THE WEEKLY ADVOCATE AND TIMES.

W. L. MERSHON & CO., PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

OFFICE—37, 39 AND 41 CLINTON STREET.

NEW VOL., XXXIX.—No. 28. RAHWAY, N. J., SATURDAY, JULY 17TH, 1880. ESTABLISHED 1822.

DIRECTORY.

ih W. Savage.
reasurer—Robert C. Brewster.
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ouncil—Willit Denike.
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—J. O. Tunison.
ors—1st dist., John B. Tur-
, F. E. Terrill.
arge—B. B. Miller; H. V.
mas Marsh.

MMON COUNCIL.
zal M. Osborn (1881).
ames T. Melick (1882).
Edward Crolius (1883).
—Edwin Martin (1881).
Elihu B. Silvers (1882).
Antoine Lohmiller (1881).
J. K. F. Mansfield (1881).
Frank L. Sheldon (1882).
W. V. McKenzie (1883).
—John Wilson (1881).
Silas H. Leonard (1882).
Willit Denike (1883).

MITTEE OF COUNCIL.
rolius, McKenzie, Lohmiller.
ard, Wilson, Martin.
Wilson, Osborn.
ent—Melick, Wilson, Mans-
lice—Silvers, Leonard, Mc-
ohmiller, Osborn, Sheldon.
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ns—Lohmiller, Wilson, Mc-
vers, Lohmiller, Osborn.
—Leonard, McKenzie, Crolius
ck, Leonard, Martin.

WATER COMMISSIONERS.
hapin, Linus High, Joseph
amuel Leonard, James T. Mc-
Patrick Clark; Superintendent
n.

RD OF EDUCATION.
—Uel Freeman.
W. Rollinson.
—Walter Brewster.
ornelius H. Miller.
ames M. Silvers.

CHURCHES.

dist, Grand street, Rev. E. C. Dutcher A.M., 7 P.M.; Sabbath School 2 P.M.; Wednesday, 7:45 P.M., and Tuesday 7:45 P.M. in the class room of the

odist, Railroad and Milton avenue, on. Services 10:30 A.M., 7 P.M.; Sab- P.M.; Prayer meeting Wednesday, ses—Tuesday and Thursday, 7:45 P. room of the Church; Children's Class ruction Saturday afternoon at 3 P.M. in n.

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

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

esbyterian, Main and Commerce street, gitt. Services 10:30 A.M., 7 P.M.; Sab- 0 P.M.; Prayer meeting Wednesday, ung People's League Monday, 7:30.

t, Milton avenue, Rev. William Rollin- 10:30 A.M., 7:30 P.M.; Sabbath school ayer meeting Tuesday and Friday, 8

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

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

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

rch, Rev. James Crystal, Rector, Sun- 0:00 a.m. Church Services 10:30 a.m.,

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

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

t. Mark's (R. C.) Church, Hamilton

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

reet 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 day evening, 8 P.M.

eet Baptist Church, Rev. Joseph tor. Preaching services on Sunday at d 2.30 P.M. Cottage Prayer Meetings y evenings. Regular Church Prayer Friday evenings. Wm. W. Timmons, rk.

BANKS.

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

AHWAY FIRE DEPARTMENT.
—D. R. Parker.
Augustus B. Crane.
J. H. Lufbery.
ewis 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 y evening.
William Bloodgood; 1st Lieutenant, Groves; 2d Lieutenant, J. S. Langer.
nt, Wm. F. Muir.
Wm. B. Way.
Geo. Bechler.
H. L. Clark, Jr.
J. T. Davis.
ral, 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- books 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. ectress, Mrs. William C. Squier; Secretary, Underhill.

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 e day evening, Odd Fellows Hall, Hall's Secretary, E. B. Clay.

Aid Society—Fridays, 8 P.M., Exchange

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

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

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

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

HOTELS.

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

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after Monday June 21st, 1880 trains will leave Rahway as follows:

FOR HARRISBURG, PITTSBURG and points west 6:48 and 9:19 p. m. Daily.

FOR BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, and points South: 9:07 a. m., and 1:48 p. m.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, 1:04, 9:07, and 11:50 a.m., 1:48 5:48, 7:53, and 9:19 p.m. Sunday, 1:04 a.m., 5:48, 7:58, 9:19 p. m.

FOR TRENTON, 1:04, 7:23, 9:07 and 11:50, a.m., 1:48, 2:45, 4:40, 5:43, 8:25, and 9:19 p. m. Sunday, 1:04 a. m., 5:43, 7:58, 9:19, p. m.

FOR NEW BRUNSWICK, 12:23, 1:04, 7:23, 9:07, 9:55, 11:50 a. m. 1:48, 2:45, 3:50, 4:40, 5:20, 6:17, 7:53, p. m. Sundays, 1:04 9:07, 10:23 a.m., 1:53, 5:23, 7:53, 10:20 p.m.

FOR METUCHEN, 12:23, 1:04, 7:23, 8:20, 9:55, 11:50, a. m. 1:49, 2:45, 3:50, 4:40, 5:20, 6:17, 7:13, 7:53 p. m. Sundays, 1:04, 9:07, 10:23 a. m, 1:53, 5:23, 7:20, 7:53, 10:20 p. m.

FOR UNIONTOWN, 12:23, 7:23, 9:55, 11:50 a. m. 1:49, 2:45, 3:50, 5:20, 6:17, 7:13, 7:53 p. m. Sundays, 1:04, 9:07, 10:23 a.m. 1:53, 5:23, 7:20 7:53, 10:20 p. m.

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

FOR ELIZABETH, 2:45, 5:30, 6:30, 7:00, 7:21, 7:30, 7:46, 8:19, 8:30, 8:51, 9:30, 10:32, 11:30, a. m. 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:00, 6:30, 7:40, 7:50, 8:50, 9:10, 10:20, 11:20 p. m. Sundays, 2:45, 6:12, 7:30, 10:15, 10:32 a. m. 12:15, 5:10, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, 11:35 p. m.

FOR NEWARK, 2:45, 5:30, 6:30, 7:00, 7:21, 7:30, 7:46, 8:30, 8:51, 9:30, 10:32, 11:30 a. m. 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:00, 6:30, 7:40, 7:50, 8:50, 9:10, 10:20, and 11:20 p. m. Sundays, 2:45, 6:12, 7:30, 10:15, 10:32, a. m., 12:15, 5:10, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, 11:35 p. m.

FOR NEW YORK, 2:45, 5:30, 6:30, 7:00, 7:21, 7:30, 7:46, 8:19, 8:30, 8:51, 9:30, 10:32, 11:30, a. m. 12:30, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:00, 6:30, 7:40, 7:50, 8:50, 9:10, 10:20, 11:20, p. m. Sundays, 2:45, 6:12, 7:30, 10:15, 10:32, a. m. 12:15, 5:10, 7:20, 8:20, 9:20, 11:35 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 BOSTON, (without change) 9:10, p. m.

TRAINS LEAVE NEW YORK FOR RAHWAY, 6:00, 6:30, 7:40, 8:20, 9:00, 10:00, 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, 10:00, 11:30 p. m., 12:00 night. Sundays, 8:15, 9:30 a.m. 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 6:30, 7:00, 8:15 9:30 p. m., 12:00 night.

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 P. R. R. N. J. Div.
JAMES McCREA, Sup't N. Y. Div.

RAHWAY POST-OFFICE.

TO TAKE EFFECT MAY 10th, 1880

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, 9:53, a. m., 4:00, 5:48 p. m.
Woodbridge and Perth Amboy,
7:35 a.m., 4:20 p.m.
Northern Way Mails, 9:12 " 4:51 "
Southern " 9:57 " 4:00, 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,
7:00 a. m., 5:15 p. m.
New York, North and East,
7:30, 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 8:30 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, France, Algeria and Canada, are now sold at this office at the following rates:

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

GERMANY, FRANCE AND ALGERIA.—Orders not over $10, 15 cents; over $10, and not over $20, 30 cents; over $20, and not over $30, 45 cents; over $30, and not over $40, 60 cents; over $40, and not over $50, 75 cents.

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 MAN AND THE MONKEY.

When I was at the siege of Gibraltar—"I say, old fellow—"

I appeal for protection to the Chair. [Hear! hear!] When I was at the siege of Gibraltar, my post was for some time in the Queen's Battery, which immediately fronted the besiegers' works. It was my special duty to acquire as accurate a knowledge of those works, their armament, position, defenses, and progress, as it was possible to obtain by constant observation and a very middling spy-glass, while enveloped in dust and smoke, choked with sulphur, and exposed to incessant compliments of shot and shell. The knowledge thus obtained I had the honor of imparting to our gallant Lieutenant-Governor, Gen. Boyd, when he came out to the front from time to time. This circumstance procured for me the glorious distinction of going out as guide when we made a sortie by night for the purpose of surprising the enemy's works, burning and destroying them.

I am not going to describe the sortie; you will find all about it in Drinkwater. Let me only say that it proved a real surprise to the enemy; their works were ruined, their guns spiked, and their approaches in a corresponding degree retarded, which was just what we wanted.

The affair was nearly over, their gabions along the whole front were in a blaze; but, though outnumbered at our point of attack, the enemy fought stoutly, and a good deal of savage skirmishing was still going on. I was in the thick of a regular melee, hard knocks at close quarters, when my attention was arrested by a diminutive Frenchman, an officer in splendid uniform, who was doing chivalrous deeds, as if he fancied his own arm might yet restore the lost combat. He was a mere pigmy; and his pluckiness had so won upon our fellows that they were bent upon effecting an object to which his own valor was the only obstacle—that of taking him alive. Flourishing his sword, he skipped about, facing every point of the compass in succession, and thrusting, with loud cries of defiance, at every one that approached him. "Don't kill him!" the men cried. "Take him alive; don't hurt the little chap," though the little chap had already disabled a sergeant and a private who had ventured too near him. I shouted taking off my hat, and entreating him, for his own sake, to surrender; it was clear, indeed, that he had no chance left but either to be taken prisoner or to bite the dust. He returned my salute, but still maintained the defensive, spinning round and round, and lunging at the horizon. As we had done our work, and it was high time to get back to our lines lest the enemy should attack us in force, I began to fear it would be out of my power to save the little Frenchman's life. Our men, too, were beginning to lose patience, and showed a disposition to close upon him with fixed bayonets; in which case, though he might very possibly have set his mark upon one or two more of them, the consequence to himself might have been far from agreeable. At that moment, and just as I was thinking, as a last effort, of trying what I could do by approaching him in person, he seemed to awake suddenly to the consciousness of his own peril, rushed toward me, threw down his sword, clasped his hands, uttered a piercing shriek, and dropped on his knees at my feet.

He was my prisoner—a very grand capture, to be sure. In an instant he became calm, gentlemanly, and garrulous. Walking with me side by side as our party withdrew, he was kind enough to commence a perpetual stream of talk, which lasted all the way; and in which he found time to tell who he was, and all about his own family; how he had fought in many battles, and always came off with more glory than all the rest of the combatants together, not forgetting to mention how much sooner Gibraltar would have fallen—it was sure to fall at last—had only *his* suggestions been appreciated as they deserved. He begged to assure me that he was a person of great importance. He bore, as he was pleased to state, the name of Montmaur, and his *nom-de-guerre*, by an inversion of the syllables, was Mormon. He was of noble birth, and turned of 30; but his distinguished talents and acquirements in the art of war, known throughout Europe and universally recognized in the French service, had so excited the envy of his military superiors that they had succeeded by *finesse* in preventing his rising to a higher grade than that of Lieutenant in a regiment of the line.

The next day, when M. De Montmaur was presented before the Governor, his Excellency seemed a little nonplussed. To shut up a diminutive object like that in durance would have looked absurd; one would as soon have thought of imprisoning a tomtit. Formally to parole him would have been formality in a matter of no importance—always better let alone. The result was that, having far weightier matters to attend to, his Excellency let the business stand over, and ended by doing nothing; so that M. De Montmaur remained a prisoner at large. He rather attached himself to me, as his first English acquaintance, and, so far as garrison regulations permitted, used to follow me about everywhere. The consequence was, that my brother officers were accustomed to speak of him as my "little dog Mormon."

Among the officers he soon became popular. I had given due publicity to his gallantry when captured, and that was quite sufficient to place him on a good footing with military men. Besides this, he was good-humored, clever, and always lively, could take a joke, and repay it with interest. As a musician, both vocal and instrumental, he was decidedly above par; when casualties were brought in from the batteries, he was handy in assisting the surgeons, and in fencing, dancing, and cookery, we soon found out that he equaled the most highly educated of his own accomplished countrymen. The consequence was that M. De Montmaur was a welcome guest at every mess; and whenever an adventurous settee brought us fruit, or vegetables, or fish, or fresh meat, he was specially invited to share the feast. If he sometimes talked big, either about his prowess, his military attainments, his extraordinary adventures, his hairbreadth escapes, his varied accomplishments, or his innumerable conquests among the fair, this only added to our amusement, his vanity was so open-hearted that we liked him all the better. His more extravagant sallies were generally received with cheers, shouts of laughter, and much thumping on the table, all which he took to his own credit, probably unconscious that the said thumping was a grim regimental pun, practically and conventionally signifying "That's a thumper." When he had succeeded in eliciting a vociferous demonstration, he always went home to his quarters in a high state of exhilaration.

In the garrison, however, we had one individual with whom M. De Montmaur, though it was not his own fault, never established amicable relations. This was a foreign officer in our service; he was from the north of Europe—a Captain Schnaub, who though he wanted neither courage nor capacity, had certainly failed in making himself generally popular among us. He was a tall, large, powerful man, his stoutness almost verging on corpulency. His manner was rough, so were his jokes. Unfortunately, also, he viewed all Frenchmen with hostility, and this feeling he had no opportunity of exhibiting, except toward M. De Montmaur, whom he was in the habit of treating as ignominiously as the general feeling of the garrison would permit. To me, our little prisoner had mentioned the subject more than once, pompously remarking that he feared he should be under the painful necessity of teaching "ce cher Capitaine Se-che-naubbe" a lesson in "politesse."

At length, in M. De Montmaur's opinion, the time for administering this very necessary lesson arrived and he communicated with me in due form. He commenced the conference by intimating that, "though little in stature, he was as brave as a lion."

To this I merely responded by a bow. He next went on to state that "his sense of honor was not inferior to his bravery."

In short, seeing that he had a communication to make, and was taking a very roundabout way of coming to the point, I brought him to it at once. He then gave me to understand that the moment had at length arrived, when, without appearing either captious or precipitate—he would like to see the individual, present company excepted, whose discretion and amiability came anything next his own—he felt himself free to terminate a long series of insolences. Observing next the sea-wall, he said, a party of officers in conversation, among them "ce cher Capitaine Se-che-naubbe," he had been impelled by that courtesy which so eminently distinguished him to approach and salute them. His salute was politely and smilingly returned by the whole party, with one exception. "Ce cher Capitaine" gave no token of recognition; nay, worse, actually held up a key, and looked at him through it, as if it had been an eye-glass, thereby conveying the offensive imputation that he was so diminutive, so insignificant, as not to be discernible by the naked eye. This raised a laugh among the gentlemen present, and more offensive still, the laugh was taken up and audibly re-echoed by certain non-commissioned officers and privates who were standing not far off. For this insult M. De Montmaur felt himself entitled to prompt satisfaction.

