THE WEEKLY ADVOCATE AND TIMES.

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RAHWAY POST-OFFICE.

TO TAKE EFFECT OCT. 1st, 1879.

New York Time.

MAILS ARRIVE.

New York, North, East, and West,
5:16, 9:12, a. m., 1:52, 4:51 p. m.
Philadelphia, South and West,
5:16, 5:55, 9:52, a. m., 3:46, 5:48 p. m.
Woodbridge and Perth Amboy,
7:35 a.m., 4:35 p.m.
Northern Way Mails, 9:12 " 4:51 "
Southern " 9:57 " 3:46, 5:48

Mails are received from New Brunswick, Metuchen, Princeton, Trenton, Bristol, South and West Jersey, Belvidere, Delaware Railroads, at 9:57 a. m., 5:48 p. m.

Mails are received from Elizabeth, Newark, North Jersey, Delaware & Lackawanna, and New Jersey Central Railroads at 5:16, 9:12 a. m., 4:51 p. m.

MAILS CLOSE.

Woodbridge and Perth Amboy,
7:15 a. m., 5:15 p. m.
New York, North and East,
8:15, 9:30 a. m., 3:30, 5:15 and 7:15 p. m.
Philadelphia and Way,
8:45 a. m., 4:30 and 7:15 p. m.
Through Southern and Philadelphia,
8:45 a. m., 4:30, 5:15 and 7:15, p. m.

Mails are despatched for Elizabeth, Newark, Delaware and Lackawanna, New Jersey Central Railroads and Northern New Jersey, at 9:30 a. m., 3:30, 5:15 and 7:15 p. m.

Mails are despatched for Philadelphia, Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, Metuchen, South and West Jersey and Belvidere, Delaware Railroads at 8:45 a. m., 4:30, 5:15 and 7:15 p. m.

Office opens at 6:30 a. m.; closes at 7:30 p. m.

Sunday Mails arrive 5:16 and 9:57 a. m., and close to all points at 9:30 a. m.

Office open on Sunday from 9:30 to 10:30 a. m.

MONEY ORDERS.

Sold at the following rates, payable at any money order office:

Orders not exceeding $15 00 10 cents.
" " " 30 00 15 "
" " " 40 00 20 "
" " " 50 00 25 "

Orders payable in Great Britain and Germany and Canada, are now sold at this office at the following rates:

BRITISH.—Orders not over $10, 25 cents; over $10, and not over $20, 50 cents; over $20, and not over $30, 75 cents; over $30, and not over $40, $1.00; over $40, and not over $50, $1.25.

GERMAN.—Orders not over $5, 15 cents; over $5, and not over $10, 25 cents; over $10, and not over $20, 50 cents; over $20, and not over $30, 75 cents; over $30, and not over $40, $1.00; over $40, and not over $50, $1.25.

CANADIAN.—Orders not over $10, 20 cents; not over $20, 40 cents; not over $30, 60 cents; not over $40, 80 cents; not over $50 $1.00.

S. M. OLIVER, POSTMASTER

THE DESERTED ROOM.

The fire flames leapt about the logs,
As in the days of old;
About the silent room they played,
In chequer work of gleam and shade.
The Persian carpet on the floor,
Showed its dimmed beauty as of yore;
The portraits from the walls looked down,
And eye and lip in smile or frown,
The tale she taught them told.

The fire flames leapt about the hearth;
The cricket sang its song;
The ivory notes she loved so much,
Lay waiting for her wakening touch;
Her own, or sister flowers drooped,
Where the great crimson curtain looped;
And by her chair her favorite book,
Its place, mute pleading for her, took
To rest, unopened long.

The fire flames leapt about the hearth;
A sense of something gone
Hung heavy on the listening ear,
That used her joyous voice to hear;
The echoes of the silent house
Waiting her flying foot to rouse;
It seemed as ghosts her brightness laid,
In the dull stillness woke and strayed,
And long-lost empire won.

The fire flames leapt, and paled, and died;
And in the eerie gloom
Sad memories gathered round the hearth,
Where she brought joy, and youth, and mirth;
Sad fancies mingling with them said
Old tales of half-forgotten dead;
And baffled prayers, and visions met,
With loss, and longing, and regret,
In the deserted room.

—*All the Year Round.*

LONDON.

BY WILLIAM BALL, JR.

London, the metropolis of the world; the queen of cities; the great centre of trade, literature and art. Who shall describe its wonders or convey an adequate idea of its teeming, ever-increasing population, its fabulous wealth, its restless activity, its far-reaching enterprise? Who shall tell of its magnificent buildings, of its churches and charities; its docks and bridges; its commerce and trade? Let it be one who, if he grasp not the pen of eloquence, can at least give facts and figures to convey an approximate idea of its greatness.

London is a world in itself. It contains people from almost every clime under the sun. It has more Catholic inhabitants than Rome, more Jews than Jerusalem, more Irish than Dublin, more Scotch than Edinburgh. And, as one walks through its crowded, bustling thoroughfares, we may meet the dusky natives of far-off India, the sable complexioned inhabitants of Africa, and the yellow-visaged people from China, as well as representatives from almost every nation in Europe, all arrayed in peculiar attire, and with country people and citizens forming a panorama upon which one seldom tires of gazing.

London is most favorably situated for expansion. Built upon a comparatively level plateau, it can extend in all directions with but little impediment to its growth, and it is no less favorably situated for commerce. The broad, deep Thames flows through it, dividing it into two portions, and though it is forty miles from the sea, yet steam has overcome this disadvantage and made it *the* port of the world.

Last year the tonnage that entered the docks of London was greater than that which entered at the custom house of its great and only rival, Liverpool. The commerce of London cannot be measured, the aggregate of its trade can never be estimated. It is too vast, complicated and diversified. The population of the modern Babylon is nearly 3,500,000, but within the police district there reside over 4,000,000 people, (the population of London in 1876 is estimated by the Registrar-General at 4,286,171) far more than the population of either Sweden and Norway, Switzerland, or the Kingdom of Holland, and as numerous as the aggregate population of New York, Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, or Paris, Berlin, Vienna and Rome. What a human hive! The reader mentally exclaims, "how do they all manage to live and thrive?" (for the people of London, taken as a whole, do thrive.) Echo answers, "How?"

There are about 555,000 houses in the great city, the average number of inhabitants to each house being about six and a half, which fact satisfactorily dissipates the idea of over-crowding. The whole area of London is about 700 square miles.

The streets, if put together in a line, would reach from England to America and back again, their aggregate length being 7,000 miles. In the eastern part of the city, where are situated the wonderful docks, the shipyards for the building of iron vessels, immense warehouses, factories, etc., the poorer class of people generally reside, and as a great portion of them are too fond of patronizing the gin palaces and beer shops, there is, as a natural consequence, much poverty and misery existing in this locality.

In the west end are found the palatial mansions of the rich, grand in their architecture, splendid in their interior decoration.

In no other spot under the sun can there be found such an exhibition of wealth and luxury. Such lavish expenditure in houses, furniture and equipages. For instance, a splendid mansion has lately been completed for a gentleman who must literally roll in wealth, which has taken fourteen years to build and decorate it, and its cost is upward of $2,000,000. In this corner of the city stand the magnificent Houses of Parliament, with their rich, unique architecture and lofty and majestic towers. $15,000,000 was expended in their erection. They are, as the Emperor of Russia expressed it, like "a dream in stone."

Real estate is exceedingly valuable in London, $20,000,000 was lately offered for the ground on which Barclay & Perkins' brewery stands, but was refused. 10,000 new houses were built in London in 1875, and at this rate it increases yearly.

There are many building societies in operation in London, through which tradespeople and working people become possessors of homes of their own, and it is owing, in a great measure, to these that the city grows so rapidly.

The analysis of such a heterogeneous mass of people cannot fail to be interesting. Irrespective of nationality there are no less than 100,000 professional men in the mighty city—clergy, lawyers, physicians, scientists, authors, editors, artists, civil engineers, etc. There are no less than 211,000 of the commercial class, 505,000 of the industrial class, 65,000 laborers, 226,000 domestics, 58,000 milliners and dressmakers, 27,000 seamstresses, 44,000 laundresses, 11,000 machinists, 29,000 gentlewomen, 900,000 housewives, 33,000 in undefined employments, 1,100,000, children under fifteen years of age. What a peopled immensity to be fed and clothed every day! What a vast number of people swayed by human passions to be controlled, and made subject to the laws.

To do this in the effective manner in which it is done requires a police force of 9,000 stalwart men, and though crime cannot be totally eradicated, yet it is so far suppressed that during the past year there were only 47,000 arrests made in London, or almost exactly the same number that were made in Philadelphia with less than quarter the population. This fact speaks volumes for the moral tone of the community, and for the excellence of the police arrangements.

The vital statistics are also of great interest. Every twenty-four hours there are on an average 350 children born, and about 250 people die. The yearly aggregate is immense. 153,192 children were born in the year 1876, and 91,171 persons died. The annual death rate is 21¼ to the 1,000.

London is abundantly supplied with churches of all denominations. There are over 800 belonging to the Church of England alone.

Its hospitals are numerous, large, and supplied with all known appliances for the relief of the wounded and sick. St. Thomas' lately finished, situated on the Thames Embankment, a magnificent structure, cost $2,500,000, and has 600 beds. Guy's has 500 beds, St. Bartholomew's 500. Its charities are so great in number that they can hardly be enumerated, and are adapted to every form of suffering. We can only mention Christ Church Hospital School, which supports and educates 1,200 poor boys, and Dulwich College, which affords a finished education to 700 young men, free of expense.

St. Paul's Cathedral and Westminster Abbey are the chief ecclesiastical structures in the capital, although many of the other religious edifices are marvels of size and splendor, and in the richness of their architecture and interior decorations. The first mentioned a magnificent structure, will hold over 25,000 people, and at a period when labor was exceedingly cheap, cost $4,000,000. Its splendid dome, surmounted with a ball and cross, rises to a height of nearly 400 feet. It is a curious fact that nine persons can sit around a table within the brass ball at the top of the dome. St. Paul's is the mightiest creation of Sir Christopher Wren's genius, and one of the great sights of the metropolis.

Westminster Abbey (in which are buried the remains of many of England's greatest men) is a massive and richly ornamented edifice of immense size. It is one of the most splendid specimens of Gothic architecture extant. Its twin towers, of most elaborate construction are 225 feet high. The height within from the floor to the ceiling, is 100 feet.

Education is most thoroughly provided for in London. Irrespective of its colleges and seminaries, it abounds in fine public schools, most of them of recent construction, and embodying all modern improvements. Attendance on these schools is compulsory in the case of all children under ten years old, so that the poorest and meanest are now being educated, and fitted to become intelligent citizens.

As may well be imagined in a city containing such a vast resident population, and thronged by strangers from all parts of the habitable globe, there are many places of amusement. There are no less than thirty theatres, besides many music halls, museums, art galleries, etc. The Royal Albert Music Hall is a splendid structure, circular in form. It will accommodate 10,000 people, and has the largest organ in the world. The Kensington museum is the finest of its kind in existence. Its treasures of art are wondrous and most costly. Sometime ago it was estimated that it contained paintings, statuary, and every description of articles illustrating the progress of mechanical and decorative art worth $100,000,000. Bethnol Green Museum is free and greatly patronized by the poorer classes. It is replete with objects of beauty. The wonderful Crystal Palace, built of iron and glass, is 1,600 feet long, and the famous Alexandra Palace lately destroyed by fire, but Phœnix-like risen from its ashes, surrounded by its extensive and beautiful grounds, are great resorts for the people. The fountains in the richly adorned gardens of the Crystal Palace are a sight well worth beholding; the water is pumped to the tops of two towers 300 feet high, and descending with great force, rises in all manner of fantastic and beautiful shapes, delighting the eye and cooling the atmosphere. Regent's Park is a beautiful enclosure embracing about 450 acres; it is situated in the heart of the great city, forming a delightful retreat from the dusty and crowded streets. The finest zoological collection extant is within this park.

St. James' and Green Parks are lovely, sylvan spots, where art unites with nature to render every scene attractive. While the muffled sound of distant traffic falls upon the ear, one can almost fancy he is amid rural scenes, far removed from the teeming Babylon. Victoria Park, one of the newest of London's attractive pleasure grounds, is situated in the midst of the worst parts of the city. It contains about 300 acres and is beautifully laid out. "Bethnol Green" Museum is situated within this park. It was established by benevolent people, in the hope of elevating the tastes of the depraved people around, and of affording them amusement calculated to draw them from the haunts of vice. The museum abounds in beautiful works of art, and in objects calculated to interest the poor people around. Kew Botanical Gardens are a famous place of resort for all who love to see trees, plants and flowers in their perfection. Costly exotics here florish, as in their native soil, in the largest conservatory in the world. The palm house with its famous collection of palm-trees is a great curiosity.

Hampton Court Palace, and its elegant grounds, situate on the Thames (which at this point is famous for its picturesque beauty) is one of the great resorts of Londoners. The wondrous and interesting sights within the palace, and the matchless gardens without, glorious in their wealth of choice flowers, not to speak of the famous grape-vine (the largest in existence) always attract crowds from the dusty city.

London is also studded with beautiful and exquisitely adorned squares and circles (large and small.) They are located in all parts of the city.

The suburbs of London are remarkably beautiful, "gloriously beautiful," as one writer expresses it. The country around is generally of a slightly undulating character, and adorned with noble oaks and elms which spread out their giant branches, forming a delightful shade. For many miles around, the rich landscape is gemmed with stately country seats, beautiful villas and charming cottages of every style of architecture. Conspicuous among them is the magnificent mansion of Baron Rothschild, which is pointed out to visitors to the far-famed Crystal Palace.

