Y DIRECTORY.

Updyke Selover.
Treasurer—Robert C. Brewster.
Taxes—Wm. E. Blanchard.
Wash I. Tier.
Council—John H. Lufbery.
ey—Leslie Lupton.
or—William R. Clark.
ons—H. Page Hough, F. W. Oliver.
ice—Geo. Wright.
issioner—J. T. Hankins.
e House—Richard Tice.
Poor—George Lawrence.
re—David J. Bims.
ssors—1st dist., John B. Turner,
E. Terrill.
Large—B. B. Miller, R. G. Scisco, Thomas Marsh.

COMMON COUNCIL.

—John H. Lufberry (1880).
Uzal M. Osborn (1881).
James T. Melick (1882).
—John Houseman (1880).
Edwin Martin (1881).
Elihu B. Silvers (1882).
—W. V. McKenzie (1880).
J. K. F. Mansfield (1881).
Frank L. Sheldon (1882).
Willet Denike (1880).
John Wilson (1881).
Silas H. Leonard (1882).

COMMITTEES OF COUNCIL.

—Denike, Mansfield, McKenzie.
born, McKenzie, Leonard.
tin, Osborn, Leonard.
tment—Osborn, Wilson, Sheldon.
Police—Osborn, Wilson, Mansfield.
Melick, Houseman, Denike.
Mansfield, Silvers, Martin.
ansfield, Denike, Sheldon.
lon, Denike, Silvers.
ns—Martin, Martin, Houseman.
eldon, Wilson, Martin.
ty—McKenzie, Leonard, Sheldon.
artin, Houseman, Silvers.

RD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS.

William Mershon, John D. Chapin, born, Linus High.
Wm. Mershon; Clerk, Samuel Oliver;
Patrick Clark; Superintendent, Samuel

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

—John A. Mallon.
—Henry Howard.
—W. Rollinson.
—Walter Brewster.
mes M. Silvers.
meth White.

CHURCHES.

hodist, Grand street, Rev. E. O. Dutcher 0 A.M., 7 P.M.; Sabbath School 2 P.M.; ing Wednesday, 7:45 P.M., and Tuesday y, 7:45 P.M. in the class room of the

thodist, Railroad and Milton avenue, ron. Services 10:30 A.M., 7 P.M.; Sab. 2 P.M.; Prayer meeting Wednesday, lasses—Tuesday and Thursday, 7:45 P. s room of the Church; Children's Class truction Saturday afternoon at 3 P.M. in

hodist, Elm avenue, Rev. Elbert Adams. A.M. and 7 P.M., Sabbath school 2 P.M.

esbyterian, Grand street, Rev. J. J. rvices 10:30 A.M., 7 P.M.; Sabbath ; Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:30 P.M.

esbyterian, Main and Commerce street, Knight. Services 10:30 A.M., 7 P.M.; Sab- 2:30 P.M.; Prayer meeting Wednesday, oung People's League Monday, 7:30.

st, Milton avenue, Rev. William Rollin- es 10:30 A.M., 7:30 P.M.; Sabbath school rayer meeting Tuesday and Friday, 6

est Baptist, near Grand street, Rev. —. Services 10:30 A.M., 7 P.M.; Sab- 3 P.M.; Prayer meetings.

Irving street and Elm avenue, Rev. ntwerp. Services 10:30 A.M., 7:30 P.M.; ool 2 P.M. Wednesday evening lecture hapel.

the Holy Comforter, Episcopal, Semi- , near St. George's avenue. Rev. D. r. Services—Sundays, 10 1-2 a.m., and nday School 3 p.m. Wednesday even- th a lecture at a quarter to eight.

rch, Rev. James Crystal, Rector, Sun- :00 a.m. Church Services 10:30 a.m.,

Roman Catholic, Central avenue, Rev. rdth. Services, Masses at 8:30 and Vespers and Benediction of the Most ment at 3:30 P.M. every Sunday, Sunday 0 P.M.

angelical Luth. Zion's Church, Grand A. Stuckert. Services 10:30 A.M., 7:30 h school 9 A.M.

. Mark's (R. C.) Church, Hamilton

eeting, Irving Street. 1st and 5th days.

eet Chapel. Sabbath school, 2:30 P.M.; day evening 7:30 P.M.

A. M. E., Central avenue, Rev. B. W. ervices 10:30 A.M., 7:30 P.M.; Sabbath P.M.; Class, Tuesday, 8 P.M.; Prayer sday evening, 8 P.M.

treet Baptist Church, Rev. Joseph rtor. Preaching services on Sunday at nd 2.30 P.M. Cottage Prayer Meetings y evenings. Regular Church Prayer Friday evenings. Wm. W. Timmons, rs.

BANKS.

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

HWAY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

R. Parker.
Augustus B. Crane.
H. Lufbery.
Lewis Ghering.
—Lester Laforge, William H. Randolph.

MPT FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

Dunham R. Parker,
Charles I. Holder.

INSURANCE.

Mutual Fire Insurance Company—Na- k Building—Isaac Osborn, President; otwell, Secretary.

MILITARY.

ny, Third Regiment, N. G. S. N. meets day evening.
William Bloodgood; 1st Lieutenant, Groves; 2d Lieutenant, J. S. Laager.
ant, Wm. F. Muir.
Wm. H. Way.
Geo. Bechler.
H. L. Clark, Jr.
J. T. Davis.
oral, Benj. King.
C. M. Hawkins.
Thos. Van Horn.
F. W. Oliver.
Geo. McLeish.

SOCIETY ORGANIZATIONS.

Library Association, Library building, and Seminary Streets—Open for distri- ooks on Thursday of each week during Oct. 1 to May 1, 2 to 5 P.M. and 7:30 to May 1 to Oct. 1, 3 to 6 P.M. and 7:30 to Terms to subscribers $2 per annum. ress, Mrs. William C. Squier; Secretary, Underhill.

te Lodge, No. 27, A. F. A. M.—Meets day evening, Masonic Hall, cor. Main Streets. Secretary, J. W. Ackerman; R. Lindsay.

te Chapter, No. 26, R. A. M.—Meets the third Thursday evening in each month, H. Secretary.

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

Aid Society—Fridays, 3 P.M., Exchange

Council, No. 31, Jr., O. U. A. M.—Meets day evening in Coles' Hall. Horace E. retary.

rry Post No. 27, Department of New A. R., meets every Friday evening at ock over Hall's Hardware Store. C. H. ommandant, Ira F. Morgan, Adjutant.

en's Christian Association of Rahway. Meetings the first Thursday in each month. the Post-Office Building. Open every William T. Miller, President; David J. retary.

aries will please notify us of any errors in the Lodges, so that we will be able to corrections. We wish to make this a ctory for strangers while stopping in our

HOTELS.

lin's Hotel—Nos. 51, 53, 55 and 57 Cherry pposite depot. Wm. S. Chamberlin, Pro-

ED—1,000 Cords of Wood Chopped; 20,000 ns and Rails cut, split, holed and sharp- 00 spokes got out.
BY ROBT. C. VAIL.
t Hill, Nov. 14th, 1879.

THE WEEKLY ADVOCATE AND TIMES.

W. L. MERSHON & CO., PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS. OFFICE—37, 39 AND 41 CLINTON STREET.

NEW VOL., XXXIX.—No. 17. RAHWAY, N. J., SATURDAY, APRIL 24TH, 1880. ESTABLISHED 1822.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Monday Nov 10th 1879 trains will leave Rahway as follows:

FOR NEW YORK, 2:45, 5:30, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 7:46, 8:03, 8:19, 8:30, 8:51, 9:30, 10:32, 11:30, 11:47, a. m. 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 3:41, 4:30, 5:20, 6:00, 6:30, 7:40, 7:50, 9:10, 10:20, 11:20, p. m. Sundays, 2:45, 8:03, 10:32, 10:20, a. m. 7:20, 9:20, p. m.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK FOR RAHWAY, 6:00, 6:50, 8:20, 9:00, 10:00, and 11:00, a. m. 12:00, noon, 1:00, 1:10, 2:00, 2:30, 3:00, 3:30, 4:00, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:10, 5:30, 5:40, 6:10, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 9:00, 10:15 and 11:30 p. m., 12:00 night.

FOR HARRISBURG, PITTSBURG and points west 6:43 a. m., and 9:19 p. m.

FOR BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, and points South: 9:07 a. m., and 1:47 p. m.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, 1:05, 9:07, and 11:50 a.m., 1:47 5:43, 8:25, and 9:19 p.m. Sunday, 1:05 a.m., 5:43, 8:25, 9:19 p. m.

FOR TRENTON, 1:05, 9:07 and 11:50, a. m. 1:47, 2:45, 4:46, 5:43, 8:25, and 9:19 p. m. Sunday, 1:05 a. m., 5:43, 8:25, 9:19, p. m.

FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, 12:23, 1:05, 7:43, 9:07, 9:55, 11:50 a. m. 1:47, 2:45, 3:53, 4:46, 5:20, 6:17, 8:25, p. m. Sundays, 1:05 a.m., 8:25 p. m.

FOR METUCHEN, 12:23, 1:05, 7:43, 9:55, 11:50, a. m. 1:51, 2:45, 3:53, 4:46, 5:20, 6:17, 7:20, 8:25 p. m. Sundays, 1:05 a. m, 7:20, 8:25 p. m.

FOR UNIONTOWN 12:23, 7:43, 9:55, 11:50 a. m. 1:51, 2:45, 3:53, 5:20, 6:17, 7:20, 8:25 p. m. Sundays, 7:20, 8:25 p. m.

FOR NEWARK, 2:45, 5:30, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 7:46, 8:03, 8:30, 8:51, 9:30, 10:32, 11:30 11:47 a. m. 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 3:41, 4:30, 5:20, 6:00, 6:30, 7:40, 7:50, 8:50, 9:10, 10:20, and 11:20 p. m. Sundays, 2:45, 8:03, 10:20, 10:32, a. m., 7:20, and 9:20, p. m.

FOR ELIZABETH, 2:45, 5:30, 6:30, 7:00, 7:30, 7:46, 8:03, 8:19, 8:30, 8:51, 9:30, 10:32, 11:30, 11:47, a. m. 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 3:41, 4:30, 5:20, 6:00, 6:30, 7:40, 7:50, 8:50, 9:10, 10:20, 11:20 p. m. Sundays, 2:45, 8:03 10:20, a. m. 10:30, 7:20, 9:20, p. m.

FOR BROOKLYN, N. Y., all through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of "Brooklyn Annex" affording direct transfer to and from Fulton street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York City.

FOR PERTH AMBOY BRANCH, 7:27 and 10:55, a. m., 3:32, 5:38, 7:03, p. m.

FOR BOSTON, (without change) 9:10, p. m.

PASSENGERS wishing to take Southern or Western express trains, not stopping at Rahway, will be obliged to take a preceding train to some point where the express train makes regular stop.

FOR FURTHER information apply to Ticket Agent who will furnish time tables and give information as to Routes, Checking Baggage, &c.

FRANK THOMSON, Gen'l Manager.
L. P. FARMER, Gen'l Pass. Agent.
F. W. JACKSON, Gen'l Sup't U. R. R. N. J. Div.
JAMES McCREA, Sup't N. Y. Div.

DIVIDEND.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF RAHWAY, N. J.

A Semi-annual Dividend of three (3) per cent., payable on and after the Tenth day of April, has been declared by the Board of Directors.

W. FOLGER, Jr., Cashier.

Rahway, N. J.,
March 27th, 1880.

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.

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.

THE MARRIAGE OF VALERIEN KOCHANSKI.

(Translated from the French of M. Sacher-Masoch.)

(Continued.)

CHAPTER V.

Helene had chosen the afternoon for her lesson. As soon as it was over, tea was served. Now, it happened every time that Valerien was asked to remain, he refused, timidly at first, and ended by consenting. Then he told anecdotes, illustrating his recital with lively sketches, which he drew with the pen with great skill, or he would read Dante or Ariosto when he was not singing some duo with Helene.

M. De Festenburg rejoiced at the turn matters were taking; the mother found the pretended Italian each day more agreeable, and as for the young girl, she paid no attention to her feelings, but when the hand of the clock announced the arrival of Valerien her heart beat double quick. Were he present she changed color every moment. Weinseb never failed to come in during the lesson, and marked as a suspicious observer the progress of the novel, while the person of the young gentleman was each day viewed with more favor by the Festenburgs. The Jew profited by every occasion that presented itself to raise the reputation of Kochanski.

The cunning rascal praised Valerien at every opportunity, and M. de Festenburg replied to him in a way that covered the object of all this enthusiasm, who was present with confusion.

The more reserve and delicacy her Italian master affected, the more Helene's kindness to him increased. She went so far as to betray herself in a private journal. The journal always marks a new era in a young girl's life; up to this point infantine innocence; beyond, love. This love is born, grows, and flourishes insensibly, and its perfume exhales like incense. Here are some fragments of Helene's journal:

"Since he has come, my life, as well outward as inward, has completely changed. It seems to me that the sun shines in the sky all the day long, that the flowers are embalmed in the snow, that the nightingale sighs under the bushes with their stalactites of ice. What has happened to me? I have met the first man who has the right to the name of man, a man whose intelligence, learning, talents inspire me with respect. Respect! Is it only respect? I love him; love is a quiet, deep and holy sentiment. There is nothing in it that troubles or disturbs me; I am only tormented by his absence, and sometimes to such a degree that I am angry with him because he is not always here.

What is passing in his mind? He avoids being alone with me, but when we are all gathered about the table, when the fire crackles in the stove and the tea-kettle sings joyously, his eyes rest upon me full of tenderness as he speaks. Yesterday my hand touched his by chance as he showed me the portrait sketch of that girl of Chioggea and his fingers pressed mine. Was it only imagination?

How describe what I have undergone to-day? Some hours have already elapsed and everything yet swims before me, so much are my senses disturbed, even though the great snowy plains, the forests and villages and rivers now separate us. He said to me—no, it was I that begun—I had asked him: 'Are you happier now? You looked sad when you came to our house the first time, and now your face seems to have changed.' 'Who could be sad in your presence, Mademoiselle? Near you I am no longer the man I am elsewhere? Consider my situation,' said he, 'I have lost everything; country, family, fortune; what am I in your country? A stranger. Who knows me here? Who knows anything of my antecedents? Fortunate enough for me I am not taken for some adventurer, that I am not treated with distrust, or even with scorn.' 'With scorn?' cried I. Who dare scorn you?' 'Is it you who speak thus, Mademoiselle, you?' 'I esteem you sincerely,' said I, with eagerness, for each word came from my heart; 'and my sympathy is as boundless as my trust.' He did not allow me to finish; seizing my had, he pressed it to his lips and fled, leaving me quite upset; his lips were feverish, they were like fire. How is all this to end? This last sentence that I have written is absurd. My thought hovers around him in his little room and consoles him in it as a guardian angel. At present I know—no, I wish to know nothing, to reflect upon nothing; I wish to hide nothing. I shall let myself float with the tide. It is so sweet to have no will!"