"Well," said I, "you state the case as a party interested. Before pronouncing on it, I should like to ascertain the impression of one or two of the officers present. Considering that you and I have been so much together, and that it was I, moreover, who had the honor of receiving your surrender, I shall view the insult, if any was intended, as offered to myself. The quarrel in that case will be mine; I am the person to whom the Captain will owe satisfaction." (Such, in those days of dueling, were our notions of honor.)

"Ah," cried the little Frenchman, "that is brave! that is noble! that is just exactly what I knew you would say! But I have anticipated your chivalrous sentiments by equal chivalry on my own part. My challenge is already sent; I dispatched it an hour ago; and I have the Captain's acceptance in my pocket. The only favor, therefore, which I now ask, is your obliging company as my friend."

The affair came off; the weapons, rapiers; the time, that same afternoon; the field of slaughter, a retired spot beyond the barracks, and not far from the southern extremity of the Rock. Nevertheless, the business having got wind, a few officers lounged down to see; and several other persons, civilians as well as soldiers, stood looking on at a distance.

The parties being placed, a few thrusts were exchanged without effect. The Captain looked sulky enough. It was evident he keenly felt his ridiculous position; he, the biggest man in the garrison, struck up *vis-a-vis* in mortal combat with the least. The poor man fenced as if he couldn't help himself. The little Frenchman, on the contrary, was all activity and enterprise. At length, after a brisk passage of arms, the two stood facing each other for a few seconds in perfect stillness, their swords barely touching at their extremities. Suddenly the little Frenchman swelled to twice his natural size, stamped, shouted "Hah!" sprang forward a yard, sprang back again. It was done in the twinkling of an eye. There he stood, just in his former attitude, as though he had never moved. At first I was not aware of any result; but three inches of his sword had taken effect, just as surely as when a spider, having netted a wasp, jumps at him, nips, and jumps away again. The captain had got an ugly progue in his sword-arm, between wrist and elbow. The first token was that he used some shocking bad language; next, he turned deadly pale; then his sword gradually went down, down, down; then the weapon fell from his grasp—he could hold it no longer. M. De Montmaur, scorning to profit by his success, bowed politely to his antagonist, thanked him for the honor of "dis meeting," and expressed himself "perfect satisfy."

The Captain was taken away by his second, growling thunder, and followed by the doctor. The officers present, with whom he was far from popular, were not sorry that he had got a lesson, and surrounded the victor. A few words commendatory of M. De Montmaur's pluck and skill took such an effect that the little Lieutenant was quite beside himself. He gesticulated, he wept. He called all Olympus to witness that no insult, however gross, should ever induce him henceforth to draw his sword, in single combat, against the British uniform, and in proof of his sincerity he entreated, he implored, that some one present would only have the kindness to kick him or pull his nose, and see if he wouldn't take it like a lamb. To prevent his making a more complete ass of himself, I got him off the field, gave him an early supper, with only a short allowance of grog, and sent him to bed.

Captain Schnaub, who, with all his little peculiarities of character, was a zealous officer, appeared at his post on the third day with a slung arm, and in a fortnight was well.

So ends the first part of my story. Much obliged; no more wine. I'll trouble you for a little of THAT. Thanks; only half a tumbler—thank you, thank you. I'll just light another cigar and proceed.

Meanwhile, the siege went on. Compared with their prodigious expenditure of powder and shot, the enemy did us very little damage; and the whole garrison felt convinced that, unless provisions should fail, which they never did entirely, we could keep out our foes from the fortress for whatever time they chose to remain before it. Meanwhile, vainglorious and lively as ever, M. De Montmaur remained with us, simply, I suppose, because the besiegers had no prisoner of ours to exchange for him, or, if they had a prisoner, preferred exchanging him for some one else.

In process of time, as the siege proceeded, my post and duties were altered. There was reason to suspect that certain residents in Gibraltar, Spaniards or others who favored the foe, were in the habit of concealing themselves in the rough ground about the summit of the Rock, and from that elevated position making signals to their friends outside, both by day and night. One or two delinquents were caught and hanged. I had it in charge to look after this class of offenders, while taking also the general superintendence of our posts along the summit, and seeing that our men there stationed had their eyes about them. Treachery is easy in a place besieged, simply because everybody takes it for granted that everybody else is on the alert, and therefore gives himself no trouble. It was also my duty to take note of all the enemy's movements, and to report upon them as occasion required. The arrangement, so far as it concerned myself, was not quite to the liking of M. De Montmaur, who expressed his regret that so much of my time was occupied on the higher parts of the Rock, which to him, as a prisoner, from prudential considerations, were forbidden ground.

One fine day, when I was making my observations at the Rock Guard, a position which vertically dominated the enemy's lines, I was unexpectedly joined by Captain Schnaub. He was off duty, and had come up to look about him. Learning in the course of conversation that I was on the point of visiting the Signal-house, another station on very high ground, he intimated an intention of going there too. I merely remarked that I should be glad to have the pleasure of his company.

"You will not have that," he replied in his rough way. "We shall go by different paths."

"How so?" I asked. "I know of but one path that is available from where we are—that along the summit of the ridge. It is not so smooth as a gravel-walk, but it leads from end to end."

"You know of but one?" said he; "but I know of two. Go you by the summit, if you prefer it; I shall go by the back of the Rock."

He spoke in a tone of bravado. Most people are aware that the east side, or "back of the Rock," is a tremendous precipice. Formerly, on the face of this precipice, there were certain narrow paths, chiefly frequented by goats, and forming a communication, such as it was, between the eastern base of the Rock and its summit. But one of these paths having at a previous siege been actually made available by the enemy, they were destroyed by scraping the Rock; and though there still remained one or two similar paths—that is, blind paths, as they might be called—paths which led down from the summit at one point, and up again at another—not a single communication between the summit had escaped obliteration. Those remaining paths I well knew, and had occasionally tried; but it was ticklish work. You looked up on the blank wall of a precipice and down on the Mediterranean; a single false step would be destruction. To the gallant Captain, the very bulk and breadth of his corporeal presence rendered his proposed expedition doubly dangerous. There was every reason to fear, even upon mechanical principles, that his center of gravity would overlap the line of safety at certain awkward points; and in the mildest manner I ventured to hint that he would find the usual path safer as well as more pleasant.

"To you it may be," he replied, scornfully, "but not to me. Let me tell you sir, I have scaled mountains to which this rock is a mole-hill. I have a good head, and I shall go. Take your own way, and give me leave to take mine. I don't ask you to go with me, and I wouldn't advise it."

A boring, boastful man little imagines how disagreeable he makes himself, even to those who wish him well. In this case there was nothing more to be said. The Captain disappearing over the ridge, looked very much like a man stepping down into vacancy.

Pursuing my course from the Rock Guard toward the Signal-house, I had covered about half the distance, when I heard a human voice. At that solitary elevation it sounded odd. Whence did it come? It seemed to proceed from the left or ridge of the Rock. So! it was the Captain. Nothing visible but his head; he spoke in his usual gruff key, somewhat tremulous, though:

"Here! Lend a hand."

I helped him up. He was blowzed, and prodigiously sweated; we won't say frightened, but to use the mildest term, a little excited."

He spoke vindictively. "You didn't tell me I should meet anything! Couldn't go forward, couldn't go back; and only the breadth of a knife-board! There I was! Much obliged to you!"

"A goat?" I asked.

It was well known in the garrison, and the Captain must have known it too, that the goats which browse on the Rock, in going from one part of the Rock to the other, do occasionally use those "knife-board" paths along the face of the precipice, and when two of them meet, as there is no room to pass, and the outsider would infallibly be precipitated, one lies down, and the other walks over him. This led me to fancy that a goat had met the Captain, and that either he had laid himself along to be walked over by the goat, or the goat had done as much for him.

"Nonsense, goat!" he exclaimed. "What do you mean by goat? No, sir! not a goat; a baboon."

"Met you at the back of the Rock? Oh, one of the Gibraltar apes, I suppose. They hide up here among the crags and crevices; but I never met one yet in that path, or in any like it."

When anything disagreeable has occurred it is quite natural that we should feel thoroughly out of temper with everybody, and just in the humor for wreaking our vengeance on somebody, and so quarreling with the first person we meet. Such seemed to be the Captain's temper now.

"Sir," said he, fiercely, "I did not say an ape, I said a baboon—and a pretty big one too—full size of the Governor's wolf-dog. Not so big a baboon, though, as some I have seen," he added, with an insulting glance.

I was on duty, and didn't want to quarrel. "Come," said I, laughing, and eying his portly person, "we won't dispute which baboons are the biggest, or which donkeys. I grant it. There is one species of apes on the Rock which is considerably larger than the common sort, and which, therefore, may perhaps be properly called baboons. Well, in passing along that perilous path, one of these baboons met you. It was an interesting meeting to both parties, and a singular adventure. Now please to tell me all particulars."

The Captain, somewhat toned down by the idea of telling, began to narrate. For some distance he made his way along the path with no obstruction, save only the want of additional space. One arm brushed against a perpendicular wall of lofty rock, the other hung free over the abyss. He owned he didn't like it; but his coolness and determination, not to mention the impossibility of turning back, carried him forward. Just as he had got round a projecting ridge, which, once passed, return was hopeless, what do you think he saw in the path before him? An enormous baboon! yes, sir; not an ape, a baboon. What was to be done? He could not go back, and the baboon would not. Passing was impossible. There they stood for some seconds, each looking daggers at the other. It was a question of life and death! Presently the baboon began to grin—grinned menacingly—raised himself erect on his hind legs, and grinned again, advanced a few steps, and gave another grin! The Captain could easily have pitched the beast over the ledge, but in so doing might he not have lost his balance, and gone over himself? At this moment a bright idea occurring to the Captain's mind, he made a slight movement downward with his hand, hoping that the beast would do as goats do under similar circumstances—*i.e.*, lie down upon the path, in order that he, the Captain, might walk over him. The baboon took no notice. What remained? Only that, as the baboon would not, the Captain must. Accordingly (this part of the adventure the Captain narrated with a considerable amount of self-vindication), the Captain laid himself along at full length, and the baboon walked over him. So they parted; each went his own way; and the Captain embraced the earliest opportunity of transferring himself from the face of the precipice to the summit, where I had the honor of landing him in the blowzed and colliquescent condition already described, *getting no thanks for my trouble.*

"Very glad to see you safe back again," said I. "Had you missed your footing, the result must—"

Here our conversation was interrupted by a distant bugle. We both knew the note—it sounded for some one escaping to the enemy's lines. Then followed a cannon-shot from the Queen's Battery, then a dropping fire of musketry.

In order to see what was in the wind, we both made the best of our way back to the Rock Guard, whence there was a clear view, the whole of the "Neutral Ground," or space between the enemy's lines and our own, lying spread out almost beneath our feet. At first nothing was visible save the occasional striking of our shot, as they knocked up the sand. Presently, however, we distinguished a little black speck, which was evidently making the best of its way to the hostile lines.

Our glasses were promptly in requisition. The party escaping was at once brought nigh to the captain's eye as well as mine. The fugitive ran well. No wonder, he ran for his life.

Presently, heedless of the fire, he paused, coolly faced round, laid his hand on his heart, with the other took off his hat, and made a profound semi-circular obeisance to the garrison. He then skipped down into the enemy's trenches and was lost to our view.

But not till he had been recognized both by the captain and myself.

"That little wretch of a Frenchman!" exclaimed the captain.

The ludicrous reality broke at once upon my mind. "THE BABOON!" I replied.

Captain Schnaub turned on me like a tiger.

I didn't want to hurt the captain's feelings, but, the whole thing was so unutterably comical, laughter was irrepressible. So I laughed heartily, there was no helping it. The Captain's rage knew no bounds. It was too clear. "That little wretch" had again been too much for him, had disguised himself, had taken the path at the back of the Rock, had there met the Captain, and had got off undetected and unsuspected. The Captain, to hide his wrath and mortification, was again disposed to quarrel. Perceiving, however, that I continued far less inclined to wrangle than to laugh, he gradually toned down, and turned sulky. Savage that the "little wretch" had got off, what chiefly stung him was one particular incident. After some minutes' gloomy silence it at length came out. "To think that I was his bridge, and that he actually walked over me from end to end!"

"Never mind, Captain," said I. "Considering your different amplitudes he knew very well it would be much more serious business if *you* walked over *him*, so of two evils he chose the less. And now let me advise you to keep your own counsel. Nobody in the garrison knows of this little affair at the back of the Rock but our two selves, and I shall not mention it."

Somewhat mollified, the Captain awhile remained silent and pensive. At length, growing confidential, and speaking low. "Do you know," said he, "just as he had got his beastly foot on the small of my back, he gave utterance to a strange sort of guttural cry which I did think rather odd as coming from a baboon; a kind of mixture between a chuckle and the crowing of a cock."

So, the little Frenchman had felt such intense exultation at the rich idea of walking over the Captain, that between crowing and chuckling, he had nearly betrayed himself, and stood detected, a man and no monkey.

However, though the joke would have exhilerated the whole garrison, I kept my promise and did not tell; so that the Captain was not made a laughing-stock. There was a strict examination of the quarters which had been occupied by M. De Montmaur, but the search brought nothing to light which indicated preparations for leaving. He had, doubtless, been aided in his escape by some party or parties within the garrison. It transpired that he had been wholly absent from his apartment during the four-and-twenty hours which immediately preceded his flight; and for not reporting this, the proprietor, a civilian, had to pay a small pecuniary fine—a far lighter punishment than he deserved.

Whether the baboon carried any important information respecting the state of affairs within the fortress to our enemies without, we never learned. If he did, it mattered little. A few days after came their grand attack. We burned their floating batteries, and shortly after the seige was raised.

Passing along the sea-wall the second day after the attack, I noticed a brother officer with his elbows on the parapet, blowing a cloud. I was soon by his side, doing as he did.

Our faces were toward the water. We saw the whole surface of the bay covered with fragments of wreck, the *debris* of battered galleons. And, let me remark, if we had not burned them we should have sunk them, so steady and overwhelming was the fire of our artillery. True, we fired red-hot balls, but I quite agreed with the remark of an old artillery officer, "Sir, we could have beaten them with cold shot."

Among the wreck that had floated in, my companion and I noticed several human bodies poppling up and down, now visible, now disappearing, as they were rolled and tossed by the waves—the corpses of our enemies who had perished in the attack. Up bobbed a very dark face.

"Ah," said my companion, "that's an Andaluz. How curious. Those fellows always call themselves *Blancos*, and they are only half a shade lighter than the Moors over there on the other side."

"Look there," said I; "alas, a poor priest! Don't you see his shaven crown?"

"See this little one," said he, "close in by the shore."

"Drummer-boy," said I.

"More likely a powder monkey," said he.

"Military," said I.

"Naval," said he.

Each of us begged leave to assure the other that he was blind as a bat. The difference, of course, led to a wager; and we walked down together to the shore in order to ascertain who had won.

The sufferer floated prone, with his head under water. A soldier turned him over for us with the butt end of his musket. No power-monkey, no drummer-boy! It was my poor little friend, M. De Montmaur!

On one side of his head and face was a tremendous contusion, enough to have killed a much bigger man. At least, then, he had escaped the horrors of suffocation or slow combustion, the lot of so many Spaniards on the awful night of the attack. Ah, the yells of a thousand *autos-da-fe* seemed all to be concentrated and avenged in the fearful screams that came in to us from the burning ships!

I at once took charge of the corpse, and then and there determined to give my little lamented friend a soldier's funeral according to his rank.

But he had cut and run. Could he receive military honors?

Yes. He had never given his parole; and he had only availed himself of every prisoner's right by all the laws of war to escape if he can.