Railroads to all parts of the kingdom radiate from the great capital. There are no less than 150 railroad depots within the limits of the city. Some of these are the finest in existence. For instance, the one lately erected for the Midland Railway (by far the finest in the world), cost nearly $15,000,000, and is a striking evidence of the opulence and enterprise of the English railroad corporations. All the railways are obliged by law to enter the city over lofty brick arches, which pass over the house tops, or by means of tunnels under the city. No such thing is seen in London as steam cars passing through the crowded thoroughfares at the imminent risk of the lives and limbs of the citizens.

The famous underground passenger railroads are one of the great lions of London, and one of the wonders of the world. Built at enormous expense, under difficulties that would have disheartened any but most energetic and skillful engineers, they stand as an enduring monuments to the indomitable spirit of their projectors and executors.

At different points along the route there are depots under ground, lit up with gas. The cars are drawn by locomotives and (unimpeded by obstacles constantly met with overhead), run at a good speed, so that workmen who reside in cheap homes in the outskirts of the city and gentlemen residing in the suburbs can be at their accustomed places in the heart of the city in ten or fifteen minutes, for a fare of only four cents. In the year 1875, these railroads, which now have a combined length of thirty miles, carried 70,000,000 passengers without the loss of a single life. So much for avoiding the crowded streets.

Here, let us speak of the Holborn Viaduct (a street in the air), an immense and magnificent structure resembling a bridge, which spans a valley in the centre of the city. Formerly all vehicles were obliged to go up hill and down hill, now they pass over a level road lined on either side with fine stores. The cost of this novel and useful structure was about $10,000,000.

The docks and bridges are the especial pride of Londoners, and no wonder. The first named are large basins built of massive granite, with ponderous gates, so that vessels can enter and leave them at high water, and, being secure from the fluctuating tides, are easily loaded and unloaded.

The London Dock alone cost $20,000,000, and the others would probably swell the cost to $100,000,000. They cover an area of about 900 acres. The number of vessels (on an average) in the port of London is 1,000, with 9,000 sailors.

The bridges across the Thames (nine in number) are splendid structures; "Westminster" and "Black-Friars" are especially elegant. Their average length is about 1,200 feet; 100,000 pedestrians pass over London bridge, on an average, every day, and 20,000 carriages and equestrians.

The Thames embankment is a solid wall of granite on both sides of the Thames, broken by elegant flights of steps leading from the river to a noble boulevard formed by encroaching on the river. This fine street is planted with shade trees, and adorned with some of the finest buildings in London. The cost of this great improvement when fully completed will, it is estimated, be $20,000,000.

Six million tons of coal are used within the limits of London every year; $50,000,000 are invested in the production of gas, there being no less than 54,000 street lamps; the price to consumers being only $1 per thousand feet. The streets of London are well paved, most thoroughly cleaned, and kept in excellent repair. No less than 14,000 men and 6,000 horses are employed in removing the daily accumulation of dirt, nearly all of which is utilized. The cleaning is done at night, for in a city where the traffic is so vast it would be utterly impossible to accomplish it in the day time. The value of insured property reaches the enormous total of nearly $2,700,000,000.

The general postoffice is an enormous and splendid building. Within its walls are employed 2,500 clerks, etc. It is connected with the railroad depots by pneumatic tubes, through which the mails are blown. The Central Telegraph office employs, besides men, 1,100 women as operators. The banks of London are numerous. The Bank of England, which has no connection with the government (as is often erroneously supposed), employs 900 clerks, and has frequently in its vaults no less than $160,000,000 in gold and silver, and pays over $1,000,000 per year in salaries. Westminster Bank is nearly as important. Besides these there are a great number of banks, bankers, etc., prominent among whom are the Rothschilds and Coutts.

The custom house is a splendid building, 500 feet long; over 2,000 persons are employed in its service.

The employes in all these institutions hold their position as long as they perform their duty faithfully, and when too old for labor are pensioned off. So it is with the police and nearly all public servants. In this way efficient and faithful servants are secured.

The hotels of London are numerous, and some of them remarkable for size and elegance. The "Langham" and "Midland" are the most noted.

London is the great centre of the publishing business. No less than 308 newspapers are printed within its limits, while books upon every imaginary subject are turned out by the ton. The leading newspaper of the world in size, wealth and influence is the London *Times*. It is a huge sheet of sixteen, sometimes twenty, pages, issued daily, the price being six cents. Its circulation is no less than 230,000 copies, which go to all parts of the civilized world. The London *Times* was the first newspaper printed by steam. The Tondon *Telegraph*, another important journal, has a circulation about equal to the *Times*.

The markets of London are noted for the variety and excellence of the products they contain. The buildings are spacious and grand. Columbia Market cost $1,000,000.

The submarine tunnels are the wonder of all strangers visiting London. The idea of large ships sailing over our heads as we pass through a brightly-painted passageway lit up with gas, under the broad, deep Thames, is certainly one calculated to fill us with astonishment.

There are about 10,000 omnibuses running in the great city, and an immense number of cabs and hansoms, besides horse cars, etc.

Fast trains connect London with all parts of the kingdom. A mile a minute is a regular thing with them. At Clapham junction 100 trains pass every day.

The telegraph wires in London are generally incased in rubber tubes and laid underground, thus avoiding the use of unsightly telegraph poles.

Many of the London manufactories employ a vast number of hands. For instance Peake, Frean & Co.'s cake and cracker bakery employs over 2,000 people. There are over 200 piano manufacturers in the metropolis who turn out 100,000 pianos yearly.

In conclusion we would remark that facts and figures can give but a faint idea of the wealth and consequence of this emporium of the world's commerce and trade. To be known and appreciated it must be seen, not hurriedly, but thoroughly. It would be vain to attempt to describe the bustle and activity everywhere exhibited in its teeming thoroughfares, in its docks and warehouses, and upon the broad river which divides it in twain.

All nations, whether to enable them to wage war, or develop their resources, apply to the bankers of London for money, and merchants from every clime throng her marts of trade. There is always a superabundance of money in London. Investments cannot be found fast enough to absorb the plethora of gold. No matter what scheme is originated, or how vast the sum needed to carry it into execution, if it offers a tolerably secure investment, the money is forthcoming.

But the crowning glory of the great city is the moral and religious influence which flows forth from it to benefit the world. London is the mighty heart which, pulsating, sends forth streams of truth and knowledge, to elevate and bless, to the remotest parts of the earth. Her missionary societies annually disburse the vast sum of $7,000,000 in the noble effort to evangelize the benighted portions of the globe, and her charitable organizations dispense succor and comfort to the needy and afflicted at an aggregate cost of upwards of $20,000,000 per year. But to know London, as we have before remarked, we must live in the midst of the great, teeming, busy hive, not for a day or two, but for weeks and months. We must wander abroad in its thronged streets, witness its surging tides of humanity, and note its ceaseless activity. We can never realize its wealth and magnificence, without being eye witnesses of the same, but when this is not our privilege, such articles as the foregoing may convey an imperfect idea of its indescribable, its absorbing greatness. The following is an extract from Joaquin Miller's Sketches of London and well describes the character of that great city:

"Paris laughs, weeps, has a fight or a fair, a feast or a famine, every year; Rome revels in wild delight on the days of her Carnival; St. Petersburg is gay and glad as a bride when clad in snow; Boston is prolific of reforms and isms; Philadelphia is hot or cold; and even New York has some little character; but London is unchangeable and unalterable as the features of the sphinx. Go to London when you will she is always and forever the same—the same climate, the same color, even the same calm and stately London.

One or two little drives or fashionable streets may change color a bit with the changing seasons; the horses may disappear from Rotten Row; but you will note nothing more. There is no earnestness, no stability on earth like that of this great English capital, with its millions of honest, earnest, and industrious Britons. No city in the world can chronicle such a high roll of honor among its men of business. No city in the world is so pure, morally and socially. No city in the world is nearly so healthy as London. Its system of sewerage is so immense and so perfect that it is said the city built under the ground is more stupendous than that above ground. No city in the world is increasing like the city of London. It is building every day like a Western town. All around the outer edge of its hundred miles of circumference you see great rows of new brick houses thrusting themselves out into the fields.

Six days these narrow, crowded, dingy streets are full to overflowing. Six days there is a rush of commerce like the roll and roar of the sea; but the seventh day is indeed the Sabbath. Paris on Sunday is more gay and loud than all other days put together; but London on certain hours of the day of rest is absolutely empty, and the streets are as silent as the city of the dead. I know no devotion in the world so faithful as that of London. It is impossible to meet a respectable Englishman in London who does not, with all his family, attend church twice or thrice on Sunday. And this may be the secret of the might and majesty of this boundless city."

HOW I SPENT MY HOLIDAY IN TOWN.

Released, but not free; that is, released from the mill, but not free to leave town. These are conditions commonly arising amidst the infinite variety of occupations which hold prisoner the inhabitants of this mighty Babylon. They were mine, and it instantly became a question how I should spend my month's leisure. Surely, if a man have a hobby (and he is an unhappy being who is without one,) here is the chance for trotting it out and getting a rare ride; so it seemed easy to answer the query in my case. But when my hobby is one which is supposed to require for its exercise open country, with heathery commons, mountain sides, or swelling downs, beetling cliffs and rocky shores, leafy groves, cool lakes, sparkling rivers, or tumbling seas; in short, a lovely landscape in some shape is considered indispensable for my animal, whose name is "Sketching from Nature," and therefore the question what I could do with my time, shut up in London, still might seem difficult to answer. Not a bit of it! Why should I not go in for some London landscape? Painters go abroad and ransack foreign towns and cities for picturesque material; why should I not go to London in the artist's sense of the expression, and see if I could not, amidst its queer unlovely slums, its broad open sweeps of river-banks, with the barges and shipping, its crowded thoroughfares, streets, lanes, alleys, quiet old inns of court and law, its unremembered squares, its parks and gardens, with all the varied combinations of chimney-tops, roofs, angles, arches, towers, and spires, find sufficient of the picturesque to yield a subject or two that would compensate for the sketches I love to make when out on my usual rural holiday trip. Not that the idea was new, but it was new to me. Hosts of artists had been to London before me, but again, what of that? Where have the ubiquitous brethren of the brush not been? Yes; but how about sitting down to sketch in London? how about the discomfort, confusion, botheration, and scrimmage inseparable from such a proceeding? Why, doubtless, it would be possible to find a quiet corner or window where, free from molestation, one might sit and revel in the glorious effects which the veil of smoke ever rising from the myriad chimneys, and mingling with the cloud and sunshine, is perpetually throwing over the wilderness of brick and mortar. If such a retreat could be found, then, by the cunning of art, this agent, in itself so unpleasant, could be turned to the best account and be made to hide such of the ugly details as might mar the picture, and, by a clever disposition of atmospheric effects, help to enhance the value of each beauty.

Pondering the question, I suddenly bethought me of a certain top room in the house of a friend, whence a remarkable view of roofs, chimneys, and distance, including the Westminster clock-tower and the Crystal Palace, was to be had. Ambitious, like all amateurs, not flinching from the most mighty subjects that none less than a Turner could deal with, I settled that this was what I would "go for." Besides, the notion was original, I thought; I could remember no London landscape composed of a foreground of roofs, as an Irishman might say, and painted from the roof level. It was an Asmodeus-like idea and my enthusiasm rose with it; I too would "take the roofs off" after my own fashion.

The friend was away, like the rest of the world, with his family at the seaside, but the housekeeper knew me, and by noon of the second day's leisure I had got to work on the quaint subject.

The precise locality matters not, but the house was in the corner of a West-end square, and there being no exit from that corner the residences joined each other at right angles, so that the windows of each commanded those of each for some distance, an inconvenient architectural arrangement, but, as it turned out, one to which I am deeply indebted.

Sitting in the attic then, which had been converted into a snug little den, and with the sash thrown up, I was soon revelling in the marvellous prospect. But somehow by degrees I found myself "mooning" over it rather than working at it. It was so wonderful, that far-stretching wilderness, that desert of tiles and slates, and the thoughts that it induced were so many and so weird that the pencil frequently remained idle in my hands for ten minutes at a time. What tragedy, comedy, romance, what strange scenes of life, were there not going on beneath those roofs even at the moment I sat gazing over them! I began picturing the possibilities vividly, and felt more Asmodeus-like than ever.

It was a quiet square, at least in this corner; there was little or no traffic either foot or carriage, owing to its peculiar position. Nearly every house was shut up; fashionable London was at its dullest and sultriest. The sun beat fiercely upon pavement, wall, and roof; the dusty smoke-dried trees and shrubs in the square garden drooped languidly under the still fierce heat. Few people were moving, few even were visible. Here and there, at a window high up, a man in his shirt-sleeves or a servant-girl lolled out; but in a house three doors off from where I was, and at the opposite angle, I discovered metal more attractive than any I had ever beheld before. On the third floor, that is two below my level, so that if I chose I could look straight into the room, there sat reading at the open window—well, it was there that I first saw her—the woman who has been the light and joy of my life, which being the case I may be pardoned if I say but little of the way she impressed me from the moment when our eyes met, and even less about her appearance. What she was like and what I felt must be inferred from the simple statement that I, a cool and heart-whole man of five-and-thirty, who had seen something of life, fell desperately in love with her at first sight. The window-sill was full of flowers which she, fairest of them all, busied herself with from time to time as she looked up from her book, whilst sometimes at her knee, and sometimes scampering about the room, was a jolly little boy of three or four. In the background I discerned a nursery maid with a still younger child in her lap. What was the relationship in this family picture? The beautiful reader was not the mother; I felt certain of that after very little speculation. No; though not in her first youth, there was something about her which convinced me of this. The deep mourning garb of the whole party, perhaps seemed to suggest a clue. Was she not bestowing merely a mother's care upon her sister's children? But after all, what business was it of mine? I had perched myself in this eyrie to make a sketch, and not to pry into my neighbors' affairs. Let me go on with my work, then; and so on with it I went after a fashion all through the rest of the day, and the next, and the next, pretending to draw the interminably varying roofs and chimney-stacks, and failing miserably. What had come to me? My hand seemed to have lost the little cunning it once possessed, and yet for a week and more, day by day, from noon till late into the summer twilight, did I perseveringly pursue my futile purpose,—for futile it was, and no wonder! That picture of which the flower-decked window was the frame had rendered it entirely impossible for me to think of any other, so finally I gave myself up to the contemplation of it, as it was presented daily to my view.

