

County Seat—Newton. Population, 4,422.

Sheriff—Joseph K. Gunn, 1908.

Coroners—Edwin W. Landes, 1908; Ellery N. Peck, Albert N. Jacob, both in 1910.

County Clerk—Harvey S. Hopkins, 1912.

Surrogate—Jacob M. Demarest, 1908.

County Collector—William E. Ross, Sparta.

Circuit Judge—Charles W. Parker, 1914.

County Judge—Joseph Coult, Jr., 1911.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Henry Huston, 1912.

County Board of Elections—Robert T. Smith (1909), William D. Wilson (1908), Dems.; William H. Dalrymple (1909), A. D. Cornell (1908), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in April, second Tuesday in September and second Tuesday in December.

UNION COUNTY.

County Seat—Elizabeth. Population, 60,509.

Sheriff—William H. Lawrence, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—Joseph Hagan, 1908; Charles B. Lufburrow, 1909; William H. Donaldson, 1910.

County Clerk—James C. Calvert, 1909.

Surrogate—George T. Parrot, 1912.

Register of Deeds—Frank H. Smith, 1909.

County Collector—N. R. Leavitt, Elizabeth.

Circuit Judge—Francis J. Swayze, 1910.

County Judge—Edward S. Atwater, 1912.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—Nicholas C. J. English, 1908

Assistant Prosecutor—Joan K. English.

Harbor Master, Elizabeth and Elizabeth Creek—John P. Arnold.

County Board of Elections—Robert H. McAdams (1909), Frederick Zior (1908), Dems.; George Stewart (1909), Walter L. Hatfield, Jr. (1908), Reps.

Terms of Court—First Tuesday in January, May and October.

WARREN COUNTY.

County Seat—Belvidere. Population, 1,869.

Sheriff—Andrew Merrick, Rep., 1908.

Coroners—John S. Stone, Jesse Smith, 1908; Edward W. Sharps, 1909.

County Clerk—Charles Hoagland, 1910.

Surrogate—James A. Allen, 1909.

County Collector—H. O. Carhart, Blairstown.

Circuit Judge—Alfred Reed, 1911.

County Judge—George M. Shipman, 1908.

Prosecutor of the Pleas—John I. Blair Reiley, 1911.

County Board of Elections—J. William Miller(1908), T. S. White (1909), Dems.; William M. Everett (1908), John Brady (1909), Reps.

Terms of Court—Fourth Tuesday in April, fourth Tuesday in September and the first Tuesday after the fourth Tuesday in December.

Time of Holding Courts.

The Court of Chancery meets on the first Tuesday in February, the third Tuesday in May and the third Tuesday in October.

The Supreme Court meets on the third Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in June and the first Tuesday in November.

The Court of Errors and Appeals meets on the first Tuesday in March, the third Tuesday in June and the third Tuesday in November.

The Court of Pardons meets on the first Tuesday in March, the third Tuesday in June and the third Tuesday in November.

The Prerogative Court meets on the first Tuesday in February, the third Tuesday in May and the third Tuesday in October.

The U. S. Circuit Court meets on the fourth Tuesday in March and the fourth Tuesday in September.

The U. S. District Court meets on the third Tuesday in January, April, June and September.

United States Court of Appeals meets first Tuesday in March and the third Tuesday in September.

CIRCUITS OF NEW JERSEY.

The Circuits of New Jersey are divided as follows:

1st District—Cape May, Cumberland, Salem and Atlantic. Justice Trenchard.

2d District—Gloucester and Camden. Justice Garrison.

3d District—Monmouth, Burlington and Ocean. Justice Hendrickson.

4th District—Mercer, Hunterdon and Warren. Justice Reed.

5th District—Middlesex and Union. Justice Swayze.

6th District—Sussex, Morris and Bergen. Justice Parker.

7th District—Essex. Chief Justice Gummere.

8th District—Hudson. Justice Pitney.

9th District—Passaic and Somerset. Justice Bergen.

For time of holding county courts, see County Directory.

CIRCUIT JUDGES' DISTRICTS.

Essex County—Judge Frederic Adams.

Hudson County—

Camden, Cumberland, Atlantic and Cape May Counties—Judge Allen B. Endicott.

Bergen, Morris, Sussex, Passaic and Warren Counties—Judge James F. Minturn.

Mercer, Middlesex, Hunterdon, Burlington, Gloucester and Salem Counties—Judge Frank T. Lloyd.

Hudson, Union and Somerset Counties—Judge Benjamin A. Vail.

Essex, Monmouth and Ocean Counties—Judge Wilbur A. Heisley.

NEW JERSEY ELECTION RETURNS.

OFFICIAL, 1907.

ATLANTIC COUNTY.

		---Governor---			---Senator---			---Assembly---		
		Fort, Rep.	Katzen- bach, Dem.	Mason, Pro.	Wilson, Rep.	Famiec, Dem.	Hughes, Pro.	Kaffer, Rep.	Black, Dem.	Myrroc, Pro.
Absecon City—										
1 ward.....	43	45	2	45	39	4	42	45	2	
2 ward.....	50	32	2	58	24	2	54	26	3	
Atlantic City—										
1 ward, 1 dis.	268	279	8	310	233	11	303	200	9	
2 dis.	217	194	2	249	159	4	261	148	3	
3 dis.	318	117	6	311	122	5	331	103	4	
2 ward, 1 dis.	260	181	1	284	152	1	301	134	1	
2 dis.	325	178	7	387	119	7	406	95	8	
3 dis.	168	121	6	205	83	6	208	80	5	
3 ward, 1 dis.	143	86	..	167	60	..	172	57	..	
2 dis.	169	140	2	212	100	..	226	85	..	
3 dis.	255	110	2	206	80	2	292	73	1	
4 dis.	194	106	1	214	83	2	219	80	2	
5 dis.	161	103	2	181	81	5	191	72	6	
6 dis.	260	95	8	274	60	8	282	73	7	
4 ward, 1 dis.	253	185	2	312	126	2	316	121	2	
2 dis.	265	280	3	355	186	4	358	183	3	
3 dis.	218	248	10	305	163	10	311	156	9	
4 dis.	225	215	14	256	184	15	269	170	17	
Total.....	3698	2628	74	4219	1991	82	4446	1830	83	
Brigantine City—										
1 ward.....	3	3	3	6	..	3	5	1	3	
2 ward.....	9	3	1	10	3	1	9	4	1	
Buena Vista twp.	231	158	10	240	155	10	233	162	10	
Egg Harbor City	213	188	1	257	148	1	256	135	1	
Egg Harbor twp.	69	198	5	125	141	5	120	145	5	
Folsom Boro....	26	23	..	27	22	..	26	23	..	
Galloway twp—										
1 dis.....	82	147	1	79	149	2	78	151	1	
2 dis.....	54	102	..	64	91	..	64	92	..	
Hamilton twp...	252	161	23	259	150	26	257	153	26	
Hammonton—										
1 dis.....	196	171	10	171	196	..	117	252	8	
2 dis.....	204	105	6	191	104	6	150	153	5	
Lindwood Boro..	93	67	3	96	64	3	97	63	3	
Longport Boro..	13	21	..	15	19	..	22	12	..	
Mullica twp....	128	65	5	130	62	5	114	80	3	
Northfield—										
1 ward.....	43	24	4	46	20	4	48	17	4	
2 ward.....	49	32	..	46	29	..	55	25	..	
Pleasantville—										
1 dis.....	161	88	22	163	80	23	171	74	22	
2 dis.....	176	84	14	182	76	15	184	74	16	
Port Republic—										
1 ward.....	29	25	2	29	25	2	31	23	2	
2 ward.....	39	28	..	39	28	..	42	25	..	
Somers Point—										
1 ward.....	37	22	..	38	21	..	38	21	..	
2 ward.....	38	25	..	39	24	..	39	24	..	
S. Atlantic City	27	31	..	32	25	..	31	25	1	
Ventnor City....	33	24	..	35	19	1	38	18	4	
Weymouth twp.	58	105	3	60	102	4	59	102	4	
Total vote.....	6055	4615	191	6710	3807	199	6826	3755	197	
Total for Surrogate—Shaner, Rep., 7239; Thompson, Dem., 3359.										

BERGEN COUNTY.

-Governor.- -Senator.- ———-Assembly.———

	Fort, Rep.	Katzenbach, Dem.	Wakelee, Rep.	Hart, Dem.	Fake, Rep.	Devine, Jr., Rep.	Grimes, Dem.	Towle, Dem.
Alpine Boro.....	61	35	45	38	61	61	36	35
Allendale Boro.....	82	74	67	83	77	83	74	71
Bergenfield Boro.....	93	180	89	182	93	93	180	180
Bogota Boro.....	74	60	73	62	78	76	51	54
Closter Boro.....	165	138	152	144	163	164	137	136
Carlstadt Boro—								
1 district.....	122	265	114	268	113	121	265	263
2 district.....	74	172	74	175	73	74	176	173
Cliffside Park Boro...	192	255	187	257	193	191	249	251
Cresskill Boro.....	66	47	61	50	72	73	39	39
Demerest Boro.....	42	36	56	25	43	43	36	36
Delford Boro.....	106	91	99	98	107	107	89	89
Dumont Boro.....	155	63	140	76	153	153	61	62
Etna Boro.....	67	48	62	53	61	62	46	47
Edgewater Boro.....	215	198	257	160	214	218	196	198
Englewood City—								
1 ward.....	197	116	192	113	204	202	106	107
2 ward.....	173	136	173	135	176	175	133	132
3 ward.....	253	280	266	294	259	257	290	287
4 ward.....	140	182	159	162	146	146	175	173
East Rutherford—								
1 district.....	229	270	220	280	229	230	269	268
2 district.....	88	68	89	69	89	89	67	67
Englewood Cliffs Boro.	27	24	15	32	22	22	25	25
Fairview Boro.....	143	195	128	208	147	140	197	190
Fort Lee Boro—								
1 district.....	240	214	229	222	259	254	193	197
2 district.....	92	136	84	136	92	91	135	142
Franklin Township....	202	91	202	88	200	205	87	86
Garfield Boro—								
1 district.....	266	168	256	172	269	274	163	158
2 district.....	91	115	96	109	101	101	106	102
Glen Rock Boro.....	66	68	63	71	65	65	68	68
Harrington Township..	42	42	39	43	43	42	42	42
Harrington Park Boro.	38	43	26	55	38	38	43	42
Hasbrouck Heights B.	244	91	239	90	236	236	88	87
Haworth Boro.....	36	45	44	37	38	38	42	42
Hillsdale Township....	141	56	110	81	136	137	54	53
Hohokus Township....	349	187	344	197	350	361	171	172
Leonia Boro.....	110	52	94	62	110	109	51	51
Little Ferry Boro.....	63	137	62	137	66	66	133	133
Lodi Boro.....	230	102	181	142	228	223	99	101
Lodi Township.....	54	77	53	79	55	54	76	77
Maywood Boro.....	65	78	58	85	67	67	75	77
Midland Township....	131	90	125	95	138	138	86	86
Midland Park Boro....	188	76	190	73	183	190	72	71
Montvale Boro.....	47	50	45	52	48	48	49	49

BERGEN COUNTY.—Continued.

-Governor.- -Senator.- ———-Assembly.———

	Fort, Rep.	Katzenbach, Dem.	Wakelee, Rep.	Hart, Dem.	Fake, Rep.	Devine, Jr., Rep.	Grimes, Dem.	Towle, Dem.
New Barbadoes Twp—								
1 ward.....	152	303	147	313	154	156	305	302
2 ward, 1 dis.....	157	167	145	178	160	161	167	163
2 dis.....	102	144	89	153	101	104	141	139
3 ward.....	265	175	238	200	271	273	167	165
4 ward.....	281	129	238	168	281	285	137	126
5 ward.....	100	105	86	114	98	98	107	107
North Arlington Boro..	23	47	14	57	14	23	56	49
Norwood Boro.....	61	45	57	46	60	60	44	44
Oakland Boro.....	48	37	47	37	49	49	33	36
Old Tappan Boro.....	13	46	4	52	12	12	47	47
Orvil Township.....	78	91	76	93	78	79	90	90
Orvil Boro.....	57	30	66	21	58	63	27	18
Overpeck Township....	335	285	258	310	323	309	262	261
Palisades Township...	96	103	101	98	98	97	100	101
Palisades Park Boro...	106	44	100	46	107	106	39	44
Park Ridge Boro.....	147	150	137	158	145	145	149	148
Ridgefield Boro.....	121	61	107	76	121	120	59	60
Ridgewood Township—								
1 district.....	221	106	220	112	223	223	105	106
2 district.....	259	82	248	93	260	258	81	83
Riverside Boro.....	75	48	67	50	72	73	43	42
Rivervale Township...	53	51	47	55	55	55	51	51
Rutherford Boro—								
1 district.....	369	141	328	170	359	361	155	138
2 district.....	355	139	325	154	340	343	157	131
Saddle River Boro....	56	35	59	37	56	56	35	32
Saddle River Twp....	202	176	196	180	206	206	171	171
Teaneck Township....	150	70	140	77	151	151	66	66
Teneffy Boro.....	203	195	195	200	205	204	194	195
Union Township.....	209	254	200	262	198	203	265	254
Upper Saddle River B.	20	38	14	43	21	15	39	39
Wallington Boro.....	155	172	161	167	159	163	172	164
Washington Township.	9	12	9	12	9	9	12	12
Westwood Boro.....	161	144	156	147	158	156	143	143
Woodcliff Boro.....	43	62	44	61	41	43	63	62
Woodridge Boro.....	52	72	55	68	40	55	81	67

Total vote..... 10193 8610 9677 8998 10178 10231 8495 8375

Pro., 232; Socialist, 271; Soc.-Lab., 89.

Sheriff—Brewster, Rep., 10078; Taylor, Dem., 80631.

Surrogate—Hester, Rep., 10065; Sage, Dem., 8535.

BURLINGTON COUNTY.

—Governor.— ————Assembly.———

	Fort, Rep.	Katzenbach, Dem.	Mason, Pro.	Irish, Rep.	Lewis, Rep.	Birch, Jr., Dem.	Brown, Dem.	Rhodes, Pro.	Haines, Pro.
Bass River.....	40	112	4	42	42	106	106	8	8
Beverly City.....	219	163	12	251	259	145	123	12	12
Beverly Township.....	226	194	32	239	241	180	170	32	32
Bordentown City—									
1 ward.....	314	151	4	318	320	141	136	9	9
2 ward.....	183	177	3	190	192	171	165	4	4
3 ward.....	93	136	2	102	104	124	125	3	3
Total.....	590	464	9	610	616	436	426	16	16
Bordentown Township...	55	53	4	55	55	48	48	3	3
Burlington—1 ward....	169	155	3	150	173	177	145	2	4
2 ward, 1 dis.....	124	87	14	115	125	99	87	12	13
2 dis.....	151	74	15	137	147	88	76	14	15
3 ward.....	204	184	3	194	200	184	164	3	5
4 ward.....	164	145	29	152	168	157	137	29	28
Total.....	812	645	64	748	813	705	609	60	65
Burlington Township...	107	58	11	109	110	57	56	10	10
Chester, east.....	203	68	35	196	199	72	70	35	35
west.....	223	124	36	217	217	130	128	38	36
Total.....	426	192	71	413	416	202	198	73	71
Chesterfield	149	78	5	151	151	73	72	5	5
Cinnaminson	105	84	9	101	101	88	88	9	9
Delran	76	151	15	82	82	144	144	14	14
Eastampton	76	71	..	85	82	62	63	1	1
Evesham	186	140	3	190	190	134	133	4	4
Fieldsborough Boro.....	71	44	2	69	71	44	43	2	3
Florence	384	211	19	392	393	203	199	18	19
Lumberton	184	71	2	194	191	61	62	2	2
Mansfield	169	175	6	171	169	170	170	7	10
Medford	179	93	26	180	179	90	91	27	29
Mount Laurel.....	126	82	3	128	127	80	80	4	3
New Hanover.....	64	125	8	67	67	122	120	8	7
North Hanover.....	91	90	2	91	91	88	89	1	1
Northampton—1 ward...	222	123	7	231	222	115	116	7	7
2 ward...	160	123	11	171	169	112	111	12	11
3 ward...	248	221	7	299	292	171	169	7	7
Total.....	630	467	25	701	683	398	396	26	25
Palmyra	216	171	37	219	219	167	166	37	37
Pemberton Boro.....	117	91	7	108	107	99	100	8	8
Pemberton Township....	193	96	2	198	196	96	95	1	1
Riverside—1 dis.....	136	224	2	171	175	187	191	2	2
2 dis.....	120	148	11	133	133	135	132	12	12
Total.....	256	372	13	304	308	322	323	14	14
Riverton Boro.....	187	115	5	194	200	102	97	6	5
Shamong	50	47	1	56	52	43	41	..	..
Southampton	190	179	7	239	174	130	189	7	4
Springfield	108	138	1	122	117	124	122	..	..
Tabernacle	59	30	..	64	60	27	30	..	..
Washington	101	35	..	102	102	32	32	1	1
Westampton	56	24	1	56	55	24	25	1	1
Willingboro	28	48	2	29	29	45	45	2	2
Woodland	50	34	1	54	46	30	36	..	..
Total vote.....	6576	5143	409	6814	6794	4877	4787	419	422

CAMDEN COUNTY.

-Governor.- Assembly.-

		Fort, Rep.	Katzenbach, Dem.	Gibbs, Rep.	Jess, Rep.	Potter, Rep.	Waite, Dem.	Johnson, Dem.	Herman, Dem.
Camden City—									
1 ward,	1 dis.....	179	61	180	180	179	59	60	61
	2 dis.....	91	61	95	95	94	60	60	60
	3 dis.....	220	87	222	222	221	82	82	83
	4 dis.....	221	76	218	221	219	76	76	75
	5 dis.....	185	118	185	184	185	117	117	117
	6 dis.....	137	90	137	137	136	88	88	89
2 ward,	1 dis.....	141	47	140	142	142	47	47	46
	2 dis.....	189	54	188	188	187	56	55	55
	3 dis.....	242	115	258	259	255	101	100	99
	4 dis.....	197	86	200	199	199	85	85	85
	5 dis.....	310	100	307	308	303	105	105	104
3 ward,	1 dis.....	99	49	100	100	100	48	48	48
	2 dis.....	132	65	132	132	129	65	65	65
	3 dis.....	116	63	122	124	123	60	60	59
	4 dis.....	103	84	104	104	104	83	82	83
	5 dis.....	174	74	176	176	174	74	74	74
4 ward,	1 dis.....	111	49	113	113	113	51	51	51
	2 dis.....	117	49	118	118	117	48	47	47
	3 dis.....	88	50	91	91	90	45	45	45
	4 dis.....	120	72	120	121	119	73	72	72
	5 dis.....	162	102	160	163	157	105	110	110
5 ward,	1 dis.....	203	51	203	203	203	54	54	54
	2 dis.....	98	71	103	103	103	68	68	68
	3 dis.....	147	80	152	152	151	78	76	76
	4 dis.....	135	100	137	137	137	96	96	96
	5 dis.....	133	50	138	138	138	46	45	45
	6 dis.....	241	41	241	241	241	41	41	41
	7 dis.....	113	77	113	114	112	77	76	76
	8 dis.....	114	85	120	120	120	81	81	81
6 ward,	1 dis.....	119	76	123	123	123	72	73	72
	2 dis.....	131	91	133	135	134	87	86	87
	3 dis.....	109	51	109	110	109	49	49	49
	4 dis.....	87	79	88	90	89	77	77	77
	5 dis.....	148	27	146	146	146	27	27	27
	6 dis.....	117	51	120	120	120	54	54	54
	7 dis.....	98	51	101	102	100	50	50	50
	8 dis.....	118	104	118	119	119	99	101	99
	9 dis.....	96	76	100	101	101	70	70	70
	10 dis.....	107	61	107	109	108	60	59	59
7 ward,	1 dis.....	153	54	154	154	153	52	52	53
	2 dis.....	153	68	156	157	154	65	67	65
	3 dis.....	104	89	107	108	106	83	83	83
	4 dis.....	128	90	129	129	128	89	88	88
	5 dis.....	257	14	259	258	258	16	16	16
	6 dis.....	91	55	91	91	91	54	54	54
	7 dis.....	120	126	135	135	135	114	114	114
	8 dis.....	124	70	125	125	124	78	78	78
	9 dis.....	93	76	97	97	97	77	77	77
	10 dis.....	107	61	107	109	108	60	59	59
8 ward,	1 dis.....	127	114	132	132	132	113	113	113
	2 dis.....	162	92	170	170	170	82	82	83
	3 dis.....	96	91	103	103	103	84	84	84
	4 dis.....	131	64	132	132	131	64	64	65
	5 dis.....	146	87	148	148	148	84	84	84
	6 dis.....	254	17	254	255	255	17	17	17

CAMDEN COUNTY.—Continued.

-Governor.- -----Assembly.-----

		Fort, Rep.	Katzenbach, Dem.	Gibbs, Rep.	Jess, Rep.	Potter, Rep.	Waite, Dem.	Johnson, Dem.	Herman, Dem.
9 ward,	1 dis.....	113	77	113	115	113	71	70	70
	2 dis.....	155	82	152	152	142	93	87	87
	3 dis.....	78	45	81	81	75	44	43	43
	4 dis.....	172	124	177	177	176	118	119	119
	5 dis.....	109	83	111	111	103	78	78	78
	6 dis.....	158	97	158	158	157	96	97	97
	7 dis.....	104	78	105	107	100	71	71	71
10 ward,	1 dis.....	160	102	164	164	162	100	100	100
	2 dis.....	124	87	130	130	130	85	87	87
	3 dis.....	154	73	157	156	155	70	70	71
	4 dis.....	90	54	85	88	83	59	60	60
	5 dis.....	103	89	104	104	104	91	91	91
	6 dis.....	159	92	159	159	159	92	92	92
11 ward,	1 dis.....	110	147	112	112	112	141	141	141
	2 dis.....	154	159	153	153	153	175	176	176
	3 dis.....	96	131	96	96	96	132	132	132
	4 dis.....	90	53	80	80	80	77	76	76
12 ward,	1 dis.....	138	146	140	140	140	144	143	144
	2 dis.....	189	151	191	192	191	149	148	145
	3 dis.....	156	105	153	153	153	113	113	112
	4 dis.....	111	50	111	111	109	48	47	50
Total.....		10510	5906	10642	10673	10578	5838	5826	5925
Gloucester City—									
1 ward,	1 dis.....	238	180	241	241	240	176	176	176
	2 dis.....	213	314	217	217	218	310	308	308
2 ward,	1 dis.....	176	221	180	180	180	217	217	217
	2 dis.....	236	270	238	238	238	269	269	269
	3 dis.....	158	219	156	156	156	221	219	221
Total.....		1021	1204	1032	1032	1032	1193	1189	1191
Center Twp—									
1 dis.....		139	125	168	171	169	91	91	91
2 dis.....		180	29	188	195	195	13	19	14
Clementon Twp.....		300	129	300	293	289	124	124	124
Delaware Twp.....		126	72	129	129	129	68	68	68
Gloucester Twp.....		243	80	246	246	246	80	80	79
Haddon Twp.....		122	33	126	126	125	30	29	29
Pensauken—1 dis.....		278	92	280	281	281	91	91	91
	2 dis.....	154	58	159	159	159	54	54	54
Voorhees Twp.....		132	89	139	138	138	79	78	78
Waterford Twp.....		373	168	397	393	394	147	149	150
Winslow Twp.....		307	135	324	324	324	119	119	119
Andobon		101	55	112	112	108	32	32	32
Chesilhurst		42	31	55	55	54	18	18	18
Collinswood Boro.....		276	91	300	304	300	166	158	158
Haddonfield—1 dis....		278	81	286	281	281	73	72	78
	2 dis....	181	53	185	182	179	43	42	42
Haddon Heights.....		155	60	169	183	169	37	38	40
Merchantsville		181	127	184	184	184	124	125	125
Oaklyn		69	27	68	67	67	39	39	39
Woodlynne		69	37	69	71	69	31	31	31
Total vote.....		15237	8682	15558	15599	15470	8485	8372	8478

Prohibition, 1058. Socialist, 326. Social-Labor, 112.

Surrogate—Reeves, Rep., 15713; Strang, Dem., 8381.

CAPE MAY COUNTY.

-Governor.- Assembly. —Sheriff.-- Surrogate.

	Fort, Rep.	Katzenbach, Dem.	Stille, Rep.	Hildreth, Dem.	Corson, Rep.	Wheaton, Dem.	Vanaman, Rep.	Blattner, Dem.
Anglesea	83	82	113	50	61	103	114	49
Avalon	31	11	33	9	33	9	36	6
Cape May—1 dis.	224	165	260	127	193	198	254	135
2 dis.	147	75	153	68	95	126	143	78
Dennis Twp—								
1 dis.....	80	96	77	100	59	117	81	96
2 dis.....	87	67	162	169	120	212	170	163
Holly Beach.....	197	100	211	83	178	116	217	79
Lower Twp.....	167	103	187	77	124	147	185	79
Middle Twp—								
1 dis.....	289	84	260	102	228	137	282	83
2 dis.....	150	75	154	65	138	81	175	47
Ocean City—								
1 ward.....	128	39	128	33	122	41	133	31
2 ward.....	121	53	124	49	112	60	127	47
Sea Isle City—								
1 ward.....	29	55	42	42	40	42	43	41
2 ward.....	52	60	72	39	71	42	71	41
South Cape May..	15	1	15	1	15	1	15	1
Upper Twp.....	274	69	277	59	260	80	280	63
West Cape May..	136	48	139	46	121	64	125	65
Wildwood	154	62	163	51	146	69	154	50
Woodbine	79	77	82	75	67	95	81	75
Total vote.....	2443	1322	2652	1245	2183	1740	2696	1229

Prohibition, 92. Socialist, 22. Social-Labor, 2.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

-Governor.- --Senator.- -----Assembly.-----

	Fort, Rep.	Katzenbach, Dem.	Minch, Rep.	Campbell, Dem.	Buck, Rep.	Potter, Dem.	Bart, Rep.	Meyer, Dem.
Bridgeton City—								
1 ward.....	250	185	259	167	258	258	171	170
2 ward, 1 dis..	129	82	140	69	132	133	78	77
2 dis..	126	114	132	103	136	132	96	96
3 ward, 1 dis..	207	129	222	107	212	213	117	117
2 dis..	152	125	171	106	160	158	116	112
4 ward, 1 dis..	199	103	205	90	213	216	83	81
2 dis..	149	61	149	58	152	147	58	59
5 ward.....	142	123	152	112	156	155	112	112
Total.....	1354	922	1430	812	1419	1412	831	824
Millville—								
1 ward, 1 dis..	209	107	296	143	290	291	148	143
2 dis..	258	98	278	79	275	272	79	81
2 ward.....	301	148	313	130	313	311	126	125
3 ward, 1 dis..	170	152	185	137	185	180	138	137
2 dis..	109	134	124	116	125	119	115	117
4 ward, 1 dis..	188	89	192	86	188	187	84	85
2 dis..	184	103	195	90	193	193	92	92
Total.....	1419	831	1583	781	1569	1553	782	780
Vineland Boro—								
1 dis.....	167	98	172	90	167	164	94	94
2 dis.....	221	95	221	89	218	213	87	91
Total.....	388	193	393	179	385	377	181	185
Landis Twp—								
1 dis.....	73	90	81	77	80	67	78	91
2 dis.....	120	59	121	55	119	113	53	59
3 dis.....	140	82	144	75	141	135	76	81
4 dis.....	98	50	106	41	102	84	40	59
Total.....	431	281	452	248	442	399	247	290
Deerfield Twp—								
1 dis.....	55	144	57	141	55	55	143	143
2 dis.....	155	73	155	70	156	157	69	71
Total.....	210	217	212	211	211	212	212	214
Hopewell Twp..	178	148	184	140	181	181	144	144
Stoe Creek Twp..	56	43	55	44	56	55	43	43
Greenwich Twp..	69	52	72	50	69	69	51	52
Fairfield Twp....	93	64	94	62	95	96	61	59
Lawrence Twp...	114	86	115	82	118	116	81	80
Downe—1 dis....	82	139	76	143	82	82	129	129
2 dis.....	71	65	72	59	70	74	61	59
Total.....	153	204	148	202	152	156	190	188
Commercial Twp—								
1 dis.....	155	228	260	131	256	260	123	123
2 dis.....	108	71	119	56	116	115	57	55
Total.....	263	299	379	187	372	373	180	178
Maurice River Twp—								
1 dis.....	75	28	78	23	74	79	26	24
2 dis.....	142	140	145	134	142	143	134	134
Total vote.....	4945	3508	5340	3155	5285	5223	3163	3195

Prohibition, 416. Socialist, 82.

ELECTION RETURNS.

ESSEX COUNTY.—NEWARK.

	First Ward.								Second Ward.								
	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	Total.
Governor—																	
Fort, Rep.....	163	223	155	166	229	167	152	1255	201	128	72	87	178	171	235	115	1187
Katzenbach, Dem.....	122	141	162	159	229	292	142	1247	187	133	170	265	197	242	170	190	1554
County Clerk—																	
Woodston, Rep.....	169	234	165	176	238	176	158	1316	209	135	79	102	194	191	264	119	1293
Kraemer, Dem.....	116	131	152	151	223	286	135	1194	178	127	165	252	182	221	173	185	1483
Assembly—Reps.																	
Young, Jr.....	166	232	165	179	236	173	156	1307	209	135	78	100	189	182	265	120	1278
Hines.....	164	232	163	174	234	175	153	1295	207	131	76	90	183	181	244	118	1230
Lowrey.....	166	233	165	179	237	175	156	1311	207	136	77	99	191	186	264	121	1281
Miller.....	165	234	163	174	236	175	156	1303	210	136	77	100	195	188	268	121	1295
Martin.....	165	230	163	178	234	170	153	1293	202	132	73	91	179	180	245	109	1211
Braun.....	166	234	162	179	235	171	156	1303	209	137	77	99	190	187	260	122	1281
Roberts.....	166	234	165	179	237	175	157	1313	210	137	77	99	188	186	266	121	1284
Clark.....	166	234	165	174	237	173	156	1305	209	136	77	99	192	186	262	121	1282
Colgate.....	165	232	165	174	234	169	153	1292	209	130	76	91	182	180	245	117	1250
Smith.....	166	233	193	178	234	176	153	1333	210	137	77	99	193	186	264	121	1287
Morgan.....	163	232	160	173	235	169	153	1285	208	132	75	92	184	180	244	117	1232
Assembly—Dems.																	
Wright, Jr.....	118	135	124	148	230	296	138	1189	180	125	166	253	185	230	181	181	1501
Knowles.....	118	134	153	147	221	285	138	1196	179	126	167	252	184	226	174	181	1489
Bader.....	118	134	153	147	221	285	138	1196	179	127	168	255	185	226	175	191	1506
Hahn.....	119	135	153	149	220	284	138	1198	185	127	166	251	188	225	176	184	1502
Corish.....	117	134	154	147	223	285	138	1187	177	127	164	251	183	224	170	184	1480
Meyer.....	117	134	153	147	221	282	137	1191	173	126	165	250	186	225	165	183	1473
Lethbridge.....	117	134	153	148	221	283	137	1193	178	126	166	252	184	226	171	182	1485
Lane.....	118	134	153	148	221	285	138	1197	178	127	166	252	185	226	168	184	1484
Brady.....	118	134	152	147	221	285	138	1195	178	126	165	252	185	226	165	184	1481
Rackus.....	118	134	153	148	221	285	138	1197	177	127	166	252	183	226	171	182	1484
Brennig.....	117	134	153	147	221	286	138	1196	178	128	166	251	183	226	169	183	1484

ESSEX COUNTY.—NEWARK Continued.

	Third Ward.			Fourth Ward.										Total.
	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.	11 Dis.	12 Dis.	13 Dis.	
Governor—														
Port, Rep.....	117	142	98	121	85	152	193	93	227	1228	94	103	122	1311
Katzenbach, Dem.....	227	263	242	167	114	250	192	198	196	1849	158	176	162	1559
County Clerk—														
Woolston, Rep.....	136	166	114	125	95	145	221	110	240	1352	99	103	119	1371
Kraemer, Dem.....	269	239	225	164	105	248	167	179	177	1713	154	175	165	1507
Assembly—Reps.														
Young, Jr.....	133	168	118	123	87	167	214	106	244	1360	95	104	119	1367
Hines.....	124	152	108	125	87	175	205	98	237	1311	84	104	116	1324
Lowrey.....	132	167	118	123	86	168	215	108	242	1359	101	105	122	1372
Miller.....	134	168	118	124	86	167	216	106	244	1363	100	105	119	1370
Martin.....	124	155	109	125	80	162	207	96	234	1292	99	104	116	1341
Braun.....	134	169	117	125	88	168	213	108	244	1366	100	105	121	1369
Roberts.....	133	169	118	125	88	166	216	108	246	1369	100	106	119	1374
Clark.....	133	169	118	125	89	166	215	108	243	1366	100	105	119	1372
Colgate.....	133	154	107	125	87	162	208	97	239	1312	98	103	116	1339
Smith.....	132	156	117	125	89	167	214	108	240	1348	99	105	119	1372
Morgan.....	125	153	109	125	87	163	205	96	240	1363	99	104	116	1339
Assembly—Deems.														
Wright, Jr.....	213	233	219	166	110	237	169	184	183	1714	157	174	162	1497
Knowles.....	214	237	224	164	114	237	167	183	180	1710	164	175	165	1525
Baader.....	213	238	224	164	114	237	168	184	182	1724	153	174	166	1508
Bahn.....	215	244	224	164	114	235	173	184	187	1740	152	174	166	1497
Corish.....	213	235	224	163	114	236	166	184	178	1713	152	172	163	1492
Meyer.....	209	238	224	164	114	237	166	184	177	1713	152	174	162	1492
Lefthridge.....	214	237	224	164	114	237	168	183	181	1722	152	173	165	1504
Lane.....	214	236	225	164	114	237	168	184	180	1722	153	174	165	1507
Brady.....	213	237	225	164	114	237	167	184	178	1719	153	174	165	1504
Backus.....	214	240	225	164	114	237	169	183	179	1725	152	173	165	1505
Brennig.....	214	239	224	164	114	237	169	182	182	1725	153	174	165	1509

ESSEX COUNTY.—NEWARK Continued.