The day after Helene wrote this last page of her journal Weinseb came to announce that the Professor was ill; in fact he did not come. At the tea hour Helene appeared quite preoccupied; all at once she rose, ran to her room, shut herself up and burst into tears. The next morning she begged M. de Festenburg to go in person to inquire after her teacher. The good fellow did not wait to be asked a second time. On arriving at Valerien's house.

"What does all this mean? Is your passion already over?"

"You cannot think it," cried the young man in a voice of delight; "if you knew how I love her! It is the first time in my life. I feel that all that has gone before was only falsehood and frivolity. What a nature! What heart! What intelligence! Though I knew that she would suffer I could no longer endure so miserable a doubt. My absence must have served the purpose I intended. This little suffering must have forced her to an understanding of her feelings."

"That is to say, that you intend to return to-day."

"Certainly."

"Then I will drive you back."

At sight of Valerien, Helene almost fainted with joy; she leaned for support on the back of an arm-chair. He could not restrain his emotion, and tenderly kissed the hand of his beloved, while M. De Festenburg turned his eyes away and caressed the dog, which jumped to meet him. As soon as they were alone at their lessons Helene interrupted her master:

"You have been ill?"

"I am so still."

"You alarm me."

"I must not deceive you; I shall not return."

"You will not return?" The eyes of Helene swelled with tears. "You do not wish it?" asked she, after a pause.

"I cannot."

"Well, go!—go at once!" cried the young girl, rising with a sudden movement of offended pride.

"Not so, Mademoiselle; I have not deserved this."

"What do you wish, then?"

"Your pity."

Helene looked at him with a most encouraging expression.

"I am in love."

"In love!" She turned pale at the word, then the blood rushed purple to her cheeks.

"I love a woman who can never be mine."

"Is she married?"

"No; but she is the only heiress of a rich house. You can understand why my love is hopeless."

"Why hopeless?" asked Helene, reassured.

"Because honor demands it. I shall never put foot in that house again."

"In our house?"

"Yes, in your house," cried Valerien. "You are the person whom I adore and before whom I [illegible] [illegible]."

At this very moment Mme. De Festenburg came in to ask after the health of the Italian master. Behind her walked her husband and Weinseb. "I tell you," squeaked the latter, "and I say it before Mademoiselle, there is no better match in the whole neighborhood than M. Valerien Kochanski de Baratine, a landlord without a rival, a noble cavalier, in a word, perfection upon earth. I wish that the excellent lord could hear me himself."

Helene cast a disdainful glance upon the Jew.

"Do not speak to me of your Kochanski," said the mother; "his conduct is known. I wish never to have his name mentioned before me."

"Nor before me either," said Helene.

The Jew shrugged his shoulders. When Valerien was about to take leave that evening Mlle. De Festenburg disappeared from the parlor. He felt overcome with anxiety. "No doubt I have been too hasty," he said. "She is angry with me and will not even let me say good-bye to her." In the worst of humors he jumped into Wienseb's sleigh. At the first crack of the whip the little horses dashed at full speed over the broad expanse of snow. Two hundred steps further there was a grove of birch trees; suddenly a dark form sprang up between their white trunks and waved a handkerchief.

The Jew stopped the horses. A veiled lady, wraped in a *polisie*, approached quickly. She uncovered her face. "Helene!" cried Valerien, jumping to the ground and throwing himself at her feet. "Helene, pardon me!"

"Yes," replied the young girl, opening her arms with intrepid resolution, "for I love you and am ready to follow you wherever you wish as your wife."

The next day Mme. De Festenburg was present at the lesson; was it chance or distrust? Whatever it was, her daughter was strangely impatient at her presence, it was easily perceptible by the manner in which she broke all the pens, spotting the magnificent table-cloth with ink, cutting her copy books into bits with her pen-knife, and tearing out the leaves of the book of dialogues. Tea was served.

"Do you know how to interpret dreams?" the cunning witch steadily asked Valerien.

"Perhaps," he replied with a smile.

"Well, listen. Last night I dreamed that I was crossing an immense desert plain covered with snow, upon which there was neither a tree nor a hut to be seen. The wind howled; frozen flakes lashed my face. I tightened my fur cloak about me and wrapped my head in a veil. Suddenly something shone before me like gold. It was not gold, but a luminous ray. The thick clouds opened and the sunshine illuminated the sad landscape; the solitary plain was lighted with a rosy hue, and from the golden ray which fell at my feet there sprung forth flowers of every kind—violet, mignonette, gilliflowers. Oh! how sweet was the fragrance of these violets. What does my dream mean? Well, can you not tell me?"

"Your dream," interrupted M. De Festenburg, "indicates an unexpected happiness—the Spring-time of love in the midst of the snow."

"What an idea," cried his wife, "to put such follies into the head of a girl who does nothing now but dream day and night!"

When he returned home, Valerien said to Weinseb, "I must have some violets."

"Great God! Violets? Where can I find any?"

"Wherever you choose, but I must have some for the Mademoiselle De Festenburg."

Weinseb burst out in lamentations; nevertheless he went the same evening to the house of Count Skarbek, whose greenhouses were celebrated throughout the country, to consult his gardener. "There is no other way," said he, "but to send to Florence for them."

"But they will fade on the voyage."

"Not at all, if they are properly packed and sent by express."

Weinseb telegraphed to Florence. Some days elapsed. Valerien, furious because Mme. De Festenburg never left him a moment alone with her daughter, had forgotten all about the violets, when the Jew arrived with a box under his arm, which he handled as carefully as though it were a little child.

"What have you there?"

"Violets, my lord," replied the Jew, laughing in his sleeve. They came from Florence.

Valerien opened the box in impatient haste; the flowers seemed as though fresh plucked; a delicious perfume filled the room.

"You have outdone yourself; now listen to my plan."

The debtor and creditor drew near each other and talked in a low voice.

During the lesson, which was carefully watched by the mother, in spite of Helene's displeasure, Weinseb found a chance to slip into the virginal bedroom on the second story which opened on the park, and forgot to close it hermetically, after having made some slight preparations outside.

After Valerien's departure Helene went to her room to write up her journal. She had hardly written two or three lines when a strange noise alarmed her. The window creaked on its hinges. Mlle. De Festenburg rose suddenly, a cry on her lips. The head which appeared was that of Valerien.

She asked him where he came from, opened the window wide for his entrance, and a kiss was exchanged without a word.

"Imprudent man! how did you get up here? Did no one see you?" Then Helene added with warmth: "I am yours, and nothing can separate us."

"I climbed up on this rope ladder," said Valerien.

"Yes, I see—I understand," said the young girl, whose imagination was more and more excited. "But what risks have you run to say a few words to me! So dangerous a situation as this cannot be continued. *Au revoir! au revoir!*"

"I only came to bring you these violets."

Her surprise, her ecstasy brought the blushes to her face. "The spring-time of love in the snow!" said she in delight. "Go! it shall not be for long. We must meet at any cost. When you will be safely below I shall draw up the ladder. You must go. To-morrow, as soon as my parents are in bed I shall drop it again."

She clasped him to her heart, and Valerien, tearing himself, not without regret, from her embrace, went down. When he reached the earth he clapped his hands. The ladder was lifted, the window closed. Mlle. de Festenburg pressed her lips upon the violets and repeated the words of her father: "The Spring-time of love in the snow."

CHAPTER VI.

M. Valerien Kochanski was once more seated in his dressing-gown, taking his coffee and smoking his pipe, Basile at his side, when the four Jews appeared, as cringing as ever. They came with a thousand circumlocutions for information as to the event which they termed "our marriage."

"Everything goes on perfectly," replied Valerien.

"God be praised!" shouted the creditors in chorus.

"I adore Mlle. de Festenburg."

"May heaven reward you for it!"

"And Mademoiselle de Festenburg loves me!"

"For that may she be blessed, she, her children, and her grandchildren."

"Are you satisfied now?"

"And when is the wedding to take place?" asked Smaragd.

"Soon, I suppose."

"Permit me to say, my lord," insinuated Sonnenglanz, "we are of the opinion that it is time to take decided steps."

"What do you mean by that?"

"To speak to the parents."

"Don't think of such a thing."

"And how do you expect to obtain the young lady's hand unless you ask it of her parents?"

"If I ask it of her parents," replied Valerian, imitating the Jew in his manner, "I shall not obtain it."

"That complicates matters," grumbled the Cracovien.

"Complicates? How so?" cried Weinseb. "Our lord must run away with the young lady."

"Our lord must run away with the young lady," repeated the creditors in one voice.

"Very well," interrupted Weinseb, suddenly; "here is M. de Festenburg just arrived. What will he say if he finds us all here with you?"

"Pray don't disturb yourself," said Valerien, quietly.

A moment later M. de Festenburg got out of his sleigh and came in.

"I see," said he, "that you are engaged on business."

"No matter," said Valerien, "these gentlemen wish to lease my liquor distillery; but I made up my mind to put it up to the highest bidder, and for an hour they have been quarreling like crows over a carcass. I listen to and laugh at them. I am half dead. Clear out, please, fellows."

The Jews bowed to the very earth as they withdrew. "May God enlighten you," said Sonnenglanz at the door.

"Clear out."

"Now to business," said M. de Festenburg. "What is the state of affairs with my daughter?"

"She is ready to follow me to the end of the world. Imagine my happiness."

"And she would follow you no doubt. But you must run away with her."

"Run away with her! Is that the advice you give me yourself?"

"I insist upon it," answered the old man, "if only to get the better of my wife once; she will dance with rage."

"If you so order it, father-in-law," said De Baratine, with an air of resignation, "I shall run away with your daughter, but only to be agreeable with you."

At midnight Valerien, up to his knees in snow, stood watching under the window of the romantic daughter of the overpractical M. de Festenburg. When the chapel bells had stopped ringing the lighted window opened, Helene dropped the rope ladder and leaned out, extending her hand to her lover. The draught of air which Weinseb had so well managed the evening before, had given her a cold in the head, which was in no way poetical, and she had in consequence thrown over her Watteau morning gown a fur cloak, and put a *baschlik* embroidered with gold on her head. When Valerien caught the hand she offered him, she drew his to her lips with a sudden motion. "Helene," cried Valerien in confusion and ecstacy.

"I love you," said she, passionately.

Valerien jumped over the balcony, and shut the window. "We cannot stay here any longer," said *the trembling girl*, "my parents will never consent to our union. But I shall struggle against them—against the whole world. Let us fly to Italy!"

"Have you reflected upon what you propose to me, Helene? Your love is my greatest, my only happiness; it is all my life; but if you follow me, if the doors of her own house be closed to the rich and noble heiress, it is only poverty that we may share. Will you accept that portion without regret?"

"I will accept anything except separation from you."

Valerien fell on his knees before her and kissed the hem *of her garment* with religious respect. "I adore you," said he; "without you I should have no interest in life. I shall kill myself if you drive me from you."

"Well! there is not a moment to lose. My mother has already threatened me; she wishes me to marry a hypocrite I detest. Save me."

"I shall run away with you!" cried Valerien.

"How charming!" said Helene, gayly. "I have always dreamed of a runaway match; I saw myself escaping from my parents' roof. I figured this scene to myself; a forest, a chapel, the well beloved waiting for me with horses. I leaped on my own, a white horse, of course, and away we went full gallop."

"Is there a chapel in the neighborhood?"

"Close to the wood of Bialobrog."

"Till to-morrow."

"To-day I run away with Mlle. De Festenburg," said Valerien to Weinseb, when he came the next morning for his orders.

"If things do not go right I wash my hands off it," said the Jew.

"For once that will do you no harm. But listen: I must carry out this adventure in proper style. A sable fur cloak seems to me absolutely necessary to a gentleman of respectability."

"Enough said; you shall have one."

"Also a cossack hat of the same fur."

"What else?"

"Two fine horses—one black for me, the other white."

"Cannot the other be black also?" cried the Jew, pettishly.

"No; I must have a white horse. If you don't find one, keep your black; I shall not use it."

"A white horse with a lady's saddle, no doubt?" sighed Weinseb.

"As a matter of course, and you will wait for us with the horses on the edge of *the wood of Bialobrog*. See that the chapel is lighted."

"You intend to be married there?"

"No; that is only a part of the scenery."

"You have no further orders?"

"None."

The Jew breathed more freely. As he went out he turned again.

"Would you not really be satisfied with a black horse?"

"The devil *take you!* I said a white horse."

"Amen!"

CHAPTER VII.

After the lesson and the tea, and departure of Valerien from Kosciolka, a violent storm broke out in this household, generally so peaceful.

"This cannot go on so," began Mme. De Festenburg, walking up and down the room with long steps.

"What is it that cannot go on so?" said her husband, in astonishment.

Helene stopped, her hand on the door-knob.

"If you are blind," went on the mother, addressing herself to M. De Festenburg, with increasing violence, "I see for two, thank Heaven!"

"That is very true," replied the old man, filling up his pipe phlegmatically.

"Yes. I have noticed that all is not straight between Helene and that Italian."

"Does she not progress?" asked the father, smiling.

"On the contrary, *Mademoiselle* progresses wonderfully; there is nothing but an exchange of tender looks, of sighs with that intriguing creature."

"For pity's sake, mamma," interrupted the young girl, "spare a man whose misfortunes should make him sacred to you."

"Sacred! That adventurer!"

"I would gladly enough treat Mr. Scarlatti with consideration, if only he were in question," said M. de Festenburg in his turn; "but I shall not consent to receive a son-in-law who has neither house nor home."

"The best thing to be done is to dismiss him politely," said Mme. de Festenburg, encouraged by the approbation of her husband, "and to marry off this sentimental girl as quickly as possible."

"To M. Aloys?" said Helene, bursting into a laugh. "You make a slight mistake, dear mamma; I shall never consent to marry that sullen creature."

"Aloys is an honorable man," exclaimed the mother.

"In your eyes, as Scarlatti is in mine; you see that we have different ideas of what an honorable man is."

"Come! come!" interrupted M. De Festenburg; "I suppose that you are both wrong and both right. Let us take some one between the two."

"Who is it?"

"It is M. Kochanski."

"That professional Don Juan!" cried Helene.

"What do you know about him? He is just as young, just as handsome a gentleman, just as honorable a man, as your Italian: and," added M. De Festenburg, turning to his wife, "as for the qualities of a good landlord, he is just as good as your Aloys; say yes, then, my child."

