The National Democrat.

RAHWAY, N. J., JULY 31, 1879.

PHUNNY-GRAPHS.

A little love will do for men,
But woman craves it ever;
Her heart, built on the broad plan,
Transports without endeavor
Whole tons of love, which one would fain
Bestow at her sweet pleasure;
But if you tread upon her train,
Her hate will know no measure.
—[Village Paper.]

Even [illegible] backs.—Yonkers Gazette.

The days of summer are the days when people summer.—Kansas City Times.

The closing young lady of the period is the [illegible].—[illegible] Observer.

[illegible]

A piece of wrapper tells for a [illegible] and a drum [illegible]. It [illegible] the brain, and [illegible] the physical system. On the same table lies a paper. It is covered with half a million types [illegible] intelligence from the four quarters of the globe. The newspaper costs less than half the glass of grog; but it is none the less true that there is a large number of people who think whiskey cheap and newspapers dear.—Yonkers Gazette.

A Keeseville young lady has invented a capital plan to keep a horse up to his pace when she is out riding with her lover. She doesn't like the use of the whip, and so when the animal lags a little in his gait she turns to Theodore a pair of rosy lips, and then an emphatic smack breaks the stillness, and the horse springs forward at the [illegible].—Newark Call.

[illegible]

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

July 27.

(Compiled from the New York Observer.)

VICTORY OVER DEATH.

GOLDEN TEXT: "Jesus said unto her, I am the Resurrection and the Life: he that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live."—John 11:25.

CENTRAL TRUTH.—The Resurrection of the dead.

In the church at Corinth were some who were [illegible] to receive the doctrine of the Resurrection of the dead. They are referred to in verse 12 of this chapter. Perhaps they had originally belonged to the sect of the Sadducees, who denied this doctrine. [illegible]

[illegible]

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. The redemption of Christ is a complete redemption. He came to suffer and die for man, to redeem man as he was made by God, with a body and a soul. The curse of sin came upon him in his integrity as a man, and enveloped body and soul in its disastrous results. Christ's restoring work is equal to sin's destroying work. "As in Adam all die, even so in Christ shall all be made alive." The man who sinned is the man who is redeemed. The man who died is the man who is to live again. Redemption is not partial and fragmentary, but complete. "Death is swallowed up in victory."

2. The doctrine of the Resurrection is a distinguishing doctrine of Christianity. To heathenism, the grave is a dark and hopeless place. On the door of the tomb she writes, "This is the end of man." But the gospel brings life and immortality to light. Said its great Author, "Because I live, ye shall live also." "He that believeth in me, though he were dead, yet shall he live." [illegible] What a glory does this revelation give to a mortal life! What a lofty destiny it [illegible]

3. What precious light this doctrine sheds upon the grave. When we go with slow and lingering steps to lay the body of a dear friend in the grave, how sweet to remember that we leave it in the care of the risen Lord. He watches the sleeping dust of all his saints, till the day when he will call them forth to a new and undying life.

"The graves of all His saints He blest,
And softened every bed;
Where should the dying members rest
But with their dying Head?

Thence He arose, ascending high,
And showed our feet the way;
Up to the Lord our souls shall fly
At the great rising day."

4. How full of stimulus to holy living is the doctrine of the Resurrection. [illegible] life. We are to begin here that existence which is to be continued forever. It is impossible for the earthly life to take no coloring, receive no impulse, gain no inspirations from the heavenly. If the soul is immortal, and if the body is to be raised, and we, soul and body, are to live on forever, what loftier motive can be presented to be "Steadfast, unmovable, and always abounding in the work of the Lord"?

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

GOOD CREAM COOKIES.—One cupful white sugar, one cupful lard, sour cream, one tablespoonful caraway seeds, one small teaspoonful [illegible] salt, roll rather thick.

TO CLEAN BOTTLES.—Musty bottles [illegible] sweetened with [illegible] dissolved soda. Let either remain in them a short time, then dry and scald out. Salt will keep off must, if placed in jars or bottles.

[illegible]

To make feather beds [illegible] feathers of a turkey or chickens [illegible] in bales, then rinse them in tepid water, dry and tie up in bunches.

SALVE FOR CUTS AND SORES.—Take three carrots and grate them; place in a vessel and cover with [illegible]; boil thoroughly, strain, and add sufficient beeswax to make a paste. This is a valuable ointment for cuts and burns and wounds of any kind.

YELLOW CAKE.—One cupful sugar, butter half the size of a [illegible], [illegible] cupful sweet milk, one and one-half cupfuls flour, yolk one egg, one teaspoonful baking powder, [illegible] one teaspoonful vanilla. This is nice for jelly cake if one desires it.

THE HUSBAND BOUGHT A BONNET.

"New bonnet, new bonnet—$12 for a new bonnet?" exclaimed Mr. Slick the other evening as his wife suggested a change from the winter styles. "Yes, only $12," she humbly replied. "Twelve dollars for a bonnet is a confounded outrage, and I know it!" he went on. "Why, I can buy two dining tables for that money, and have some strawberry change left. It's a regular swindle to ask $12 for a bonnet." "Well, I can't do any better, Mr. Slick. [illegible]"

[illegible] When he sat down at home and took the cover off the box and held up the bonnet, Mr. Slick inquired: "How much did she charge you?" "Eight dollars, madame; while you would have paid twelve." "Richard!" she said, as she tried to laugh all over at once. "I was with the lady next door when she ordered that bonnet for her cook, and the price was to be four dollars! You see it——" He held up his finger, counted three fives out of his wallet and let them on a chair for her.—Detroit Free Press.

ADMINISTRATORS' SETTLEMENT. [illegible]

UNION COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE. [illegible]

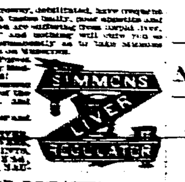
UNION COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE. [illegible]

RENOVATE FEATHER BEDS!

Read This: [illegible]

Only $2 per Bed.

OLD AND RELIABLE. SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR. [illegible] SEND FOR CIRCULAR. [illegible]



BAD BREATH! [illegible]

PILES! [illegible]

CONSTIPATION! [illegible]

SICK HEADACHE! [illegible]

Original and Only Genuine, manufactured only by J. H. ZEILIN & CO., PHILADELPHIA, PA. PRICE, $1. Sold by all Druggists.

THE RAHWAY GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

THE PRICE OF GAS—until further notice—will be three dollars per thousand. [illegible] E. HORTON, Secy.

PIANO—first-class maker—for sale very low.

MELODEONS—one in Piano Case, cheap; also, one smaller—only $30.

MODEL PIANO at a sacrifice.

CHAPEL ORGAN at a great bargain.

Apply at the Rahway Music Store, 119 Main Street.

$1500 [illegible]

FOUND. A remedy that WILL CURE RHEUMATISM: COLES' RHEUMATIC REMEDY. [illegible]

MERCANTILE STATIONERY! BLANK BOOKS, RULING AND BINDING, To any Pattern or style.

U. M. OSBORN, 14 Cherry Street, Next Door to the Post Office, RAHWAY, N. J.

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CLOTHING Mellick House. MEN'S and BOYS' CLOTHING [illegible] FOR CASH. Closing Out Old Goods at Half Price. [illegible] BOYS' SUITS AT ALL PRICES. [illegible] TRUNKS, BAGS, SATCHELS, &c., constantly on hand. JAS. T. MELICK. Rahway, March 1st, 1879.

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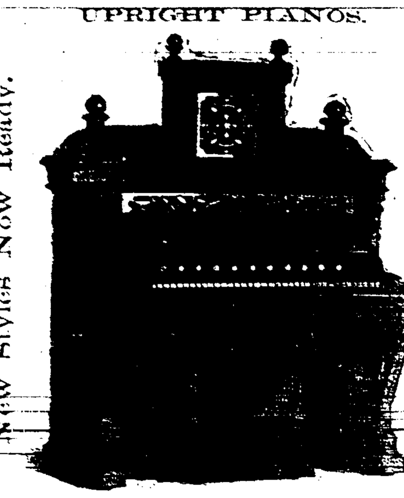

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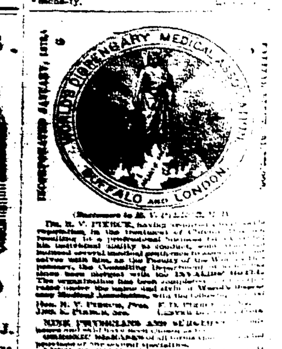

[illegible]

WOMAN. [illegible] Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription [illegible]

REMOVED. E. T. HARRIS, REAL ESTATE, FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE AGENT, 80 Irving Street, (in the Paint Store,) RAHWAY, N. J. [illegible]

REMOVED. The subscriber having removed from No. [illegible] Cherry street to No. 140 MAIN STREET, wishes to inform the citizens of Rahway and vicinity [illegible] Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c. Spectacles & Eye-Glasses a Specialty! and sold at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE. PERFECT FIT WARRANTED! No. 140 MAIN STREET. WM. A. VESCELIUS.

MOLES, [illegible]

NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

Devoted to Local and General News, Politics, Literature, Humor, &c.

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Having made ample preparations, by enlarged [illegible] WM. W. TIMMONS, [illegible] Parties, Weddings, &c. with everything necessary for a complete entertainment. Ice Cream, Confectionery, Bread, Cake, Pies, &c., &c. A pleasant saloon for ladies and gentlemen, fitted up in the best manner. GIVE ME A CALL. J. E. TIER.

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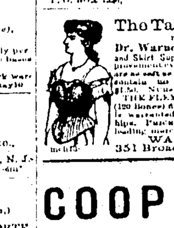
Illustr'd Lectures on Dress & Lace Making. For FIFTY CENTS. Address Mrs. SALLIE J. BATTEY, P. O. BOX 1336, NEW YORK.



The Tampico Busts now used in Dr. Warner's Health Corset [illegible] WARNER BRO'S, 351 Broadway New York.

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8,000 FEET ABOVE THE SEA. [illegible]

SORELY AFFLICTED. [illegible]

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TRIED EVERYTHING. [illegible]

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For Local Pains, Lameness, Soreness, Weakness, Numbness and Inflammation of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Spleen, Bowels, Bladder, Heart, and Muscles, are equal to an army of doctors, and acres of plants and shrubs. Even in Paralysis, Epilepsy or Fits, and Nervous and Involuntary Muscular Action, this Plaster, by Rallying the Nervous Forces, has effected Cures when every other known remedy has failed.

Price, 25 Cents.

Ask for Collins' Voltaic Plaster, and insist on having it. Sold by all Wholesale and Retail Druggists throughout the United States and Canadas. WEEKS & POTTER, Proprietors, Boston, Mass.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, June 16th, 1879, trains will leave Rahway as follows:

For Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and Points West—[illegible]

For Baltimore, Washington and points south—[illegible]

For Philadelphia—[illegible]

[illegible]

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. L. P. FARMER, General Passenger Agent. F. W. JACKSON, General Supt. [illegible] JAMES McCREA, Supt N. Y. Div.

RAHWAY POST OFFICE.

