

Property of each town or township contracting together shall be liable for payment of principal and interest of bonds so issued.

May make separate or joint contracts.

Consents to be verified.

Repealer.

every other power which is hereinbefore given to each in the case first provided for, and under the same restrictions and limitations as it would have had if such town council or township committee had made a separate contract and had otherwise complied with the provisions contained in the previous sections of this act; and the real and personal estate in each town or township so contracting together shall be liable to the payment of the principal and interest of the bonds of that town or township which shall issue such bonds; and each town or township so uniting and issuing its bonds, shall have the aforesaid taxing power within its own limits to raise and pay the principal and interest thereof; and in relation to executing the powers to construct and acquire the necessary works, pumps, engines, boilers, and other requisite machinery, in or out of any of the constructing townships or towns, and to lay the main supply pipes and fire hydrants of such town or towns and township or townships who united in the contract in this section first mentioned, may make a separate or joint contract or contracts for the said works, pumps, engines, boilers, and other requisite machinery, and for such laying of the main supply pipes and fire hydrants, or such portions as may be deemed expedient of any of the same as may be needed by all or any of the uniting towns or townships, but under such contract or contracts, each town and township contracting shall be liable to the contractor or contractors only for such work and materials as are done and used in such town or township and for an equitable proportion of what work may be done or materials used outside of such uniting towns or townships; the said consents herein provided for shall be verified by the oath of the assessor of the said town or township that it is so signed, and said consent and affidavit shall be recorded by the town clerk and filed in the office of the town clerk, and such consent and affidavits, or a copy thereof certified by such clerk, shall be conclusive evidence of the facts therein set forth, in any court of judicature where the said facts may come in question.

70. SEC. 6. That any local, private, or special, or public act, and every part thereof which is repugnant to or inconsistent with this act or any act or part of act which can be construed to in any wise alter, affect or control or construe this act, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Tramps.

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| 1. Persons declared to be tramps. | 5. When persons may be discharged. |
| 2. Punishment of persons offending. | 6. Buildings for detention may be erected. |
| 3. When persons committed may be bound out. | 7. Fees to officers. |
| 4. Proceedings to enable poor persons away from home to return. | 8. What declared to be workhouses. |

An act to define and suppress tramps.

P. L. 1876, p. 218.

Approved April 19, 1876.

Persons declared to be tramps.

1. That the following described persons are hereby declared to be tramps: All persons who shall come from any place without this state, or from any city, county, township, borough or place in this state, and have no legal settlement in the places in which they may be found, and live idly and without employment, and refuse to work for the usual and common wages given to other persons for like work in the place where they then are, or shall be found going about from door to door, or placing themselves in the streets, highways or roads to beg or gather alms, and can give no reasonable account of themselves or their business in such places.

Punishment of persons offending.

2. That if any person shall be found offending in any county, city, township, borough or district in this state against this act, it shall and may be lawful for any constable or police officer of such place, and he is hereby enjoined and required, on notice thereof given him by any of the

inhabitants thereof, or without such notice, on his own view, to apprehend and convey, or cause to be conveyed such person to a justice of the peace, or other magistrate, of such place, who shall examine such person, and shall commit him or her, being thereof legally convicted before him on his own view, or by the confession of such offenders, or by the oath or affirmation of one or more credible witnesses, to labor upon any county farm, or upon the streets, roads and highways of any city, township or borough, or in any house of correction, poor house, work house or common jail, for a term not exceeding six months, and shall forthwith commit him or her to the custody of the steward, keeper or superintendent of such county farm, house of correction, poor house, work house or common jail, or to the supervisors or overseers of highways, street commissioners, or any other officer or officers having in charge the repairs of any street, road or highway, or overseers of the poor of the respective county, city, borough or township wherein such person shall be found, as in their judgment shall be deemed most expedient.

3. That whenever, in the judgment of the custodian or custodians of persons committed under the second section of this act, suitable labor cannot be provided in the place to which such persons are committed, it shall be lawful, upon their written order, briefly expressed, to bind out and keep any such person to labor in the service of any suitable person or persons, or corporation, by them selected, for a term not exceeding his or her original commitment, as a substitute therefor, and may compel the performance of such labor for the term fixed.

When persons committed may be bound out.

4. That if any person not being in the place in which he usually lives, or has his home, shall apply to any director, overseer, guardian or commissioner of the poor of any county, city, borough, township or district stating that he is desirous to return to his home, but is poor and has not the means to do so, the said director, overseer, guardian or commissioner of the poor, may employ or let out such poor person to labor at some suitable place, to be by them selected and at such wages as shall seem to them just; and when in the opinion of said director, overseer, guardian or commissioner of the poor, such poor person shall have earned a sufficient sum, said director, overseer, guardian or commissioner of the poor shall, with the money so earned, and with such additions thereto from the treasury of the county, city, borough, township or district as they may think reasonable, cause such person to be returned to his home, whether in this state or elsewhere; *provided*, that the expense shall not exceed twenty dollars.