Of course I learned something about the inhabitants of the house, but what I learned is of no consequence; they were people quite out of my sphere, and I had little chance of getting an introduction. Besides, the widower master, (for my original surmise was correct) was abroad, and the whole of the house was shut up except the third floor, retained for nurseries. *She* never went out in the middle of the day, it was too hot; but nearly every evening, when the children were gone to bed, she strolled away for an hour or so to the neighboring park. By a curious coincidence this always happened about the time I was, as I called it, knocking off work, save the mark! Did *she* notice this coincidence? That is nobody's business but mine, and I refuse to entertain the question.

About the tenth morning of my studentship of London landscape, the painters began to take possession of the house. An enormous ladder reaching from pavement to roof was planted all but in front of "my lady's bower," and I could see during the day that preparations were being made for a departure: she too was going out of town going with the children and nurse no doubt to the seaside. Life looked a dreary blank as I arrived at this conclusion; my heart sank within me. However, as twilight came on, at the usual hour she went for her walk; but I in my despair had not the energy to quit my observatory. What did it signify now what I did? So I sat like an abject imbecile, drearily gazing through the stifling, airless, murky gloaming across my desert of roofs; sat there until the illuminated face of the clock in the Westminster tower shone like the rising full moon. Big Ben had just boomed out ten, when I was aroused from the state of miserable torpor into which I had fallen by observing another bright light flash out upon the darkness. It rose and fell fitfully, not as coming from a candle, but from a fire; yet who would want a fire on a night like this in a nursery? for her sitting-room was the nursery, and the light was there! At its brightest it showed me that no one was in the apartment, and, after a minute's watching, it was evident the fire was not in the grate. A horrible suspicion dawned, and presently ripened into conviction; the back room, which opened by a door into the front, was on fire—it was there the children slept. To rush into the street to give the alarm was only a natural impulse, but think of my dismay after blundering in the dark down the five flights of stairs to find that the street door would not open! To call for the housekeeper was again only another natural impulse; but the wretched old woman answered not. Supposing I had left at my usual time, she had gone out, locked the door, and taken the key. Every room was locked up too above the basement except my den, and her attic even with it. After battering helplessly with my fists against the street door for a minute, and shouting in the hope of attracting the attention of some passer-by, I flew up stairs again as fast as the darkness would let me. One look at the burning room showed that the fire was getting firm hold, and the utter absence of life in the houses and square showed that it had not yet been discovered, despite a thin wreath of smoke that was creeping out of the partly opened window. Not an instant was to be lost, if those two poor children were to be saved from suffocation, for I could see that dense fumes were curling and swirling about the chamber!

Without hesitation I got on to the parapet halloing loudly, and began making my way towards the angle of the roofs; but it was ticklish work, the ledge was narrow and though pretty strong in the head and a good climber, I dared not look below; besides, this house was a story higher than those on the other side, and directly in the corner there was a drop of some eight or ten feet from one roof to the other. Still on my hands and knees I managed at last to reach the corner and somehow got down to the lower level. Here there were fewer obstacles to contend with, and I got over the two intervening roofs easily. My purpose had been to try and get into the house by the usual trap-door on the roof, but there was now so little light left in the sky that for a long while I could not find it, and when I did, it too was securely fastened. What was to be done? Scrambling back to the parapet I came upon the top of the painter's ladder, which I had forgotten in the darkness. Then remembering that it stood in front of the window my impulse was to get upon it and descend. My continual shouting had begun to collect by this time a knot of people in front of the house idly gaping upwards, for doubtless the mere light in the room as seen from the street hardly raised any suspicion; it was only the commanding position of my observatory that had enabled me to divine its cause. Hurriedly I explained to the crowd what was the matter.

"Knock at the door," I cried; "pull the bell, raise an alarm, or life will be lost."

"There is no one at home," was the shout in reply, "the house is shut up."

"Knock again and again," I continued; "send some one up the ladder."

"We can't," was the reply, "we can't loose the plank tied against it here."

"Then I must get down it," I answered, and down it I began to go cautiously.

Now I am in front of the window, and by aid of the glare can see straight into the further room, in spite of the smoke. The sash is a light French one, opening inwards and slightly ajar, and a little iron balcony holds the flowers; but between it and me there is a gap of nearly three feet. I can not, dare not, make a spring for it. I must go up again until the slant of the ladder brings me over the balcony, then I can drop into it. Ah, but will it bear my weight? The risk is frightful; but I don't stop to think. In another moment I am hanging by both hands from the inner side of the ladder, just above the flowers. I shudder, but let go my hold, and with a tremendous crash, and throwing myself forward as I alight on the balcony, fall headlong into the room.

I feel I have hurt and cut myself with the broken glass, but I scramble to my feet, only immediately to fall again half stifled with the smoke. But close to the floor I can breathe better. Crawling rapidly on towards the door of the back room, I can see the curtains there are in flames. The cry of a child catches my ear, and presently under a table I discover the little boy in his nightdress. Dragging him with me, I grope about until I come upon a further door. Raising myself for one instant I open it, and the smoke and sparks pour out in volumes upon the landing as I gain it. But there is the younger child doubtless still in its little crib. Leaving go of my first charge I again fall upon my hands and knees, and reenter the room. That is the worst business of all, for the draught caused by the open door has fanned the flames terrifically. I am nearly overpowered, but by great good luck I soon get hold of what I feel sure are the legs of the cot. I raise my arm up over the edge of it, and my hand comes in contact with the warm soft body of the second child. To drag this one out is only the work of another moment, and more than half suffocated I crawl away and regain the door and the landing. Then, snatching up the little boy from the corner where I had placed him, I find my way, God knows how, down the staircase with my two charges. All this takes much longer to accomplish than it does to record, but by the time I finally reach the hall, the firemen have arrived, and are battering in the street door with their hatchets. I see two of them enter and come towards me. Then I am done for, I suppose, for a great giddiness seizes me, and I do not know what happened next.

After such a sensational episode any detailed account of the end of my "holiday in town" must fail rather flat. Let me not attempt to give it then; what the ultimate and happy climax to it was, must, like the rest of one's private affairs, be inferred. All that concerns the reader lies in a nutshell. Knowing that her mistress would be out that night later than usual, the nurse, joining company with the only other servant, together with my friend's housekeeper, the three went forth on their own devices, locking up their respective houses, as is sometimes the playful habit of such retainers.

The fire was soon extinguished; but not before it had done a vast amount of damage; how it originated is not quite certain, but we suppose that little Ernest, who is a sad young turk, got out of bed and upset the night-light, and then in terror crawled under the table, where I found him nearly choked. His sleeping little sister was quite senseless for an hour and more after she was rescued, and the experts in such matters declared that another few minutes in those suffocating fumes would have put both children beyond mortal aid.

However this may be, deservedly or not, I got the credit of being their preserver, and in the course of time asked for my reward, and got that also.

* * *

"Mother," asked a little girl while listening to the reading of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "why don't the book never mention Topsy's last name? I have tried to hear it whenever it speaks of her, but it has not once said it?"

"Why, she had no other name, my child."

"Yes, she had, mother, and I know it."

"Well, what was it?"

"Why, Turvy—Topsy Turvy."

"You had better go to bed, my dear," said the mother. "You are as bad as your grandmother, for she can't for the life of her, say pork without saying beans."

The common picture of St. George on horseback, trying to ram stomach bitters down the throat of a dragon, is one full of historical beauty.

* * *

ANECDOTE OF FARRAGUT.—My father was sent down to New Orleans with the little navy we then had, to look after the treason of Burr. I accompanied him as a cabin-boy. I had some qualities that I thought made a man of me. I could swear like an old salt, could drink a stiff glass of grog, as if I had doubled Cape Horn, and could smoke like a locomotive. I was great at cards, and fond of gaming in every shape. At the close of the dinner one day, my father turned everybody out of the cabin, locked the door, and said to me:

"David, what do you mean to be?"

"I mean to follow the sea," said I.

"Follow the sea! Yes, be a poor, miserable, drunken sailor before the mast, kicked and cuffed about the world, and die in some fever hospital in a foreign clime."

"No," I said, "I'll tread the quarter-deck and command as you do."

"No, David; no boy ever trod the quarter-deck with such principles as you have, and such habits as you exhibit. You will have to change your whole course of life if you ever become a man."

My father left me, and went on deck. I was stunned by the rebuke, and overwhelmed with mortification. "A poor, miserable, drunken sailor before the mast, kicked and cuffed about the world, and to die in some fever hospital!" That's my fate, is it? I'll change my life, and change it at once. I will never utter another oath, I will never drink another drop of intoxicating liquors; I will never gamble. And as God is my witness, I have kept these three vows to this hour. Shortly after, I became a Christian. That act settled my temporal, as it settled my eternal destiny.

* * *

From their mother, we are told, the Wesleys inherited, the one his placid temper, his calm perseverance, and his dauntless courage, and the other his fluent speech and gift of song. From his mother Sir Walter Scott imbibed his love of poetry and painting; and his writings prove that it was no common gift. Byron's fine gifts were crippled with a miserable temper—a legacy from a furious and fickle mother. Old *La Mere* Bonaparte was never beaten in any project she undertook. Her energy was simply indomitable, and this last trait has been strikingly illustrated throughout the whole of the great Napoleon's life. It was from his mother that "Bobby Burns," as Scotchmen love to call him, imbibed his love for song; for she used "to give wings to the weary hours of her chequered life by chanting songs and ballads she herself had composed." Patrick Henry had many a lesson in conversational power, his mother training the gift in the promising lad. Dr. Johnson's mother always argued with him in order to do him good, although she knew that the willful, burly boy sometimes deliberately took the wrong side. Philip Doddridge's mother created his taste for scripture scenes and scripture subjects by teaching him the Dutch tiles around their old fashioned hearth-place.

* * *

NOT A TRADE.—The peculiarities of a vicious mule are humorously set forth by the Burlington *Hawkeye*.—

Farmer John was showing a man the new bay mule that was working in a team with the old gray.

"You warrant him sound, and perfectly kind and gentle?" the man said.

"Perfectly," said Farmer John. "My wife and children drive him, and he is a perfect pet. Comes into the house like a dog."

"Is he easy to shoe?" asked the man.

"Well, I guess so; fact is, I never had him shod. I don't believe in it; he works better without it," said Farmer John.

"How does he act when you put the crupper on?" asked the man.

Farmer John hesitated. "Well, pretty good, I guess," he said; "fact is, I never put it on."

"How does it get on?" asked the man. "Who does put it on?"

"Well, I kind of don't know," said Farmer John; "fact is, he had the harness on when I got him, an' it fit him so well, an' he seemed to be so kind o' contented in it like, that I sort of never took it off'n him."

"And how long have you had him?" asked the man.

Farmer John chewed a wheat straw very meditatively. "Well," he said, "not to exceed mor'n two year, mebbe."

And the man backed a little further away, and said he would "sort of look round a little further before he bought like." And Farmer John never saw him again, not even unto this day.

* * *

A professor lecturing on "English Industries" to a class of juveniles, informed them that it took seven men and a boy to make a pin. "I expect," said a little fellow "that it's the seven men that make that pin, and that they use the boy to stick it into to see if it's sharp enough."

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OUGHT DETACHED COUPONS TO BE RECEIVED IN PAYMENT OF OUR CITY ASSESSMENTS.

We hear the City Treasurer, acting we presume under directions from the Board of Finance or Finance Committee, receives in payment for assessments, coupons detached from city improvement bonds. The bonds of course are left outstanding, and thus the principal debt of the city remains the same after such payments as before. We should very much like to know under what authority or law such payments are received.

In the absence of any special law authorizing these payments to be made or received otherwise than in money, clearly money is the only article that can lawfully be received for such payments; otherwise the Treasurer might receive hoop poles, paving stones or any other article which he and the owner of the assessed property might agree upon.

In April, 1878 the Legislature did pass a special law upon this subject. The first section provides that payment of assessments for local improvements may be made in the bonds of the city in which the improvements were made. The second section enacts that all such bonds shall be received in lieu of money payment "at the par or face value with the accrued interest thereon."

The object of this law was twofold. The price of the bonds was running down. If assessments could be paid by them the same as by money and at par, many would be induced to buy them at the depreciated rates and turn them in as payment. Thus under this inducement payments would be made much more frequently, while at the same time the city would be reducing its principal bonded indebtedness just the same as if the payments were made in money.

Now, we submit that one chief purpose of this law is defeated by taking these coupons detached from the bonds. *The coupons bear no interest* and whenever the city pays them, whether to day or five years hence, the amount to pay will be exactly the same; in other words, the city debt is not increased by their remaining outstanding. The bonds do bear interest which will not stop so long as the bond is outstanding; and every day longer that it does stand out the city debt is increased.

It will thus be seen this action takes away all the advantage designed to be given the city under this law. If there is no other statute sanctioning this exceptional mode of payment, we fail to see by what right these detached coupons are taken by the Treasurer.

The one from which we have quoted clearly gives no such rights. The word "coupon" is not named in it. The language is express that in lieu of money, *bonds* may be taken. If a bond is taken the coupons belonging to it go with it, because the law says the bond shall be received at par with the accrued interest.

A chief design of this law is to stimulate the payment of these bonds to the city by giving them a value they did not before possess, namely, that of being received in payment of assessment. The action of the Treasurer seems to defeat this entire design. *Coupons not bearing* interest are not worth so much as the bonds which do, and therefore sell for a less price. If the additional value given the bonds by this law, is also given to the coupons, everybody will pay in coupons instead of bonds. From this it is clear the payment to the city of the bonds intended to be stimulated by this law will cease, or be diverted to the payment of the coupons instead; a design neither intended by the law and of no practical use to the city.