TO TAKE EFFECT MAY 21st, 1879.

MAILS ARRIVE.

[illegible]

MAILS CLOSE.

[illegible]

MONEY ORDERS

[illegible]

C. A. OLIVER, Postmaster.

LET BYGONES BE BYGONES.

Let bygones be bygones; if bygones were clouded
By aught that occasioned a pang of regret,
Oh, let them in darkness oblivion be shrouded,
'Tis wise and 'tis kind to forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones, and good be extracted
From ill over which it is folly to fret;
The wisest of mortals have foolishly acted—
The kindest are those who forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; oh, cherish no longer
The thought that the sun of affection has set;
Eclipsed for a moment, its rays will be stronger
If you, like a Christian, forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; your heart will be lighter
When kindness of yours with reception has met;
The flame of your love will be purer and brighter
If, God like, you strive to forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; oh, purge out the leaven
Of malice, and try an example to set
To others, who, craving the mercy of heaven,
Are sadly too slow to forgive and forget.

Let bygones be bygones; remember how deeply
To Heaven's forbearance we all are in debt;
They value God's infinite goodness too cheaply
Who heed not the precept—"Forgive and forget."
—Chambers's Journal.

A ROMANCE OF LABOR.

The following true incident was brought to my remembrance while listening to the rebellious words of a young man, who could not see his father's wisdom in desiring him to learn a trade.

"It will make a common man of me, father," he said querulously; "I shall be as dirty as a blacksmith, and have hands like a coal-heaver."

"And if you think, Fred, that wearing fine clothes and having white hands makes you a gentleman, let me tell you, sir, you are now a very common man to begin with. A good trade might help you to truer notions of gentlemanhood."

Then I looked at the handsome fellow—for he was handsome—and I thought just now of Steve Gaskill.—Steve has made his mark now, but many years ago I heard just such a talk between him and old Josiah Gaskill, relative to the young man, learning his father's trade of a wool-stapler.

"It is a dirty business, father," said the splendid Steve, in full evening dress, "and I hate the smell of oil and the sight of those men in blue linen blouses. I hope that I shall do something better for myself than that."

"Very well, lad; what is it thou'd fain to be?"

"A lawyer, father."

"They're naught but a lazy, quarrelsome set, but thou sha' not say I ever stood i' thy gate. Be a lawyer, lad, I'll speak to Denham to-morrow about thee."

So young Steve was articled to Denham & Downess, to study law, and especially "conveyance." He was an only son, but he had three sisters, and over them and his mother he exercised supreme influence.

Whatever Steve did was right; whatever he said was beyond dispute.—Even old Josiah, with all his sound sense, was, in spite of himself, swayed by the undisputed acknowledgment of Steve's superiority. He would not have advised his son to be a lawyer, but seeing that Steve was not afraid of being one, he was rather proud of the lad's pluck and ambition.

It cost him a deal. Steve's tastes were expensive, and he fell naturally among a class of men who led him into many extravagances. There were occasionally awkward scenes, but Steve, supported by his mother and sisters, always cleared every scrape, and finally satisfied the family pride in being regularly admitted upon the roll of Her Majesty's attorneys.

In the meantime his father had been daily failing in health, and soon after this he died. Most of his savings had been secured for the benefit of the helpless women of the Gaskill family; and Steve now found himself with a profession and a thousand pounds to give him a fair start in it. People said old Gaskill had acted very wisely, and Steve had sense enough to acquiesce in public opinion. He knew, too, that as long as his mother or sisters had a shilling they would share it with him.

So he hopefully opened an office in his native town of Leeds, and waited for clients. But Yorkshire men are proverbially cautious; a young, good-natured, fashionably dressed lawyer was not their ideal. Steve could not look crafty and wise under any circumstances, and that first year he did not make enough to pay his rent.

Nevertheless he did not in any way curtail his expenses; and when the summer holidays arrived he went as usual to a fashionable watering place. It happened that year he saw the debut of Miss Elizabeth Braithwaite, a great heiress, and a very handsome girl. Steve was attracted by her beauty, and her great wealth was no drawback in his eye. In a short time he perceived that Miss Braithwaite favored him above all other pretenders to her hand, and he began to consider the advantages of a rich wife.

His profession hitherto had been a failure; his £1,000 were nearly spent; his three sisters were all on the point of marriage, a condition which might seriously modify their sisterly instincts; and his mother's annual income would not support him a month—would it not be the best plan to accept the good fortune so evidently within his reach?

Elizabeth was handsome and inclined to favor him, and though she had the reputation of being both authoritative in temper and economical in money matters, he did not doubt that she would finally acknowledge his power as completely as his mother and sisters. So he set himself to win Miss Braithwaite, and before Christmas they were married.

True, he had been compelled to give up a great deal more than he liked; but he promised himself plenty of post-marital compensations. Elizabeth insisted on retaining her own house, and as Steve had really no home to offer her, he must needs go to Braithwaite hall, as the husband of its proprietress. She insisted upon his removing his office to Braith[illegible] the advantages for killing time which a large city like Leeds did; and she had all her money scrupulously settled upon herself for her own use and under her own control.

Steve felt very much as though his wife had bought him; but for a little time, the eclat of having married a great heiress, the bridal festivities, and foreign travel, compensated for the loss of his freedom. But when they returned to Braithwaite, life showed him a far more prosaic side. Mrs. Gaskill's economical disposition became particularly offensive to Steve. She inquired closely into his business, and did not scruple to make unpleasant witty remarks about his income. She rapidly developed to an authoritative disposition, against which Steve daily more and more rebelled. The young couple were soon very unhappy.

The truth was that a great transition was taking place in Steve's mind, and times of transition are always times of unrest and misery. The better part of his nature was beginning to claim a hearing. He had seen now all that good society could show him; he had tasted of all pleasures money can buy, and he was unhappy.

She had no ennui and no dissatisfaction with herself. There was her large house to oversee, her gardens and conservatories, her schools and charity-schools, her toilet and a whole colony of pet animals. Her days were too short for all the small interests that filled them; and those interests she would willingly have shared with Steve, but to him they soon became intolerable bores.

Under such circumstances he might have found his work in the ordering and investing of his wife's large estate, but Elizabeth was far too cautious a woman to trust it in untried hands.—Her father's agent was her agent; her banker managed all her investments; her park and farms and gardens were all under the care of old and experienced servants, who looked upon Steve merely as "Missus husband."

In the second year of his marriage he began to have some thoughts which would have astonished his wife, could she have thought it worth while to inquire what occupied his mind in the long, moody hours when he paced the shrubbery or sat silently looking out of the window. But Steve was now ready for any employment that would take him out of the purposeless, dependent life which he had so foolishly chosen for himself.

One day, greatly to his surprise, Elizabeth said to him:

"Steve, I have a letter from a cousin of my mother's who lives in Glasgow. She is going to Australia, and wants me to buy her house. She says it is a great bargain, and I wrote to Barrott to go and see about it. I have a letter this morning saying he is too ill to leave his bed. I wonder if you could go and attend to it."

Anything for a change. Steve showed a very proper business-like interest, and said:

"Yes he would be very glad to go."

"Very well; I should think you knew enough of titles and deeds and conveyancing, and all that kind of thing. I will trust the affair to you, Steve."

So the next morning Steve found himself on the Caledonian line, with £100 in his pocket, and a veritable piece of business on hand. The first twenty miles out of Leeds he enjoyed with the abandon of a bird set free; then he began to think again. At Crewe he missed a train, and wandering about the station, fell in talk with the engineer of the next one, who was cleaning and examining the engine with all the love and pride a mother gives a favorite child.

The two men fraternized at once, and Steve made a trip over the Caledonian in the engineer's cuddy. He was a fine young fellow, "one of seven," he said, all machinists and engineers; he was only serving his time, learning every branch of the business practically; he had brothers who made engineers, and he hoped to do so some time.

In spite of his soiled face and oily clothes, Steve recognized that refinement that comes with education; and when his new friend called upon him at the Queen's hotel, he would not be ashamed of his appearance, even in the most fastidious days.

"Mr. Dalrymple, I am glad to see you," said Steve, holding out both hands to him.

"I thought you would be, sir; it is not often I am mistaken in my likings. I will go with you now to see my father's works, if it suits you."

Never had such a place entered Stephen Gaskill's conception; the immense furnaces, the hundreds of giants working around them, the clang of machinery, the mighty struggle of mind with the matter, of intellect over the revolution. He envied those cyclops in their leathern masks and aprons; he longed to lift their mighty hammers. He looked upon the craftsmen with their bare, brawny arms and blackened hands, and felt his heart glow with admiration when he saw the mighty works those hands had fashioned. The tears were in his eyes when Andrew Dalrymple and he parted at the gate of the great walled-in yard.

"Thank you," he said, "you have done me the greatest possible service. I shall remember it."

That night Steve formed a strange, but noble resolution. First of all, he devoted himself to his wife's business, and accomplished it in a manner which elicited Mr. Barrett's warm praise and made Elizabeth wonder whether she might not spare her agent's fees for the future. Then he had a long confidential talk with the owner of the Dalrymple Iron and Machine works, the result of which was the following letter to Mrs. Gaskill:

MY DEAR WIFE: I shall not be at home again for at least two years, for I have begun an apprenticeship to Dalrymple here as an iron-master.—I propose to learn the process practically. I have lived too long upon your bounty, for I have lost your esteem as well as my own, and I [illegible] Please God, I will redeem my wasted road, and with his help, make a man of myself. When I am worthy to be your husband you will respect me, and until then think as kindly as possible of STEPHEN GASKILL.

This letter struck the first noble chord in Elizabeth's heart. From that hour not even her favorite maid durst make her little compassionate sneer at "poor master."

Steve, in leather apron and coarse working clothes, began laboriously happy days which brought him nights of sweetest sleep; and Elizabeth began a series of letters to her husband which probably grew more and more imbued with the tenderest interest and respect. In a few weeks she visited him of her own free will, and purposely going to the works, saw her self-banished lord wielding a ponderous hammer upon a bar of white-hot iron.

Swarthy, bare-armed, clothed in leather, he had never looked so handsome in Elizabeth's eyes; and her eyes revealed this fact to Steve, for in them was the tender light of a love founded upon a genuine respect.—Steve deserved it. He wrought faithfully out his two years' service, cheered by his wife's letters and visits, and when he came out of the Dalrymple works there was no more finished iron-master than he.

He held his head frankly up now, and looked fortune boldly in the face; he could earn his own living anywhere, and, better than all, he had conquered his wife—won her esteem, and compelled her to acknowledge a physical strength and moral purpose greater than her own.

Between Leeds and Braithwaite Hall there have been for many years gigantic iron works. The mills and railways on the West Riding know them well; their work is famous for its excellence, for the master is a practical machinist, and oversees every detail. Their profits are enormous, and Stephen Gaskill, their proprietor, is also the well-beloved and thoroughly respected master of Braithwaite Hall and of Braithwaite Hall's mistress.—English Magazine.

WHAT THE OLD MAN DOES IS ALWAYS RIGHT.