The funeral was very generally attended by the officers of the garrison, among whom M. De Montmaur had been laughed at and rather liked. It was not altogether to the liking of Capt. Schnaub; but that gallant officer also, yielding to my persuasive powers, was present with the rest.

The Manasquan *Sea Side* says: "There is a possibility of the extensi graph war to the sea coast b mer is over. The America graph Company has succee the right of way for the lo from this place to a po Hook. On June 1 the Company will control the along the lines of the P road; thence up the coa road, being excluded Railroad by the Wester which has the exclusive of that road. Betwe bury Park eight year one telegraph office, twelve during the Su

ADVOCATE & TIMES.

Published Weekly by

W. L. MERSHON & CO.,

87, 89 & 41 CLINTON ST.

RAHWAY, N. J., JULY 17th, 1880.

Subscription, . . . $2.00 Per Year,
Single Copies, ... 4 Cents.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT:

JAMES A. GARFIELD,

Of Ohio.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT:

CHESTER A. ARTHUR,

Of New York.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION.

The Republican voters of New Jersey are requested to select delegates to a State Convention, to be held at Taylor Hall, in the city of Trenton, on WEDNESDAY, THE 18TH OF AUGUST next, at 12 o'clock M., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Governor, and Nine (9) Electors for President and Vice President of the United States, to be supported at the ensuing election.

The basis of representation under this call will be one delegate for each 200 Republican votes cast at the last Gubernatorial 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'man. JOHN Y. FOSTER, Sec'y.

William T. Baily,	Barton F. Thorne,
D. S. 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. Pelouhet,

Amos Clark.

GARFIELD'S ACCEPTANCE.

General Garfield's letter, accepting the Republican nomination, is like himself, frank, manly and intelligent. It will disappoint such of our Democratic friends as predicted that Republicans intend to fight this battles simply on "the record of the party;" as scarcely an allusion is made to those grand achievements which give the Republican party so proud a name in American history. Mr. Garfield deals with present issues—just those which the Democracy wish to evade—and plants himself on them openly and squarely, leaving no doubt of the policy he will pursue in relation to every question of a practical nature likely to engage the attention of the Government, and in every point discussed, his views are in full accord with those of the party whose nomination he accepts.

While disclaiming any desire to re-open the issues of the war, Mr. Garfield insists on maintaining the results won by the victories of our armies, and in that he will receive the earnest and united support of his party. On the subject of the Tariff, he believes in such legislation as will benefit our own people, foster our industries and not leave us dependent on the manufactures of other nations, in either peace or war. His views on the currency will be approved by all business men, while the moderation and intelligence with which he treats the Chinese question evinces the spirit of true statesmanship. His brief yet decided expressions there show that, if elected, there will be neither precipitancy nor hesitation in his treatment of that vexed subject.

Mr. Garfield's expressions on Civil Service reform will gratify the largest and most active portion of the party and will, probably, scarcely satisfy the minority who hold the severer views of President Hayes on that subject. Yet this will be rather because of what may be inferred from than anything expressed in the letter of acceptance. On this, as well as other points, Mr. Garfield says: "I cordially endorse the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the Convention." That platform "adopts the declaration of President Hayes, that the reform in the Civil Service shall be thorough, radical and complete, and that fitness, ascertained by proper practical tests, shall adapt to the public service." This we think, should satisfy the most exacting; while on the subjects of internal improvements and popular education, the positions taken by General Garfield will command general acceptance, both in and out of the party.

The second and third paragraphs of the letter, which discuss the leading principles that divide the Republican and Democratic parties, possess most significance, and will awaken greatest enthusiasm among northern voters. There is no doubt on which side victory will light should the Democratic nominee state the principles of his party, as frankly as General Garfield has those of his own in these noble and courageous words:

"While Rupublicans fully recognize and will strenuously defend all the rights retained by the people, and all rights reserved to the States, they reject the pernicious doctrine of State supremacy which so long crippled the functions of the National Government, and at one time brought the Union very near to destruction. They insist that the United States is a nation with ample power of self-preservation; that its Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land; that the right of the Nation to determine the method by which its own Legislature shall be created cannot be surrendered without abdicating one of the fundamental powers of Government; that the National laws relating to the election of Representatives in Congress shall neither be violated nor evaded; that every elector shall be permitted freely and without intimidation to cast his lawful ballot at such election and have it honestly counted, and that the potency of his vote shall not be destroyed by the fraudulent vote of any other person."

The Republican party proposes to "fight it out on that line if it takes all summer," or a decade of them; and in thus, through their candidate, frankly and courageously planting themselves on the principles of the party, they ask only that similar honesty should mark the action of the Democratic candidate. With the issues openly joined we have no fear of the result in any appeal to the people. Even defeat, with the above-named principles, would be preferable to victory won through their surrender; but they mean success, not failure. The result in November will prove.

THE CROWD BEHIND HIM.

It often is a kind thing to view a man apart from the cause he represents. We recollect hearing an earnest clergyman say that he felt "a profound pity for the devil," at the very time he was opposing the works of the devil with all his might. General Hancock, personally, may be all his fondest admirers claim, but, if so, he is no fit representative of the sepulchred confederacy he aided to destroy. As a presidential candidate Mr. Hancock either represents himself alone, as a military officer who was true to his flag, or he represents the Democratic party and its principles, into which, in becoming its candidate, he has merged his individuality.

One day this week three gentlemen by chance met in one of the stores of this city. The conversation soon drifted into a political channel. Shortly, one said:

"I don't know but I may take the stump for Hancock, this Fall."

"If you do," replied the second, "I shall feel like meeting you there in behalf of Garfield, if you will agree to divide the time."

"All right," was the reply, "I have no fear but we can discuss politics without quarreling."

"Against Hancock, personally, I have nothing to urge," responded the other, "he was a free-soil Democrat, and, like his associates, was loyal to the Union; but they carried their other principles with them into the conflict. Hancock, as a Democrat, was consistent in issuing the order he did at New Orleans. It is not the man, but his principles that I oppose."

"Yes," interposed the third speaker, "and see what kind of a crowd he has behind him!"

"O, we don't vote for that crowd, we vote for Hancock," was the ready response.

It is on the above illogical ground that the Democratic party proposes to conduct the present canvass. They turn to Independent Republicans and say, "Here we have given you a Union General, will not you help us put such a man at the head of the government?" Virtually their choice of Hancock is represented as being proof of their own loyalty to the Union and of their determination to uphold the results of the war, while the enthusiastic acceptance of Hancock by the South is used as full evidence of the restored loyalty of that section. "Why, when the late rebels vote for the man who whipped them in the field of battle surely *you*, for whom he fought, ought to stand by him!" is said.

Now the above is a very pretty and plausible way in which to present the subject to Republican voters on whom party ties set lightly. It ignores everything except the acknowledged loyalty of the Democratic candidate. It says nothing of the motive in putting him forward; nothing of their purposes should the Democratic party secure control of the government, nor does it give a single guarantee that the election of Hancock will not be the signal for executing the Democratic threat to "wipe out all the legislation of the war." It reminds us of the honeyed song of a certain insect, reputed to be skilled in the art of "bulldozing," but equally capable of concealing his purposes by flattering words:

"Will you walk into my parlor, said the spider to the fly,
'Tis the nicest little parlor that ever you did spy;
Will you, will you, walk in, Mr. Fly?"

There possibly may be some flies that will walk into this artfully constructed Democratic web, but their numbers will be few. Republicans are sufficiently keen-sighted to see that Hancock has "a crowd behind him" who will not only share his power, should he be elected, but will control the government of which he will be the nominal head; and in that "crowd" they behold every man, without exception, who fought to destroy the Union. Every unrepentant and unreconciled rebel at the South, and every sympathizer with rebellion at the North, belong to "the crowd" who will cheer for Hancock at the polls, and who will shout themselves hoarse over his election, should an event so improbable occur. No one will have the hardihood to deny this. Even Jefferson Davis would hail such a result as Hancock's election with gladness, and would see in it an augury of his own return to his former seat in the Senate of the United States.

Sensible men know that the coming election will be a contest between the two great parties for the control of the government of the country. A vote for General Garfield will be a vote for the continuance of Republican control and for the supremacy of Republican principles. A vote for General Hancock will be a vote for the restoration to power of the Democratic party and all it contains of disloyal sentiment and anti-national principles. It will be a vote that the Kemper County assassins will praise; that every bulldozer and whipper of black Republicans will approve, and that the "tissue ballot" makers of the South will hail as an aid in their lawless work. That whole "crowd" know that each Northern ballot cast for Hancock will be, practically, a vote for themselves.

There is a story of a man whose favorite hound had got into a "corral" where a herd of wild cattle were confined. Seeing the life of the poor brute in danger from the furious animals, the man whistled him to the gate, which he then opened for the escape of the hound. The dog rushed through, but at his heels followed the bellowing herd, and the kind-hearted owner was obliged to fly for his own safety. This story has a moral for men who say: "O, we don't vote for that crowd!" Then don't open the gate!

THE COMMON COUNCIL ORDERED TO OBEY THE LAW.

Our city fathers who seem to think their oaths of office require them to break rather than make law have again been rebuked by the Supreme Court. Yesterday the Court granted a peremptory mandamus compelling them to put in the tax levy for the present year $6,128.09, being the amount reported by the Water Board as required to meet the deficiencies in receipts as against expenses. The next meeting of the Council will be held on Tuesday next, at which meeting the Democratic majority will enjoy the privilege of yielding to compulsion what they refused to do in obedience to law. The *Democrat* of this week assumes the recent articles in the ADVOCATE upon this subject were written by the attorney of the Water Board and Savings Institution. Those interested in the subject don't care who writes the articles. The only vital question is—do the articles truly represent the facts? So far the Court has sustained them. We would like the *Democrat* to answer the following questions. Is it not the duty of the Mayor as an ex-officio member of the Water Board to protect its interests? When Mr. Mellick became a member of the Water Board, by reason of being appointed Chairman of the Fire Committee, did it not thereby become his duty to aid and not hurt the maintenance of the Water Works? Did not the people in voting for Mr. Leonard as a member of the Water Board confide in his fidelity to the interests of the Water and Fire Department to which he was elected?

Of course all the questions must be answered in the affirmative. For these members to do anything tending to ruin the future prosperity of the Water Works unless directed to do so by law would be clearly dishonorable. What then shall we say of them when they appear, if not to desire at least to acquiesce in a breach of the law for the purpose of wrecking the Works!

What is wanted is something to satisfy the people that the majority of the Water Board are not intending to betray the trusts committed to them, as managers of the Water Works. They have been put in their present position to aid and not to sink the ship. What do they propose to do?

The *Democrat* asserts it is the duty of the Attorney of the Water Board to favor the placing the Water tax in the levy. We assent to this. By the same reasoning it is still more the duty of the Board itself to favor it.

The *Democrat* further says "notwithstanding it was in the levy, it has not been paid for the past two years nearly." We do not believe the editor intended to mislead readers by this but he has unquestionably done so. The water tax has been paid pretty well—certainly to the same extent as the other taxes for the past two years. The Water Board has only derived a portion of the tax so paid because the law as it then stood required the first taxes collected to be paid to the County Collector until all the State and County taxes were paid. The city was largely in arrears on the State and County taxes and the money collected on account of the water tax for the past two years has been appropriated to meet these taxes. The last Legislature passed a law requiring the Tax Receiver hereafter to pay over all water taxes immediately to the Water Board, and he is now doing so. It is thus clear that if the Council, as it must do, inserts in the tax levy the deficiency of the Water Board, under the existing law the Board will get it. If the Council had succeeded in its effort to defy the law, no money would have been raised, and, of course, the Board would have failed to get any. Now they will get over $8,000. By the way we do not believe the depositors in the Savings Bank will sympathize with the Democrats who have endeavored in violation of law to impair the credit of the Water Bonds which constitute about one-half of the assets of the Institution.

AS APPOSITE to our remarks last week, on Hancock's loyalty, we print an extract from a speech delivered January 17th, 1868, by General Garfield, at a time when the latter could not have dreamed that he and Hancock would be rival candidates for the Presidency. It was spoken on the floor of Congress: Mr. Garfield was deprecating the obstructions which Andrew Johnson had thrown in the way of enforcing the reconstruction acts of Congress, and in continuation said:

"I will allude to one example where he has found in a Major-General of the army a facile instrument with which more effectually to obstruct the work of reconstruction. This case is all the more painful because an otherwise meritorious officer, who bears honorable scars, earned in battle for the Union, has been made a party to political madness which has so long marked the conduct of the President. This General was sent into the district of Louisiana and Texas with a law of Congress in his hand, a law that commands him to see that justice is administered among the people of that country, and that no pretence of civil authority shall deter him from performing his duty, and yet we find that officer giving lectures in the form of proclamations and orders on what ought to be the relation between the civil and military departments of the Government. We see him issuing a general order in which he declares that the civil should not give way before the military. We hear him declaring that he finds nothing in the laws of Louisiana and Texas to warrant his interference in the civil administration of those States. It is not for him to say which should be first, the civil or the military, in that rebel community. It is not for him to search the defunct laws of Louisiana and Texas for a guide to his conduct. It is for him to obey the laws which he was sent there to execute. It is for him to aid in building up civil governments, rather than preparing himself to be the presidential candidate of the party which gave him no sympathy when he was gallantly fighting the battles of the country."

With those sentiments all loyal men then sympathized, and by an overwhelming majority two years later they lifted Grant to the place disgraced by Johnson. The men who did that will not now reverse their own verdict by putting Johnson's "facile instrument" in the place from which they scornfully ejected the master.

GEN. GARFIELD'S ACCEPTANCE.

AN ABLE STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES—GENERAL GARFIELD CORDIALLY ACCEPTS THE REPUBLICAN NOMINATION AND APPROVES THE CHICAGO PLATFORM—OPINIONS, CLEARLY AND FORCIBLY EXPRESSED, ON THE LEADING ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN.

MENTOR, Ohio, July 12.—General Garfield has forwarded to Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, the following letter of acceptance of the nomination tendered him by the Republican National Convention:

MENTOR, Ohio, July 12.

DEAR SIR: On the evening of the 8th of June last I had the honor to receive from you in the presence of the committee of which you were chairman, the official announcement that the Republican National Convention at Chicago had that day nominated me as their candidate for President of the United States. I accept the nomination with gratitude for the confidence it implies, and with a deep sense of the responsibilities it imposes. I cordially endorse the principles set forth in the platform adopted by the Convention. On nearly all the subjects of which it treats, my opinions are on record among the published proceedings of Congress. I venture, however, to make special mention of some of the principal topics which are likely to become subjects of discussion.

Without reviewing the controversies which have been settled during the last twenty years, and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late war, it should be said that while the Republicans fully recognize and will strenuously defend all the rights retained by the people, and all the rights reserved to the States, they reject the pernicious doctrine of State supremacy which so long crippled the functions of the National Government, and at one time brought the Union very near to destruction. They insist that the United States is a nation with ample power of self-preservation; that its Constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land; that the right of the Nation to determine the method by which its own Legislature shall be created cannot be surrendered without abdicating one of the fundamental powers of Government; that the National laws relating to the election of Representatives in Congress shall neither be violated nor evaded; that every elector shall be permitted freely and without intimidation to cast his lawful ballot at such election and have it honestly counted, and that the potency of his vote shall not be destroyed by the fraudulent vote of any other person.