Fifth Ward.											Sixth Ward.										
1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.	Total.				
Governor—																					
118	123	81	134	82	76	614	134	75	80	142	122	153	119	102	190	207	1324				
Katzenbach, Dem.....																					
274	203	121	263	122	206	1189	156	298	230	239	175	142	144	135	271	170	1960				
County Clerk—																					
Woolston, Rep.....																					
121	127	82	143	79	84	636	158	75	100	156	130	174	121	112	208	227	1461				
Kraemer, Dem.....																					
269	200	120	253	125	196	1163	134	298	211	228	166	128	140	126	244	151	1826				
Assembly—Reps.																					
Young, Jr.....																					
122	128	82	142	79	83	636	156	75	96	151	129	168	122	111	199	227	1434				
Hines.....																					
119	125	80	137	78	75	614	149	75	91	146	128	169	121	102	200	216	1397				
Lowrey.....																					
122	127	88	148	79	86	650	155	74	97	154	128	168	121	109	201	227	1434				
Miller.....																					
124	123	82	142	79	83	633	155	74	97	152	129	166	121	111	201	225	1431				
Martin.....																					
118	126	80	138	78	72	612	146	74	90	146	129	168	121	102	195	217	1388				
Braun.....																					
123	126	82	142	79	81	633	155	75	98	153	129	170	124	111	203	224	1442				
Roberts.....																					
123	126	82	143	79	84	637	155	75	97	154	129	169	124	110	200	227	1440				
Clark.....																					
123	127	82	143	79	84	638	155	75	97	154	128	169	121	102	197	216	1392				
Colgate.....																					
118	125	80	137	74	75	609	146	76	91	146	129	170	121	111	204	224	1427				
Smith.....																					
123	125	82	143	79	84	636	152	74	91	151	129	170	121	111	204	224	1427				
Morgan.....																					
118	125	80	137	75	73	608	145	76	98	146	128	168	122	103	199	219	1404				
Assembly—Dems.																					
Wright, Jr.....																					
269	200	117	251	126	196	1159	135	299	216	236	167	132	140	125	254	156	1860				
Knowles.....																					
268	202	119	254	129	197	1169	137	298	216	232	166	130	141	128	253	151	1852				
Baader.....																					
269	199	119	253	129	195	1164	135	298	218	234	166	133	141	129	252	152	1858				
Hahn.....																					
268	204	118	251	127	197	1165	136	298	216	233	165	136	140	127	254	151	1856				
Corish.....																					
265	202	117	250	129	193	1156	136	293	214	230	165	131	140	128	251	152	1840				
Meyer.....																					
267	199	118	244	126	196	1150	133	293	217	227	166	129	140	125	246	149	1826				
Lethbridge.....																					
268	202	120	251	126	195	1162	136	297	218	233	167	131	139	128	254	151	1853				
Lane.....																					
268	201	119	253	126	196	1163	136	298	217	232	167	131	140	128	254	151	1854				
Brady.....																					
267	203	120	253	126	196	1165	136	298	217	232	167	130	140	127	254	153	1854				
Backus.....																					
268	202	119	253	126	196	1164	136	298	217	233	167	131	140	128	250	151	1851				
Breunig.....																					
269	202	119	253	126	199	1168	135	298	211	234	167	132	140	128	252	151	1848				

ELECTION RETURNS.

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ESSEX COUNTY.—NEWARK, continued.

Seventh Ward.													Eighth Ward.												
1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.	11 Dis.	12 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	Total.			
Governor—																									
Fort, Rep.	231	176	58	109	123	120	81	72	63	96	74	138	1341	290	219	281	180	181	188	231	289	93	1952		
Katzenbach	235	114	229	162	161	311	191	132	113	168	325	180	2321	95	80	135	77	166	109	135	95	138	1030		
County Clerk—																									
W'iston, R.	241	192	59	114	138	140	84	76	68	103	75	149	1439	290	223	286	189	186	198	248	294	96	2010		
Kr'mer, D.	223	97	227	157	139	290	186	126	108	159	323	169	2204	95	78	130	71	163	103	120	90	137	987		
Assembly—Reps.																									
Young, Jr.	241	194	58	114	133	132	85	77	69	106	76	145	1430	300	220	282	186	185	188	247	297	97	2002		
Hines	241	185	60	109	126	125	84	75	65	101	75	141	1387	308	225	284	188	186	193	247	298	95	2024		
Lowrey	242	195	61	113	134	131	85	76	71	106	76	146	1436	306	220	284	187	185	192	246	298	96	2014		
Miller	265	191	60	114	132	138	87	78	68	107	77	148	1465	306	221	284	187	186	192	244	297	96	2013		
Marlin	241	182	58	109	127	125	84	74	63	102	76	130	1371	306	224	271	186	189	191	249	296	97	2019		
Braun	243	192	60	113	133	131	85	77	70	106	76	146	1432	304	222	285	187	185	192	245	298	95	2013		
Roberts	244	193	63	114	135	132	84	78	70	106	76	146	1435	306	223	285	188	185	194	247	300	96	2024		
Clark	243	194	60	112	134	133	85	77	69	106	76	146	1435	306	223	285	188	185	194	247	300	96	2024		
Colgate	241	185	59	109	128	126	84	75	65	101	75	141	1389	314	226	283	186	185	194	249	299	96	2032		
Smith	239	195	60	113	135	127	83	78	68	106	76	145	1426	306	221	282	189	185	194	247	297	96	2017		
Morgan	241	185	58	109	126	126	84	75	65	103	75	141	1388	311	224	283	187	186	195	247	295	95	2023		
Assembly—Dems.																									
Wright, Jr.	225	94	228	158	142	299	190	127	105	157	323	172	2220	96	82	135	76	164	115	122	97	136	1023		
Knowles	223	96	225	159	146	299	192	129	106	159	323	173	2230	81	76	130	71	161	103	120	88	136	966		
Baader	225	95	229	159	153	300	189	127	107	159	323	173	2239	82	79	130	74	162	104	121	89	136	977		
Hahn	221	96	229	159	153	302	189	127	107	157	323	172	2235	83	77	129	74	163	106	124	87	137	980		
Corish	221	95	228	159	145	298	188	127	105	158	323	172	2219	82	77	130	72	159	103	116	88	136	963		
Meyer	218	95	221	159	139	291	188	125	102	156	323	172	2189	78	73	126	73	162	103	117	85	135	952		
Lethbridge	225	95	226	158	146	301	189	128	105	159	323	172	2227	79	77	129	75	162	102	120	87	136	967		
Lane	223	95	226	159	145	300	188	128	106	159	323	173	2225	80	77	129	73	163	103	120	88	136	969		
Brady	220	96	226	159	145	301	189	127	107	158	323	173	2224	78	75	129	74	162	103	118	88	136	963		
Backus	225	96	227	159	146	300	189	128	107	158	324	172	2231	83	78	131	72	163	104	120	88	136	975		
Breunig	222	96	226	158	148	301	189	128	107	159	324	173	2231	80	77	131	73	162	103	121	88	136	971		

ELECTION RETURNS.

ESSEX COUNTY.—NEWARK Continued.

Ninth Ward.										Tenth Ward.																				
Governor—																														
Fort, Rep.,.....										161	291	169	88	91	151	188	233	212	1475	1 Dis.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	Total.		
Katzenbach, D.										166	99	88	88	91	87	87	102	69	702	166	166	152	198	248	291	232	148	236	161	1832
County Clerk—																										Total.				
Woolston, Rep.										169	299	174	86	83	159	193	246	220	1460	179	179	142	221	133	201	135	150	139	1470	
Kraemer, Dem..										159	94	86	86	83	81	95	62	690	150	150	143	188	243	289	212	139	220	155	1739	
Assembly—Reps.																														
Young, Jr.,.....										168	298	173	173	157	195	243	218	1452	182	182	173	145	222	134	199	134	148	140	1477	
Hines										164	300	179	154	154	198	246	223	1464	180	180	169	140	221	134	192	132	134	131	1433	
Lowrey										169	299	176	156	197	245	220	1462	182	182	172	149	222	133	197	134	148	140	1477		
Miller										169	297	173	155	194	243	220	1451	181	181	172	144	222	134	198	134	151	140	1476		
Martin										165	298	180	159	197	245	223	1467	180	180	168	139	220	135	196	129	133	134	1433		
Braun										165	296	171	137	195	245	221	1450	178	178	170	147	229	135	203	138	148	142	1490		
Roberts										168	297	178	158	195	245	220	1461	182	182	173	145	222	133	199	136	149	140	1483		
Clark										169	299	178	156	196	246	220	1464	182	173	142	142	222	133	199	134	149	140	1474		
Colgate										168	302	180	156	198	247	224	1471	181	169	141	185	221	134	193	131	133	132	1436		
Smith										169	300	178	155	198	247	223	1470	181	173	145	222	133	202	134	133	140	140	1463		
Morgan										165	302	176	156	196	247	223	1465	180	169	137	221	134	200	132	134	134	134	1444		
Assembly—Dems.																														
Wright, Jr.,....										160	100	87	87	87	80	96	65	675	154	141	174	241	285	208	135	215	160	1713		
Knowles										163	90	82	86	76	76	93	58	648	153	141	185	242	289	214	139	222	155	1740		
Baader										158	93	84	86	78	94	60	652	150	141	185	242	288	214	139	221	155	1735			
Hahn										158	93	88	87	81	96	62	665	152	141	185	242	289	213	139	221	154	1736			
Corlish										161	92	81	84	76	95	59	648	149	140	185	242	287	213	137	217	154	1724			
Meyer										162	89	87	84	77	96	59	654	149	141	174	238	286	211	134	221	155	1706			
Lethbridge										161	92	83	84	79	94	62	655	153	141	185	237	289	213	138	220	155	1731			
Lane										160	92	82	85	78	94	61	652	153	141	185	242	289	213	139	221	155	1738			
Brady										161	91	81	84	76	94	59	646	154	141	188	242	287	215	139	219	154	1739			
Backus										159	92	82	86	76	93	59	647	153	141	185	242	289	211	138	221	154	1734			
Brenning										163	91	82	85	78	94	60	653	154	140	185	242	287	210	148	220	155	1731			

ESSEX COUNTY.—NEWARK Continued.

Eleventh Ward.										Twelfth Ward.									
1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	Total.	
Governor—																			
Port, Rep.	163	168	113	171	222	241	146	222	216	253	1915	79	55	89	50	41	52	59	425
County Clerk—																			
Katzenbach, D. 132		60	274	128	112	117	58	110	157	157	1305	230	242	264	259	193	286	187	1661
County Clerk—																			
Woolston, Rep. 166		177	112	176	230	250	156	235	221	263	1986	102	63	110	48	49	55	66	493
Kraemer, Dem. 131		54	275	126	107	110	53	101	161	155	1273	206	234	239	260	186	283	182	1590
Assembly—Reps.																			
Young, Jr.	164	172	113	172	225	252	154	227	218	262	1959	105	64	112	53	49	57	66	501
Huens,	167	175	113	176	227	251	157	233	220	264	1983	88	57	79	48	43	49	60	424
Lowrey,	167	174	113	175	225	251	157	231	220	263	1976	107	64	111	48	49	56	66	501
Miller,	166	174	112	175	227	251	156	229	219	264	1973	107	63	110	48	48	56	66	498
Martin,	169	176	112	175	227	254	154	230	221	264	1982	82	53	79	48	42	49	59	412
Braun,	168	174	113	175	229	250	157	230	220	265	1981	104	66	114	48	49	58	66	505
Roberts,	165	174	114	176	227	251	154	231	221	262	1975	108	64	112	48	49	56	66	503
Clark,	167	174	113	175	227	249	156	230	221	263	1975	107	64	112	48	49	56	66	502
Colgate,	168	177	113	176	228	251	158	235	221	263	1990	88	55	79	48	43	49	59	421
Smith,	167	177	114	177	227	252	158	229	222	265	1988	107	69	113	68	50	61	68	536
Morgan,	166	175	112	176	228	252	156	234	221	265	1985	87	55	81	48	42	49	60	422
Assembly—Dems.																			
Wright, Jr.	135	59	275	128	111	111	57	115	164	161	1316	198	233	233	257	184	282	180	1567
Knowles,	130	55	275	125	109	109	52	102	160	153	1270	201	234	243	260	188	282	181	1589
Baader,	129	55	275	124	110	109	51	102	161	153	1269	203	234	243	260	187	283	181	1591
Hahn,	130	53	276	123	109	109	51	104	161	154	1270	201	233	243	260	186	281	181	1585
Corish,	129	52	275	123	108	105	52	103	161	153	1261	200	220	235	229	181	271	179	1515
Meyer,	127	53	274	121	107	110	49	100	160	151	1252	201	235	241	260	184	282	172	1575
Lethbridge,	130	56	273	123	109	109	52	102	161	154	1269	201	233	243	260	186	282	182	1587
Lane,	130	54	275	123	108	109	52	103	161	154	1269	201	233	243	260	186	282	182	1587
Brady,	130	53	275	126	109	108	51	102	161	154	1269	201	233	243	260	187	282	182	1588
Backus,	130	53	275	123	109	108	51	103	161	153	1266	199	233	243	260	186	283	182	1586
Breunig,	131	54	274	125	109	108	51	103	159	152	1266	202	233	243	260	187	283	182	1590

ELECTION RETURNS.

ESSSEX COUNTY.—NEWARK Continued.

Thirteenth Ward.													Fourteenth Ward.												
	1 dis.	2 dis.	3 dis.	4 dis.	5 dis.	6 dis.	7 dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.	11 Dis.	12 Dis.	13 dis.	Total.			
Governor—																									
Fort, Rep.	202	146	56	134	58	104	81	781	62	110	100	52	52	81	117	77	105	83	91	61	63	1054			
Katzenbach, Dem.	224	173	82	174	204	225	176	1258	144	142	337	170	146	175	226	191	260	233	188	103	234	2549			
County Clerk—																									
Woolston, Rep.	215	152	67	162	79	114	97	886	65	114	129	63	60	86	156	94	121	225	104	66	78	1361			
Kraemer, Dem.	234	167	73	148	183	213	161	1179	140	137	308	161	139	169	185	173	242	94	177	99	215	2239			
Assembly—Reps.																									
Young, Jr.	218	150	67	157	75	112	92	871	69	114	126	64	61	86	144	94	121	96	104	65	81	1225			
Hines	206	150	63	143	70	105	89	826	61	114	63	56	59	83	128	79	105	82	99	66	69	1104			
Lowrey	218	150	67	158	75	110	93	871	68	114	128	64	59	86	145	74	122	96	104	66	77	1203			
Miller	215	149	67	159	77	112	91	870	68	114	129	64	59	85	144	94	122	96	104	66	77	1222			
Martin	205	144	62	141	72	107	88	819	59	113	101	57	59	83	130	80	107	78	98	65	69	1099			
Braun	213	150	68	159	78	110	94	872	69	116	129	64	59	86	146	96	122	96	104	66	77	1230			
Roberts	216	149	67	159	77	113	94	875	69	114	127	64	59	86	146	93	121	96	104	65	78	1223			
Clark	219	153	67	159	77	112	93	880	69	114	127	64	59	86	146	93	121	96	104	66	78	1223			
Colgate	205	150	63	140	70	107	89	824	60	113	103	56	59	83	130	78	105	80	98	65	69	1099			
Smith	216	154	63	160	77	111	93	874	68	114	128	64	60	86	147	93	122	94	104	65	78	1223			
Morgan	210	149	63	140	71	107	89	829	61	113	101	58	60	82	130	78	106	82	100	65	69	1105			
Assembly—Dems.																									
Wright, Jr.	232	170	74	151	178	210	160	1175	136	134	300	158	136	166	191	170	234	216	173	95	209	2318			
Knowles	232	170	74	153	186	220	164	1199	136	137	311	159	139	169	198	175	245	223	178	99	219	2388			
Baader	230	172	74	154	186	218	165	1199	136	137	312	159	140	168	203	175	245	224	178	99	220	2396			
Hahn	233	168	74	152	185	217	164	1193	138	137	310	162	140	168	200	175	243	223	178	99	216	2389			
Corish	232	168	74	151	184	218	165	1192	136	137	311	158	140	168	196	171	246	223	179	99	218	2382			
Meyer	225	160	73	147	179	212	161	1157	136	135	310	159	140	169	197	165	240	221	177	99	216	2364			
Lethbridge	232	165	74	149	183	217	165	1185	136	137	310	159	140	169	196	173	244	223	178	99	218	2382			
Lane	232	168	74	150	184	218	164	1190	136	137	311	159	140	169	197	175	244	223	178	99	218	2386			
Brady	233	169	74	151	183	219	164	1193	136	137	311	159	140	169	197	174	243	223	178	99	218	2384			
Backus	233	169	74	152	186	217	164	1195	136	137	311	159	139	169	197	174	245	223	178	99	218	2385			
Brennig	234	169	73	154	186	219	164	1199	137	137	309	160	139	168	199	173	241	223	178	99	218	2382			

ESSEX COUNTY.—NEWARK Continued.

Fifteenth Ward.										Sixteenth Ward.										Total in Newark.
1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.	Total.			
Governor—																				
Fort, Rep.....	174	183	192	191	166	185	1091	230	155	101	151	118	143	197	282	96	216	1689	19955	
Katzbach, D..	183	150	146	86	231	194	990	238	298	216	268	282	119	183	217	74	156	2051	25055	
County Clerk—																				
Woolston, Rep..	179	183	191	195	165	193	1106	270	193	112	166	151	162	218	316	107	239	1934	21574	
Kraemer, Dem..	179	151	147	84	231	191	983	200	268	206	250	244	99	162	185	63	133	1810	23550	
Assembly—Reps.																				
Young, Jr.....	187	182	192	193	164	195	1113	274	191	110	168	152	171	216	326	108	236	1952	21364	
Hibes.....	180	181	192	194	164	197	1108	250	167	110	156	132	164	208	303	100	228	1818	20742	
Lowrey.....	170	182	192	197	165	196	1102	275	191	108	168	151	172	217	325	108	238	1953	21402	
Miller.....	177	182	192	195	165	196	1107	275	190	108	168	155	172	217	325	107	238	1955	21425	
Martin.....	178	183	192	175	157	192	1077	250	167	109	155	130	164	208	300	101	230	1814	20631	
Braun.....	180	184	194	195	164	194	1111	275	191	112	168	151	172	216	323	108	238	1954	21432	
Roberts.....	179	182	192	197	164	196	1110	277	192	109	169	154	174	217	328	111	247	1978	21487	
Clark.....	180	183	192	197	164	197	1113	274	191	110	167	152	174	217	325	108	241	1959	21442	
Colgate.....	180	184	192	196	164	195	1111	249	167	108	158	134	163	207	300	102	229	1817	20790	
Smith.....	179	183	192	197	165	197	1113	273	189	111	167	154	173	216	325	108	241	1957	21470	
Morgan.....	180	184	193	196	165	197	1115	249	168	111	156	134	162	207	302	102	228	1819	20766	
Assembly—Dems.																				
Wright, Jr.....	177	150	149	84	231	187	978	195	257	207	249	232	88	167	172	64	138	1769	23674	
Knowles.....	177	151	147	82	231	188	976	197	264	208	248	242	90	166	176	65	131	1787	23734	
Baader.....	179	152	147	82	231	189	980	197	264	211	252	243	92	163	174	64	132	1792	23786	
Hahn.....	179	151	147	86	231	188	982	197	266	211	252	245	92	165	178	64	135	1805	23815	
Corish.....	177	151	146	94	231	188	987	192	262	209	251	244	89	165	174	62	131	1779	23553	
Meyer.....	178	150	145	85	231	185	974	194	264	205	250	241	90	160	171	64	124	1763	23384	
Lethbridge.....	179	152	147	82	231	186	977	198	265	210	252	244	90	165	175	64	130	1793	23647	
Lane.....	178	151	147	82	231	187	976	197	264	209	252	244	90	165	175	63	131	1790	23709	
Brady.....	178	150	147	83	231	188	977	196	264	210	251	244	89	165	174	64	129	1788	23689	
Backus.....	179	151	146	83	231	188	978	197	265	208	252	244	90	165	175	64	131	1791	23714	
Brennig.....	178	150	146	83	231	188	976	195	265	205	251	245	91	164	174	64	134	1788	23717	

ELECTION RETURNS.

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ESSEX COUNTY.—Continued.

	First Ward.—			Second Ward.			Third Ward.—			Fourth Ward.—			Fifth Ward.—			Total in E. Orange.
	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	Total.	
Governor—																
Fort, Rep.....	246	251	497	217	300	186	703	252	283	373	908	277	252	112	641	3796
Katzenbach, Dem.....	105	68	173	64	92	50	206	88	50	145	283	69	44	79	192	1139
County Clerk—																
Woolston, Rep.....	255	243	498	227	313	190	730	265	289	381	935	298	258	120	676	3925
Kracmer, Dem.....	98	63	161	56	84	47	187	73	45	140	258	58	45	76	179	1037
Assembly—Reps.																
Young, Jr.....	255	252	507	223	311	193	727	263	286	372	921	289	254	120	663	3887
Hines.....	237	232	509	226	310	189	725	267	288	381	936	293	257	120	670	3914
Lowrey.....	255	253	508	227	314	191	732	264	286	381	931	293	257	119	669	3912
Miller.....	254	253	507	227	314	191	732	264	285	380	929	292	254	120	666	3904
Martin.....	235	252	507	224	310	189	733	267	289	381	937	294	257	120	671	3920
Braun.....	254	252	506	227	313	190	730	264	286	377	947	292	253	119	664	3919
Roberts.....	254	253	507	227	311	191	729	262	286	379	927	293	254	120	667	3904
Clark.....	255	253	508	228	311	191	730	264	285	381	930	291	256	119	666	3893
Colgate.....	256	252	508	225	313	193	731	266	287	379	932	292	250	120	662	3907
Smith.....	255	252	507	227	315	191	733	265	285	379	929	292	258	120	670	3914
Morgan.....	257	253	510	225	310	190	725	265	288	382	935	292	256	120	668	3916
Assembly—Dems.																
Wright, Jr.....	100	70	170	58	84	46	188	78	49	151	278	75	48	79	202	1114
Knowles.....	97	64	161	57	85	47	189	72	44	140	256	59	44	74	177	1048
Paader.....	97	64	161	56	84	46	186	74	46	139	259	58	43	75	176	1046
Hahn.....	98	65	163	56	83	46	185	72	46	139	257	59	44	75	178	1046
Carish.....	97	64	161	57	85	46	188	73	44	139	256	59	43	74	176	1043
Meyer.....	97	62	159	56	83	46	185	73	45	139	257	57	42	76	175	1041
Lethbridge.....	98	64	162	55	89	46	190	75	46	138	259	59	47	75	181	1055
lane.....	97	62	159	55	87	46	188	72	47	138	259	61	45	76	182	1064
Brady.....	98	66	164	57	83	43	183	71	45	140	256	59	45	72	176	1040
Packus.....	97	64	161	56	83	46	185	74	46	138	258	59	43	75	177	1044
Breunig.....	97	63	160	57	85	45	187	73	45	139	257	59	44	75	178	1045

ESSEX COUNTY.—Continued.

—Irvington.—				—Milburn.—				Montclair.						—1 Ward.—				—2 Ward.—				—3 Ward.—				—4 Ward.—				Total Vote.			
Glen Ridge.				Livingston.				1 Dis.		2 Dis.		Total.		1 Dis.		2 Dis.		Total.		1 Dis.		2 Dis.		Total.		1 Dis.		2 Dis.			Total.		
Governor—																																	
Fort, Rep.....	345	221	266	292	779	242	162	150	312	255	293	548	268	178	446	182	207	389	100	149	249	1552											
Katzenbach, D..	153	187	171	212	570	71	136	62	198	119	141	260	176	132	308	76	98	174	153	125	278	1020											
County Clerk—																																	
Woolston, Rep..	357	245	303	302	850	244	174	152	326	248	296	544	280	179	459	184	212	396	101	153	254	1653											
Kraemer, Dem..	148	165	142	203	510	70	127	61	188	227	139	366	166	132	298	73	94	167	153	122	275	1106											
Assembly—Reps.																																	
Young, Jr.....	356	242	301	306	849	243	171	152	323	244	289	533	271	181	452	186	207	393	101	149	250	1628											
Hines	356	242	300	306	848	242	177	152	329	251	295	546	274	183	457	187	209	396	101	150	251	1650											
Lowrey	354	240	301	306	847	241	174	151	325	249	294	543	274	182	456	186	208	394	101	151	252	1645											
Miller	355	242	300	306	848	242	175	153	328	247	294	541	274	181	455	185	204	389	101	152	253	1638											
Martin	354	243	299	305	847	231	174	153	327	250	295	545	275	180	455	187	208	395	101	153	254	1649											
Braun	352	243	300	306	849	243	174	153	327	250	294	544	273	181	454	185	207	392	101	152	253	1643											
Roberts	355	243	303	307	853	243	173	152	325	251	293	544	275	181	456	185	209	394	101	151	252	1646											
Clark	354	243	302	305	850	242	175	152	327	250	293	543	277	182	459	186	209	395	101	152	253	1650											
Colgate	356	242	300	305	847	242	177	152	329	252	294	546	276	184	460	187	208	395	101	152	253	1654											
Smith	355	242	303	306	851	242	173	150	323	252	293	545	275	179	454	186	208	394	101	151	252	1645											
Morgan	356	242	300	306	848	241	183	155	338	253	295	548	277	184	461	187	204	391	101	153	254	1654											
Assembly—Dems.																																	
Wright, Jr.....	151	169	138	199	506	70	112	63	175	131	146	277	173	133	306	72	100	172	153	126	279	1034											
Knowles	148	168	142	197	507	70	123	59	182	122	138	260	169	130	299	71	95	166	152	123	275	1000											
Baader	147	172	142	197	511	70	124	60	184	123	138	261	166	130	296	72	96	168	153	122	275	1000											
Hahn	147	168	143	198	509	70	125	50	175	123	138	261	168	130	298	73	99	172	152	122	274	1005											
Corish	150	167	141	196	504	70	124	50	174	121	137	258	167	131	298	71	96	167	153	121	274	997											
Meyer	147	166	138	195	499	69	123	61	184	122	138	260	166	130	296	73	97	170	153	123	276	1002											
Lethbridge	147	168	142	196	506	70	125	60	183	121	138	259	169	130	299	72	95	167	152	124	276	1001											
Lane	147	168	142	197	507	70	125	60	185	122	138	260	167	130	297	73	95	168	153	123	276	1001											
Brady	150	168	142	196	506	70	124	60	184	121	139	260	168	130	298	70	96	166	153	123	276	1000											
Backus	147	168	142	197	507	83	125	59	184	121	139	260	167	133	300	70	96	166	153	124	277	1003											
Brennig	147	168	144	197	509	70	115	57	172	121	137	258	167	129	296	71	96	167	152	122	274	995											

ELECTION RETURNS.

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ESSEX COUNTY,--Continued.

Orange.																		
Nutley.																		
First Ward Sec. Ward. Third Ward. Fourth Ward. Fifth Ward.																		
Total.																		
Governor—																		
Fort, Rep.....	201	244	146	591	257	234	191	226	234	237	144	118	80	124	131	229	146	2360
Katzenbach, Dem..	61	81	133	275	189	202	289	219	179	190	175	107	220	261	220	178	170	2596
County Clerk—																		
Woodson, Rep....	210	263	169	642	261	234	194	229	236	238	147	118	94	137	136	233	150	2407
Kraemer, Dem....	54	66	109	229	187	203	285	216	178	191	174	111	214	231	217	175	167	2569
Assembly—Reps.																		
Young, Jr.....	211	262	172	645	260	233	193	230	233	238	147	116	93	135	134	232	150	2394
Hines.....	211	262	172	645	261	233	194	230	236	239	147	116	92	133	133	233	151	2408
Lowrey.....	211	263	172	656	261	233	194	229	233	236	147	117	93	137	134	233	149	23906
Miller.....	211	261	171	643	260	233	194	228	234	238	146	118	92	137	134	233	149	23906
Martin.....	211	261	172	644	262	234	195	230	235	239	147	117	90	132	133	231	150	23906
Bram.....	211	262	173	646	261	234	194	228	233	238	147	117	93	137	134	233	149	23900
Roberts.....	210	261	172	643	259	234	193	227	231	238	147	117	93	137	134	229	149	23888
Clark.....	208	266	172	646	259	234	193	228	233	239	147	118	93	138	134	233	149	23887
Colgate.....	211	263	172	646	260	234	193	231	237	239	147	120	91	132	136	232	151	24033
Smith.....	211	260	172	643	260	234	194	229	235	239	147	117	92	138	136	232	151	24033
Morgan.....	211	262	172	645	261	234	194	230	237	239	147	117	91	132	134	233	151	24000
Assembly—Dems.																		
Wright, Jr.....	54	68	107	229	189	203	286	216	183	191	174	108	214	251	217	175	168	2575
Knowles.....	51	65	107	223	186	203	285	215	177	189	173	108	214	252	216	175	166	2559
Baader.....	51	64	107	222	186	203	285	215	177	189	174	108	212	233	209	175	166	2532
Hahn.....	51	65	107	223	186	203	285	217	179	189	175	109	214	251	216	175	167	2506
Corish.....	51	65	107	223	186	203	284	214	177	190	174	108	214	249	215	177	167	2557
Meyer.....	51	60	105	216	185	203	285	217	177	190	174	107	211	233	203	174	166	2525
Lethbridge.....	51	65	107	223	188	204	285	218	181	190	174	111	214	252	218	179	167	2581
Lane.....	51	65	106	222	187	203	286	216	179	190	173	110	214	251	216	175	167	2567
Brady.....	45	57	106	208	188	203	285	214	177	190	173	111	210	249	215	176	166	2557
Packus.....	51	65	107	223	188	203	285	216	177	190	174	111	214	251	216	175	166	2566
Breunig.....	51	61	107	219	187	203	285	215	177	190	174	107	212	217	221	175	166	2521

ELECTION RETURNS.

HUDSON COUNTY.—JERSEY CITY.

—First Ward—										—Second Ward—										
1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	Total.		1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.	Total.
Governor—Fort, R.....	93	91	170	133	144	193	135	97	1056	160	45	163	99	52	139	76	152	89	161	1127
Katzenbach, D.....	177	255	218	272	273	320	213	278	2006	297	138	323	152	159	242	150	215	158	228	2062
Senator—Seltz, R.....	97	90	166	128	107	192	135	97	1012	154	44	160	94	51	111	76	153	85	154	1082
Felder, D.....	174	256	223	280	309	320	214	279	2055	298	137	326	158	161	263	152	214	162	235	2106
Assembly—Rep.—Jones.....	97	89	164	129	108	193	132	99	1011	153	44	160	92	51	110	74	151	85	152	1072
Stites.....	94	86	165	128	108	195	132	100	1008	155	44	158	93	51	110	74	151	85	153	1074
Sollusky.....	98	83	164	126	109	191	135	99	1008	151	44	160	95	51	111	75	152	85	151	1075
Lamb.....	96	87	165	128	108	196	137	100	1017	153	44	160	95	52	110	75	152	84	152	1077
Smith.....	95	88	165	127	108	195	138	100	1016	150	44	159	93	50	110	74	151	86	154	1071
Reisenberger.....	80	86	163	128	108	194	133	100	992	154	45	162	96	51	111	75	151	85	154	1081
Cooley.....	122	126	197	168	114	225	157	102	1211	161	46	165	93	52	112	73	153	87	152	1091
Kelly.....	97	90	163	128	108	195	138	99	1018	156	45	162	94	51	113	75	151	86	154	1087
Martin.....	97	90	165	128	109	191	138	98	1016	157	45	161	96	51	111	76	152	86	154	1089
Isbister.....	96	88	164	128	108	192	133	100	1009	154	45	161	96	51	111	76	152	86	154	1096
Gunset.....	97	89	165	128	108	192	137	100	1016	154	45	162	96	51	111	76	151	86	154	1086
Reeves.....	96	88	165	125	107	194	138	100	1018	156	45	161	95	51	112	76	153	86	155	1090
Assembly—D.—Tumulty.....	187	260	224	285	309	317	217	278	2977	305	138	328	160	161	265	153	217	162	238	2127
Sullivan.....	188	262	221	283	308	316	219	276	2976	304	138	327	159	161	265	154	217	162	236	2123
Baker.....	174	256	223	281	308	313	214	274	2943	299	138	327	159	161	265	153	215	160	237	2116
Hendrickson, Jr.....	123	205	196	252	302	295	171	272	1816	289	137	322	157	161	263	153	213	161	239	2094
Olwell.....	174	257	223	279	308	313	210	276	2940	306	139	328	163	162	266	153	216	163	235	2129
Daab.....	174	256	223	279	308	314	210	277	2941	301	139	325	159	161	265	153	218	162	235	2119
Blom.....	174	255	223	279	308	313	209	276	2937	302	139	325	161	160	266	155	215	162	234	2119
Kenny.....	174	256	224	279	308	313	211	276	2941	302	139	327	160	161	265	153	216	162	234	2119
Auf Der Hofde.....	174	255	223	279	308	313	209	277	2938	302	139	325	159	161	265	152	216	162	235	2116
Eppinger.....	174	255	223	279	308	313	209	276	2937	302	139	326	159	161	265	152	216	162	234	2116
Valente.....	174	254	223	279	308	312	209	276	2935	302	139	326	158	161	264	151	216	162	235	2114
Holzappel.....	174	255	223	279	308	311	209	276	2935	302	139	326	158	161	264	152	215	162	233	2112

HUDSON COUNTY.—JERSEY CITY Continued.