We trust our city authorities will look into this matter, and unless satisfied of their action being sanctioned by law, will take such measures as may be deemed proper to set themselves legally right and to give to the city the advantages which their present course seems to take away.

NEW YORK FOR GRANT.

The New York Republican State Convention met at Utica on Wednesday and chose delegates to represent the State in the Chicago Convention. Of the seventy selected fifty favor Grant as their first choice and twenty are opposed to him; but as the Convention adopted a resolution instructing the delegation to "use their most earnest and united efforts to secure" the nomination of General Grant the vote of the State will doubtless be cast as a unit in his favor.

On this point of instructing the delegates the supreme interest of the occasion turned. It was well known that the supporters of Grant were a majority in the Convention and the utmost expected by the friends of other candidates was to secure the sending of an uninstructed delegation so that the preferences of each district might be expressed at Chicago. In this they were disappointed, the Convention adopting the "unit" rule, though by a bare majority of thirty-seven; 180 delegates voting against and 217 for the resolutions. This result was largely due to the presence and personal influence of Senator Conkling who made one of his powerful and characteristic speaches at the critical moment, thus fixing the wavering and bringing over some who else would have voted against instructions even while personally favorable to Grant.

Mr. Conkling's speech was a powerful appeal for Grant and as good a defense for a third term as could possibly be presented, and whatever we may think of the availability of the General or of the propriety of bringing him down from his present high position into the arena of party strife, we heartily coincide with Mr. Conkling in what he said in regard to a third term in cases like the present. The gist of the matter was given in the brief sentence in which he said: "The objection to a third term is that the occupant of the Presidency can wield his official power to renominate and elect himself. This man is a private citizen; he has no official patronage or power; he has been absent in distant lands to exert his influence on men; the official patronage has not been used for him."

With the other portions of Mr. Conkling's speech we do not fully agree. We would be sorry to believe that the safety of our institutions depends in any degree on the selection of a particular candidate for the Presidency and we would mourn over the degeneracy of the party if we thought there is a Republican, at all likely to be named for that high office, who would fail in any crisis to assert and defend the people's verdict given at the polls at any and every hazard.

JUDGE DAVID NAAR.

The decease of this veteran journalist will be felt as a loss to our State, with the politics of which he has been so long and intimately associated. Though he belonged to the Democratic party, and for years exerted a controlling influence in its counsels, his manliness and integrity were such as to command the respect and confidence of the bitterest opponents of his political views. As an evidence of this it is sufficient to state that amongst the warmest eulogies called forth by his death are those which grace the columns of Republican papers.

The *State Gazette* of Wednesday contains a graphic sketch of the Judge, which, but for its length, we would transfer to our columns. The following comments by the editor of that paper sufficiently express the general feeling in regard to one who for forty years has been a power in the politics of New Jersey.

"The salient traits of Judge Naar's character were, a mental and moral robustness that scorned petty arguments and disingenuous sophistries in discussion, and all meanness and littleness in action. There was nothing that so excited his righteous wrath as pettiness and small trickery, and sophistical evasion in argument, and sentimentalism and bigotry in doctrine. His mental and moral make up was of the most vigorous character. Few men are dominated in their lives by such a forceful and quenchless resolution of character as Judge Naar. His energy was resistless and his faculties large and commanding. Hence he made a mark upon the political history of his time. While the Judge was a man in the fullest sense of that term as expressing a masculine robustness, he was as tender-hearted as a woman in his family and social relations. No man would denounce meanness and rascality with such withering scorn and fierce contempt as Judge Naar, and no one had a kinder heart and opener hand for the sufferings of weakness and poverty. He hated, with a healthy and crushing hate, a contemptible man or deed, and he loved with a gentle and beautiful love, children, his friends and the honorable and good. He was a large man—with large mind, large heart and large principles. He was the soul of honor in all his business relations, looking with keener scrupulousness after any public interests committed to his charge than after his own personal concerns. This was Judge Naar as the writer had known him for thirteen years past with yearly increasing respect for his character."

CORN-SUGAR.

A recently published letter from Prof. A. J Cook, of the Michigan Agricultural College, contains good news for farmers, unless its statements should prove greatly exaggerated. According to the Professor, northern farmers annually throw away a large percentage of the value of their crops, and much fruit of their labor, which should find its way into their pockets in the shape of golden eagles, is allowed to rot in their barnyards. In a word, he tells us that in ordinary cornstalks which, when stripped of their leaves, are considered valueless except as a coarse manure, there is a source of national wealth which exceeds in value all our mines of gold and silver.

An assertion so startling as the above needs substantial proof of its correctness before it can be received; yet the evidence given by Prof. Cook is sufficiently weighty to command attention. It appears that the chemist of the Department of Agriculture at Washington, Dr. Collier, has been experimenting the past season with cornstalks. He appears to have reasoned that if sorghum stalks contain sugar there is no good reason why cornstalks should not possess the same. Inspired by the conviction, or at least the hope, that it was so, the doctor commenced experiments which were continued till his most sanguine expectations have been realized, and he has now on hand, in the Department at Washington, a plentiful supply of nice sugar extracted from corn-stalks. Professor Cook has handled and tasted the sugar, and he declares "it is its own certificate of excellence." This would be interesting, did the amount of sugar barely pay the cost of extracting it, but the discovery becomes perfectly dazzling when we are seriously assured that the sugar in every cornfield constitutes the chief value of the crop, and that the grain, for which it has heretofore been raised, is a mere incidental in comparison. If farming lands do not take a rise after this discovery, we fear that nothing will help them.

Dr. Collier's statement, as reported by Prof. Bush, is that "from the stalks on which grew sixty-nine bushels of corn per acre, he expressed the juice and secured $100 worth of sugar. Now, if this means that the stalks of a single acre produced that amount of sugar, it is almost incredible; yet, as he says that after a farmer has secured a crop of corn, "he may further extract from the stalks syrup or sugar of much greater value than the grain," it would appear that such is his meaning, in which case there is no reason why our farmers should not all become millionaires, and the "good times," of which we have heard so much but have seen so little, speedily arrive.

In further explanation of the subject, Prof. Cook says:—

"The conversion of the grape-sugar into cane-sugar is not complete till the grain is mature, hence it is not only well, but best, to wait till the grain is ripened before cutting the stalks to express the juice for sugar. This valuable discovery was made by careful and repeated analyses of many specimens during the past season. The percentage of cane-sugar is found even to exceed that of Louisiana sugar-cane. The cost of expressing the juice is light, the machinery inexpensive, while the work of evaporating and refining is but little, if any, more difficult than that of making maple sugar."

We candidly acknowledge that all this seems to us too good to be true; yet we have no reason for discrediting assertions sustained by such responsible names. There can be doubt that Dr. Collier has succeeded in obtaining sugar from corn stalks, and in quantities sufficient to render its extraction an object. We fear that Prof. Bush is mistaken as to the amount per acre. If he is correct in that, cornstalks may hereafter become the most profitable of crops. Then "plenty of stalks but little corn," will not be so disheartening a prospect as it has been in the past.

Since the above article was put in type, we have received a private letter from Prof. P. Collier, in which he gives us further particulars in regard to his discovery. We had written to make enquiries as to the exact amount of sugar obtained and also as to the machinery needed and what, if any, difficulties attend the process of extracting sugar from the stalks. On these points Prof. Collier says:

1. I obtained 960 pounds of sugar from one acre of corn.

2. The machinery for making it is in existence and can be obtained from Messrs. Blymyer & Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

3. I see no difficulties in the process to prevent any farmer of ordinary intelligence from manufacturing it.

If report speaks truth, our sister city Elizabeth is about to experience a first-class sensation. The Grand Jury have finished their examination of the financial management of that unfortunate city, and were to have presented their findings last Monday, but that day being a legal holiday, Judge Van Syckel dismissed them till Saturday (to-day), when the bills they have found will be presented. These are already drawn, and rumor has it that action of the most sweeping character has been taken. Indictments are said to have been found against ex-City Controller Leggett and all the members of the Sinking Fund Commission; it is also widely reported that many private citizens of high social standing will be included in the presentment; one published report goes so far as to say that ex-Chancellor Williamson is amongst those indicted. The exact nature of the charges will not be known until the Grand Jury makes its report, but it is supposed they relate generally to "irregularities" in the sale and purchase of city securities, and mainly to those belonging to the sinking fund.

A partial synopsis of the bill for the government of cities will be found under our Legislative head. An important feature of the bill, in which our people are most generally interested, relates to the subject of taxation. On that point the bill is of the most stringent character, and, should it become law, will, we fear, be regarded as terribly oppressive by persons who now make it a rule to avoid the payment of taxes as long as possible under the laxity of present laws. The chief features of the proposed tax law are as follows:

Each city is to have a Board of Assessors, who are to be also a Board for the Equalization of Taxes and Assessments and Commissioners of Appeals. They can compel anybody to make oath to his property, and have the court aid with all the rigors of its contempt, process to compel statements on this subject. When the Assessors have performed their duties, the court is to confirm the taxes.

The taxes become a first lien on real property. If not paid, the land may be sold for a term not exceeding 50 years, and the sale may, if the city authorities see fit, be subject to all other tax and assessment liens. The warrant to sell issues directly to the City Collector. He is bound to sell within four months, and his bonds are answerable for his failure in this regard. In fact, the City Collector has got to show cause every year, to the Circuit Court, why he has not collected all the tax bills placed in his hands for collection and any citizen may apply to the court to compel any board to do its duty under penalty of going to jail for contempt. The property-owner has the right to redeem within two years; if he does not, the tax purchaser may apply to the court for a deed for a term of years, and the court may direct the Sheriff to put the tax-title purchaser in actual possession of the property; and where the tax represents one-half the value, the fee of the land may be sold.

IN N. J. LEGISLATURE.

MONDAY, February 23.

The commission, appointed by Gov. McClellan at the instance of the Legislature to prepare a scheme of general laws for the government of all the cities, towns and counties of the State, have placed their report in the hands of the Governor. The changes made in the methods of county and town government are not very many or very essential. The general law for the government of cities is that which has been anticipated in all parts of the State. The bill, as finally presented, is the work of a sub-committee of the general commission. Of this sub-committee the Hon. Leon Abbott was chairman. He has drawn that part of the bill which relates to the matter of taxation and assessment. To ex-Senator William J. Magie, of Union, was intrusted the duty of formulating the views of the commission as to the scheme of government—the political features of the bill to which the largest share of opposition was expected. The part of the bill providing the machinery of election was drawn by ex-Judge Frederick H. Teese, of Newark. These bills were sent to the Senate and House by the Governor to-night. They were referred to the Senate Committee on Municipal Corporations.

The only officers which the bill requires each city to have are a Mayor and Common Council, a Board of Education, an Overseer of the Poor, a City Attorney, City Clerk, and City Treasurer, while they may, if the municipal legislatures see fit, have Police and Fire Departments, Law Departments, Bureaus of Charities, of Correction, and of Surveying, and almost all other possible paraphernalia of a city government. Neither does the bill contain any clause repealing in whole and unconditionally any of the city charters in the State. Only those parts of existing charters which are inconsistent with the proposed act are rendered inoperative. The bill is not applicable either to existing cities alone. The 13 towns and the 10 boroughs in the State are hereafter to be known as cities. There are now 36 chartered cities in the State, so that 59 communities are affected by the new bill. The main advantages of a city over a town government is in the enlarged liberty to spend public moneys They are all put under the same form of government. The bill provides for a Mayor, to be elected for three years, and a City Council, to be elected for two years—one-half to go out each year—a Board of Education, and a continuation of Boards of Finance in cities in which they now exist. Cities which are without Boards of Finance may create them by ordinance. In cities and wards two councilmen are to be elected in each ward. In cities without wards there are to be six Councilmen. The Board of Education is to consist of six members in cities without wards, and of two members from each ward in cities with wards. The members of this board are to be appointed by the Mayor, by and with the concurrence of the Council, and they are to be evenly divided between the two political parties, and half the board is to go out each year. Boards of Finance, where they exist, are to consist of six members, and they are to be non-partisan boards—three of one and three of the other party. They are to hold for three years each, and are to be nominated by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council. The Mayor is also to nominate to the Council the members of the police force. These incumbents are to hold during good behavior, and those in position at the time the bill goes into effect are not to be turned out except for cause. Any dismissed man has the right to appeal, at his own cost, to the Circuit Court for a review of the proceedings that may have resulted in his dismissal. The police force is to be created by ordinance. So with the firemen, except that the firemen shall be appointed for fixed terms, as the ordinance creating the force shall direct. Each city may have a Health Department, if it sees fit, consisting of the Mayor, the City Physician—the bill provides for only one City Physician—and the Health Inspector. A Department of Works, to regulate water and gas matters, may also be created, and a Street Department, if the cities see fit. The bill permits the municipal legislature to delegate these powers or exercise them themselves, as they may see fit. Each city is required by the State law for the relief of the poor to have an Overseer of the Poor, but any may create for his assistance a Department of Charities with such a retinue of officers as the proper discharge of the city's duty to its poor may make it necessary. There shall, in all cities, be a Corporation Attorney, to be appointed by the Mayor and confirmed by the Council, except in cities with a Finance Board, then he shall be appointed by that body. A Corporation Counsel may be appointed in like manner. If the cities see fit to create a Surveying Department, they may do so by ordinance—the Mayor to appoint and the Aldermen to confirm. Of the Department of Correction, the Police Justice, to be appointed by the Mayor and Council, is the head, but a more elaborate bureau may be provided by ordinance. Of the License and Excise Department, the Mayor is to be ex-officio the head. But a more pretentious department may be created by ordinance in cities that choose to establish it. There is, of course, to be a City Clerk, and provision is made for a City Treasurer and Controller. This is, briefly the scheme of government as provided by the bill, which does not become operative till April 1, 1881.