"I say no!" cried Helene wildly.

"No?" repeated the father intentionally, to excite the obstinacy of this excitable creature.

"No! no! a thousand times no!"

"Reflect on the noble existence you would lead; he is lodged like a Sultan—he has a threshing-machine—"

Helene interrupted her father, stamping her foot, put her fingers in her ears with an air of indignation, and ran from the room. Her parents continued their dispute, first in the parlor then in their bed-room. Even after they went to bed the names of Aloys and Valerien, the words hypocrite, debauchee, priest, valet and dissipated fellow were heard crossing each other like so many bombshells.

Meanwhile Helene completed her arrangements. A little before midnight she put on a great pelise and a pair of fur boots, such as the Polish peasant women wear, gathered together her money and jewels, left on the table a letter addressed to her parents, dropped a sad tear on the holy spot where she had dreamed her childish dreams, and where this love which now exiled her from the paternal roof had grown, then put out the lights, slipped into the corridor and reached the stairs. Her heart was full but resolute. A dog barked; she quieted it by a word. A door creaked; Helene was outside. Without looking around her, careless of the severity of the winter night, she hurried rapidly toward the light on the edge of the forest which indicated to her the end of her walk, the purpose of her life.

Valerien had reached the rendezvous long before. He found everything there, just as he had ordered they should be. With his sable fur cloak he had all the air of a *voyvode* of the old republic. He dismissed Weinseb, tied his horses to the chapel railing, and seated himself on one of the steps at the foot of a cross.

As midnight struck a black shadow appeared upon the snow, advancing with an elegant and firm step.

Valerien ran to meet it and a long embrace united the two souls. "Here I am," said Helene, "take me, take me forever." The young man lifted her with his strong arms to the saddle. "Everything is as I hoped it would be," said Helene, in ecstasy, "a chapel, a white horse."

Valerien leaped upon his black horse, they started at full gallop, the snow flew about them, and the full moon sailed majestically, lighting up this romantic scene across the silver fog.

After two hours of rapid riding the fugitives stopped before a group of buildings protected by a great railing. Dogs barked. Valerien fired off a pistol, which re-echoed in the silence and brought a shudder to Helene's heart. A moment after steps were heard half stifled by the snow, and an old man dressed in sheepskin came to the gate, lantern in hand. He did not speak. Valerien also was silent. "Where are we?" asked Mlle. de Festenburg, looking about her as her lover helped her from her horse.

"A moment's patience," said Valerien, "and every enigma shall be solved."

While the old servants led away the horses, Valerien offered his arm to Helene, and they walked through a great staircase covered with carpets, across galleries ornamented with flowers, to a boudoir tastefully furnished.

"Tell me, where we are," repeated Helene, who thought herself the sport of a dream.

Valerien threw off his pelisse and cap, helped Mlle. De Festenburg to rid herself of her furs, and then with a gesture invited her to take a seat. He walked up and down, trembling in every limb; this was the first time that he had ever been afraid of a woman. The poor fellow was desperately in love with Helene, and the next moment was to settle his fate.

"How solemn you are," said Helene.

"Listen to me," replied he with a voice which vibrated and quivered, "it is the one favor that I implore of you; listen to me to the end, and then you will condemn me to death or to life."

"Have I not already pronounced your sentence?" answered the charming girl.

"You mean that you have followed a poor stranger, that you have consented to share his misery, that you are noble and generous, such a woman as I have never met, such as only poets know how to create; but will you consent, when you know me, to belong to me, to be mine?"

"Whose, then, shall I be if not yours?"

"Mine but not the Italian Scarlatti—I *also am poor*, and worse than poor—but I am not—"

"You are not what?"

"Mademoiselle, we are in the Manor of Baratine, and I am Valerien Kochanski, the *man whom you abhor.*"

"You are Valerien!" Helene rose suddenly to her feet and hesitated, half frightened, half surprised. "You have deceived me."

"I had heard your beauty, you intelligence praised, but also your romantic taste. my reputation is not of the best; could I hope for anything but a refusal in asking your hand? You remember, perhaps, the day when a Polish Jew put on your skates; I took that disguise to see you. From that moment I felt that I could not be happy without you. I presented myself at your house as an exile, a poor Italian master; I wished *to be loved for myself*; to be loved with the simple devotion of which only the heart of a pure and noble woman is capable; you know the rest, decide my fate, and if you are pitiless I implore you do not at least despise a man who has *no hope, no emotion*, no thought beyond yourself, to whom you are as the revelation of a new life, and who, under the guidance of your compassionate hand, might perhaps have lifted himself into a *nobler sphere. You* are my judge! On my knees I wait for the decision which shall save me or damn me past help."

Tears flowed down the bronzed cheeks of Valerien. Helene saw them; it was enough; she raised him gently, drew him to her breast, and her tears fell too.

It is impossible to describe the scene at the Festenburg's when the flight was discovered. Mme. De Festenburg *fainted* repeatedly. In the intervals she was furious.

"Now, you see what your hypocrite, your Puritan, has brought to you. This scandalous business is his work, only his."

"My daughter has my blessing."

"Your blessing? You bless her marriage with an adventurer whom no one knows, perhaps a brigand in disguise! Bah!"

"I know him," said the honest old fellow, in great amusement at his wife's rage.

"You know him? Perhaps you were in the plot with this fellow, this bandit."

"He is not a bandit, he is an honest farmer, and he owns a splendid threshing machine."

"Scarlatti? A threshing machine?"

"His name is not Scarlatti."

"What is his name then?"

"Valerien Kochanski, Lord of Baratine.

"Ah!" Another fainting fit from which Mme. De Festenburg recovered, crying—

"You will give your child to that prodigal, that libertine!"

"Come! come! better an honest farmer than a bandit."

In the very midst of this dispute Valerien returned, bringing back the runaway to her mother's arms. This unexpected appearance had a magical effect. Mme. De Festenburg threw herself, sobbing, on the neck of her child, and after some moments of hesitation blessed the young couple in their turn. Three weeks later the wedding was celebrated at Kosciolka. Smaragd, Sonnenglanz, Weinseb, and the Cracovien were the first to congratulate the newly-married pair, and Valerien had no doubt of their sincerity at least.

◆

AMERICAN AUDIENCES AT A LECTURE.—Mr. Arthur Mursell gives an amusing account of his first experience as a lecturer in the United States. "I stepped upon the platform at Tremont Temple, Boston, under the auspices of the Peace Society, amidst a crowd of local celebrities, with fear and trembling, not ill-pleased to see a goodly company before me, and not discouraged by the decorous silence, only occasionally broken, with which the assembly received my speech. I had been told before I came to America that I must not expect any applause, but that if any one in the audience cried out "Bully for you, old hoss!" I might consider my reputation won. I was disappointed of this articulate encouragement both at Boston and at New York, but on appearing on the platform of the Young Men's Christian Association, in the 'Association Hall' of the latter city it was a gratification to find one's remarks received pretty much as they would be in England, with warm and generous responses. There is certainly little regard paid to formalities, for the chairman seldom does more than call out your name by way of introduction; and before I had considered in what terms I should propose a 'vote of thanks' to him for his 'able conduct in the chair,' the entire assembly had made a stampede, leaving me alone with a glass of iced water, and a man lowering the gaslights so fast that I was afraid I should have to leave my hat and coat behind me, or else sleep in the ante-room all night."

◆

ACCORDING TO THE FRENCH CODE.—The duties of seconds occupy much space in the Count de St. Thomas's indispensable volume. As a rule, of course, they must prevent their principals from meeting and making it up. But if one of the duelists is of no skill with his weapons, while the other is a master of the foil or pistol, we gather that the seconds may try to arrange matters even on the ground. They should not allow either party more than a minute to aim, but a wounded man is allowed two minutes; after which he is out of the game. A quarter of an hour's delay on the ground is quite grace enough to give an unpunctual duelist. In a fight with sabre or rapier, no one should be permitted to parry with his hand; it is as illegal as the *coup de botte*, or "leg before wicket" in England. The old school of fence permitted the use of a dagger in the left hand, for parrying. In a sword duel, the seconds are armed with big sticks to enforce their decisions. In fighting with pistols the distance between the parties should be 15 paces. M. Gambetta fights at 30 or 40 paces; it is more statesmanlike. The pistols should be equally strange to both parties. The length of barrel must be the same in both weapons. When once on the ground the principals bow politely; that is all they have to do till the seconds have completed their arrangements. The seconds must feel the bodies of the men to see that they carry nothing which might break the force of a bullet. Some one fought a banker once, and hit him in the waistcoat, without satisfactory results. The banker had been struck in a portmonnaie full of gold, and his adversary congratulated him on "the skillful investment of his money." After both parties have promised to comply with the articles of battle, the second says, "I warn you *that at the word armez you must cock your* pistols, and that honor forbids you to fire before I say *tirez*." The men are then placed, the word *armez* is given, and after a few seconds, *tirez*. The combatants fire *in succession*; the first has a minute in which to aim, and the second a minute after the other pistol has gone off—two minutes, if he is hit. This is the manner of the stationary duel. It really seems as if the combatants must generally be rather nervous, for it might be thought next to impossible to miss an object the size of a man at 15 paces with a minute allowed for aiming. The duel *au signal* we recommend *to peaceful souls averse to bloodshed.* From 25 to 35 paces separate the opponents. The signal to fire is given by one of the seconds clapping his hands thrice in half a minute. In this duel the principals fire *simultaneously*, and *it is rather a snap shot* at best. To fire too soon or too late is to commit a felony. If one man has fired and the other reserves his fire, the seconds must run between them. A pleasing duty *this for disinterested friends of the parties.*

◆

ORANGES.—A writer in a contemporary says the sweet orange was not introduced into England till after the bitter variety, and the few allusions of the poets of the period last mentioned are to this, and not to the sweet fruit. Shakespeare, in "Much Ado About Nothing," says:—"The Count is neither sad nor sick, nor merry nor well; but civil, Count, civil as an orange, and somewhat of that jealous complexion;" and Nash, a contemporaneous dramatist, uses the expression, "civil as an orange." In these passages, a pun, a very weak one, is obviously intended on the word "Seville," whence then, as now, the bitter oranges came. Sir Walter Raleigh, "the father of tobacco," is credited with having brought oranges to England, and it is said that Sir Francis Carew, who married his niece, planted their seeds, and produced orange-trees at Beddington, in Surrey, of which Bishop Gibson, in his additions to Camden's "Brittania," speaks as having been there for a hundred years previous to 1693. As these trees, however, always produced fruit, they could not, as Professor Martyn has observed, have been raised from seeds; but they may have been brought from Portugal or Italy as early as the close of the sixteenth century. The Beddington trees were planted in the open ground, but carefully protected during the winter months. At the beginning of the eighteenth century they had attained a height of eighteen feet, and the stems were about nine inches in diameter. In 1738 they were surrounded by a permanent enclosure like a greenhouse, but they all perished during the "great frost" in the following winter. At Hampton Court there are still many orange trees believed to be 300 years old. A tree at Versailles boasts to be 400 years old, having once belonged to the Constable de Bourbon, in the reign of Francis I., who was contemporary with Henry VIII. In various parts of Europe trees are still in existence in large numbers which are certainly from 150 to 200 years old, and each year they produce more fruit and of better quality. In some parts of Spain a single tree frequently bears 3,000 to 4,000 oranges, and instances have been known of as many as 20,000 having been produced.

◆

DIDN'T WANT IT.—At an auction of household articles the auctioneer held up a thermometer and pleaded for a bid. No one seemed to want it, and he turned to a farmer-looking man and said:

"Take it, examine it and give me a quarter for it."

"No—no," replied the man, backing off.

"What! Don't you want a thermometer?"

"No, sir; I had one a year or two ago, and I worked and worked, and fooled around and fooled around, and I could never keep it regulated worth a cent. I couldn't even open the ornery thing!"

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Republican State Convention.

The Republican voters of New Jersey are requested to elect delegates to a State Convention to be held at Taylor Hall, in the CITY OF TRENTON, on THURSDAY, May 6, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of electing eighteen delegates, and a like number of alternates, to the Republican National Convention, to be held at Chicago, June 2d, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for President. The basis of representation under this call will be one delegate for each 200 Republican votes cast at the last general election, and one for each fraction of the same over 100; provided, however, that each ward and township shall be entitled to one delegate.

By order of the Republican State Executive Committee.

FRED. A. POTTS, Ch'an.
JOHN Y. FOSTER, Sec.
William P. Bailey,
Barton F. Thorne,
Daniel Sharp,
Levi D. Jarrard,
John L. Murphy,
Judson Kilpatrick,
William McKinlay,
Garret A. Hobart,
George Richards,
Elias O. Doremus,
Theodore Macknet,
B. W. Throckmorton,
James Gopsill,
D. A. Pelonbet,
Amos Clark.

REPUBLICAN PRIMARY MEETINGS.

At the meeting of the Union County Republican Executive Committee, held April 9, 1880, it was resolved to recommend to the several Wards and Townships to hold their primary meetings to elect delegates to the State Convention, on Tuesday, the 27th day of April next.

In accordance with this resolution, the Republican voters of Union County are requested to meet at their usual places and elect delegates in the ratio of one delegate for each 200 Republican votes cast at the general election, and one delegate for every fraction of the same over 100. Each Ward and Township to have at least one delegate.

The number of delegates to be elected from each Ward and Township under the above apportionment is as follows:

	Delegates.
Elizabeth—	
1st Ward,	2
2d "	1
3d "	1
4th "	1
5th "	3
6th "	1
7th "	1
8th "	1
Rahway—	
1st Ward,	1
2d "	1
3d "	2
4th "	1
Plainfield,	4
Union,	1
Linden,	1
Cranford,	1
Springfield,	1
Clark,	1
Westfield,	1
New Providence,	1
Summit,	1
Fanwood,	1
	29

The State Convention will be held in Trenton, on Thursday, May 6, 1880.

U. M. OSBORN, Chr'n.
JOHN KEAN, JR., Sec'y.
Dated Elizabeth, April 9, 1880.

In accordance with the above call, the Republican voters of this city are requested to meet as follows:

1st Ward, Savings Bank Building.
2d Ward, F. Pomerhine's.
3d Ward, Chamberlin's Hall.
4th Ward, Post Office Building,

to elect delegates in the proportion as represented.

By order
City Executive Committee.

OUR NEXT PRESIDENT.