ELECTION RETURNS.																		41
—Third Ward—										—Fourth Ward—								
1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	Total.	
Governor—Fort, R.	135	113	145	192	153	162	151	128	139	1318	198	158	182	190	178	141	98	1145
Katzenbach, D.	247	166	205	244	153	197	177	237	152	1778	316	317	271	208	242	228	223	1805
Senator—Seitz, R.	128	104	137	175	153	144	122	133	1249	190	133	165	165	164	138	93	1048	
Fielder, D.	254	175	211	262	167	206	184	242	157	1858	324	340	288	233	253	232	227	1897
Assembly—Reps.—Jones	129	101	136	179	141	156	145	123	135	1251	190	140	167	174	160	137	88	1056
Stiles	130	103	137	178	148	154	145	123	134	1252	190	140	167	176	163	137	89	1062
Solinsky	128	104	134	179	132	155	141	121	133	1227	187	138	153	166	147	133	80	1004
Lamb	129	105	136	181	149	157	146	120	134	1257	188	143	162	176	168	138	91	1066
Smith	129	106	134	182	149	156	146	124	136	1262	190	142	168	176	165	140	89	1070
Reisenberger	129	107	132	179	146	156	145	123	132	1249	164	143	164	175	165	136	90	1037
Cookley	165	135	151	194	136	171	141	122	138	1359	197	168	170	184	175	153	101	1146
Kelly	127	108	138	180	148	158	148	119	134	1260	192	141	166	175	167	136	91	1068
Martin	129	108	137	181	150	157	148	123	134	1267	190	144	164	178	167	139	90	1072
Isbister	128	107	134	179	147	155	144	121	132	1247	190	142	163	169	156	135	90	1045
Gausel	129	107	138	179	148	157	145	122	133	1258	191	143	168	176	166	138	90	1072
Reeves	129	107	136	179	147	157	146	121	131	1253	191	144	167	178	161	138	90	1069
Assembly—Dems.—Tumulty	255	177	212	260	167	203	188	242	162	1866	325	335	297	223	268	251	234	1933
Sullivan	254	175	211	259	161	201	188	242	158	1852	322	333	288	226	264	233	232	1898
Baker	252	171	260	256	179	203	184	241	155	1831	315	329	281	228	258	232	232	1875
Hendrickson, Jr.	222	142	162	229	172	181	187	237	146	1678	323	307	253	218	238	220	210	1769
O'Neil	254	172	210	257	158	203	183	241	156	1834	324	330	289	222	253	232	1882	
Daab	254	171	211	256	161	203	181	241	156	1834	325	328	284	222	251	230	229	1869
Rothm	253	169	210	256	151	202	181	241	157	1820	321	326	284	222	251	229	1863	
Kenny	253	170	211	256	159	202	181	241	158	1834	323	328	286	222	248	230	232	1863
Auf der Helde	254	170	211	252	155	202	181	241	156	1822	322	327	286	220	249	230	229	1863
Eppinger	252	170	211	254	156	202	180	241	156	1822	323	328	291	220	247	231	231	1869
Valente	252	170	211	255	155	202	180	241	156	1822	320	323	292	220	247	230	229	1851
Holzappel	252	169	211	254	155	202	180	241	154	1818	324	326	284	220	247	230	229	1860

HUDSON COUNTY.—JERSEY CITY Continued.

Fifth Ward										Sixth Ward									
1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	1 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	Total.		1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	Total.	
Governor.—Fort, R.....	206	139	120	88	184	118	127	104	1086	126	186	212	220	120	186	213	131	1394	
Katzenbach, D.....	163	98	104	84	172	167	220	140	1118	190	181	246	247	212	186	254	262	1778	
Senator.—Seitz, R.....	188	139	119	88	175	116	132	102	1059	123	182	210	209	120	177	203	120	1344	
Fielder, D.....	180	98	106	85	181	168	213	143	1174	194	185	247	257	212	196	270	226	1788	
Assembly.—Reps.—Jones	187	139	120	87	170	116	118	97	1034	117	184	210	215	118	182	203	122	1351	
Stitts.....	187	140	123	88	174	118	122	100	1052	118	184	210	213	118	181	203	121	1348	
Solinsky.....	185	140	118	88	172	105	117	101	1026	113	178	206	206	113	167	183	109	1275	
Lamb.....	186	139	121	88	175	118	122	103	1052	118	184	201	209	118	182	201	119	1332	
Smith.....	191	140	123	88	175	116	120	103	1056	118	184	211	213	118	180	202	121	1347	
Reisenberger.....	188	140	121	88	174	114	121	101	1047	118	186	210	211	112	183	199	119	1338	
Cooley.....	211	140	127	88	188	130	124	104	1112	148	189	242	238	137	192	198	153	1497	
Kelly.....	194	140	122	88	175	119	122	103	1062	118	186	213	212	118	181	202	121	1351	
Martin.....	192	140	123	88	175	119	122	103	1062	118	184	211	211	118	181	201	121	1345	
Isbister.....	183	140	122	88	173	117	115	101	1039	118	183	209	211	118	178	200	129	1346	
Gunset.....	190	140	123	88	174	116	122	102	1045	118	184	211	211	118	181	201	128	1352	
Reeves.....	188	140	123	88	175	118	115	102	1049	118	183	214	217	122	182	225	110	1371	
Assembly.—Dems.—Tumulty	183	99	105	86	192	181	265	149	1260	198	193	251	255	217	197	274	279	1864	
Sullivan.....	184	98	101	85	185	170	225	144	1192	186	183	248	254	213	193	256	275	1808	
Baker.....	180	98	105	85	181	165	223	145	1182	198	183	252	262	218	204	282	290	1889	
Hendrickson, Jr.....	154	99	90	84	155	137	216	140	1075	157	165	189	201	171	166	253	245	1547	
Olwell.....	182	98	103	85	181	168	223	144	1184	194	182	246	253	214	191	262	272	1814	
Daab.....	177	98	102	85	182	167	222	142	1178	194	182	245	253	212	191	272	271	1763	
Blohm.....	176	98	102	85	182	167	224	143	1177	194	182	244	250	211	191	263	270	1805	
Kenny.....	180	98	102	85	182	168	224	144	1183	194	182	246	252	212	191	263	273	1813	
Auf Der Heide.....	176	98	102	85	180	166	224	144	1175	194	182	245	249	212	191	263	272	1808	
Eppinger.....	176	98	102	85	181	167	223	144	1176	194	182	243	250	212	191	264	271	1807	
Valente.....	174	98	102	85	182	167	222	143	1173	194	182	243	251	211	189	262	270	1802	
Holzappel.....	176	98	103	85	181	166	224	142	1175	194	183	243	251	212	189	259	270	1801	

HUDSON COUNTY.—JERSEY CITY Continued.

ELECTION RETURNS.

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Seventh Ward

Eighth Ward

	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.	11 Dis.	12 Dis.	Total.									
Governor—Fort, R.	114	218	217	218	165	268	217	275	1692	299	231	243	297	328	268	219	262	331	126	220	3090	
Katzenbach, D...	212	226	233	222	155	301	206	255	1810	166	125	177	198	265	206	211	191	226	203	137	164	2269
Senator—Seitz, R...	110	211	211	214	161	254	211	263	1635	293	175	196	271	321	232	246	209	254	316	123	187	2823
Fielder, D.....	216	231	241	225	162	323	212	272	1882	217	181	224	223	273	239	227	190	232	218	138	197	2559
As'mb'y—R.—Jones	110	218	210	213	160	254	213	272	1650	287	220	236	290	323	250	256	215	257	326	122	206	2988
Stites	111	219	212	210	160	253	212	275	1652	293	220	232	287	322	250	258	215	237	322	122	206	2964
Solinsky	106	211	201	190	156	229	209	268	1570	241	171	192	202	274	203	224	207	253	294	120	172	2553
Lamb	109	218	213	216	160	256	214	273	1659	293	220	230	286	318	244	259	219	258	323	120	206	2976
Smith	110	219	214	214	161	255	213	275	1661	294	220	232	286	320	248	261	217	258	320	124	204	2984
Reisenberger	107	219	213	216	161	258	214	272	1660	284	218	230	281	311	242	251	216	255	319	123	198	2928
Cooley	176	228	238	230	172	276	226	280	1826	233	165	210	225	281	207	262	215	272	338	126	164	2598
Kelly	108	220	216	216	161	258	214	275	1668	235	216	231	281	314	250	257	219	255	318	125	206	2907
Martin	110	220	217	218	160	256	217	275	1673	293	223	236	286	319	248	260	219	257	325	124	206	2996
Ishister	110	214	221	215	157	253	212	271	1644	288	215	234	276	314	247	252	216	246	283	110	204	2885
Gunset	112	218	214	218	160	258	212	270	1665	295	219	236	288	319	248	257	219	255	323	124	204	2987
Reeves	113	217	213	218	162	256	212	274	1665	296	224	233	287	322	249	255	218	256	321	124	204	2989
Dems.—Tumulty ...	220	228	244	231	165	325	212	257	1882	193	146	198	208	272	231	227	186	236	217	141	185	2440
Sullivan	216	227	224	225	164	320	212	257	1845	192	142	190	200	271	227	221	183	235	217	137	172	2387
Baker	216	225	241	225	161	320	208	259	1855	195	158	223	287	306	245	242	194	250	228	140	199	2667
Hendrickson, Jr..	129	213	204	193	132	285	200	247	1603	256	204	217	238	300	278	215	180	223	304	139	222	2776
Olwell	215	225	234	221	160	317	201	256	1829	177	132	184	206	274	224	216	181	231	209	138	176	2348
Daab	216	225	238	223	161	321	206	256	1846	184	132	182	207	275	225	216	182	230	212	138	176	2359
Blohm	216	224	237	221	157	319	207	255	1836	178	133	184	206	273	223	214	181	230	210	136	177	2345
Kenny	216	229	236	227	161	321	209	256	1855	184	137	186	203	273	221	216	181	231	212	136	178	2358
Anf Der Heide...	214	223	235	220	160	321	207	254	1834	179	132	184	202	270	221	212	181	231	209	136	175	2332
Eppinger	214	225	236	221	160	322	207	256	1841	176	131	184	202	270	222	212	181	231	208	137	174	2328
Valente	213	225	236	222	160	319	206	255	1836	178	131	173	196	271	220	210	181	231	209	137	173	2310
Holzapfel	214	224	235	218	160	321	202	255	1829	178	133	175	202	271	222	222	181	235	209	137	174	2349

HUDSON COUNTY.—JERSEY CITY Continued.

—Ninth Ward											—Tenth Ward										
1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	Total.		
Governor—Fort, R.....	341	275	159	263	290	204	319	272	240	2368	129	215	119	240	94	124	262	155	231	1569	
Katzenbach, D.....	229	256	109	224	189	138	246	180	224	1795	121	273	139	258	178	268	254	232	195	1918	
Kenator—Seitz, R.....	280	254	135	251	256	162	292	216	241	2087	117	200	111	226	88	122	266	158	230	1518	
Fielder, D.....	229	277	133	237	224	182	274	237	225	2018	133	291	146	271	184	269	252	229	193	1968	
Assembly—Reps—Jones	332	273	149	256	286	194	302	264	245	2301	116	204	118	232	88	121	267	158	231	1535	
Stittes	330	270	150	256	280	195	306	254	242	2286	117	205	118	232	87	124	267	158	231	1539	
Sollinsky	310	253	149	237	255	177	282	224	225	2119	117	156	106	220	85	119	257	155	231	1446	
Lamb	327	262	153	256	279	191	308	253	240	2269	117	207	116	231	88	125	268	159	230	1541	
Smith	330	269	154	256	279	192	312	253	242	2287	118	207	117	229	86	126	267	157	231	1538	
Reisenberger	322	263	154	255	272	190	304	250	240	2250	114	202	117	229	85	123	271	157	235	1503	
Cooley	269	282	123	257	239	160	248	190	244	2013	143	206	98	238	110	164	322	189	234	1704	
Kelly	329	268	151	255	268	194	315	252	243	2275	118	206	115	231	86	125	266	155	230	1532	
Martin	332	270	153	258	274	197	313	253	242	2292	120	209	116	231	87	125	268	156	230	1542	
Isbister	301	267	149	251	271	186	307	254	242	2228	118	205	115	230	86	121	261	157	229	1522	
Gunset	331	264	152	257	276	196	310	252	242	2280	119	206	116	230	87	125	266	157	232	1538	
Reeves	309	266	153	257	278	191	312	256	242	2264	136	294	147	262	184	274	257	230	190	1974	
Assembly—Dems—Tumulty	213	270	122	241	209	158	260	195	224	1892	132	289	145	263	185	270	254	229	191	1958	
Sullivan	184	270	119	235	199	153	233	198	207	1798	130	295	144	266	185	269	245	229	194	1957	
Baker	188	273	115	235	203	152	257	198	226	1847	89	298	165	255	154	223	177	169	200	1730	
Hendrickson, Jr.....	252	254	144	235	255	200	315	276	221	2153	130	285	141	265	184	266	249	229	191	1940	
Owll	183	264	116	235	201	147	264	194	225	1815	131	283	144	264	186	272	249	230	193	1952	
Daab	179	263	116	232	205	146	253	197	224	1815	130	284	140	263	185	272	251	229	190	1944	
Blohm	207	261	117	233	204	144	252	194	224	1833	131	284	144	263	184	274	257	230	190	1957	
Kenny	201	264	117	230	200	144	250	193	226	1798	131	284	144	263	184	274	257	230	190	1957	
Auf Der Heide	177	260	115	228	199	144	250	190	224	1787	129	283	138	263	183	272	251	229	190	1983	
Epfinger	175	261	115	229	199	144	253	193	224	1793	129	283	140	264	185	272	249	229	190	1941	
Valente	172	256	115	228	197	144	249	190	225	1776	129	273	139	260	184	273	249	229	188	1924	
Holzappel	179	257	115	228	196	148	252	192	224	1791	126	282	138	263	183	272	247	229	188	1928	

HUDSON COUNTY.—JERSEY CITY Continued.

	Eleventh Ward											Twelfth Ward											Total— Jersey City	
	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.	11 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	7 Dis.	8 Dis.	9 Dis.	10 Dis.		Total.
Governor—																								
Fort, R.	153	258	145	157	271	222	178	234	160	222	177	2177	197	264	104	287	198	213	207	228	210	217	2115	20137
K'tzn'b'h	282	373	248	259	243	182	249	236	230	223	161	2686	124	183	239	257	281	174	181	232	189	217	2077	23132
Senator—																								
Seitz, R.	152	249	141	159	261	202	177	226	165	219	173	2124	194	253	100	280	196	205	201	224	209	215	2077	19035
F'lder, D	284	376	253	261	252	204	247	242	230	224	164	2733	123	184	243	263	284	182	187	235	189	220	2110	24148
Assembly—Reps.																								
Jones	153	248	142	156	262	207	176	236	165	222	176	2143	197	254	99	277	197	200	200	223	208	213	2068	19460
Stites	150	245	141	156	259	204	179	237	162	220	175	2128	194	253	98	277	197	202	200	225	208	213	2067	19432
Solinsky	141	233	134	147	264	201	163	216	152	218	164	2033	196	234	93	265	168	199	193	206	206	208	1968	18294
Lamb	144	244	140	155	259	208	180	241	168	223	179	2141	182	239	188	285	201	202	205	227	177	267	2193	19580
Smith	150	245	143	155	262	212	175	238	165	222	175	2142	196	253	99	276	197	203	198	225	208	215	2070	19504
Reisenb'r	149	239	142	149	262	210	177	237	167	220	174	2126	195	253	99	276	195	200	198	226	206	218	2066	19280
Cooley	181	277	159	201	280	223	284	275	217	241	198	2536	195	257	108	305	225	207	231	276	220	215	2239	20335
Kelly	151	248	144	154	263	211	179	236	163	222	173	2144	195	254	99	278	197	202	199	225	208	217	2072	19439
Martin	149	246	143	156	255	213	182	243	164	223	175	2149	195	253	102	279	197	203	199	225	208	215	2078	19581
Isbister	143	241	139	154	263	199	174	234	161	221	169	2098	195	254	97	276	193	201	197	220	199	216	2048	19197
Gunsel	150	243	141	155	265	212	277	236	164	221	173	2137	190	254	99	278	195	203	200	222	207	217	2065	19511
Reeves	151	248	143	154	261	210	279	238	163	223	176	2146	182	254	99	282	196	204	201	229	207	217	2071	19526
Assembly—Dems.																								
Annulty	294	389	256	262	257	208	252	235	233	222	172	2780	131	188	242	258	284	188	194	241	193	221	2140	24109
Sullivan	288	386	258	262	251	205	249	233	232	222	168	2755	121	187	243	264	283	184	189	236	170	221	2098	23790
Baker	286	383	252	262	251	192	247	233	232	221	160	2719	122	182	242	259	279	182	184	235	188	218	2091	24072
Hend'kson.	253	339	227	204	202	112	139	157	111	199	126	2069	110	165	136	193	231	158	138	129	135	138	1533	21843
Owll	284	384	252	260	247	192	244	232	230	221	160	2706	120	185	244	258	282	178	185	236	136	230	2094	23619
Daab	287	382	251	260	247	193	248	232	219	231	159	2702	122	186	244	260	282	181	186	235	186	221	2103	23581
Bloom	287	377	254	260	246	193	251	237	231	225	157	2718	131	187	251	271	284	187	191	234	187	236	2159	23672
Kenny	285	380	255	260	246	194	248	230	229	222	161	2710	120	184	244	262	282	180	187	236	186	219	2100	23621
A'D'Helde.	283	376	251	260	245	188	242	230	229	220	160	2684	120	184	244	261	282	177	185	232	184	218	2087	23384
Eppinger	285	376	251	260	245	190	242	231	229	221	159	2689	123	184	242	257	282	181	186	232	185	218	2090	23509
Valente	285	373	250	260	245	188	242	230	229	221	162	2685	119	185	242	257	282	178	183	232	185	219	2082	23410
Holzapel	282	375	250	260	245	191	244	231	229	221	159	2687	120	185	242	259	282	173	185	233	185	218	2082	23467

HUDSON COUNTY.—HOBOKEN Continued.

ELECTION RETURNS.

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Total—
Hoboken.

Fourth Ward										Fifth Ward			
1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	5 Dis.	6 Dis.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	Total.		
Governor.—Fort, R.	89	144	145	206	106	132	822	187	377	328	179	1071	
Katzenbach, D.	65	183	180	249	256	260	1193	229	400	275	188	1092	
Senator.—Seitz, R.	84	135	145	191	97	132	784	175	352	334	189	1050	
Fielder, D.	76	190	180	260	263	262	1231	237	423	268	178	1106	
Assembly.—Reps.—Jones	101	133	135	188	95	123	775	160	319	310	166	955	
Stites	84	138	144	190	99	125	780	164	317	311	163	955	
Solinsky	53	128	125	167	94	120	687	154	299	292	154	899	
Lamb	53	133	136	188	97	126	733	166	316	309	166	957	
Smith	53	132	134	188	96	126	729	160	320	307	168	955	
Reisenberger	53	132	132	180	94	123	714	159	321	306	166	955	
Cooley	55	141	143	203	134	176	852	184	387	311	196	1078	
Kelly	54	141	140	200	107	153	804	173	328	319	166	986	
Martin	57	145	156	196	118	158	830	190	370	319	192	1071	
Isbister	53	131	132	185	93	124	718	159	315	298	151	933	
Gunset	51	133	133	186	96	126	725	160	321	305	170	956	
Reeves	53	133	133	190	96	125	730	160	319	306	167	952	
Assembly.—Dems.—Tumulty	100	192	193	260	265	267	1277	247	462	292	205	1206	
Sullivan	100	193	192	264	265	266	1280	247	458	294	204	1203	
Baker	100	193	190	266	267	265	1281	249	464	292	204	1209	
Hendrickson, Jr.	96	186	185	241	216	218	1142	220	354	282	165	1021	
Owll	99	194	189	265	261	267	1275	248	451	292	199	1190	
Daab	100	192	193	267	264	266	1282	248	455	298	209	1210	
Blohm	101	193	190	266	265	266	1281	246	457	292	200	1195	
Kenny	100	187	191	265	267	265	1275	250	455	294	200	1199	
Auf Der Heide	99	191	191	263	265	265	1274	246	448	292	200	1186	
Eppinger	99	178	189	265	265	265	1261	246	455	290	194	1185	
Valente	79	190	190	270	234	217	1180	209	403	260	115	987	
Holzappel	99	189	190	266	263	264	1271	241	453	288	198	1180	

HUDSON COUNTY Continued.—BAYONNE.

	First Ward.				Second Ward.				Third Ward.				Fourth Ward.				Fifth Ward.				Total— Payonne
	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	
Governor—																					
Fort, R.....	335	248	162	195	120	283	215	276	190	373	277	177	104	88	80	141	245	3509			
Katzenbach, D.....	139	296	316	246	163	296	115	95	93	157	180	334	277	120	103	168	179	3277			
Senator—																					
Soltz, R.....	339	252	160	193	123	286	213	271	188	375	276	179	104	88	80	142	242	3511			
Pfeller, D.....	136	293	317	246	160	294	116	99	96	155	181	334	278	120	104	167	183	3279			
Assembly—Reps.																					
Jones	341	251	161	194	124	286	213	275	188	377	279	177	104	88	80	142	244	3524			
Stiles	342	251	160	193	124	286	213	275	189	378	278	179	105	88	80	142	244	3527			
Solinsky	341	244	156	190	121	274	197	271	185	370	274	175	102	88	80	141	234	3493			
Lamb	341	252	160	194	124	287	207	270	185	378	281	178	104	88	80	142	241	3512			
Smith	343	251	160	194	124	286	212	275	188	379	279	179	104	88	80	142	244	3528			
Reisenberger	342	251	160	194	123	286	211	275	189	377	279	179	103	88	80	142	240	3519			
Cooley	343	250	165	197	124	286	205	270	186	378	280	181	107	90	81	142	239	3524			
Kelly	343	249	160	194	124	286	210	275	188	378	280	179	104	88	80	142	244	3524			
Martin	343	251	160	194	123	285	213	275	189	378	279	179	104	88	80	142	244	3522			
Isbister	343	251	160	194	122	285	213	275	189	378	279	179	104	88	80	142	244	3526			
Gunsot	343	251	160	194	123	285	213	274	189	379	279	179	104	88	80	142	243	3526			
Reeves	342	250	160	194	123	285	211	273	189	378	278	179	104	88	81	142	244	3521			
Assembly—Dems.																					
Tumulty	135	294	319	247	160	294	117	95	96	152	178	334	278	121	104	167	181	3272			
Sullivan	134	294	319	248	160	294	116	95	95	152	179	335	278	121	104	167	183	3274			
Baker	135	298	322	249	159	300	122	97	100	159	181	338	278	121	104	168	187	3318			
Hendrickson, Jr.....	133	293	317	242	160	295	133	105	101	153	173	332	276	120	103	167	188	3291			
Owll	134	294	319	247	160	295	117	96	96	151	178	334	278	121	104	167	183	3274			
Daab	135	294	319	247	160	294	117	96	95	152	178	335	278	121	104	168	183	3276			
Blohm	135	294	315	247	160	295	116	96	96	151	177	335	277	122	104	167	182	3268			
Kenny	134	295	319	247	160	295	117	96	96	151	178	335	278	122	104	167	183	3276			
Auf Der Heide.....	134	294	319	247	161	296	116	96	95	152	178	335	278	122	104	167	182	3276			
Eppinger	134	294	319	247	161	296	115	96	95	152	178	335	278	122	104	167	181	3274			
Valente	134	294	319	247	160	297	116	97	95	151	179	335	278	122	104	168	182	3378			
Holzapel	136	296	320	247	162	298	121	98	94	151	179	336	278	122	103	167	184	3292			

HUDSON COUNTY, —Continued.

	West Hoboken						Town of Union.					
	—1 Ward.—		—2 Ward.—		—3 Ward.—		1 Ward. 2 Ward.		—3 Ward.—		Total—Town of Union.	
	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	4 Dis.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.
Governor.—Fort, R.....	184	143	155		159	181	117	133	174	130	126	1502
Katzenbach, D.....	251	243	273		261	255	191	173	202	156	241	2246
Senator.—Seltz, R.....	181	143	152		154	176	113	135	172	134	126	1486
Fielder, D.....	254	244	279		267	260	195	172	205	152	240	2268
Assembly.—R.—Jones.....	179	143	151		150	174	112	133	171	134	126	1473
Stites.....	179	143	151		152	172	112	134	172	134	127	1476
Solinsky.....	178	143	149		151	173	113	134	172	134	127	1474
Lamb.....	181	146	156		154	174	113	130	173	131	127	1485
Smith.....	177	143	151		151	172	111	135	173	134	127	1474
Reisenberger.....	178	143	150		153	174	111	135	171	132	126	1473
Cooley.....	180	147	164		157	175	115	136	169	132	128	1503
Kelly.....	178	143	153		153	176	111	135	173	133	127	1482
Martin.....	180	144	153		154	175	111	137	175	132	127	1488
Isbister.....	179	143	153		151	174	111	135	171	132	125	1474
Gunsct.....	180	142	151		152	173	112	135	174	132	125	1476
Reeves.....	180	143	151		154	174	111	135	173	133	126	1482
Assembly.—D.—Tumulty.....	256	244	280		270	263	198	174	203	152	240	2280
Sullivan.....	257	243	281		269	265	198	175	204	152	240	2284
Baker.....	258	244	279		268	263	197	174	203	152	240	2278
Hendrickson, Jr.....	252	232	264		257	264	192	176	201	155	237	2239
Oswell.....	256	244	279		268	265	198	172	201	152	240	2275
Daab.....	258	244	281		269	261	198	172	204	154	241	2282
Blohm.....	257	241	277		268	263	196	174	200	152	240	2268
Kenny.....	257	244	280		270	262	196	172	201	153	240	2275
Auf Der Helde.....	261	244	279		267	260	196	172	201	154	240	2274
Eppinger.....	256	244	278		266	261	197	172	202	154	242	2273
Valente.....	257	244	281		269	263	197	170	202	154	241	2277
Holzappel.....	256	244	281		267	262	198	172	203	153	241	2275

1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	3 Dis.	Total—Town of Union.
101	127	120	126	126	126	101	127	120	126	126	126	877
303	240	287	274	274	274	303	240	287	274	274	274	1788
98	131	145	121	121	121	98	131	145	121	121	121	887
308	237	281	279	279	279	308	237	281	279	279	279	1810
98	138	111	121	121	121	98	138	111	121	121	121	859
98	129	112	120	120	120	98	129	112	120	120	120	851
91	121	107	117	117	117	91	121	107	117	117	117	851
100	135	116	121	121	121	100	135	116	121	121	121	810
98	128	112	121	121	121	98	128	112	121	121	121	866
100	128	113	121	121	121	100	128	113	121	121	121	849
219	169	195	157	157	157	219	169	195	157	157	157	1194
98	127	111	120	120	120	98	127	111	120	120	120	844
97	128	113	121	121	121	97	128	113	121	121	121	848
95	127	109	121	121	121	95	127	109	121	121	121	835
97	128	115	121	121	121	97	128	115	121	121	121	854
98	125	112	121	121	121	98	125	112	121	121	121	836
306	239	283	280	280	280	306	239	283	280	280	280	1809
308	239	283	280	280	280	308	239	283	280	280	280	1811
308	238	284	280	280	280	308	238	284	280	280	280	1812
168	185	182	239	239	239	168	185	182	239	239	239	1402
310	240	286	280	280	280	310	240	286	280	280	280	1819
309	240	285	280	280	280	309	240	285	280	280	280	1814
309	239	285	280	280	280	309	239	285	280	280	280	1816
309	240	285	280	280	280	309	240	285	280	280	280	1814
311	238	284	275	275	275	311	238	284	275	275	275	1798
312	241	285	276	276	276	312	241	285	276	276	276	1759
309	239	285	280	280	280	309	239	285	280	280	280	1807
309	239	285	280	280	280	309	239	285	280	280	280	1809

HUDSON COUNTY—Continued.

	Harrison				Kearny				Total— Hudson Co.
	1 Ward.	2 Ward.	3 Ward.	Total.	1 Dis.	2 Dis.	Total.	1 Ward.	
Governor.—Fort, R.....	52	48	167	39 105 144	411	197 240 437	336 326 352	1451	84564
Katzenbach, D.....	311	202	181	105 193 298	992	118 127 245	203 144 167	759	41013
Senator.—Seltz, R.....	50	46	169	38 106 144	409	208 240 448	351 342 385	1526	33439
Felder, D.....	314	204	179	107 194 301	1005	108 129 237	185 132 137	691	42094
Assembly.—R.—Jones.....	51	46	169	38 106 145	411	208 240 448	352 344 386	1530	33420
Stiles.....	51	46	168	39 106 145	410	208 242 450	352 345 386	1533	33462
Solinsky.....	51	46	169	39 106 145	411	208 242 450	349 341 384	1524	31940
Lamb.....	51	46	169	38 106 133	410	207 241 440	349 321 380	1498	33523
Smith.....	51	45	166	38 101 139	401	197 237 434	344 317 384	1479	33403
Reisenberger.....	51	46	170	39 106 145	412	208 242 450	349 341 384	1524	33196
Cooley.....	51	49	167	42 106 148	415	205 241 446	352 300 381	1479	25277
Kelly.....	53	46	166	39 105 144	409	205 239 444	339 335 377	1495	33545
Martin.....	51	47	169	39 106 145	412	209 244 453	352 345 384	1534	34156
Isbister.....	51	47	168	39 106 145	411	209 244 453	352 344 385	1534	33093
Gunsot.....	51	47	169	39 106 145	412	209 242 451	352 344 385	1532	33486
Reeves.....	51	47	161	39 106 145	412	209 243 452	351 346 384	1533	33490
Assembly.—D.—Tumulty.....	313	203	179	106 194 300	995	109 127 ...	186 132 136	690	42573
Sullivan.....	313	203	179	106 194 300	995	109 125 ...	186 131 137	688	42128
Baker.....	313	203	179	106 194 300	995	109 126 ...	186 134 138	693	42449
Hendrickson, Jr.....	313	201	180	106 193 299	993	112 126 ...	187 197 143	765	38890
Olwell.....	313	203	179	107 195 302	997	111 126 ...	186 134 136	693	41943
Baeb.....	313	204	178	106 194 300	995	109 126 ...	186 132 138	696	41962
Blehm.....	313	204	179	105 193 298	994	109 176 ...	184 132 138	689	41920
Kenny.....	310	206	182	105 196 301	999	121 132 ...	199 155 145	752	42932
Auf Der Heide.....	313	204	179	106 194 300	996	109 125 ...	186 131 138	687	41747
Eppinger.....	313	204	180	106 194 300	997	109 126 ...	185 132 136	691	41740
Valente.....	313	204	179	106 194 300	996	109 126 ...	184 131 139	689	40965
Holzappel.....	313	204	178	106 194 300	995	109 124 ...	186 130 139	688	41707

Prohibition, 151; Socialist, 1864; Social-Labor, 358; Union Labor, 84.

HUNTERDON COUNTY.

	Governor					Assembly			
	Fort, Rep.	Katzenbach, Dem.	Mason, Pro.	Kraft, Soc.	Butterworth, Soc.-Lab.	Rose, Rep.	Holcombe, Dem.	Gorman, Soc.	
Alexandria	41	111	5	..	..	44	109	..	
Bethlehem	51	86	2	2	..	48	89	..	
Boro of Bloomsbury.....	54	87	1	..	1	55	88	..	
Clinton	143	270	12	..	1	137	278	1	
Twp. of Clinton.....	112	94	4	..	..	109	97	..	
Delaware	72	207	19	5	3	71	210	5	
East Amwell.....	135	178	..	..	..	133	175	..	
Franklin	64	114	7	..	..	65	115	..	
Frenchtown Boro.....	115	143	4	..	..	129	128	..	
High Bridge Boro.....	211	155	9	..	..	202	149	..	
Holland	113	134	2	..	1	118	133	..	
Junction Boro.....	108	97	..	..	..	103	101	..	
Kingwood	105	113	11	1	..	110	112	1	
City of Lambertville—									
1 ward.....	82	190	2	3	..	73	196	6	
2 ward.....	159	147	1	4	..	123	182	7	
3 ward.....	257	226	..	7	..	215	263	9	
Total for Lambertville.	498	563	3	14	..	411	641	22	
East Lebanon.....	82	128	10	..	..	81	126	..	
West Lebanon.....	103	112	..	..	..	94	111	..	
East Raritan.....	168	186	4	11	..	169	184	12	
West Raritan.....	138	175	14	51	..	138	178	51	
North Readington.....	94	205	3	..	..	90	208	..	
South Readington.....	91	108	..	1	..	89	109	1	
Boro of Stockton.....	53	57	2	1	1	51	58	1	
East Tewksbury.....	57	138	6	..	1	62	134	..	
West Tewksbury.....	81	114	4	1	2	83	111	1	
Union	35	101	3	1	..	36	102	1	
West Amwell.....	81	84	..	..	1	82	81	..	
Total	2805	3760	125	88	11	2710	3827	96	

MERCER COUNTY.

—Governor—Senator—

Assembly—

	Fort, Rep.	Katzenbach, Dem.	Leavitt, Rep.	Allfather, Dem.	Thompson, Rep.	Ginnelloy, Rep.	Housel, Rep.	Stockton, Dem.	Williamson, Dem.	McCormack, Dem.
City of Trenton—1 ward, 1 dis.	229	199	253	173	251	285	257	178	173	171
2 dis.	53	149	168	135	172	176	174	131	129	129
3 dis.	238	252	257	229	256	257	260	231	230	229
Total	620	600	678	537	679	691	691	540	532	529
2 ward, 1 dis.	191	217	205	202	205	208	205	203	200	202
2 dis.	65	174	275	162	267	277	276	167	162	162
3 dis.	215	140	235	120	236	231	237	119	124	120
Total	671	531	715	484	708	716	718	489	486	484
3 ward, 1 dis.	88	180	206	161	200	206	208	161	166	158
2 dis.	89	171	206	157	204	209	203	158	154	157
3 dis.	17	173	134	155	133	136	138	151	156	150
4 dis.	12	225	129	208	122	129	126	209	214	208
Total	606	749	675	681	659	680	675	679	690	673
4 ward, 1 dis.	41	180	156	166	154	153	154	168	168	167
2 dis.	83	184	92	172	92	93	92	174	175	171
3 dis.	83	219	94	205	92	93	94	206	208	207
4 dis.	70	222	80	214	79	80	80	213	212	210
Total	77	805	422	757	417	419	420	761	763	755
5 ward, 1 dis.	93	208	101	200	105	104	104	198	198	198
2 dis.	18	164	122	161	126	126	126	158	158	158
3 dis.	92	255	96	251	95	96	97	254	253	252
4 dis.	100	183	108	172	106	110	108	172	173	170
5 dis.	105	189	122	172	117	121	121	173	172	171
6 dis.	72	203	75	190	75	75	77	201	200	199
Total	580	1202	624	1155	624	632	633	1156	1154	1148
6 ward, 1 dis.	206	309	232	282	223	231	229	285	284	280
2 dis.	112	294	127	279	123	123	119	278	280	292
Total	318	603	359	561	346	354	348	563	564	572
7 ward, 1 dis.	182	206	195	195	201	202	203	191	190	186
2 dis.	268	164	281	149	283	284	277	148	147	150
3 dis.	214	239	204	248	237	239	237	216	216	215
Total	664	609	680	592	721	725	717	555	553	551

MERCER COUNTY.—Continued.