I will tell you a story which was told me when I was a little boy. Every time I thought of the story, it seemed to me to become more and more charming; for it is with stories as with many people—they become better as they grow older.

I take it for granted that you have been in the country, and seen a very old farm house with a thatched roof, and mosses and small plants growing wild upon the thatch. There is a Stork's nest upon the summit of the gable; for we can't do without the stork. The walls of the house are sloping and the windows are low, and only one of the latter is made so that it will open. The baking oven sticks out of the wall like a little fat body. The elder tree hangs over the paling, and beneath its branches at the foot of the paling, is a pool of water in which a few ducks are disporting themselves. There is a yard-dog, too, who barks at all comers.

Just such a farmhouse stood out in the country; and in this house dwelt an old couple—a peasant and his wife. Small as was their property, one article among it that they could do without—a horse, which made a living out of the grass it found by the side of the high-road. The old peasant rode into town on this old horse; and often his neighbors borrowed it of him, and rendered the couple some service in return for the loan of it. But they thought it would be best if they sold the horse, or exchanged it for something that might be more useful to them. But what might this something be?

"You'll know the best, old man," said the wife. "It is fair-day, so ride into town, and get rid of the horse for money, or make a good exchange; whichever you do will be right to me. Ride to the fair."

And she fastened his neckerchief for him, for she could do that better than he could; and she tied it in a double bow, for she could do that very prettily. Then she brushed his hat round and round with the palm of her hand, and gave him a kiss. So he rode away upon the horse that was to be sold or bartered for something else. Yes, the old man knew what he was about.

The sun shone hotly down, not a cloud was to be seen in the sky. The road was very dusty, for many people who were all bound for the fair, were all driving, or walking upon it. There was no shelter anywhere for the sunbeams.

Among the rest was a man trudging along, and driving a cow to the fair. The cow was as beautiful a creature as any cow can be.

"She gives good milk, I'm sure," said the peasant. "That would be a very good exchange—the cow for the horse."

"Halloo, you there with the cow!" he said; "I'll tell you what; I fancy a horse cost more than a cow, but I don't care for that; a cow would be more useful to me. If you like, we'll exchange."

"To be sure I will," said the man; and they exchanged accordingly.

So that was settled, and the peasant might have turned back, for he had done the business he came to do; but as he had once made up his mind to go to the fair, he determined to proceed, merely to have a look at it; so he went on to the town with his cow.

Leading the animal he strode sturdily on; and after a time he overtook a man who was driving a sheep. It was a good fat sheep, with a fine fleece on its back.

"I should like to have that fellow," said our peasant to himself. "He would find plenty of grass by our palings, and in the winter we could keep him in the room with us. Perhaps it would be more practical to have a sheep instead of a cow. Shall we exchange?"

The man with the sheep was quite ready, and the bargain was struck. So the peasant went on the high-road with his sheep.

Soon he overtook another man, who came into the road from a field, carrying a goose under his arm.

"That's a heavy thing you have there. It has plenty of feathers and fat, and would look well tied to a stake and paddling in the water at our place. That would be something for my old woman; she could make all kinds of profit out of it. How often she has said 'if we only had a goose!' Now, perhaps, she can have one; and if possible it shall be hers. Shall we exchange? I'll give you my sheep for your goose, and thank you in the bargain."

The other man had not the least objection; and accordingly they exchanged, and our peasant became the proprietor of the goose.

By this time he was very near the town. The crowd on the high road became greater and greater; there was quite a rush of men and cattle. They walked in the road, and close by the palings; and at the barrier they even walked into the tollman's potato-field, where his own fowl was strutting about, with a string to its leg lest it should take fright at the crowd, and stray away, and so be lost. This fowl had short tail-feathers and winked with both his eyes, and looked very cunning. "Cluck, cluck!" said the fowl. What it thought when it said this I cannot tell you; but directly our good man saw it, he thought, "That's the finest fowl I've ever seen in my life! Why, it's finer than our parson's brood hen. On my word I should like to have that fowl. A fowl can always find a grain or two, and can almost keep itself. I think it would be a good exchange if I could get that for my goose."

"Shall we exchange?" he asked the toll-taker.

"Exchange!" repeated the man; "well, that would not be a bad thing."

And so they exchanged; the toll-taker at the barrier kept the goose, and the peasant carried away the fowl.

Now he had done a great deal of business on his way to the fair, and he was hot and tired. He wanted something to eat, and a glass of brandy to drink; and soon he was in front of the inn. He was just about to step in when the hostler came out, so they met at the door. The hostler was carrying a sack.

"What have you in that sack?" asked the peasant.

"Rotten apples," answered the hostler; "a whole sackful of 'em—enough to feed the pigs with."

"Why, that's terrible waste! I should like to take them to my old woman at home. Last year the old tree by the turf hole only bore a single apple, and we kept it on the cupboard till it was quite rotten and spoilt. 'It was always property,' my old woman said; but here she could see a quantity of property—a whole sackful. Yes, I shall be glad to show them to her."

"What will you give for the sackful?" asked the hostler.

"What will I give? I will give my fowl in exchange."

And he gave the fowl accordingly, and received the apples, which he carried into the guest-room. He leaned the sack carefully by the stove, and then went to the table. But the stove was hot; he had not thought of that. Many guests were present—horse-dealers, ox-herders, and two Englishmen were so rich that their pockets bulged out with gold coins, and almost burst; and they could bet, too, as you shall hear.

Hiss-s-s! hiss-s-s! What was that by the stove? The apples were beginning to roast.

"What is that?"

"Why, do you know—," said our peasant.

And he told the whole story of the horse that he had changed for a cow, and all the rest of it, down to the apples.

"Well, your old woman will give it you well when you get home!" said one of the two Englishmen. "There will be a disturbance."

"What!—give me what?" said the peasant. "She will kiss me, and say: What the old man does is always right."

"Shall we wager?" said the Englishman. "We'll wager coined gold by the ton—a hundred pounds to the hundred weight."

"A bushel will be enough," replied the peasant, "I can only set the bushel of apples against it; and I'll throw myself and the old woman into the bargain, and I fancy that's piling up the measure."

"Done—taken!"

And the bet was made. The host's carriage came up, and the Englishmen got in and the peasant got in; away they went, and soon they stopped before the peasant's hut.

"Good evening, old woman."

"Good evening, old man."

"I've made the exchange."

"Yes, you understand what you're about," said the woman.

And she embraced him, and paid no attention to the stranger guests, nor did she notice the sack.

"I got a cow in exchange for the horse," said he.

"Heaven be thanked!" said she.—"What glorious milk we shall have, and butter and cheese on the table! That was a capital exchange."

"Yes, but then I changed the cow for a sheep."

"Ah, that's better still!" cried the wife. "You always think of everything; we have just pasture enough for a sheep. Ewe's milk and cheese, woolen jackets and stockings. The cow can't give those, and her hair will come off. How you think of everything!"

"But I changed away the sheep for a goose."

"Then this year we shall really have roast goose to eat, my dear old man. You are always thinking of something to give me pleasure. How charming that is. We can let the goose walk about with a string to her leg, and she'll grow fatter still before we roast her."

"But I gave away the goose for a fowl," said the man.

"A fowl? That was a good exchange!" replied the woman. "The fowl will lay eggs and hatch them, and we shall have chickens; we shall have a whole poultry-yard! Oh, that's just what I was wishing for."

"Yes, but I exchanged the fowl for a sack of shrivelled apples."

"What!—I must positively kiss you for that," exclaimed the wife. "My dear, good husband. Now I'll tell you something. Do you know, you had hardly left me this morning, before I began thinking how I could give you something very nice this evening. I thought it should be pancakes with savory herbs. I had eggs, and bacon too; but I wanted herbs. So I went over to the school-master's—they have herbs there, I know—but the schoolmistress is a mean woman, though she looks so sweet. I begged her to lend me a handful of herbs. 'Lend!' she answered me; 'nothing at all grows in our garden, not even a shrivelled apple, my dear woman.' But now I can lend her ten, or a whole sackful. That I'm very glad of; that makes me laugh!" And with that she gave him a sounding kiss.

"I like that," exclaimed the Englishmen together. "Always going down hill, and always merry; that's worth the money." So they paid a hundred weight of gold to the peasant, who was not scolded but kissed.

Yes, it always pays, when the wife sees and always asserts that her husband knows best, and that whatever he does is always right.

You see, that is my story. I heard it when I was a child; and now you have heard it too, and know that, "What the old man does is always right."—[From Anderson's Tales.]

GLASS.

Nothing is known to a certainty regarding the invention and early history of glass; but it is supposed that, as the volcanic lavas often cool into rude crystals, the ancients were induced to imitate them, and so became masters of the art. The name "glass" is derived from an old German word, signifying to shine or glisten. That the Egyptians understood the manufacture of glass at an early period is proved by relics found with mummies more than three thousand years old, among which are richly carved vases and urns, paintings on glass, and artificial gems, in which amethysts, emeralds, and other precious stones were imitated so successfully as to deceive the practiced eye. For many years, in ancient times, glass was applied to ornamental purposes only, and much ingenuity and skill were exercised to find substitutes for the useful purposes to which we now employ it; for windows, the inhabitants of Eastern countries used linen or paper, rendered transparent by being soaked in oil; the Chinese, shaved horn, split oyster-shells; the wealthy Roman, thin sheets of agate or mica. Among the Esquimaux of our day large blocks of ice are inserted in their snow huts to admit the light. In the fourth century glazed windows were introduced into houses, and justly considered a great luxury; before the invention of glass mirrors, plates of highly-polished metal were used, specimens of which are still preserved in many families as heirlooms. The rich wines of antiquity were kept in pouches, and quaffed from the horns of animals, or rough stone cups; as the art of glass-making became more generally understood, it was applied to useful articles, and these rude utensils gradually disappeared. In a liquid state glass can be blown or wrought into almost any form or shape, from landscapes inclosed in paper weights, to dresses composed of threads as fine as the spider's web. Without the aid of glass, the investigations of science could not have been pursued—as the telescope, microscope, and all other optical instruments, as well as the thermometer and barometer, depend entirely upon it for their various uses. To no other invention are we more indebted, both for luxury and utility, than glass.

THE STINGING TREE.

Though the tropical scrubs of Queensland are very luxuriant and beautiful, they are not without their dangerous drawbacks, for there is one plant growing in them that is really deadly in its effects—that is to say, deadly in the same way that one would apply the term to fire, as if a certain proportion of one's body is burnt by the stinging tree, death will be the result. It would be as safe to pass through fire as to fall into one of these trees. They are found growing from two or three inches high to ten and fifteen feet; in the old ones the stem is whitish, and red berries usually grow on the top. It emits a peculiar and disagreeable smell, but is best known by its leaf, which is nearly round, and having a point on the top, is jagged all round, the edge like the nettle. All the leaves are large—some larger than a saucer.