TUESDAY, Feb. 24.

In the House to-day Mr. Potts's bill relating to capital punishment underwent a third transformation. As originally introduced it provided for the unconditional abolition of the system that exacts a life for a life. The Committee on Revision reported a substitute giving the jury the right to determine whether the punishment on a conviction of murder shall be death or imprisonment for life or for a term of years. The bill went back to the committee, and to-day another substitute made its appearance. It provides that if the verdict be murder, the penalty shall be death; if it recommends mercy, the penalty shall be life imprisonment. If it be a verdict of murder with extenuating circumstances, the punishment shall be 15 years' imprisonment.

The efforts of Justices of the Peace to interfere with the District Courts in certain cities met with some rebuke in both houses to-day. Ever since the courts were established, the Justices, whose source of revenue they cut off, have been endeavoring to work up a sentiment in favor of their abolition. The Assembly to-day not only refused to disestablish the District Court in Hoboken, on application of the Hoboken member of Assembly, but, on the other hand, increased the fees of the District Courts, so as to make them in a larger degree self sustaining. In the Senate, a bill giving to the Justices concurrent jurisdiction with the District Courts was adversely reported, and indefinitely postponed.

The much-talked-of memorial against Clerk in Chancery Henry S. Little has not yet been presented, nor is there any indication that it will be sent to the Clerk's desk. A number of lawyers, who have been seen in relation to the matter of overcharges, say that the bills presented to them have generally been correct, and for the proper legal amounts, and in cases in which there have been errors the Clerk has always corrected them. At the same time, the general sentiment is that the matter should not be smothered.

In the Senate the following bills came up on final passage: Senate No. 90, providing for the printing and distribution of the laws in pamphlet form. Mr. Bodine explained that the bill, if passed, would save the State $50,000 annually. Mr. Cooper opposed. Mr. Beckman strongly favored its passage; he made a lengthy speech, during which he said that in his county 9 out of ten would favor such a measure, Mr. Francis said the bill was neither a caucus nor a political measure, and each should vote as his conscience dictated. A paper whose existence depended upon such a patronage was of very little consequence, either to the Democratic or Republican party. He urged the passage of the act; he believed that if it were put to a vote throughout the State, the people would declare in its favor by a "large majority." Mr. Sewell opposed, *maintaining that if the* people demanded the publication of the laws in the newspapers, they should have them. He considered newspapers an essential part of the education of the State. The bill passed, 16 to 4 (Messrs. Cooper, Deacon, Martin and Sewell). Senate No. 122, repealing all laws providing for the printing of the law and equity reports, passed, 19 to 1 (Cooper); Senate No. 87, supplement to act to increase jurisdiction of justices of the peace. Mr. Francis pleaded strongly for the passage of the bill, *contending that people should have the* privilege of bringing suits from small amounts to $200 in whatever court they elect. Messrs. Rabe and Hobart opposed, and the latter, to bring the matter to a test, moved that the adverse report of the committee be concurred in, and the bill indefinitely postponed. This motion prevailed, 14 to 5. Senate No. 11, for the relief of soldiers and sailors of the war of 1812, (this will affect only a half dozen persons in the State,) passed, 19 to 0.

The House passed the following bills: The act providing for the payment of damages to owners of property caused by the alteration in the grade of streets; act providing that $300 per annum be paid to each battalion of the National Guard; act providing that a a law judge and a lay judge may adjudicate in common pleas and two judges in orphans' courts; act exempting mechanics' tools of $100 value from sale by virtue of any writ of attachment, and also the professional libraries of clergymen and physicians to the value of $200; the act increasing the fees in the Jersey City district courts so as to make them equal to those in Newark; passed; act relative to the settlement of the poor, after lengthy debate, passed by 34 to 22; act prescribing the maximum penalty for violation of city ordinances at $100 fine or ten days' imprisonment, 43 to 1; act providing that supplies for the poor in excess of the regular appropriation shall be paid for, 37 to 0.

Mr. Krueger withdrew the bill prohibiting the manufacture of shoes in the State Prison.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 25.

In the Senate the following bills were passed:

Senate No. 50, concerning taxes and assessments in the several cities of the State, making the same a first lien on real estate, 12 to 3; Senate No. 140, providing for the maintenance of the State Industrial School for Girls; Senate No. 136, for the better regulation of proceedings upon writs of mandamus; Assembly No. 241, regulating the employment of agents, clerks, &c., by municipal boards, 15 to 5; Assembly No. 159, prevents the willful pollution of the waters in any of the ponds, creeks or brooks in the State; Senate No. 137, authorizes the board of trustees of the Port Republic M. E. Church to sell and convey certain real estate; Senate No. 74, *creating the office of* county engineer and surveyor, 11 to 5.

Mr. Vail introduced a supplement to act relating to property of married women, that any married woman living in a state of separation from her husband, and entitled by the decree of any court to alimony, may by deed release or bar her dower in any lands in this State, and that any deed heretofore executed by any such married woman since April 9, 1879, shall be valid.

No. 175, Mr. Schenck, provides that chosen freeholders shall receive $2 a day for actual and necessary service, and no other emoluments whatever.

The Senate concurred in the House resolution to adjourn *sine die* on March 12.

The Senate went into Executive Session, and soon afterwards adjourned.

House met at 10 A. M.

The following bills came up on final passage:

Mr. Paterson's bill, providing that in assessment for taxes no reduction shall be made for personal indebtedness, drew forth a lengthy debate and vigorous opposition from Mr. Herring.

Mr. Paterson went into a lengthy explanation of the measure, and advocated its passage earnestly and warmly. He pictured how, under the present law, rich men evaded taxation, naming some instances, and insisted that the law provided for by the bill was demanded by the poor people.

Mr. Herring replied, saying that a man who is in debt should have the privilege of swearing off his indebtedness, and that he should be taxed only for what he owns.

Mr. Van Duyne spoke in favor of the bill, and the debate was continued by Messrs. L. J. Martin, O'Conner, Dunn and others.

Finally the bill was declared passed by a vote of 34 to 14.

Mr. Martin introduced an act to facilitate the control and care of inebriates for the establishing of private inebriate asylums and defines an inebriate as follows:

"Any person who by reason of the intemperate use of intoxicating liquors or drugs, becomes neglectful of his obligations to his family and to society, or dangerous to himself or others." Those in control of asylums shall have power to restrain inebriates, and the latter may be admitted on their own application or that of their family, when certified by a physician.

Senator Francis' summer resort bill was reconsidered, by a vote of 39 to 15. It was then placed on its third reading.

Mr. Van Duyne then urged its passage, saying it was a just bill.

Mr. O'Connor vigorously opposed, saying, in open terms, that there is a job in it, and that its author met him on the street to-day and said that some other means would be resorted to for its passage.

Mr. Blodgett said it was a very proper bill, and after remarks from Messrs. Hunt, Paterson and Wilkinson, a motion to recommit was put and lost, and the bill was again defeated by a vote of 25 to 30.

The House devoted itself almost entirely to the consideration of bills on their second reading, about twenty-five having gone through that stage.

The bill providing for only one district court in Newark was recommitted.

Mr. Smith gave notice that all persons having bills against the House or committees should report them to the Committee on Incidental Expenses on or before March 2d.

Adjourned to Monday night.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey. Between Lansing Zabriskie, complainant, and William Turner, and others, defendants, fi. fa.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House, in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., on

WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF MARCH,

A. D., 1880.

at two o'clock P. M., all that tract or parcel of land and premises, hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the city of Rahway, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey.

Beginning at a point, as laid down on the map of the city of Rahway, on the easterly side of St. George's avenue and on the northerly side of Hazelwood avenue; running thence along the northerly side of said Hazelwood avenue about five hundred and eighty feet (580) more or less to the westerly side of Pierpont street; thence running along the westerly side of Pierpont street, in the northerly direction to lands of other parties, or Drake's lane; thence following the course of Drake's lane in a westerly direction bearing to the north until it reaches St. George's avenue; thence running in a southerly direction on the easterly side of St. George's avenue to the corner of Hazelwood avenue, being the point or place of beginning. This plot of ground being in a gorge shape and containing about one acre of land more or less.

SETH B. RYDER,

M&A Sheriff.

E. S. Savage, Sol'r. For defendant.

Wm. R. Pease.

Fees, 5.40.

LOCAL NEWS

The Board of Freeholders meets on Thursday next.

Messrs. Taylor & Bloodgood are having two large boilers placed in their factory.

The colored man, Robinson, so severely beaten a short time ago is improving.

Rev. J. A. Liggett exchanged pulpits with Rev. Mr. Bibs, of Plainfield, on Sunday.

Alfred Hurd, formerly an engineer on the Pennsylvania Railroad, died in this city on Sunday.

Thomas Sullivan and James Coffey were the first to occupy the new iron cells in the Station House.

is filled with stagnant water, there being no outlet. The Health Board should look into the matter, as the owner seems to be indifferent about its condition.

One of three horses stolen from the Central Railroad while on the way to Red Bank was found at Woodbridge; another at Point of Rocks.

Mary McBride and Margaret Mulville, both of this city, were fined $10 by Judge McCormick, of Elizabeth, on Friday of last week, for assault and battery.

Mr. J. E. Powers is about to sell his house 218 Main street, or give it away rather, for his price, $1,000, looks a little like "bearing" the real estate market. See the advertisement.

We hope that the Board of Education of this city will give our painters or kalsominers a job on the Washington School Building when spring opens. It has stood in need of fresh paint for a long while.

We strive to help the wretched, Ye afflicted—why suffer longer from Catarrh, Hay Fever and Catarrhal Deafness, when a sure cure can be had in Ely's Cream Balm? Price 50 cents. See advt.

A prominent would-be-Democratic Councilman says that the Republicans "should have the running of the City Government in the future." We agree with him there exactly, and what is more they intend to.

We understand that the sermon preached by the Rev. Father S. Smith on the "Position of Catholics in the United States," in reply to a sermon by Rev. D. Halleron of the Second Methodist Church is in turn to be answered.

The Union county grand jury is said not only to have indicted Comptroller Leggett, but all the members of the Sinking Fund Commission and other citizens who hold no official positions, for the irregular sale or purchase of sinking fund securities.

A complete assortment of Trusses can be found at George F. Brown's Drug Store, No. 136 Main street.
Single Trusses as low as 75 cents.
A good Single Truss for $2.
The best in the market from $3 to $5.

At a meeting of the Union County Republican Executive Committee, held on Friday afternoon of last week, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Uzal M. Osborn; vice-president, J. Frank Hubbard; secretary, John Kane, Jr.; treasurer, Samuel Moore.

Henry Carter and Henry Turner, both colored, were convicted on Friday of last week of stealing lead pipe from an unoccupied house in this city, and sentenced by Judge McCormick; Turner to six years in the State Prison, and Carter to seven years in the same institution. They were taken to Trenton on Tuesday.

The average small boy thinks it is a nice thing to walk along the railroad track and pick up the stones that are placed between the ties and throw at the telegraph wires to make them "jingle," as they say. It wouldn't be quite so much fun if some of them should be arrested and their fathers compelled to "jingle" the fine on the judge's desk.

A NUISANCE.—The street in the rear of Washington Hall and the Rahway Savings Bank seems to be used as a public dumping ground, and the river at the same place as a receptacle for all kinds of garbage. Uncle Sam has promised to give us seven feet of water at the Monroe street bridge, and we think the citizens should have pride enough to keep the river banks in good order.

DRIVEN WELL SUITS.—A meeting of all persons interested in defending the rights of the people in constructing or using driven wells was called at the Board of Trade rooms, Plainfield, N. J., on Friday evening, Feb. 27th, for the purpose of forming a State organization. Signed, T. T. French, Plainfield; Wm. Gale, Westfield, Samuel Smalley, Dunellen, and many others.

Lieut. Geo. Cowie, of the U. S. N., has been detailed from duty at sea to land duty in the Brooklyn Navy Yard. He has leased the house now occupied by Mr. Davis on Grand street. We understand that Mr. Davis with his wife and two daughters will remove to New Brunswick, where they own property, on or about April 1. Mr. D. is a good citizen and we are sorry to lose him.

Geyer Bros., the owners of the three-story brick building on the corner of Main and Cherry streets are placing it in first-class order. The second story is now being thoroughly overhauled for offices; water and gas will be placed on each floor for the accommodation of the tenants. The building is also to be painted inside and out. There are to be no changes in the tenants, they having made arrangements with the new proprietors to stay, so we are informed.

LODGED AND FED.—An insolent tramp, uninvited, took sleeping apartments in Mr. Jehial Roll's haystack on Friday last. Mr. R. arose early, ate his breakfast, hitched up his horse and left for Woodbridge; soon afterwards the tramp, his coat covered with the tell-tale hay-seeds, put in appearance for his breakfast, which Mrs. R. kindly furnished him. After finishing his meal he wanted to come in and warm himself, when Mrs. R. demurred, as the lawyers say; he then became insolent, and walked around the house peeping in at the windows. Mrs. R. told him to clear out or she would set the dog on him. He took the advice and "lit out."

On Monday Night at a ball given at Danner's Saloon, Thomas Sullivan and James Coffey, two young rowdies, became engaged in a difficulty with special officer Dunham, who was on duty for the purpose of preserving order. Sullivan, who was behaving himself in a very disorderly manner was ordered by the officer to leave the ball room, and refusing to obey, the officer proceeded to eject him from the premises. He had reached the door with his prisoner when Coffey came to the assistance of Sullivan and overpowering the officer, threw him down. By the free use of his locust upon Sullivan's head, the officer succeeded in putting him out of the room. In the morning Dunham made complaint before the Police Court against Sullivan and Coffey for resisting him while in the discharge of duty, upon which warrants were issued. Upon being arrested and arraigned Sullivan pleaded guilty and Coffey not guilty. The Court after hearing the evidence in Coffey's case convicted him and imposed a fine of five dollars. Sullivan was fined ten dollars. Coffey refusing to pay his fine was committed to the County Jail.