— Governor — — Senator —

— Assembly —

		Fort, Rep.	Katzenbach, Dem.	Leavitt, Rep.	Alfathay, Dem.	Thompson, Rep.	Ginnelley, Rep.	Honsel, Rep.	Stockton, Dem.	Williamson, Dem.	McCormack, Dem.
8 ward, 1 dis.	27	223	148	203	116	151	150	223	204	203	
2 dis.	62	165	185	139	165	186	185	157	139	139	
3 dis.	43	43	51	35	50	53	52	35	33	34	
Total	32	431	384	377	331	390	387	425	376	376	
9 ward, 1 dis.	07	176	216	164	216	216	213	163	168	166	
2 dis.	45	182	154	151	161	160	161	165	165	162	
3 dis.	35	227	163	198	149	159	160	206	205	199	
4 dis.	153	116	172	98	169	172	170	99	101	97	
Total	640	701	705	611	635	707	704	636	639	624	
10 ward, 1 dis.	217	146	235	125	238	240	236	126	123	123	
2 dis.	156	212	182	181	179	179	179	184	185	183	
3 dis.	289	297	330	256	326	323	330	260	262	253	
4 dis.	56	169	176	143	176	177	174	144	148	143	
Total	818	824	923	705	919	919	919	714	718	702	
11 ward, 1 dis.	170	295	176	288	175	174	176	290	293	288	
2 dis.	187	252	211	227	200	205	209	231	237	228	
3 dis.	146	353	155	346	152	152	152	347	343	345	
4 dis.	119	165	121	161	121	122	125	161	161	157	
Total	622	1065	663	1022	648	653	662	1029	1034	1018	
12 ward, 1 dis.	177	153	190	136	193	197	194	132	135	130	
2 dis.	241	233	269	200	263	270	268	194	201	197	
3 dis.	74	65	82	56	79	82	81	58	56	57	
Total	492	451	541	392	538	549	543	393	392	384	
13 ward, 1 dis.	149	164	154	159	157	159	157	156	150	156	
2 dis.	268	205	289	183	290	298	290	178	179	172	
3 dis.	225	209	246	183	232	255	258	173	176	167	
4 dis.	198	154	201	150	202	203	205	147	147	146	
Total	840	732	890	675	901	915	916	654	652	641	

MERCER COUNTY,—Continued.

Governor— Senator—

Assembly---

ELECTION RETURNS.

491

	14 ward, 1 dis. 2 dis.	Fort Rep.	Katzenbach, Dem.	Leavitt, Rep.	Alfalter, Dem.	Thompson, Rep.	Ginnelley, Rep.	Housel, Rep.	Stockton, Dem.	Williamson, Dem.	McCormack, Dem.
Total	58	103	79	173	65	172	177	168	66	63	63
Total vote, City of Trenton	261	169	90	115	76	119	118	119	74	74	131
Hopewell Twp.—Eastern district	7841	9472	1632	8547	8390	291	295	287	140	137	8594
Central district	119	100	113	113	106	121	122	121	98	97	97
Western district	105	106	106	106	105	107	107	107	104	104	104
Total	140	86	86	151	77	151	152	146	77	76	76
Hopewell Boro.	364	292	370	370	288	379	381	374	279	278	277
Pennington Boro.	163	134	134	158	138	171	172	166	124	121	122
Princeton Township	119	72	120	120	72	120	119	120	71	69	69
Princeton Boro—1 dis.	101	145	105	105	141	105	104	104	143	142	142
2 dis.	264	176	286	286	151	305	279	264	173	146	152
3 dis.	265	125	125	268	123	277	267	267	128	114	120
Total	223	283	250	250	235	297	251	292	298	219	227
Hamilton—North dis.	752	584	804	804	529	879	797	753	599	479	499
South dis.	308	173	323	323	155	323	328	325	155	154	150
West dis.	212	118	215	215	116	215	216	215	116	115	116
Total	166	179	188	188	155	190	188	189	152	156	153
East Windsor Township	646	470	726	726	426	728	732	729	423	425	419
Hightstown Boro.	117	65	122	122	59	124	123	123	58	57	57
Ewing	952	240	264	264	228	264	266	264	226	225	225
Lawrence Township	195	112	204	204	102	207	208	208	99	97	96
Washington	57	129	268	268	117	267	268	267	119	118	119
West Windsor	66	143	171	171	136	173	173	173	136	136	135
Total	94	116	196	196	113	197	197	197	114	113	112
Total	11	07	11974	12055	11039	12091	12185	12063	11125	10953	10866

Socialist, 384; Prohibition, 220; Soc.-Lab., 65.
For County Clerk—Robbins, Rep., 12145; Blackwell, Dem., 10665.

MIDDLESEX COUNTY.

-Governor-Surrogate-----Assembly-----

		Fort, Rep.	Katzenbach, Dem.	Crowther, Rep.	Daly, Dem.	Steengrafe, Jr. Rep.	McKeag, Rep.	Voorhees, Rep.	Ramsay, Dem.	Butcher, Dem.	Van Cleef, Dem.
New Brunswick—											
1 ward, 1	dis....	229	243	202	266	219	228	227	231	241	254
2	dis....	261	200	243	206	251	261	257	203	199	213
2 ward, 1	dis....	234	197	222	208	241	240	238	188	186	199
2	dis....	270	152	250	170	265	269	265	153	153	157
3 ward, 1	dis....	166	227	158	237	164	175	167	225	226	226
2	dis....	155	271	151	271	158	164	160	253	258	278
4 ward, 1	dis....	302	165	267	198	296	297	294	160	161	195
2	dis....	231	185	214	202	234	236	236	177	179	186
5 ward, 1	dis....	247	218	220	245	238	251	244	216	213	238
2	dis....	219	194	204	208	213	217	214	196	194	205
6 ward, 1	dis....	178	206	115	264	162	169	159	208	208	233
2	dis....	143	304	120	325	145	147	146	300	299	305
Total	.....	2635	2562	2366	2900	2586	2654	2607	2517	2517	2687
Perth Amboy—											
1 ward, 1	dis....	136	49	139	48	120	132	132	69	54	53
2	dis....	244	118	245	116	230	246	250	133	115	111
2 ward, 1	dis....	293	320	284	339	257	289	285	376	330	328
3 ward, 1	dis....	109	97	110	93	106	111	110	97	94	95
2	dis....	99	113	96	113	96	100	101	116	112	111
4 ward, 1	dis....	223	163	225	160	224	238	240	160	145	146
2	dis....	143	128	150	123	148	152	152	127	119	119
5 ward, 1	dis....	146	308	140	312	141	147	147	306	305	304
6 ward, 1	dis....	214	308	227	295	229	229	232	293	294	292
Total	.....	1607	1704	1616	1599	1551	1644	1649	1677	1568	1559
Dunellen											
.....	.....	174	190	168	193	156	164	173	190	192	187
Piscataway—											
1	dis....	141	89	120	111	123	143	144	92	86	89
2	dis....	96	62	80	78	95	101	101	61	56	57
3	dis....	97	72	84	77	89	95	96	70	64	66
Metuchen											
.....	.....	185	226	173	239	173	183	190	224	216	218
Highland Park....											
.....	.....	127	105	118	114	122	129	125	106	104	109
Raritan—											
1	dis....	105	87	94	100	92	104	102	91	92	100
2	dis....	101	99	92	117	91	104	97	113	94	97
Woodbridge—											
1	dis....	186	171	158	199	171	179	175	186	175	180
2	dis....	160	192	126	220	146	159	156	207	188	190
3	dis....	148	117	80	184	134	124	151	171	104	107
Roosevelt											
.....	.....	268	241	263	245	272	272	272	235	237	237
North Brunswick...											
.....	.....	140	77	121	91	139	141	137	71	79	80
Milltown											
.....	.....	166	138	162	141	171	170	171	134	135	134
East Brunswick—											
1	dis.....	72	69	70	70	71	17	69	70	70	72
2	dis.....	107	129	106	128	112	112	112	124	124	124
Helmetta											
.....	.....	32	33	29	36	31	32	31	32	35	34
South River											
.....	.....	228	402	204	427	227	228	229	403	402	402
South Brunswick—											
1	dis.....	145	133	118	156	125	128	149	130	167	133
2	dis.....	144	82	137	88	141	140	139	83	93	83
Cranbury											
.....	.....	269	114	194	189	175	230	248	126	209	159
Monroes											
.....	.....	218	112	174	157	214	219	218	108	124	107
Jamesburg											
.....	.....	167	138	160	147	175	172	177	128	130	133
South Amboy—											
1	dis....	215	276	208	279	216	215	220	276	270	272
2	dis....	195	265	185	274	196	198	204	265	256	255
3	dis....	137	277	127	286	138	138	139	273	273	272
Sayreville											
.....	.....	219	367	220	365	236	237	237	348	349	348
Madison											
.....	.....	134	176	101	208	134	134	134	176	176	176

8618 8605 7854 9318 8302 8620 2652 8687 8585 8669

MONMOUTH COUNTY.

	Governor		Assembly					
	Fort, Rep.	Katzen- bach, Dem.	Lillagore, Rep.	Davidson, Rep.	Manson, Rep.	Tantum, Dem.	Beecroft, Dem.	Keough, Dem.
Atlantic	91	138	89	89	89	139	140	138
Eatontown—1 dis.....	139	115	135	153	151	97	124	100
2 dis.....	107	133	104	101	106	126	148	129
Freehold—1 dis.....	174	206	176	174	176	204	205	203
2 dis.....	155	150	150	146	150	147	168	149
3 dis.....	97	129	98	98	98	130	130	129
4 dis.....	125	127	92	119	119	132	161	132
Howell—East dis.....	46	90	44	48	48	88	92	89
West dis.....	69	134	69	69	68	128	128	128
Farmingdale	43	34	39	43	39	34	38	37
Holmdel	53	97	52	50	52	95	95	98
Manalapan	128	144	133	142	132	137	135	134
Englishtown	47	54	49	47	51	49	56	49
Matawan	82	126	80	81	80	126	125	125
Matawan Borough	153	226	173	113	167	201	223	242
Marlboro	122	153	124	121	122	150	152	151
Middletown—1 dis.....	180	119	179	174	181	116	119	122
2 dis.....	129	182	125	125	129	179	182	185
3 dis.....	184	133	185	172	210	122	117	141
Highlands	86	124	63	64	63	148	149	148
Atlantic Highlands	154	173	167	144	171	158	160	177
Millstone	118	164	116	114	118	167	166	166
Neptune—1 dis.....	274	124	292	280	285	104	110	107
2 dis.....	135	230	148	134	140	213	227	219
Asbury Park—1 wd, 1 dis.	252	240	280	278	278	210	215	213
2 dis.....	278	157	280	280	279	154	153	155
3 dis.....	194	182	205	194	198	170	180	175
2 wd, 1 dis.....	250	151	275	261	264	128	142	138
2 dis.....	91	119	99	97	98	109	115	113
Bradley Beach	76	127	81	81	82	122	119	117
Neptune City	64	110	64	62	65	106	111	108
Avon	53	48	58	54	54	43	47	47
Ocean	58	162	43	55	60	159	182	158
Monmouth Beach.....	35	69	35	34	35	70	71	70
Seabright	112	174	116	112	114	166	175	167
Deal	40	66	30	41	44	61	80	61
Allenhurst	36	28	33	16	33	26	52	27
Long Branch—1 ward....	87	225	87	88	88	225	227	226
2 ward....	90	279	93	85	91	274	282	276
3 ward....	117	306	144	131	144	275	285	282
4 ward....	154	296	164	148	167	287	297	288
5 ward....	141	239	158	151	155	229	233	228
6 ward....	184	226	188	182	187	220	224	223
Raritan—1 dis.....	218	173	172	174	189	181	181	253
2 dis.....	194	145	179	168	170	145	146	205
3 dis.....	73	74	67	49	66	76	75	95
4 dis.....	24	51	23	21	20	52	52	57
Shrewsbury—East dis....	85	110	91	87	83	104	106	110
South dis....	197	156	196	188	195	155	162	161
Middle dis....	223	176	232	204	234	172	184	172
West dis....	283	213	284	276	307	196	211	206
W.R.B. dis.....	194	196	208	203	214	180	191	191
Rumson	140	249	149	156	178	217	237	227
Upper Freehold—1 dis....	141	178	125	141	136	200	176	180
2 dis....	91	81	62	92	89	113	79	79
Allentown	114	57	85	115	113	87	57	56
Wall—1 dis.....	104	201	103	94	101	211	200	201
2 dis.....	106	161	107	108	107	162	160	159
Manasquan	175	160	177	178	179	155	156	155
Belmar	125	173	121	117	118	173	175	176
Spring Lake	107	112	105	100	102	113	116	112

7797 9175

7801 7622

7982 8916

9204 9165

Surrogate—Crater, Dem., 9455.

Socialist, 145. Prohibition, 194.

Social-Labor, 17.

MORRIS COUNTY.

Governor. --Senator-- -----Assembly-----

	Fort, Rep.	Katzendach, Dem.	Hillery, Rep.	Salmon, Dem.	Buxton, Rep.	Lyon, Rep.	Looker, Dem.	Williams, Dem.
Boonton—E. dis.....	372	97	284	171	255	290	205	172
W. dis.....	304	110	310	101	232	255	178	157
Total	676	207	594	272	487	545	383	329
Boonton Twp.....	80	16	73	23	77	77	17	16
Butler Boro.....	261	151	261	140	164	233	255	162
Chatham Twp.....	67	66	61	72	62	66	70	65
Chatham Boro.....	223	110	208	126	209	210	125	125
Chester Twp.....	80	202	59	223	68	70	217	213
Dover—1 dis.....	167	166	150	187	150	160	185	199
2 dis.....	121	127	125	120	102	116	132	144
3 dis.....	162	127	153	139	157	166	148	141
4 dis.....	234	142	199	180	207	217	165	167
Total	684	562	627	626	616	659	630	651
Florham Park Boro.....	61	47	60	45	58	62	46	44
Hanover Twp—N. dis.....	125	36	95	61	101	116	47	45
S. dis.....	163	108	137	126	145	163	115	106
W dis.....	117	74	85	103	88	104	99	86
Total	405	218	317	290	384	383	261	237
Jefferson Twp—1 dis.....	65	48	61	49	65	64	47	48
2 dis.....	60	34	57	37	49	55	44	34
Total	125	82	118	86	114	119	91	82
Madison Boro—N. dis.....	233	211	228	209	249	268	188	174
S. dis.....	270	209	249	229	249	299	225	227
Mendham Boro.....	91	82	82	85	73	86	96	85
Mendham Twp.....	82	56	73	60	70	77	65	59
Montville Twp.....	219	52	169	93	209	222	57	49
Morris Twp.....	261	155	233	184	233	255	181	161
Morristown—1 ward, 1 dis.....	171	69	160	80	159	166	83	75
2 dis.....	160	121	143	134	142	149	128	129
Total	331	190	303	214	301	315	211	204
2 ward, 1 dis.....	184	95	173	106	175	185	99	93
2 dis.....	128	166	109	181	112	124	182	170
Total	312	261	282	287	287	309	281	263
3 ward, 1 dis.....	155	132	131	155	139	146	148	142
2 dis.....	113	92	90	116	96	105	110	103
Total	268	224	221	271	235	251	258	245
4 ward.....	179	222	168	230	168	177	231	225
Mt. Arlington Boro.....	42	16	42	16	43	43	16	15
Mt. Olive Twp.....	110	130	97	143	106	109	131	131
Netcong Boro.....	117	71	104	81	110	119	76	66
Passaic Twp—N. dis.....	102	116	95	121	85	98	129	120
S. dis.....	104	105	100	107	106	105	105	106
Total	206	221	195	228	191	203	234	226
Pequanock Twp.....	275	59	257	68	262	293	64	43
Randolph Twp—1 dis.....	61	90	57	94	58	62	94	94
2 dis.....	115	95	142	63	121	124	91	83
Total	176	185	199	157	179	186	185	177
Rockaway Boro.....	196	87	162	119	183	191	102	97
Rockaway Twp—N. dis.....	186	54	179	53	186	185	55	57
W. dis.....	131	65	154	37	133	133	63	61
S. dis.....	104	57	68	85	74	83	86	78
Total	421	176	401	175	393	401	204	196
Roxbury Twp—S. dis.....	142	162	115	192	132	133	176	167
M. dis.....	42	54	31	68	45	41	57	53
Total	184	216	146	260	177	174	233	220
Washington Twp—N. dis..	65	55	60	59	63	64	56	56
S. dis..	103	166	93	175	89	97	175	174
Total	168	221	153	234	152	161	231	230
Wharton Boro.....	204	121	241	80	171	172	148	140
Total vote Morris Co....	7007	4826	6383	5326	6230	6734	5512	5157
Surrogate—Young, Rep., 6714; Bartley, Dem., 5114.								
Socialist, 363. Prohibition, 234. Social-Labor, 44.								

OCEAN COUNTY.

Governor. -Senator.- Assembly. Surrogate

	Fort, Rep.	Katzenbach, Dem.	Shinn, Rep.	Harrison, Dem.	Crosby, Rep.	Kelly, Dem.	Grover, Rep.	Low, Dem.
Barneget City.....	12	4	5	11	11	5	15	1
Bay Head.....	31	21	25	24	30	21	32	19
Beach Haven.....	44	12	30	15	39	15	44	10
Berkeley	67	78	47	94	58	87	58	88
Brick—East district.....	158	129	69	208	148	139	156	132
West district.....	106	91	47	134	89	103	84	113
Total	264	220	116	342	237	242	240	245
Dover	329	251	157	395	283	303	253	337
Eagleswood	69	73	48	90	18	124	67	73
Harvey Cedars.....	12	8	5	15	13	7	13	7
Island Heights.....	50	20	41	26	47	19	42	29
Jackson	146	177	106	215	139	183	136	188
Lacey	55	80	24	103	47	88	45	89
Lakewood—1 dis.....	229	159	69	306	249	142	254	145
2 dis.....	193	165	55	291	209	146	209	149
Total	422	324	124	597	458	288	463	294
Lavallette	14	8	6	16	15	7	10	12
Little Egg Harbor.....	39	79	49	68	43	60	45	73
Long Beach.....	12	2	11	3	12	2	13	1
Manchester	118	104	82	139	118	103	118	103
Ocean	78	44	55	55	80	44	69	53
Plumstead	170	126	188	110	178	121	178	120
Point Pleasant Beach.....	156	95	97	153	157	94	155	96
Seaside Park.....	24	11	15	22	24	11	14	21
Stafford	120	62	88	87	116	66	123	59
Surf City.....	11	5	7	8	5	9	11	5
Tuckerton	171	131	109	170	207	102	180	122
Union	88	98	56	112	80	103	84	102
Total vote in Union Co..	2502	2033	1491	2870	2415	2104	2408	2147
Socialist, 5. Prohibition, 71.				Social-Labor, 2.				

ELECTION RETURNS.

PASSAIC COUNTY.

--Governor--

Assembly-

[illegible]

PASSAIC COUNTY.—Continued.

--Governor--

Assembly

ELECTION RETURNS.

497

	Fort, Rep.	Katzenbach, Dem.	Prince, Rep.	Radcliffe, Rep.	Burpo, Rep.	Whitehead, Rep.	McGold, Rep.	Kliment, Dem.	Mez, Dem.	Feeney, Dem.	Earle, Dem.	Cabell, Dem.
7 ward, 1 dis.....	69	394	89	75	72	71	74	393	387	384	386	381
2 dis.....	58	327	64	64	58	58	58	326	321	324	324	314
3 dis.....	160	269	159	177	157	156	162	248	258	264	265	270
Total	287	990	288	316	297	285	294	967	966	969	975	965
8 ward, 1 dis.....	148	378	144	148	146	145	146	385	384	382	382	380
2 dis.....	100	470	107	105	106	104	104	469	466	465	465	468
3 dis.....	152	510	148	149	138	145	147	518	520	522	517	513
Total	400	1358	399	402	390	394	397	1372	1370	1369	1364	1361
9 ward, 1 dis.....	160	349	160	160	159	154	158	358	360	343	341	337
2 dis.....	217	266	220	220	219	220	221	262	262	260	262	261
3 dis.....	80	307	86	84	83	82	86	301	305	305	304	301
4 dis.....	297	397	297	302	302	296	302	396	394	392	390	387
Total	754	1319	763	766	763	755	767	1317	1321	1300	1197	1286
10 ward, 1 dis.....	101	235	102	105	115	103	102	326	331	336	334	334
2 dis.....	165	138	172	168	169	166	169	135	135	137	135	135
3 dis.....	155	310	158	156	152	146	149	313	318	314	310	309
4 dis.....	159	325	148	158	149	153	150	333	339	326	326	321
Total	580	1108	580	587	585	568	570	1107	1123	1113	1105	1099
11 ward, 1 dis.....	427	85	426	431	423	431	423	98	83	74	71	79
2 dis.....	342	87	343	341	344	344	343	93	94	80	79	81
3 dis.....	442	139	441	448	448	440	445	141	139	137	138	131
Total	1211	311	1210	1220	1215	1215	1211	332	316	291	288	291
Total vote in Paterson.....	8922	9984	8837	9070	9079	8807	8926	10119	10065	9766	9796	9707
Passaic City—1 ward, 1 dis.....	110	208	99	109	112	117	111	219	208	204	202	204
2 dis.....	75	117	78	81	80	77	82	114	112	112	115	112
3 dis.....	161	114	162	170	171	172	171	111	104	103	104	104
Total	346	439	339	360	363	366	364	444	424	419	421	420
2 ward, 1 dis.....	319	100	322	330	328	325	326	98	87	89	100	91
2 dis.....	298	151	304	310	306	295	305	142	139	141	157	141

SALEM COUNTY.

-Governor.- -Assembly- Surrogate.

	Fort, Rep.	Katzenbach, Dem.	Ridgway, Rep.	Duffy, Dem.	Keashy, Rep.	Plummer, Dem.
Alloway	110	203	113	195	88	230
Elmer	140	170	136	174	126	183
Elsinboro	64	44	67	41	69	40
Lower Allow Creek.....	165	109	171	104	169	107
Lower Penns Neck.....	121	161	147	125	125	157
Mannington	241	106	246	99	239	107
Oldmans	193	141	208	118	174	165
Pennsgrove	238	265	206	289	232	268
Pilesgrove	186	96	196	81	181	99
Pittsgrove	182	190	183	189	182	190
Quinton	192	77	194	75	153	118
Upper Penns Neck.....	82	89	83	81	78	93
Upper Pittsgrove.....	226	187	232	177	200	214
Woodstown	170	167	177	158	189	147
Salem City—E. ward, 1 dis....	184	94	189	87	180	97
2 dis....	296	257	310	240	241	312
W. ward, 1 dis....	161	204	172	187	129	237
2 dis....	152	192	163	171	133	216
Total vote in Salem City.....	793	747	834	685	683	862
Total vote in Salem County..	3103	2752	3193	2591	2888	2980
Socialist, 39. Prohibition, 141.	Social-Labor, 9.					

SOMERSET COUNTY.

-Governor- Assembly. --Sheriff-- Surrogate

		Fort, Rep.	Katzenbach, Dem.	Smalley, Rep.	Allen, Dem.	Kay, Rep.	Ross, Dem.	Mets, Jr., Rep.	DeMond, Dem.
Bedminster—1	dis.....	76	138	77	135	78	136	67	145
	2 dis.....	98	193	99	184	100	187	95	194
Total	.....	174	331	176	319	178	323	162	339
Bernards—1	dis.....	100	117	92	120	123	93	102	116
	2 dis.....	59	56	55	59	77	39	56	59
	3 dis.....	54	64	57	58	61	54	44	70
	4 dis.....	132	189	81	233	142	176	126	194
Total	.....	345	426	285	470	403	362	328	439
Branchburgh—1	dis.....	76	59	77	58	77	57	71	63
	2 dis.....	64	62	66	61	70	56	61	64
Total	.....	140	121	143	119	147	113	132	127
Bridgewater—1	dis.....	230	187	237	180	145	270	197	215
	2 dis.....	223	245	233	234	121	344	121	313
	3 dis.....	133	171	134	167	86	222	97	210
	4 dis.....	227	196	234	190	179	243	222	202
	5 dis.....	149	159	148	159	108	203	114	196
	6 dis.....	63	40	73	29	46	55	63	39
Total vote Bridgewater..	.....	1025	998	1059	959	685	1337	814	1175
Bound Brook—1	dis.....	152	142	164	130	151	144	136	157
	2 dis.....	99	213	112	197	99	210	95	214
Total	.....	251	355	276	327	250	354	231	371
Franklin—1	dis.....	123	67	124	65	103	86	120	69
	2 dis.....	42	21	43	19	30	31	36	25
	3 dis.....	140	64	144	59	123	81	137	66
Total	.....	305	152	311	143	256	198	293	160
S. Bound Brook Boro.....	.....	116	128	135	107	119	124	116	126
Hillsboro—1	dis.....	146	137	147	137	128	156	145	141
	2 dis.....	134	71	134	72	120	86	129	75
Total	.....	280	208	281	209	248	242	274	216
Millstone Boro.....	.....	28	21	31	18	26	23	27	22
Montgomery	.....	159	103	166	98	153	109	148	112
Rocky Hill Boro.....	.....	43	54	42	55	42	55	39	57
North Plainfield—1	dis....	273	151	282	139	267	153	266	153
	2 dis....	254	162	252	163	242	172	237	178
Total	.....	527	313	534	302	509	325	503	331
North Plainfield Twp.....	.....	64	56	66	54	68	52	47	75
Warren	.....	85	113	100	98	95	103	91	106

Total vote Somerset Co..3542 3379 3605 3278 3179 3720 3206 3656
 Socialist, 83. Prohibition, 86. Social-Labor, 12.

SUSSEX COUNTY.

—Governor— —Assembly— County Clerk

	Fort. Rep.	Katzenbach, Dem.	Mason, Pro.	Van Blarcom, Rep.	Morris, Dem.	Newton, Pro.	Dalrymple, Rep.	Hopkins, Dem.	Kemney, Pro.
Andover Borough.....	42	84	1	37	87	1	36	89	1
Andover Township.....	32	78	..	28	79	..	33	75	..
Branchville	62	92	5	66	87	6	76	76	5
Byram	39	26	6	38	27	6	38	27	6
Frankford	86	112	12	86	113	11	89	111	11
Fredon	57	75	..	53	78	..	55	77	..
Greene	54	68	..	50	72	..	53	69	..
Hampton	22	66	3	23	65	4	24	65	3
Hardyston, 1 dis.....	147	108	8	151	104	8	139	113	8
2 dis.....	106	86	10	109	83	10	89	100	10
Hopatcong	16	30	..	18	28	..	17	29	..
Lafayette	96	91	1	94	93	1	57	128	1
Montague	26	59	..	26	58	..	26	60	..
Newton, 1 dis.....	182	207	25	165	225	23	137	252	23
2 dis.....	164	235	18	150	244	19	122	277	18
Sondyston	73	170	1	72	170	1	77	166	1
Sparta, North	62	76	8	61	76	8	59	78	8
South	88	104	12	89	104	11	82	111	11
Stanhope	112	86	2	104	92	3	100	98	2
Stillwater	45	107	12	45	107	11	43	109	12
Sussex	123	123	15	125	123	14	113	135	15
Vernon	149	132	2	142	138	2	138	144	1
Walpack	18	68	..	17	69	..	16	70	..
Wantage, South	41	81	11	36	86	11	36	86	10
North	46	133	11	44	134	12	43	136	11
Total vote in Sussex.1888	2497	163		1829	2542	162	1699	2681	157

UNION COUNTY.

		—Governor—		—Assembly—					
		Fort, Rep.	Katzenbach, Dem.	Moxon, Rep.	Pierce, Rep.	Kirstein, Rep.	Reike, Dem.	Tuttle, Jr., Dem.	Girtanner, Dem.
Elizabeth—									
1 ward,	1 dis.....	62	173	58	58	57	174	174	174
	2 dis.....	72	272	66	68	68	274	275	272
	3 dis.....	34	145	32	31	31	146	146	145
2 ward,	1 dis.....	77	228	73	73	74	227	227	227
	2 dis.....	119	144	120	122	122	142	140	141
3 ward,	1 dis.....	55	198	52	54	54	196	196	196
	2 dis.....	105	113	104	103	106	114	116	114
	3 dis.....	84	214	84	84	84	212	213	213
	4 dis.....	97	232	102	100	101	227	226	224
4 ward,	1 dis.....	127	277	135	135	135	270	271	272
	2 dis.....	196	208	189	195	197	211	208	211
5 ward,	1 dis.....	149	194	146	151	153	193	190	190
	2 dis.....	165	221	180	182	183	204	203	201
	3 dis.....	82	123	78	80	80	120	119	119
6 ward,	1 dis.....	174	252	173	175	170	248	254	254
	2 dis.....	151	174	151	152	151	173	173	173
7 ward,	1 dis.....	99	311	114	112	114	295	295	293
	2 dis.....	129	340	129	129	129	330	330	334
8 ward,	1 dis.....	140	211	141	142	142	209	210	209
	2 dis.....	127	242	115	115	115	253	253	252
	3 dis.....	91	177	90	93	91	175	173	174
9 ward,	1 dis.....	165	193	173	163	169	185	187	185
	2 dis.....	181	293	187	186	185	286	288	287
10 ward,	1 dis.....	237	102	236	235	227	101	106	101
	2 dis.....	186	134	189	190	188	131	131	130
11 ward,	1 dis.....	390	124	387	386	389	118	127	129
	2 dis.....	236	109	240	241	240	104	104	107
12 ward,	1 dis.....	184	166	183	188	189	166	165	161
	2 dis.....	149	121	155	152	151	111	117	114
	3 dis.....	285	105	277	284	283	106	104	106
Total in Elizabeth..		4348	5796	4359	4382	4378	5710	5730	5708
Plainfield—									
1 ward,	1 dis.....	274	82	275	275	273	82	86	82
	2 dis.....	161	56	162	162	160	55	59	51
2 ward,	1 dis.....	317	91	312	316	311	90	97	95
	2 dis.....	138	66	149	148	149	55	58	55
3 ward,	1 dis.....	278	98	280	280	281	97	99	97
	2 dis.....	146	67	148	149	149	62	73	65
4 ward,	1 dis.....	207	89	213	207	211	82	86	83
	2 dis.....	301	123	299	298	298	122	123	122
	3 dis.....	276	114	276	279	278	111	113	113
Total in Plainfield..		2698	786	2114	2115	2110	756	794	766
Rahway—									
1 ward,	1 dis.....	165	226	169	167	175	219	221	219
2 ward,	1 dis.....	137	269	140	143	139	259	267	267
3 ward,	1 dis.....	270	229	273	272	257	228	227	241
4 ward,	1 dis.....	178	141	181	179	173	138	141	151
5 ward,	1 dis.....	161	142	160	161	145	137	142	158
Total in Rahway..		911	1007	923	922	889	981	998	1036
Summit—									
1 ward,	1 dis.....	213	125	219	220	219	118	118	119
	2 dis.....	106	114	115	115	115	106	106	106
2 ward,	1 dis.....	138	153	143	143	144	146	149	150
	2 dis.....	151	182	165	164	163	167	168	169
Total in Summit...		608	574	642	642	641	537	541	544

UNION COUNTY.—Continued.

—Governor— ————— Assembly—————

	Fort, Rep.	Katzenbach, Dem.	Moxon, Rep.	Pierce, Rep.	Kirstein, Rep.	Reike, Dem.	Tuttle, Jr., Dem.	Girtanner, Dem.
Westfield—1 ward....	233	95	221	172	202	100	177	107
2 ward....	116	92	104	105	74	89	147	90
3 ward....	171	91	145	146	107	91	184	92
4 ward....	180	97	164	158	130	96	174	98
Total in Westfield..	700	375	634	581	513	376	682	387
Cranford—1 dis.....	220	118	223	236	220	110	115	106
2 dis.....	206	79	204	209	204	76	77	77
Total in Cranford..	426	197	427	445	424	186	192	183
Union—1 dis.....	124	159	135	140	139	144	143	144
2 dis.....	168	120	170	174	173	112	113	120
Total in Union.....	292	279	305	314	312	236	256	264
Clark Township.....	42	43	44	44	44	42	42	42
Fanwood Township...	154	111	155	155	157	109	112	110
Linden Township.....	59	70	76	75	65	52	51	66
New Providence Twp.	51	45	51	51	50	45	46	45
Springfield Township.	109	117	106	117	117	112	110	118
Fanwood Borough....	59	20	59	58	55	18	23	18
Garwood Borough....	116	58	126	130	117	42	67	43
Linden Borough.....	41	33	40	40	30	32	32	45
Mountainside Borough	39	24	41	41	39	21	28	21
New Providence Boro	92	61	94	94	94	58	58	58
Rosselle Borough.....	301	151	308	310	310	143	142	145
Rosselle Park Borough	231	156	216	239	236	150	151	166
Kenilworth Borough..	73	31	71	67	73	31	36	31

Total in county...10750 9934 10791 10822 10654 9657 10091 9796

Surrogate—Parrot, Rep., 11014; Gibby, Dem., 9621.

Soc., 494; Soc.-Lab., 95; Pro., 118.

WARREN COUNTY.