The contest over Presidential candidates in both parties is so narrowed down that one can begin to guess with some assurance the names of the successful nominees. Among the Democrats, Tilden clearly has now the best prospects. If he possessed personal popularity, his nomination would be certain. But the party is in a dilemma. If he is not nominated it will be an implied admission that the four years' yelling about his being defrauded out of his election was a sham. Surely if he was cheated out of it, the party is bound in honor to re-nominate him. If on the other hand he is nominated, popular enthusiasm over the ticket will at once die. The people know him to be cold, selfish and honest only to the extent of being law-honest. The "fraud" cry has run its course and lost its claim. In fact all impartial people believe his connection with the cipher dispatches was such that when he complains of an unjust defeat he comes into the court of public opinion with unclean hands. No candidate could more easily be beaten at the polls than he, but for his organizing power and his money. His nomination will probably be secured through those influences. The party will thus commit itself to him without any desire to do so and simply because it cannot help itself, and he will begin his campaign with an entire absence of any popular support founded on popular affection.

Among the Republicans there is quite a division of sentiment as to choice of candidates. At present it appears as if it will fall either to Grant, or Blaine. Grant has the support of the skilled party manipulators such as the Camerons and Conkling and also of a large and influential number whose relations with him when President before give assurances of personal advantage to them if he should again succeed. Beside these the respect shown him all over the world has very much added to the popular admiration for him. A large number of our people still fear danger from Southern Democrats, and believe no name would dispel it like his. Against him are the old unbroken traditions in opposition to a third term. One cannot show in this particular instance any certain positive harm in breaking down those traditions, yet on the whole, the people feel safer in observing them. His selections of office-holders in many instances turned out so unfortunate that discredit was brought upon our National name and many prefer not to run the risk of a repetition. Still with the strong aid he has in the powerful manipulators now working for him, his nomination would be no surprise.

In the meantime Blaine's friends are displaying wonderful energy. He derives great support from the young active Republicans, who delight in being considered stalwarts and in making campaigns aggressive. He about divides with Grant the votes of the believers in Democracy being but rebellion under a mask. In his speeches he possesses an eloquence that makes his audiences burn with enthusiasm. From the very outset they want him to beat and his power over them to the end never weakens. Of this Grant has none. Tilden's speeches, from a literary standpoint, are more cultivated and intellectual. Nothing can surpass their nice discrimination in the use of words. But there is no fire in them. There is a studied coldness about them that makes one doubt their sincerity. He keeps a bridge behind them over which he can retire if he finds it his interest to abandon them. Blaine risks everything in his devotion to his views.

Indeed nothing better illustrates the speeches of the two men than their respective characters. Tilden is the impersonation of astute chicanery. He manages without regard to the prosperity of the country to add fortune after fortune to his wealth. This mode makes his name notorious for greed, and a familiar one in our courts, yet his astuteness keeps him "on the windy side of the law." Blaine, satisfied with a moderate competence, was never, to use his own words, "in court as an attorney, plaintiff, defendant, witness or juror." Blaine devotes himself to any cause he undertakes with the fervor of religious zeal. His loyalty to it is supreme. Tilden devotes no energy which does not do *him* more good than the *cause*, and recognizes no duty of loyalty except to himself.

The Republican party never was so rich in good candidates as now. Washburne, Fish, Evarts and Edmunds are known all over the world as the highest representatives of statesmanship. It is a fortunate thing for the country that among all those thought of every one will, if elected, devote his whole energies for the good of the nation. *

WHO IS TO BLAME?

There is, naturally, a good deal of dissatisfaction among Republicans with the result of our charter election and, as usual, no man thinks himself responsible for the defeat which all regret. If the truth were told we believe that hundreds of those who are censuring others, would be found to be the ones to blame.

A self governing people must take time to govern themselves in their own interest or else, by their default, the governing power will be grasped by selfish men who will use it for their personal advantage. In this matter our business men are frequently very short-sighted. Such persons, if asked to give a little attention to public affairs are very likely to answer; "Oh, it is impossible; I can't afford the time." They cannot afford the time to take their share in the duties of popular government yet expect that, in some way, what they neglect will be attended to without injury or inconvenience to themselves. It is not strange that such men should find themselves mistaken and learn too late that the power they should have exerted has lodged in the hands of "a ring" or a "clique" by whom it is used for selfish interests.

Probably not one in ten of the voters of Rahway ever attends a primary meeting, and a yet smaller number attempt, in any direct way, to exert the political influence to which they are entitled. By such a voluntary renunciation of these privileges of citizenship the mass of voters place the whole power in the hands of a tenth of their number. That tenth itself is usually controlled by an inner power composed of its most ambitious and selfish portion; these "make up the slate," determine the nominations, *make their bargains*, and hold the rod over the heads of the men they have lifted to place and position. The ordinary citizen has a choice, at election time, between the men the "ring" wants and those wanted by the managers of the opposite party, and the sole power left him, if dissatisfied, is to "scratch" an objectionable candidate or, perhaps, to go into "the sulks," refuse to vote at all and so—to use a popular term—"smash the machine."

Now, who is to blame? The men who are sometimes called, satirically "bread and butter politicians?" Why may not they say to us: "Gentlemen, *you* can't afford the time" to attend to political matters, neither can we. If you insist on using your time, to the neglect of politics, for money making, we cannot give our time, doing what you neglect, unless we can make something by our politics." And, really, it would be difficult for our respectable political do-nothings to say why the "workers" should be more patriotic than themselves.

The whole country suffers from this state of things. A little while ago we clipped from a Philadelphia paper an article of which the following is the closing part. It is as appropriate to Rahway as to the Quaker City. After saying that the men who will take no part in public affairs "lose in time and money far more than they save," the writer adds:—

"If the business men of Pittsburg had been asked three years ago to give a little time to putting a good man in office as Mayor, they would have united in saying, 'Oh, no time.' So, the Railroad Riots of 1877 found the city with the office of Mayor practically vacant (we have really forgotten the name of the incapable who bore the title and drew the salary). What was the result? A bill of two or three million dollars against the county, of which Pittsburg will have to pay the larger part. This means, of course, increased taxes for a series of years, with a proportionate burden upon all business.

"The men of business and wealth in New York City could not afford the time; and so Tweed and his ring pillaged and oppressed the metropolis until the evil became so utterly intolerable that they *could* afford the time because the *must*; and then the tyranny was overthrown.

"At the present time, the harbor of New York is being filled up by the illegal deposit of the garbage of the city. No one has any time to attend to it; but after the evil is done, and the channel spoiled, then there will be time.

"No citizen can *afford* (putting it on the lowest ground) to neglect his civic duties, and to let the state, the city, or the nation to go to the dogs. Nothing is worse economy, nothing is more wasteful and expensive than bad government."

TILDEN AND TAMMANY.

The leading political sensation of the week has been the victory achieved by Tilden at Syracuse on Tuesday last. How completely the great Tammany Sachem has been outgeneraled, circumvented and defeated by his wily antagonist, is known to all the country. We confess to a feeling of admiration for the great Cipherer that we never before felt. Shrewd, cool, determined, Mr. Tilden has kept on his way, like a ship silently clearing its course through the waters, regardless of the sharks following in its wake, till it drops anchor in the harbor and its voracious pursuers slink sullenly away.

No one can have read the proceedings of the two Conventions at Syracuse without recognizing the hand of a master in one and that of a blunderer in the other. In nothing was the consummate tact of Mr. Tilden more evident than his sending an unpledged delegation to Cincinnati; it takes from Tammany every ground of complaint. New York does not dictate the candidate for the party; it will abide the decision of the National Convention; the Tammany faction must agree to do the same in advance of a nomination, or be spued from the party. Meanwhile the wily magician of Gramercy Park holds the delegation in the hollow of his hand to be used at his will, and John Kelly knows it is so without having power to complain.

But what concerns Republicans most is the non-committal policy of the New York leader. In regard to the future he is silent as the grave. His most intimate friends are ignorant whether or not he proposes to be a candidate before the Convention. Everywhere his followers are active in securing delegates favorable to him, yet continually the air is being filled with rumors of his intention to withdraw from the contest, and through all not a word comes from the man himself to refute or to confirm the rumors. Had he permitted the Wieting Hall Convention to instruct the delegates to Cincinnati, he would have shown his hand; but this he did not do, and the inference widely, and we think correctly, drawn from Mr. Tilden's course is that his fixed policy is to keep uncommitted until after the Republican nominations shall be made, and then to be guided in his action by the man that shall have been nominated by his opponents. While claiming no prophetical power, we venture the prediction that should General Grant receive the Republican nomination, Mr. Tilden will be his opponent; should any other than Grant be nominated at Chicago, Mr. Tilden will not be a candidate at Cincinnati, but will cast his all powerful influence for some man whom he can control. He does not intend to be a second time beaten. As against Grant he believes himself sure of election through an opposition to a third term in a large portion of the Republican party. As against any other prominent Republican, Mr. Tilden knows that his nomination would concentrate and solidify the opposition and, by dividing his own party, would insure his defeat by the people. To all this Republicans do not object. As against Tilden, General Grant would have a practically united party, while if Blaine should be the nominee of the Republicans they would sweep the North like a whirlwind whoever should be the Democratic candidate.

CONGRESS AND THE GENEVA AWARD.

Most of the week has been occupied in the Senate, by an earnest and somewhat acrimonious debate on the Geneva Award Bill. The passage at arms between Senators Carpenter and Blaine formed an interesting episode in which, as is usually the case, the Maine Senator carried off the honors.

It is generally known that after the distribution of the Geneva Award to all rightful claimants there remains a large surplus, and the existence of such a sum of unclaimed money has had the customary effect of raising up a host of rapacious claimants, no one of whom has a shadow of right to back his claim, and whose demands, in most cases, were promptly rejected by the Commission having charge of the distribution of the money. Still, the unexpended balance must be disposed of, and Congress alone can determine to whom it shall go.

The true and only equitable solution of the difficulty was pointed out, towards the close of the debate, by Senator Edmunds, of Vermont. The money was paid to compensate citizens of the United States for damages sustained through injuries inflicted by certain rebel cruisers which were fitted out in British waters. The simple question is, *what* portion of our citizens have sustained such damages? Not the insurance companies; they indemnified themselves for possible losses in advance by their "war premiums." Not the owners of insured ships or goods; they have been satisfied in full by the payment of their policies. All ships or goods that were uninsured have been paid for from the amount of the award; still this balance is left, and that it represents an actual loss is certain; who sustained that loss?

As we have said, the insurance companies were indemnified through the increased premiums paid on the total of risks they took, not one in fifty of which proved a loss. But all importers of goods added the amount of the increased premium to the price of their goods, thus making themselves good. That increased price was paid by the the millions of consumers in all parts of the land; by the Government, in its immense purchases, and by individuals in their smaller ones. It is likely that in such way every reader of this, indirectly yet actually, paid something towards the full indemnification already received by the insurance companies, and for this outlay neither Government nor people have received a dime in indemnification. The money remaining is the exact measure of their losses, and to them it belongs. This Senator Edmunds shows in his masterly argument in the Senate, and it is a conclusion the justice of which is clear to unprejudiced minds.

The N. Y. *Times* in an editorial comment on Mr. Edmund's speech, after admitting its "logic, clearness of statement and his elevation of view," coolly adds: "But his position is clearly untenable. It is impossible to read the proceedings at Geneva and not see that no award would have been made except on proof of specific individual losses from defined acts of certain cruisers and that the award actually made was for the payment of these losses." Very true; and it is impossible to read such sophistry and not see its animus. The nation at large, in the cases referred to, has amply compensated the original losers and now has, through its Government, all that justice on its side which belonged originally to the claims it has cancelled.

* * *

Since our last issue two terrible disasters have startled and saddened the country, by one of which nearly a hundred human beings were, in an instant, hurried from time into eternity, while by the other a smaller number, under even sadder circumstances, were snatched from a scene of enjoyment to meet the skeleton King in his most appalling form. The remarkable tornado in Missouri will be long remembered as one of the fiercest that has ever visited the great West. The terrific force of the wind, stripping the very bark from trees that successfully opposed its course, and uprooting others which for a century had breasted every gale unharmed, shows the cyclone to have been unexampled in severity. In the town of Marshfield, which stood in the path of the terrible storm, but twenty houses were left standing where, a moment before, stood two hundred happy homes, and out of a population of eight hundred persons fully one quarter were bruised, mangled or slain. To that fated town it was almost like the sounding of the last trump—as sudden and as awful!

* * *

The second disaster, coming nearer home, lacks no feature of dramatic horror. In a moment, "in the twinkling of an eye," a scene of festive joy was changed into one of terror and anguish. The great Hahnemann Hospital Fair, which is being held in the Madison Square Garden, had for a week gathered within that spacious structure the wealth, beauty and fashion of New York City. At a quarter past nine o'clock on Wednesday evening a brilliant assembly filled the vast hall, galleries and ante-rooms. The stirring strains of the Ninth Regiment Band were filling the air with music, and gladness ruled a scene which might have stood for a picture of security and joy. Five minutes later the air was filled with shrieks; pale-faced women rushed from the dance-hall and the refectory; a cloud of dust, attended by sounds resembling a succession of explosions, rolled out through the doors of the restaurant and dancing hall; the music ceased as the band seized their instruments and fled; "the scene," says an eye-witness, "became one of indescribable confusion." Three lives were lost and eighteen persons injured, some severely so, many of whom are widely known in New York society circles. The disaster spread its gloom over the entire city.

* * *

We see by the *Democrat*, of this week, that it is proposed to make "a clean sweep" of all the Republican city officials when the new Mayor and Council take their seats. To this we interpose no objection. While our city affairs are managed, as they have been, by men who work for what they can make by it, the result foreshadowed by our contemporary is only a natural sequence of party triumph. Of the Republicans now in office there are some whose intelligent performance of their duties makes us regret the prospect of their displacement and, for the sake of the city, we hope that those who take their places will do as well as have the present incumbents.

* * *

The sudden death of Mrs. J. G. Cooper, coming so soon after that of her lately deceased husband, has saddened the large circle of friends and acquaintances to whom her many excellencies had endeared her. For the children and friends, again so sorely bereaved, there is a wide-spread sympathy, in which we heartily unite. Mrs. Cooper was a lady who leaves none save friends behind, and of whom many pleasant memories will be long cherished.

NEW JERSEY NEWS.

The Bordentown Councilmen who were elected on a license platform, have granted all the old licenses for another year.

Chas. Case, of Belvidere, is the first colored man elected to office in Northern New Jersey. He was nominated and elected by the Democrats to the office of Pound Keeper.

The Vineland *Independent* raises the standard of temperance against the use of Jamaica ginger as a beverage.

The Editorial association propose a trip to the White Mountains during June, at a cost of $22 each, to cover transportation, board, etc., provided enough members go; the party to start on Monday evening and return Saturday morning.