The best thoughts and energies of our people should be directed to those great questions of National well being in which all have a common interest. Such efforts will soonest restore perfect peace to those who were lately in arms against each other; for justice and good will will outlast passion. But it is certain that the wounds of the war cannot be completely healed, and the spirit of brotherhood cannot fully pervade the whole country, until every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, is secure in the free and equal enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the Constitution and the laws. Wherever the enjoyment of these rights is not assured discontent will prevail, immigration will cease, and the social and industrial forces will continue to be disturbed by the migration of laborers and the consequent diminution of prosperity. The National Government should exercise all its constitutional authority to put an end to these evils; for all the people and all the States are members of one body, and no member can suffer without injury to all. The most serious evils which now afflict the South arise from the fact that there is not such freedom and toleration of political opinion and action that the minority party can exercise an effective and wholesome restraint upon the party in power. Without such restraint party rule becomes tyrannical and corrupt. The prosperity which is made possible in the South by its great advantages of soil and climate will never be realized until every voter can freely and safely support any party he pleases.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Next in importance to freedom and justice is popular education, without which neither freedom nor justice can be maintained. Its interests are intrusted to the States and to the voluntary action of the people. Whatever help the Nation can justly afford should be generously given to aid the States in supporting common schools; but it would be unjust to our people and dangerous to our institutions to apply any portion of the revenues of the Nation, or of the States, to the support of sectarian schools. The separation of the Church and State in everything relating to taxation should be absolute.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

On the subject of National finances, my views have been so frequently and fully expressed that little is needed in the way of additional statement. The public debt is now so secured and the rate of annual interest has been so reduced by refunding, that rigid economy in expenditures and the faithful application of our surplus revenues to the payment of the principal of the debt will gradually but certainly free the people from its burdens, and close with honor the financial chapter of the war. At the same time the Government can provide for all its ordinary expenditures, and discharge its sacred obligations to the soldiers of the Union and to the widows and orphans of those who fell in its defence. The resumption of specie payments, which the Republican party so courageously and successfully accomplished, has removed from the field of controversy many questions that long and seriously disturbed the credit of the Government and the business of the country. Our paper currency is now as national as the flag, and resumption has not only made it equal to coin, but has brought into use our store of gold and silver. The circulating medium is more abundant than ever before, and we need only to maintain the equality of all our dollars to insure to labor and capital a measure of value from the use of which no one can suffer loss. The great prosperity which the country is now enjoying should not be endangered by any violent changes or doubtful financial experiments.

THE TARIFF.

In reference to our custom laws a policy should be pursued which will bring revenues to the Treasury, and will enable the labor and capital employed in our great industries to compete fairly in our own markets with the labor and capital of foreign producers. We legislate for the people of the United States, and not for the whole world, and it is our glory that the American laborer is more intelligent and better paid than his foreign competitor. Our country cannot be independent unless its people with their abundant natural resources possess the requisite skill at any time to clothe, arm and equip themselves for war, and in time of peace to produce all the necessary implements of labor. It was the manifest intention of the founders of the Government to provide for the common defence, not by standing armies alone, but by raising among the people a greater army of artisans whose intelligence and skill should powerfully contribute to the safety and glory of the nation.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Fortunately for the interests of commerce there is no longer any formidable opposition to appropriations for the improvement of our harbors and great navigable rivers, provided that the expenditures for that purpose are strictly limited to works of National importance. The Mississippi river, with its great tributaries, is of such vital importance to so many millions of people that the safety of its navigation requires exceptional consideration. In order to secure to the nation the control of all its waters, President Jefferson negotiated the purchase of a vast territory, extending from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean. The wisdom of Congress should be invoked to devise some plan by which that great river shall cease to be a terror to those who dwell upon its banks, and by which its shipping may safely carry the industrial products of 25,000,000 of people. The interests of agriculture, which is the basis of all our material prosperity, and in which seven-twelfths of our population are engaged, as well as the interests of manufactures and commerce, demand that the facilities for cheap transportation shall be increased by the use of all our great water courses.

CHINESE IMMIGRATION.

The material interests of this country, the traditions of its settlement and the sentiment of our people have led the Government to offer the widest hospitality to emigrants who seek our shores for new and happier homes, willing to share the burdens as well as the benefits of our society, and intending that their posterity shall become an undistinguishable part of our population. The recent movement of the Chinese to our Pacific Coast partakes but little of the qualities of such an immigration either in its purposes or its result. It is too much like an importation to be welcomed without restriction; too much like an invasion to be looked upon without solicitude. We cannot consent to allow any form of servile labor to be introduced among us under the guise of immigration. Recognizing the gravity of this subject the present Administration supported by Congress, has sent to China a Commission of distinguished citizens for the purpose of securing such a modification of the existing treaty as will prevent the evils likely to arise from the present situation. It is confidently believed that these diplomatic negotiations will be successful without the loss of commercial intercourse between the two Powers, which promises a great increase of reciprocal trade and the enlargement of our markets. Should these efforts fail, it will be the duty of Congress to mitigate the evils already felt, and prevent their increase by such restrictions as, without violence or injustice, will place upon a sure foundation the peace of our communities and the freedom and dignity of labor.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The appointment of citizens to the various executive and judicial offices of the Government is, perhaps, the most difficult of all duties which the constitution has imposed on the Executive. The convention wisely demands that Congress shall co-operate with the Executive Departments in placing the Civil Service on a better basis. Experience has proved that with our frequent changes of administration no system of reform can be made effective and permanent without the aid of legislation. Appointments to the military and naval service are so regulated by law and custom as to leave but little ground for complaint. It may not be wise to make similar regulations by law for the service. But without invading the authority or necessary discretion of the Executive, Congress should devise a method that will determine the tenure of office, and greatly reduce the uncertainty which makes that service so uncertain and unsatisfactory. Without depriving any officer of his rights as a citizen, the government should require him to discharge all his official duties with intelligence, efficiency and faithfulness. To select wisely from our vast population those who are best fitted for the many offices to be filled, requires an acquaintance far beyond the range of any one man. The Executive should, therefore, seek and receive the information and assistance of those whose knowledge of the communities in which the duties are to be performed best qualifies them to aid in making the wisest choice.

The doctrines announced by the Chicago Convention are not the temporary devices of a party to attract votes and carry an election; they are deliberate convictions resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history and the best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control the legislation and administration of the Government. In any event, they will guide my conduct until experience points out a better way.

If elected it will be my purpose to enforce strict obedience to the Constitution and the laws, and to promote, as best I may, the interests and honor of the whole country relying for support upon the wisdom of Congress, the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and the favor of God. With great respect I am very truly yours.

J. A. GARFIELD.

To the Hon. GEORGE A. HOAR, *Chairman of Committee.*

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey. Between Anna J. Field, complainant, and David Kutner, 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 EIGHTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, A.D. 1880, at two o'clock, p.m., all that tract or parcel of land and premises, hereinafter particularly described, situate, lying and being in the township of Linden, in the county of Union and State of New Jersey.

Beginning in the centre line of Elm st. at a point two hundred and twenty-one feet ten inches westerly from the center line of Maple avenue; thence running south forty four degrees twenty-five minutes east two hundred and eighty feet; thence south forty-five degrees thirty-five minutes west one hundred and ninety feet; thence north forty-four degrees twenty-five minutes west two hundred and eighty feet to the center line of Elm street; thence along same north forty-five degrees thirty minutes east one hundred and ninety feet to the place of beginning.

M&A. SETH B RYDER, Sheriff.
E. E. Coe, Sol'r.
Fees $5.40.

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

By virtue of the above stated writ of fieri facias to the directed, I shall expose for sale by public vendue, at the Court House, in the city of Elizabeth, N. J., on WEDNESDAY, THE EIGHTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, 1880,

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

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

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

M&A. SETH B. RYDER, Sheriff.
Guild & Lum, Sol'rs.
Fees $5.40.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—Union County Circuit Court. Joseph Janes vs. Maria York. Fi fa. de bo. etter. In case.

By 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 EIGHTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, A.D., 1880,

at two o'clock, p.m., all the following described tract or parcel of land and premises situate in the township of Linden, Union county, New Jersey.

Beginning at the southeast corner of land late of John T. Marsh, in the northwest line of the road from the Wheatsheaf to Rahway; thence (1) north forty-three degrees fifty minutes west ten chains eight links; thence (2) north forty degrees west four chains forty-seven links; thence (3) north thirty-nine degrees twenty-three minutes west sixteen chains ten links; thence (4) south fifty minutes west two chains ninety-one links; thence (5) north thirty-nine degrees ten minutes west three chains sixty-six links; thence (6) south fifty-two degrees west three chains; thence (7) north forty degrees eight minutes west eleven chains sixty two links; thence (8) north forty-six degrees thirty-nine minutes west three chains sixty links; thence (9) fifty-one degrees five minutes east twelve chains sixty-two links; thence (10) north seventy-seven degrees thirty-five minutes east four chains thirty-seven links; thence (11) south thirty-one degrees twelve minutes east nineteen chains eighteen links; thence (12) south fifty-one degrees forty minutes west one chain and thirty-four links; thence (13) south forty-one degrees twenty-five minutes east sixteen chains fifty-four links; thence (14) south forty-nine degrees twenty five minutes west two chains five and one-half links; thence (15) south four degrees ten minutes east ten chains eighty-three links to aforesaid road; thence (16) south thirty-nine degrees forty minutes west four chains ninety links along said road to the place of beginning; containing forty-five and twenty-one one hundredths acres. Bounded westerly by land late of John T. Marsh; northerly by land of Corliet Bloomfield and Sarah Clark; easterly by land of Samuel Clark, Isaac Ross, John Marsh, Hannah Winans and others; and southerly by the aforesaid road.

Also a lot adjoining the above described tract—Beginning at the southwest corner of land of John Marsh on north side of aforesaid road; thence (1) south thirty-eight degrees fifteen minutes west five chains four links along said road to land late of John Winans deceased, and contained in the first aforesaid description; thence (2) along said land north forty-four degrees twenty minutes west ten chains eighty-eight links; thence (3) north forty-eight and one-half degrees east five chains fifty four links to land of John Marsh, deceased; thence (4) south forty-one degrees east ten chains to aforesaid road and place of beginning; containing five six-tenths acres.

M&A. SETH B. RYDER, Sheriff.
Fees $9.
T. D. Hodges, Att'y.

DIVIDEND NOTICE!

THE RAHWAY SAVING'S INSTITUTION—NEW ACCOUNT.

A dividend at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum has been ordered credited to depositors on the NEW ACCOUNT for the six months ending June 30th, 1880.

ROSS VANDERHOVEN, Treasurer.

EXECUTOR'S SETTLEMENT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE account of the Subscribers, Executors of Mary S. Middleton, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphan's Court of the County of Union, on Wednesday, the fourth day of August next.

L. MURRAY PERKINS.
HUGH H. BOWNE.
BENJAMIN A. VAIL.

Dated May 29, 1880.

CHARLES AVERY,

9 Cherry St., Rahway,

DEALER IN

Ladies', Gents' and Children's

BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &c.

Custom Work a Specialty.

Agents Wanted to sell the LIFE OF GEN. JAS. A. GARFIELD.

By his comrade in arms and personal friend, GEN. J. S. BRISBIN, an author of wide celebrity. This work is complete, authentic, low-priced. Fully illustrated. Positively the best and cheapest book. None other official. Send 50c. at once for outfit. We give the best terms. Act quick and you can coin money. HUBBARD BROS., Publs., 723 Chestnut St., Phila., Pa.

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 to our address and it will be mailed to you. Agents in America, Lobdell Chemical Co., St. Louis, Mo.

MALT-TEA

The most important remedial agent ever presented for Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Constipation and all diseases arising from imperfect digestion. A delightful, nutritious beverage; a pleasant, invigorating tonic; a strengthener for the debilitated; a sovereign remedy for disorders of the Throat, Chest, Lungs and Stomach. It corrects not only the LIVER but the other equally important corresponding organs, promotes their healthy action, and is recommended as THE ONE proper mode of permanently improving the general health. Each package makes over a gallon of medicine. Every package of the genuine MALT-TEA must bear the label of the Sole Agents, "Lobdell Chemical Co."

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR.

Buy it of your Druggist, or order it of us by mail.

Lobdell Chemical Co. St. Louis, Mo.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. READ PROOF BELOW.

From REV. P. N. GRANGER,

Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District.

St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 20th, 1880.

DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO.—Gents: In reply to your letter I will say that my experience with Kendall's Spavin Cure has been very satisfactory indeed. Three or four years ago I received a bottle of your agent, and with it, cured a horse of lameness caused by a spavin. Last season my horse became very lame and I turned him out for a few weeks when he became better, but when I put him on the road he grew worse, when I discovered that a ringbone was forming. I procured a bottle of Kendall's Spavin Cure and with less than a bottle cured him so that he is not lame, neither can the bunch be found.

Respectfully yours, P. N. GRANGER.

PERSEVERANCE WILL TELL!

Stoughton, Mass., March 16th, 1880.

B. J. Kendall & Co.—Gents: In justice to you and myself, I think I ought to let you know that I have removed two BONE SPAVINS with "Kendall's Spavin Cure," one very large one; I don't know how long the spavin had been there. I have covered the horse eight months. It took me four months to take the large one off, and two for the small one, have used 9 bottles. The horse is entirely well, not at all stiff, and no bunch to be seen or felt. This is a wonderful medicine. It is a new thing here, but if it does for all what it has done for me its sale will be very great.

Respectfully yours, CHAS. E. PARKER.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

Concord, N. H., January 23d, 1880.

B. J. Kendall & Co.—Gentlemen: We have a beautiful roan mare that was given to us on account of a spavin on her leg, which made her dead lame. We took off her shoes and allowed her to run in the barn yard in the fall of the year, applying "Kendall's Spavin Cure" according to directions. We did not use her for a month. She was entirely cured, *and the bunch completely removed*, and has never been lame since. We state what we know to be a fact. We have sold 12 dozen bottles in the short time that we have acted as your agents in Concord. Respectfully yours,

UNDERHILL & KITTREDGE.

STATEMENT MADE UNDER OATH.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—In the year 1873 I treated with Kendall's Spavin Cure, a bone spavin of several months' growth, nearly half as large as a hen's egg, and completely stopped the lameness and removed the enlargement. I have worked the horse ever since very hard, and he never has been lame, nor could I ever see any difference in the size of the hock joints since I treated him with Kendall's Spavin Cure. R. A. GAINES,

Enosburgh Falls, Vt., Feb. 25, 1879.

Sworn and subscribed to before me this 25th day of Feb., A.D. 1879.

JOHN G. JENNE, Justice of the Peace.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE ON HUMAN FLESH.

Bakersfield, Vt., Dec. 23, 1879.

B. J. Kendall & Co.—Gents: I wish to add my testimony in favor of your invaluable Liniment, Kendall's Spavin Cure. In the spring of 1872 I slipped on the ice and sprained my right limb at the knee joint. I was very lame, and, at times, suffered the most excruciating pain. I wore a bandage on it for over a year, and tried most everything in my reach, but could find nothing that would give me permanent relief. When I overworked, it would pain me very much. In April, 1878, I began to think I should be a cripple for life; but, having some of Kendall's Spavin Cure, thought I would try it. I used one-third of a bottle, and experienced relief at once. The pain left me and has not troubled me since. I feel very grateful to you, and would recommend Kendall's Spavin Cure to all who suffer with sprains or rheumatism.

