

T. W. BEATY, Editor.

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HARRY NEWS.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Inserted at \$1.00 per square for first fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. One inch space will constitute a square. An inch will be charged for a square. Marriage notices free. Deaths and funeral notices free. Obituaries of one square free; over one square charged at advertising rates. Religious notices of one square free. A liberal discount will be made to those whose advertisements are to be kept in form of three months or longer.

A Brief Honey Moon.

Garrett J. Banta was a well-to-do farmer, residing with his sister, her little family, and other relatives on the old homestead at Paramus Plains, near Ridgewood, Bergen county, New Jersey. Banta was a shy, saving bachelor of thirty-six, who for seven years had courted Miss Matilda Westervelt, of Paramus. On Saturday the lovers were married at Hackensack by the good Dominic Romaine. They went to the bride's home. On Sunday the young wife saw her husband busily writing. She jocularly asked if he was making his will. He laughingly replied, "Yes." That afternoon they rode out, and Sunday night was passed by them together. But at half past three in the morning he got up to go to his own home, telling his wife he went thus early to avoid being seen, as the neighbors would make fun of him about his marriage if they saw him going home, and he would take her home on Wednesday.

He was not seen again until about 11 A. M. of Monday, then some one calling to see him, search was made. Poor Banta was found in the barn, hanging by the neck from a cross beam just above the hay, dead. He had gone directly into the barn, and taking off his neck-cloth, without removing his hat or overcoat, committed suicide.

In his pocket was found the paper he had written on Sunday in his wife's home, as follows:

"I want Wm. J. G. Zabriske to attend to my business. Give my brother John my watch and hair chain. Guillian J. G. Zabriske, if you want my whole rig (horse, wagon, &c.) for what I said, you must take it. Will, I want you to get a Paterson harness and let the money in the Paterson Bank stand one year after my death. Don't put any plate on my coffin. Would like to be buried in the Reformed Dutch churchyard with the rest of my family. Ask Dominic Romaine to preach my funeral sermon. Tell brother and sister and mother I am tired of life. Yours truly, Garrett J. Banta.

Take the money out of the Paterson Bank if you think best. Banta mixed but little in society, and many wondered that he ever plucked up courage to marry. No provision, it will be seen, was made for the wife, for whom much sympathy is felt.—Exchange.

Easy Divorces to Satisfy easy consciences.

[From the N. Y. Sun.] One A. Goodman, a Chicago divorce lawyer, has been written up extensively in the newspapers there as the leader in that branch of legal business. A woman writes to the Chicago Tribune from this city as follows:

"She seeing an account of a divorcee expose of one A. Goodman, I would wish you to do me the favor of answering me through your columns the following: Four years ago, through one A. House, of this city, I obtained a divorce in Chicago from that man Goodman. I never lived there, nor ever saw Chicago. Is my divorce any good? That Goodman does all Mr. House's business. Yours, &c., JULIA G.

"New York, Jan. 24, 1874." This woman enclosed the following as the advertisement that secured her patronage:

Divorces legally obtained; no publicity; no fee in advance. M. House, Attorney, 104 Broadway.

The Chicago Tribune asserts that Goodman has agents in the large cities. A woman went to the New Orleans agent and ordered a Chicago divorce, and was in a hurry for it. The agent telegraphed to Goodman as follows:

"One divorce for Mrs. [redacted], married four years, on ground of desertion and drunkenness (omit by express)." The woman got the divorce promptly and with it a bill like this:

"Mrs. [redacted] to Chicago Divorce Agency (New Orleans branch) Dr. One divorce for drunkenness and desertion, \$15. Received payment.

Divorces warranted for two years. This business ought to yield considerable pecuniary profits.

"Unless you give me aid," said a beggar to a benevolent lady, "I am afraid I will have to resort to something which I greatly dislike to do." The lady handed him a dollar, and compassionately asked, "What is it poor man, that I have saved you from?" "Work," was the mournful answer.

An old man's advice to a young man is, don't love two girls at once. Love is a good thing, but it is like butter in warm weather—It won't do to have too much on hand at once.

quorum, and the decision of a majority of those present at any meeting shall be valid and binding: Provided, however, that nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to deny the right of any member to bring a grievance directly before the complaint committee or the arbitration committee of the Exchange, as provided for in laws. Each member present at any sitting of the committee shall be entitled to five dollars for the case heard by them, to be paid by the party adjudged to be in fault.

Rule 48.—All the foregoing rules must be justly and liberally construed, and no property shall be rejoiced or condemned on a mere technicality.

A Man Dies of a Broken Heart.

Mae Zeluma Agra, a lady of prepossessing appearance, commonly called the "Circassian Beauty," who was closely concerned in a New York sensation of last September, and was traveling with a menagerie and circus, has appeared at a museum in this city.

Among the visitors to the establishment was a gentleman named Bruce, who resides and owns considerable property in the twenty-first ward. He was deeply smitten with the girl's appearance and cultivated manners, and his visits to the museum at once became so frequent as to attract not only the attention of the attendants, but also of the patrons. His visits grew more frequent during the month of January, until it was noticed that he came in the morning and remained until the establishment closed for the night.