Emanuel Briggs, colored, of Lawrenceville, near Trenton, who recently attempted suicide by shooting himself twice in the breast, was found drowned in the Delaware and Raritan Canal, Friday of last week.

Rev. Father Gessner, of St. Patrick's Church, Elizabeth, has been laboring in the temperance cause with great effect. Last week he received an anonymous letter, threatening him with a coat of tar and feathers if he did not cease his work.

The following delegates to the Presbyterian General assembly, which is to meet in May at Madison, Wis. have been appointed to represent the Presbytery of New Brunswick: Ministers, Rev. Dr. Atwater, of Princeton; Rev. Dr. Hamill, of Lawrenceville; Rev. S. M. Studdiford, of Trenton. Elders, Judge J. T. Nixon, of Trenton; S. C. Brown, of Trenton; J. A. Anderson, of Lambertville.

The fifty-one prisoners confined in the Mercer county jail earn their living by making paper-bags.

Simon Kinney, the Brookside centenarian, who celebrated his 100th birthday last Monday, died on Friday, from supposed excitement resulting from the celebration.

Comptroller Anderson is notifying the county authorities of the amount of the two mill school tax for 1880, based upon the abstract of ratables for 1879, payable before the first of January next. He also makes the announcement that "no tax for State purpose has been levied this year."

Considerable excitement and comment have been caused in financial, official and business circles in Newark by the subpœnaing of a number of the leading men of each class to appear before the Grand Jury of Essex County, to give testimony in regard to the evasion of the payment of personal taxes. It is understood that bank officers were requested to bring their books before the Grand Jury, in order to show the exact standing of shareholders

The order requiring all employees of Lorillard's tobacco factory in Jersey City to be searched has been modified so that in future instead of submitting to a thorough and humiliating search of their person and clothing, the men employees will only be compelled to simply open their coats, and the women to fling back their shawls or cloaks as they pass out of the factory under the eyes of an inspector appointed for that purpose.

RAILROAD EMPLOYEES' COLOR BLINDNESS.—The results of the examination of the conductors, engineers, firemen, brakemen and baggage masters of the New York Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad up to noon yesterday in regard to color blindness, were as follows: Pennsylvania Railroad, 780; New Jersey Midland, 58; Lehigh valley, 41; Total, 879. Of this number only thirty-five were found to be deficient in color sense, as it is technically termed, or in other words, to be affected by color blindness. This number is four per cent. a smaller showing than was at first anticipated.

DEATH OF GEN. REVERE.—General Joseph W. Revere, a prominent resident of Morristown, died at Busch's hotel, Hoboken, Tuesday, of neuralgia of the heart.—General Revere was born in Boston in 1812, and served in the Mexican war and throughout the rebellion. He was the first Colonel of the 7th New Jersey Regiment, and as such distinguished himself, winning a star. In 1865 he was presented by the soldiers of his command with a handsomely engraved gold watch, attached to which was a chain of gold links, and in the centre of each link hung a piece of a bullet with which he had once been wounded. The remains were taken to Morristown yesterday, for interment.

SUING A RAILROAD COMPANY.—In the United States court at Trenton Tuesday, a suit was begun by Dr. John R Goble, of Summit, against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western railroad company for the recovery of $50,000 damages for injuries to his spine received while riding in the cars.

The plaintiff reclined on a sofa while giving his testimony. He testified that previous to the accident he had been in good health, and was in the receipt of an income of eight thousand dollars a year from his practice as a dentist, but that since the accident he had not received a penny from his business. He denied that he was traveling on a free pass when the accident occured.

DEATH OF A FORGER.—Charles Sacia, whose career as a forger and confidence man is noteworthy, died in a hospital at Jersey City, Tuesday. Witnesses in the Lewis will case testified that Sacia offered them bribes of $3,000 each if they would testify in favor of Jane H. Lewis, the bogus widow, and it is generally believed that he was the originator of the will conspiracy. The Palisade fire insurance Company was organized by Sacia in Jersey City in 1864, taking the position of president himself, and making L. E. French its secretary. In 1874 Henry C. Kelsey, secretary of state and insurance commissioner, while in Jersey City happened to pass the office and saw the sign. He had never received reports from the company, and did not know of its existence. Mr. Kelsey went into the office and asked for a list of the officers and the members of the board of directors. He was shown a huge pile of bonds, mortgages and deeds, the reputed assets of the company. An examination into the affairs of the company, which was doing a good business, was made by Mr. Kelsey, and it was found that the securities were bogus and that the company was bankrupt.

Sacia and French were indicted for conspiracy to defraud. French was tried, convicted and sentenced to imprisonment in the state prison for eighteen months. The indictment against Sacia was never tried. It is also alleged that Sacia was the prime mover in the celebrated "Lyon county" bond swindle of Iowa. He was at one time sent to an insane asylum instead of a prison for selling lands in the middle of New York bay, to credulous persons. Sacia was the father of Marcus T. Sacia, who is now serving out a term in the state prison for conspiracy in the Lewis will case.

MARRIAGES.

CROWELL—MORGAN. April 21st by the Rev. John J. Pomeroy, Mr. William B. Crowell, Jr., to Miss Abby A. Morgan, daughter of Mr. William A. Morgan, all of Rahway N. J.

WESTERVELT—GABRIELLE. On Monday April 19th, by the Rev. Joseph Greaves, Mr. Roston Westervelt to Miss Maggie E. Gabrielle.

CARSLAKE—BONNY. In this city, on Wednesday, April 14th, at the residence of Joseph Thompson, by the Rev. John A. Liggett, David M. Carslake, of Bordentown, N. J., to Elizabeth G. Bonny.

DEATHS.

ROLL.—In this city, April 17th, Louis Marsh, eldest son of Sanford F. and Lucretia Roll, aged 24 years.

COOPER.—In this city, April 21st, Magdalena, widow of the late John G. Cooper, in the 54th year of her age.

The friends in this city are invited to attend the services at the house at 11 o'clock a. m. Saturday; services in the M. E. church, Freehold, at 1:30 p. m.

BLACKWELL.—In this city, April 21th, of consumption, J. Russell Blackwell, in his thirty-second year.

GIBSON.—In this city, on Sunday, April 18th, Joseph Gibson, aged 68 years, 8 months and 26 days.

NOTICE.

The Annual meeting of the stockholders of the "UNION AND MIDDLESEX COUNTIES MUTUAL AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION" for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the Grounds of the Association, Park Avenue, on

MONDAY, MAY 3, 1880.

Polls open from 5 o'clock P. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.
Plainfield, N. J., April 19, 1880.
JAS. S. VOSSELLER, Secretary.

UNION COUNTY, SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—J. Henry Stone, Executor of Henry Spear, deceased—Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors. On application of the above-named Executor it is ordered that said Executor give Public Notice to the Creditors of the estate of the said decedent to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this date, by setting up a copy of this Order, within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the County of Union, for two months, and also within the said twenty days, by advertising the same in the ADVOCATE AND TIMES for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, public notice being given as aforesaid, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Executor.

By
JAS. J. GERBER, Surrogate.
April 8th, 1880.

IN CHANCERY OF NEW JERSEY.—To John F. Whitney, Maria H. Whitney, Charles H. Andrews and Mrs. Charles H. Andrews.

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 Frances Edgar is complainant and you are defendants, you are required to appear and plead, answer or demur to the bill of said complainant on or before the

ELEVENTH DAY OF JUNE

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

The said bill is filed to foreclose a mortgage, given by John F. Whitney and Maria H. Whitney, his wife, to the said complainant, on lands, situate in the city of Rahway, dated March 18, A.D., 1876; and you John F. Whitney and Maria H. Whitney are made defendants, because you executed the said mortgage; you, Charles H. Andrews, are made defendant, because you own said lands or some part thereof; and you, Mrs. Charles H. Andrews, are made defendant, because you have an inchoate right of dower in the said lands.

Dated, April 10th, 1880.

EPHRAIM CUTTER,
Solicitor of complainant,
Woodbridge, N. J.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey. Between Elizabeth A. Tooker complainant, and Augustus Van Sickles, et al., defendants. Fi. fa., etc.

By virtue of the above stated writ 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 NINETEENTH DAY OF MAY, A. D., 1880.

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

Beginning at a post on the southerly side of the road leading through Milton, to Ash Swamp, at a corner of a lot of land formerly belonging to Margaret Morris; thence south fifteen degrees west one hundred feet, thence north seventy-five degrees west two hundred and six feet four inches or thereabouts to a corner of a lot now or late Charles Lee's; thence north fifteen degrees east one hundred feet to the aforesaid road thence along said road south seventy five degrees east two hundred and six feet four inches or thereabouts to the place of beginning; containing twenty thousand six hundred and thirty-three square feet—Bounded northerly by said road, easterly by said Margaret Morris' lot, southerly by lot of Stout Drake, and westerly by lot now or late of Charles Lee.

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

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey. Between Macy O. Woodruff, complainant, and Thomas J. Kinsey, et ux. 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 TWELFTH DAY OF MAY, A. D., 1880.

at two o'clock, P. M., all that certain 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 the north corner of Lake and St. George's avenues (as established by the Commissioners in 1865); thence running along Lake avenue north seventy-two degrees, twenty-eight minutes west four hundred and sixty ninety-three one-hundredths (460 93-100) feet to Jefferson avenue; thence north seventeen degrees, thirty-two minutes east two hundred and seventy-eight forty-three one hundredths (278 43-100) feet along Jefferson avenue: thence north fifty-three degrees forty-two minutes east nineteen two tenths (19 2-10) feet along property formerly belonging to Joseph T. Crowell; thence south fifty-one degrees forty-eight minutes east four hundred and seventy-six twenty-seven one hundreths (476 27-100) feet along property formerly belonging to Joel Bloomfield and the Methodist Church; thence south thirty-five degrees ten minutes west thirty-two seven-tenths (32 7-10) feet along St. George's avenue; thence south nine degrees seventeen minutes west ninety-five six-tenths (95 6-10) feet still along St. George's avenue to the place of beginning. Being the same premises conveyed to the said Jonathan Woodruff by Nathaniel K. Thompson, Sheriff of Union county, by deed bearing date the 17th of October, 1877, and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county of Union on the 24th day of October, 1877, in book 120 of deeds, page 102, etc.

M&A SETH B. RYDER, Sheriff.
Shafer & Durand, Sol'rs.
Fees $7.20.

ADVOCATE & TIMES.

LOCAL NEWS.

The man with a hand-organ was around on Wednesday.

Woodbridge has been designated a money-order office.

White and Colored Shirts at LAMBERTI'S.

The punster of the *Democrat* had another chronic attack this week.

A church sociable was held at the house of Mr. Wm Hood, of Linden on Tuesday evening.

The watch case factory in Linden is very busy and employs a large number of hands since its new management.

The Senate on Wednesday, confirmed the nomination of ex-Gov. Wm. A. Newell, as Governor of Washington Territory.

The Union and Middlesex Agricultural Society, will hold their annual meeting for the election of Directors, at the fair grounds on May 3d. See advertisement.

Neck Wear, the handsomest goods and newest patterns, at LAMBERTI'S.

A Mr. Brown from Rahway has bought the old Brookside Woolen Mill property, and intends to put it in running order and make shoddy.—*Morristown Jerseyman.*

The Amateur Social Club will hold their last sociable of the season at Chamberlin's Hall, on Wednesday evening, April 28th. No effort will be spared to make this the best of the season.

"Though ten times repeated, it will please." The most obstinate cases of catarrh and Hay Fever are cured by the use of Ely's Cream Balm, the only agreeable remedy. Price 50 cents. See advt.

On Sunday afternoon last, Louis Fuhr, son of ex-Councilman Fuhr, while playing on a shed in the rear of the Jacob R. Shotwell property on Main street, fell and broke his arm between the elbow and shoulder-joints.

A boy named Plum, was arrested in this city, on the charge of stealing a twenty dollar bill from his mother who resides in Elizabeth, on April 5th. He was found guilty of the charge and sent to the Reform School.

Mr. David Stewart who was injured some time ago by having a rusty nail run up under his thumb nail attempted to renew his occupation at horse-shoeing recently, but found that he was unable to do it; he fears he will have to give it up altogether.

At the First Baptist Church, Sunday evening next, (to-morrow) Rev. Mr. Rollinson will preach on "The great disasters of the week—the Whirlwind of the West, and the Fatal Fair." Services commence at half past seven. All are cordially invited.

In consequence of the illness of the wife of Mr. Stockton which prevented the Attorney General from being present at Elizabeth Tuesday morning, the trial of David J. Meeker for alleged conspiracy with Leeds and Leggett went over till the May term of Court.

A merry company of about forty couples of young people collected, as previously arranged, at Linden Depot last Friday evening, and were taken from there in carriages to the residence of Mr. Washington Roll. It was a surprise party gotten up in honor of Miss Luella Frazee. Everything passed off joyously. Music was furnished by Mr. Gorman's band, of New York.

Callender's Georgia Minstrels, that old and favored troupe, will perform in the Opera House on Monday evening next. The excellence of the entertainment given by this troupe is well known in this and other cities. They now offer greater attractions than ever. It is hardly necessary for us to praise them, all lovers of fun and good minstrelsy have heard of them. We predict a good house for the troupe, and lots of fun for the audience. The special attractions are set forth in the advertisement in another column.

Linen Collars and Cuffs, large variety and all sizes, at LAMBERTI'S.

A stranger on seeing the following named gents get out of the car at the depot at Linden at the same time, remarked: "Well, for a small place I think Linden has some pretty tall men." Their heights were as follows: Mr. Eastman, 6 ft. 4; Henry Eastman, 6 ft. 3; Meeker Wood, 6 ft. 4; Patrick Farrell, 6 ft. 2; Edward York, 6 ft. 1; John W. Etheridge, 6 ft. 3; Charles Gulager, 6 ft.; John K. Roll, 6 ft.; Nicholas Severance, 6 ft. 1; George Baker, 6 ft.; Mr. Brokaw, 6 ft. 1; George Wenke (350 lbs.) 5 ft. 11; Dr. Brown, 5 ft. 11.

ENTERTAINMENT BY THE LYCEUM.—The Rahway Lyceum propose to give an entertainment in the Opera House on Friday evening, May 7th. The members have taken great care in arranging this entertainment and hope to make it the most successful one ever undertaken by them. This entertainment is to be for their own benefit and as such merits the patronage of our citizens. The ability and good taste of the members of the Lyceum is fully recognized by our citizens and we have no doubt their care will be liberally rewarded.