"Sometimes," says a traveler, "while shooting turkeys in the scrubs, I have entirely forgotten the stinging tree, till warned of its close proximity by its smell, and have then found myself in a little forest of them. I was only once stung, and that very lightly. Its effects are curious; it leaves no mark, but the pain is maddening, and for months afterward, the part, when touched, is tender in rainy weather, or when it gets wet in washing, etc. I have seen a man, who treats ordinary pain lightly, roll on the ground in agony, after being stung, and I have known a horse so completely mad, after getting into a grove of the trees, that he rushed open mouthed at every one who approached him, and had to be shot in the scrub. Dogs, when stung, will rush about, whining piteously, biting pieces from the affected part. The small stinging trees, a few inches high, are as dangerous as any, being so hard to see and seriously injuring one's ankles. The scrub is usually found growing among palm trees."

The National Democrat.

RAHWAY, N. J., JULY 31, 1879.

[illegible]

THE VALUATIONS IN UNION COUNTY.

[illegible]

THE ROW ON THE WATER FRONT.—The Elizabeth Journal, in an article on the taxable valuations of the county and the per centages diminished from last year, says "Westfield is the largest of all and is nearly seventeen per cent.—an enormous deduction." The Journal gives the taxables of Elizabeth this year at $11,449,000. There is a slight error here of only four hundred thousand dollars. The correct amount as published by the board is $11,049,000, and the diminution is $2,069,250, being a decrease of 15.7 per cent. from last year, while the decrease in Westfield is 16.86. If the loss in Westfield is "enormous" that in Elizabeth must be "a fortiori."

The Elizabeth Journal republishes a statement which appeared in its columns nearly 100 years ago, which is interesting as showing how churches raised money in the olden time. It is the prospectus of the Elizabethtown and New Brunswick Lottery, created by act of Legislature for the purpose of aiding in the rebuilding of Presbyterian churches at New Brunswick and Elizabeth, which were destroyed in the Revolution. The scheme was successful, it is said.

A Salem correspondent states that on Sunday, as Mr. Benjamin Taft was riding out with his family, the bit in the horse's mouth broke, causing him to start on a run. Mr. Taft [illegible] caught him by the ears and thus steered him out of the way of other wagons until, after going a mile and a half, he managed to get the horse by the windpipe, [illegible] him till he stopped. This is certainly a remarkable act.

The directors of the New Jersey Southern Railroad and the Central Railroad of New Jersey met on Friday at Freehold, and consummated the lease of the Southern to the Central Road. Judge Lathrop, receiver of the latter road was elected President of the Southern, under the title of "New Jersey Railroad Company."

A new palace car has been placed on the fast daily line from Philadelphia to the sea shore on the Pennsylvania Railroad, which is probably as handsome a one as there is in the world. It is a perfect model of artistic beauty of workmanship, elaboration of finish, and excellence of decoration.

The St. Louis Republican remarks as follows: "It is said of Mr. Hayes that he saves $40,000 a year out of his $50,000 salary.—This is the only saving feature of his Administration."

[illegible]

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has issued a handsome circular descriptive of the daily excursions by steamer Richard Stockton and giving a panoramic map of the Hudson river, with distances to all prominent points plainly marked.

"To the Hon. Legislative Council of the State of New Jersey."

SELLING OFF

MILLINERY GOODS BELOW COST.

SUMMER [illegible] AT COST.

M. Meyer & Co.

[illegible]

DEATHS.

[illegible]

FUNERAL FLOWERS at [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

EXCHANGE AT A BARGAIN.

[illegible]

State Normal and Model Schools.

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Dr. S. D. Howe's

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Purely vegetable; [illegible]

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CATARRH AND ASTHMA CURE.

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Sole Agent for Rahway, N. J.

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The undersigned is prepared to effect insurance in the following First-class Companies:

HOME, New York	Capital / Assets / Net Surplus	$3,000,000.00 [illegible]
FIRE ASSOCIATION, Phila.	Capital / Assets / Net Surplus	$500,000.00 [illegible]
PHENIX, Brooklyn	Capital / Assets / Net Surplus	$1,000,000.00 [illegible]
LANCASHIRE, England	[illegible]	[illegible]
ROYAL, Liverpool	Gross Assets / Net Surplus	[illegible]

All [illegible] promptly and carefully attended to.

TOWNSEND W. SHOTWELL,

At [illegible] Bank. [illegible] RAHWAY, N. J.

HA! HA! HA!

THEY ALL WEAR 'EM!

AND SAY THEY ARE THE BEST!

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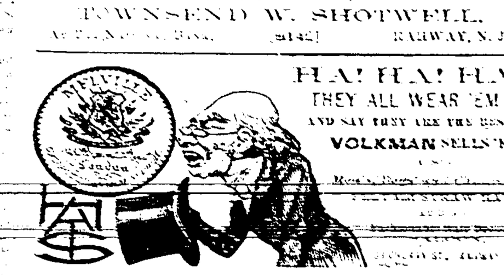

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CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

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WILL YOU

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$66 [illegible]

1879.

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MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

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Millinery and Dressmaking,

124 MAIN STREET,

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THE LATEST

SPRING AND SUMMER

Shapes in Hats and Frames,

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.

Kid Gloves Cleaned at Short Notice,

For 15 cents per Pair.

Doubled Backed Corsets,

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Glove-Fitting Bazar Patterns!

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The great cure for DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, WEAKNESS, DEBILITY and all disorders of the stomach, bowels, liver and kidneys, MALARIA, and CHILLS AND FEVER are surely avoided by using this Tonic. It never fails to prevent these dreaded diseases.

CONSUMPTIVES can rely on it for strength to combat that consuming malady. It has given many the best health of their lives.

[illegible] the vital energies and must be tried to know the perfect health and strength its use insures.

Free from alcoholic dangers, it is the best strengthening tonic and the most popular remedy ever sold. Druggists sell it.

SHAFER'S

Medicinal Blackberry Brandy.

SURE CURE FOR DIARRHOEA

and all Summer Complaints.

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J. CALVIN SHAFER,

[illegible]

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LIVE AND LET LIVE!

J. H. ARCH,

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20c. per 100 pounds.

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Pennsylvania Railroad.

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West Point, Cornwall and Newburgh

THE STEAMER

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THE RAHWAY

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A REDUCTION IN THE PRICE

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$2.25 PER THOUSAND FEET.

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Positive Reductions.

ISAAC N. DOTY & CO.,

Are closing out their entire stock of Summer Dress Goods at an

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from former prices.

FRENCH ORGANDIES that formerly sold for 25c. and 35c. per yard are now closing out at 20c.

AMERICAN ORGANDIES reduced from 15c. to 12 1-2c.

LAWNS closing out at 10c. per yard.

FANCY SUITINGS and GRENADINES at reduced prices.

Bargains in Every Department.

ISAAC N. DOTY & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

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159 and 161 Market Street,

Newark, N. J.

$300 A MONTH guaranteed. [illegible]

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[illegible]

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Newark Clothiers,

Would call your attention to their New and Elegant Styles of

DRESS SUITS,

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IN OUR NEW

$12 WALKING SUITS

[illegible]

The Material from which our

$9 BUSINESS SUITS

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GEO. WATSON & CO.,

Manufacturers of Fine Clothing,

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$25,000,000.

Stephens' Insurance Agency,

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Represents the

Continental, of New York

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and others, by which the above amount of cash assets are held to indemnify policy holders against loss or damage by fire.

Insurance in any of the above companies can be obtained on Dwellings, Stores, Merchandise, Factories, Farm property and Stock, at as low rates as the character of the risk will warrant. All business with the above companies transacted at this office.

J. W. STEPHENS, Insurance Agent.

Houses Rented and Rents Collected.

MILLER THE TAILOR.

143 MAIN STREET RAHWAY N. J.

SPRING OPENING,

NEW STYLES,

NEW GOODS,

LOW PRICES.

Our announcing to the public our Spring opening, we do so feeling our efforts put forth in the past year have been appreciated by the increase in sales over all previous years. That so many who have been given to purchasing clothing in New York and Newark can testify that we do sell clothing as cheap as can be bought in either of the above places, at the same time giving better style and better making and trimmings.

Remember, We Manufacture Our Own Clothing!

and are enabled, by our small expense in conducting business to compete with large houses. Now ready for inspection, a large line of suits from $7, $8, $9, $10, $12, all new goods; our own manufacture; made up in the past thirty days.

OUR BARGAIN

An All Wool Frock Suit, Well Made and Trimmed,

ONLY $9. Call and examine.

Spring Overcoat 6, 8, 9, 10, 12, $15.

In the Custom branch of our business we have all the novelties of the day in suitings to order for $15 to $22, far superior in style and trimmings to anything bought ready-made for same money. Call and examine goods and prices before purchasing. No trouble to show goods. All goods marked in plain figures.

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MILLER THE TAILOR.

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BOOT AND SHOE STORE,

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Boots and Shoes in large quantities at prices never before offered. Come and see for yourself before purchasing elsewhere.

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Don't forget the OLD STAND, when you want to buy,

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A large Eight Page Sheet of Fifty-six broad Columns, will be sent, Post Paid, to any Address, till January 1, 1880,

FOR HALF A DOLLAR.

Address THE SUN, New York City.

The National Democrat.

RAHWAY, N. J., JULY 31, 1879.

[illegible]

To prevent and cure Chills, Fevers and other Malarial Diseases, use one of Barrow's Pads, price 75 cents. Sold in Rahway at Silvers' American and German Pharmacy, and W. R. Watson's.

Fred. Flake, a member of F Co., who is employed in the Pennsylvania Railroad Works on the Meadows, had one of his fingers severely injured in the machinery one day last week.

The material in the Woodbridge *Independent Home* establishment, consisting of presses, types, etc., will be sold next Tuesday, at 12 o'clock M., at public sale by the Receiver, C. C. Dally.

F Co. had orders to go to Brinton for practice again yesterday, but the word was received so late Tuesday that notice could not be given to the members generally, and in consequence thereof, only a squad of about half a dozen went.

Two young men, between whom there appeared to be a little misunderstanding, proceeded to settle it in purely pugilistic style, on Tuesday evening, near the corner of Main and Cherry streets; one of them "went to grass," and the victor walked off very coolly, while the vanquished as coolly arose and proceeded on his way.

Bill Beckman, colored, seemed to be considerably "on his muscle" Tuesday. [illegible]

THE TELEGRAPH WAR. Thursday morning last, was the time to which was adjourned the examination in the matter of the arrest of Messrs. Blass, Mott and Smith, by the American Union Telegraph Co., for conspiracy in obstructing the erection of their line through this city. The accused waived the examination and gave bail to appear before the grand jury at the next term of the county court.

On the same day a writ was served on H. P. Flandi, representing the American Union Co. for $25,000 damages for malicious prosecution, in causing the arrest of the above parties, who have for their counsel ex-Gov. Bedle and ex-Senator Stone.