	Governor					Assembly				
				b.						
	Fort. Rep.	Katzenbach, Dem.	Mason, Pro.	Krafft, Soc.	Butterworth, Soc.-I	Angle, Rep.	Firth, Dem.	Stubblebine, Soc.	Kaeb, Pro.	Bowers, Soc.-Lab.
Allamuchy	49	56	..	..	1	49	56	..	..	..
Belvidere	239	193	20	13	3	271	156	13	21	..
Blairstown	126	144	8	..	1	135	135	..	8	..
Franklin	123	115	4	..	1	151	86	..	4	..
Frelinghuysen	79	111	4	..	..	104	82	..	3	..
Greenwich	99	104	..	..	..	107	92	..	..	..
Hackettstown—1 dis....	153	140	4	..	..	178	113	..	2	..
2 dis....	157	182	6	..	2	194	137	..	..	2
Hardwick	21	48	1	..	..	21	48	..	1	1
Harmony	69	114	..	..	..	77	109	..	..	..
Hope	113	138	8	..	..	131	120	..	7	2
Independence	50	109	5	..	..	67	89	..	5	..
Knowlton	85	154	1	..	..	118	110	..	..	1
Lopatcong	47	69	..	2	1	51	62	1	..	1
Mansfield	65	81	6	1	..	75	72	1	5	..
Oxford Furnace—1 dis...	52	108	11	..	..	74	83	..	13	1
2 dis..	81	93	2	10	2	86	87	10	2	1
Pahaquarry	21	31	..	..	..	25	27	..	..	..
Phillipsburg, 1 dis.....	202	224	6	48	4	179	243	50	6	3
2 dis.....	143	206	2	25	4	120	227	26	3	..
3 dis.....	276	183	1	11	1	272	189	8	..	1
4 dis.....	112	285	1	8	..	95	296	8	1	..
5 dis.....	185	245	4	5	1	191	231	6	2	3
6 dis.....	148	181	2	3	1	120	207	3	2	..
Pohatcong	197	192	12	15	1	206	180	16	4	2
Washington, East.....	86	169	34	8	2	120	136	4	20	5
West.....	118	162	28	18	4	144	127	19	17	9
Washington Township...	50	122	7	1	..	57	115	..	..	..
Total in county.....	3146	3959	177	168	29	3418	3615	165	128	30

Total Number of Election Districts in the State.

Atlantic	43	Middlesex	49
Bergen	76	Monmouth	61
Burlington	45	Morris	47
Camden	100	Ocean	26
Cape May	19	Passaic	65
Cumberland	34	Salem	19
Essex	201	Somerset	29
Gloucester	24	Sussex	25
Hudson	194	Union	69
Hunterdon	27	Warren	28
Mercer	67		

SUMMARY.

AVERAGE VOTE BY COUNTIES FOR MEMBERS OF THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY, 1907.

Pluralities.

	Republican.	Democrat.	Socialist.	Prohibition.	Social-Labor.	Ind. Cit.	Un. Labor.	Republican.	Democrat.
Atlantic	6826	3755	35	197	...	...	...	3071	....
Bergen	10205	8435	307	277	...	...	...	1770	....
Burlington	6804	4832	88	420	...	...	...	1972	....
Camden	15542	8445	327	964	...	...	...	7097	....
Cape May	2652	1245	...	96	...	...	...	1407	....
Cumberland	5254	3179	78	415	...	...	...	2075	....
Essex	35875	32653	1561	330	332	233	...	3222	....
Gloucester	4198	2952	35	421	...	...	...	1246	....
Hudson	33499	41671	1864	151	357	...	83	....	8172
Hunterdon	2710	3827	96	...	...	...	...	....	1117
Mercer	12123	10981	415	217	...	...	...	1112	....
Middlesex	8525	8647	55	144	...	...	...	....	122
Monmouth	7802	9095	...	187	...	...	...	....	1293
Morris	6482	5335	337	204	...	...	...	1147	....
Ocean	2415	2104	...	56	...	...	...	311	....
Passaic	13720	12777	785	124	291	...	...	943	....
Salem	3193	2591	...	131	...	...	...	602	....
Somerset	3605	3278	80	81	...	...	...	327	....
Sussex	1829	2542	...	162	...	...	...	....	713
Union	10756	9848	492	100	94	...	...	908	....
Warren	3418	3615	165	128	30	...	...	....	197
Total.....	197433	181807	6720	4805	1104	233	83	27240	11614
	181807							11614	
Plurality.....	15626							15626	

VOTE FOR GOVERNOR, 1907.

Pluralities.

	Fort, Republican.	Katzenbach, Democrat.	Mason, Prohibition.	Krafft, Socialist.	Butterworth, Socialist Lab.	Republican.	Democratic.
Atlantic	6055	4615	191	25	17	1440	.....
Bergen	10193	8616	235	271	88	1577	.....
Burlington	6576	5145	409	83	17	1431	.....
Camden	15237	8682	1059	326	112	6555	.....
Cape May.....	2443	1322	92	22	2	1121	.....
Cumberland	4945	3510	390	74	22	1435	.....
Essex	34178	34469	532	1543	321	.....	291
Gloucester	4166	3034	417	33	6	1132	.....
Hudson	34564	41013	142	1844	368	.....	6449
Hunterdon	2805	3760	125	88	11	.....	955
Mercer	11207	11974	220	384	65	.....	767
Middlesex	8618	8605	131	54	25	13	.....
Monmouth	7797	9175	194	145	17	.....	1378
Morris	7007	4826	234	363	44	2181	.....
Ocean	2502	2033	71	5	2	469	.....
Passaic	13591	13000	128	798	302	591	.....
Salem	3103	2752	141	39	9	351	.....
Somerset	3542	3379	86	83	12	163	.....
Sussex	1888	2497	163	10	6	.....	609
Union	10750	9934	118	490	93	816	.....
Warren	3146	3959	177	168	29	.....	813
	194313	186300	5255	6848	1568	19275	11262
Rep. plurality.....	8013						

VOTE FOR PRESIDENT, 1904—HIGHEST ELECTOR'S VOTE.

	Repub'can.	Democratic.	National Prohibition.	Socialist.	Socialist Labor.	People's Democratic.	Pluralities	
							Republican.	Democratic.
Atlantic	7933	3064	183	37	18	30	4869	.....
Bergen	9957	7301	194	461	115	190	2656	.....
Burlington	8655	4962	538	128	35	129	3693	.....
Camden	18225	9423	569	384	45	114	8802	.....
Cape May	2832	1238	122	49	3	11	1594	.....
Cumberland	7402	3317	548	162	30	56	4085	.....
Essex	50508	25452	582	2479	647	842	25056	.....
Gloucester	4829	2818	399	48	13	58	2011	.....
Hudson	36683	38021	372	2860	396	677	.....	1338
Hunterdon	3856	4361	291	22	10	116	.....	505
Mercer	14900	8527	335	586	118	119	6373	.....
Middlesex	10117	6996	214	113	69	173	3121	.....
Monmouth	10885	9032	415	93	45	109	1853	.....
Morris	8201	4768	514	373	104	246	3433	.....
Ocean	3666	1709	140	23	7	15	1957	.....
Passaic	17705	11532	261	1017	439	433	6173	.....
Salem	3694	2775	228	18	5	35	919	.....
Somerset	4633	3195	136	21	18	44	1438	.....
Sussex	2642	3133	141	56	8	86	.....	491
Union	13906	8574	261	535	204	120	5332	.....
Warren	3935	4368	402	122	51	102	.....	433
Totals	245164	164506	6845	9587	2680	3705	83365	2767
Plurality							80598	

FOR CONGRESS, 1906.

FIRST DISTRICT.

Pluralities.

	Loudenslager, Rep.	Summerill, Dem.	Day, Pro.	Thurston, Soc.	Ball, Soc.-Lab.	Munyan,	Rep.	Dem.
Camden	14332	5018	524	442	58	...	9314	.....
Gloucester	3559	2162	213	16	13	1	1397	.....
Salem	2783	2128	176	18	2	...	655	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Plurality ...	20674	9308	913	476	73	1	11366	.....
	11366						11366	

SECOND DISTRICT.

Pluralities.

	Gardner, Rep.	Perry, Dem.	Tower, Pro.	Korshet, Soc.	Riddle, Lab. & Lincoln.	Owen, Home Rule.	Rep.	Dem.
Cape May	2451	750	64	57	7	4	1701	.....
Cumberland ...	4235	2126	241	153	65	17	2109	.....
Atlantic	5985	1717	181	44	1103	74	4268	.....
Burlington	6966	4328	414	126	74	10	2638	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Plurality ...	19637	8921	900	380	1249	105	10716	.....
	10716						10716	

THIRD DISTRICT.

Pluralities.

	Howell, Rep.	Harvey, Dem.	Crowell, Pro.	Rapp, Soc.	Rep.	Dem.
Middlesex	9163	7419	200	41	1744	.....
Monmouth	8807	8033	214	31	774	.....
Ocean	2502	1186	50	52	1316	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Plurality	26472	16638	464	124	3834	.....
	3834				3834	

FOURTH DISTRICT.

	Wood, Rep.	Southwick, Dem.	Lunger, Pro.	Sinclair, Soc.	Wolff, Soc.-Lab.	Pluralities.	
						Rep.	Dem.
Hunterdon	2963	3840	145	113	17	.....	877
Somerset	3632	2415	115	44	20	1217	.....
Mercer	10902	7734	229	835	105	3168	.....
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Plurality	17497	13989	489	992	142	4385	877
	3508					3508	

FIFTH DISTRICT.

	Fowler, Rep.	Martine, Dem. & Ind. Dem.	Vaughan, Pro.	Whitesell, Soc.	Pluralities.	
					Rep.	Dem.
Union	10261	10371	93	529	.....	110
Morris	6253	4790	299	327	1463	.....
Warren	3246	4047	94	148	.....	801
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Plurality	19760	19208	486	1004	1463	911
	552				552	

SIXTH DISTRICT.

	Burke, Rep.	Lughes, Dem.	Collingswood, Pro.	De Yoe, Soc.	Frueh, Soc.-Lab.	Pluralities.	
						Rep.	Dem.
Bergen	8940	8069	245	288	59	871	.....
Passaic	12414	14881	216	662	312	.....	2467
Sussex	1981	2488	97	12	6	.....	507
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Plurality	23335	25438	558	962	377	871	2974
		2103					2103

SEVENTH DISTRICT.

	Parker, Rep.	Kraemer, Dem.	Biddle, Pro.	Ball, Soc.	Johnson, Soc.-Lab.	Pluralities.	
Essex (Part).....	16493	15983	124	547	173	Rep. 510	Dem.
Plurality	16493 510	15983	124	547	173	510	.....

EIGHTH DISTRICT.

	Gottlob, Rep.	Pratt, Dem.	Barnet, Pro.	Wind, Soc.	Hartung, Soc.-Lab.	Pluralities.	
Essex (Part).....	12460	18334	83	1102	249	Rep.	Dem. 5874
Plurality	12460	18334 5874	83	1102	249	....	5874 5874

NINTH DISTRICT.

	Pickett, Rep.	Leake, Dem.	Raymond, Pro.	Fackert, Soc.	Hemberg, Soc.-Lab.	Forbes, Ind. Lab.	Pluralities.	
Hudson (Part)...	12628	18367	154	1041	270	688	Rep.	Dem. 5739
Plurality	12628	18367 5739	154	1041	270	688	....	5739 5739

TENTH DISTRICT.

	Cruse, Rep.	Hamill, Dem.	Garrison, Pro.	Ufert, Soc.	Gilpin, Soc.-Lab.	O'Lone, Ind. Lab.	Pluralities.	
Hudson (Part)...	9305	22882	93	1138	316	1354	Rep.	Dem. 13577
Plurality	9305	22882 13577	93	1138	316	1354	....	13577 13577

REPORTS OF STATE DEPARTMENTS

State Treasurer's Report.

For Fiscal Year ending October 31, 1907.

RECEIPTS.

Assessment on Private Acts.....	\$50 00
Attorney-General's Department.....	236 94
Board of Fish and Game Commissioners.....	245 00
Clerk in Chancery.....	37,266 81
Clerk of the Supreme Court.....	70,202 74
Collateral Inheritance Tax.....	241,480 60
Commissioner of Banking and Insurance.....	201,327 11
Commissions	5,040 00
Court of Chancery.....	203 44
Department of Labor.....	1,449 60
Detective Bureau Licenses.....	700 00
Discharged Convicts.....	1 95
Dividends	18,870 00
Emergency	30 00
Forest Park Reservation Commission.....	59 64
Geological Survey.....	874 32
Health Officer, Port of Perth Amboy.....	372 50
Inspector of Power Vessels.....	512 00
Interest on Deposits.....	45,852 59
Judicial Fees.....	24,884 30
Licenses from Private Asylums.....	125 00
Loans to School Fund (Repayment from School Fund)	175,000 00
Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth	2,887 45
National Guard	87 42
New Jersey Reformatory.....	30,888 56
Public Library Commission.....	204 00
Secretary of State.....	204,453 89
State Board of Architects.....	1,598 01
State Board of Health.....	9,415 68
State Board of Pharmacy.....	224 66
State Board of Undertakers and Embalmers....	1,418 12
State Oyster Commission (District of Atlantic County)	2,461 00

State Oyster Commission (Delaware Bay, etc.)	\$17,895 65
State Oyster Commission (District of Ocean County)	2,011 00
State Prison Receipts.....	109,285 89
State Tax on Railroad Corporations.....	807,779 81
Tax from Miscellaneous Corporations (Previous to 1907).....	\$214,930 62
Tax from Paterson Savings Institutions, year 1905 and year 1906.....	12,500 00
	<hr/> 227,430 62
Tax from Miscellaneous Corporations, 1907.....	2,356,932 98
Tenement House Supervision.....	2,315 55
Voting Machines	25 00
	<hr/>
...	\$4,602,099 83
Disbursements over Receipts.....	764,712 95
	<hr/>
	\$5,366,812 78

DISBURSEMENTS.

Adjutant-General's Department	\$14,706 44
Advertising	10,627 18
Agricultural College Fund, "Interest".....	5,800 00
Agricultural Experiment Station.....	46,670 30
Armory for the First Troop, Cavalry, Newark..	35,350 50
Attorney-General's Department.....	28,593 81
Battle Monument, Salem Church, Va.....	5,525 69
Blind and Feeble-Minded.....	111,997 91
Board of Equalization of Taxes.....	23,938 98
Board of Fish and Game Commissioners.....	27,343 57
Board of Railroad Commissioners.....	8,904 37
Board of Visitors to Agricultural College of New Jersey	140 00
Bureau of Shell Fisheries.....	2,176 83
Bureau of Statistics.....	10,541 02
Collateral Inheritance Tax.....	15,000 00
Commission Relative to Bridges over Hudson River	247 08
Commission on Public Utilities.....	725 00
County Boards of Taxation.....	88,719 81
County Lunatic Asylums.....	240,224 99
County Superintendents	41,931 97
Court of Chancery.....	111,554 75
Court Expenses	750 00
Court of Errors and Appeals.....	30,624 75
Court of Pardons.....	2,961 80

STATE DEPARTMENTS.

513

Delaware River and Bay Commission.....	\$600 00
Department of Banking and Insurance.....	40,542 86
Department of Charities and Corrections.....	10,918 63
Department of Labor.....	26,173 60
Dedication of McClellan Monument.....	15,041 67
Discharged Convicts	2,000 00
Emergency	2,755 49
Establishment of Evening Schools for Foreign-born Residents	700 00
Executive Department	19,972 54
Farnum Preparatory School.....	2,250 00
Forest Park Reservation Commission.....	16,467 93
Free School Libraries.....	6,520 00
Geological Survey	16,423 05
Health Officer, Port of Perth Amboy.....	1,250 00
Home for Disabled Soldiers, Kearny.....	10,000 00
Home for Feeble-minded Women.....	5,998 90
Industrial Education	87,567 00
Improvement to Manasquan Inlet.....	200 00
Insurance	3,091 40
Investigating Cost of Construction of Stone Roads	500 00
Interstate Conference on Divorce Legislation...	336 69
Investigation of Life Insurance.....	17,018 64
Investigation of Riparian Lands.....	7,042 38
Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition.....	35,904 86
Law and Equity Reports.....	10,806.26
Legislature	98,314 83
Loans to School Fund.....	170,000 00
Louisiana Purchase Exposition.....	577 75
Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth	28,362 91
Marking the Channels of Bays, etc.....	1,478 52
Monmouth Battle Monument.....	494 91
Monument on Battlefield of Red Bank, Gloucester county, N. J.....	450 00
Monument on Battlefield of Monocacy, Md.....	3,816 06
National Guard.....	201,039 42
Naval Reserve	19,793 46
New Normal School.....	78,918 14
New Jersey Civil War Veterans' Medals.....	300 00
New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and their Wives.....	39,262 55
New Jersey Reformatory.....	226,202 35
New Jersey School for the Deaf.....	47,310 00

Obstruction to Navigation.....	\$78 25
Office of Clerk in Chancery.....	34,384 88
Office of Clerk of Supreme Court.....	26,450 73
Office of Comptroller.....	20,176 44
Office of Secretary of State.....	37,024 68
Office of Secretary of State—Department of Motor Vehicles	13,372 60
Office of the Treasurer.....	17,167 20
Oyster and Clam Commission, District of Shark River	124 25
Passaic River Flood District Commission.....	12,500 00
Pensions	5,684 00
Portraits of former Governors.....	2,800 00
Potable Water Commission.....	5,566 84
Preservation of Records.....	3,500 00
Princeton Battle Monument.....	30,000 00
Printing	52,355 63
Public Library Commission.....	6,399 98
Public Roads	144,824 72
Publication of Public Acts.....	3,600 00
Quartermaster-General's Department	12,915 57
Refunding Taxes on Exempted Miscellaneous Corporations	380 00
Riparian Commission	11,902 38
Rutgers College	9,600 00
Sanatorium for Tuberculosis Diseases.....	70,000 00
School Fund Expenses.....	2,894 73
State Agricultural College.....	33,336 93
State Board of Agriculture.....	10,888 94
State Board of Arbitration.....	5,999 96
State Board of Assessors.....	25,816 49
State Board of Children's Guardians.....	8,000 00
State Board of Education.....	3,994 80
State Board of Examiners.....	122 35
State Board of Health.....	40,637 01
Estate Charities Aid Association.....	600 00
State Home for Boys.....	111,211 02
State Home for Girls.....	47,686 46
State Horticultural Society.....	400 00
State Hospitals	800 76
State Hospital at Trenton.....	248,545 53
State Hospital at Morris Plains.....	257,586 63
State House Commission.....	161,065 60
State Library	8,621 23
State Museum	2,878 82
State Normal School.....	55,995 61

State Oyster Commission—District of Atlantic County	\$4,372 82
State Oyster Commission—Delaware Bay, etc..	18,296 60
State Oyster Commission—District of Ocean County	3,047 62
State Prison	50,021 39
State Prison Maintenance.....	105,174 20
State Prison Furniture, Appliances and Repairs	9,942 97
State Prison, Parole Agent.....	489 63
State Prison Salaries.....	106,047 78
State School Tax.....	1,079,519 42
State Sewerage Commission.....	16,033 74
Stenographic Reporters	9,799 58
Surveys for Dredging, etc., of Channels, etc., from Cape May to Bay Head.....	4,999 43
Supreme Court	128,505 52
Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	24,822 35
Teachers' Institute and High School Inspection	3,964 34
Teachers' Libraries	200 00
Teachers' Retirement Fund.....	3,000 00
Tenement House Supervision.....	32,174 04
Trenton Battle Monument.....	500 00
Tuberculosis Commission	18,500 00
United States Battleship New Jersey.....	10,000 00
Vessels Navigating the Waters above Tidewater	1,360 01
Village for Epileptics.....	59,220 20
Voting Machines	4,970 57
Washington Association of New Jersey.....	2,500 00
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	\$5,366,812 78

The following extraordinary disbursements are included in the foregoing statement:

For State School Tax.....	\$1,079,519 42
For State House Commission.....	96,100 10
For State Hospital at Trenton.....	90,451 43
For New Jersey Reformatory.....	87,900 02
For New Normal School.....	78,918 14
For Sanatorium for Tuberculosis Diseases.....	70,000 00
For State Prison	50,021 39
For Jamestown Ter-Centennial Exposition.....	35,904 86
For Armory for First Troop Cavalry.....	35,350 50
For State Home for Boys.....	33,122 65
For Princeton Battle Monument.....	30,000 00

For National Guard	\$28,385 00
For State Hospital at Morris Plains.....	26,879 70
For State Agricultural College.....	24,336 93
For Home for Disabled Soldiers, etc., Vineland	17,762 55
For Investigation of Life Insurance.....	17,018 64
For McClellan Monument	15,041 67
For Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youth, at Bordentown.....	12,862 91
For Passaic River Flood District Commission..	12,500 00
For Agricultural Experiment Station.....	10,894 78
For United States Battleship New Jersey.....	10,000 00
For Forest Park Reservation Commission.....	9,676 46
For Investigation of Riparian Lands.....	7,042 38
For Home for Feeble-minded Women, Vineland	5,998 90
For State Home for Girls.....	5,688 40
For Potable Water Commission.....	5,566 84
For Battle Monument, Salem Church, Virginia.	5,525 69
For Attorney-General's Department.....	5,000 00
For Voting Machines	4,970 57
For Trenton Armory	4,307 09
For Battle Monument, Monocacy, Maryland....	3,816 06
For Publication of Public Acts.....	3,600 00
For Portraits of former Governors.....	2,800 00
For Village for Epileptics.....	2,421 00
For New Jersey School for the Deaf.....	2,310 00
For Superintendent of Public Instruction.....	1,486 66
For Marking Channels, Bays, etc.....	1,478 52
For Secretary of State.....	1,123 71
For Office of Clerk of Supreme Court.....	995 22
For Commission of Public Utilities.....	725 00
For Evening School for Foreign-born Residents	700 09
For Delaware River and Bay Commission.....	600 00
For State Board of Health.....	595 76
For Louisiana Purchase Exposition.....	577 75
For Commission to Investigate the Increased Cost of Stone Roads.....	500 09
For Surveys for Dredging, etc., Cape May to Bay Head	4,999 43
For Battle Monument, Salem.....	459 09
For Interstate Conference on Divorce Legisla- tion	336 69
For New Jersey Civil War Veterans' Medals...	300 00
For Commission on Hudson River Bridges.....	247 08
For Improvement to Manasquan Inlet.....	200 00
For Adjutant-General's Department	196 44

SCHOOL FUND.

The securities of the School Fund are the following:

Riparian Leases	\$528,656 24
School District Bonds.....	1,169,645 00
Bonds and Mortgages.....	323,242 50
Real Estate	51,231 31
Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company Stock, 1,000 shares (par value)	100,000 00
New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company Stock, 355 shares (par value).....	35,500 00
Asbury Park Bonds.....	22,000 00
Atlantic Highlands, Borough Bonds.....	24,000 00
Atlantic City Bonds.....	75,000 00
Avon-by-the-Sea Borough Bonds.....	17,000 00
Belmar Borough Bonds.....	20,000 00
Bayonne City Bonds.....	156,000 00
Bradley Beach Borough Bonds.....	10,000 00
Camden City Bonds.....	18,000 00
Camden County Bonds.....	95,000 00
Deal Borough Bonds.....	30,000 00
Delford Borough Bonds.....	22,000 00
Dover Town Bonds.....	70,000 00
East Orange Bonds.....	25,000 00
Edgewater Borough Bonds.....	35,000 00
Freehold Bonds	52,925 00
Franklin Township, Essex County, Bonds.....	42,000 00
Glen Ridge Borough Bonds.....	20,000 00
Holly Beach Borough Bonds.....	20,000 00
Hudson County Bonds.....	50,000 00
Harrison, Hudson County, Bonds.....	50,000 00
Hoboken City Bonds of 1899.....	50,000 00
Hasbrouck Heights Borough, Bergen County, Bonds	14,000 00
Jersey City Bonds.....	47,000 00
Keyport Town Bonds.....	49,500 00
Kearny Township Bonds.....	114,000 00
Long Branch Bonds.....	30,000 00
Merchantville Borough Bonds.....	20,000 00
Mercer County Bonds.....	10,000 00
New Brunswick City Bonds.....	10,000 00
Newark City Bonds.....	115,000 00
North Arlington, Bergen County, Bonds.....	5,000 00
Ocean City Paving and Fire Bonds.....	45,000 00
Orange City Bonds.....	75,000 00

Paterson City Bonds.....	\$75,000 00
Passaic City Bonds.....	30,000 00
Perth Amboy City Bonds.....	50,000 00
Princeton Borough Bonds.....	13,000 00
Rutherford Borough Bonds.....	67,000 00
Red Bank Town Bonds.....	10,000 00
Sea Isle City Bonds.....	20,000 00
Somerset County Bonds.....	99,000 00
Summit City Bonds.....	40,000 00
Trenton City Bonds.....	91,535 00
Trenton Banking Company (220 shares).....	11,000 00
Union County Bonds.....	133,000 00
Union Township, Bergen County, Bonds.....	66,500 00
Vineland Borough Bonds.....	50,000 00
Woodbury City Bonds.....	20,000 00
Westfield Town Bonds.....	20,000 00
West Hoboken Bonds.....	53,000 00
West New York Town Bonds.....	55,500 00
West Orange Bonds.....	16,000 00
Wallington Borough Bonds.....	30,000 00
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	\$4,597,235 05

RECEIPTS.

State School Tax for the Year 1906....	\$2,062,208 29
Interest on Stocks and Bonds.....	\$98,741 07
Interest on Bonds and Mortgages.....	19,889 69
Interest on School District Bonds.....	43,892 98
Rents from Riparian Leases.....	35,070 04
Dividends	14,650 00
Rents from Real Estate.....	260 00
Licenses	2,277 50
Proceeds of Sale of Unclaimed Freight	223 58
Interest on Deposits.....	4,776 75
	<hr/>
	219,781 61
Loans to School Fund (from State Fund)	170,000 00
Securities Paid Off—	
Stocks and Bonds.....	\$134,575 00
School District Bonds.....	39,360 00
Bonds and Mortgages.....	39,332 50
Riparian Leases	21,417 30
Real Estate	2,780 00
	<hr/>
	237,464 80
Loss on Sale of Real Estate.....	\$3,384 55
Riparian Leases Cancelled.....	51,911 18
	<hr/>
	55,295 73
Grants	140,690 98
Balance in Bank November 1, 1906.....	102,565 93
	<hr/>
	\$2,988,007 34

DISBURSEMENTS.

State School Tax for the Year 1906....	\$2,062,208 29
Investments of School Fund.....	328,050 00
Loss on Sale of Real Estate.....	\$3,384 55
Riparian Leases Cancelled.....	51,911 18
	<hr/>
	55,295 73
Loans to School Fund (Re-payment to State Fund)	175,000 00
Free Public Schools.....	200,000 00
Premium and Accrued Interest.....	14,407 60
	<hr/>
	214,407 60
Balance in Bank October 31, 1907—	
Income Account	\$6,071 60
Investment Account	146,974 12
	<hr/>
	153,045 72
	<hr/>
	\$2,988,007 34

TOTAL RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

The following shows the aggregate amount of moneys received and disbursed by the Treasurer during the fiscal year:

	Disburse- ments.	Receipts.
State Fund	\$5,366,812 78	\$4,602,099 83
Claim against First National Bank, Asbury Park, Cancelled by Act of Legislature	140 00	
School Fund	717,457 60	767,937 39
State School Tax.....	2,062,208 29	2,062,208 29
Local Tax on Railroad Corpora- tions	581,793 78	581,793 78
United States Appropriation to Ag- ricultural Colleges	30,000 00	30,000 00
United States Appropriation for Disabled Soldiers, Kearny.....	35,483 04	35,483 04
United States Appropriation for New Jersey Home for Disabled Soldiers, Sailors, Marines and Their Wives, Vineland.....	4,666 67	4,666 67
Department of Motor Vehicles, R. and R.	50,993 44	82,685 29
Total Balance in Bank November 1, 1906.....		2,243,931 17
State Fund Balance in Bank, Octo- ber 31, 1907.....	1,320,038 41	
School Fund Balance in Bank, October 31, 1907.....	153,045 72	
Department of Motor Vehicles Bal- ance in Bank, October 31, 1907....	88,165 70	
	<hr/>	
	\$10,410,805 46	\$10,410,805 46

The securities of the State Fund are:

One thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven (1,887) shares of the stock of the Delaware and Raritan Canal and Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company (par value)	\$188,700 00
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State Board of Assessors.**FOR THE ASSESSMENT AND TAXATION OF RAILROAD AND OTHER CORPORATE PROPERTY.**

David Baird, President; Stephen J. Meeker, Theodore Strong, Eckard P. Budd; Irvine E. Maguire, Secretary; George William Barnard, Assistant Secretary.

This department of the State Government was created under an act of the Legislature entitled "An act for the taxation of railroad and canal property," approved April 10th, 1884.

The work of the Board was increased during the same year by the passage of another act, entitled "An act to provide for the imposition of State taxes upon certain corporations, and for the collection thereof," approved April 15th, 1884.

By an act of the Legislature of 1900 (taking effect January 1st, 1901), this Board is further charged with the assessment and apportionment of the municipal franchise tax to be paid by persons, copartnerships, associations or corporations using or occupying public streets, highways, roads or other public places.

The report of the Board for the year 1907 shows that 115 railroad and canal companies within the State are subject to taxation. These companies represent more than 2,300 miles of railroads and 173 miles of canals.

The following table is a summary of the valuation and assessment of railroad and canal property for the year 1907, subject to review by the Board, which review is now in progress:

VALUATION AND ASSESSMENT OF RAILROAD AND CANAL PROPERTY FOR THE
YEAR 1907 BY THE STATE BOARD OF ASSESSORS.

Name of System.	Valuation.	Tax for State Uses.
Pennsylvania Railroad System.....	\$62,817,597 00	\$1,022,042 31
Central Railroad of New Jersey System.....	43,467,552 00	707,217 07
Philadelphia & Reading Railway System.....	9,904,800 00	161,151 10
Erie Railroad System.....	13,598,219 00	221,243 02
Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad System....	33,716,544 00	548,568 17
New York, Susquehanna and Western Railroad System...	6,486,300 00	105,532 09
Lehigh Valley Railroad System.....	18,286,864 00	297,527 28
Railroads not Classified.....	11,914,297 00	193,845 61
	<hr/>	
	\$200,192,173 00	\$3,257,126 65

The above valuation and assessment is exclusive of "Second Class" railroad property, which is now locally assessed, under provisions of Chapter 280, Laws of 1906.

MISCELLANEOUS CORPORATIONS.

Under the provisions of the act of April 18th, 1884, and its supplements, the Board has assessed for the year 1907 a State franchise tax against 10,307 corporations, amounting to \$3,356,654.25.

The following table shows the comparison with previous years of the number of corporations assessed under this act, and the amount of tax levied:

Years.	No. of Corporations Assessed.	Amount Assessed.	Inc. in No. of Corporations Assessed.	Inc. in Amount of Tax Assessed.	Dec. in Amount of Tax Assessed.
1884.....	619	\$195,273 51	.....	.....	.....
1885.....	797	235,769 40	178	\$40,495 89	.....
1886.....	917	244,035 81	120	8,266 41	.....
1887.....	1,132	287,702 13	215	43,666 32	.....
1888.....	1,457	360,197 59	325	72,495 46	.....
1889.....	1,698	438,893 42	241	78,695 83	.....
1890.....	2,103	574,048 16	405	135,154 74	.....
1891.....	2,377	629,659 62	274	55,661 46	.....
1892.....	3,149	788,486 86	772	158,827 24	.....
1893.....	3,889	973,417 19	740	184,930 33	.....
1894.....	4,283	1,077,066 39	394	103,649 20	.....
1895.....	4,450	1,092,744 59	167	15,678 20	.....
1896.....	4,593	1,060,056 52	143	.....	\$32,688 07
1897.....	4,777	1,075,278 52	184	15,222 00	.....
1898.....	5,188	1,197,030 54	411	121,752 02	.....
1899.....	5,469	1,332,635 95	281	135,605 41	.....
1900.....	6,602	2,048,008 03	1,133	715,372 08	.....
1901.....	7,294	2,315,592 78	692	267,584 75	.....
1902.....	8,567	2,878,073 11	1,273	562,480 33	.....
1903.....	9,449	3,380,439 87	882	502,366 76	.....
1904.....	10,013	3,663,589 96	564	283,150 09	.....
1905.....	13,065	3,605,473 52	52	.....	58,116 44
1906.....	10,230	3,515,878 00	165	.....	89,595 52
1907.....	10,307	3,356,654 25	77	.....	159,223 75

MUNICIPAL FRANCHISE TAX.

Under the provision of Chapter 195, Laws of 1900, and Supplements, assessments based upon returns made were levied by the State Board of Assessors against 291 corporations and five individuals, amounting in the aggregate to \$626,212.86, tax classified as follows (the increase in tax over 1906 being the sum of \$105,744.51).

Number.		Tax.
20	Street railway	\$265,517 52
93	Water	48,032 92
105	Gas and electric light.....	244,775 72
40	Telegraph and telephone.....	61,707 35
5	District telegraph messenger.....	910 47
18	Sewer	2,473 33
5	Oil or pipe line.....	2,795 52
<hr/>		<hr/>
296		\$626,212 86

The following table will show the apportionment of this tax to the various municipalities of the State, grouped by counties:

Atlantic	\$19,621 81
Bergen	37,655 78
Burlington	17,375 05
Camden	27,270 01
Cape May.....	5,358 83
Cumberland	8,066 39
Essex	173,805 61
Gloucester	4,008 23
Hudson	142,902 61
Hunterdon	1,491 93
Mercer	25,806 23
Middlesex	18,102 66
Monmouth	20,019 53
Morris	7,257 74
Ocean	2,777 46
Passaic	58,930 19
Salem	1,504 91
Somerset	5,244 36
Sussex	1,190 22
Union	43,666 85
Warren	4,156 46
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	\$626,212 86

State Board of Health.

The State Board of Health was created by the Legislature in 1877, and the annual reports show the work which has been accomplished during the past twenty-seven years. Professor C. F. Brackett, M.D., LL.D., is President of the Board, William H. Murray, M.D., Vice-presi-

dent, and Henry Mitchell, M.D., is secretary. The Secretary of State, the Attorney-General and the State Geologist are members ex-officio. The other members are Laban Dennis, M.D., Newark; Hon. William M. Lanning, Trenton; Henry B. Rue, M.D., Hoboken; George P. Olcott, C.E., East Orange.