Bunting was displayed from several flagstaffs on the anniversary of Washington's birthday.

Mrs. McNair, of Westfield, who attempted suicide a short time ago, has fully recovered.

The scholars and teachers of the Westfield public school gave a fair on Monday evening. About $250 were netted.

One of the four Pennsylvania railroad engines, which are to make a mile a minute, was expected on the road Tuesday, but did not put in appearance.

The owner of a fence situated near the Washington school building had better look after his property, if he expects to have any left by spring.

The suit of Harshaw Scott against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will come up in the February term of the Supreme Court, which began on Tuesday.

Fire companies from this city, Plainfield and other places, will join in the procession to take place at the centennial anniversary of the battle of Elizabethtown.

The schools and banks were closed in this city on Monday. The post-office was also closed part of the day. These, with the few flags flying, constituted the only signs of a holiday.

Messrs. Ossman and Osborn's varnish works on Scott avenue, near the depot, are now running under full headway. Carriage makers and others using varnish should patronize home industries.

Most people seem to think that advice, like physic, must be disagreeable to do good. Now we advise our readers to keep Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup handy; this advice is good and the remedy agreeable.

PEST BROODER.—The vacant lot on the north-east corner of Lufbery and Grand streets is a first-class breeder for typhoid malaria, chills, fevers, etc. It is about 18 inches to two feet below the sidewalk, and

The average rate of mortality for the three cities Elizabeth, Plainfield and Rahway for the year 1879 was 19.23 to the 1,000, while in all the rest of the county combined it was only 16.70 to the 1,000.

The Young Men's Catholic Association of this city will give a benefit entertainment at Gordon's Opera House, on Wednesday, March 17th, the proceeds to be given in aid of the Irish relief fund. Admission, 50 and 35 cents.

On Thursday morning, at 10 o'clock, in the Second Presbyterian Church, by the Rev. J. A. Liggett, Mr. Wm. Clark, of Red Bank, was united in the bonds of matrimony to Miss Emily Rem Van Winkle, of this city.

The old station-house looks as forlorn and deserted as some of our late Greenback friends used to look. By the way, what has become of the Greenback party in this city. We wonder if any of them refuse to take gold and silver?

The Street Commissioner should look to the flagging on the north-east corner of Scott avenue and Montgomery street; several of the stones have entirely disappeared beneath the mud. They should be resurrected, and expenses charged to the owner.

A HOUSEHOLD NEED.—A book on the Liver, its diseases and their treatment sent free. Including treatises upon Liver Complaints, Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Biliousness, Headache, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Malaria, &c., address Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York City, New York.

Owners of chickens will have to be careful in the future not to allow their fowl to run on neighbor's property. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of this State, imposing a fine of $10 for each and every such offense, and there is good prospect for its passing. Now, let the owners of truck gardens rejoice!

Argument was heard before the Supreme Court on Wednesday in the case of Wm. H. Cutter *vs.* The Mayor and Common Council of the City of Rahway. The suit is for a mandamus compelling the city to insert the amount of a judgment recovered by plaintiff some years ago in the tax levy. The amount of judgment was some $2,000. Decision was reserved.

It is understood that in response to general request, the H. M. P. G. Orchestra, under the leadership of Mr. F. W. Dunham will give an entertainment similar to the one given by them in the Opera House recently. The proceeds will be devoted to the purchase of instruments for the Orchestra. About $40 was cleared at their last entertainment.

The Haydock will case was argued before Vice-Chancellor Van Fleet at Newark by the respective counsel on Friday and Saturday of last week. Mr. Berry, of this city, opened the argument for the executors. He was followed by Messrs. Vail and English on the part of the widow, and J. Henry Stone on the part of the Executors. The decision will probably be given in a short time.

Mr. C. A. Watson has removed his drug store to the building immediately adjoining that occupied by Geo. Miller, the clothier, on Main street, a few doors below his old stand, on the opposite side of the street. We understand that Mr. W. has leased the cottage adjoining Mr. Jehial Roll's residence, on Lawrence street, East Rahway, which he will occupy with his family in the future.

On Thursday A. M., between 8 and 9 o'clock, Joe Stell, the hackman, was placidly driving on Monroe street, his hack loaded down with trunks (Joe, no doubt, was mentally counting up the profits), when the vehicle lurched suddenly to one side, and it was soon ascertained that one of the rear wheels was smashed completely. Mr. Wm. Chamberlain, the coal dealer, kindly loaned him horses and wagon to convey the baggage to the depot.

On last Monday morning, as Jonathan Moore, an aged citizen, whose eyesight is defective, was crossing the Inman avenue bridge over the Rahway river, he walked off the side of the bridge, falling a distance of ten feet upon the hard gravel-bed of the river. His cries brought to his assistance Gilbert Anderson, a colored man, who helped him out of his unpleasant position and took him to his home, on New Brunswick avenue, near the Amboy junction. He was considerably injured by the fall.

Mr. Charles Read, of this city, was on Wednesday evening united in marriage with Miss Jennie Lake. The ceremony was performed at the residence of the bride's sister, Mrs. John Ingram, at Westfield, by the Rev. D. Halleron, of this city, assisted by Rev. Mr. Smith, of Westfield. After the evening had been spent in social pleasures the bride and groom came to this city, where a house had been prepared by the groom for the reception of his young wife. Congratulations are now in order, and we offer ours.

FIRE.—The frame-house, owned by Mr. Chas. Fordham on Monroe street, and occupied by Edward Lake and Mrs. Julia Rowland, narrowly escaped destruction by fire, on Wednesday evening last, between 6 and 7 o'clock. It appears that Mrs. Rowland had retired for the night, and had placed a lighted kerosene lamp on the mantel, as was her custom. Shortly afterward the lamp exploded and set fire to the wooden mantel and the casing around the door. Mr. Lake, the other tenant, immediately noticed the explosion, and rushed into her apartments, and quenched the flames. Damages trifling. Insured in the American of Newark, N. J. Assistant Engineer Ward, and Special Halley were promptly on hand, and rendered efficient aid.

The odor from the chemical works of Elizabeth again saluted one's olfactories on Friday morning.

It is no wonder that so many mothers praise Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup. We heard one of our best physicians pronounce it to be the *only* safe remedy for children.

On Tuesday last it was first sunshine and then snow, and, taken altogether, it was a genuine March day. Somehow the weather this year is like some people, gets considerably mixed pretty often.

The commencement exercises of Bellevue Hospital Medical College took place on Wednesday, at the Academy of Music, New York. Dr. J. L. Taylor of this city, was a member of the graduating class. We return thanks for invitations to the exercises received from him.

A CURIOUS ADVERTISEMENT.—A boy with a patent stove blacking, promenaded our streets on Tuesday, and attracted considerable attention. He carried a sample-box and his overalls and collar were in a very slimey condition in imitation of stove polish. His object was to introduce the article, and "shine up" the stoves.

A Children's Bazaar, for the benefit of the Juvenile Temperance Union, was opened in Osborn's Hall on Tuesday night, and was very successful, so much so that it was determined to continue it on Wednesday night. It was equally successful on that evening, and must have netted a nice sum for the Temperance Union.

An entertainment took place in the Grand Street Chapel on Thursday evening of this week, in aid of the charity fund. The programme was a good one, and embraced recitations, readings, vocal and instrumental music, etc. The enterthinment was gotten up with great care, and we hope was a success financially.

temperance mass meeting was held in the First Baptist church, on Thursday evening. Mr. E. B. Hayward was the first speaker; he was followed by Rev. Mr. Dutcher, of the First Methodist church and he by the Rev. Jas. Chrystal, of the Reformed Episcopal church; the attendance was not very large, many being kept away, no doubt, by the disagreeable weather.

THE MAN ON HORSEBACK.—A young man on horseback attracted considerable notice on Monday morning on Monroe street. The young man seemed to be trying to accustom the horse to a rider; the horse did not appreciate the well-meant efforts, and become balky, rearing and plunging around for a considerable time to the infinite delight of the small boys. The horse at last gave a plunge forward, and started off on a 2:40 gait.

The silver watch which Prof. Lamson will present to the scholar making the most progress in penmanship, during the course about to be given, is for a few days longer on exhibition in Vesselius the jeweler's show window. It was made by the Hamden Watch Co., of Springfield, Mass., is an excellent time-piece, and has what is called a mansard solid silver case. There is a shield to have the name engraved on it of the lucky winner. Who will it be?

NEW JERSEY'S FUTURE.—The Newark *Advertiser*, in an editorial article, "The Future of New Jersey," gives this striking passage, "But the chief cause of the growth of New Jersey is not in its farm lands of scenery, not even in its men, except as strong men seek strong opportunities. It holds the gateway of the continent. It has half of New York Bay, and more than half of the flood of trans-continental commerce crosses our territory. Clinched in between mountains of the Allegheny and Appalachian range, the torrent of continental trade must flood us and build us up to greatness."

Some people, when asked to subscribe and patronize their own paper, will observe with a very wise, owl-alike expression that the local paper don't amount to much, but should any of these same people raise a double-breasted cabbage, or a cat with two tails, then see how quickly they will rush for the editor, and want the news heralded forth to the world; or let one of them get mixed up in some doubtful affair, then they will come around to the sanctum and almost get on their knees to have their names kept out of the paper; they will then acknowledge its power for good and for evil.

Rev. D. T. Crane, a former presiding elder of the M. E. church in the Elizabeth district, was buried in Elizabeth on Friday of last week. He had charge of the Port Jervis (N. Y.) M. E. church, and he died in that city on Monday, the 16th inst. Dr. Crane was presiding elder of this district for several years, succeeding Rev. Mr. Ayers, of New Providence, who died recently. He was well known and universally esteemed throughout the district, and his death, following so soon after that of Mr. Ayers, makes a sad impression on his brethren in the ministry.

The Fourth Sociable of the Alpha Circle, given in honor of Miss Ida Marsh as a Birthday Sociable, took place on Feb. 20. Through the kindness of her father, Thomas Marsh, the Circle was allowed the privilege of using the large room adjoining the house for dancing. There were present about 35 couples; three pieces of music were furnished for the occasion. There were guests present from New York, Brooklyn, Jersey City, Newark and Elizabeth. The Alpha Circle of Newark was represented. Everyone had a pleasant time, and the query was, "When is your next to take place?"

ALPHA GUEST.

Prof. Stettson's entertainment at the Opera House, on Monday evening, served to bring out a fair audience. His programme was fully carried out and consisted of a series of mirth-provoking and mysterious sleight-of-hand performances of a very interesting character. Several of the feats astonished and puzzled his audience completely. One of these was the making of coffee, in a new, not to say mysterious, way; another, the passing of an orange from the stage into the pocket of one of our citizens. The most puzzling of all was the great "Hindoo Trunk Trick." How it was done, "no feller could find out." We hope when Prof. Stettson again visits our city he may be greeted with a full house.

PILGRIMAGES TO BUFFALO, N. Y., are made by thousands of invalids annually to consult with the medical and surgical staff of the World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel, the largest private sanitarium in the world. All chronic diseases are treated by scientific methods. The practice is divided among nine eminent specialists. Among the most popular domestic medicines in the land are those manufactured by this Association, among which are Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, the greatest of alteratives or blood-cleansers, and Dr. Pierce's Pellets (little pills) that have largely superseded the old-fashioned coarse pills. Compound Extract of Smart-Weed is deservedly popular as a remedy for diarrhœa, dysentery, flux, and kindred diseases; also as a pain-killer and remedy for colds. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is the great remedy for female weakness and associated derangements. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is the "Old Reliable." Invalids' Guide-Book—10 cents, post-paid. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., or London, England.

LIST OF LETTERS

remaining in the Post Office at Rahway, N. J., on Feb. 25th, 1880:

Mrs. Hannah Barker.
J. C. Carpenter.
P. B. Middleton.

Any person calling for the above will please say "advertised."

S. M. OLIVER, P.M.

COMMON COUNCIL.

STATED MEETING FEB. 24, 1880.

Present—Denike, Houseman, Leonard, Lufbery, Mansfield, Martin, McKenzie, Melick, Osborn, Sheldon, Silvers and Wilson.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From William E Blanchard, Receiver of Taxes, showing amount of taxes collected since last report to be $4,500.83.

From Robert C. Brewster, City Treasurer, submitting a bill of the Gutta Percha Co. for hose, amounting to $990, upon which $600 had been paid, and that the balance could be received for taxes provided the sum of $10.56 interest could be paid to the company. On motion of Councilman Mansfield a warrant to the amount of $10.56 was ordered drawn from the Fire Department fund by the following vote:

Ayes—Denike, Leonard, Lufbery, Mansfield, Martin, McKenzie, Melick, Osborn, Sheldon, Silvers and Wilson.

Not voting—Houseman.

From Joseph T. Crowell, concerning the resolution passed at last meeting of Council, desiring Council to rescind said resolution, as it was necessary for him to have access to the books of the Treasurer's office. After discussion had thereon, the communication was laid on the table.

From William E. Clark, City Surveyor, presenting certificate of assessment for flagging the south side of Bridge street, with objections. Referred to Committee on Assessments.

Bond of Richard Tice, as Superintendent of Alms House, was presented for approval. Referred to Finance Committee, and subsequently approved.

The Special Committee to investigate the Lindsay and Squire matter reported verbally that, by advice of City Attorney, they would proceed no further at the present time.

NEW BUSINESS.

By Councilman Martin:

Presenting a further supplement to an ordinance concerning nuisances. Title taken for first reading.

The following communications were received from His Honor the Mayor, and, after discussion had thereon, were laid on the table:

RAHWAY, Feb. 24, 1880.

To the Honorable Common Council of the City of Rahway:

GENTLEMEN—I find, by referring to title fourth, section 31st, of our City Charter, that it is the duty of the Mayor to communicate to Common Council such matters and at such times as he may deem expedient, with such recommendations as he may think proper.