TAX RATE.—The rate of taxation for this city this year will be as follows: In the lamp and water district [illegible]

[illegible]

REV. MR. HANSON'S subject on Sabbath evening last, at the 2d M. E. Church, was "Rational Amusements." The three Sunday evenings previous he had discoursed upon the amusements—comprising "The Card," "The Theatre," and "Dancing."—Among the rational, or proper amusements [illegible] croquet, archery, boating, and ball playing, for the body, with proper reading, conversation, attending lectures, and especially music for the mind, recommending that a family [illegible] without music in their home than not to have an organ or other musical instrument in the house, and that the great [illegible] of parents should be to make home attractive for their children. [illegible]

[illegible]

If you want to while away an hour or so pleasantly go to the sociable to be held this evening, in the Sunday School room of the 2d M. E. Church. There will be singing, solos, duets, choruses, etc., by members of the choir and Sunday School, ice cream [illegible]

"STRAWS AND LOVE TUNNELS."—On account of the severe rain on Saturday evening, a sociable which had been announced by bills [illegible]

[illegible]

MR. FORCE, [illegible]

[It may appear strange to a stranger, but those familiar with the depot find drinking water is excluded from the depot, so that the traveller who wants a drink must go to a saloon, or to private rooms. A tank with ice water would be the proper thing.]

QUARTERLY MEETING.—The last general quarterly meeting for this conference year, of the Free Methodist Society, N. Y. District, N. Y. Conference will be held in the Rahway F. M. church on Thursday, beginning on Thursday, July 31st, continuing Friday, Saturday and over the Sabbath. The chairman and preachers of the District, with others are expected to be present. The public is cordially invited.

On Monday night the circus tent, [illegible]

The excursion of the 2d Presbyterian Sunday School, to Asbury Park and Ocean Grove, on the 14th of August, will be the cheapest one, considering the length of the route, that has ever been arranged for, in this city, and one which many of our residents have never gone over. It will pass through, after leaving the Pennsylvania Road at Monmouth Junction, Dayton, Jamesburg, Englishtown, the Monmouth Battle Ground, Freehold, Howell, Farmingdale, Squan and Ocean Beach, besides numerous small settlements—and only one dollar for the whole trip!

MURDEROUS ASSAULT.—A drunken "umbrella mender" man gave Peter Thier considerable annoyance on Monday evening, by coming into his place, on the corner of Main and Irving streets, and insulting his customers and trying to kick up a row in general. Peter [illegible] "fired" him out and warned him not to come in again. The injunction he obeyed, but set up such howling at the entrance of the hotel that Peter felt constrained to have him arrested, and in opening the door for that purpose, the ruffian struck at him with a soldering iron, no doubt with the intention of committing murder. Fortunately Peter grasped his hand [illegible] time to ward off the blow and save himself, the deadly instrument passing out of his hand over Peter's head on the sidewalk. The man was then pitched out [illegible] the street and some of Peter's friends coming to his assistance gave him a sound drubbing, which was not half of what he deserved. He should have been arrested and held for murderous assault.

[illegible]

... a vivid exhibition of the fine qualities of a horse, opposite our office, on Main street, however, about [illegible] a horse, attached to a carriage, to a post in front of Lambert's hat store. Suddenly a great clattering of hoofs was heard, and [illegible] store keepers in the vicinity, who were not overrun by customers to their doors, took place. It appears that the horse has a great antipathy to being tied fast, and as soon as he discovered that he was thus tied he commenced to rear and plunge, finally throwing himself down. By this time a large crowd had gathered and Mr. Potter, who was shopping at one of the stores in the vicinity, hastened to the scene and detached the carriage from the horse, when he jumped to his feet. Sam Squire seized the halter and triumphantly exclaimed "I've got him," but suddenly, he didn't have him so much, for the horse felt the tugging at the halter and gave a tremendous rear upon his hind legs, overbalancing himself and falling flat on his back, striking some of the crowd in his descent, but, fortunately not hurting any one; this caused a general scampering of the large concourse then assembled. Mr. Potter finished the horse up again, and it was thought he was quieted down; but he seemed to be frantic, and commenced plunging again and threw himself down, necessitating the same operation of loosening from the carriage, as before. Once more on his feet and again hitched to the carriage, Mr. Potter drove off as if nothing had been [illegible] the matter. It is said that the horse will not even submit to being tied in the stable, so strong is his love of liberty and independence.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—A week ago last Monday the Board of Education met for the appointment of teachers in the different schools of the city. At that meeting all the appointments were made, except that of principal of Franklin school. The teachers' committee whose duty it was to examine the applications and recommend suitable persons, had placed W. H. Lamson's name for that position, but on the night of the meeting a petition signed by a large number of the patrons of the school, praying for the reappointment of E. T. Dunham, was received, and in order to consider the wishes of the people of that district, the appointment was deferred for a time. Ten days elapsed before President White called the Board together, and in the meantime considerable talk had been indulged in by outside parties. On Thursday evening of last week, when the Board met, it was thought from what had been said, that a large number of citizens would be present to witness the final action of the Board, but only one solitary citizen was on hand, outside of the members. One ballot was taken, and then Mr. Lamson was declared unanimously appointed. As the meeting was called for general business, proposals for coal were ordered to be issued, certain laws regulating the examinations of teachers were ordered to be looked up, and it was decided to have a thorough census of the children of the city taken. Quite a number of petitions and counter petitions were received bearing on the above appointment, which were ordered filed.

1st M. E. SUNDAY SCHOOL PICNIC. On Thursday last, the 1st M. E. Sunday School took their picnic to "Acker's Grove." About two hundred and fifty, including friends of the school attended. Although it had been very dusty for some two weeks previous, the lovely shower that fell through the night before, made it nicely to go for the day. Most of the crowd [illegible] arrived at about 10 [illegible] A. M. At [illegible] Water at 2.30, a number of the party soon commenced to think about fishing, and soon were in them to the [illegible], out of Paul Boylan, but [illegible] what smaller. At noon a party of five, consisting of Messrs. Fly Terrill, [illegible], Gibbons, Frank Dorand, John Walker and Harry Durand, arrived at the grove, having [illegible] Honeyman's yacht for the occasion. In the afternoon it was a lovely sight, as there was a stiff breeze, as they sailed to and fro on the sound. [illegible] about 12 [illegible] were seated around tables, very busily engaged about something which all could plainly see to be something "[illegible]." We would here state that Boylan's Beach was exceedingly dull that day, but there was considerable "[illegible]." The children had a very pleasant surprise in the way of "[illegible]," consisting of ice cream, cakes, peanuts, &c., at about [illegible] o'clock which was provided through the efforts of [illegible] committee. They have put up [illegible] the proprietors, [illegible] & Tappen, they were to have their opening Saturday [illegible], that could possibly have been wished for, and the committee of arrangements deserve great credit for the admirable manner in which everything was conducted. All seemed highly delighted with the trip. The excursionists arrived home about dark and in good condition. AN OBSERVER.

LOCAL POT-POURRI.

There were eight hundred and one convicts confined in the State Prison on Saturday.

Gents' Neckwear, great variety of Styles and Colors, at Lambert's. apl-3m.

The tax rate for this year in the city of Plainfield, N. J., is stated as very $1.60, as follows: School tax 43 cents, city tax 25 cents, poor tax 9 cents, and fire tax 26 cents.

Dress Shirts on Hand and Made to Order, at Lambert's. apl-3m.

A Bridgeton paper says that [illegible] of [illegible] planted in the vicinity of Mauricetown, [illegible] prospect [illegible]

Chowder-Loin's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco [illegible]

The Sun Press is the name of a new paper recently started at Asbury Park. It is a well filled, newsy sheet, the only objection, to our mind, for a country paper, being the abominable quarto form.

Glass ware, &c., given away with Teas at Jersey Coopers. Try the teas and you will like the place [illegible]. [illegible]

The "Fashionable Candy" at the seashore this season is said to be for ladies to have a full toilet, consisting of some fancy hat, with necktie, gloves and colored hose, with a wide belt around the waist.

Silk Hats $3.50, $4.50, Finest $6.00, at Lambert's. apl-3m.

Bishop Simpson is to preach the tenth anniversary sermon of the religious services at Ocean Grove, July 31st. Bishop Harris [illegible] the opening sermon at the annual camp meeting at Ocean Grove, August 19th.

Edward Crolius, purchasing agent. Orders left at Geo. Pland's, J. E. Lambert's, J. D. Belmar's, or his residence, 55 Essex street, Rahway. jel2-6m.

The Long Branch *News* says Louis Eddy, son of Randel Eddy, of the Ocean Hotel, was on Sunday installed as an "altar boy" in St. Mary's Church. This is probably the first time in this country that a colored boy was so honored.

John Maher, of Elizabeth, was committed for trial on Thursday, on charge of knocking his wife down with a chair. The fellow seemed surprised at his committal, and commenced to explain to the Justice that it was merely a joke, but he was curtly ordered to find bail or go down stairs. He went down.

Two new patents for improvements in telegraphy have just been issued in favor of Edison. One is for a simplex telegraph [illegible] patents are assigned to the Western Union Telegraph Company.

Fur and Wool Hats, Cloth, Silk, Alpaca and Imported Scotch Caps, all the fashionable styles, at Lambert's. apl-3m.

By a vote of twelve to three, the Court of Errors and Appeals, on Saturday, reversed the judgment of the Hudson county court which condemned Mrs. Smith and Covert Bennett to death, and has ordered a new trial of the prisoners, which, it is expected, will take place at the September term.

BOARD.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a private family, at No. 93 Cherry street, Rahway, N. J. jyl7-tf.

Odd Fellows are warned against an impostor now ranging the country, by the name of John Mason, who claims to be a member of Mountain City Lodge, No. 129, but who may take any other name or represent himself as belonging to any other Lodge in the country. He is well posted in the work; age about 26; height 5 feet 4 inches. He wears a black moustache.

Services at the church of the Holy Comforter, on Seminary street, every Sunday at 10.30 a. m., and 4.30 p. m., Sunday School at 3 o'clock. Wednesday evening, prayer with a lecture, at a quarter to 8. tf.

The Joel Parker Association, of Newark, had a jolly time at a grand clam bake, at Pleasure Bay, near Long Branch, last Thursday. Prominent Democrats from different parts of the State were present, including ex-Gov. Parker himself, who made an excellent speech before the company separated, which was received with much enthusiasm, and three cheers for the ex-Governor, "our next President" as some of the company added.

Linen Collars and Cuffs, all styles and sizes; Kid Gloves, Silk Handkerchiefs, Colored Shirts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Canes, etc., at Lambert's, 128 Main street. apl-3m.

Rev. Mr. Gessler, of Elizabeth, who owns a cottage at Lake Hopatcong, got an involuntary bath in the lake on Monday morning, all on account of a big watermelon, the weight of which caused him to lose his balance in his rowboat, and tumble into the lake head first. He saved his melon and himself, and, if he be a good Baptist, it did not hurt him any.

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 those 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, Simmons' Liver Regulator. Try it; we believe that the first trial will be satisfactory. jy3-1m

People residing in paludal districts, or removing to such localities, can place reliance in the efficacy of Dr. F. Wilhoft's Anti-Periodic or Fever and Ague Tonic, to prevent or rather counteract all malarial diseases. It never fails to cure Chills and Fever, Dumb Chills and Enlarged Spleen, and is guaranteed to contain no dangerous drug. The composition of this medicine is given with each bottle, and can be had from all Druggists. jel-3

COMMON COUNCIL.