About two weeks ago he began to press his suit with the warmth of a Romeo and insisted on an immediate answer to his proposal of marriage made some days before. This she refused to give, stating as a reason that he was entirely too hasty, but on the expiration of the time for her engagement she would give the matter her serious consideration. Fearing she doubted his asseverations of love, he drew up a document which contained the bulk of his affectionate promises, and also, it is said, a transfer of much of his property. He had it legalized and forwarded to the Circassian. Seeing that she would not veild to his entreaties, he took rooms at the Union Depot Hotel, that he might be near her at all times, and his visits to her became, if possible, more frequent than ever. On Saturday night last he remained at the museum until it closed, and then, bidding the girl good-night, he stated his intention of calling on her on the morrow. She refused to see him when he called, and he then returned to the hotel. Then his actions were noticed to be strange enough to excite suspicion. He grew worse very rapidly, and it soon became apparent that the man was insane. On the following day medical assistance was called in. His friends also visited him, but their efforts failed to restore him to reason. The name of Zeluma was constantly on his lips, and he spoke of her in the most endearing terms. From that time forth grew rapidly worse, and yesterday was a raving maniac, and had to be removed to the Dixmont Insane Asylum in irons. The girl is the picture of misery over the sad results of the flirtation, and expresses herself as having liked the gentleman very much, and having had no idea that such a fate was in store for him.—N. Y. Sun.

NOT A UNIVERSAL REMEDY. A doctor called on a cholera patient, a German, and perscribed. Next day found patient well. "Well," said the doctor, "the medicine brought you out?"

"No, sir; I didn't take it!"

"What did you take?"

"I ate sour kront and turnip sauce."

So the doctor wrote in his memorandum:

"Sour kront and turnip sauce good for cholera."

Next week another call. Irishman this time. Prescribed sour kront and turnips. Next day called—found Irishman dead. So he wrote opposite the old memorandum: "Sour kront and turnips good for a Dutchman, but death to an Irishman."

"Sir," said the astonished landlady to a traveler who had sent his cup forward for the seventh time, "you must be very fond of coffee?" "Yes, madam, I am," he replied, "or I should never have drank so much water to get a little."

Guilty or not guilty?" asked the Dutch Justice. "Not guilty." Den vat you do here? Go about your pizness.

be valid when more than three days old at time of delivery in yard or to vessel.

ROBIN.

Rule 14.—Rosin shall be bought and sold by the barrel of 280 pounds gross, shall be weighed by pounds, proper allowance being made for moisture and adhering dirt, and each barrel shall have its weight distinctly marked on one head.

Rule 15.—Buyers may examine and test at their own expense, their accuracy of weights to extent of ten (10) per cent. of any lot, and any error thus ascertained shall be corrected by renewing the lot by another weigher, at seller's expense, or the average difference as ascertained, may by mutual agreement be made basis of settlement.

Rule 16.—Weigher's returns more than thirty days old at time of delivery in yard or to ship, shall not be valid.

Rule 17.—Rosin in shipping order shall have two good heads, the top head well lined. Each barrel shall have eight wooden, or one iron hoop on each head, and two wooden or one iron hoop on each bilge.

Rule 18.—Strained rosin shall be free from black, and average equal to B and C of any approval standard.

Rule 19.—Good strained shall consist of rosin equal to standard D, or fair proportions of C, D, E.

Rule 20.—Approved standard samples shall be those of Hedenberg, Johnson & Hammond, and S. S. Hall & Co.; but in the absence of any agreement, but disputes shall be settled on the basis of Hedenberg's standard.

Rule 21.—Buyers of sampled rosin may examine the same at their own expense prior to removal, after which no claim will be allowed except in case of fraud.

Rule 22.—Sales by general sample shall be at buyer's risk as to difference in quality after removal from yard.

Rule 23.—All sales of rosin and otherwise specified shall be understood as in shipping order in yard, New York weights and samples, with privilege to buyer of unexpired storage then actually incurred by seller; provided, however, that the buyer shall always be entitled to three days (including day of sale) free of expense.

Rule 24.—Buyer of cargoes afloat, spot or to arrive, shall be entitled to delivery alongside one ship, one day for each five hundred (500) barrels, New York weights and samples. If discharged at yard, at buyer's expense, they shall be entitled to allowance from seller for what the cooping and weighing would have cost alongside ship. Demurrage after specified time shall be paid by buyers as per bill of lading or charter party.

TAR.

Rule 25.—Tar shall be sold as in shipping order, inspected and filled in yard; and all transactions shall be governed as far as applicable by the rules relating to spirits turpentine and rosin.

CONTRACTS FOR FUTURE DELIVERY.

Rule 26.—Contracts for future delivery of naval stores other than sales to arrive or for specific dates, shall be understood to require five (5) days' notice for delivery; but in the absence of such notices or call from buyer, it shall be the duty of the seller, on maturity of the contract (i. e., the last day specified therein), to tender the goods between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M., and 3 o'clock P. M., whereupon he shall be entitled to payment in full therefore before the last named hour. A proper tender will be the weigher's or inspector's return, together with an accepted order or a negotiable receipt for the goods, which need be surrendered only in exchange for cash or certified checks; provided however, in order to save unnecessary expense and delay, that for lots of over 500 barrels, rosin may be estimated at 310 pounds gross weight per round barrel, and spirits turpentine at 43 gallons net, subject to adjustment on or before removal.