I, therefore, deem it my duty to state that on or about the 13th ult., I was informed by two members of Council that there would soon be not sufficient funds in the Police Fund to meet the claims against it. Next morning I called upon the City Treasurer to get from him an exact condition of the said fund, and finding that he corroborated the statement made by said members, and feeling that I should shardred the responsibility with your honorable body in any overdraft of an appropriation, I, therefore, felt it devolving upon me to suspend the police force. On or about the 14th inst. I received a communication from our City Treasurer, stating that money had been transferred to the Police Fund.

Mistrusting my *authority* to revoke my order of suspension, since I have not the power to *reinstate*, and, having received an order to show cause why a mandamus should not be issued commanding me to rescind my notice suspending the Chief of Police of this city, I avail myself of this, the first opportunity, to communicate to Council, since receiving said order, the facts as they occurred, and hereby submit the matter for your deliberation.

W. UPDYKE SELOVER,
Mayor.

RAHWAY, Feb. 24, 1880.

To the Honorable Common Council of the City of Rahway.

GENTLEMEN: Although fully aware, by the provisions of our Charter, that in my official capacity I have the supervision of the police force of our City, and knowing that I have a large corps of special policemen at my command, and feeling that with a chief of police who only does day duty, and one patrolman to whom is confided the entire protection of the city at night, I would respectfully suggest, if we have sufficient money legally placed in the police fund to warrant such action, that the best interests of the city require that we have at least two night patrolmen to increase our protection which the citizens demand. I therefore hope your honorable body will take such action at once as will meet the exigencies of the case.

W. UPDYKE SELOVER,
Mayor.

By Councilman Denike,

Resolved, That a special committee be appointed to investigate the acts of the Street Commissioner, with power to examine witnesses, papers, etc. Adopted.

The President appointed as such committee Councilmen Denike, Mansfield and Wilson.

Councilman Silvers moved, That the opinion of the City Attorney be obtained concerning the payment of royalty to B. F. Green for driven well at Alms House. Agreed to.

Bills ordered paid.

Adjourned.

THE TOWNSHIPS OF UNION COUNTY.—From Comptroller Stockton's annual report it appears that the funded debt of Clark township is about $175, composed of a note. The floating debt is $120.

Cranford has a floating debt of $1,000, composed of a note to pay current expenses.

Fanwood has no funded or floating debt.

Linden has a funded debt of $13,000, composed of bonds. It was contracted for school purposes and improvements. There is also a floating debt of about $8,200, composed of bills due the township.

New Providence has no debt.

Springfield has a funded debt of $4,000, composed of township bonds. The floating debt of $450 caused for road purposes.

Summit owes the county $7,842.20, for taxes 1874-5 and on account of schools, and has a cash balance on hand of $762.77.

Union has no funded or floating debt.

Westfield has a funded debt of $5,000, composed of $1,000 bonds, which was contracted for building school house. The amount of floating debt is $1,470, composed of school teachers' salaries, bills unpaid and balance on note due town committee. The amount of real property is $740,765. Personal, $116,520. The amount of tax ordered raised is $11,357.

MR. MAGIE'S APPOINTMENT.—The nomination and confirmation for a Judgeship in the Supreme Court, of the Hon. William J. Magie, is a well deserved tribute to his ability and integrity. It will be welcomed by men of all classes and parties all over the State, as an admirable appointment and one that reflects credit upon the Governor.

HIS INVENTORY.—A good story is told as coming from the Southern Railroad of New Jersey, which recently passed under the control of the Central Railroad. General Ticket Agent Baldwin sent down to one of the ticket agents along the line of the road for an inventory of the effects of his office, and the obliging subordinate promptly packed up and sent to headquarters his tickets, ticket case, stamp, books, etc., and sent word that "as soon as the stove cooled off he would send it, too."

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, etc., I will send a recipe that will cure you, free of charge. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the REV. JOSEPH T. INMAN, *Station D., New York City.*

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Rahway Savings Institution, by direction of the Chancellor, will pay to all persons having deposits in the Institution prior to April 27th, 1878, a dividend of 10 per cent. upon such deposits.

The dividend to be payable on and after March 15th, 1880.

WM. C. SQUIER, *President.*
ROSS VANDERHOVEN, *Treasurer.*
Feb. 21st, 1880.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE BY EXECUTRIX.

The sale of the lands and real estate whereof Lewis J. Runyon died, seized to be made by virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the County of Union, stands adjourned to Wednesday, the tenth day of March, A.D., 1880, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at Chamberlin's Hotel, in the City of Rahway.

MARGARETTA S. RUNYON,
Executrix.

Dated, Feb. 11th, 1880.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey. Between Marx Stern, complainant, and Ralph J. Vandervoort, et. al., defendants. Fi. fa., etc.

By virtue of the above stated writs of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at public vendue, at the Court House, in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., on

WEDNESDAY, THE TENTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D., 1880,

at two o'clock, p.m., all that tract or parcel of land and premises, hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the township of Linden, in the county of Union, and State of New Jersey.

Beginning at the intersection of the northerly line of Wood avenue with the westerly line of Curtis street; running thence westerly along the northerly line of Wood avenue four hundred feet to the easterly line of Potter avenue; thence northerly along the easterly line of Potter avenue two hundred feet; thence southerly and parallel with Wood avenue four hundred feet to the westerly line of Curtis street; and thence southerly along the line of Curtis street two hundred feet to Wood avenue, the place of beginning.

Being a part of the premises conveyed to the said Lucretia Vandervoort, by William Clark, by deed dated April 1st, 1857, recorded in the Union County Clerk's Office, in book 1, page 42 and 43.

M&A SETH B. RYDER, Sheriff.
Guild & Lum, Sol'rs.
Fees $7.20.

A man who works too hard to lay up money is apt to be laid up himself.

Most of us can better remember our virtues than our faults, the number not being embarrassing.—*Danbury News.*

It always pays to be polite. In crossing the street let the man walking with you go first. He'll tramp down the snow, and you can follow in his tracks.—*Boston Post.*

"John, what odor is that?" "Cloves, love." "But that other?" "Allspice, my beloved." "But isn't there another?" "Yes, apples, belovedst." "Just one more?" "Raisins, my most belovedst." "Well, John, if you'd only just drink a little brandy now, I think you would make a good mince pie."—*Ex.*

The smartest Newfoundland dog yet discovered lives at Haverhill, Mass. He meets the newsboy at the gate every morning, and carries his master's paper into the house; that is, he did so till the other day, when he stopped taking the paper. The next morning the dog noticed the boy passing on the other side without leaving the newspaper, went over, took the whole bundle from him, and carried them into the house.

Another exhibition of the Indian's abhorrence of the arts of civilization is seen in the fact that the guilty Utes absolutely refuse to surrender themselves to our Government for the purpose of being hanged. The red man's ungratefulness is painful to witness. An Indian that refuses to be hanged can never be civilized. If white men had butchered several Utes in cold blood, and our Government was asked to induce the murderers to surrender themselves to the Indians, and to have their bodies stuck full of poisoned arrows and things, the white criminals would go—to some unknown foreign land.—*Norristown Herald.*

Children are often puzzled by questions which are not understood by their elders. During the late Franco-Prussian war a Sunday school scholar read about the prayers with which the Germans and French were petitioning Heaven for success to their arms. "Mother," asked a little girl of her parent, "I don't see what the Lord can do under the circumstances, do you? He can't give the victory to both of them, and it seems to me like a terrible dilemma to be placed in." Her mother, who was not entirely satisfied with the *role* which Great Britain played in the affair, remarked, "Well, my dear child, perhaps he will do as the English do and remain neutral."

A clergyman recently left Liverpool in a large ocean steamer, and beginning to feel uncomfortable after leaving the mouth of the river, sought the captain to learn if there was any danger. The captain, in response, led the clergyman to the forecastle and told him to listen to what was going on. The clergyman was shocked to hear the sailors swearing vigorously and expressed his *horror* to the captain. The captain merely remarked: "Do you think these men would swear in such a manner if there was any real danger?" whereupon the parson seemed satisfied and retired. A day or two after, during a severe storm, the captain saw the clergyman proceeding with difficulty to the forecastle, and on his return overheard him exclaim: "Thank heaven they're swearing yet!"—*Boston Journal.*

When Henry Clay ran for the first time for Congress, he was billed to address an assembly in the open air. A vast crowd had convened to hear the young orator, and conspicuous above all rose the tall form of Jim Burnim, a rough, with an unenviable reputation and a great personal enemy of Clay's, owing to repeated defeats sustained by him from Clay in his political aspirations. When Clay had commenced his address Burnim placed himself directly opposite him in the crowd and annoyed the speaker continually by interruptions and personal remarks, but chiefly by hissing every good point Clay produced.

No matter how smooth and lucid his stream of oratory might be, or how forcible his argument, Burnim was ready at the finis with his insulting hiss. This continued until Clay could stand it no longer, and when, after a particularly pungent thrust at the morality of the anti-Federalists, he was greeted with the indomitable silent howl of Burnim's, he turned savagely to him, and with flashing eyes, delivered this cutting speech:

"Mr. Burnim, when your last hour has come and your evil, sinful soul has sought the dark shades of hell; when standing there before its sulphurous gates, your spirit, charred with sin, awaits admittance, Satan, glowing in his crimson majesty, shall ask his vassals gathered around him who it is that stands outside his portals, and when he's told that you are there, he'll rise, and, with a look of dark disgust, cry to his waiting menials: "Go, take the slave, and burn him till he hiss!"—*Boston Traveller.*

Senator Sharon once dined with a literary club in New York. At the table he quoted from history, and, so the story goes, a little man at his right joined issue on the question. Sharon waxed a trifle warm, and insinuated that his opponent might be a clever sort of a man, but history was not his forte. After dinner Sharon remarked to a friend, "Who is that little fellow there who disputed my dates?" "Bancroft, the historian."

We can't all look at the same subject in the same way, and it may be very fortunate that it so. Different views act like friction and serve to brighten the general intellect. A confirmed card player became convinced that card playing is wrong—perhaps because he had a long run of bad luck, and perhaps for higher reasons. He broke the subject very gently to his companions when they were busy at their favorite game by saying, seriously, "Well, friends, I think, after all, that a great deal of valuable time is lost in playing cards." His partner, who never dreamed of the depth of the remark, answered, "Yes, I've often thought so too. Now, just think, for instance, how much time we waste in shuffling."

A DISCONTENTED BABY'S DIARY.—January—Just born—here's a lark! Papa does not seem very pleased, though.

February—Every night pa walks about up and down the bedroom with me when I squeal. I always squeal. I must do something.

March—Nurse is a spiteful thing—sticks pins into a fellow on purpose.

April—After all one may even weary of the bottle.

May—I wish I could cut a tooth; I'd bite nurse.

June—What a nuisance it is to have relations who keep on saying "Ketchetty, ketchetty," and dig in your ribs with their fore-fingers. When I grow up I'll do it to them, and see how they'll like it.

July—There are three babies next door got the measles. I get nothing. It's awful dull.

August—One of the babies from next door came in to see us to-day, and I heard ma say, "He hasn't got the measles now?" "No," said the baby's ma. There's a greedy sneak for you. Left 'em at home.

September—Nurse drinks something out of a black bottle. I've caught her at it. It isn't the same that's in my bottle either. If I were a bit bigger I'd change 'em.

October—Blessed if this ain't a nice go, neither. Someone called to-day to see ma and pa, and they said it was uncle, and gave me to him to kiss. He didn't kiss me though, with what you might call a good will. Then they asked him again, and then they gave me to him to nurse, and he pinched me.

November—This is worse than ever. Why, here's another baby now, and they say he belongs to our house, and they're not going to send him away. Don't even know how to feed himself out of the bottle. Well, of all—never mind!

December—Got to sleep in the same crib with him now! Wait till he goes to sleep; I'll give him a oner! * * * Here's a beast of a baby! He won't go to sleep, and not a soul in the same crib can get a blessed wink of sleep.

CITY DIRECTORY.

Mayor—W. Updyke Selover.
Auditor and Treasurer—Robert C. Brewster.
Receiver of Taxes—Wm. E. Blanchard.
City Clerk—Wash I. Tier.
President of Council—John H. Lufbery.
City Attorney—Leslie Lupton.
City Surveyor—William E. Clark.
City Physicians—H. Page Hough, F. W. Olliver.
Chief of Police—Geo. Wright.
Street Commissioner—J. T. Hankins.
Steward Alms House—Richard Tice.
Overseer of Poor—George Lawrence.
Police Justice—David J. Bunn.
District Assessors—1st dist., John B. Turner, 2 Dist., F. E. Terrill.
Assessors at Large—B. B. Miller, E. G. Selover, Thomas Marsh.

COMMON COUNCIL.

First Ward—John H. Lufberry (1880).
Uzal M. Osborn (1881).
James T. Melick (1882).

Second Ward—John Houseman (1880).
Edwin Martin (1881).
Elihu B. Silvers (1882).

Third Ward—W. V. McKenzie (1880).
J. K. F. Mansfield (1881).
Frank L. Sheldon (1882).

Fourth Ward—Willet Denike (1880).
John Wilson (1881).
Silas H. Leonard (1882).

COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL.

Assessment—Denike, Mansfield, McKenzie.
Streets—Osborn, McKenzie, Leonard.
Laws—Martin, Osborn, Leonard.
Fire Department—Osborn, Wilson, Sheldon.
Lamps and Police—Osborn, Wilson, Mansfield.
Ordinance—Melick, Houseman, Denike.
Education—Mansfield, Silvers, Martin.
Finance—Mansfield, Denike, Sheldon.
Health—Sheldon, Denike, Silvers.
Poor and Alms—Martin, Martin, Houseman.
Printing—Sheldon, Wilson, Martin.
City Property—McKenzie, Leonard, Sheldon.
License—Martin, Houseman, Silvers.

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS.