Regular meeting, Tuesday evening, July 29th, all present except Melick absent on account of sickness. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Report of Receiver of Taxes reporting $2,858 66 collected since last report; ordered on file.

Communication from August Deitz for removal of a lamp post in front of the entrance to his black smith shop; referred to committee on lamps, with power.

Petition from John T. Hewitt for a rebate of tax on property on Rahway avenue, for a number of years, claiming excessive valuation for some of the years referred to board of assessors.

Petition of Adolph Bartholomew, who some time ago was surety for Jos. Boehler, and which he for about $40, stating that he had already paid $20.87, and was unable to pay the remainder, and asking that the balance be remitted; ordered on file.

Bond of Francis G. Terrill, assessor, reported satisfactory and approved.

Mr. Osborn offered a resolution that, whereas the American Union Telegraph Co. had been obstructed in their work of putting their line through the city, by paid employees of the opposition company, etc., therefore, permission be granted for them to erect poles and place wires from a point below the Presbyterian church, on Main street, to Haydock street, to the river bank, by Irving street, to a [illegible] street.

This raised considerable discussion, and it appeared that the telegraph war had been transferred to the Common Council. In answer to pecuniary interests of different [illegible] were thrown out, and Mr. Osborn said he had a right to rent his rooms to any party, and if any of the members wanted to know further they could ascertain by the lease, which he then handed to the clerk, but it was not read. In answer to a question by Mr. Melick as to the advantages, Mr. Osborn said the new company would charge only ten cents for messages which now cost twenty-five cents, with more liberal rates on contracts by the quarter or year.

Mr. Deitz and Mr. Silvers insisted that the same proceeds be put in the resolution as was contained in the previous permission granted—that the permission of the property owners be first obtained. Mr. Osborn said he would accept the amendment, and some of the members said they could see no necessity whatever for the resolution, as the company already had all the power the resolution would give.

Mr. Silvers moved the resolution lay on the table, which was carried to 5 to 3.

In the course of the above debate, the president had stated that the New Jersey and New England Company which erected a line through the city some years ago did not comply with the terms as to the symmetry of the poles, painting them, etc., absolute permission having been granted, by Council, without reference to the wishes of the property owners, in that case.

Mr. Osborn, thereupon, to test the consistency of some of the members, as he said, offered a resolution to the effect that unless this company complies with the terms of their proposal within thirty days, they be ordered to remove the poles. The resolution was adopted: 5 (Dailey, Martin, McKenzie, Osborn and Sheldon) voting aye, 3 (Houseman, Silvers and Wilson) voting no—Deitz, Leonard and Martin declining to vote, stating that they knew nothing of the circumstances in the matter.

The president announced a rearrangement of the following committees:

Fire Department—Osborn, Wilson, Sheldon.

Drainage—Melick, Sheldon, Houseman.

Poor and Alms—Martin, Houseman, Mansfield.

Health—Deitz, Silvers, Melick.

Bills ordered paid as allowed. Adj.

[Communicated.]

THE BATTLE OF THE TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

The present contest between rival companies is quite interesting and exciting. Some months ago a company known as "The American Union Telegraph Company," announced its intention to build telegraph lines through the Northern, Middle and Western States, and to carry messages at reduced rates. This [illegible] is known as the "Gould line," it being understood to be under the control of Jay Gould. That gentleman's connection with Jim Fisk in the Erie road and his more recent one with the New Jersey Southern, shows a strong desire to own property in this State. That latter connection showed such an excessive enthusiasm upon the subject as to lead the Grand Jury of Monmouth county to indict him; these and some other matters have given a rather unpleasant odor to his reputation, which disinclines our conservative Jerseymen to warmly welcome him either to their affection or confidence.

We certainly would be glad to have a healthy competition in telegraphing, although many, doubtless, would have more confidence if some one else were at the head of this "Gould Line." Their attempt to get through the State, so far, has been conducted in such an irregular way as to show a disregard of the opinions of our authorities or people. Claiming to have a charter, they secured the passage of a resolution by the Newark Council to put up their line through the city. In a few days it was discovered they had no charter. The Newark authorities were maintained, and to appease them the company put themselves under the general law, which requires consent in writing of the owners of the soil before putting up their poles. Then the Newark Council rescinded their previous resolution and and passed another authorizing the company to construct their line upon getting such consent. Without getting it the company, unexpectedly and in the middle of the night, with large gangs of men commenced to erect their poles. The next day various property owners on their own account cut down some of the poles, and the city authorities cut down and dug up many more. Then the Co. sought a meeting with the city officials, acknowledged they did wrong, paid the city some $250 for the expense of cutting down their own poles, and agreed to erect no poles without such consent, and to remove any already erected where consent was withheld. In Jersey City, and Bordentown the city authorities have felt it their duty to personally interfere, to prevent these poles from being set without permission. In our city there has been considerable excitement, persons connected with the New Jersey & New England Telegraph Co. having endeavored to secure the route for their lines. The Gould people prepared an affidavit, and near midnight pulled a magistrate out of his house to sign a warrant to arrest them and a constable out of his bed to serve it, and had the parties brought before the magistrate at that hour, although they were known to be daily and openly at Chamberlin's Hotel.

We do not intend to give any opinion as to the merits of the respective claims of these two companies, but this defiance of constituted authorities, and this working when, and evidently because, honest citizens are asleep seems to be founded upon a disregard of rights of property owners which may lead to disturbances of a serious nature. The people of New Jersey certainly require that every one, and especially those who come here to take advantage of our laws, should themselves obey the laws they invoke; and look with suspicion upon those who do work properly done openly, and by day, secretly and in the middle of the night. VOX POPULI.

NEW YORK CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW YORK, July 29th, 1879.

[illegible]

This text comes to me as I read of the men called for prosecution, [illegible] the notoriety, of the many, because of the boastfulness, greed, or ignorance of the social laws of etiquette on the part of a few. The narrow prejudice of Judge Hilton and the Corbin brothers, proprietors of Manhattan Beach, have only cast in one way on throwing open to the educated Jews all the portals which caste and ignorance has closed to them for centuries. The prayer of the Pharisee, in the face of the most enlightened progression, I hold to be an uncalled for outrage against the religion of all [illegible] and an outrage against justice. Ridiculously so, to me the Pro[illegible] to do injustice to the entire race because of the few offenders against law and etiquette to rather [illegible] I am not a hotel keeper and of course my opinion does not weigh, but if a woman always has her way [illegible] would revolutionize matters a little, and not make a person [illegible] a mark of honor, but, an attractive attempt to [illegible].

Why entrance the Jews [illegible] race? Why [illegible] the benefit and leave it wide open to the [illegible] a variety of every class which [illegible] table etiquette better than a vulgarity [illegible] gentlemen who have placed themselves on record that their nightly prayers contain a word with "I am holier than thou" [illegible] the mankind that would publish [illegible] barrier and [illegible] prejudice.

During the melting months the population of this city resolves itself into two distinct [illegible] those who go, and those who stay at home. A stroll through the region of the upper ten and an observation of the number of barricaded fronts gives one the impression that the balance of power rests with those who figure at Saratoga or the seaside. The out-going steamers for the past six weeks have been freighted with a human cargo of seekers after pleasure or health, yet a passé through the commercial parts of this city at high twelve assures the hopes that the city is deserted [illegible] the lower million are the staying ones. Their motto is ever "business before pleasure."

Great wealth may be conducive to pleasure, but it is not always to the best interests of humanity, except when from [illegible] source of a high order, as witnessed in the effort of Warner Brothers to revolutionize old fogy-ism.

We intend owe much to the "Lord," at large, but more to the medical profession at Bridgeport, Conn., who have climaxed the obligation. From time immemorial it has been a trick of physicians to maintain that the stomach is the seat of all disorders—perhaps it is with men—for which their skill and science are called upon to furnish cures. They claim the interior organism as the doctors' exclusive province. Those Bridgeport doctors know better; and, acting up to their knowledge, have benefitted my sex, who testify their appreciation by an almost unanimous adoption of the Warner corsets. These corsets differ from all others in that they furnish that sustaining power [illegible] by the natural system, and [illegible] matter how tightly fitted, they permit the free and unrestricted use of every bodily function. There is no construction of chest or stomach, no pressure upon hips or spine. By the use of Tampico grass cloth a perfect ventilation is given to the bust, so that these corsets, as they stand to-day, are really a wonder of art. I shall be pleased to speak more at length of their value to those who will send their address and stamps for illustrated circulars of all the various garments which the enterprise of this firm has given to commerce. I may be addressed care box 1326, New York.

The styles of to-day are as capricious as the weather. To the mid summer tale to all things are admissable. She who wears a gauze to-day may put on woollen to-morrow, and yet be in style, for the modes, like other things, are most democratic and accommodate themselves to atmospheric conditions, with a reservation in favor of [illegible] making. The most commended of the fashions is that which admits of the wearing of a spencer or polonaise of [illegible] as it enables ladies to utilize [illegible] of out [illegible].

I am real glad that Mrs. Smith and Covert Bennett are to have a new trial, for I should feel it an everlasting disgrace to the bright escutcheon of the State if they had been hung before they had been proved guilty. VIDA.

OCEAN GROVE LETTER.

OCEAN GROVE, July 29th, 1879.

FRIEND HYER: Last week we were entertained with addresses made by the leading female temperance orators of the country, the audience, morning and evening, consisting of from three to five thousand persons, were delighted with the speaking and singing, of course they brought us their usual rain storm, which was welcome all over the land.

We are well supplied with amusements of the summer in the way of fishing on the [illegible] crabbing at Shark River, drives to Ocean Beach, Squan, Spring Lake, Point Pleasant, and Long Branch; riding over [illegible] large parlors of the hotels; a musical entertainment to the Park; last week we had Prof. Boynton at Sunset Lake, and "Pinafore" at Educational Hall; this week we have "Aunt Polly Bassett," and McKeag's Panorama of Ireland.

A large number of cottages and tents are occupied by people from various cities, who are afraid of a recurrence of yellow fever, and say they can live here in safety cheaper than they can elsewhere. President Hayes was expected here on the 31st to assist in the celebration of [illegible] service, but when Mrs. H. talked about bringing five large Saratoga trunks, and said he would have to carry two cabas, a carpet bag, umbrella, satchel and shawl, he manfully backed out; however, we will have ten thousand here without him. Chancellor Runyon, General Fisk and Bishop Simpson deliver the addresses.

There were eight thousand people at the surf meeting last Sunday evening, addresses were made by Senator Frank and Dr. Hamlin. We have two thousand children in the Grove, some tents have from twelve to twenty old and young living in them. The ladies are all in wonderful good humor here, probably because they have left their better halves at home and have no one to "jaw back" at. The bathing is splendid; oil ocean is calm, the boat is having, and the weather is delightful. We have from two to four excursions nearly every day. Yours &c., JACKSON.