Proceedings to enable poor persons away from home to return.

5. That the custodian or custodians of such persons may, at discretion, discharge such persons at any time within the term of commitment upon not less than ten days' good behavior, or upon satisfactory security that they shall not become a charge upon the public within one year from the date of said discharge.

Proviso.

When persons may be discharged.

6. That the chosen freeholders of the several counties in this state shall have power, upon the recommendation of the court of common pleas of such several counties, to erect and maintain buildings and enclosures suitable for the detention of persons convicted under this act, and such buildings or enclosures shall be under the charge and superintendence of the sheriff of such county, or of the jail warden in such counties as have such officer.

Buildings for detention may be erected and maintained.

7. That for each arrest or commitment made under this act, there shall be paid to the committing magistrate the sum of twenty-five cents, and to the officer making such arrest the sum of fifty cents for their services under the provisions of this act, and no more; and any wilful refusal to make such arrest, on the part of any constable or police officer, shall subject him to a penalty of ten dollars, to be collected as penalties are by law collectable, and shall be paid into the poor fund of the district in which the officer resides; *provided, however*, that the constable or police officer shall be entitled to the actual fare he may have to pay for himself and his prisoner or prisoners in taking them to the county jail.

Fees to justice.

P. L. 1877, p. 167.

Fees to officer making arrest.

Penalty for refusal to make arrest.

Proviso.

8. That all poor houses, county farms, houses of correction and other places provided for the keeping of the poor, are hereby declared to be work houses for the purposes of this act, and it is hereby made the duty

Workhouses.

of the custodians of such buildings to provide work for such persons and to compel them to work therein when able, not less than six hours per day.

Travellers.

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| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Boats landing and receiving passengers. 2. Sending or receiving by small boat 3. Boat not to run against another. 4. Nor impede another's passing. 5. To keep at certain distance. 6. Lights to be kept at night. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 7. Stage not to run against another. 8. Care to be used by drivers. 9. Penalty for oversetting stage. 10. Drivers liable to owner. 11. Act to be posted in boats. 12. Manner of prosecuting offenders. |
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Harr. 179.

An act for the safety of travellers.

R. S. 602.

Passed February 28, 1828.

Regulations to be observed by steamboats navigating the waters of this state.

1. That in all cases when any passenger or passengers is or are about to be landed from any steamboat navigating the waters within the jurisdiction of this state, and such steamboat is near the shore, so that the passenger or passengers can be landed immediately from the steamboat upon the shore, or upon another boat or vessel lying between the steamboat and the shore; and when any passenger or passengers is or are about to be taken on board of any steamboat, so navigating as aforesaid, immediately from the shore, or from any boat or vessel lying between such steamboat and the shore, such steamboat shall be stopped, and shall remain stopped, for the space of at least one minute, and as long as shall be necessary for the safety of the passengers landing from, or going on board of said steamboats; and if any captain, master or commander of any steamboat, or other person having the charge or command of any steamboat, shall cause or permit any passenger to be landed from, or taken on board the same, contrary to the provisions of this section, he shall forfeit and pay the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars for every such offence, to be recovered by action of debt, with costs of suit, in any court having cognizance thereof, by any person suing for the same; and the owner or owners of such steamboat shall be liable to any person who may be injured thereby for all damages thereby sustained, to be recovered in an action of trespass on the case, with costs of suit.

Penalty.

Engine to be stopped, etc.

2. That no passenger shall be put, or suffered to go from on board any steamboat navigating the waters within the jurisdiction of this state, into any small boat for the purpose of being landed, until the engine of such steamboat shall be stopped; and the said engine shall not be again put in motion, until the small boat shall be at least twenty yards from the nearest waterwheel of the steamboat, or until the small boat shall have reached the place at which the passenger is to be landed, if that be within the said distance of twenty yards; and the captain, master, or commander of any steamboat, or other person having the charge or command of any steamboat, for the time being, who shall offend against this provision, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred dollars, to be recovered by action of debt, by any person suing for the same; and, at his election, either before any justice of the peace having cognizance thereof, with triple costs of suit, or before any court of common pleas having cognizance thereof, with lawful costs, any law to the contrary in anywise notwithstanding.

Penalty, how recovered.

Steamboats not to be run against each other.

3. That when two steamboats navigating the waters within the jurisdiction of this state, are going in the same direction, it shall not be lawful for either of them to be wilfully so navigated as to run against, hinder, or delay the other, or to run her aground or ashore, or in anywise to injure or impede her, or unnecessarily to approach her, to within the distance of twenty yards; and every captain, master, or commander of any steamboat, or other person having the charge or command of any steamboat, for the time being, who shall offend against this provision, shall forfeit and pay the sum of one hundred and fifty dollars, to be recovered

Penalty.