In addition to the duties assigned to the Board by the act under which it is constituted, it has charge of the execution of the laws for the prevention of the spread of contagious diseases of animals, for regulating the sale of petroleum, for preventing the sale of contaminated milk, for supervision of maritime quarantine, for conducting the State laboratory of hygiene and for preventing the sale of diseased meat and other unwholesome foods.

Besides its spetial work the Board is constantly consulted by local health authorities concerning methods for restricting the spread of preventable diseases, the abatement of nuisances, the prèvention of the pollution of streams, and for the improvement of sanitary administration.

As a Bureau of Vital Statistics the Board receives and records all marriages, births and deaths which occur in the State, and tabulates these records for use in proving descent; in the relations of guardians and wards; in the disabilities of minors; in the administration of estates; the settlement of insurance and pensions; the requirements of foreign countries concerning residence, marriages and legacies; for proving marriages in our own country; in voting and in the jury and militia service; in the right to admission and practice in the professions and in public office; in the enforcement of the laws relating to education and to child labor; the determination of the "age of consent," &c.

State Bareau of Vital Statistics.

STATEMENT FOR YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1906.

Counties.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Atlantic	670	1,018	1,033
Bergen	634	2,080	1,349
Burlington	411	914	964
Camden	3,126	2,316	2,144
Cape May.....	128	312	236
Cumberland	408	927	670
Essex	4,205	10,606	7,375

Counties.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Gloucester	213	530	463
Hudson	4,310	10,463	8,623
Hunterdon	198	434	483
Mercer	1,100	1,431	1,820
Middlesex	1,005	1,377	1,447
Monmouth	638	1,264	1,225
Morris	366	942	1,107
Ocean	147	249	265
Passaic	2,050	3,922	2,943
Salem	215	381	349
Somerset	234	539	464
Sussex	145	298	320
Union	921	2,164	1,850
Warren	456	510	540
Totals.....	21,580	42,677	35,670

Cities.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths
Atlantic City.....	502	584	710
Bayonne	344	1,650	759
Bloomfield	67	211	170
Bordentown	52	60	70
Bridgeton	118	223	195
Burlington	56	117	116
Camden	2,831	1,658	1,565
Dover	58	154	72
East Orange.....	183	489	269
Elizabeth	502	1,220	1,097
Englewood	54	137	141
Gloucester City.....	94	192	153
Hackensack	152	290	193
Harrison	117	272	233
Hoboken	911	1,719	1,431
Irvington	37	215	101
Jersey City.....	2,165	4,408	4,607
Kearny	74	261	248
Long Branch.....	107	156	233
Millville	105	281	166
Montclair	140	369	261
Morristown	80	168	260
Newark	3,382	7,829	5,547
New Brunswick.....	309	299	422
North Plainfield.....	26	83	55

Cities.	Marriages.	Births.	Deaths.
Orange	190	811	539
Passaic City.....	934	1,526	653
Paterson	993	2,026	1,992
Perth Amboy.....	419	346	355
Phillipsburg	220	111	161
Plainfield	157	419	304
Rahway	78	43	110
Red Bank.....	80	129	92
Salem	73	90	111
South Amboy.....	15	50	137
Summit	52	145	101
Town of Union.....	231	495	287
Trenton	954	1,150	1,493
West Hoboken.....	280	715	385
West New York.....	95	218	104
West Orange.....	50	178	86
Totals.....	17,287	31,497	26,014

Road Improvement in New Jersey for the Year 1907.

(Prepared by Elijah C. Hutchinson, Commissioner of Public Roads.)

The following is a brief resume of the work done in the several counties of the State during the year 1907, under the provisions of the Act to Provide for the Permanent Improvement of Public Roads in this State:

Atlantic county completed the Hammonton and Atsion road, 6.41 miles, and commenced grading the road from Mays Landing to Downstown, a distance of 13.94 miles. Both of these roads are of more than local importance. The first reduces the distance from north-western sections of the State to Atlantic City by over fifteen miles, while the latter road forms one of the most important links between Atlantic City and south-western Jersey.

Bergen county still insists that its townships and minor municipalities shall improve their own roads without any assistance from the county. Hohokus township partially completed the macadamizing of a portion of the Franklin turnpike, 1.59 miles, and surveyed the two remaining portions, a total of 2.65 miles.

This improvement, when completed, will make a continuous improved highway from Jersey City to the New York State line. Etna borough finished the Kinderkamack road, 1.14 miles, and Woodcliff borough is fast pushing toward completion Summit and Woodcliff avenues, 1.85 miles. The Kinderkamack road and Summit avenue improvements complete another north and south road through Bergen county to the New York State line. The survey of the Belleville turnpike, 1 mile long, from the Hackensack meadows to the Belleville bridge over the Passaic river, has been made.

Burlington county purchased the Moorestown and Camden turnpike, 3.11 miles, is macadamizing its last section of the Westfield and Camden turnpike, 3.12 miles, and the Lumberton and Medford road, 3.99 miles, and hopes to soon finish the Red Lion and Tabernacle gravel road, 3.65 miles. In addition to these, the survey of the Indian Mills and Atsion road, 4.28 miles, has been made.

Camden county finished three roads commenced in 1906; namely, Blackwoodtown, 2.53 miles; King's Highway, 1.55 miles, and Linden avenue, .98 mile. In addition to these, it has built the Haddonfield and Coffin's Corner road, 3.15 miles, Cove road, 1.78 miles, and the Berlin and Milford gravel road, 4.05 miles. It also purchased the Camden, Ellisburg and Marlton turnpike, 9 miles. The Blue Anchor gravel road, 2.33 miles, has been surveyed.

Cape May county completed the Goshen road, 4 miles, and did considerable work on the Tuckahoe road, 3.46 miles. The Sea Isle City turnpike, 2.605 miles, commenced in 1906, is just completed. Owing to heavy tides and storms, the work was unavoidably delayed.

Cumberland county surveyed and prepared plans and specifications for the improvement of the Vine-land and Malaga road, 5.40 miles.

Essex county completed Bradford avenue, 1.46 miles, and Mount Pleasant avenue, 1.07 miles. These roads were commenced in 1906. During 1907 it built Horse Neck road, 2.505 miles, and nearly completed Westville road, 1.50 miles; Harrison street, 1.30 miles; High street, .99 mile, and commenced Watchung avenue, .38 mile. The county also took over the remainder of Mount Pleasant avenue, 2.08 miles, and surveyed Cen-

tral avenue, 3.14 miles; Gregory avenue, 1.70 miles, and Clinton avenue, 2.23 miles.

Gloucester county surveyed the Malaga and Downtown road, 5.74 miles. This connects with the Mays Landing and Downtown road, which is being built through Atlantic county, and, when completed, will connect Gloucester county with Atlantic City.

Hudson county, in connection with Bergen, surveyed the Belleville turnpike, 1 mile long.

Hunterdon county completed the Old York road, 5.37 miles, thus connecting its two largest towns, Flemington and Lambertville. This county also surveyed and prepared plans and specifications for the first section of the White House and Flemington road, 6.48 miles.

Mercer county built the Upper River road, .79 mile; East State street, .49 mile; Quaker Bridge road, 1.50 miles; Princeton avenue, Spruce street and Brunswick avenue, .75 mile; Hamilton avenue, 1.39 miles; Lalor street, .93 mile, and surveyed Elm street, Rosedale and Pennington road, 2.96 miles; Hightstown and Perrineville road, 1.19 miles; Brunswick pike, 3.70 miles, and Hopewell road, 2.03 miles.

Middlesex county completed the Cranbury Neck road, 2.27 miles, and the Port Reading road, .96 mile, both commenced in 1906, and nearly completed the Jamesburg and Dayton road, 2.86 miles, commenced the same year. It also nearly completed a section of the River road, 2.97 miles, and the Cheesequakes Creek road, 1.97 miles. In addition to these, it has taken the remainder of the River road, 1.90 miles, from the township. The county surveyed and prepared plans and specifications for the following roads: Plainsboro and Cranbury, 1 mile; the south end of the River road, 1.68 miles; Avenel and Colonia, 1.60 miles; Woodbridge and Bloomfield's Corner, 1.74 miles; Livingston avenue, 1.10 miles; Perth Amboy and Carteret, 1.32 miles, and the Half Acre gravel road, 3.34 miles.

Monmouth county finished the second section of the Freehold and Colt's Neck road, 2.18 miles; commenced in 1906 and nearly completed the Allentown road, .95 mile. It also completed the greater portion of the work on the Eatontown and Colt's Neck road, 3.25 miles.

Morris county built Sussex turnpike, .69 mile, and surveyed the Denville and Boonton road, 4 miles, and

the extension of the Morris Plains and Parsippany road, 2 miles.

Ocean county completed the Berkeley Township Main Shore road, 6.91 miles, commenced in 1906, and is working on the Lakehurst and Lakewood road, 6.36 miles. It has surveyed the Plumstead township section of the Lakewood and New Egypt road, 5.27 miles, and the northern end of the Bayhead, Seaside Park road, 6 miles.

Passaic county built a new piece of road, .858 mile long, connecting and completing the macadamizing of the Paterson and Hamburg turnpike from one end of the county to the other. The construction of this piece of road is of more importance than its length would indicate, as it removes two dangerous grade crossings and avoids two steep hills. This county also built East Twenty-second street, .264 mile, and the Midvale road, 3.01 miles. This latter is a portion of the main road to Greenwood Lake. The county also nearly completed the Macopin road, 1.86 miles, and surveyed and prepared plans and profiles for the extension of the Midvale road, 3.12 miles.

Salem county is graveling the Aldine road, 1.326 miles. It surveyed and prepared plans and specifications for the Mannington shell road, 1.58 miles, and surveyed the Quinton road, 2.65 miles. Bids on the latter road were advertised for, but were rejected because they were too high. This county also surveyed the Upper Pittsgrove road, 4 miles, and the Borough of Penns Grove and Upper Penns Neck road, 4.75 miles.

Somerset county finished the Bridgewater township section of the North Branch road, 3.12 miles, commenced in 1906, and built the Branchburg township section of the same road, with a spur extending from North Branch village to the North Branch station, 3.134 miles. Bernardsville township built the Bernardsville and Oak Stump road, 1.03 miles. The county also surveyed and prepared plans and specifications for Liberty Corner road, 2 miles; South Bound Brook road, 2 miles, and Warrenville road, 2 miles.

Union county macadamized St. George and Leesville avenues, 1.95 miles, and the town of Westfield completed Euclid avenue, .386 mile. The county also surveyed North Broad street, Lyons Farms, .85 mile.

Warren county is macadamizing the Harmony road, 5.36 miles, and has surveyed the extension of the same to the Phillipsburg city line, 2.50 miles.

The year's work in brief is as follows:

Roads completed and purchased, 83.322 miles; approaching completion, 63.086 miles; improved roads taken over, 3.98 miles; surveyed, 99.33 miles; a total of 249.718 miles.

All but the last are properly classed as this year's work, while the last is preparatory for next year's work.

GOVERNOR FORT'S INAUGURAL MESSAGE TO THE LEGISLATURE OF 1908.

Gentlemen of the Senate and General Assembly:

Called by the people of my native State to assume the high office of Chief Executive, I have, in your presence, taken the oath of office, and now enter upon the performance of the duties with a profound sense of their responsibility.

In a republic, no greater confidence can be bestowed by one's fellow-citizens than to be chosen by them to represent their interests, under the form of government which they have established, in the making and execution of their laws. My duties are entered upon with a steadfast belief in the God of our fathers, and that He rules over the destinies of men and governments.

My predecessor, with an ability and skill peculiarly his own, has presented to you, in his message submitted the past week, a full review of our State finances and has epitomized existing conditions in the departments and institutions of the State.

I shall, therefore, only discuss, in as brief and businesslike a way as I can, a few of the questions which, to my mind, were settled by the people in the last election, and bring to you some suggestions that commend themselves to me as worthy of legislative action.

CIVIL SERVICE.

All parties in the last election declared for the enactment of an efficient civil service act.

The enlightened public sentiment of our time demands that removals from public positions shall not occur for political reasons. The spoils system is both obsolete and demoralizing, and should be ended. Any fair bill, intended to attain this result in State, county and municipality will meet with my approval.

PUBLIC UTILITIES.

A public utilities bill should be enacted that will meet all the demands of the most advanced thought upon governmental regulation of public utility corporations.

Such a bill cannot harm such corporations, but will, in my view, strengthen them and their securities in public confidence.

Just and fair regulation can only be objected to by those misconceiving the rights of the State. The State grants all corporate powers to its railways and other public utility corporations, and may not only modify but repeal all charters and charter privileges it confers. It may, therefore, impose conditions upon their operation at its pleasure.

Of course, in the doing of these things it should act wisely and with conservatism, protecting all vested rights of property and the interests of the innocent holders of the securities of existing quasi-public corporations.

Regulation, therefore, upon a wise basis, of the operation of these public utilities companies, including the fixing of rates and public charges, upon complaint, and subject to court review, should be entrusted to a proper board, as well as the right to

regulate the output of stock and the bonded issues of such corporations.

If this were done it would enure to the benefit of the people and the companies, for it would fix the value of such securities, and act as a guarantee against their depreciation. Under such a law, the holders of existing securities would find them protected, and new securities offered would have the confidence of the people, because of the guarantee of the State that they were only issued for extensions or betterments and upon some basis of the cost of such extensions or betterments.

It is difficult to suggest any legislation that would give greater confidence to the public and investors, than a wise public utilities bill; and the mere suggestion of its enactment should cause this class of security holders to feel that their holdings were strengthened, and that the State was about to aid the managers of its public utility corporations to conserve their corporate property for the public benefit and for the protection of invested capital.

There should be but one commission in the State for the regulation of railroads and all public utility companies, and in case a new act is passed on this subject, it should embrace all the powers conferred upon the Board of Railroad Commissioners under the act approved May 15, 1907. The act of 1907 is good, as far as it goes, but its powers are not sufficiently broad or drastic to compel a compliance with its orders or to reach many matters over which it should have plenary control. The present method of enforcing orders, provided by the act of 1907, which requires proceedings in a court of equity, by "a bill for specific performance," is so absurd as to be almost ludicrous. Any order of the commission should become operative unless court review be commenced by the company affected within a definite number of days, and in default of proceedings for review, or compliance with the order, a penalty should be imposed by the commission, the mere filing of the order for which in the Supreme Court should cause it to operate as a judgment against the property of the defaulting company, with the enforcement of this judgment by an execution out of the Supreme Court as in the case of any other judgment.

With this sort of a public utilities bill, with a board of four commissioners, at a reasonable compensation, who should be required to devote all their time to the duties of the office, and three of whom should always be necessary to make any order, good results would be accomplished for the people.

DEPARTMENT OF CORPORATIONS.

A department of corporations should be established, with a single commissioner at its head. All the duties now cast upon the Secretary of State, in this respect, should devolve upon this commissioner, and he should be given enlarged powers. No certificate of incorporation should be filed until it has his approval as to form and as to its compliance with the laws of our State, and no stock should be allowed to be issued by any company organized under our laws, except upon his certificate that it was issued in compliance with the law. He should have absolute control over the authority to issue stock for "property purchased," and cash stock should not be issued until he gives a certificate, founded upon proofs, of the payment of the requisite amount of cash into the treasury of the company.

As to property purchased stock, he should be required to approve the action of the directors in authorizing such stock, and only so much of that class of stock should be allowed to be issued as the commissioner, upon the proofs before him, should permit.

No mortgage to secure negotiable bonds should be allowed to be placed upon the property of any corporation until his certificate of consent thereto shall be first obtained, and the amount of the bonds to be issued stated in such certificate. The bonds

never should exceed the actual value of the property mortgaged. He should be given visatorial powers as to any corporation organized under the laws of this State, with the right at all times to inspect the books, papers or minutes of any company, and to take copies thereof.

He should be allowed, with the approval of the Attorney-General and the Governor, to take legal proceedings, in the name of the State, for the protection of the rights of a corporation or its stockholders.

The time has come for the strict supervision of these great corporations, and the limitation of their stock and bond issues under some proper public official. It will make for conservatism and strengthen the companies doing a legitimate business, and eliminate, let us hope, those which are merely speculative in character and organized simply to catch the unsuspecting or credulous investor.

Corporations have come in our business world to remain for all time. Corporate methods are the most satisfactory for business purposes, in many cases. Every business or enterprise honestly incorporated should be protected and the public made to feel confidence in its corporate organization. Capital invested in corporations must be as free from wrongful attack as that invested by individuals, and the State should do everything to foster and protect invested corporate capital and encourage the public in giving to it support and confidence. Nothing will do so much to achieve this desirable result as proper supervision and reasonable control over stock and bond issues, so that over-capitalization will be prevented and the people may know, when they buy a share of stock or a bond of the issue of a New Jersey corporation, that the name of the State upon it stands as a guarantee that there is value behind it and reasonable safety in its purchase. The act must make it clear that the intent of the supervision by the commissioner is not for the purpose of striking at corporate organizations or invested corporate capital, but rather to recognize and protect existing conditions and insure greater safeguards for the future.

New Jersey has been called the home of corporate enterprise, and we should not object to this, but rather be proud of it. Capital does not go into a State where reprisals are taken or vested interests are injured; it comes only where wise, conservative, safe treatment is assured, and it should be our policy to encourage and secure corporate rights and the best interests of stock and bondholders committed to our legal care.

DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES.

At the present time the motor vehicle laws are administered in connection with the office of the Secretary of State.

The use of these machines is becoming so general, the number of them is so great (the licenses exceeding twenty-five thousand), and the revenue under a changed license system would be so large that this should be a department by itself.

The enforcement of the automobile laws is demanded by the traveling public. A very large percentage of the automobile drivers are careful, but there are some who are not.

If the present automobile law is too stringent it should be amended. A speed of twenty miles an hour in many places is not excessive; in fact, it may be said to be quite moderate, without mis-stating the truth, while in other places a speed of twelve miles an hour is more rapid than these machines should be permitted to go. But, whatever the law may be, it should be enforced.

There should be sufficient officials in the Department of Motor Vehicles to see that it is enforced, and the penalty for the violation of the law should be more severe.

The returns from this department, on the basis an increased license fee would give it, is as large a revenue as is derived from any other department of the State, and I should not be surprised if the revenue, within a year, on a reasonable horse-power license fee, would exceed three hundred thousand dollars. The expense of conducting this department probably would not reach five per cent. of the entire revenue received, and its efficiency, under a commissioner, could be made very much greater than at present.

New Jersey has the finest roads of any State in the Union, and, in proportion to her territory, more than any other State. We must do everything to increase the number of miles of these admirable public highways, and to maintain them after they are constructed; and this department, properly managed, will be a most efficient aid in securing the revenue by which the State Road Commissioner can maintain these roads in good repair.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC REPORTS.

The State publishes a mass of official reports, at a large expense, each year. These reports, if reduced in bulk, and properly edited and indexed, would be much more valuable than they are now.

An examination of our published reports, such as I have lately made, shows that much is printed that should not be, and that there is no accurate summary nor index of value of their contents. A book without a good index is of little value.

The cost of these publications would be cut down many thousand dollars per year if they were intelligently edited, with a view to printing only such matter as would add to the useful knowledge of the public.

I recommend that a law be enacted creating a "Department of Public Reports," consisting of a single commissioner, who shall control all State publications subject to the approval of the Governor.

The cost of public printing (exclusive of advertising) in 1907 was over fifty thousand dollars, and by any reasonable revision of the State reports, this expense could be reduced by many times the expense of the salary of the commissioner. The information such a commissioner would possess would make him a most valuable public official.

DEPARTMENT OF ACCOUNTS.

The State needs an accountant department of the most efficient kind. There should be a uniform system of bookkeeping in all the State departments and institutions, and all accounts should be thoroughly examined and audited.

The fee system has been abolished in the State, and yet, at no time, has there been an audit or verification of any of the reports of county or State officials, so far as I know, by any competent accountant, to see that the State fees returned are correct, or that all the judicial or other fees to which the State is entitled, have been actually collected.

This can only be done by an examination by competent accountants of the books and papers in the offices of all officials collecting fees.

In addition to this, all the State institutions should be subject to quarterly, certainly semi-annual, examinations as to their financial affairs. It is the State's money they expend. For what it is expended they should be examined, and a close watch kept by competent examiners, with reports to the Governor of any expenditure not found to be within the law.

In addition to this, no expenditure of any State institution or department should be made unless duplicate bills for the same

are sent to the board of audit, that check and counter check may be kept upon all expenditures and against all appropriations and treasury payments.

In some of the State reports appears a certificate of an auditing committee of the board, but its membership, in each case, is made up of those who have had to do with the incurring of the expenditure of the funds, the vouchers for which it is auditing.

The same precaution that a good business establishment would take in such matters should be taken by the State.

COUNTY BOARDS FOR EQUALIZATION OF TAXES.

By an act approved on the 14th day of April, 1906, county boards for the equalization of taxes were created.

These boards were clothed with considerable power over the property of the citizen in respect to its valuation for taxation, and over the review of assessments made by local assessors.

The board in each county consists of three members. They are paid by the State, and their annual cost to the State is \$1,200 dollars, besides the expense to the counties.

Such an expensive piece of governmental machinery should only be maintained if results beneficial to the State or to the citizen flow from it. For myself, I have been unable to discern any advantage resulting to the State or the people from these boards. A study of the situation in the light of events seems to me to indicate the opposite result. The ostensible purpose of the creation of these boards was to procure the equalization of values. If this were the real reason, then the two years they have been established is a long enough time to accomplish this end, and their further existence is unnecessary.

It would answer no useful purpose to discuss the probable object in creating these boards. This is self-evident, that they have, by increasing the values of the property of the individual taxpayer, so reduced the average rate of taxation throughout the State that the tax on the main stem, the tangible personal property and the franchises of railway corporations has been largely reduced. The railway companies were assessed for taxes in 1906 on a main stem, tangible personal property and franchise valuation of 194,532,469 dollars, the sum of 3,503,529.70 dollars, and in 1907 on an increased valuation of the same property of over five million dollars their tax was 3,257,126.65 dollars, or a reduction of 246,403.05 dollars.

Of course, something abnormal must have produced a quarter of a million of dollars of reduction of taxes on the same property within one year. The cause is not far to seek. By the action of the County Boards of Taxation the property of individuals was largely raised in 1907, in all the municipalities of the State, with the result that the average tax rate, which was the basis for the taxation on this class of railway property, was decreased about seventeen points below the rate of 1906.

The argument used to justify this result is that the Constitution requires that "property shall be assessed for taxes by general laws and uniform rules according to its true value." But this does not mean that all property must be so assessed. If this were not so, there could not be any exemption from taxation of property used for charitable purposes.

Our courts have held that property having distinct features, such as railroad property, may be segregated for taxation as a class by itself. If property in any lawfully constituted class be taxed by the same rules and laws it is constitutional taxation, even though the property in some other class is taxed under a different method and by a different rule.

The requirement for the taxation of property "according to its true value" does not mean that it must, in all cases, to be a valid tax, be taxed at its full value. It simply means that the basis of

taxation must be true value. It is a compliance with the Constitution to assess all taxable property in the State on a uniform basis of its true value. The basis of taxation in such a case is true value, and if the assessment is general throughout the State on the same percentage of true value, on all property in the class taxed, it is a uniform tax and a Constitutional assessment.

Railway property has been segregated as a class for taxation, and the legislation so providing has been sustained as Constitutional; and this class of property cannot be heard to complain that other property outside its class is assessed upon some different basis of value or even under different laws from that under which it is assessed. The Court of Errors and Appeals has affirmed this principal in numerous cases.

Under certain circumstances it might be both just and equitable that the taxation of property quasi-public in character, and which is revenue-earning, and upon which the public, by freight and passenger charges, indirectly pays the tax, should be assessed on such a basis, not exceeding its true value, as to relieve all individual property from taxation. We have already eliminated all taxation of individual property for State purposes as a result of railway taxation. No one has ever questioned the justice of this.

So long as the tax which may produce this result is levied on a basis which does not exceed the true value of the railway property, and the rate is not excessive, it is just taxation. Surely, no one would claim, if it were possible, by just taxation to secure sufficient revenue from the railways and other public utility corporations to relieve the citizens from taxation that this would be an undesirable result.

Railway corporations are the creatures of the State, and for the privileges conferred the people may exact such just and fair taxes from their property as the laws permit; and they may not complain because the property of the people granting them their privileges is assessed on some different basis.

In any view of the case, the County Boards of Taxation, if they ever had a useful purpose, have now served that purpose and should be abolished and return be had, not only to the local assessment of property, but to the review of assessments against the property of individuals by local boards of appeal in cases of taxation. Provision, however, should be made for some board or body with power to equalize by simple methods of procedure, and at small expense, valuations between municipalities for the apportionment of county taxes. Probably this can be done through the State Board of Equalization of Taxes.

In this connection, and as incidental to the discussion of the equalization of the value of the railway and individual property, I suggest, in view of the claim frequently made that railway property in this State is assessed above its true value (and the counter contention and belief of many that it is assessed below its true value), that authority be given to appoint two competent and eminent experts in the valuation of such property, to make an inventory and appraisal of all the fixed railway property in this State for the information of the State Board of Assessors, the State Board of Taxation, the Legislature and the people. Since establishing our present method of taxation of railway property in 1884 no such valuation has been made.

If the property of the railroad companies is taxed in excess of what it should be, it is wrong, and should be righted; if it not so taxed, the people are entitled to know the facts. Nothing is wanted but that which is just and right.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Various subjects of amendment of the Constitution of the State have been before the people of the State for some time.

One is an amendment that will permit of the separation of municipal from State and National elections.

This, in my view, is an exceedingly popular suggestion, and there is an almost universal demand for such separation of the municipal from the State and National elections, and until a Constitutional amendment can be adopted some provision should be made by which the tickets voted at an election should be separated, so that the municipal ticket and the State or National ticket should be voted in different boxes.

The cost of two elections a year should be avoided, if possible. It is difficult now to get people to vote at one election, and the experiment of having two elections in the same year, as was the old custom, should not be tried again. Until a Constitutional amendment shall be adopted providing for these elections in alternate years, I suggest that a statute be enacted providing for two boxes and two tickets at the fall election, separating the National and State from the municipal and county officials to be voted for at such election, or the Massachusetts ballot.

Another suggested amendment to the Constitution relates to the creation of Assembly districts.

The Legislature last year passed an amendment providing for this.

In the more populous counties there seems to be a general demand in favor of Assembly districts, and, upon principle, it seems to me to be right. The representative in the House of Assembly should stand for his immediate constituency, and the best way to secure that desirable result is by the local subdivision of the county into two districts.

In connection with this proposition, it seems to me to be worthy of consideration whether it would not be wise to submit to the people of the State, at the same time, an amendment to increase the possible limit of Assemblymen, which is now fixed by the Constitution at sixty, to not exceeding one hundred members.

At the time our Constitution was adopted in 1844, our population was less than 380,000. At the next census it will undoubtedly exceed two and a half million, and if it be left to the Legislature to fix the number of Assemblymen at not exceeding one hundred, they can so adjust them as to give proper local representation. This thought is suggested to the Legislature, rather than recommended.

In the same way, I suggest whether the time for submitting an amendment to the people should not be reduced from once in five years to once in three years, and whether the voting upon such amendment should not be changed so that vote should be had at a general election, where the people take sufficient interest to vote, rather than at a special election, as at present required.

COURT REORGANIZATION.

For years the subject of the reorganization of the courts has been under consideration. The Bar Association of the State, and of the several counties, and three commissions, have considered the matter with much care. The people have once voted upon a proposition.

The report of the last commission is now before the Legislature for action. There would seem to be no good reason for the refusal to submit to the people for their approval definite amendments looking to the simplification of our judicial system. No lawyer of repute, or other citizen familiar with the facts, advocates the continuance of our Court of Errors and Appeals as at present constituted. It is anomaly on the judicial system of all the States. It is too large for expeditious labor or satisfactory conferences. And it has other defects.

The ideal judicial system is that which has but two courts, one with original jurisdiction and the other with appellate power only. It is important in the administration of the law that trials should be had and decisions rendered promptly. Delays impede justice and benefit only those who may desire to hinder or annoy the suitor.

The pending report of the last commission on the reorganization of our courts is one to which I can give my approval in practically every detail, except as to the methods of constituting the Court of Pardons. It will, if adopted, greatly simplify and improve our judicial system without destroying our procedure or method of trial. It insures always a high grade of judge in the court of first instance, which is of the utmost importance in any system of jurisprudence.

The Court of Pardons should be composed of the Governor and four other persons, specially appointed.

The proposed amendments, if adopted, will give greater efficiency in the trial court, while reducing the cost of the courts to the State by something like forty thousand dollars per annum.

RETIREMENT OF JUDGES.

I have for years advocated the passage of an act for the retirement of judges.

By an act of Congress, a justice of the Supreme Court or any judge of the Circuit or District Courts of the United States, may retire at seventy years of age, on full pay. Retiring acts also exist in some of our sister States.

The judges of our higher courts should not receive excessive salaries, or be permitted to engage in any other business or occupation. They should be deemed to be set apart for the administration of justice only. The honor of the place, and the confidence of their fellow-citizens, expressed through the appointing power, should be a sufficient inducement to secure the most able and conscientious of the legal profession to accept judicial positions. The judicial department is the one head of government upon which, in the last analysis, the safety of the Republic and the State rests. Independence of action, freedom from favoritism, impartiality to all suitors, high or low, rich or poor, corporate or individual, and absolute abstinence from any kind of political relations, must be maintained by the judges if the confidence of the people is to continue in the judicial department of our government.

To insure this, the judges of our higher courts must be made to feel, on entering upon their duties, that their income is safe, irrespective of political changes, permanent ill-health in office or old age. The salary of the office will not then be an inducement to enter upon judicial duties, but rather the opportunity for distinguished public service.

The fact that one can largely increase his income off the bench over that which can be secured upon it will not then have influence with lawyers who should accept judicial positions.

Our State should authorize the retirement of her judges upon one-third or one-half pay in case they are permanently stricken in office, or upon their arriving at the age of seventy years, after a consecutive service of at least twenty-one years in judicial position. This would make the judicial position all that I have tried to indicate that it should be, and I am sure such an act will meet with universal public approval.

VOTING MACHINES.

There is a considerable diversity of opinion on the voting machine. Personal considerations should not control in the matter. It is a question of State policy. Under our form of government there is but one way to determine whether the people wish them or not. They must settle it for themselves.

To this end, I recommend that provision be made for the people to have an opportunity to voice their sentiments on the subject at the next election, and that in each election district where a ma-

chine is installed, a vote shall be taken whether the machine shall remain or not, and that in the meantime no additional machines shall be purchased.

The great objection to the machine, aside from its legality, is that the voter cannot see what he votes, or knows for whom he votes. This is a serious objection.

The machine with a party lever, as now constructed, is a good party instrument, but the people are past desiring any aid to party tickets. The chief aim in our day is that which will promote independent action. The easier you can make it for independent voting and the splitting of tickets, the better it is for the State. We do not want men elected simply because they have a party nomination and are on the regular ticket. Such a condition is not conducive to good government. If a machine could be constructed with a vertical face upon which the names of all candidates were placed in plain view on the left of a vertical row of push buttons, one button opposite each name, and so adjusted that one button must be pushed for each candidate for whom the voter intends to vote, and as so pushed, a cover would drop on the opposite side of the row of push buttons, disclosing the name of the candidate for whom each button was pushed, and the party lever abolished, that would be ideal, and obviate all reasonable objection to the machine. This would be simple and perfectly apparent as to how the vote was cast. It would be the Australian ballot on a machine.

Every voter should be able to see for himself exactly how he has voted, and that his vote, as he wishes it, is duly recorded. Upon the machine now used he cannot do so.

PUBLIC ROADS.

The policy of the State as to State aid for public roads should be continued, and I am in favor of its enlargement, in so far as is possible, consistent with the financial condition of the State and the proper conserving of the other public interests.

The public roads of the State that have been built assisted by State aid were built for carriages and bicycles, light trucking and travel of that character. But there has come into the travel of the day the automobile, with its great weight and tremendous power, and the effect upon our public roads has not been good; on the other hand, it has been distinctly injurious. At the rate of speed at which these machines travel, they tear up and destroy the surface of the highways, and something should be done, either to protect the surface of the highway by some substantial covering, or a much larger license fee should be charged for the right to operate these machines, to cover the cost of repairs.

If the license fee method is adopted, then it should be graded on the basis of the horse-power of the machine operated.

It would seem as if we should get from the automobile owners a revenue of about two hundred and fifty thousand dollars per year, and this entire revenue would be devoted to the repair or the aiding in the repair of the public highways of the State, the building of which has been assisted by State aid.

This tax need not be a heavy one upon auto-machines, and the drivers of these machines are quite as anxious for the preservation of the public highways as the rest of the traveling public, and they do not object to a reasonable license fee, fixed upon the basis of the horse-power of the machine operated.

The fees derived from this license revenue should, as at present, be turned into the State Treasury, to be used under the direction of the State Road Department in the making of such repairs, and should be administered along the lines and with the same care which that department now exercises in road construction.

ABOLITION AND CONSOLIDATION OF BOARDS.

(1) The Board of Arbitration, as existing in our State, should be abolished. It is impossible to conceive how any defense for its retention can be made. The drawing of salaries by public officials who do absolutely nothing, and can do nothing, under existing conditions, makes the payment of this money out of the State Treasury a crime against public morality. A suggestion of their further continuance is intolerable.

(2) The present Board of Riparian Commissioners should be abolished. It has four members, costing the State for salaries six thousand dollars. A single commissioner, at one-half this expense, who should devote himself to this work and whose acts should be subject to the approval of the Governor and the Attorney-General, would answer every purpose, and insure much better results than those now attained.

(3) The State Board of Health and the State Sewerage Commission, which cost the State over fifty-six thousand dollars last year, should be united.

The laws creating these two departments are in conflict on many subjects. The Court of Chancery held in the Vineland case, that the Board of Health act was so repugnant to the Sewerage Commission act that the provisions of the Health act permitting the enjoining of the pollution of potable water, by that Board, were repealed.

The Court of Errors and Appeals afterward modified the decision and saved both acts, but there is still room for litigation.

The Sewerage Commission should be abolished and the Board of Health reorganized, with a medical secretary in charge, with a president and five members to be appointed, who should be reasonably compensated for their services. The cost of this need not exceed the salaries now paid to the Sewerage Commissioners alone. This action would insure a better result to the State and promote simplicity and efficiency in the public service.