The second competition for the Winchester Match, took place at Brinton Range, on Saturday. The rifle was won by Dr. J. M. Dart. E. M. Squire holding all competitors, but having previously won a rifle in a match scored one consolation for final prize. The following are the best scores:

E. M. Squire, 47; Dr. J. M. Dart, 46; A. Hubbell, 45; F. H. Holton, 45; L. H. Grove, 44; M. Sharp, 44; Col. C. H. Houghton, 43; F. Baker, 43; W. A. Mulford, Jr., 42; Col. D. Leslor, 42; Homer Fisher, 42; Lieut. J. C. Mallory, 41; T. Fitz, 40; F. L. Sheldon, 40; Lieut. W. S. Fisk, 40; Col. G. E. P. Howard, 40; C. A. Hunton, 35.

A REMINISCENCE

OF THE EDITORIAL EXCURSION.

We have just come into possession of the following lines (after Pinafore) which were suggested to one of our company while on the train for Cape May, upon his being asked by a young lady friend to procure for her a "little pail and shovel" upon her arrival at the Cape.

SACRED

to the

MEMORY

of a

YOUNG LADY,

Who was bound en route to Cape May,

for a pail and shovel.

[illegible]

[illegible]

PINAFORE MAN.

Crabs are now quite plentiful in the river, and parties with "scoop nets" over their [illegible] to get on their way to "Sweep the little crabs."

Charles Pearsall, of Westfield, went with an excursion party Saturday to Ocean Grove and was drowned while bathing. His mother and sister were [illegible] the beach at the time.

[illegible] of Elizabeth, arrested by Detective David M. Smith, of New York, has confessed in recovering a large number of buggies, horses, harness, &c., stolen in that section of the State last spring.

People who [illegible] to believe in advertising will do well with tags that Holloway, the great London pill maker, spends two hundred thousand dollars annually in advertising, and he still is able to stand [illegible] yet.

Hon. G. [illegible], of Burlington county, has been for [illegible] suffering severely with a sore foot, [illegible] The doctors pronounce [illegible] about eighty years old.

The old yellow tavern, at Elizabeth, was partially [illegible]. It was said to have been erected in a very short time [illegible] the Knickerbocker had carried off every timber left. The owner says they would have stolen the cellar hole if he hadn't watched it. Warrants for the arrest of the persons who stole the tavern will be issued.

Blackwood's Magazine for July has been republished by the Leonard Scott Publishing Co., 41 Barclay st., N. Y. The periodicals reprinted by this company, are as follows: The London Quarterly, Edinburgh, Westminster, and British Quarterly Reviews, and Blackwood's Magazine. Price, $4 a year for any one, or only $15 for all, and the postage is prepaid by the Publishers.

Stop a first heard at a mother's knee are never wholly forgotten—Mothers should never forget that the sufferings of their little ones can [illegible] be overcome by the use of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup.

A college professor once said that "he who expects to [illegible] must not [illegible] [illegible] of Dr. Sages Catarrh Remedy.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FARMS [illegible] JOIN OUR COLONY!

[illegible]

$10 TO $1000 [illegible]

SANFORD'S JAMAICA GINGER.

[illegible]

PIANOS [illegible]

[illegible]

CHEAPEST BOOK-STORE [illegible]

LEGGAT BROS.

[illegible] Post Office, New York.

Tarrant's Seltzer Aperient.

[illegible]

$25 A DAY!

[illegible]

St. Paul's Infirmary.

[illegible]

AGENTS, READ THIS

[illegible]

PILES [illegible]

A. HOWELL, New Egypt, N. J.

$10 to $1000 [illegible]

SEND TO F. G. RICH & CO., Portland, [illegible]

$77 a Month and expenses guaranteed to Agents. [illegible]

$777 A YEAR and expenses to agents. Outfit Free. Address P. O. VICKERY, Augusta, Maine.

[illegible]

SHELDON,

CLOTHING,

[illegible]ER.

[illegible]nship,

Up Stairs.

WHITE SEWING MACHINE

$1500.00 CASH TO AGENTS

BEWARE of BOGUS DEALERS and DEFACED NUMBERS

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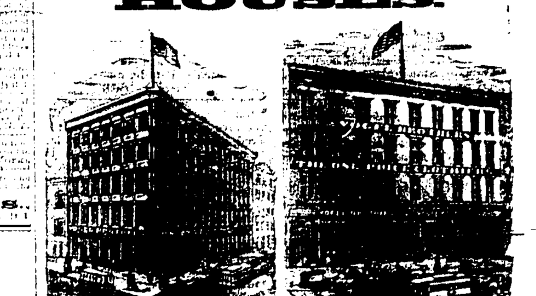

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VOGEL BROTHERS,

NEW YORK.

The National Democrat.

RAHWAY, N. J., JULY 31, 1879.

The Washington *Star* names ex-Congressman Cutler as next Democratic nominee for Governor.

There are indications of lively times in Massachusetts. B. F. Butler has announced his intention to run again for Governor this time, however, as the nominee of the Democratic convention.

Speaking of the Treasury, throat [illegible] said, the other day: "If [illegible] the Senate will go to the [illegible] partment and hold up [illegible] does not run ledger to the sun, it [illegible] always poll light, one to ten scratches [illegible] his eyes will not [illegible] more an evidence [illegible] be, [illegible] paper collar [illegible] —[illegible] Observer.

The [illegible] anxious to [illegible] expect to hit the mark [illegible] the Dem[illegible] arrow, the straighter [illegible] conduc[illegible] is the right way.—Yonkers [illegible]

[illegible] having by one's wits, especially [illegible] the supply is limited, is the severest labor that taxes human energy."—Murat Halstead.

"Oh," she said, "I think soda water is soda-delicious." He took the hint [illegible] love.—Albany Argus.

The fellow who dropped into a chair containing a tack, has been uneasy ever since, and now sits down on the installment plan.—Oswego Record.

EARLY EVAN.—Visitor: "And what did your godfathers and godmothers do for you?" Little one: "Knife, fork and 'poon!"—Punch.

If poverty is a disgrace, mended stockings are a darned shame.—*N. O. Orleans Picayune.* A holy understanding does not necessarily imply a stock in grace.

Even though his teacher's back hair may be false as Cressida, the average school boy knows her switch is a stern reality.—Hackensack Republican.

"I should have no objection to my wife's reigning," said an affectionate husband, "if it were not for the fact that when she reigns she [illegible] stern also."—Ex.

If anybody would invent some mucilage that would stick as well as a fly does to a bald-headed man, he would make a fortune.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Who was it asked what is rarer than a day in June? We want to tell him to salt down the observation that the twenty ninth of February [illegible]—Fond du Lac Reporter.

"What will the harvest be?" asks an exchange. Well, just wait till the harvest bee crawls up your trousers' leg, and you'll find out.—Middletown (Del.) Transcript.

There never was a freckle so small on one woman's nose, but what some other woman could see it just as plain as an ink spot on a white handkerchief.—Steubenville Herald.

A college orator in a spiked-tail coat points the way to true greatness and then goes and rents himself as a pitcher for a professional nine.—New Orleans Picayune.

I envy the man who kan set down and make a happy dinner off from filtered rane water and biled roots, but I don't hanker for thoze kind of vittles miself.—Josh Billings.

Young men who intend having their hair cut close to the scalp or shaved this summer might produce quite a picturesque effect by having their heads frescoed.—New York Commercial.

The story is often told of the old lady who kissed her cow, but as so many young ladies kiss calves such occurrence is hardly worth mentioning.—Hartford Sunday Journal.

Circumstances alter cases. The man who is on the train thinks it tarries too long at way stations; not so the one who is half a block away and coming rapidly towards it when the whistle toots.—Puck.

Little Andy has got to the head of his class at last. "I hope you will stay there now," says the father. "Oh, no, I don't think I will pa," says the thoughtful boy; "I might get too proud."—Boston Daily Advertiser.

There is probably nothing in this transitory world that will yield larger and quicker returns on the amount invested, than poking a wasp with your finger to see if he feels well. It may be of interest to know that he does.—Bridgeport Standard.

An exchange relates that an Atlantic City belle left her bathing shoes hanging out of her hotel window to dry, and the next day it was announced that "the hotel had put up new awnings of a unique design."—Yonkers Gazette.

This is the season of the year when the good little boy refuses to go in bathing with his companions, because his mother forbid him, stays on the bank to mind their clothes and scoots for home after tying knots in the sleeves of their trousers.—Puck.

A country auction is a capital place to study paradoxical human nature; for notwithstanding the fact that a sweet smile spreads over the face of an interested listener, he or she is generally governed by a more-bid impulse.—Hackensack Republican.

"I say, you fellows have got a queer notion of punctuation," shouted an uptown man to an ice cart driver. "What makes you put a period after every word on the side of your cart?" "Oh, that's 'cause we have to stop so often." There was a degree of coolness in the reply that was unexpectedly refreshing to the inquirer.—N. H. Register.

The fisherman is a tryangular sort of a fellow.—*Syracuse Times.* He is oftentimes a sort of a wrecked angler fellow besides.—*Whitehall Times.* It naturally follows that an editor, who has a fondness for piscatorial sports, is a write angler fellow.—*Albany Argus.* But it is the compositor, and not the editor who is often found to be a quadrangular fellow.—*Yonkers Gazette.*

It was a warm afternoon, and young Mr. Cummagon did not go in the house, but sat down in the pleasant porch, as was his custom, after ringing the bell. Her little sister came to the door and looked at him with some curiosity. "Does your sister Mabel [illegible] am here, Nellie?" he asked. "Oh, yes," replied the innocent prattler. "I guess she does; she told me to come out and see how shady it made the front yard when you put your feet up on the porch railing." He took them down and sat on them.—Hawkeye.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

August 3.

[Prepared from the New York Observer.]

THE MINISTRY OF RECONCILIATION.—II. Cor. v. 11–21.

GOLDEN TEXT: "We pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God."—*II. Cor. v. 20.*

Central Truth: Man reconciled to God becomes a new creature.

This second Epistle to the Church at Corinth was written during the Apostle's visit to Macedonia on his way to Greece. After leaving Ephesus, he passed through Troas, where he tells us (2 Cor. 2: 12) he came "to preach Christ's gospel," and a "door was opened" to him "of the Lord." Thence he went to Macedonia, and from one of its towns,—perhaps from Thessalonica, perhaps from Philippi. He had heard from Corinth in reply to his first letter, and there was much to gratify him in the intelligence received. The Church seems to have appreciated his interest and fidelity, and to have profited in a good degree by his counsels. Some of his enemies, however, still maintained their hostile attitude, and he deemed it necessary to write this second letter, in which he expresses the gratification which the news of their submission had given him. There is something very touching in the account which he gives these people at Corinth of his first letter to them. He says, (Chap. 2: 4) "For out of much affliction and anguish of heart, I wrote unto you with many tears; not that you should be grieved, but that ye might know the love which I have more abundantly unto you." There speaks Paul's great loving heart; faithful to rebuke, yet full of the truest and tenderest affection for his brethren. His sharpest rebukes were, indeed, that righteous smiting which was like excellent oil. It could not break the head but melt the heart.