Yours truly, MRS. J. BOUTELL.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Is sure in its effects, mild in its action as it does not blister, and yet it is penetrating and powerful to reach any deep seated pain or to remove any bony growth or any other enlargement, if used for several days, such as spavins, splints, curbs, callous, sprains, swellings, any lameness and all enlargements of the joints or limbs, or rheumatism in man and for any purpose for which a liniment is used for man or beast. It is now known to be the best liniment for man ever used, acting mild and yet certain in its effects. It is used full strength with perfect safety at all seasons of the year.

Send address for Illustrated Circular, which we think gives positive proof of its virtue. No remedy has ever met with such unqualified success, to our knowledge, for beast as well as man.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. ALL DRUGGISTS have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors, DR. B. J. KENDALL & CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS

DRESS-GOODS

As fine assortments as were ever shown in New York we now have at both stores—nothing wanting. The season is notable for the brilliance of its novelties.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and Twentieth Street; Grand and Chrystie Streets.

NOVELTIES

IN

Silk and Dress-goods are ready. Brilliant effects abound even in goods of moderate cost.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway and Twentieth Street; Grand and Chrystie Streets.

Spring Shoes.

Our shoe department is full of carefully chosen, useful goods—honest leather and honest work—specially designed and made for our own trade.

Ladies', Misses', and Children's boots, low shoes, and slippers.

The "common-sense" walking shoes, made of the BEST PEBBLE-GOAT, for $3.

Ladies' cloth or kid top button-boots, with fine Curaçoa kid fittings, box-toes, and concave heels, $3.25.

Ladies' sandal-boots, low shoes, and slippers in great variety, and at equally low prices.

Our stock of boys' and youths' button-boots and low shoes has been manufactured with special regard to durability.

Lord & Taylor.

Overgarments.

Ready:

Spring jackets, ulsters, dolmans—European and our own styles.

Lord & Taylor.

Spring Goods.

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

Lord & Taylor,

Grand and Chrystie Streets.

LACES.

New goods are ready. There is increasing luxury in the use of laces, accompanied of course by a better knowledge of them, and a more exacting taste in their application. We invite attention to the provision we have made for the present season.

Lord & Taylor.

Birkett & Paterson.

Dry Goods,

Carpets,

Oilcloths,

Mattings, Rugs, &c.,

Cor. Cherry and Main Sts.,

Rahway, N. J.

Our alteration being completed, our store has doubled in size, and now is the best lighted store in Rahway; our facilities being largely improved, we are now prepared to show a much larger and finer stock of goods, and invite all to come and examine our STOCK and PRICES, which we know cannot be undersold for the same class of goods.

CARPETS, OILCLOTHS, MATTINGS, RUGS, &C., is a new department with us and we have the goods to suit all classes of customers AT THE LOWEST PRICES, call and examine our stock, no trouble to show our goods; call and see the Carpet sample exhibitor.

We will keep a much larger assortment of DRESS GOODS, &C., and add a finer class of goods as we see the demand requires. We have SPRING and SUMMER DRESS GOODS, in all the newest shades; all WOOL BUNTINGS, in all fashionable colors, handsome designs in DRESS GINGHAMS, and all the latest novelties in FANCY LAWNS. Call and examine this department.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's UNDERWEAR in all grades and sizes; a splendid assortment of GLOVES always on hand, in Kid, Lisle, Thread, Lace tops and buttoned, and black and colored silk gloves; HOSIERY, CORSETS, and LACE GOODS in endless variety, PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, a fine assortment.

In Gents' Furnishing department we have everything for Gents' wear. Calico and white SHIRTS, to suit all. NECK SCARFS and TIES, all the latest styles; COLLARS and CUFFS; plain and fancy HALF HOSE; COLLAR BUTTONS, SLEEVE BUTTONS, STUDS, &C.

Mme. Demorests reliable PATTERNS, all

ADVOCATE & TIMES.

Garfield. Arthur.

CAMPAIGN CLUB.

The next regular meeting of the

GARFIELD AND ARTHUR CLUB

will be held in Chamberlin Hall on

at which time there will be speakers in attendance to address the meeting. All persons favorable to the election of JAMES A. GARFIELD and CHESTER A. ARTHUR are cordially invited to attend and enroll their names.

J. HENRY STONE, Pres.

D. O. UMSTON, Rec. Sec.

YOUNG MEN'S GARFIELD & ARTHUR CLUB

All young men favorable to the election of the above named candidates are requested to attend and enroll their names.

Republican Primary Meetings.

The Republican voters of the City of Rahway are requested to meet at the following places, on THURSDAY EVENING, AUGUST 12th, at 8 o'clock, to elect Delegates to the State Convention, to nominate a candidate for Governor and nine Electors:

First Ward—Savings Bank.
Second Ward—F. Pommerine's.
Third Ward—Chamberlin's Hotel.
Fourth Ward—Post-Office Building.

The number of Delegates to which each Ward is entitled is, First, 1; Second, 1; Third, 2; Fourth, 1.

By order City Executive Committee,
UZAL M. OSBORN, Chairman.

LOCAL NEWS

Was it a scare Tuesday night or were the Councilmen celebrating?

The picnic of the Young Men's Catholic Association comes off on Monday.

Woodbridge has been made a money-order office. The order making it such takes effect August 2d.

The "Æolian Glee Club" (not the Æolian Musical Association), propose picknicking at Acker's Grove on the 22d.

Pleuro-pneumonia has made its appearance among the cattle in the lower section of Elizabeth. Several cows have died from the disease.

Mrs. Tappan residing on Lafayette ave., is having her house entirely rebuilt. It has been raised and another story added; it is much improved by the change.

The villa of F. Ellis, in Union avenue, Cranford, was burned to the ground on Sunday evening. The loss is $6,000, which will fall on the insurance companies.

The case of Crowell vs. The City of Rahway came up before the Court of Errors and Appeals, in session at Trenton, on Monday. No opinion. Writ dismissed.

Rev. Wm. Rollinson is expected to address the meeting at Kinsey's Grove to-morrow, Sabbath afternoon, at 4 o'clock. All are invited. Seats for a large audience.

The "exquisite" young Republicans, now seem to be an "eye sore" to some of the Democracy. In November they will give some of the same Democracy a "sore-eye."

A dividend of four per cent. per annum has been ordered credited by the Savings Institution to depositors on the new account, for the six months ending June 30th, 1880.

A very large pole has been erected in front of Hall's Bazar by the American Union Telegraph Company, to support the new wires attached to the top of the building.

Jacob Wurtz, of this city, was taken to jail on Friday of last week and locked up in a cell, for a debt of $33.80. The particulars did not fully appear in the commitment.

The concerts given nightly by the gentlemen who have been in this city three weeks selling Dr. Flagg's Liver Pad, seem to be appreciated. We understand that their success has been great.

A valuable umbrella was left on the excursion train Tuesday night by a resident of this city, and, although the cars were searched the next morning, it could not be found. Anyone knowing of or finding the same will confer a favor on the owner by calling at this office.

Mr. Sanford, a member of the firm of S. T. W. Sanford & Sons of New York city, who has for some time been residing in this city, is now about to build a house just outside the city limits in the direction of Metuchen. Mr. Wash. I. Tier has the superintendence of the work. While digging to lay the foundation a number of old and curious coins were resurrected, which are now in the possession of Mr. Tier.

SUNSTROKE IN LINDEN.—On Saturday afternoon last at about 5:30 o'clock, one of the men employed on Hon. F. Blancke's farm, Linden, fell under the heat of the sun, while working in the oats field. He was at once taken to a proper place, medical aid was summoned, and he was attended to, but in about four hours he died. He was not fully identified, but is supposed to be August Theerman of Wanzlichen, Prussia.

STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.—The New Jersey State Teachers' Association, at their recent annual convention, elected the following officers: President, J. W. Green, Principal Long Branch High School; Vice-President, Professor W. Milligan, County Superintendent of Gloucester; Secretary, Professor A. B Guilford, of Union; Corresponding Secretary, Professor B. Holmes, Professor of School No 1 or Elizabeth; Treasurer, Professor, J. E. Haynes, of Newark.

Mr. W. H. Lamson has exchanged his property on Scott avenue for that of Mr. Ed. M. Slater, in William street. Mr. Lamson has a completely finished, sensible house in all its apartments, with some conveniences and comforts not found in his present residence, while Mr. Slater gains four lots of ground with choice varieties of fruit trees, a barn and ample room to accommodate his horse. The exchange appears advantageous to both of these respected citizens.

COMMON COUNCIL.—President Denike and Councilman Martin were the only members on hand at the usual hour of meeting on Tuesday night. Admittance into the City Hall building could not be gained, and the meeting would probably have been held on the sidewalk if a quorum had been present. But for some reason, whether from prudential considerations or otherwise we cannot say, most of the members found it convenient to be absent, and consequently no meeting was had. Lawyer Lindsay with some mandamuses was said to have been near at hand.

Mrs. Odone was quite severely bruised by falling from a chair on Wednesday morning. She was endeavoring to arrange a shade over a window, and for that purpose had placed a chair upon the stoop, in front of her store, corner of Main and Poplar streets, and was standing upon it when it suddenly slipped, and losing her balance she fell heavily to the sidewalk. She was assisted into the house, where it was ascertained no bones were broken.

Frank Bunn, son of ex-Judge Bunn had his arm badly bruised on Wednesday by being run over by a wagon laden with grain. It seems that he was asked for a match by the driver of the wagon, and attempted to give it to him while the wagon was yet in motion, but his foot slipped and he fell, a wheel passing over his left arm, fortunately without breaking any bones. The wheel also just grazed his leg taking off the skin to a considerable extent but doing no other injury. It was a very narrow escape.

Geo. Kaysan of New York was put under bonds by Justice Otterbourg of Newark, on Monday, on a charge of deserting his wife, formerly of the latter city. The warrant was issued for his arrest about two weeks ago, and while searching for him *facts* were developed showing that Kaysan had married and deserted no less than *five or six different women*. One of those whom he thus married and abandoned was Regina Fisch, an orphan, formerly of this city. After living with her a few weeks they both disappeared, and although every effort was made by friends of the woman to trace her, they were unable to do so. The facts present a very strange story of crime, and show how much harm one evil-minded man may do and yet escape punishment for so long a time. It is to be hoped that he will at last get his just deserts.

The Elizabeth *Herald* says in relation to the debt of that city: "*The adjustment of the city's debt is still under consideration by the Adjustment Committee, but stubling blocks are put in their way so that but little progress is made. Having settled upon the basis of settlement at par, and attempted to arrange for a lower interest, they have, it is said, been met by the representative bondholders with the assertion that our valuations are too low, an objection fostered, it is reported, by certain disappointed politicians formerly in the real estate business.* At a recent meeting of the committee, this objection was brought forward, and it appeared to be the resolve of the committee to ferret out the true inwardness of our city valuations, and if they are untrue, valuations made to rectify them. The business of the committee is done in secret, and very little that is published is true or worthy of credence."

RIVER IMPROVEMENTS.—The engineers in charge of river and harbor improvements have submitted the following projects to the Chief of Engineers, embodying the work which will be carried on in this vicinity under the appropriations contained in the River and Harbor Appropriations bill during the present fiscal year beginning July 1. The Chief of Engineers having submitted to the President a statement of the amount that would be expended monthly, at the last Cabinet meeting, held on Friday last, it was decided not to withhold any portion of the amount, and the Chief Engineers on Saturday communicated to the engineers in charge of important works by telegraph that they were at liberty to proceed with the work without further delay. At Rahway river, with $18,000 appropriated, it is proposed to continue dredging the channel in accordance with plans now adopted, the channel to be seventy-five feet wide and seven feet deep and carried as far up the river as the appropriation will admit. At Woodbridge creek, $500 is to be appropriated to dredging the cut through the bar at the mouth of the river to a depth of twelve feet at low water, and to continue that depth up the river as far the appropriation will admit. On Elizabeth river, $7,000 are to be expended in dredging the channel 7 feet deep as far up the river as the funds will permit.

EXCURSION OF THE 2D M. E. CHURCH SUNDAY SCHOOL.—The first excursion of the season from this city, that of the Second M. E. Church Sunday School, started out on Tuesday morning to visit Ocean Grove and Asbury Park. Twelve cars were stationed at the depot in this city, and these were not completely filled at the start, but word was received that about 250 persons were waiting to join the excursion at New Brunswick; another car was attached to the train, and after leaving New Brunswick vacant seats were scarce. The ride by the way of Monmouth Junction was an enjoyable one, and was fully appreciated by the excursionists. No accident happened, and after a day crowded with pleasures such as a visit to the seashore affords, the happy excursionists sought the cars to return. The train left on the return trip at five o'clock, but about thirty persons for some reason failed to reach the train on time, and were accordingly left. Fortunately an excursion from Elizabeth went down the same day, and the belated members of the Rahway excursion joined the excursionists from Elizabeth and came up upon their train by the Central road, and thus saw more than they had bargained for in the morning. It cost them a little more, however. This was the only drawback of the day, and while an annoying one was not very serious. We understand that the excursion was a success, and that the church will more than pay expenses. It was a new starting out for the Sunday school, and as the number of scholars in the school is about two hundred, many were doubtful about making it a success. But it proved not only a success in that it was a day full of pleasure and devoid of accidents to scholars and friends, but also in a pecuniary view.

HEAVY SHOWER.—The closeness of the atmosphere of last Saturday, made the day appear to many one of the hottest of the season; an examination of the thermometer, however, showed that the mercury was considerably lower than it had been on several days previously. The slight shower which visited the city in the evening, did not seem to cool the atmosphere, and the sun rose hot as ever on Sunday morning. Soon after noon on Sunday, heavy, black clouds were noticed just above the horizon, and the roll of distant thunder was heard. For a while it seemed as though we were not going to get any rain, but about three o'clock the wind turned and brought the shower directly over the city. It was one of the most severe which has visited the city for a long time; the lightning was exceedingly sharp and the roar of the thunder was continuous, the rain fell in torrents, the streets soon becoming flooded. Some hail was mingled with the rain. The lightning struck several places in and around the city, doing considerable damage. The house of Jos. T. Mead was struck, and chimneys, weatherboards, etc., were considerably shattered. Mrs. Mead was somewhat affected by the shock, but soon recovered. A residence on Irving street was struck during the shower. The lightning here indulged in some queer freaks, the most remarkable of which was the knocking of an iron stand from a nail, throwing it against a coffee-pot, and soldering the two together very firmly. This result of nature's freak has been on exhibition and has attracted considerable attention. The barn of Mr. J. Barge, near this city, was struck and completely destroyed with eight tons of hay, wheat and rye, and numerous farming implements. Several trees in the city and vicinity were badly shattered. Altogether the shower was one which for the sharpness of the lightning and the quantity of rain which fell during the short time it was at its heaviest, is not often equalled. It seemed to have reached its culminating point here, as we have not heard of its being of special severity in other places. Numbers of Sunday-school scholars who had gathered in their school rooms for the afternoon, were compelled to await there until the rain had ceased and the streets became passable. The shower lasted from half to three-quarters of an hour, and about sunset the clouds disposed, the air became cooler and all nature seemed refreshed by the thorough washing it had received.

LIST OF LETTERS

remaining in the post-office in Rahway on July 14, 1880:

Andrew Beggs, Conrad Shmidt, John T. Robb.

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

S. M. OLIVER, P. M.

On Friday, the Supreme Court of this State issued a mandamus compelling the Common Council of this city to insert the amount of the deficiency reported by the Water Board in the tax levy for the year 1880. The amount of the deficiency is a little over $6,000. Reference is made more particularly to this matter in our editorial columns.