V. U. Selover, William Mershon, John D. Chapin, U. M. Osborn, Linus High.

President—Wm. Mershon; Clerk, Samuel Oliver; Engineer, Patrick Clark; Superintendent, Samuel Oliver.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

First Ward—John A. Mallon.
Second Ward—Henry Howard.
Third Ward—W. Hollinson.
Fourth Ward—Walter Brewster.
Secretary—James M. Silvers.
President—Almeth White.

CHURCHES.

First Methodist, Grand street, Rev. E. C. Services 10:30 A.M., 7 P.M.; Sabbath School Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:45 P.M., and and Thursday, 7:45 P.M. in the class room Church.

Second Methodist, Railroad and Milton. Rev. D. Halleron. Services 10:30 A.M., 7 P.M. bath School 2 P.M.; Prayer meeting Wed. 7:45 P.M. Classes—Tuesday and Thursday. M. in the class room of the Church; Children for Bible instruction Saturday afternoon at 3 Lecture Room.

Free Methodist, Elm avenue, Rev. Elbert Services 10:30 A.M. and 7 P.M., Sabbath school

First Presbyterian, Grand street, Rev. Pomeroy. Services 10:30 A.M., 7 P.M.; School 2 P.M.; Prayer meeting Wednesday,

Second Presbyterian, Main and Comm. Rev. J. A. Liggitt. Services 10:30 A.M., 7 bath school 2:30 P.M.; Prayer meeting 7:45 P.M.; Young People's League Mond

First Baptist, Milton avenue, Rev. W son. Services 10:30 A.M., 7:30 P.M.; 2:30 P.M.; Prayer meeting Tuesday P.M.

Irving Street Baptist, near Grand street, Services 10:30 A.M., 7 P.M.; Sabbath school 3 P.M.; Prayer meetings.

St. Paul's, Irving street and Elm avenue, Rev. Wm. Van Antwerp. Services 10:30 A.M., 7:30 P.M.; Sunday school 2 P.M. Wednesday evening lecture 7:30, in the Chapel.

Church of the Holy Comforter, Episcopal, Seminary Street, near St. George's avenue, Rev. D. Flack, Rector. Services—Sundays, 10 1-2 a.m., and 4:30 p.m. Sunday School 3 p.m. Wednesday evening prayer with a lecture at a quarter to eight.

Christ Church, Rev. James Crystal, Rector, Sunday School, 9:00 a.m. Church Services 10:30 a.m., 7:45 p.m.

St. Mary's Roman Catholic, Central avenue, Rev. Sebastian Smith. Services, Masses at 8:30 and 10:30 A.M.; Vespers and Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament at 3:30 P.M. every Sunday. Sunday school at 2:30 P.M.

German Evangelical Luth. Zion's Church, Grand Street, Rev. A. Stuckert. Services 10:30 A.M., 7:30 P.M. Sabbath school 9 A.M.

German St. Mark's (R. C.) Church, Hamilton Street.

Friends Meeting, Irving Street. 1st and 5th days, 10:30 A.M.

Grand Street Chapel. Sabbath school, 2:30 P.M.; services Friday evening 7:30 P.M.

Mt. Paran A. M. E., Central avenue, Rev. B. W. Timothy. Services 10:30 A.M., 7:30 P.M. Sabbath school 2:30 P.M.; Class, Tuesday, 8 P.M.; Prayer meeting Friday evening, 8 P.M.

BANKS.

National Bank—A. F. Shotwell, President; Walter Fuller, Jr., Cashier.
Union National Bank—Jonathan Woodruff, President; Robert C. Brewster, Cashier.
Rahway Savings Institution—William C. Squier, President; Jos. S. Smith, Treasurer.

RAHWAY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

President—D. R. Parker.
Secretary—Augustus B. Crane.
Treasurer—J. H. Lufbery.
Engineer—Lewis Ghering.
Assistants—Lester Laforge, William H. Randolph.

EXEMPT FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

President—Dunham R. Parker.
Secretary—Charles I. Holder.

INSURANCE.

Rahway Mutual Fire Insurance Company—National Bank Building—Isaac Osborn, President; Abel V. Shotwell, Secretary.

MILITARY.

F Company, Third Regiment, N. G. S. N. meets every Tuesday evening.
Capt., William Bloodgood; 1st Lieutenant, Charles A. Groves; 2d Lieutenant, J. S. Lunger.
1st Sergeant, Wm. F. Muir.
2d do Wm. H. Way.
3d do Geo. Bechler.
4th do H. L. Clark, Jr.
5th do J. T. Davis.
1st Corporal, Benj King.
2d do C. M. Hawkins.
3d do Thos. Van Horn.
4th do F. W. Oliver.
5th do Geo. McLeish.

SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS.

Rahway Library Association, Library building, cor. Irving and Seminary Streets—Open for distribution of books on Thursday of each week during the year. Oct. 1 to May 1, 2 to 5 P.M. and 7:30 to 9:30 P.M. May 1 to Oct. 1, 3 to 6 P.M. and 7:30 to 9:30 P.M. Terms to subscribers $2 per annum. First Directress, Mrs. William C. Squier; Secretary, Mrs. J. U. Underhill.

Lafayette Lodge, No. 27, A. F. A. M.—Meets every Monday evening, Masonic Hall, cor. Main and Monroe Streets. Secretary, J. W. Ackerman; W. M., G. R. Lindsay.

Lafayette Chapter, No. 26, R. A. M.—Meets the first and third Thursday evening in each month. Masonic Hall. Secretary.

Essex County Lodge, No. 27, I. O. O. F.—Meets every Tuesday evening, Odd Fellows Hall, Hall's building. Secretary, E. B. Clay.

Ladies' Aid Society—Fridays, 3 P.M., Exchange building.

Union Council, No. 31, Jr., O. U. A. M.—Meets every Tuesday evening in Coles' Hall. Horace E. Treat, Secretary.

W. F. Barry Post No. 27, Department of New Jersey, G. A. R., meets every Friday evening at eight o'clock over Hall's Hardware Store. John B. Turner, Commander, Robert H. Fowler, Adjutant.

Young Men's Christian Association of Rahway. Business meetings the first Thursday in each month. Rooms in the Post-Office Building. Open every evening. William T. Miller, President; David J. Bunn, Secretary.

[Secretaries will please notify us of any errors or changes in the Lodges, so that we will be able to make proper corrections. We wish to make this a City Directory for strangers while stopping in our city.]

HOTELS.

Chamberlin's Hotel—Nos 51, 53, 55 and 57 Cherry Street, opposite depot. Wm. S. Chamberlin, Proprietor.

MILK.

We the undersigned milkmen, of Rahway, agree to put the price of milk up to eight cents a quart, after Nov. 1st:

C. E. Abbott, B. M. Casterline, James Mays, Max Rifel, Fred. Miller, Jeremiah Carroll, William Willick, W. Trustrum, William B. Marsh, Ephraim Whittemore.

RAHWAY, Nov. 1st., 1879.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey, Between The Rahway Savings Institution, complainants, and Caroline M. Gatchell, et al., defendants. Fi. fa., for deficiency. No. 2.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House, in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., on

WEDNESDAY, THE THIRTY-FIRST DAY OF MARCH, A.D., 1880,

at two o'clock, P. M., all the following described tract or parcel of land and premises, situate in the city of Rahway, County of Union, State of New Jersey.

Beginning at a point on the westerly side of New Brunswick avenue, eighty-six feet south of Adams street; thence at right angles to said avenue one hundred and thirty feet; thence at right angles to said street south thirty degrees forty-four minutes east fifty-five feet and sixty hundredths; thence at right angles to said avenue one hundred and five feet six inches to said avenue; thence along said avenue fifty-feet to the beginning.

Being land and premises conveyed by deed recorded in book 43, page 90, &c., of deeds for Union County.

M&A SETH B. RYDER, Sheriff.
J. H. Stone, Sol'r.
Fees $5.40.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey. Between The Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, complainant, and Mary A. Roberts, et al., defendants. Fi. fa., etc.

By virtue of the above stated writs of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at public vendue, at the Court House, in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., on

WEDNESDAY, THE TENTH DAY OF MARCH, A.D., 1880,

at two o'clock, p.m., all that tract or parcel of land and premises, hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the city of Rahway, in the county of Union, and State of Jersey.

Beginning at a stake on the easterly side of the road (now Essex street) at the northwesterly corner of land now or late of Jas. Syne; thence running south eighty-two and three quarters degrees east one hundred feet; thence north three degrees west fifty feet; thence north eighty-two and three quarters degrees west one hundred feet to said road; thence along same south three degrees east fifty feet to the place of beginning: containing five thousand square feet of land be the same more or less.

M&A SETH B. RYDER Sheriff.
F. K. Howell, Sol'r.
Fees $5.40

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey. Between Caroline K. Jaques, Guardian, &c., complainant, and Julia A. Deyo, et al., defendants. Fi. fa., etc.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue at the Court House, in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., on

WEDNESDAY, THE TENTH DAY OF MARCH, A.D., 1880,

at two o'clock, p.m., all that certain lot, tract or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the city of Rahway, county of Union, and State of New Jersey.

Beginning on the southerly side of a street in Leesville, known by the name of Adam street; thence running along said Adam street fifty feet to a lot of land formerly William A. Morgan's; thence running one hundred feet deep along said said Morgan's line to line of land late of William Edgar and George F. Webb; thence along said land last mentioned, fifty feet; thence running one hundred feet to the place of beginning on said Adam street.

M&A SETH B. RYDER, Sheriff.
Vail & Ward, Sol'rs.
Fees $5.40.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—To Sarah B. Mead. By virtue of an order of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, made on the day of the date hereof in a cause wherein Elihu B. Silvers is complainant, and you and others are defendants, you are required to appear, plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complaint, on or before the

SIXTEENTH DAY of MARCH NEXT,

or the said bill will be taken as confessed against you.

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage given by Mary Ann Mead to the complainant, dated August 30, A.D., 1876, on lands in the City of Rahway, and you are made a defendant because you own a part of the mortgaged premises.

Dated January 13th, 1880.

ROBT. E. CHETWOOD,
Solicitor of Complaint,
Elizabeth, New Jersey.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey. Between Henry J. Cullen, Jr., complainant, and Charles C. Miller, et al., defendants. Fi. fa., &c.

By virtue of the above stated writs of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale at public vendue, at the Court House, in the city of Elizabeth, N. J.,

ON WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF MARCH, A.D., 1880,

at two o'clock, p. m., all that tract or parcel of land and premises, hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the city of Rahway, in the county of Union, and State of New Jersey.

Beginning at a post standing on the northerly side of Stephens street, being the southwest corner of a plot of ground of Henry L. Stephens; thence running north fifty-four degrees thirty minutes west eight hundred and forty-five links to a stake at a bend in said street; thence north twenty-five degrees forty-two minutes west two hundred links to a stake; thence north six degrees ten minutes west thirty links to a stake; thence north twenty-five degrees twenty minutes east thirty links to a stake; thence north fifty-eight degrees forty-five minutes east fifty-five links to a stake; thence north seventy-two degrees ten minutes east six hundred and eight-seven links to a stake by the side of Milton lake; thence south thirteen degrees twenty-seven minutes east three hundred and sixty-two links along said lake to a pine oak tree forked near the ground; thence south fifty-seven degrees thirty minutes east three hundred and thirty seven links still along the said lake to a post standing fourteen links from the centre of a hemlock tree standing on the bank of said lake; thence south thirty-five degrees thirty minutes west five hundred and twenty-seven links along said Stephen's line to the place of beginning:—containing five acres and three-tenths of an acre of land. Also all the right, title and interest of the said party of the first part of, in and to all or any of the roads upon which any of the said land is bounded and to all the land bounding upon Robinson's branch of the Rahway river, lying south of the county line which divides the counties of Middlesex and Union.

Being the same premises conveyed to the said John Wiser by the said George P. Gordon and wife by warranty deed bearing even date with these presents, which are given to secure the payment of a part of the purchase money of the said premises.

M&A SETH B. RYDER, Sheriff.
J. A. Jobs, Sol'r.
Fees $10.80.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey. Between the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, complainant, and Hester J. LaBau, et als., defendants. Fi. fa., etc.

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias to me directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue at the Court House, in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., on

WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-FOURTH DAY OF MARCH, A. D. 1880,

at two o'clock, p. m., all that tract or parcel of land and premises hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the city of Rahway, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey.

Beginning on Main street, in Lower Rahway, at corner of land of David Merrick; thence running along Main street, as the compass pointed in 1809, south sixteen degrees, east thirty-two links to the northeasterly corner of the dwelling-house on the premises hereby conveyed; thence along the front of the same, south one degree, east fifty-five links to the southeast corner of the same; thence south twenty-five degrees and twenty-five minutes, west seventy-six links to corner of land of Eliza Dunbar; thence along her line north seventy-nine degrees and fifty minutes, west three chains and eighty-five links; thence south three degrees, east nine inches; thence south eighty-seven degrees west twelve feet eight inches to land occupied by William H. Flatt; thence along his line and the building as now placed, and as the compass now points, north eighty-four feet to land of Henry R. Shotwell; thence along his line and lands of Joseph H. Smith, east one chain and eighty-four links to land of David P. Merrick; thence with his line agreeably to his deed, south one degree, west fifty-five links; thence still with his line south eighty-five degrees, east thirty-one feet six inches; thence still with his line as the compass pointed in 1809, north eighty-seven degrees and thirty-five minutes, east one chain and ninety-three links to the place of beginning.

Being the same conveyed to Hester J. LaBau by Walter Freeman and others, by deed recorded in book —— of deeds for said county of Union on pages 893, &c.

SETH B. RYDER, Sheriff.
F. K. Howell, Sol'r.
Fees, $9.00.

UNION NATIONAL BANK.

An election for directors will be held at this bank on Tuesday, Feb. 24th, between the hours 2 and 3 P. M.

R. C. BREWSTER,
Cashier.