It has been said that "every time one laughs he draws a nail from his coffin;" if so, it will pay well to go and hear Mr. Underhill on Tuesday evening, of whom the N. Y. *Graphic* says:—"We will not say 'his equal does not exist on the face of the globe, &c.,' but that Mr. Underhill does well whatever he undertakes, and never fails to give a most delightful evening's entertainment. His imitative faculty is really surprising, and in his transitions from grave to gay, the audience are moved to laughter or tears in their appreciation of the character portrayed." His entertainment is for the benefit of the "Organ Fund" of the 1st Baptist Sunday School.

Scarf Pins, Rings, Studs, Cuff Buttons, Hosiery, Underwear, Suspenders, etc., at LAMBERTI'S, 121½ Main street.

THE *National Democrat*, of Rahway, has issued an illustrated sheet in honor of the Democratic local victory in that rude, rural and financially defective locality. All the pictures are exceedingly graphic and appropriate, especially the portrait of a jubilant Democrat, with the mouth wide open, as it always is; the hair in glorious confusion; the nose twice the size it should be, and the eyes indicating the normal ferocity of the peculiar *genus homo* to which they belong. If it is a faithful portrait of all the elected patriots, we sincerely trust that they are better than they look.—*Newark Advertiser.*

SUDDEN DEATH.—On Wednesday morning about three o'clock, the widow of the late John G. Cooper died very suddenly of heart disease. She was in her usual health the previous evening, and talked with friends and relations in a cheerful manner. About two o'clock her son, Harry, who slept in the room adjoining was awakened by his mother having a very severe coughing fit and being called he arose and went to her. He found her in great distress and immediately aroused the rest of the family. Physicians were sent for and remedies administered but to no purpose. She died in a few minutes after the arrival of medical help. Her death occurring just four weeks after that of her husband makes the case a very sad one. The daughter of the deceased was in Freehold visiting some friends and the news of the death of her mother was a terrible shock. The family have the heartfelt sympathy of the community in their bereavement, the many kindly and excellent traits of character of the deceased having endeared her to all. The funeral takes place at 1 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

City Warrants for sale at a discount, to pay taxes, or for investment. Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage, at E. B. Hayward's Coal, Insurance and Real Estate Agency, No 8 Cherry St., Rahway.

Hats and Caps, all styles at LAMBERTI'S.

A Great Temperance Mass Meeting, under the auspices of the "Christian Temperance Union of Rahway, will be held next Thursday evening, April 29th, at the 2d M. E. Church, Broad street corner of Milton avenue. Rev. J. A. Liggett and others, are to address the meeting. *All are invited.* No charge for admission, and no collection.

The entertainment of the H. M. P. G. Orchestra takes place on next Thursday evening in the Opera House. This organization has well merited the most liberal patronage, as great care and much practice were necessary to attain the excellency exhibited in their last entertainment. They feel confident that longer practice will enable them to give a much better performance than even their last proved. We hope their efforts may prove successful.

DIME SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.—The Chancellor has made an order that the managers of the Dime Savings Institution, Elizabeth may pay out the *special* deposits now held for depositors. This will only affect such of the depositors, who knowing at the time their deposits were made that the bank was pressed for money, made the agreement that they should have the privilege to draw out the deposit at any time. No interest is allowed on these sums. This order will not benefit old depositors. It will only reach the deposits made a few months before the bank suspended.

Mr. Charles F. Underhill will give one of his choice entertainments in the 1st Baptist Church on Tuesday evening next. The New York *Times* says of him:—"Mr. Charles F. Underhill is a platform-reader of charming talents and inexhaustible tact. His selections are mostly made from the sunny side of human experience and eccentricity, and his inherent jollity finds unobstructed flow in Dialect humor. Last evening he had a fine audience of cultured and appreciative listeners which he carried with an easy grace from peals of laughter to tears of sympathy. 'His humorous selections were especially strong." As the price of admission is put down to twenty-five cents (for children fifteen cents) the house ought to be crowded.

THE TWO MANDAMUSES.—The Board of Education's mandamus against the city and county, and the County's mandamus against the city—each for a like amount—have brought matters to comparative standstill for the time being at least.

On the advice of Judge Depue the counsel in the case—Messrs. Atwater, Bergen and Wilson—have concluded to arrange the settlement. They have compared papers and made an examination which shows that the amount due the Board of Education may be properly reduced $6,000 so that the amount due from the city to the county will be $18,604 instead of about $24,000, and the county will have to borrow only the former amount in order to pay the Board of Education as directed by the Supreme Court.—*Elizabeth Journal.*

We hear it rumored that Alderman-elect Crolius of the 1st Ward has discovered that it will be his (legal) duty to vote "license" every time. Now, as that gentleman is reputed to be an eminently moral, not to say religious, man, it is an interesting problem whether he considers it his (moral) duty to vote "*no* license," and, if so, whether law or gospel will get the better of his ballot. There is no doubt that the "prohibitionists," who helped Mr. Crolius to his seat, did so in the belief, encouraged by his past record, that he was in full sympathy with their sentiments. Should he disappoint them we pity him, for of enthusiasts of every sort may be said, what the great bard declared of the gentler sex: "Hell hath no fury like a woman scorned!"

The Presbytery of Elizabeth met in the 2d Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth, Tuesday April 20th. Rev. E. C. Ray, was elected moderator. Mr. John F. Williamson, a graduate of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa. now a student in the Union Theological Seminary of New York, after passing a very creditable examination in all the required parts of trial, was licensed to preach the Gospel.

The following persons were chosen commissioners to the General Assembly to meet in Madison, Wisconsin, May 20th; Revs. E. C. Ray, J. A. Liggett, and W. H. Roberts. *Elders*, H. C. Squires, A. D. Hope, D. H. Cooley.

By invitation the Presbytery will hold its fall meeting, on the first Tuesday of October in the Springfield Church.

POVERTY AND DISTRESS.—That poverty which produces the greatest distress is not of the purse but of the blood. Deprived of its richness, it becomes scant and watery, a condition termed *anæmia* in medical writings. Given this condition, and scrofulous swellings and sores, general and nervous debility, loss of flesh and appetite, weak lungs, throat diseases and consumption, are among the common results. Therefore, if you are a sufferer from thin poor blood, do not hesitate, but employ Golden Medical Discovery which enriches the blood and radically cures these affections by striking at the root of the evil and removing the cause.

For all bronchial, throat, and lung affections, severe lingering coughs, weak lungs, consumption in its early stages, asthma and kindred affections, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery is the sovereign remedy, and has outrivaled all its competitors. It is harmless in any condition of the system, yet powerful to cure. Druggists sell it.

THE CAT'S REMARKABLE RIDE.—The Elizabeth *Journal* tells this remarkable story of a cat hailing from that city:

The following story is vouched for by the conductors, the brakemen and the train hands of the Central Railroad Co., who saw the animal, know the facts to be as stated, and challenge the country to produce another such remarkable true story.

On Tuesday of this week some person at present unknown, got on the Central Railroad passenger train which reaches Elizabeth at 7 A. M.—eastward bound—having a covered basket in which was a cat that he intended to lose. The station at which he got on is not yet known.

When the train reached Bergen Point and stopped, the man got out, uncovered the basket, let the cat out and jumped on the train again as it started off, doubtless thinking he was well rid of the cat. The train sped on till it arrived at Jersey City, and the man went, no one knows where; but when the train hands began to look around the cars they found puss quietly perched on the truck, underneath the car, in a very secure and comfortable position. They could have driven her away, but did not do so, thinking perhaps that when the car started again the cat would spring out. But not so. The car was hitched to the Long Branch train and left for Squan at 8:15 A. M., the cat maintaining her position. She was seen at Squan and again was left unmolested. In due season the train started back from Squan, arriving at Jersey City at 1:30 P.M., and the train hands, moved by curiosity, looked again and found pussy still snugly fixed on the truck, in the same place they had first seen her. At 3:30 P. M. the car was put in a train bound West, and at 4:15 P.M. that train and car and that very cat passed through this city, on her happy way back to her home. Whether she got off at her home, or met with some accident, does not yet appear, but she was last seen by a Central Railroad man as the train stopped in this city. If she got home she's a cat worth keeping.

It appears that, when her owner let her out of the basket at Bergen Point, she ran around the car out of his sight, and sprang up on the truck, under the car, to get out of the way, and being once there stuck to her place.

Too much credit cannot be given to the sympathetic conductors and train men who so courteously allowed her to ride free. They might have insisted on a ticket or a pass, full fare or at least half fare, or they might have stopped between stations to put her off, but they did nothing of the kind and their kindness has brought out one of the most remarkable bits of cat history that has ever been published.

CASE OF POISONING.—On Monday morning about nine o'clock five members of the family of Abel V. Shotwell were taken sick with symptoms resembling those of poisoning. A physician was sent for who pronounced it a case of vegetable poisoning. Those affected had that morning partaken of some horse-radish procured for them by a colored man who had formerly worked for Mr. Shotwell; upon being analyzed the horse-radish was found to contain wild parsnip which is a quick poison. The sudden attack, and the unknown cause created considerable excitement on Monday morning. Those poisoned were Mr. and Mrs. Shotwell, Mrs. Evert, Mrs. Lewis (Mrs. Shotwell's sister) and a servant. Mr. Shotwell was more seriously affected than the others. All are now out of danger and rapidly recovering from the effects of the poison.

The Sheriff of Union county evidently has a keen eye for business. He receives so much per mile for the transportation of convicts to the State Prison, and of course the same amount should these convicts be wanted in some other cases as witnesses. The Sheriff of Union on Thursday took Leggett and Leeds, the convicted city officials, to the castle of Trenton, and as a matter of course, is entitled to his fees. And now it transpires that the trial of one Meeker, also charged with robbing our unfortunate sister Elizabeth will begin next Tuesday and that the convicted officials are needed as witnesses to make conviction sure. As a matter of course, the Sheriff enjoys another trip to Trenton, gets his birds out of the cage of the State, has them in the Court room and takes them back when their services are no longer needed. And all this swells the receipts of the Sherif of Union, but depletes somewhat the State treasury. Why could Leggett and Leeds not have remained in jail until they were no longer wanted?—*Newark Register.*

So frivolous an exibition of ignorance as the above scarcely deserves notice, but as the *Register* may possibly not be the only one whose understanding in the matter has not been enlightened it may be worth while to say that the law distinctly says that no prisoner shall be retained in the County Jail longer than twenty days after a sentence to State Prison. Sheriff Ryder retained Messrs. Leggett and Leeds in his custody the full twenty days, and then he could do nothing else but take them to Trenton.—*Plainfield Bulletin.*

LIST OF LETTERS

remaining in the post-office in Rahway on April 22d, 1880.

Capt. F. W. Coleman (2), Edward Copeland, H. C. Adams, George Thompson, Mrs. Mary A. Slactor, Miss Abby Ruckle.

Persons calling for the above will please say "advertised."

S. M. OLIVER, P. M.

COMMON COUNCIL.

The Common Council met pursuant to the provisions of the City Charter as a board of canvassers on Monday morning at ten o'clock, to canvass the returns of the late Charter election.

Present—Denike, Houseman, Leonard, Luffbery, Martin, Mansfield, Melick; Osborn, and Silvers.

Council proceeded to canvass the returns from the several wards, and declared the following officers elected.

CITY OFFICERS.

Mayor.—Joseph W. Savage.

Water Commissioner.—Samuel Leonard.

School Commissioner.—Cornelius H. Miller.

Chosen Freeholders.—Wm. M. Crowell, William Jewell.

Coroner.—John L. Taylor.

Assessors.—1st District, 1st & 4th wards, John B. Turner; 2d District 2d & 3d wards, John A. Vanortwick.

WARD OFFICERS.

First Ward.—Councilman, Edward Crolius.

Ward Clerk, Daniel H. McCoy.

Judge of Election, Obadiah F. Jones.

Inspectors of Election, John Hally, William H. Randolph.

Constable, George Conger.

Second Ward.—Councilman, Antoine Lohmiller.

Judge of Election, Isaac S. Miller.

Inspectors of Election, Wm. J. Geery, Andrew J. Halliday.

Ward Clerk, Wm. Drumpelman.

School Commissioner, Uel Freeman.

Justice of the Peace, Wm. Gibby.

Constable, Charles Wright.

Third Ward.—Councilman, Wm. V. Mc Kenzie.

Ward Clerk, S. Rusling Ryno.

Judge of Election, Justus D. Trussler.

Inspectors of Elections, David G. Urmston, Thomas Crosson.

Justice of the Peace, George J. Trussler.

Constable, Donald McVicar.

Fourth Ward.—Councilman, Willit Denike.

Ward Clerk, Augustus B. Crane.

Judge of Election, Stewart C. Terrill.

Inspectors of Election, Charles Drake, Robert C. Voorhies.

Justice of the Peace, Wm. R. Frazee.

Constable, Jacob Moffett.

On motion the Council adjourned *sine die* as a board of Canvassers.

COMMON COUNCIL.

STATED MEETING APRIL 20, 1880.

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

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

From William E. Blanchard, Receiver of Taxes, reporting amount of taxes collected since last report to be $3,965.03; Interest $255.04, Total $4,220.07. Ordered on file.

From Robert C. Brewster, City Treasurer, asking Council to direct the Finance Committee and the Board of Finance, to examine his accounts up to May 1st, 1880 which was received, and request granted.

From John C. Coddington, notifying Council that certain Insurance Policies on City property had expired.—Referred to Committee on City property with power.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

From the Committee on Assessments reporting in favor of certain corrections and alterations in the City Surveyor's Certificate of Assessment, for flagging the side walks on the South side of Bridge street.—Adopted and the Assessment confirmed.

From the Committee on Lamps and Police reporting in regard to bill of Rahway Gas Light Company, for repairs and new lamp posts from 1875 to 1877 amounting to $393.14, stating that the same was correct as far as could be ascertained.—Received and referred to the Auditor and Treasurer to be Audited if found correct.

From Councilmen Mansfield and Wilson, of the special Committee appointed to investigate the acts of the Street Commissioner reporting as follows;

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of Rahway.

Your Committee appointed to examine the acts of the Street Commissioner, respectfully report that they have examined all the charges brought against him and all the witnesses produced to support or disprove them. That as regards the bill which formed the principal complaint against him, we believe it to have been the result of a misunderstanding between Mr. Hankins and Mr. Smith. As to the Gravel, Mr. Hankins acted under the orders of the Chairman of the Street Committee, and we do not consider him deserving of blame. As to the horse and cart, the charge was the ordinary price for that class of work. As to the removal of snow and ice, the work was done in accordance with the precedents set by former Street Commissioners, and the price paid was about equal to that paid by Mr. Houston, and less than that paid by his predecessor Mr. Potter. Under Section 103 of the Charter, we think Mr. Hankins to blame for rendering a bill against the City being an officer thereof.

Councilman Osborn moved that the report be adopted.