BRINTON RANGE.—Two matches were shot at Brinton Range on Saturday last. The first was the Champion Marksman's Badge Match, and the scores are:

Captain I. R. Denman, 200 yards, 20; 500 yards, 21; total, 41. A. Brown 200 yards, 21; 500 yards, 20; total 41. Maj. A. J. Clark. 200 yards, 21, 500 yards, 19; total, 40. Col. G. E. P. Howard, 200 yards, 22; 500 yards, 18; total, 40.

The second match was the Trophy Match at 200 yards. The following are the leading scores:

F. H. Holton, 47; J. W. Todd, 47; E. M. Squier, 46; D. F. Davids, 46; C. J. Falco, 46; A. Brown, 46; G. Joiner, 45; T. P. White, 44. There were forty-three entries shot in this match.

THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.—An exchange gives the following capital summary of the Democratic platform:

Whereas, the times have changed; therefore be it *Resolved*, That all we have said about the Man on Horseback, and a necessity of a revival of issues arising out of the business necessities and civil life of the country, must be taken as a joke. *Resolved*, That we are out of office and want to get in. *Resolved*, Anything to win.

Just how the Democrats will be able to explain away their long opposition to a "man on horseback" is a puzzle for logicians. Here they have nominated a man whose very boyhood commenced an army career which has not yet ended and to which he apparently intends to cling until sure of something better. Even General Grant, the nearest embodiment of militarism we have had, spent several years in private life. The demand for one trained in statesmanship has suddenly ceased in Democratic newspapers, and the call for a "gallant soldier" rings like an echo of the time when the "soldier element" included all of us. Gen. Garfield would meet all the demands for a Democratic candidate if his opponents meant what they said four years ago.—*Newark Advertiser.*

A TRAIN'S NARROW ESCAPE.—The West Jersey fast express, on which were several hundred passengers, narrowly escaped a serious accident Monday afternoon of last week. The drilling engine of the Philadelphia and Atlantic City Railroad was drilling about the company's yard at the foot of Bulson street, when it steamed out on the main track, having several empty passenger cars attached to it, and blocked up the crossing of the West Jersey. At that moment the latter's express came thundering by and cut between the engine and the first car. The drilling engine was knocked off the track and the first empty passenger car fell over on its side. The train passed through, holding the track, and no one was injured. The escape was thought to be due to the rapid rate at which the express was running.

RAPID TRANSIT.—A month ago a train was run from Jersey City to West Philadelphia, a distance of ninety miles, in 93 minutes, which included four stoppages and a slack-up of the train at two different points. The number of stations between the two cities is fifty-four. The train which leaves Jersey City at 11:05 A. M. stops at all these stations and yet reaches West Philadelphia at 1:55 P. M., or forty five miles an hour. That is the slowest train during the day. One train which starts regularly from Jersey City at 3:35 and reaches West Philadelphia at 5:25—over forty-eight miles an hour—and another train which starts at 4:05 gets there at 5:55. That is over forty-eight miles an hour also. A train has made a mile a minute on the road, and there is no faster time on record. The mail train at 8:52 P. M. always reaches Philadelphia at 10:50, though stopping at all the stations. The newspaper train at 4:35 A. M. stops at Elizabeth, New Brunswick and Morrisville, to take passengers for Trenton and Philadelphia, and at North Penn Junction to let off passengers. All the other stations except Newark and Trenton, where newspapers are delivered, there are no stops. The train reaches Philadelphia at 7:05.

NEW JERSEY'S INDUSTRIES.—Professor Cooke, in a recent paper, read before the Middlesex County Farmers' Club at New Brunswick, says there are 30,000 farmers in New Jersey, 30,652 farms, 70,000 horses, 63,607 farm laborers, and $265,000,000 capital stock, which produces annually $16,000,000. There are 6,636 manufactories, with 58,000 horse powers and 75,000 operatives, with $80,000,000 capital, which produces $169,000,000, which shows that the products of agriculture are only about twenty per cent. of the capital and labor, while the products of the manufactories amount to about 200 per cent. more than that produced by agriculture. While the number of employees is nearly the same in both, the profits of the farmers are divided among more than 30,000 persons, while the manufacturers' profits are divided among 6,000; that is, among about one-fifth the number of persons, which gives twenty times as much for the manufacturer as for the farmer. For the improvement of farms and the increase of crops more than $500,000 worth of purchased fertilizers are used in New Jersey every year. The hay crop amounts to more than 500,000 tons a year, of which, perhaps, one-quarter is clover. This is worth for feed more than $1,000,000, but its value as a fertilizer and renovator of the soil is still greater, and is indispensable to every farmer. New Jersey is the largest cranberry-growing State in the Union. The crop last year was 75,000 bushels, and would be still larger were it not for diseases and insects that are at present unmanageable. With properly devised experiments it is thought these enemies might be overcome, and a crop that can be grown on 5,000 acres worth $2,000,000 is certainly worth the effort, if there is a reasonable prospect of doubling it, as there is in this case.

NEWARK'S RUINED BANK.—Receiver Hobart has made up and transmitted to the Treasury Department at Washington, his report of the condition of the First National Bank of Newark. The report states that the liabilities will amount to over $600,000, of which $380,000 are due the individual depositors. The deficiency will exceed $200,000. The Receiver states that the stock books have been carelessly kept, and gave evidence of much negligence. They have been under the sole charge of the cashier, Mr. Hedden. The Receiver says he has divided the report into three parts, the good, doubtful and worthless. The report, he states, is not full or accurate, because the books are somewhat confused, and the property of the bank, particularly real estate, was neither in the name or the custody of the bank, but was held by individual directors and others, and has not yet been transferred to the Receiver. The schedule of the assets considered good is then given in detail, including notes from various persons due from other banks, etc. The liability to the Third National Bank of New York is $173,829.33, for which the Third National holds for collateral the direct liability of this bank, and certain notes valued at $73,009.53. The amounts he calls good foot up $373,291.34; which may be increased $40,000. The doubtful assets consist of checks, protested notes, bills partly carried as cash, partly the accumulation of years. The checks and acceptances in question to bear the names of many well known business men of Newark, and among the most miscellaneous items is $17,000 charged to James A Hedden. The overdrafts seem to include a large proportion of the regular customers, but are of comparatively small amount. The bank building is unencumbered, and is set down as worth $100,000.

Subscribe for THE WEEKLY ADVOCATE and TIMES.

"Trust those who have tried." Don't give up and say there is no help for Catarrh, Hay Fever and Catarrhal Deafness, since thousands can testify that Ely's Cream Balm has entirely cured them. Price 50 cents. See adv.

A CARD.

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

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

A strong batter may burst the pitcher.

Sailor shirts for Gents and Boys at Lamberti's.

Some one suggests that it be called a telepham.

Hats and caps—all styles in straw, felt, horsehair, silk, etc., at Lamberti's.

Country stiles are cut crossway.—*Boston Transcript.*

Neckwear—all styles and qualities at Lamberti's.

The camp-meeting people are all contented.

If you lose your breath don't run to catch it; you can catch it sooner by standing still.

Wills are among the last sad writes.—*Boston Transcript.*

The clergy of America have unanimously agreed to preach sermons this year on the Fourth of July.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Miners delight in picking a "pocket."—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

A Boston theatrical company recently played a scene laid in a church so naturally that to many of the audience it seemed so real that they went to sleep.

"A celebrated case"—Mahomet's coffin.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

Dr. Casper recommends Kendall's Spavin Cure in the highest terms and thousands of eminent physicians do the same.

Dress shirts, silk handkerchiefs, linen collars and cuffs, summer underwear, etc., at Lamberti's.

A Deadwood man—A cigar store Indian.—*Cincinnati Commercial.*

ALL SKIN DISEASES readily yield to the magnetic influence of Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap. Its reputation is world-wide. Physicians recommend and use it.

Courtship is a novel; marriage a history.—*Hackensack Republican.*

Kendall's Spavin Cure—try it and be convinced. For man or beast. Read adv.

A newspaper up the Hudson solemnly announces that the "Rev. Mr. Greenville and Rev. Mr. Staats will exchange pullets next Sunday." Hens there was considerable merriment.

Owing to the rise in paper kites are going up.—*New York Statesman.*

Customer—"Why are 'Malt Bitters' so popular?"

Druggist—"Because, as a Food Medicine, they enrich the blood, harden the muscles, quiet the nerves, perfect digestion."

PREJUDICE OVERCOME—Physicians, although loth to recognize any preparation, the composition of which is unknown to them, are compelled to acknowledge the beneficial results derived from the use of Ely's Cream Balm for Catarrh, Hay Fever and Catarrhal Deafness. Price 50 cents. See adv.

Dr. Pierce's Extract of Smart Weed is a compound fluid extract of smart-weed, or water-pepper, Jamaica ginger and other ingredients known to be efficacious in curing colic, diarrhœa, dysentery, blood-flux, and kindred affections. It also breaks up colds, fevers, and inflammatory attacks. Sold by druggists.

Try it; keep trying it, and try it again. We say this because we believe that the health, happiness and prosperity of the people depend upon the proper use of these medicines, which have proved so successful in eradicating disease and defeating death. The medicine so effective in its cure of diseases is the great Southern remedy, Simmon's Liver Regulator. Try it; we believe that the first trial will be satisfactory.

From the Mayor of Elizabeth, N J.:

ELIZABETH, N. J., Sep. 27, 1879.

MESSRS. ELY BROS., Druggists, Owego, N. Y., Gents: I have been afflicted for the past 20 years, during the months of August and September, with Hay Fever, and during this time have tried various remedies suggested by my friends, for its relief, without success. About a month since I was induced by a friend who had been benefitted by its use, to try your Cream Balm. I have used it according to directions, with very favorable results, and can confidently recommend its use to all who are similarily afflicted.

Very truly, &c.,
ROBERT W. TOWNLEY.

AN AGE OF IMPROVEMENT.—We live in an age of improvements as is evident to all when we consider the wonderful discoveries which are coming to light day by day. One of the latest and most wonderful is the discovery of Kendall's Spavin Cure, which will cure a spavin, splint, curb, callous or ring-worm, and remove the enlargement without even blistering or causing a sore and it has recently been tested for deep-seated pains, rheumatism, enlargements and many similar difficulties on man as well as beast, and it has been found to work so well that it is now believed to be the very best liniment for external use on man that has ever been discovered. It can be used full strength at all seasons of the year with perfect safety. Read the advertisement for Kendall's Spavin Cure.

Funeral Flowers at BAUMANN'S.

NEW SPRING STYLES

—IN—

Straw Hats & Frames.

NEW PATTERNS OF
EMBROIDERY & LACES
SILK & LACE TIES
IN GREAT VARIETY.

SPRING SHADES OF OUR
3 Button 50c. Kid Gloves.
NEW GOODS EVERY WEEK, SOLD AT THE LOWEST PRICE.

M. MEYER & Co.
34 Main St., Rahway, N. J.

AN ORDINANCE RESPECTING TAXES FOR THE YEAR 1880.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Rahway:

SEC. 1.—That there shall be assessed, raised by tax and collected from all persons residing, and lands located within the lamp, police and water districts of the city of Rahway, the following sums, viz:

For lighting the streets............$2,000
For the support of the Police Depart. 1,000
For Water Tax; in lieu of the 10 per frontage tax for the maintenance of the Water Works.......... 2,000

SEC. 2.—That there shall be assessed, raised by tax, and collected upon all persons residing, and lands located within the city of Rahway, the following sums, viz:

For the support of the Public Schools the sum of................ $9,000
For the support of the Fire Department the sum of............. 500
For the support of the Poor the sum of 3,500
For keeping in repair and cleaning the streets, and repairing side-walks and crosswalks, the sum of 1,500
For the contingent expenses of the city the sum of............. 8,00
For the payment of principal and interest of demand loan the sum of 5,000

SEC. 3.—A poll tax of one dollar shall be assessed, to be applied to the contingent fund,

SEC. 4.—A tax of one dollar shall be assessed upon the owner thereof for each and every dog, to be applied to the contingent fund.

SEC. 5.—That the moneys paid into the city treasury for fines, costs and licenses shall be applied to the contingent fund.

SEC. 6.—That there shall not be more than the sum of Five Hundred dollars taken from the Contingent Fund to pay special Policemen appointed to date.

Passed June 29th, 1880.

Attest: WILLITT DENIKE,
Prest. Common Council.
CHARLES H. LAMBERT, City Clerk pro tem.

Approved July 6, 1880.
JOS. W. SAVAGE, Mayor.

FLAGG'S
IMPROVED PATENT LIVER PAD!
NEVER GETS HARD.
CAN BE MADE ANY STRENGTH DESIRED. LAST TWICE AS LONG.
Diseases Cured without Drugging the System.

CURES
Chills and Fever,
Liver Complaint,
Dyspepsia,
Neuralgia,
Nervousness,
Rheumatism,
Costiveness,
Female Weakness,
Sick & Nervous Headache.

These Pads Cure all Diseases by Absorption. No Noxious Pills, Oils, or Poisonous Medicines are taken into the Stomach. The Pads are worn over the Pit of the Stomach, covering the Great Nerve Centres, also the Liver and Stomach. A gentle Vegetable Tonic is absorbed into the circulation of the Blood and Liver, purifying the Blood, stimulating the Liver and Kidneys to healthy action, and strengthening the Stomach to digest food. PRICE OF PADS $1 AND $2 EACH. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS, or sent by Mail or Express.

Manufactured at 39 & 41 NORTH LIBERTY ST., BALTIMORE, MD.

J. A. MALLON,
AUTHORIZED AGENT,
110 MAIN ST., RAHWAY, N. J.

HELP WANTED.

A tidy girl, who is kind to children and willing to make herself generally useful in a small family, can find a situation by applying at once at 22 William street, Rahway.

is a sure cure for all ordinary diseases of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine. It cures and prevents CHICKEN CHOLERA. Your cow is certain to yield 25 PER CENT. MORE AND BETTER MILK AND BUTTER. STOCK FATTENS ON ONE-FOURTH LESS FEED!

Being in possession of a large number of excellent testimonials, I subjoin a few:

I have been using your Cattle Powder for horses, cows, chickens and pigs, and find it a FIRST-CLASS thing.—GEORGE BOND, Germantown, Pa.

Please send me half a gross of Cattle Powder. I have used two packs on my cow and chickens. THE COW GAVE NEARLY TWICE THE QUANTITY OF MILK that she did before, and gave TWICE THE AMOUNT OF BUTTER. My chickens were dying, but were CURED IMMEDIATELY after I had used the powder. Yours truly, JONAS PASOCH, Dallas, N. C.

I have used and compared your Cattle Powder with all others, and must say it is the best for horses, cattle, sheep, hogs, &c. I have tried it on poultry for many complaints, with SUCCESS IN EVERY CASE.—JONATHAN WEAVER, Berrysburg, Pa.

Last summer you sent me a package of your powder which I gave to my poultry, and have not had one droopy turkey or chicken since.—MRS. WM KNAPP, Grange, N. Y.

Send me a pack or two of your Cattle Powder The pack I got from you last winter CURED THE CHICKEN CHOLERA. I gave some of it to a neighbor and it cured his chickens.—JOHN WILLIAMS, Spruce Vale, Ohio.

Address me for a phamphlet full of useful information for the farmer, horseman or dairyman.

F. A. MILLER,
331 Arch St., PHILA. PA.

Van Dyke's Sulphur Soap.

THE MARVEL OF THE AGE!