(4) The Potable Water and the Passaic River Flood District Commissions should both be abolished and a single-headed department established to be known as the "Department of Water," with all the powers now conferred upon these commissions vested in such department.

There are five commissioners on the Flood Commission and their salaries amount to 12,500 dollars, and five on the Potable Water Commission, with salaries amounting to five thousand dollars, a total salary account of 17,500 dollars per year. There is no justification for this duplication of commissions, in my opinion, and one commissioner at a reasonable salary, or three, if thought best, who should devote their time to the work, would save the State several thousand dollars per annum.

(5) There are three Oyster Commissioners, with a Bureau of Shell Fisheries, costing the State for the salaries of the commissioners and other expenses about 27,000 dollars per year. There are ten commissioners and one chief of bureau, all salaried.

There seems no business reason why they should not all be grouped together under the title of the "Oyster and Shell Fish Department," with a single commissioner to direct the whole work, at a greatly reduced cost to the State.

If these commissioners be considered from the political standpoint, naturally it would suggest itself that this vast body of office-holders should be retained in office. But I cannot view it so. The duplication of offices and the creation of commissions is becoming a seriously objectionable matter and should be discontinued. The only way I can or shall view such matters during my term will be to discover the best method to accomplish good results for the State at the minimum of public burthen. The personal or political end of it will not weigh with me. Everything possible should be done to relieve the treasury from unnecessary expense.

and the people, I am sure, will approve the pruning process here suggested. We should not allow personal consideration, or the importuning of our friends to control our actions in these matters.

There are other commissions needing modification or abolition, concerning which I may speak later.

THE EXCISE QUESTION.

At the late election, the people of the State, as I interpret the result, declared for the enforcement of the act of 1906, known as the "Bishops' Bill." The issue was fairly made and the answer cannot be misunderstood.

In New Jersey, by statute, since our emerging from a colony, it has been unlawful to sell intoxicating liquors upon the first day of the week, commonly called Sunday. The making of such sales, therefore, is a crime as old as the State. It was the policy of our fathers, and, by the vote of our people at the last election, it is their policy.

The duty of the Executive, and of the courts, and of every prosecutor, mayor and magistrate, is to enforce the closing of all places where intoxicants are sold on Sunday, and to see that any one violating the law in this regard is punished. More than that, no legislation modifying this is demanded by the people.

During my term I shall regard it as an obligation cast upon me by the people to veto any measure suggesting any modification of existing law on the question of the sales of liquor on Sunday.

The trend of public sentiment all over the nation is not only to enforce existing law against Sunday sales of liquor, but toward the submission to the people of the question of the abolition of such sales upon other days as well. It is clear as any proposition of public policy can be, that it is absurd to suggest, in this enlightened day and age, that a proposition to let the people vote upon a Sunday opening question should be enacted into law, without, at the same time and by the same act, permitting the people to say whether the sale of intoxicants shall be allowed upon any day in the week.

The sale of intoxicants has always been one of the matters within the police power of the State and subject to legislative control, and, if they will, legislative prohibition. There is no inherent right to sell liquor. It has always been a matter of license only at the will of the State.

As yet there is no public evidence of a demand for prohibition in our State. What continued agitation for Sunday opening may result in producing we cannot say. Local option, so-called—that is, the right of the people to vote upon the question whether liquor shall or shall not be sold on any day in the week—may be the ultimate solution of the liquor question, but it cannot be said to have been an issue in the last election, nor can it be said that public sentiment has, as yet, voiced itself upon this subject in the State. That is for the future to determine.

Speaking for myself, the last election was a command to me, as the Executive of the State, to enforce, so far as the Executive can, the existing excise laws in every place in the State, and to see that the local authorities shall do likewise. The courts of our State will do their duty—public prosecutors must. It will be deemed just ground for the refusal to reappoint a public prosecutor who has failed, or does hereafter fail, in this respect.

If liquor is to be sold on any day, it must be done under the most strict observance of the law as expressed in the statutes enacted pursuant to the demand of the people. There must be no evasion of the statutes. A violation of any statutory requirements must be punished, and for it the license to sell must be revoked; there must be no discretion as to this. Mere conviction should, *ipso facto*, revoke a license.

The excise laws can never be properly enforced until the local

officials do their duty. To accomplish this they must be held to strict accountability for the non-enforcement of the law. To this end, therefore, several acts of legislation are essential:

First, A more simple and effective provision for the revocation of a license by the granting power in case of the violation of the excise laws in any respect.

Second, An act making a revocation of a license result upon a conviction of the violation of the excise laws, or upon a plea of guilty or non vult.

Third, An act conferring upon the Governor the power to remove any mayor who fails to take measures to enforce excise laws within his municipality. Such removal, of course, to be only after notice requiring such enforcement, and after charges, trial and hearing.

Further excise legislation should be enacted in the following respects:

(1) A general statute should be passed which will increase the present minimum license fee in all places, for the sale of intoxicants; and

(2) In cities of the first class the minimum should be at least six hundred dollars; one thousand would be better; and in lesser cities and towns in proportion.

(3) The number of saloons should be limited on some basis of population.

(4) No more than one, or two saloons at most, should be allowed to be located upon any city block.

(5) Fix a closing hour for saloons and bars for each night, say at 12.30 A. M., after which no bar can be open until say 6 A. M.

(6) All right to transfer a license should be abolished.

(7) Establish a State board for the revocation of licenses, with power, upon the petition of any citizen, to revoke any license for a violation of the excise laws, this board to be required to sit in different parts of the State at stated times.

(8) Pass a supplement to the Evidence act, providing that where proof shall be had that any liquid drink was sold or delivered in any saloon, or at any bar, on any prohibited day, it should be presumed to be intoxicating liquor, and in any trial upon an indictment or any other proceeding, the burden of proof that such liquor so sold was not intoxicating should be upon the defendant.

(9) No person or corporation engaged in the sale of malt or spirituous liquors should be allowed to establish a saloon in some other person's name or to furnish money for that purpose. Agreements, leases or mortgages, hereafter made, for such a purpose, or to secure money for such a purpose, should be deemed absolutely void; nor should any agreement be lawful which obligates any person to take, buy or sell, only the product or output, or beer or other malt or spirituous liquor, of any other person or corporation in or at any licensed place of business.

If these suggested laws can be enacted and the existing excise laws enforced, there will come an increased legitimate revenue for municipalities with probably a large reduction of the number of licensed saloons; and also a quiet observance of Sunday under conditions which will guarantee proper rest and recreation to the men of our State and their families.

If all this can be achieved in the present year, much will be done that public sentiment demands. Other questions may be left for future consideration. But one strong step can be successfully taken at a time.

JURY REFORM.

Public sentiment has demanded jury reform for years, but for some reason it has not been enacted into law.

The selection of the Grand Jury, at the mere personal whim of a sheriff is, in the hands of a sheriff who holds lightly his obli-

gations of office, a most dangerous power. The liberty of the citizens is in the hands of one man, and the criminal machinery of the State, with all its power and ignominy, may be directed most unjustly against any person or be used to gratify personal or political ends.

This has been done in our State and grand juries have been selected at the behest of a power foreign to the sheriff's office. It should be made impossible hereafter. A sheriff may block the enforcement of a criminal law, by selecting a Grand Jury that will not indict. It is not wise to take all the power from the sheriff in the matter of selecting jurors, saying nothing of the question of the Constitutional right to do so. But the drawing of grand and petit jurors should be regulated by a strict law, under a system of drawings, either by the sheriff alone, or in connection with other persons as commissioners, so that impartial results may be obtained, and citizens indifferent between the State and offenders may be selected for all classes of jury duty.

REMOVAL OF MUNICIPAL OFFICERS.

There should be power in the Executive of the State, upon the complaint of the governing body or of a specified number of the citizens of any municipality, to receive and to determine charges against the mayor of any municipality for the failure to perform his duty, or for malfeasance in office. It exists in some of our sister States, and it should exist with us. Municipal government is the problem of our time, and a municipal executive should be vigilant in the performance of his duty, watchful for the interests of the people, vigorous in the enforcement of all laws.

The charters of most of the cities and towns of our State make the mayor the head of the police department, and of many other departments in the city or town. Upon him, in municipal matters, as upon the Executive of the State, in State matters, should rest the responsibility of seeing that all other officials do their duty. For the failure on his part to perform his duty there should be some remedy for the people of the municipality. The power of removal of such an official can only be lodged in one of two places, namely, the courts or the Executive of the State. Such a power should not be lodged in the court, except in the ordinary way, through indictment, or on presentment of a grand jury, and then for crime only.

The Legislature should provide that upon charges, and after hearing, the Governor of the State should have authority to remove the executive of any municipality for causes which should be defined in the statute. The effect of this would be to hold municipal officials to the highest sense of their responsibility to the public.

The Executive, of course, should have discretion upon such a complaint being made to him, to entertain it or not, as he judged proper, but, if the complaint be of such a serious nature and character as to justify its being entertained, and if, after hearing, the proof establishes the fact that the charges made are true, then there should be power in the Executive of the State to remove such an official and to have him succeeded in his office by such method as the charter of the city or town shall provide as to his successor in case of his death or resignation.

I recommend such legislation.

GUBERNATORIAL SUPERVISION.

An examination of the statutes of the State of New Jersey discloses the fact that there are no provisions of law empowering the Governor of the State, or any one else, to remove from any office any State official, appointed under a statute, even for cause.

The Chief Executive should be armed with some power, both for the enforcement of the law and for the removal of those in public office who refuse or neglect to perform their duty.

It may be easily imagined that cases may arise where public officials are shown to have been guilty of either misfeasance or malfeasance in office, and who refuse to resign, and it might be that cases would arise where a public official should not be permitted to resign. In either event there should be some power in the Governor, upon formal charges in writing, to cite any statutory State officer, to show cause why he should not be removed, and if, after hearing and full opportunity to make defense, the Governor should be satisfied that the official has been derelict in the performance of his duty, or guilty of more serious offense, he should then have the power to remove him.

The Governor should be held responsible for the administration of all public affairs in the State; he should recognize that it is his duty to see that the institutions, penal and charitable, and all the departments of the State government, are conducted within the lines required by the law and the Constitution, and that the officials in connection with these institutions and departments are in attendance upon and in the performance of their duties; that they are not neglecting the service which they owe to the State, and that they are not guilty of misfeasance or malfeasance in office. Of course, the Governor cannot do this alone and unaided, but he may do it through proper assistants of the kind and character which I have recommended in this message, through a Department of Accounts.

Of necessity this will entail labor upon the Governor, but the people of the State elect their Governor for that purpose, and he should either perform his duties and see that others perform theirs, or he should not assume office.

When instances of dereliction in the performance of duty by public officials arise in the State, the people of the State have a right to hold some one responsible for the neglect which has occurred. Wrongful conduct in office, no matter who the guilty party may be, must be punished, and a strict observance of the statutes governing the institutions and departments of the State must be required. The State institutions, and some of the State departments, expend large sums of money annually. Two of them alone expend over a half a million of dollars. The constant supervision of this expenditure should be the aim of all State officials, and it should be the duty of the Governor to keep in touch with the way in which these funds are being expended.

If he shall do this, and the statutes shall confer upon him the power to remove any official, appointed by statutory authority, whom his examination may discover to be derelict in the performance of his duties, or guilty of wrongdoing in office in any respect, the result will be wholesome as to all departments and institutions of the State.

I, therefore, recommend the enactment of a law looking to this end.

OTHER SUGGESTIONS HEREAFTER.

There are other questions concerning which I am deeply interested, upon which I shall not touch in this inaugural. They relate to the making of further grants of riparian lands, and of State aid for an inland waterway from Bay Head to Atlantic City and Cape May; to the advisability of changing the present method of control of State institutions, and reducing the number of the managers, so that there shall be more concentration of authority; to the question of the passage in this State of an Employer's Liability act and further legislation regulating the letting of contracts by boards of chosen freeholders.

Concerning these I shall take occasion to speak, in a special message, later in the session, after I have further necessary facts upon which to base my recommendations.

KEEP EVERY PROMISE.

Every promise made to the people in the platform of the party, prevailing in the last election, must be kept. This is a duty which both the legislative and executive branches of the government must regard as obligatory.

One of these pledges was to simplify the primary and election laws, to give greater security against fraud, and to insure a recount in all cases.

Another was to adopt measures to keep the professional lobbyist out of the halls of the Legislature.

If I may be pardoned for the suggestion, may I ask that you adopt a rule in both your houses, if you have not already done so, excluding every one, except State officers, from the floor of either chamber at all times, and see that it is strictly enforced by your officers, until a statute to cover the case, of the most severe character, shall be adopted making it a misdemeanor for any one to violate it. The professional lobbyist has no place, in morals, about a Legislature, and he should have none in law.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion I ask you to pardon me if I urge that you make the session short. The people are expecting this. The legislation of a public nature that seems to be required should not take much time. The fewer laws you enact, the better the people will be satisfied. These are times for conservative action, and it is the part of wisdom to cause as little disturbance in business affairs by legislation as possible. If you expect action by the Executive on any bill, it must be in my hands before the adjournment of the Legislature. My view of our Constitution is that there is no power in the Executive to approve a bill, and thus make it a law, except it be done while the Legislature is in session or within five days thereafter. I shall strictly observe this Constitutional provision, as I interpret it, and all bills not before me in time to be so acted upon will fail.

I bespeak for the Executive, from each of you, the same courtesy that it will be his purpose to extend to you, and for us all such action as shall justify the people in the confidence they have reposed in us.

THIRD ANNUAL MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR STOKES.

This parting message of Governor Stokes to the One Hundred and Thirty-second Legislature is about the most elaborate ever written by a State Executive of New Jersey. It is a valuable document all the way through and the subjects are treated in a scholarly manner. After giving a sketch of the growth and prosperity of the State from 1870 to 1906, a review of the principal legislation enacted during the Governor's term follows:

Our State has not been backward in progressive reform, but it has been a reform intelligent in character, conceived in a spirit of justice to all interests. It has proceeded upon principles of fairness to all, wrong to none.

Good government is impossible without honest elections and honest primaries. A corrupted ballot stains popular government with scandal and injustice. To guard against this source of governmental ills, and to prevent the bribe-giver and the bribe-taker from controlling our State, corrupt practice acts have been passed. We have thrown greater safeguards around the ballot, making convictions for bribery easier at elections, and enlarged the definition of bribery so as to prohibit as nearly as may be all methods of unduly influencing the mind of the voter.

Primary laws have been enacted to enable the voter to express freely his choice as to candidates and to have his vote honestly counted when cast. For counties, a direct primary law has been adopted that the voters may nominate candidates without the intervention of delegates.

That representative government might be truly representative, provision has been made by which the people may express their choice for United States Senators. The Legislature then selecting that official will execute the will of their constituents as do the electors in voting for President and Vice-President of the United States.

Our petit jury system has been modified and improved in the interests of fair trial and impartial justice.

FORESTRY AND WATER SUPPLY.

Our public domain has not been neglected. Our woodlands which had been devastated by the axe and by fire, until a vast amount of natural wealth had needlessly been dissipated, are no longer unprotected. The State has commenced to encourage tree culture and develop and protect our forests. Under recent enactment 10,538 acres of woodland have been either purchased or contracted for by the State as public reservations. These will not only furnish parks and playgrounds and natural game preserves, but will ultimately increase the supply of timber and provide a means of revenue for the State. In this connection the Legislature has authorized the acquisition in fee of the fresh-water lakes and ponds, of which there are 108 in the State, with an area of about fourteen thousand acres. The purchase of these lakes in localities that have become summer playgrounds will serve the ever-increasing number of our people who leave the heated cities for the cooler woodlands and streams.

Our forests and lakes, to a large extent, furnish the sources of our potable waters. Steps have already been taken to protect this asset of the State—an asset of growing importance and necessity. The wisdom of the Legislature in prohibiting the diversion of water outside the State and in assuming control of the potable waters within the State, will become more apparent with the needs of increased population. A recent decision of our courts declares: "In our potable waters we have a vast natural asset belonging to the people, the conservation and purity of which is indispensable for their health and well-being." The truth of this judicial deliverance has been emphasized by recent typhoid epidemics due to polluted water supplies. Every year makes increased demands upon our potable waters, both as to quantity and quality, and the intervention of the State as the guardian of the people to prevent the absorption of water rights by private interests and their pollution by the refuse of civilization has come none too soon.

One section of our State is greatly interested in recent legislation to provide against the recurrence of disastrous floods that have resulted in a tremendous loss and destruction of property. This necessary legislation has been made supplementary to the control of our potable waters by the State as agent for the people, so that the works necessary to prevent disaster by flood may be utilized to conserve and store pure and wholesome water for domestic uses. This policy just inaugurated, yet in its infancy, capable of improvement, can be developed and encouraged for the benefit of future generations.

PURIFICATION OF RIVERS.

After years of vexatious controversy, the statute books at last contain legislation for the purification of the Passaic river. True, the problem has yet to be solved by practical experience, but legislative sanction has finally been given in response to the demand that united action was necessary on the part of the communities affected if the Passaic was ever to cease to be an open sewer and become a waterway fit for industry and transportation. Preliminary steps have already been taken to this end under the direction of the Passaic Valley Sewerage Commission.

The condition of this stream and the cost of purifying it is a warning against permitting our rivers to become the carriers of waste and refuse. The Legislature has passed stringent laws in this connection, and under them municipalities as well as individuals have been given notice by the State Sewerage Commission that, within reasonable time, they must, in the interests of the public health, cease to pollute the running streams and aid in maintaining the purity and cleanliness of these natural water supplies.

New Jersey is happily situated in the midst of an almost unlimited market for its agricultural products. Appropriations and legislation have both sought to encourage this field of effort. Short courses in agriculture have been authorized by the State to enable the farmer to pursue his studies during the winter while work is slack, and to learn the most approved and scientific methods of agriculture, so that in tilling the soil he may use his head as well as his hands.

In order that the agricultural communities may be brought in quicker touch with the market for their products, trolley companies have been authorized to carry freight subject to the consent of the municipalities. Competition in freight rates is thus secured and unjust charges provided against.

The Pure Food Law takes effect October 1, 1908. Some amendments are necessary to this measure to enable improvement in standards. The measure, however, protects the public against adulterated or improperly branded foods, and taken in connection

with the laboratory of the State Board of Health, where analysis of medicinal and food preparations are made, insures the public against fraudulent articles.

New buildings and better facilities have greatly added to the efficiency of the Manual Training and Industrial School for Colored Youths at Bordentown. The importance of an industrial and technical school of this character in this State, where the colored race is multiplying faster than the white, needs no argument. Its encouragement by the State is a matter of necessity and its growth a matter of congratulation.

IMMIGRANTS, CHILDREN, CHARITIES.

Our State is the first to enact laws providing for a general systematic policy for supervision and instruction of the immigrant. Over twenty per cent. of the population of New Jersey is foreign born, and acts have been recently passed to provide schools for these adopted citizens that they may in their own language receive instruction as to our form of government, our laws, our institutions and code of morals and justice. New Jersey provides for the prompt Americanizing of these new citizens.

Our child-labor laws, which compare favorably with those of any State in the Union, and under which excellent results have been achieved, have been reinforced by the passage of an act prohibiting the employment of children under sixteen in mercantile establishments after the hours of seven o'clock in the evening, excepting Saturday evenings, when the time is extended to nine o'clock, and during the busy Christmas season. A recent act prohibits the employment of minors under the age of eighteen at night in bake shops, and extends the provision of the factory act prohibiting bakeries to employ any minor under fourteen years of age.

The creation of the Department of Charities and Corrections has saved the State in architects fees alone 62,242 dollars above the cost of maintaining this branch of the department. Under its supervision buildings and additions authorized by the Legislature have been constructed for over 108,000 dollars less than the sum appropriated—a marked contrast to the conditions that existed before the creation of this department, when deficiency appropriations were almost invariably asked to carry out the legislative purpose. The conferences of the heads of our various State institutions, held under the supervision of the Commissioner of Charities and Corrections, bring these institutions into closer touch, and give to each one the benefit of the experience of the other in the treatment of the inmates or wards assigned to their care.

PUBLIC MORALS.

The passage of a law regulating divorces in accordance with the recommendations of the conference on uniform divorce laws was a distinct advance in social morals and tends to prohibit the recognition of the easy divorces that have been encouraged by the lax laws of some of the States of the Union.

Public morals have not been forgotten. The age at which minors may enter saloons has been increased. So-called back rooms connected with bar rooms, where the youth of both sexes congregated, too often to their ruin, have been abolished and screens forbidden on the days on which the sale of liquor is prohibited by law. The sanctity of the Sabbath has been preserved and recognized in legislation.

The State has inaugurated the policy of improving the condition of the tenement house population. Over-crowded tenements with dark rooms, inadequate water supply and inadequate sewer facilities, lack of proper ventilation, lack of means for escape from

fire, lack of yard room, and other kindred conditions, are evils which affect the health and morals not only of the present but of future generations. The great improvement in the sanitary and moral surroundings of this class of our population has justified this beneficent law. Under it over twelve million dollars' worth of new tenement houses were erected last year, each house safeguarded with every precaution against the spread of fire, every room with a window opening directly to the outer air, every apartment provided with running water and with other necessary sanitary accommodations. Add to this the record of the department for the year in improving conditions in old tenement houses by the placing of fire escapes, by the installation of lights in the hallways, by the removal of uncleanly cesspools and other disease-breeding conditions, you have in brief the story of how New Jersey has taken front rank in this work.

The final abolishment of the fee system has fulfilled a policy inaugurated some years ago and has made the State and county treasuries instead of favored officials the recipients of the official fees and charges.

Legislation regulating the use of automobiles, and the manner in which licenses may be issued to operate these machines, has not only produced a gross revenue of 82,000 dollars devoted to the improvement of our roads, but has materially deterred reckless driving and safeguarded travel upon our public highways. The present laws are a vast improvement over previous statutes upon this subject.

The law governing insurance companies has been strengthened by the passage of acts regulating the manner and amount of their investments. These acts provide for a more detailed statement to the Commissioner of Banking and Insurance, authorize representation of the policy holders in the board of directors, prohibit political contributions, regulate the character of the policy, prescribe the apportionment of the surplus and generally protect the policy holders.

The Railroad Commission has been appointed with not only advisory, but with definite and far-reaching powers—broader in scope than the powers of similar commissions that are performing useful service in other States. The New Jersey Commission has displayed a systematic grasp of its duties, rendered excellent service and instituted many reforms. Its report and recommendations are worthy of study and consideration.

TAXATION OF UTILITIES.

Public utility corporations, using the people's franchises, are no longer to exercise this grant perpetually, but for limited periods only; the franchise to be then restored to the public and again disposed of by them at their discretion.

Nor are such corporations longer to be permitted to over-capitalize their investments. Their issuance of securities are henceforth limited to actual values and the public protected, not only from investment in watered issues, but from the necessity of excessive charges to pay interest and dividends on inflated valuations. The law of our State against over-capitalization in this connection is one of the simplest and most effective of any on that subject.

The laws for the taxation of public utility franchises result in a revenue of over 626 thousand dollars per annum, a revenue that is mathematically ascertained and that, in the case of street car lines, increases by rate of taxation as well as by reason of the corporation's increased earnings. One telephone company in this State, with nine thousand telephones, pays eleven thousand dollars annually in taxes. A telephone company in an adjoining State with 17,500 telephones, pays annually eight thousand dollars in taxes. The contrast is marked.

The vexed problem of railroad taxation, which has been a subject for discussion for over twenty years, has been solved by legislation that received the unanimous approval of both branches of the Legislature. The railroads did not accept it as a finality, but protested against it in the courts. Pending its judicial settlement, all of the taxes levied under the new laws have not been paid. The Court of Errors and Appeals has sustained the act of 1906, under which it was provided that the main stem of the railroads should be taxed at the average rate of the State, and has held that the second class property must be taxed under the so-called Duffield Act of 1905, which provides that second-class property shall be taxed at the local rates. This decision sustains the fundamental principles contended for by the State, and preserves the revenues in every particular, both of the State and the municipalities. Under this new act, the railroads pay nearly 3,500,000 dollars on the main stem, which, added to a conservative estimate of 1,200,000 dollars on second-class property paid to the municipalities, makes the total tax paid 4,700,000 dollars. This is nearly one-sixth of the total taxes paid by all the rest of the property in the State for all purposes.

STATE FINANCES.

The balance in the State Treasury on October 31, 1905, was 2,858,398.13 dollars; on October 31, 1906, the balance was 2,084,891.39 dollars, a decrease of 773,506.74 dollars. On October 31, 1907, the balance was 1,320,038.44 dollars, a decrease of 764,852.95 dollars. This process cannot, of course, continue without a resulting deficit. At this writing, the net balance in the Treasury is 500,000 dollars. Legislative expenses and pay-rolls in the near future will reduce this amount 150,000 dollars.

The tendency to shift upon the State the expenses formerly borne by the localities themselves has been one of the contributing causes of this decrease. Payment of the salaries of the county superintendents of schools by the State, and the reduction of one dollar a week for each patient paid by the counties of our State hospitals, are illustrations in point.

Increased appropriations for the blind and feeble-minded, for our State schools, for industrial education, for free tuition for worthy boys in college, for additions to the State Prison and to our reformatories, our asylums, soldiers' homes, and epileptic village, none of them adequate to satisfy the demands in this respect, have reduced surplus balances.

The policy of distributing over a million dollars a year to the various taxing districts to reduce the State school tax, wise though it is in purpose and effect, adds to the drain upon the State income.

INCREASE IN STATE'S DEPENDENTS.

The rapid increase in the number of State dependents shows no signs of cessation. Every State institution is crowded to its utmost capacity, and is likely to continue knocking at the doors of the Treasury for needed relief.

The present accommodations for the women inmates at the State Prison are inadequate. There are now fifty-seven female prisoners crowded into twenty-nine cells. Good morals demand additional accommodations for these unfortunates.

Every year the State enters upon some new functions of government that carries with them additional expense.

Last year appropriations were made for surveys of our inland waterways with a view to ascertaining the cost of deepening the channels to facilitate commerce and transportation. The next step will be a demand for appropriations to improve these waterways, just as every year there is a demand for more money for

good roads. Tenement house regulation, which means better air, more light, better sanitation, more comfort and better health for the occupants of our tenement houses, costs the State over 32,000 dollars a year. The Railroad Commission and the Public Utility Commission—new functions of government demanded by the governed—are necessarily additional sources of expense. Increased population with its attendant problems increases the cost of good and efficient government. New Jersey has grown in population faster than any of the States, with three exceptions, east of the Rocky Mountains, and will show still greater gains when the tunnel facilities between our State and New York are completed.

PROBLEM TO BE FACED.

Under these conditions the problem of keeping the expenditures of the State within its income, previously suggested for legislative consideration, is likely to become acute in the near future.

The consolidation of some of the salaried commissions and boards now exercising cognate duties would serve the interests of economy. The million dollars appropriated out of the State Treasury for the schools, could at the discretion of the Legislature be used for State purposes. This, however, would compel the taxpayers to add to their taxes a like amount for school purposes.

PRESERVATION OF STATE REVENUE.

The necessity of preserving our State revenue is apparent from the foregoing statement of facts.

Our revenues in 1905 amounted to 4,598,075.75 dollars; in 1906, 4,402,968.01 dollars; in 1907, 4,602,099.83 dollars. They are not increasing to an appreciable extent. In some respects they are more likely to decrease.

Other States are offering greater inducements than New Jersey to persuade corporations to take out charters. Their rates are lower and their laws more lax than ours. New Jersey cannot compete in any race for revenue with States where the inducement to incorporate is laxity of law. Nor is this the only influence at work to reduce our revenues in this respect. The growing spirit of Federalism, the tendency toward National corporation of business companies will, when realized, deprive New Jersey of a great source of revenue. No mistaken policy, therefore, should be permitted to drive legitimate corporations from our State, and every just means of preserving and increasing our revenues should be carefully considered and encouraged.

TAXATION.

The question of taxation is one of the problems of civilization. It becomes more acute as expenditures grow with the growth of population. Equality of taxation—equal burdens and equal rights for all, corporations as well as individuals—is the principle which should control our legislation.

"Equal taxation involves valuation as well as rate." The assessment of property at its true value is not a new nor a statutory policy, but one incorporated in our Constitution in 1875.

Article XII., Section VI., of our Constitution, provides that "property shall be assessed for taxes * * * according to its true value." The Legislature cannot change the Constitution in this respect. Under it the duty of the tax assessor is plain.

Investigations by the State Board of Taxation, and later by the State Board of Equalization of Taxes have, however, disclosed great irregularities in assessments. It was ascertained that in no county was property assessed according to the constitutional re-

quirement, but that assessments were made in most cases on an arbitrary basis without regard to law.

"Equality of valuation is well nigh impossible under the administration of five hundred different assessors acting each according to his judgment, with no uniformity of method, and with no proper supervision. The necessity of some equalizing board is therefore indispensable to an honest administration of tax laws."

After long years of inequitable assessment, any attempt to equalize values—right in theory and just in practice—will meet with difficulties and embarrassments. To correct long-standing wrongs is a process of time. Some mistakes will necessarily be made in the operation. If, however, the fundamental principles are right, errors of procedure will be remedied in time.

EQUALITY OF VALUATION.

Equality of valuation is not only a constitutional mandate, but is demanded by honesty and justice.

The assessment of one man's property upon one basis, and another man's property upon another basis, works injustice. If A's property is assessed at true value, and B's property is assessed at 50 per cent. of its value, A pays 33 1-3 per cent. more than his rightful share of the taxes, because of undervaluation of B's property, and A's property therefore is accordingly confiscated, not by due process of law, but by violation of law.

The injustice suffered by the few becomes greater in proportion in communities with a large number of property owners, where the property of the few is honestly assessed, and the property of the majority is either undervalued or entirely escapes valuation. The simplest mathematical calculation reveals the dishonesty of such a system. Nor does the wrong stop with individuals. It affects communities as well.

The apportionment of railroad taxes to the various counties is based upon the valuations therein. The State school taxes and the county taxes are apportioned to each local taxing district, to be raised according to the amount of its ratables. Inequality of assessment, therefore, results in an unequal distribution of these common benefits and common burdens. Such a state of affairs violates the principles of equity and honesty, and justice will not be done until there is uniformity and equality in valuation, so that all individuals and all sections are treated alike, without favor and without prejudice.

For some years there has been a gradual increase in the local tax bills. Last year, generally speaking, there was a reduction. This year in many instances the tax bills were larger than for the year previous. A study of this increase, and the relations of the State to the taxpayer, will assist in finding a proper remedy.

CAUSES OF INCREASED TAXES.

I have received from every county a general report as to the increase or decrease in taxation, and the causes therefor. In five counties the tax bills are smaller than last year; otherwise they are larger. In the counties in which the tax bills are heavier of course, can be remedied on appeal; in one community the failure to collect taxes on valuations which were reduced on appeals, and which left a deficit to be provided for in this year's budget; in fifteen counties, an increase in local expenditure.

If municipalities spend more each year than the previous year, the taxpayer will pay the increased cost in heavier taxes. For this the State is not responsible. The remedy lies in the local government.

Nor should it be forgotten that some of our communities are suffering from the policy of what is properly termed "mandatory appropriations." Boards or commissions in some of our counties and municipalities are allowed to spend sums based upon a fixed percentage of the ratables. These laws were enacted when the constitutional requirement as to valuation was openly violated and the ratables valued at from fifty to sixty per cent. of true value.

A third factor in the matter of taxation is the failure on the part of the railroads to pay their taxes under the act of 1906, and the consequent inability of the State to distribute this income to the taxing districts.

In addition to the tax paid to the localities on the second class property, the tax on the main stem, as assessed in 1906 and payable in 1907, is 3,503,529.70 dollars; 972,622.35 dollars, one-half of one per cent. on the valuations, is paid into the State Treasury to be used for State expenses, or appropriated for the schools, at the discretion of the Legislature.

Under Chapter 82. Laws of 1906, 2,530,867.35 dollars, still unpaid by the railroads owing to litigation, is yet due the various municipalities of the State. Had this sum been paid, it could have been used to reduce the local school taxes to that amount, or did the law permit, could have been used to cancel a like amount of the State school tax raised over and above the 1,079,519.42 dollars contributed by the State. This sum so raised, amounted to 3,238,558.28 dollars, so that 78 per cent. of it could be canceled by the tax from the railroad main stem. Expressed in the terms of the tax rate, this would mean a reduction in every tax rate in the State of 16 cents on a hundred. Where the tax rate, therefore, did not exceed one dollar and sixty cents per hundred, full payment of the railroad taxes would have reduced every tax bill at least ten per cent.; where the rate was under one dollar and sixty cents, even more. Eventual payment of the railroad tax will, therefore, materially reduce the local taxes of the individuals.

THE STATE AND LOCAL EXPENSES.

The policy of our State to assist as far as possible in the payment of local expenses is broadening in scope and character.

The sum which may be fairly classified under this policy amounted during the fiscal year to a little over 2,547,000 dollars. To this should be added the franchise tax on public utility corporations which the State relinquishes to municipalities, amounting to over 626,000 dollars. A still further addition of 1,200,000 dollars, which is a safe estimate as to amount from the tax on second class railroad property, makes a total of 4,373,000 dollars. Nearly all of this, annually returned to the municipalities, none of which is derived from taxation of individual property, has accrued under laws and administration of the last ten years. This is about fourteen per cent. of all of the taxes raised for county, local and school purposes in the State.

Notwithstanding this increased income, taxes have not been proportionately lightened, if, indeed, within this period they have not been materially increased.

When the railroad taxes on the main stem have been paid, the amount of the aid direct or indirect to the taxpayers from the State will total 6,873,000 dollars, or over twenty-two per cent. of the total taxes of all individuals in the State.

In view of the fact that two million and a half dollars more from the railroads is to be added to the local treasury, the Legislature might wisely consider the advisability of such legislation as would make this sum a direct benefit to the taxpayer.

REDUCTION OF THE STATE SCHOOL TAX.

As has been previously stated, this sum amounts to seventy-eight per cent. of the State school tax now borne by individual property. This tax, therefore, could be reduced to this extent without reducing the income of our public schools, provided the railroads pay their taxes without further litigation.