Councilman Denike moved to lay the report on the table, which was lost by the following vote: ayes, Denike, Houseman, Leonard, Melick and Silvers (5). Nays, Luffbery, Mansfield, Martin, McKenzie, Osborn, Sheldon and Willson (7). The question recurring upon the original motion, it was agreed to by the following vote: ayes, Luffbery, Mansfield, Martin, McKenzie, Osborn, Sheldon and Wilson (7). Nays, Denike, Houseman, Leonard, Melick and Silvers (5).

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The Ordinance entitled a further supplement to an ordinance concerning nuisances, was on motion laid over.

NEW BUSINESS.

By Councilman Silvers, presenting an ordinance to regulate the salary of the City Treasurer.—title taken for first reading.

By Councilman Osborn;

Resolved.—That when Council adjourn, it adjourn to Monday, May 3d at 9 o'clock, A. M. Adopted.

By Councilman Silvers;

Resolved.—That the Street Commissioner be notified to render an account of all monies received during his term of office, and render an inventory of all tools now on hand.

Councilman Osborn moved to amend, by adding all tools on hand, when he took possession of his office. The amendment being accepted the motion as amended, was adopted.

Bills ordered paid.

Adjourned.

It is said that the other day Judge Thomas J. Mackey, from South Carolina, was sitting in the gallery of the Senate, when a sharp faced razor strap looking fellow said to him; "Mister, can you point out to me that infernal Hamburg murderer, Butler of South Carolina?" "Certainly," said the polite judge. "Don't you see that bald-headed man," pointing to Senator Edmunds: "Well, that is Butler of South Carolina." The eyes of the Yankee were lighted up with indignation as he replied. "Yes, I could have picked him out of a thousand"—adding a good deal that was not complimentary to the distinguished Vermonter, when Senator Hampton told this joke on Mr. Edmunds the latter laughed heartily, and remarked it was a compliment to be taken for so handsome a man as General Butler.

A WIDE-AWAKE LAWYER.—The West Jersey *Press* says that not long ago three Camden lawyers started for Cape May on the four o'clock express, intending to stop there over night and take the early train for the Court House the next morning, for the purpose of entering some judgments. One of them was a little sharper than his two contemporaries, so he waited until they had gone to bed and then started on foot through the rain for the Court House, distant twelve miles, which he reached in good season, entered his judgment, and, adjourning to a neighboring hostelry, went to bed. The other two, thinking to play a smart trick themselves, went off on the train, leaving, as they thought, the other pettifogger asleep in Cape May City. Judge of their surprise after attending to their judgments to find this limb of the law, whom they supposed was cursing his luck at the Island, had stolen a march on them by entering his judgment some hours ahead of theirs, and thus securing to his client the first proceeds out of the liabilities of the creditor. "He laughs best who laughs last."

VALUE OF A SINGLE LETTER.—*The Absence of "S" in a Word involving Millions.*—A single letter is at the bottom of the litigation in the Case estate. The late Leonard Case dying without a will, and leaving no wife or children, brothers or sisters, nephews or nieces to inherit, the heirship goes backward. Here arose the puzzle. The statutes say, in one place, "ancestors," and in another, "ancestor," when defining the line of inheritance in such cases. If the singular form expresses the meaning of the framers of the statute, the property is to be divided among the brothers and sisters of Leonard Case's father and their heirs. If the plural form, the relatives of the mother are included in the distribution. The suit was brought by one of the mother's relatives in order to have the question definitely and amicably settled. Judge Jones held on Saturday, that in accordance with old custom and equitable principles the succession was in the father's side only, and the doubtful word should be construed in the singular. The point is an important one, as establishing a precedent in the settlement of estates, and it is understood that the decision of Judge Jones was not meant to be final, but merely as the first step toward bringing the matter before the Supreme Court at the earliest practicable day. Thus a bit of careless penmanship or bad proof-reading, in inserting an unnecessary "s," or the omitting that letter when it should be used, is the cause of all this litigation, delay and expense.—*Cleveland Herald.*

A MATTER OF DOMESTIC IMPORTANCE.—We take pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the announcement, in another column, of one of the most popular and extensive houses in the carpet trade—viz., J. W. Crossley, 740 and 742 Broadway, New York. Their well-earned popularity is equaled by none in their line, and it is to their efforts, perhaps, more than anybody else, that much is due for the bright, handsome, cheerful carpets now to be seen on almost every floor. One thing is certain: no housekeeper need go without a beautiful carpet on her floor, to gladden the hearts and eyes of the family, for the unlimited display and variety of patterns, shadings, and colorings, with elegant borders to match, to be seen at this establishment is perfectly wonderful. Every conceivable taste and fancy may be suited and style of decoration exactly matched; nor is this true only in the richer and more costly goods—such as Turkey and Persian carpets, Royal Wiltons, etc.—but is equally applicable to the Ingrain and Tapestry carpet, which is the joy of the housewife of moderate means. But perhaps the most important matter, and that which will interest our readers most, are the low prices which obtain at this house, which are from ten to fifteen per cent, and in some cases twenty-five per cent, less than the usual retail price. We advise our readers to give them a call, before making their spring purchases. They have lately located in one of the most stately and capacious buildings on Broadway, near Astor Place, two blocks below Stewart's which is easily accessible by any of the elevated roads or street-cars, stopping at Eighth Street.

RUINED BY DRINK.—When Charles G. Sisson, President of the Northern Railroad of New Jersey, died at Tenafly, Bergen county, in 1874, he left a large fortune. According to his directions the income of $250,000 has been annually paid to each of his four children. His executors were John Hull Browning, now President of the Northern Railroad, the Hon. A. A. Hardenbergh and Lansing Zabriskie. Chas. G. Sisson, the son, found himself the possessor of an income varying between $13,000 and $15,000 annually. He immediately plunged into excesses, which became the subject of public talk. The officers of the law frequently harassed him to satisfy creditors, and at one time considerable excitement resulted from an attempt of New York officers to kidnap him because of an escapade in that city, resulting in the death of a horse which he had hired. He is now about thirty years old, and has a wife and a five-year-old daughter. Since a boy he has been a hard drinker. At last his friends became disheartened, and finally appealed to the Court of Chancery for the appointment of a commission to inquire "whether or not Charles G. Sisson is an habitual drunkard and unable to manage his estate." Chancellor Runyon appointed Judge William S. Banta, George Huyler and Col A. Z. Demarest as such commissioners, and these gentlemen held an examination in the Grand Jury room at Hackensack last week, before a jury of twenty-four men. Lansing Zabriskie examined the witnesses under oath. There was plenty of testimony to show that Sisson was almost always in a condition of inebriety, and the verdict was that "Charles G. Sisson is an habitual inebriate and incompetent to manage his estate." After the Commissioners have reported this result to the Chancellor the matter will go to the Orphan's Court of Bergen county for the appointment of a guardian.

The 1804 dollar, in fine condition, is said to be valued at $1,000 by collectors. There are twelve of this date known—two in the United States Mint, two in New York city, three in Boston, one in Salem, Mass., two in Philadelphia, one in Cincinnati, and one in Liverpool, England.

A REIGN OF TERROR.

The Alarming Increase of Heart Disease and the Symptoms which Precede it.

Leading to Scientific Investigation and an Attempt to Check Its Increase.

The Wonderful Properties of "Sedatine-de-India," and how to Properly Use It.

Facts of Importance for All Regarding a New Discovery.

The mortality statistics of this country show that a great proportion of deaths arise from Heart Disease. But aside from the fatality which attends it, the inconvenience and suffering which even the first stages bring make it necessary to take prompt measures for relief. Undoubtedly the greatest remedy of modern times for curing diseases of the Heart is "Sedatine-de-India," which is accomplishing such wonderful results and attracting so much attention. This great remedy possesses ingredients specially designed for all the numerous troubles of the Heart. The combination is the result of long and careful experiment, and it can be safely asserted that when taken in time it will cure in every case. Do you ever have Nightmare, oppressed feeling in the side and breast, Irregular Action, Throbbing, Jumping, Fluttering, Momentary Stopping, Slow Circulation of the Blood? These are all symptoms of Heart Disease. Those who are suffering and have never tried it should do so at once; those who have ever tried it do not need to be urged to do so again. If your Druggist has not got it send one dollar and fifty cents to our address and it will be mailed to you. Sole Agents in America, Lobdell Chemical Co., P.O. Box 2495, St. Louis, Mo.

MALT-TEA

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20 GENUINE COLORED ARTISTS 20
GENUINE COLORED ARTISTS

4 END MEN 4
END MEN

6 COMEDIANS 6
COMEDIANS

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Cures Colds, Pneumonia, Bronchitis, Asthma, Croup, Whooping Cough, and all diseases of the Breathing Organs. It soothes and heals the Membrane of the Lungs, inflamed and poisoned by the disease, and prevents the night-sweats and tightness across the chest which accompany it. CONSUMPTION is not an incurable malady. It is only necessary to have the right remedy, and HALL'S BALSAM is that remedy. DON'T DESPAIR OF RELIEF, for this benign specific will cure you, even though professional aid fails.

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Henry's Carbolic Salve heals burns.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures sores.
Henry's Carbolic Salve allays pain.
Henry's Carbolic Salve cures eruptions.
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals pimples.
Henry's Carbolic Salve heals bruises.

Ask for Henry's, and Take No Other.

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CURES IN ONE MINUTE.

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Come in and see those bonnets—charming bonnets they are, too!

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All Wool Pants to Order $5 Up.

$1 Will buy Men's & Boys' Strong Pants.	$2 Will buy Boys' Dress Pants.	$3 Will buy Child's Suit.	$4 Will buy Boy's Suit.
$5 Will buy Men's Dress Pants.	$6 Will buy Boys' Dress Suits.	$7 Will buy Youth's Suit.	$8 Will buy A Good Spring Coat.
$9 Will buy Youth's Dress Suits.	$10 Will buy Men's Business Suits.	$11 Will buy Indigo Blue Flannel Suits.	$12 Will buy All Wool Business Suit.
$13 Will buy Diag. Worsted Frock Coat and Vest.	$14 Will buy Diag. Worsted Prince Albert Coat and Vest.	$15 Will buy All Wool Suit to Order.	At Miller THE Clothier and Tailor. Call and examine Goods.

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THE UNPHILOSOPHICAL CHICKEN.

A DIALOGUE WHICH IS CHIEFLY A SOLILOQUY—DEDICATED TO ALL DARWINIANS.

Small Chick—I am. For myself, I don't doubt, as I hear those philosophical cousins of mine did. Of course, I am. Don't *I* know? Can't a fellow tell that he *is?* Can't I feel. Can't I eat? Like the Jew in the play—Hath not a chick eyes? hath not a chick feet, organs, dimensions, senses, the "pope's nose," and feathers? fed with the same kind of food, hurt with the same sticks, subject to the same diseases, hatched by the same means, picked and cleaned by the same cook and bottle-washer, as a Duck is? If you kill us, do we not bleed? If you feed us, do we not peck? I guess I know whether I "am," or not. I guess I can tell a worm from a shoe-string; even now. And I guess, that, if I should happen to turn out a rooster or a hen, yet—I guess I'll crow if I can't now.

I doubt, that I "am?" No; indeed; there is too much of the "realistic," about me, to allow me to doubt that. So, that is settled, my philosophic relative!

[Pause. Small chick pecks at its toes, thoughtfully. Resumes.]

Where I came from is another question. About *this* I am not so positive. I have my suspicions, however. I think I can see as far into an eggshell as the next one, although that is not very far. I *think* I came into being according to law; the same law by which a long line of respectable ancestors arrived at the same state; *but* the law of *that* law, I confess I can't explain. You can't expect a chicken of my age to do it; but you *will* allow a chicken of my age to ask a question, and that is can anyone *else* explain it? If not, then I'm not a bigger dunce than some other folks. I shall peck at my worm, and swallow and digest him at that, in perfect contentment, and ask only one worm at a time, too.

One thing I *do* know, and that is, that there is something very provident about several things about me. I noticed, for instance that the shell in which I was cradled did not break a moment too soon, nor a moment too late. Curious, isn't it? Chance has a very nice time-keeper, if *he* had anything to do with that, for he hit it exactly. I recommend his chronometer to certain persons I have heard of, who are always late at service; and never on time at any other place, for that matter; and to tailors, and dressmakers, and in fact to a great many people—parties who are to be married at church and oh! "lots" of others. "Chance" certainly has a chronometer better even than the watch that Captain Cuttle gave "Waller."

But, dear me! here I am showing off my learning. What *would* my mother say, if she knew I had ever read such heavy literature? She has told me a dozen times this week, to stick to Mother Goose and be a good chick.

And, another thing that I noticed was—this was long before I got out into this big world with my philosophic cousins and all the others—and this was, that, although the shell was very thin, and by the end of the three weeks during which I was warming into life, had a pretty heavy load to carry, yet it did not "pip" until I knew how to breathe, and had got my little chickey lungs all full grown, ready to do it with; funny, isn't it—that Chance should arrange things all so nicely, and all in the dark, too?

Cousin Darwin, there! with the shell on your back, why don't you turn round, and see yourself as others see you; and stop all that bragging, and doubting, and denying, and speculating, and speculating? Do as I do, and own up, that you don't know very much about it.

And, by the way I notice some other curious things. One is, that my legs are just where they ought to be; and that they couldn't have been put on better, or tighter, or in a better place, if I had philosophized a twelve-month over them, and put them on myself. They fit me exactly. Strange—isn't it, Cousin "Dar.?"

[With a sly look at the philosophic chicken.]

Now, my wings might have been set just where my legs are; and, my legs where my wings are; and a funny looking anatomical structure I should have been, trying to walk in the air and fly on the ground! I should never have dared to show my head in the barnyard; and as to paying any attention to one of the other sex—(for I think I'm a rooster, altho' I'm so young, I can't tell positively—yet) why, I should never have thought of such a thing. Even the old maid hens would not have accepted a grain of corn from me under any circumstances; although I had gone on letting down my left wing—I mean my left leg—I mean wing—or, whichever it would have been, for an hour at a time; *i. e.*, if I *am* a rooster at all, which I *think* I am, but am not quite sure—*yet*.

And then—my crop! I felt it with my bill yesterday—it is all right, Cousin Darwin. Think of Nature—Chance, I mean—making a trifle of a mistake, and putting it behind, where the tail ought to grow! It makes me blush to think of what I have escaped. Suppose I had had, too, all my tail-feathers come out over my bill, like a mustache! and my toes, half of them turned backward, and the rest forward; so that my mother couldn't tell whether I had gone to school or come home—just see what I've escaped by being made by Law instead of by Chance. [Chickie stamps *with* his foot in a decided manner. Resumes.]