For the cure of Skin Diseases of all descriptions it is without a rival. Having long been in the market and thoroughly tested by the medical faculty and the public, it is needless to enter into details upon its virtues. Price 25 cents a cake or 3 cakes for 60 cents. For sale by druggists and country storekeepers. ASCHENBACH & MILLER, Proprietors, Third and Callowhill Sts., PHILA., Pa.

DR. JONES' TARAXACUM TONIC

OR DYSPEPSIA MEDICINE, A VEGETABLE COMPOUND whose virtues have stood a test of forty years. It is infallible in the cure of Dyspepsia, General Debility, Chronic Weakness of Lungs, Spleen, Kidneys, Short Breath, Heartburn, St. Vitus' Dance, Pain in the Stomach, Back and Chest. Particularly adapted to all Female Diseases, no matter what the age of the patient may be. Price 75 cents. Sold by all druggists.

ASA JONES, Prop'r, 319 N. 3d St., Phila. Pa.

PERSIAN INSECT POWDER
(ASHENBACH & MILLER'S.)

JUST THE THING WANTED IN EVERY HOUSEHOLD.

Roaches, ants, bugs, moths, garden worms, etc., fall victims to its deadly effects immediately upon coming in contact with it. It is truly the genuine Persian, the flowers being imported direct, then ground and prepared at our laboratory under our own supervision, so that we can guarantee its absolute freedom from adulteration. Druggists and country store-keepers sell it. Wholesale depot, N. W. Corner 3d and Callowhill St., Phila., Pa.

AFTER all other Liniments have failed try Dr. Ware's renowned

Electric Relief!

Taken internally it will cure Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramp, Colic, Asthma, Influenza, Spasms, Sick Headache, Morning Sickness, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, Pain in the Bowels and Sunstroke. Applied externally it will relieve you of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Lumbago, Earache, Toothache, Inflamed Breast, Mumps, Gout, Pleurisy, Pneumonia, Frost Bites, Bruises, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Contracted Tendons, Leucorrhœa, Swollen Joints, Stings and Bites of Insects. Sold by druggists. Wholesale depot, N. W. cor. 3d and Callowhill St., Phila.

MAKE YOUR OWN BEER,

by using a 25 CENT PACKAGE of Ashenbach & Miller's preparation, which will give you *five gallons* of delicious

Aromatic Birch Beer!

compounded of roots and herbs that are specially healthful, giving tone and vigor to the system. It is wholesome, nutritious, and an efficient preventive of Summer Complaints. It is the most agreeable and refreshing of summer drinks without being stimulating. Read testimonials:

I have tried Aschenbach & Miller's Birch Beer, and consider it superior to any article of the kind I ever used.—JAMES LONGWELL, Ceylon Spice Mills, 147 N. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Having tried Aschenbach & Miller's Birch Beer, I regard it as an excellent summer drink. My neighbors think likewise. Success to it.—G. W. SCHOCH, pub. *Telegraph*, Mifflinburg, Union co., Pa.

If you cannot get it of your druggist, or you happen to live in the country, send 25 cents to Aschenbach & Miller, 3d and Callowhill Sts., Phila., and it will be forwarded to you at once.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey. Between the Rahway Savings Institution, complainants, and Mortimer Jaques, 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 EIGHTEENTH DAY OF AUGUST, A.D., 1880,

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

Being the same lot of land that was conveyed to Edward G. Hulse, by deed from Benjamin B. Miller and wife, dated June 15, 1860, and recorded in the Union County Clerk's office in Book 6 of Deeds, on pages 623 and 624.

Beginning at a stake in the corner of lands now of John A. Van Ortwick, and the lot being conveyed on the northeasterly side of Essex (now Church) street; thence in the course of Essex street, south eighty-seven degrees and twenty-five minutes, west fifty feet; thence north eleven degrees, east one hundred feet to a stake; thence north eighty-seven degrees and twenty-five minutes, west fifty feet to a stake in the line of said Van Ortwick; thence south ten degrees and thirty minutes, west one hundred feet to the beginning; being the same premises conveyed to the said Mortimer Jaques, by deed from Edward G. Hulse and wife, dated January 31, 1874, and recorded in Book 93 of Deeds for Union County, pages 550, etc.

J. Henry Stone, Sol.
M&A SETH B. RYDER, Sheriff.
Fees $7.20.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—In Chancery of New Jersey. Between Hugh H. Bowne, trustees, &c., et al., complainants, and Silas J. McGinnis, et. al., defendants. Fi. fa., &c.

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

WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-FIFTH DAY OF AUGUST, A.D., 1880,

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

Being known and designated on a map of property of Lewis B. Brown as lots one hundred and thirty-two (132) and one hundred and thirty-three (133) and which together with others were conveyed by said Lewis B. Brown to said Isaac Moore, by deed dated the sixteenth day of November, eighteen hundred and thirty-five, which deed is recorded in the Clerk's office of Middlesex county, in book 29 of deeds, on page 328, 329 and 330, and in which said lots are hereby intended to be conveyed, and described as follows:

Bounded on Milton road and running on the same eighty-seven feet; and running with lot 134, one hundred feet to lot 135; thence with said lot 135 twenty-five feet to lot 129; thence with a part of lot 129 and with lots 128, 127, 126, 125 and 124 to said Milton road; being the same premises as were conveyed by Isaac Moore and Hannah his wife, to Thomas Avary, by deed dated the thirteenth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-eight and recorded in the Clerk's office of the county of Middlesex in book 47 of deeds page 555 and 556; and subsequently conveyed by Thomas Avary and wife to the said Benjamin C. Watson.

Excepting and reserving out of the above described premises all the following described lot of land: Beginning at a corner of land belonging to Benjamin C. Watson on south side of Milton avenue; and running thence along said avenue in a westerly direction fifty feet; thence at right angles to said avenue eighty-two feet, more or less to the rear line of said lot; thence ninety-six and one half feet, more or less, to the place of beginning.

M&A SETH B. RYDER, Sheriff.
Vail & Ward, Sol'rs.
Fees $9.

A NEW DEPARTURE!

BEST PLOW IN THE WORLD!

THE SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO.
of Syracuse, N. Y.

Are now putting on the market a Plow that is as much superior to any Plow heretofore made as the Plows of the past few years have been superior to those made half a century ago.

It combines all the excellencies of any Plow in use.

It obviates all the objections made to any other Plow.

In addition it embraces several new features of the greatest value, for which we have obtained exclusive Patents.

Its Beam, Clevis, Jointer Standard and Wheel Standard will be STEEL, and its mold board will be a composition of Steel and Iron chilled under a process for which we have also obtained an exclusive Patent. It will be called

THE SYRACUSE CHILLED STEEL PLOW

Its weight will be eighteen pounds less than our present styles.

A first-class Steel Plow, made in the ordinary way, full rigged, retails for twenty-two dollars. Interior steel Plows retail from sixteen to nineteen dollars.

The price of our new Plow will be but **Seventeen Dollars**, and it will be the cheapest Agricultural Implement ever sold.

Its mold board will outwear three of the very best kinds of the ordinary steel mold boards.

It will scour in soils where all steel plows and all other plows have hitherto proved a failure.

With this Plow will be introduced a corrugated Plow Point and Jointer Point, on which we have also obtained a Patent, and which is also a great improvement, both as regards strength and wear.

The Jointer can be shifted so as to take more or less land, and also more or less pitch, and it can always be kept in a line with the Plow.

The wheel will run under the beam or one side of it as desired, and always kept in line.

The beam is adjustable for Spring or Fall Plowing, and also for two or three horses.

The handles can be adjusted to accommodate a man or boy, on the same Plow.

It is a perfect Plow.

Wooden beams are going out of use because they shrink, swell and warp, and never run two seasons alike.

Iron beams are too heavy.

Malleable beams become demoralized and bend, which is much worse than to break.

A Steel beam is the necessity of the day. It is three times as strong and very much lighter than any other style.

When we say a Mold board is chilled, the farmers know it is so.

We do not palm off on them a composition of various metals and call it chilled metal.

We want agents for this new Plow in every town in this State.

We can give but a very small discount to them, but we will pay the Railroad Freight.

We propose to place this Plow in the hands of Farmers as near the cost of manufacture as possible.

It will be the *best* Agricultural Implement ever sold.

It shall also be the *cheapest.*

Persons therefore who are not willing to act as agents on the principle that "a nimble sixpence is better than a slow shilling," need not apply for an agency.

No Plows on commission. All sales absolute.

☞ This is the only Steel Chilled Plow in the World.

Steel costs several times more than Iron.

But this Plow, full rigged, by giving small discounts, can be sold for Seventeen Dollars. Compare this price with that of any Iron Plow ever made.

It is cheaper than any other Plow now made would be at five dollars and a half.

Where there are no agents we will, on receipt of Seventeen Dollars, send a Plow to any Railroad station in the State and pay the freight. Address,

SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO.
Or Syracuse, N. Y.

THE PUZZLE SOLVED AT LAST!!

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.

All Wool Pants to Order $5 Up.

The Above is the Only Correct Solution thus far given,
BY MILLER
TAILOR THE CLOTHIER,
143 Main St., Rahway, N. J.

FIRE INSURANCE.

Townsend W. Shotwell,

Office at the National Bank.

Agent for the Following First Class Companies:

	Capital	Assets
HOME INSURANCE COMPANY of New York,	$3,000,000 00—	$6,390,352 40
FIRE ASSOCIATION of Philadelphia,	500,000 00—	3,779,806 33
LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of Manchester, England,	1,000,000 00—	Paid up.
ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, of Liverpool,		10,104,969 40
PHENIX INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, N. Y.,	1,000,000 00—	2,735,654 16

ap130-tf

F. L. SHELDON,

SPRING CLOTHING,
MADE TO ORDER.

STYLE,
Good Workmanship,
LOW PRICES,
COR. IRVING AND CHERRY STREETS,

Up Stairs. RAHWAY, N. J.
sep10-1y

HA! HA! HA!

We are here again, and offer a large and selected stock of Hats, Caps, and Gent's Furnishing Goods at the Lowest Price Felt, Wool and Straw Hats, of the latest style and best manufacture. Call and see for yourself before going out of town, and save

25 PER CENT.
AT
39 CHERRY ST.,
RAHWAY.
M. H. VOLKMAN

. How to Correct and Improve

IMPROVEMENTS OF THE DAY.

One of these is found in KING'S PATENT COMBINATION SPECTACLES.

As the name indicates, they consist of a combination of silver and steel frames, the silver bridge making a more elegant, durable and flexible frame and enabling any dealer to adjust it to any face, so that the cone of the lens is in the direct line of vision, thus giving the greatest benefit possible to be derived from the use of spectacles.

It also enables anyone to adjust it themselves to the position where it best corrects the sight.

All persons buying the COMBINATION SPECTACLES have their eyes fitted by KING'S NEW SYSTEM, the method used by Professional Oculists and the only true means of accurately testing the vision.

THIS SYSTEM IS COPYRIGHTED, and can only be used by Mr. King's Agents, all of whom are instructed in its use.

The KING SPECTACLES are the first in merit over a million pair now being in daily use.

Through his Agent, Mr. King will undertake to fit the most difficult cases of defective vision. We are glad to announce that the SOLE AGENT for this place and vicinity is

W. A. VESCELIUS.
ALSO DEALER IN ALL KINDS
JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE.
CLOCKS AND WATCHES IN STOCK OF THE BEST MAKERS.
REPAIRING NEATLY EXECUTED.
140 MAIN ST., Rahway, N. J.

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM.

For the accommodation of the citizens of Rahway and vicinity, a DEPOT AND SALOON, for the sale of Fussell's Celebrated Ice Cream, has just been established at

No. 145 1-2 Main Street,

(a few doors above Lewis St.) Received fresh from Newark, every day. Large or small orders promptly supplied. A call solicited from every one.

BOXES OF CREAM TO CARRY HOME.

CHARLES E. HAYWARD.

Timmons'
Ice Cream Parlors,
154 Main Street,
Are Now Open

For the Accommodation of the Public, and Parties can be served with Fine Ice Cream of all Flavors.

SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR

No other preparation but Simmons Liver Regulator has ever been discovered that would effectually cure Dyspepsia and its kindred evils, and restore the patient to a perfectly healthy condition of body and mind. The rapidly increasing demand for this medicine and our large sales in consequence, is indeed sufficient evidence in itself of its great popularity.

Perfectly IT HAS NO EQUAL. Harmless.

It can be used any time without fear by the most delicate persons. No matter what the ailing, and it may be given to children with perfect safety as no bad results follow its use, doing no possible injury. As a mild tonic, gentle Laxative and harmless invigorant it is infinitely superior to any known remedy for

MALARIOUS FEVERS, BOWEL COMPLAINTS, JAUNDICE, COLIC, RESTLESSNESS, MENTAL DEPRESSION, SICK HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, NAUSEA, BILLIOUSNESS

DYSPEPSIA, &c.

Read the following names of persons well and widely known, who testify to the valuable properties of SIMMONS LIVER REGULATOR OR MEDICINE. Hon. Alex. H. Stephens, John W. Beckwith, Bishop of Georgia; Gen. John B. Gordon, U. S. Senator; Hon. John Gill Shorter, Rt. Rev. Bishop Pierce, J. Edgar Thompson, Hon. B. Hill, Hon. John C. Breckinridge, Prof. David Wills, D.D., Hiram Warner, Chief Justice of Ga.; Lewis Wunder, Asst. P. M. Phila., and many others from whom we have letters commenting upon this medicine as a most valuable household remedy.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Its low price places it within the reach of all be they rich or poor. If you are suffering and cannot find a relief, procure at once from your Druggist a bottle of Regulator. Give it a fair trial and it will not only afford relief, but permanently cure you. It is without a single exception

The Cheapest, Purest and Best Family Medicine in the World!

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
J. H. ZEILIN & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA.

Price, $1.00. Sold by all Druggists.

MISS WILLIAMS' SCHOOL,

—FOR—

Young Ladies and Children,

Grand Street, corner Whittier, will re-open Monday Sept. 6th, 1880. Besides the usual English branches, classes will be formed in Latin and French. Drawing and painting will be taught by Miss Chandler, of Elizabeth, vocal music by Miss Chaplin, and instrumental by Miss Bessie Williams.

J. WOOSTER,
HARNESS MADE TO ORDER.

STYLE,
GOOD WORKMANSHIP,
LOW PRICES.

REPAIRING PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

MAIN ST., NEAR MILTON AVE.,
RAHWAY, N. J.

Nasby on Hancock (From a letter written to President Johnson in 1867).—I found Noo Orleans in a tremor of joy. The principal biznis citizens is agin on the streets, clappin their hands and hollerin "Hallelujier." The order of the great and good Hancock hez restored confidenze in the buzzums uv our friends and consternation in the breasts uv our enemies. Juries, thank God, are no more polluted with niggers onto 'em. They are now drawd from the old citizens, many of which served under Boregard in the late onpleasantness. Bizness, therefore, goes on without delay. Ez a sample uv how much biznes is facilitated, I may menshun that in one court there wuz 44 cases in which niggers wuz plaintiffs, and 45 in which niggers wuz defendants. The tryin uv all these cases okepied 3 hours and 19 minutes, the verdics in the 44 cases being invariably for the defendants, and in the 45 other cases fur the plaintiffs. Uv the time specified, 2 hours and 23 minutes wuz consumed by the niggers in payin' the costs. It is a singular thing how wrong the niggers alluz is. That which pertickerlerly binds General Hancock to us iz that part of hiz order which prohibits the military from bein at the polls. It is eggstremely probable that the Ethecopeans uv American descent will be ginerally perswaded not to vote at all. The citizens uv Texas have a way uv perswadin the niggers when they aint unconstitooshionally interfered with, that will, I think, enshoor the triumph uv correct principels in that State. A native Texan, a gentleman who is now in Noo Orleans purchasin cartridges fur 7-inch revolvers, to be used in re-constructin the State, gave me sich informashun ez precluded the necessity uv my going personally to inspect.