Rule 27.—All settlements of contracts shall be on the basis of 310 pounds for a barrel of rosin, and 43 gallons for a barrel of spirits turpentine.

Rule 28.—Contracts for the delivery of naval stores may be assigned, and the assignee shall succeed to all the rights of the assignor; proved however, that neither of the original parties to a contract shall be released from their obligations to each other except by their mutual consent.

Rule 29.—The insolvency of either party to a contract shall forthwith work its maturity, and settlement shall be made or damages fixed at the price current when the insolvency is declared.

Rule 30.—The question of such insolvency may be determined by the chairman of the committee on naval stores, from the voluntary statement of the insolvent party, or by the committee on naval stores, on complaint of alleged insolvency, due notice, as practicable, being given to all concerned.

Rule 31.—Cash margins may be called when provided for in contracts,

The Naval Stores Trade.

INFORMATION FOR A GREAT AND GROWING CHARLESON INTEREST.

THE NEW RULES ADOPTED BY THE NEW YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The following rules relating to the trade in naval stores among members of the New York Produce Exchange, to be in force on and after April 15th, 1874, have been adopted, subject to approval of the board of managers:

Rule 1.—All contracts for the purchase or sale of spirits turpentine shall, unless otherwise specified, be on the basis and at the rate of seven (7) pounds net weight per gallon.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

Rule 2.—Spirits turpentine barrels and their contents shall be weighed by pounds, and have their gross weight distinctly and conspicuously marked; while the actual tare of every barrel, after being properly glazed, shall be cut or indelibly branded on one head.

Rule 3.—Buyers may examine and test, at their own expense, the accuracy of marked weights and tares to the extent of ten (10) per cent. of any lot, and the average difference thus ascertained shall be accepted as that existing between the actual and marked tares—buyer or seller, as the case may be, receiving credit for such difference, and any ascertained difference by gross weights shall be certified by weighing the entire lot by another inspector at seller's expense.

Rule 4.—Tares of weights thus certified shall be cut or branded, as above provided, in correction of original brand.

Rule 5.—Spirits turpentine sold in shipping order shall be "white," and equal in color to a standard sample established by and held in the custody of the "committee of naval stores," hereinafter provided for.

Rule 6.—Packages for "shipping order" must be well made, new or good second-hand barrels, holding from 38 to 50 gallons; staves of white oak; heads of white oak, or of white ash, all well seasoned, and not less than three-quarters inch thick for the staves, and one inch thick for the heading, when dressed. They shall have six (6) iron hoops—say two head-hoops one and a half inch wide, and four quarter and bilge hoops one and a quarter inches wide, and have, when new, at least three good coats of glue; second-hand barrels to have two fresh coats of good glue. Each barrel shall have at least one good coat of Spanish brown paint on the heads; and when filled the bungs shall be tight and well glued in.

Rule 7.—Before delivery, the barrels having been filled to within one and three-quarters or two inches of the bung, the packages and their contents shall be examined by an authorized inspector, who shall reject as unfit for "shipping order."

1st. All poor mishappen, and ill made barrels; as well as those which are not equal in all respects to the requirements of these rules.

2d. All barrels which are sweating at time of examination.

3d. All barrels which are leaking.

4th. All barrels found to contain water, dissolved glue, or any other foreign substance, or on which the glue containing is found to have softened.

5th. Converted whiskey barrels, as well as all packages which have been used for other purposes than holding spirits turpentine.

Rule 8.—All sales of spirits turpentine; not otherwise specified, shall be understood as in Southern barrels, merchantable order in yard.

Rule 9.—To constitute a good delivery on sales of spirits turpentine in merchantable order, "spot" or to "arrive," there must not be in any parcel over ten (10) per cent. of colored and ten (10) per cent. of petroleum or whiskey barrels.

Rule 10.—New York barrels shall be a good delivery on a sale of Southern barrels, but the buyer shall not be obliged to pay an increased price therefor.

Rule 11.—Spirits sold on wharf, New York side, when weighed or gauged, and order delivered before 3 o'clock P. M. shall be at buyer's risk thereafter.

Rule 12.—Deductions on spirits turpentine shall be allowed as follow:

On whiskey barrels, 50 cents each barrel.

On petroleum barrels, 50 cents each barrel.

On broken staves or chimes, 25 cents each.

On broken heads, 50 cents each.

On colored spirits, 1 cent per gallon per each stroke allowed by gauger or inspector up to five strokes. Over five strokes is declared unmerchantable.

Rule 13.—Weigher, gauger or inspector's returns correctly set forth as well the weights, tares and contents as all deductions to which the buyer is entitled, and when accepted shall be final between buyer and seller, except in case of fraud. They must be verified on oath or affirmation, when required by either party, and shall not



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