Another reason argues for this suggestion: The State school tax is a fixed rate. It was fixed at a time when the property of the State was grossly undervalued and was not assessed according to the constitutional standard. The raising of that valuation to the constitutional standard means an increase in the amount derived from the State school tax not contemplated by the necessities of the school system at the time the rate was fixed.

For these two reasons, therefore, either of which is sufficient, I recommend the passage of an act materially reducing the rate of the State school tax.

This will not reduce the revenues of our public schools, but will reduce the bills of the taxpayer.

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT.

The confusion in our statutes, arising from the numerous laws passed relating to local government, again suggests the importance of a more distinct separation between State and municipal affairs.

The increase in population of our various cities has made the regulation of their internal affairs not only a problem of great importance, but one largely of local aspect.

Municipalities can no longer be successfully governed at Trenton by the passage of general laws that are necessarily modified by the conflicting interests growing out of different local conditions. What suits the city of Newark does not necessarily suit Jersey City, and what suits Jersey City is not necessarily adapted to the government of Newark, Paterson, Trenton, Camden, Hoboken, Elizabeth, Bayonne, Passaic, Orange, Perth Amboy, East Orange, New Brunswick, Plainfield and Bridgeton are liable to conflict one with another in legislation for local purposes. The people are most vitally interested in their local government. Schools, police protection, sanitary regulations, water and light, local transportation, street improvements, parks, libraries, are all within the domain of municipal supervision.

Municipalities should govern themselves. They should not be hampered by the continued intervention of the State in local details.

SEPARATION OF STATE AND MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS.

The question of the separation of State and municipal elections is of vital importance. The fewer and the less confused the issues at any election, the more intelligent the judgment of the ballot thereon. Questions of policy divide the parties in National or State elections. The chief issue in a municipal contest is good government and economic administration. Partisan politics prevents rather than promotes this end. It binds the voter to party allegiance, too often in conflict with municipal reform. It is good neither for the State nor for the municipality to combine State and municipal elections. Both are important. Both merit the most careful deliberation on the part of the voter. But when both occur at the same time, one is either likely to be sacrificed for the benefit of the other, or to be overlooked and neglected in the overshadowing importance of the other.

Last year one branch of the Legislature passed a resolution for a proposed amendment to the Constitution providing for State and municipal elections on alternate years, but it failed of passage in

the other branch. This would seem to be the most desirable way of separating these elections. It avoids multiplicity of elections, the argument used by those who favor the consolidation of State and municipal contests, and it submits the question to a vote of the people of the State for their verdict.

I recommend action on the part of the Legislature to this end.

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS.

Such procedure would retard for one year the submission of the constitutional amendments providing for the election of assemblymen by districts, which amendments received favorable consideration at the last session. These accord with the spirit of representative government, are more conducive to individualism and independence on the part of the members than the county system, and have moreover received the endorsement of both political parties. The submission of these amendments constitutes a promised reform that should not be denied the people of this State. It would seem, however, that they might be delayed for one year, in order that within the next two years the people might vote upon other proposed amendments, rather than delay consideration of the latter for five years.

However, if the Legislature feels that the assembly-district amendments already under way are too important to be delayed, I would appeal to public sentiment upon the proposition to return to the so-called spring elections for municipalities, if this is the only alternative.

JUDICIARY AMENDMENTS.

With regard to the proposed judiciary amendments, the Governor says.

The reconstruction of our courts in the interest of speedier justice and economy to the litigant has been long a mooted question. Our present judicial system was devised under the conditions of sixty years ago. The business of to-day is greater in volume and speedier in action, and it requires a corresponding haste in judicial determination.

There always has been and always will be a wide difference of opinion as to the necessary remedy for judicial delay. Prompt and efficient justice is a necessity in progressive civilization.

I earnestly commend this subject to your thoughtful consideration with a view to submitting to the people such amendments for the reorganization of our courts as will enable our judiciary to proceed unhampered, and to maintain the high character of Jersey justice.

The Governor recommends a proper revision of the cumbersome and complicated statutes of our State.

CIVIL SERVICE.

He suggests the enactment of fewer laws and a judicious civil service law providing that appointments—municipal, county and State—be based upon efficiency, has previously been recommended for consideration, and the arguments for it so often presented that repetition is unnecessary. The platform of both parties endorsed it in the last campaign, and the fulfillment of the party pledge now becomes a matter of good faith.

Twice has a measure of this character passed the Senate. The last measure was prepared by a committee appointed by the Senate. Since the adjournment of the Legislature that committee have given further consideration to the question, and have prepared a bill as the result of their investigation.

A civil service measure should not fail to include within its provisions, election officers, assessors and boards of original valuation. The manner in which election returns are received in the Department of State shows the necessity of improved service and the disadvantage of changing the election officers without cause. The necessity for placing assessors and boards of valuation under civil service grows out of the responsible character of their work, and their required protection from selfish interests and political influences if they are properly to perform their duties.

GRAND JURY REFORM.

The change in the method of paneling petit juries was authorized by the legislative session of 1906. The judge of the Court of Common Pleas is now responsible for the character of the petit jury and if the lists do not contain persons fitted for the duty, he is authorized, in the interests of justice, to reject any or all names and substitute others.

The method of selecting grand juries, however, still remains unsatisfactory. Some States reject the grand jury system entirely, in others such jurors are selected by commissions.

The grand jury has great power either for justice or injustice. If unfairly used it can impair reputations, put life and property in jeopardy, or allow the wrongdoer to escape the consequences of his crime. A power of this kind should never be entrusted to the hands of any one individual. So long as the grand jury system is maintained, the names of the grand jurors should be kept confidential for public reasons, but the jurors should be selected by lot from a proper list of eligibles prepared by a judge of some competent court. Such a jury would be above suspicion of having been "fixed" or selected through influence or favoritism. With such a panel, every case would be treated upon its merits and every consideration weighed in the scales of even-handed justice.

PURITY OF THE BALLOT.

The use of the voting machines in this State has become an issue of such acuteness as to have secured a place in the platform in one of the two great political parties.

The voting machine was introduced for the sole purpose of "providing means for correctly registering the will of the people at the polls." This step was regarded as one in the interest of honest elections and in the direction of electoral reform. The machines were at first exceedingly popular, and the demand for them was greater than the supply, so that the State officials were compelled to distribute them equitably throughout the State, rather than supply an entire city or county, so far as possible. The voting machine did not, of course, please the bribe-giver nor the bribe-taker. "It practically eliminates bribery at the polls, as there is no possible means of ascertaining how the bribe-taker votes. It prevents the substitution by corrupt election officers of another ballot for the one actually cast by the voter. It prevents the extraction from the ballot box of a handful of ballots and the replacing thereof of ballots never cast. It prevents tampering with the tally sheet, or a falsification of the count. It secures promptness of results." It may get out of order. It may be purposely disarranged, but it does not lie, cheat or steal, and its errors are easily detected and corrected.

For the purchase of these machines fifty thousand dollars was appropriated in 1903; one hundred thousand dollars in 1904, and fifty thousand dollars in 1905. No appropriation for this purpose has been made since 1905, and no machines purchased. Three hundred and sixty-one of them are now in use throughout the

State. The popularity of these machines, so pronounced at their first introduction, began to wane three years ago, and the opposition to them has gradually grown in intensity up to the present time.

Public sentiment makes law, and it is not the province of the Executive or the Legislature to impose upon the people any form of voting which is distasteful and unsatisfactory. It is difficult to argue against sentiment, and apparently public opinion on this subject is such that the abolition of the voting machine is a very probable outcome. In the event of their abolishment, however, consideration should be given to improving our present ballot with a view to minimizing the possibility of bribery.

CONSOLIDATION OF BOARDS.

The growth of the State and the multiplication of the functions of government have resulted in the creation from time to time of various boards and commissions. These were called into existence by the demands of public sentiment, for the discharge of new duties in the way of reform. The result is not always the most simplified form of government. In some cases the duties of these boards are cognate, in some they overlap, and in some instances there is actual conflict of authority carried to the courts for settlement—a condition that reduces government to an absurdity. When different boards of the same State government contend with one another for jurisdiction—for the right to perform certain functions of the commonwealth—the time has come for consolidation and a more exact classification, by which similar duties may be grouped in one department.

Public health is a broad term under which many duties can be classed. Inspection of cattle, cleanliness of dairies, purity of milk, purification of rivers and streams, the sanitary condition of our cities, our streets and our homes are matters that affect the health of our people. These duties are now performed by different boards, whose functions are so interwoven that they could be easily grouped under one department. The State Board of Health, and the boards or commissions exercising relative duties, could be merged into a single-headed department, with subordinate officials, each having charge of a particular branch. In this way all matters that affect the public health could be brought under one central authority, affording a prompter and more efficient service at less expense. I do not forget the splendid services of the gentlemen now comprising the Board of Health. I have always believed, and still believe, in voluntary boards that, in their respective capacities, serve our State without compensation. Such officials represent our highest type of citizenship, and furnish examples of civic patriotism that teach the older and younger generations there are men willing to serve their State for the public good. If it should be thought wise, the Board of Health, as now constituted, could serve as an advisory counsel to a public health department, but without compensation.

Such a department, combining the duties above enumerated, would cover a wide field and affect many public and private interests. For that reason the change should be made in a careful manner.

I recommend the passage of an act merging all matters affecting the public health into a single health department with broad and comprehensive powers, and with the necessary means to enforce them.

CORPORATE PUBLICITY.

There are two distinct classes of corporations engaged in the business life of to-day. The close corporation, commonly called the private company, whose stock holdings are confined to the

few—a partnership in corporate form—and the corporation that invites the public to invest in its securities and share in its hazards. The former are private ventures. Their affairs are not matters of public concern. The latter, on the contrary, are broader in scope, have large numbers of investors, their stocks and bonds are bought and sold on the exchange, and they are therefore enterprises in which the public have an interest, and of whose condition they have a right to some knowledge.

A proper amount of publicity in corporate management allays suspicion and inspires confidence.

An accountability stimulates careful, prudent and honest management; publicity is a protection both for the banks and their clients.

If publicity was made purely voluntary in the case of these corporations, if the filing of reports and the verification of the same by State officials was left entirely to the corporation's discretion, those corporations which pursued this policy would soon acquire a standing in the business world that their competitors could not afford to ignore, and the laws of trade—a more powerful agency than the laws of the Legislature—would compel all corporations in whose securities the public invested, to adopt voluntarily a policy of publicity.

OVER-CAPITALIZATION.

This State has already passed an effective act prohibiting over-capitalization in cases of public utility corporations. This class of corporations is quite distinct from business companies.

There has been no attempt in this State to control, by strictly paternal legislation, the issue of the stock or securities of the latter, although our Legislature has not relaxed the rule that shares shall be fully paid for at their face value either in money or property, and our courts have in their opinions held corporations to strict accountability between actual value and the dollar mark on the stock issues. A simple provision, however, would cure the alleged evils of over-capitalization without expensive official agencies for its enforcement and without unduly interfering with our business enterprises and driving them elsewhere.

The problems growing out of capitalization in business corporations are predicated entirely upon the fixed par value of the issues. Par value is the basis of discussion concerning this subject. If the shares of the stock in certain classes of corporations were issued without a value fixed by the dollar mark, the difficulty would be eliminated. If a corporation should be organized, not with a thousand shares of stock at a value of one hundred dollars per share, but simply with the issue of one thousand shares of stock without any determined par value, the question of over-capitalization could never arise. The corporation would have its assets and its liabilities, but its standing in the business and banking world would be largely determined by its net worth and the accepted rules of credit rather than by the artificial valuation indicated by the dollar mark on the stock. Dividends could be declared upon the shares, not in rate per cent., but in fixed amounts, and the question of over-capitalization would be entirely eliminated for all parties concerned—for the corporation that sells, for the public that buys its products, and for the holders of its stock.

The investing public is too often induced to buy stock by the glittering promise of the dollar par value mark, rather than by the real assets of the corporation.

ACTUAL WORTH TO FIX VALUE OF STOCK.

The public complain that they are mulcted in the high prices of products in order to pay dividends upon excessive capitalization based solely upon the par value of the stock. If the stock had no par value, the investing public would buy it solely upon its merit and the consumer would never be confronted by the suggestion that he was compelled to pay dividends on values that did not exist.

In most cases par value is an entirely fictitious commercial rating. It bears no relation to the real value of the shares. Sometimes it is higher than the real value; sometimes it is below the real value. It is not in any case a measure of growth.

The method herein suggested of issuing shares without a par value would substitute real worth for the arbitrary value fixed by the organizers of the company and would leave the determination of value where it should be left, to the determination of the laws of business and trade.

Successful business corporations with a stock issue of this character demonstrate the practicability of this method.

I suggest this thought for your consideration.

The message discusses professional lobbying and suggests action preventing any intermediary whatever being placed between the members of the Legislature and the people whom they represent.

The Governor shows the need of a change in the new laws requiring all money of State institutions to be paid to the State Treasurer and all bills to be paid through the Comptroller's department. For the two statutes of 1907 the Governor suggests a new law requiring that all receipts be paid to the State Treasurer; that bids be required for buildings or supplies in amounts exceeding one thousand dollars, and that under that sum the question of bids be left to the discretion of the Comptroller. That the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller be authorized to make rules governing the expenditure of small sums; that appropriations be made by the Legislature to be used under these regulations, and that the Governor, Treasurer and Comptroller be authorized to act in case of fire or other emergency.

The Governor repeats his recommendation of last year for periodic investigations by a State commission for that purpose and asks encouragement for the New Jersey ship canal project. He suggests a change in the banking laws by requiring a reserve in banks of fifteen per cent. of all liabilities.

The discussion of a State Public Utilities Commission is left to the new Governor.

MEMBERS OF THE 132D LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

Post Office Address and Expiration of Term of Senators.

SENATE.

Atlantic—Edward A. Wilson, R., 1911, Absecon.
 Bergen—Edmund W. Wakelee, R., 1911, Demarest.
 Burlington—Samuel K. Robbins, R., 1910, Moores-
 town.
 Camden—William J. Bradley, R., 1909,* Camden.
 Cape May—Robert E. Hand, R., 1910, Erma.
 Cumberland—Bloomfield H. Minch, R., 1911, Bridge-
 ton.
 Essex—Everett Colby, R., 1909,* West Orange.
 Gloucester—John Boyd Avis, R., 1909,* Woodbury.
 Hudson—James F. Fielder, D., 1911, Jersey City.
 Hunterdon—William C. Gebhardt, D., 1910, Clinton.
 Mercer—Harry D. Leavitt, R., 1911, Trenton.
 Middlesex—George S. Silzer, D., 1910, Metuchen.
 Monmouth—Oliver H. Brown, R., 1909,* Spring Lake.
 Morris—Thomas J. Hillery, R., 1911, Boonton.
 Ocean—William J. Harrison, D., 1911, Lakewood.
 Passaic—John Hinchliffe, D., 1910, Paterson.
 Salem—William Plummer, Jr., R., 1909,* Quinton.
 Somerset—Joseph S. Frelinghuysen, R., 1909,* Rar-
 itan.
 Sussex—Jacob C. Price, D., 1910, Branchville.
 Union—Ernest R. Ackerman, R., 1909,* Plainfield.
 Warren—Johnston Cornish, D., 1909,* Washington.

*Successor to be elected in 1908.

Republicans, 14; Democrats, 7.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Atlantic—Martin E. Keffer, R., Atlantic City.
 Bergen—James Devine, Jr., R.,* Mahwah; Guy L.
 Fake, R.,* Rutherford.
 Burlington—John B. Irick, R.,* Vincentown; Griffith
 W. Lewis, R.,* Burlington.
 Camden—Theodore B. Gibbs, R.,* Clementon; Frank
 B. Jess, R.,* Haddon Heights; Joseph Potter, R., Cam-
 den.

Cape May—Corsville E. Stille, R.,* Tuckahoe.

Cumberland—B. Frank Buck, R.,* Millville; Frank B. Potter, R.,* Vineland.

Essex—Henry Young, Jr., R., Newark; Henry C. Hones, R., Newark; James Henry Lowrey, R., Newark; August J. Miller, R., Newark; William P. Martin, R., Newark; Rudolph A. Braun, R., Newark; William Roberts, R., Newark; John F. Clark, R., Nutley; Austen Colgate, R., Orange; H. Stacy Smith, R., Maplewood; William Fellowes Morgan, R., Short Hills.

Gloucester—William C. Cattell, R.,* Wenonah.

Hudson—Mark A. Sullivan, D.,* Jersey City; Charles P. Olwell, D.,* Jersey City; Joseph P. Tumulty, D.,* Jersey City; James Baker, D.,* Jersey City; Charles E. Hendrickson, Jr., D.,* Jersey City; Charles H. Blohm, D.,* Jersey City; Philip Daab, D.,* Hoboken; Oscar L. Auf der Heide, D.,* West New York; Albert C. Eppinger, D.,* Town of Union; Valentine Holzapfel, D.,* Bayonne; Edward Kenny, D., East Newark; Amadeus Valente, D., Hoboken.

Hunterdon—Oliver C. Holcombe, D.,* Lambertville.

Mercer—Henry D. Thompson, R.,* Princeton; George W. Housel, R., Trenton; Edwin H. Ginnelley, R., Trenton.

Middlesex—William C. Voorhees, R., Cranbury; William E. Ramsay, D., Perth Amboy; Schuyler C. Van Cleef, D., New Brunswick.

Monmouth—David E. Tantum, D., Allentown; Wilbert A. Beecroft, D., Allenhurst; John W. Keough, D., Keyport.

Morris—Henry W. Buxton, R.,* Morristown; James A. Lyon, R., Pompton Plains.

Ocean—Benjamin H. Crosby, R., Tuckerton.

Passaic—John D. Prince, R., Ringwood; Amos H. Radcliffe, R., Paterson; William B. Burpo, R., Paterson; Henry C. Whitehead, R., Passaic; Samuel McCoid, R., Paterson.

Salem—Samuel A. Ridgway, R.,* Woodstown.

Somerset—William W. Smalley, R.,* Bound Brook.

Sussex—Levi H. Morris, D.,* Newton.

Union—John R. Moxon, R.,* Elizabeth; Carlton B. Pierce, R., Cranford; Albert F. Kirstein, R., Rahway.

Warren—Joseph H. Firth, D.,* Phillipsburg.

*Re-elected.

Republicans, 40; Democrats, 20.

Republican majority on joint ballot, 27.

ORGANIZATION OF THE ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-SECOND LEGISLATURE.

SENATE OFFICERS.

President—Thomas J. Hillery, Morris.

President's Private Secretary—William C. Murphy, Camden.

Secretary—Howard L. Tyler, Cumberland.

Assistant Secretary—William H. Albright, Gloucester.

Journal Clerk—John W. Clift, Union.

Assistant Journal Clerk—John C. Cooper, Somerset.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Guadaloupe A. Holl, Mercer.

Assistant Sergeant-at-Arms—George W. Mount, Burlington.

Supervisor of Bills—Charles L. Grubb, Morris.

Assistant Supervisor of Bills—Edward A. Sexsmith, Monmouth.

Bill Clerk—William Bailey, Essex.

Assistant Bill Clerk—Thomas Sayre, Cape May.

Calendar Clerk—John Heck, Bergen.

Clerk to Committee on Printed Bills—Howard B. Keasbey, Salem.

Doorkeepers—Edward Lyons, Bergen; William A. Kline, Union; Major Henry, Atlantic; Frank L. Wallace, Cumberland; John H. Peterson, Salem.

ASSEMBLY OFFICERS.

Speaker—Frank B. Jess, Camden.

Speaker's Private Secretary—Harold E. Rogers, Camden.

Speaker's Assistant Private Secretary—W. Penn Corson, Camden.

Clerk—James Parker, Passaic.

Assistant Clerk—Upton S. Jefferys, Camden.

Journal Clerk—George H. Johnston, Union.

Assistant Journal Clerk—Lewis R. Williams, Mercer.

Supervisor of Bills—George A. Grover, Essex.

Assistant Supervisors of Bills—Charles E. Heritage, Gloucester; Richard W. Booth, Essex.

Assistant to Supervisor of Bills—Thomas H. Cummings, Bergen.

Sergeant-at-Arms—William R. Swan, Essex.

Assistant Sergeants-at-Arms—William S. Dey, Middlesex, Paul T. Ludlam, Cumberland.

Bill Clerk—Richard J. Chaplin, Morris.

Assistant Bill Clerk—Enoch S. Clouting, Cape May.

Assistant to Clerk of House—V. Claude Palmer, Burlington.

Assistant to Journal Clerk—Louis J. Beyer, Essex.

Doorkeepers—Charles P. Carson, Paul Weckmueller and Andrew J. Breidenbach, Jr., Essex; Joseph F. Cahill, Union; Joseph H. Brown, Ocean; J. Augustus Campbell, Somerset; Garret P. Westerhoff, Passaic; Charles Lee, Passaic; J. Preston Potter, Gloucester; William A. Kinney, Morris; Daniel Edson, Cumberland; Lemuel M. Greenwood, Salem; Jacob Wanamaker, Bergen; John B. Walker, Camden; Thomas M. Cashel, Mercer; Alexis Y. Allen, Mercer.

Postmasters—David Lewis, Mercer; Joseph E. Senger, Passaic.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

SENATE.

Agriculture—Wilson, Robbins, Price.

Appropriations—Bradley, Ackerman, Minch, Cornish.

Banks and Insurance — Frelinghuysen, Brown, Fielder.

Boroughs and Townships—Hand, Brown, Silzer.

Clergy—Avis, Colby, Hinchliffe.

Commerce and Navigation—Colby, Wilson, Gebhardt.

Corporations—Ackerman, Wakelee, Price.

Education—Leavitt, Colby, Gebhardt.

Elections—Bradley, Colby, Cornish.

Finance—Ackerman, Frelinghuysen, Harrison.

Fish and Game—Wakelee, Brown, Price.

Labor and Industry—Plummer, Minch, Hinchliffe.

Militia—Frelinghuysen, Robbins, Cornish.

Municipal Corporations—Minch, Bradley, Hinchliffe.

Miscellaneous Business—Brown, Hand, Price.

Printed Bills—Brown, Plummer, Fielder.

Judiciary—Robbins, Wakelee, Silzer.

Public Health—Colby, Frelinghuysen, Price.

Railroads and Canals—Wakelee, Hand, Cornish.

Revision of Laws—Avis, Leavitt, Gebhardt.

Riparian Rights—Ackerman, Brown, Fielder.

Stationery and Incidental Expenses—Leavitt, Bradley, Hinchliffe.

Unfinished Business—Hand, Wilson, Silzer.

HOUSE.

Judiciary—Martin, Prince, Lewis, Moxon, Sullivan.

Labor and Industries—Smith, Buck, Irick, Olwell, Morris.

Militia—Ginnelley, Crosby, Whitehead, Roberts, Daab.

Miscellaneous Business—Morgan, Smalley, Fake, Tumulty, Blohm.

Municipal Corporations—Moxon, Potter, J., Clark, Voorhees, Morris.

Printed Bills—Lewis, Braun, Lyon, Daab, Kenny.

Public Health—Hines, Potter, J., Lowrey, Baker, Auf Der Heide.

Railroads and Canals—Gibbs, Potter, F. B., Hines, Ginnelley, Holcombe.

Revision of Laws—Buxton, Burpo, Braun, Pierce, Hendrickson.

Riparian Rights—Stille, Buck, Radcliffe, Ridgway, Van Cleef.

Stationery—Potter, J., Miller, Housel, Auf Der Heide, Tatum.

Towns and Townships—Cattell, Devine, Ridgway, Clark, Firth.

Unfinished Business—Burpo, Fake, Whitehead, Ramsey, Tatum.

Agriculture and Agriculture College—Ridgway, Cattell, Irick, Gibbs, Blohm.

Appropriations—Smalley, Buxton, Roberts, Holcombe, Sullivan.

Banking and Insurance—Young, Cattell, Moxon, Lyon, Van Cleef.

Bill Revision—Keffer, Lowrey, Devine, Kirstein, Ramsay.

Boroughs and Borough Commissions—Fake, Smalley, Pierce, McCoid, Eppinger.

Claims and Revolutionary Pensions—Kirstein, Miller, Housel, Kenny, Keough.

Commerce and Navigation—Devine, Crosby, Keffer, Valente, Keough.

Corporations—Buck, Stille, Smith, Thompson, Firth.

Education—Prince, Thompson, Morgan, Tumulty, Hendrickson.

Elections—Thompson, Gibbs, Young, Voorhees, Baker.

Game and Fisheries—Colgate, Stille, Crosby, Radcliffe, Olwell.

Incidental Expenses—Radcliffe, Thompson, Miller, Valente, Holzapfel.

Ways and Means—Potter, F. B., Housel, McCoid, Holzapfel, Beecroft.

SPECIAL COMMITTEES.

Rules—Martin, Buxton, Moxon.

Clergy—Ginnelley, Potter, Smalley.

Bill Files—Gibbs, Lewis, Lyon.

JOINT COMMITTEES.

FEDERAL RELATIONS.

Senate—Frelinghuysen, Avis, Hinchliffe.

House—Irick, Potter, F. B., Colgate, Eppinger, Beecroft.

STATE HOME FOR GIRLS.

Senate—Plummer, Robbins, Cornish.

House—Thompson, Fake, Buxton, Olwell, Beecroft.

PASSED BILLS.

Senate—Avis, Hand, Gebhardt.

House—Stille, Morgan, Ginnelley, Crosby, Baker.

PUBLIC GROUNDS AND BUILDINGS.

Senate—Leavitt, Brown, Fielder.

House—Lewis, Smalley, Kirstein, Potter, F. B., Eppinger.

PRINTING.

Senate—Wilson, Minch, Price.

House—McCoid, Kirstein, Miller, Keffer, Tantum.

STATE HOME FOR BOYS.

Senate—Bradley, Frelinghuysen, Harrison.

House—Pierce, Burpo, Crosby, Roberts, Blohm.

SCHOOL FOR DEAF MUTES.

Senate—Colby, Minch, Fielder.

House—Martin, Voorhees, Whitehead, Holzapfel, Firth.

SINKING FUND.

Senate—Wakelee, Robbins, Price.

House—Lyon, Thompson, Braun, Burpo, Auf Der Heide.

SOLDIERS' HOME.

Senate—Wakelee, Colby, Silzer.

House—Gibbs, Devine, Ridgway, Tumulty, Morris.

STATE HOSPITALS.

Senate—Avis, Leavitt, Ackerman.

House—Buxton, Martin, Housel, Kenny, Keough.

STATE LIBRARY.

Senate—Bradley, Wakelee, Cornish.

House—Prince, Clark, Fake, Keffer, Ramsay.

STATE PRISON.

Senate—Brown, Plummer, Price.

House—Cattell, Stille, Lewis, Smith, Auf Der Heide.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNTS.

Senate—Frelinghuysen, Bradley, Gebhardt.

House—Radcliffe, Gibbs, Ginnelley, Colgate, Baker.

NEW JERSEY REFORMATORY.

Senate—Robbins, Wakelee, Silzer.

House—Moxon, Prince, Colgate, Potter, J., VanCleaf.

STATE VILLAGE FOR EPILEPTICS.

Senate—Wilson, Colby, Gebhardt.

House—Smalley, Buck, Potter, J., Irick, Holcombe.

HOME FOR FEEBLE-MINDED WOMEN.

Senate—Hand, Harrison, Price.

House—Hines, Devine, Pierce, Sullivan, Eppinger.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED BOYS
AND GIRLS.

Senate—Plummer, Avis, Fielder.

House—Potter, F. B., Cattell, Ridgway, Young, Daab.

SANATORIUM FOR TUBERCULOUS DISEASES.

Senate—Minch, Ackerman, Hinchliffe.

House—Ginnelley, Irick, Moxon, Lowrey, Hendrickson.

LEGISLATIVE CORRESPONDENTS.

-
- Alexander McLean—Jersey City Journal.
Lawrence S. Mott—New York Mail and Express.
William K. Devereux (Devereux & Cleary)—Legislative News Bureau.
Charles A. Ransom—Newark Evening News.
Charles H. Bateman—Paterson Press.
James Kerney—Trenton Times, New York Herald, Philadelphia Press.
W. Holt Apgar—State Gazette.
John J. Cleary (Devereux & Cleary)—Legislative News Bureau.
Ernest C. Stahl—New York Zeitung, New Yorker Herald, New York Revue.
W. Scott Snyder—State Gazette.
James S. Chambers, Jr.—Philadelphia Ledger.
Peter O'Toole—New York World.
John P. Dullard—Associated Press, New York Evening Post.
John J. Farrell—Newark Evening News.
Michael W. Higgins—Newark Evening Star.
Thomas Holmes—State Gazette.
Frank Thompson—Trenton Times.
Charles R. Bacon—Philadelphia Record.
C. E. Shipe—True American.
Howard B. Tindell—New York Press.
H. C. Jewett—Philadelphia Inquirer.
Walter H. Fell—Philadelphia Ledger, New York World, New York Commercial.
John T. O'Brien—Jersey City Journal.
James F. Dale—New York Sun.
Thomas F. Waldron—Legislative News Bureau.
John L. M. Kelly—Passaic Daily News, Paterson Morning Call.
Mr. Keohan—New York Tribune.
Edward J. Burke—New York Evening World.
James E. Van Horne—New York Times, Philadelphia North American, State Gazette.
Edward P. Duffy—Elizabeth Journal.
Upton S. Jefferys—Camden Post-Telegram.
Edward A. Ransom, Jr.—Hoboken Observer.

Edward W. Drew—Newark Morning and Evening Star.

William H. Seely—Newark Morning Star.

A. McAlpin Phillips—Standard News Association.

Charles A. Kelly—American Press Association.

John J. McDonough—Philadelphia Telegraph.

James E. Callahan—New York Telegram, Camden Courier.

John H. Sines—New York Herald, New York American.

Frank D. Schroth—New Brunswick Times.

Harry D. Conover—Trenton Times, Perth Amboy Evening News, Atlantic City Press.

Thomas F. Fitzgerald—Trenton Sunday Advertiser.

New Circuit Court Judge.

WILLIAM H. SPEER, Jersey City.

Judge Speer was born in Jersey City, N. J., October 21, 1868. He was educated in Hasbrouck Institute in Jersey City and at Columbia University in New York city. He studied law at Columbia University Law School and in the office of John Linn in Jersey City. At the November term, 1891, he was admitted to the bar of New Jersey, and was made a counsellor-at-law in June, 1895.

After being admitted to the bar, Judge Speer became a member of the firm of Linn & Speer, his partner being Clarence Linn, a son of John Linn. This partnership continued for a number of years. Mr. Speer was twice Vice-President of the Hudson County Bar Association and became its President in 1903. On February 8, 1903, Mr. Speer, having been appointed by Governor Franklin Murphy and confirmed by the Senate to the office of Prosecutor of the Pleas for Hudson county, qualified as such and held the office until December 30, 1907, when he was appointed by Governor Edward C. Stokes as a Circuit Court Judge to succeed Charles W. Parker.

Mr. Speer has been active in politics and is a member of the Republican party. At the time of his appointment as Judge he was a member of the firm of Speer & Kellogg, his partner being Frederick S. Kellogg.

Amendment to House Rules.

At the opening session of the House of Assembly the following amendment to Rule 12 was adopted:

"The Clerk shall post in a conspicuous place in his office a list of all hearings to be held on bills."

Rule 79 was amended as follows:

"At each session of the House the Sergeant-at-arms shall call the roll of officers and employes of the House and shall report in writing within twenty-four hours to the Chairman of the Committee on Incidental Expenses as to the attendance of said officers and employes. The Committee on Incidental Expenses shall recommend as said report may show to be necessary."

ADDENDA.

Governor Fort's Nominations.

Governor Fort, on Wednesday, January 22, sent the following nominations to the Senate:

Chancellor—Mahlon Pitney, of the county of Morris, to fill vacancy.

Chief Justice—William S. Gummere, of the county of Essex. Reappointed.

Attorney-General—Robert H. McCarter, of the county of Essex. Reappointed.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—Willard P. Voorhees, of the county of Middlesex, to succeed Mahlon Pitney, appointed Chancellor.

Associate Justice of the Supreme Court—James F. Minturn, of the county of Hudson, to succeed Charles E. Hendrickson.

Judge of the Circuit Courts—William H. Speer, of the county of Hudson, to succeed Charles J. Parker, appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Judge of the Circuit Courts—Charles C. Black, of the county of Hudson, to succeed James F. Minturn, appointed an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Hudson—John A. Blair. Reappointed.

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Morris—Alfred Elmer Mills. Reappointed.

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Union—Edward S. Atwater. Reappointed.

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas of the county of Warren—George M. Shipman. Reappointed.

Prosecutor of the Pleas of the county of Hudson—Pierre P. Garven to succeed William H. Speer, appointed a Judge of the Circuit Court.

Prosecutor of the Pleas of the county of Mercer—William J. Crossley. Reappointed.

Prosecutor of the Pleas of the county of Union—Charles Addison Swift, to succeed N. C. J. English.

Member of the State Board of Assessors—Obadiah C. Bogardus, of the county of Monmouth, to succeed Eckert P. Budd.

Member of the State Board of Assessors—Charles E. Hendrickson, Jr., of the county of Hudson, to succeed Stephen J. Meeker.

State Commissioner of Public Roads—Frederick Gilkyson, of the county of Mercer, to succeed Elijah C. Hutchinson.

Member of the Board of Equalization of Taxes—Robert Carey, of the county of Hudson, to succeed Charles C. Black, appointed to be Judge of the Circuit Courts.

Port Warden of Hudson county—John J. Toffey, of Hudson county. Reappointed.

Judge of the District Court of the City of Elizabeth—Clark McK. Whittemore, to succeed Charles Addison Swift, appointed Prosecutor.

Trustee of the State Home for Boys—Edward Spaeth, of the county of Essex. Reappointed.

The nominations for Chancellor, Chief Justice and Supreme Court Judges were confirmed at once. All the others met with the usual reference.

Governor Stokes' Appointments.

Governor Stokes, a week or so before his term expired, made the following appointments:

Board of Managers State Village for Epileptics—Mrs. Frances Folsom Cleveland, to fill vacancy.

State Board of Education—Dr. William Gray Schaffer, Lakewood, to fill vacancy caused by resignation of Edmund Wilson, Red Bank.

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