The Story in Brief.—The Camden *Press* says: "Put it in any shape you please, cover the nomination mountains deep, with the barren verbiage that is so captivating to the Democratic editor, plaster it over with the rounded periods and sonorous rhetoric of political platitudes, and the election of General Hancock means the restoration to power and patronage of the men whose hands reek with the blood of our loyal soldiers, who gazed with cold eyes and dead emotions upon the throes and writhings of our starved boys in the Andersonville prison pen. It means the reimbursement of the rebel bonds and war debts, and the payment of claims and pensions to their wounded and crippled soldiers. Men may cry that 'the war issues are closed,' that 'peace and conciliation are the watch-words of the night,' but there is no conciliation to be effected, no peace to be made until every voter in the solid South is accorded the same legal rights, the same political freedom that are guaranteed him by a constitution, purified by the blood of a million of Boys in Blue, and sanctified by the sacrifices of a nation of patriotic men and women."

The Utica *Herald* has been a fishing, and its first bite brought up the following:

Headquarters Second Corps, Gettysburg, Army of the Potomac, July 3, 1863.—Major General George G Meade, Commanding Army of the Potomac: The troops under my command have repulsed the enemy's assault, and have gained a great victory. The enemy are now flying in all directions. W. S. Hancock, Major General.

Then it tried again with a longer line, and with the following result:

Democratic National Convention, Chicago, August 29, 1864: *Resolved*, That this Convention does explicitly declare, as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure to restore the Union by the experiment of war, justice, humanity, liberty, and the public welfare demand that immediate steps be made for the cessation of hostilities.

This is what may be called a bony fish and it will probably stick in the Democratic throat until after the November election. As the *Herald* justly remarks, "We are fighting the Democratic party, not General Hancock."—*Newark Advertiser.*

Postal Cards.—The Postmaster General Tuesday issued an order declaring the postal card furnished by the Post-office Department the only card matter that will for the purposes indicated in the statute, be transmitted in the mails, whether it be printed or written upon, at a less rate than three cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof. This order will take effect and be enforced on and after the 1st day of October. This order is intended to break up the existing practice of certain classes of merchants, manufacturers, inventors and agents, who send through the mails printed advertising cards of various shapes and sizes, with a one-cent postage stamp affixed. Post-office Department officials complain that this practice—which is a growing one—has of late become a serious hindrance to the prompt distribution of mail matter, particularly in the Railway Mail Service, where the variations in the size of the large and constantly growing number of cards sent through the mails prevent accuracy and speed in the assorting duties of the railway postal clerks.

He was a very grimy but garrulous tramp, and he stood on the steps addressing the industrious housewife. "Now," says he, "I can see it in your eyes that you are dissatisfied. You've been wronged and defrauded. You want a change. You're tired of the old man's interference in the kitchen. You're sickened and disgusted at being coerced. You're tired of onerous taxation and doing all the work. And what you want to do is to fire the old man out and get some young fellow like me to come here and run the farm and make some money out of it, and be kind to you." And the woman lifted her broom and said: "That's the taffy, almost word for word, that Gov. Stevenson, of Kentucky, gave to the Cincinnati Convention yesterday; I read it in the paper this morning. Get out! or I'll set the dog on ye."—*Burlington Hawkeye.*

Almost Killed by Mosquitoes.—At an early hour Friday morning, while John Kairns, a Flatbush farmer, was driving down Bushwick ave., Brooklyn, he heard the cries of a small child, which appeared to come from a vacant lot. He stopped his horses and, entering the lot, found a child about nine months old, almost entirely naked and covered from head to foot with large mosquitoes. The child presented a horrible appearance when brought by the kind hearted farmer to the Ninth Sub-Precinct Station House. Its eyes were almost closed, the face was frightfully swollen and the limbs and body were covered with long red blotches. Sergeant Buckholz bathed the child with a preparation which relieved its sufferings and took it the hospital. The parents of the child are unknown. Had the infant remained in the lot all night it would have been killed by mosquitoes.

A pleasing little incident occurred at the Warren court of inquiry last Friday. General Corse, an ex-Confederate General and veteran of the Mexican war, was giving his testimony in the Warren case. He commanded the troops opposed to Warren at Five Forks. During his testimony he leaned against a row of guns which ornament the rack over General Warren's table. General Hancock, with some solicitude, exclaimed, "Those guns are not properly fastened and may fall on you." General Corse looked up and smiled and said, "I don't reckon they will hurt me now," at which the spectators laughed most heartily, while the ex-Confederate and all his friends joined them. In his examination General Corse invariably referred to the opposing troops as the "federal" troops instead of the enemy, a point which was particularly noticed as an illustration of the era of good feeling.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is examining its road with a track indicator. This car is run over the road about every two months to test the condition of the rails. In the centre of the car is an instrument, on which, by means of small wheels which are pressed closely to the inside of the rails, is indicated the exact condition of the track over which the car is running, tracing a fac simile on a paper roller. The whole machinery is run and regulated by electricity.

The West Jersey Press (Rep.), speaking of the Camden County Courts, says: "The reforms inaugurated by Judge Joel Parker will prove a saving of at least $1,000 to the taxpayers of the county during the present year."

MILK.

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

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

RAHWAY, Nov. 1st., 1879.

Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors.—Union County, Surrogate's Office, June 8th, 1880. Hugh H. Bowne, Administrator of James Lambert, deceased. On application of the above-named Administrator it is ordered that said Administrator give public notice to the creditors of the estate of 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 action therefor against the said Administrator.

By Jas. J. Gerber, Surrogate.

Union County, Surrogate's Office.—Hugh H. Bowne, Administrator of Michael Curran, deceased. Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors. On application of the above-named Administrator, it is ordered that said Administrator give Public Notice to the Creditors of the estate of 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 Administrator.

By J. W. Gerber, Surrogate.

May 19th, 1880.

Sheriff's Sale.—In Chancery of New Jersey. Between Susan A. Scudder, Administratrix, and Mulford M. Scudder, Administrator, &c., of Amos P. Scudder, deceased, complainants, and William M. Crowell and Benjamin F. Crowell, Executors, &c., of Stewart Crowell, deceased, 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 cith of Elizabeth, N. J., on

WEDNESDAY, THE TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF JULY, A.D., 1880,

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

Beginning on the westerly line of Main street in the city of Rahway, at a corner of land late of William M. Martin; thence running along Main street, south twenty-seven degrees and three quarters west one hundred and thirteen feet three inches to Milton avenue: thence along said avenue north sixty three degrees and one quarter west one hundred and eighty-nine feet to lands late of Smith Freeman; thence with the line of Freeman's land north twenty-two degrees east one hundred and thirteen feet six inches to the said William M. Martin's loto f land; thence with his line two hundred feet to the place of beginning. Containing one half of an acre of land be the same more or less. Bounded easterly by Main street, southerly by Milton avenue, westerly by lands late of the said Smith Freeman, and northerly by land late of William M. Martin. Being same lands whereof the Stewart Crowell died siezed and which were conveyed to him by deed from Smith Freeman and wife, dated January 1st, A.D., 1852, and recorded in Middlesex County Clerk's office in book 56 of deeds, page 581, &c.

M&A SETH B. RYDER, Sheriff.
Shafer & Durand, Sol'rs.
Fees $9.

Sheriff's Sale.—Union County Common Pleas.—Frederick W. Martin et al., vs. Joseph Brunt, et al. Alias. Fi fa. de bo. etter. On docked judgment. Garret Berry, Att'y.

Sheriff's Sale.—Union County Common Pleas. John T. Wilson, et al., vs. Joseph Brunt. Alias. Fi. fa., de bo etter. On docketed judgment. Garret Berry, Att'y.

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

WEDNESDAY, THE FOURTEENTH DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1880,

at two o'clock, p. m., all the following described tract or parcel of land and premises situate in the city of Rahway, Union county, New Jersey.

Beginning at the intersection of the northerly line of Monroe street with the westerly line of Bond street; thence west along Monroe street two hundred and sixty-five feet to Montgomery street; thence (2) along Montgomery street north two hundred feet to Grand or Mechanic street; thence (3) along Grand or Mechanic street south fifty-five degrees thirty minutes east three hundred and twenty feet and five inches to Bond street; thence (4) south along Bond street eighteen feet to the place of beginning.

Being the premises conveyed by deed recorded in book 86 of deeds for Union county page 490.

M&A SETH B. RYDER, Sheriff.
Fees $7.20.

Sheriff's Sale.—New Jersey Supreme Court. William A. Clark vs. Royal H. Rose and John C. Rose. In case. Pluries. Fi. fa, de bonis, etteris.

W. P. Wilson, attorney.

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 TWENTY-FIRST DAY OF JULY, A. D. 1880,

At 2 o'clock p. m., all the following described tract or parcel of land and premises, situate in the city of Rahway, Union county, New Jersey.

Beginning on the northwesterly side of Jackson avenue, at a point two hundred and eight and five-tenths feet westerly from the corner of Elizabeth avenue; thence running northeasterly at right angles with Jackson avenue one hundred and fifty feet; thence southwesterly parallel with Jackson avenue fifty-two feet; thence southwesterly parallel with the first course one hundred and fifty feet to the line of Jackson avenue; and thence along the same southeasterly fifty-two feet to the place of beginning. Being lot No. 92 on map of property of Rahway Land and Improvement Company.

Being land and premises conveyed by deed recorded in book 83 page 171 of deeds for Union county.

M&A. SETH B. RYDER, Sheriff.
Fees $5.40.

Sheriff's Sale.—In Chancery of New Jersey. Between Harriet T. Stanly, complainant, and George W. Hall, 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 TWENTY-EIGHTH DAY OF JULY, A.D., 1880.

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

Beginning at a stake planted for the northeasterly corner of the hereby granted premises, from thence running along the line of Albert E. Brown, south twenty-nine degrees and three quarters west one hundred and eighteen feet to a stake planted in the line of land of Joel Clarkson; thence with the said Clarkson's line north sixty one degrees and one quarter west fifty two feet eight inches to land of Benjamin M. Price; thence with said Price's line north twenty-eight degrees and a half east thirty-five feet; thence still with the line of said Price north sixty one degrees and one quarter west twenty-five feet; thence along the line of land of James M. Brewster and line of land of Henrietta F. Martin north twenty-eight degrees and a half east eighty four feet to the northeasterly corner of land of the said Henrietta F. Martin; thence along the line of land of said Albert E. Brown, south sixty degrees and a half east eighty feet three inches to the place of beginning.

Being the same premises that were conveyed to the said Henrietta F. Martin by Joel Clarkson by deed dated April 3d, A.D., 1855, recorded in the clerk's office of the county of Middlesex, in the deed book No. 69, page 198, &c.

Being also the same premises that were conveyed to said Joel Clarkson by Henrietta F. Martin, Administratrix, by deed March 20, 1855, and recorded in the Clerk's office of Middlesex County, in deed book No. 68, page 177 &c.

M&A SETH B. RYDER, Sheriff.
Shafer & Durand, Sol'rs.
Fees $9.

Notice to Water Consumers.—At a meeting of the Board of Water Commissioners held Wednesday June 9th 1880, it was decided that the rate for the use of sprinklers or street washers be three dollars per year, or any part of a year, from the first of July, 1880.

Ira F. Morgan, Supt.

RAHWAY MUTUAL
FIRE INSURANCE CO.
OFFICE IN
South Wing of National Bank,
ENTRANCE POPLAR STREET,
Rahway, New Jersey.

The Charter of the Rahway Mutual Fire Insurance Company having been extended for Thirty Years from April 1880, the Company is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance to run Ten Years on the most favorable terms to the Insured.

DIRECTORS:

Isaac Osborn, President.
Abel V. Shotwell, Sec'y.

ISAAC OSBORN, BENJ. B. MILLER,
A. V. SHOTWELL, LINUS HIGH,
A. F. SHOTWELL, JOHN R. AYERS,
J. J. HIGH, J. D. CHAPIN,
GEORGE LAWRENCE.

This Company continues to
Insure Furniture, Buildings,
Etc., against loss or damage by fire
ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS
Either Mutually or Annually,

As parties may prefer. The citizens of Rahway and the surrounding country are solicited to avail themselves of the facilities and advantages offered by this institution.

jy1-78

CITY DIRECTORY.

Mayor—Joseph W. Savage.
Auditor and Treasurer—Robert C. Brewster.
Receiver of Taxes—Wm. E. Blanchard.
City Clerk—Lewis S. Hyer.
President of Council—Willit Denike.
City Attorney—Leslie Lupton.
City Surveyor—William E. Clark.
City Physicians—J. J. Daly, W. C. Cladek.
Chief of Police—Wm. Tooker.
Street Commissioner—A. Pierson.
Stewart of Alms House—Richard Tice.
Overseer of Poor—George W. Lawrence.
Police Justice—J. O. Tunison.
District Assessors—1st dist., John B. Turner; 2d dist., F. E. Terrill.
Assessors at Large—B. B. Miller, H. V. Ayers, Thomas Marsh.

COMMON COUNCIL.

First Ward—Uzal M. Osborn (1881).
James T. Melick (1882).
Edward Crolius (1883).
Second Ward—Edwin Martin (1881).
Elihu B. Silvers (1882).
Antoine Lohmiller (1883).
Third Ward—J. K. F. Mansfield (1881).
Frank L. Sheldon (1882).
W. V. McKenzie (1883).
Fourth Ward—John Wilson (1881).
Silas H. Leonard (1882).
Willit Denike (1883).

COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.

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

BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS.

John D. Chapin, Linus High, Joseph W. Savage, Samuel Leonard, James T. Melick.
Engineer, Patrick Clark; Superintendent Ira F. Morgan.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

First Ward—
Second Ward—Uel Freeman.
Third Ward—W. Rollinson.
Fourth Ward—Walter Brewster.
At Large—Cornelius H. Miller.
Secretary—James M. Silvers.

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. Halloron. Services 10:30 A.M., 7:30 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, 7:30 P.M.

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

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

Church of the Holy Comforter, Episcopal, Seminary Street, near St. George's avenue, Rev. D. Flack, Rector. Services—Sundays, 10:15 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 7:30 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. K. Smith, Treasurer.

RAHWAY FIRE DEPARTMENT.

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

EXEMPT FIREMEN'S ASSOCIATION.

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

INSURANCE.

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

MILITARY.

F Company, Third Regiment, N. G. S. N. meets every Tuesday evening.
Capt., William Woodgood; 1st Lieutenant, Charles A. Groves; 2d Lieutenant, J. S. Langer.
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 $3 per annum. First Directress, Mrs. William C. Squier; Secretary, Mrs. J. U. Underhill.

Lafayette Lodge, No. 27, 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.

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. 21, 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 give a correct Directory for the benefit of our readers. It is our wish to make this a City Directory for strangers while stopping in our city.]

HOTELS.

Chamberlin's Hotel—Nos. 31, 33, 35 and 37 Cherry Street, opposite depot. Wm. S. Chamberlin, Proprietor.