I thank my stars for it too; for I hope to turn out a very good-looking rooster—that is, if I *am* one, and I *think* I am, although I can't tell quite *yet*, for certain—and have the best crow in the neighborhood, and live long, and be—

Cousin Darwin (*interrupting*)—How about the "survival of the fittest," when the flock is old enough to kill, Cousin Moses?

Moses—Oh! I hadn't thought of that—well—about that—you know—why—I declare; there *is* something in your philosophy, after all; you see—you see— I'm, I'm—

Cousin Darwin—Yes; I see; you're, you're—on the fence—good night, Cousin Meekness; I think I'll mention this to my friend Huxley; yonder—he's scratching for some protoplasm; by-bye, by-bye, Coz.

[*Exeunt omnes.*]

—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

HE CAME BACK.—Gov. Duval, of Florida, was the son of a poor Virginian, a stern, strong, taciturn man. At the cabin fire, at bed time, according to the custom of putting on a back-log, the old man said, between the whiffs of his silent pipe:

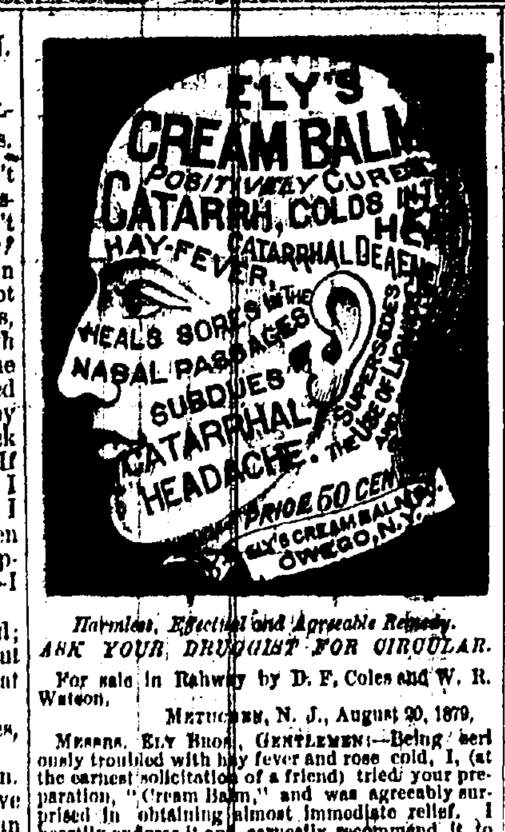
"Tab, go out and bring in that gum backlog, and put it on the fire."

Tab went out and surveyed the log. He knew it was of no use explaining that it was too heavy, not prudent for him to return without having it on his shoulder. His little sister, passing, was not surprised that he requested her to bring out the gun and powder horn, as a possum or coon might have passed, or the brother might have seen bear signs. She brought the gun and Tab started. He found the way through the woods into Kentucky in 1791. After an absence of eighteen years, he was elected to Congress. A man of immense size and strength, he started for Washington, going by the way of his old home to see the folks who had long since given him up for dead. Entering the little cabin yard near bed time, he saw the identical gum log. He shouldered it, pulled the latch-string, and with his load stood before the old man, pipe in mouth, as quiet as usual.

"Here is the gum back-log, father."

"Well, you've been a long time getting it. Put it on the fire and go to bed," was the reply.

—Bidwell L. Stevens writes from North Vernon, Indiana: "What is the Monroe doctrine?" The Monroe doctrine, Bidwell, simply and explicitly declares that no foreign nation shall come over here and slide down our cellar door; that England and France shall not bang our front gate to do their courting; that they can't bring over their own sirup pots and elder sprouts and make sugar in our maple groves; that Germany and Austria can't spot no bee tree in our woods; that Italy can't cut her firewood out of hedgerows; that Russia can't spank her neighbor's children with our butter paddle. The Monroe doctrine simply means that we are the bull of the woods between the two oceans, and that the man who joins farms with us on either side had better not move the boundary fence until he talks to us about it, and that he can't sublet a patch of his farm to anybody until we are satisfied that the new tenant will make a good neighbor for us. That's about all there is of it.—*Burlington Hawkeye.*



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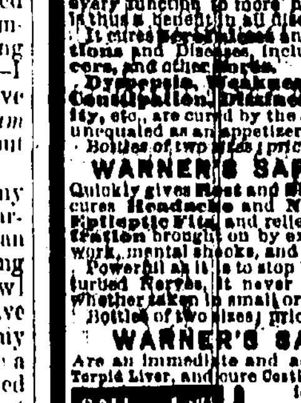

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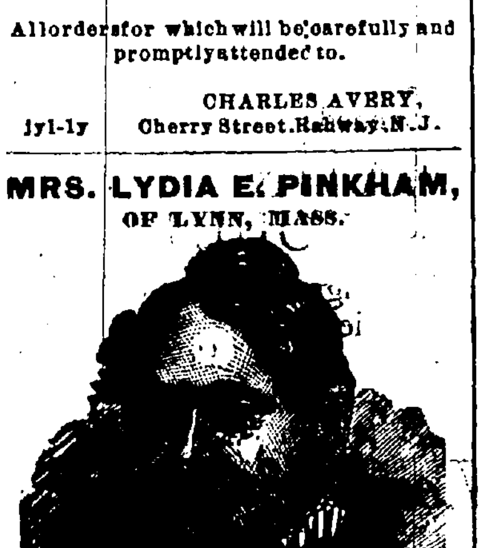

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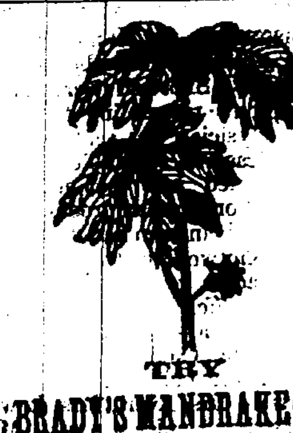

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Room 2, Exchange Building.

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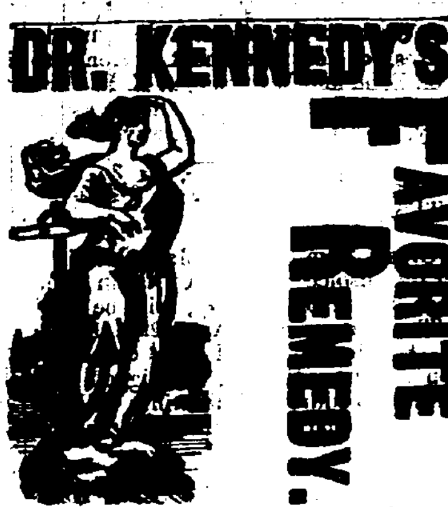
We want an Agent in this County to whom we will pay a Salary of $100 per month and expenses to sell our wonderful invention. Samples Free. Address at once SHERMAN & CO., Marshall, Mich.



☞**FAVORITE REMEDY**☜ is offered as a reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the

BLOOD

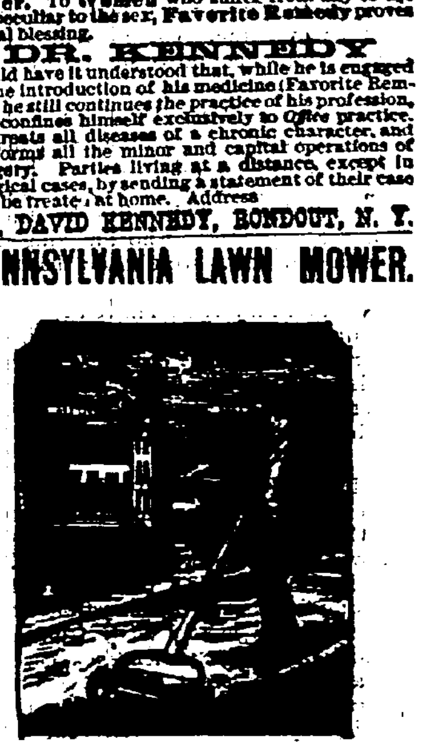
such as Scrofula, Salt Rheum & like affections ☞**FAVORITE REMEDY**☜ is a specific in Kidney & Bladder Complaints, Constipation of the bowels and diseases of the Liver. To Women who suffer from any of the ills peculiar to the sex, Favorite Remedy proves a real blessing.

DR. KENNEDY

would have it understood that, while he is engaged in the introduction of his medicine (Favorite Remedy) he still continues the practice of his profession, but confines himself exclusively to Office practice. He treats all diseases of a chronic character, and performs all the minor and capital operations of Surgery. Parties living at a distance, except in Surgical cases, by sending a statement of their case can be treated at home. Address

DR. DAVID KENNEDY, RONDOUT, N. Y.

PENNSYLVANIA LAWN MOWER.



The Best in the Market.

THE FOLLOWING POINTS are claimed as being meritorious in the **Pennsylvania Lawn Mower:**

Lightness combined with strength in construction.

Ease of adjustment.

Easiness in securing and adjusting the handle.

The least liability to obstruction, from clogging either in short or high grass.

Light and easy running whilst being worked.

The attractive appearance of the machine.

It is less liable to obstruction from clogging of grass; will run more easily, will cut longer grass, and run longer without oil than any other Lawn Mower upon the market.

The cylinder knives are tempered, consequently will outwear the knives in any other Mower.

For sale in this city by

W. H. HALL,
Main Street.

JUST OUT.
HOOD'S GREAT BOOK
OF THE WAR.
ADVANCE & RETREAT,

Personal Experience in the United States and Confederate States Armies;

By General J. B. HOOD,

Late Lieutenant-General Confederate States Army, Published for

The Hood Orphan Memorial Fund

BY

General G. T. BEAUREGARD,
New Orleans 1880.

The entire proceeds arising from the sale of this work are devoted to the Hood Orphan Memorial Fund, which is invested in United States Registered Bonds for the nurture, care, support and education of the ten Infants deprived of their parents last summer at New Orleans, (the melancholy incidents of which sad bereavement are still fresh in the public mind.)

THE BOOK IS AN ELEGANT OCTAVO, CONTAINING 360 PAGES, WITH A FINE PHOTOGRAPH LIKENESS AND A LINE STEEL ENGRAVING, MADE EXPRESSLY FOR THIS WORK. FOUR LARGE MAPS OF BATTLE FIELDS, BOUND IN HANDSOME GRAY ENGLISH CLOTH, AT THREE DOLLARS, OR IN A FINE SHEEP BINDING, WITH MARBLE EDGE, THREE DOLLARS and FIFTY CENTS—IN HALF BOUND MOROCCO STYLE, LIBRARY FOUR DOLLARS, OR IN BEST LEVANT TURKEY MOROCCO, FULL GILT SIDES AND EDGES, FIVE DOLLARS.

On the receipt from any person remitting by mail or express, of the amount in a registered letter or by a postal order, bank draft or check, a copy will be immediately sent free of postage, registered as second class matter.

The volume is published in the best style of typography, on elegant paper, with illustrations, executed as highest specimens of art.

The author, the subject, the purpose, all alike render it worthy a place in every library,—on every desk—or upon the book shelf of every house in the country.

Agents wanted in every town and county in the United States, and a preference will be given to honorably discharged veterans from the army.

To the ladies, who feel a desire to express their sympathy with *The Hood Orphan Memorial Fund*, the sale of this book among their circle of friends, will afford an excellent way of contributing aid to so deserving a cause.

FOR TERMS, RATES TO AGENTS, ETC.,

Address with full particulars,

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, Publisher.

On behalf of the Hood Memorial Fund.
NEW ORLEANS, LA.

CLOTHING.

Just received a New Stock of

FINE CASSIMERES

Which I will Make to Order in the Most Fashionable Style and Fit; warranted to please all.

C. W. BABEL,
30 Main St.,
RAHWAY, N. J.

CORPORATION NOTICE.

FLAGGING the sidewalk on the south side of Bridge street.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that by virtue of a certain provision of the Charter of the city of Rahway, the undersigned, committee of the Common Council of the city of Rahway, will meet in the office of the City Surveyor on MONDAY EVENING, THE TWENTY-SECOND (22d) DAY OF MARCH, 1880, at 7½ P. M., to hear persons who have filed objections to said assessment.

WILLET DENIKE,
J. K. F. MANSFIELD,
WM. V. McKENZIE,
Committee on Assessments.

Dated March 11, 1880.

AGENTS WANTED For the *Best and Fastest Selling* Pictorial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 33 per cent. National Publishing Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

$66 a week in your own town. Terms and $5 outfit free. Address H. HALLETT & Co., Portland, Maine.

$72 A WEEK. $12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co. Augusta, Maine.

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. Lafbery.
City Attorney—Leslie Lupton.
City Surveyor—William R. Clark.
City Physicians—H. Page Hough, F. W. Oliver.
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. Scisco, Thomas Marsh.

COMMON COUNCIL.

First Ward—John H. Lafberry (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.
Drainage—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.

W. 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. Rollinson.
Fourth Ward—Walter Brewster.
Secretary—James M. Silvers.
President—Almeth White.

CHURCHES.

First Methodist, Grand street, Rev. E. C. Dutcher. Services 10:30 A.M., 7 P.M.; Sabbath School 2 P.M.; Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:45 P.M., and Tuesday and Thursday, 7:45 P.M. in the class room of the Church.

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

Free Methodist, Elm avenue, Rev. Elbert Adams. Services 10:30 A.M. and 7 P.M., Sabbath school 2 P.M.

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

Second Presbyterian, Main and Commerce street, Rev. J. A. Liggitt. Services 10:30 A.M., 7 P.M.; Sabbath school 2:30 P.M.; Prayer meeting Wednesday, 7:45 P.M.; Young People's League Monday, 7:30.

First Baptist, Milton avenue, Rev. William Rollinson. Services 10:30 A.M., 7:30 P.M.; Sabbath school 2:30 P.M.; Prayer meeting Tuesday and Friday, 8 P.M.

Irving Street Baptist, near Grand street, Rev. ——————. 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 3 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.

Irving Street Baptist Church, Rev. Joseph Greaves, Pastor. Preaching services on Sunday at 10:30 A.M. and 2.30 P.M. Cottage Prayer Meetings on Tuesday evenings. Regular Church Prayer Meeting on Friday evenings. Wm. W. Timmons, Church Clerk.

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. Lafbery.
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. 81, Jr., O. U. A. M.—Meets every Tuesday evening in Coles' Hall. Horace B. 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. C. H. Miller, Commandant, Ira F. Morgan, 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.

WANTED—1,000 Cords of Wood Chopped; 30,000 Posts and Rails cut, split, holed and sharpened; 5,000 spokes got out,

By ROBT. C. VAIL.

Walnut Hill, Nov. 14th, 1879.