He also deems it necessary in this second letter to make another effort to win over those who still maintained their opposition, and, if possible, render needless any severer measures with them. He thinks it perfectly proper to defend his apostolic character and authority and his personal character, and he warns them that when he comes in person he may find it necessary to use sharpness, according to the power which the Lord had given him, though for edification, not for destruction. Indeed, the whole Epistle, though full of decision and force, is no less full of tenderness and affection.

The main idea presented in this lesson is, that the Apostle, in common with his fellow-laborers in the sacred office, was actuated in all that he said and did by the highest and most solemn motives; that however men might judge or misjudge him, he acted in the fear of God and under a solemn sense of his responsibility to his Lord and Master.

It has been well said that "no Epistle brings out the man more fully, and none shows greater oratorical delicacy, art and power." He claims that his ruling motive is "the constraining love of Christ,"—that is, Christ's love for his people. It was the thought of that amazing love of Jesus that led him to suffer and die for them, which impelled, yea, even *constrained*, the Apostle to spend and be spent in behalf of his brethren. He acknowledged that any man who believed in the glorious death of Jesus for men ought to feel the power of this motive, and not live for himself, but for the Christ who died and rose again.

He claims that he is an ambassador for Christ: that his great message is one of love and invitation to men to be reconciled to God: that it is based upon the love of God, as displayed in the great Atonement, and that men are to be urged by every persuasive method to accept God's offered mercy.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. The love of Christ is the greatest and most influential of the Christian motives.

We speak of the amazing fact of Christ's love to us. In itself it has wonderful elements of power to attract our admiration and win our affections. It is infinitely pure, disinterested, self-sacrificing and enduring. No such exhibition of these lofty traits has ever been made in the annals of the heart. Whatever there is in heroism, in benevolence, in magnanimity, in entire self-abnegation, that is noble, winning and impressive, is presented to us in the story of the Cross. Not only is it fitted to attract admiration and exert influence and mould character, but it has done so in every age and among all peoples. Nothing has had such power to stir the deepest waters of the soul, to evoke such gratitude, kindle such enthusiasm, inspire such sacrifices. The glorious martyrology of the Church has testified to this. What the love of personal happiness, of kindred, of country, of friends, has failed to inspire or to accomplish, has been done by the thought of the love of Jesus. It is the great force which is eventually to overcome the world.

2. A Christian is not a development, but a creation.

"If any man be in Christ, he is a new creature." He is one who has been "created anew in Christ Jesus." Nicodemus learned that amazing truth from the lips of Christ in his first interview with him "as a teacher come from God." Nothing can be developed from one who is dead, "dead in trespasses and sins." The voice of the quickening Spirit is, "Awake thou that sleepest, and arise from the dead, and Christ shall give thee light." And that "Light" is "Life."

3. A new life makes all things new. "Old things have passed away; behold, all things have become new." New views of truth and duty; new motives and objects of action; new ideas of life; new joys and sorrows; new hopes and fears; new aspirations and endeavors; new friends and foes; new comforts and trials; all these testify that a mighty change has taken place in the Christian.

4. Christian ministers are ambassadors from the court of heaven.

They are not self-appointed. God chooses them for their office and qualifies them for it. He gives them their credentials. He dictates their message. He sends them where he pleases. He appoints their wages. They are accountable to him. If faithful, they are worthy of honor for their works' sake.

Men who are self-sent, self sufficient, self-proclaiming, self-asserting, and self-glorifying, are no true ambassadors for Christ, and will sooner or later be properly rated by men.

5. The great message of the minister of the gospel is a message of reconciliation.

"As though God did beseech you by us, we pray you in Christ's stead, be ye reconciled to God."

We are not to bear a message of wrath, but one of love; not of condemnation, but of forgiveness; not of denunciation, but of invitation; not of despair, but of hope.

God hates nothing which he has made. God desires not the suffering of any of his creatures. God is not willing that any should perish, but that all should come to repentance. "If our gospel be hid, it is hid to them that are lost." And no man will ever be lost who sincerely desired and honestly sought to be saved.

DICTATING AN ITEM.

The following little story teaches caution in the use of pronouns:

Mr. Tucker came into the editorial room of a local paper, and, sliding up to the reporter's table, he took a seat and nudged up close and said:

'Just take it down now, and I'll give you a good item. Ready?'

'Yes. Go ahead!'

'Well, this morning, Mrs. Tucker—my wife, you know—and her daughter Bessie were driving out with the bay mare, named Kitty, along the river road, to see her aunt.'

'Whose aunt?'

'Mrs. Tucker's aunt. To see her aunt. Bessie was driving the mare, and a little after they had passed Stapletown Place she threw one of her [illegible]'

'Bessie did?'

'No, Kitty the mare. And Bessie said to her mother that she thought she was behaving queerly.'

'Mrs. Tucker was?'

'The mare; and she felt so worried that she had half a notion to turn back.'

'Are you speaking of the mare or of Bessie?'

'I mean Bessie, of course. But she kept on limping and going kinder uneven until they were down by the gas works, when she had back her ears and——'

'You don't mean Bessie's ears?'

'Certainly not.'

'Go on, then. Mrs. Tucker laid back her ears.'

'The mare's ears. And just as they got on the bridge over the creek the mare gave a tilt to one side, and, as Mrs. Tucker screamed, she let drive with both of her hind legs against the carriage——'

'Are you referring to Mrs. Tucker or to the——'

'Kitty, the mare—and snapped both shafts off short. The next moment, before Mrs. Tucker or Bessie could save themselves, she went over the side, turning a complete somersault.'

'You are now speaking of the mare?'

'Yes, the mare turned a complete somersault into the water. One of the traces remained unbroken, and of course, as Kitty went over, she dragged the carriage after her, and Mrs. Tucker and Bessie went floundering into the creek. The mare at once struck out for the shore, and Bessie fortunately had presence of mind enough to grasp her by the tail. She had the blind staggers, but it had passed off——'

'Not Bessie?'

'No—the mare; and as soon as she was being towed past Mrs. Tucker, she caught hold of her dress——'

'The mare's dress?'

'Bessie's dress, and it seemed for a minute the mare would bring them safely to land. But Mrs. Tucker's hold on the mare's tail loosened somehow, and——'

'You said Bessie had hold of the mare's tail.'

'Did I? Well, so it was; and Mrs. Tucker hold of her dress.'

'Whose dress?'

'Didn't I say Bessie's dress? Well, then somehow, Mrs. Tucker's hold loosened and——'

'Her hold of what?'

'Her hold of the mare—no, I must be mistaken; Bessie had hold of the mare's tail while the mare was swimming, and the mare had hold of Mrs. Tucker's dr—that is, Mrs. Tucker hold of——Well anyhow, she let go——'

'Mrs. Tucker let go?'

'Oh, I dunno; who ever had hold of the mare let go and she went to the bottom like a stone.'

'If I follow your meaning it was the mare that went to the bottom?'

'My goodness, man! Can't you understand? It wasn't the mare. The mare swam ashore.'

'What did you say she went to the bottom for then?'

'I didn't; it was Bessie.'

'Bessie never said a word about it.'

'You know what I meant. Bessie went to the bottom.'

'And Mrs. Tucker swam ashore?'

'No, she didn't.'

'Very well, then. Mrs. Tucker went to the bottom too?'

'No, she didn't either.'

'Mrs. Tucker flew up in the air, then?'

'You think you're smart, don't you?'

'Well, go on and tell your story; we'll discuss that afterward. What did Bessie say when she got to the bottom?'

'I've a good mind to wollup you.'

'What did she say that for?'

'You mud-headed idiot,' said Mr. Tucker, 'give me any more of your insolence, and I'll flay you alive. I was going to give you a good item about that mare, and what Mrs. Tucker said about her turning somersaults all the way home, but now I'll see you hanged first.'

The reporter got behind the desk, lifted up a chair to ward off a missile, and then he said calmly:

'What was Mrs. Tucker's object in turning somersaults all the way home?'

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ADMINISTRATOR'S SETTLEMENT. Notice is hereby given, that the account of the subscriber, Administrator of [illegible], deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the County of Union, on Wednesday, the [illegible] day of [illegible] next. Dated June 19th, 1879. [illegible]

UNION COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE. [illegible]

UNION COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE. [illegible]

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THE RAHWAY GAS LIGHT COMPANY. THE PRICE OF GAS—until further notice—will be three dollars per thousand cubic feet. Five per cent. discount will be made from bills paid within five days of the time of presentation. No abatement will be made after the expiration of the five days, under any circumstances. By order of the Board of Directors. R. HORTON, Sec'y. apl7-tf.

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ESTABLISHED 1866. INVENTORS [illegible]

PATENTS. [illegible]

$15 REWARD! THE above reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons cutting or carrying away [illegible] in the city of Rahway. [illegible]

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REMOVED. The subscriber having removed from No. 8 Cherry street to No. 140 MAIN STREET wishes to inform the citizens of Rahway and vicinity that he will make every endeavor to supply the wants of his old friends, and as many new ones as will favor him with their custom, to their satisfaction. And that he will keep constantly on hand a full line of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c. Spectacles & Eye-Glasses a Specialty! and sold at a GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE. PERFECT FIT WARRANTED!! Remember the old jewelry stand No. 140 MAIN STREET, and the name WM. A. VESCELIUS.

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The National Democrat. [illegible]

BUSINESS CARDS.

A. HEROLD,—[illegible] Segars, Tobacco, &c. [illegible]

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C. ELFIN [illegible]

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R. TIME TABLE. [illegible]

RAHWAY POST OFFICE. TO TAKE EFFECT MAY 25th, 1879. [illegible] C. A. OLIVER, Postmaster.

THE BUTCHER'S COURTSHIP.

[illegible]

JENNY'S CITY BEAU.

Miss Jenny Wayland was a [illegible] girl. At least so [illegible] and if they know [illegible] two hundred in Painville [illegible] what she differed from the [illegible] womankind, they [illegible] a loss to say. Taking a [illegible] as she walked or rode [illegible] the town, a gentleman would [illegible] that, that she had a bright, pleasant way, a good color, and a symmetrical figure; second, that she considered herself as the proper guardian of herself, and would not delegate the authority to others; third, that she dressed in good taste, not gaudily, but in colors which harmonized with each other and with her complexion. The young ladies voted her queer, and at the same time tried to imitate her—a sure sign that she was popular with the gentlemen; and after all, the voice of the daughters of Eve to the contrary notwithstanding, they do like to have the gentlemen notice them, and make it the aim of their lives. Probably this sentiment will bring down upon the head of the author the anathema of all who read it; but that author considers himself safe by reason of distance. What he has written, he has written. It seemed, however, that Miss Jenny did not care so much for admiration as did her female friends. And perhaps it was her indifference on this subject that made her a favorite. Then, she could talk well. Most gentlemen like good talkers, even if they cannot talk themselves. They fill up the awkward gaps in a conversation nicely where a company of people who exhaust the current topics of the day and are not in love with each other would be at fault.

At the present time Jennie was in deep desolation. All women have their troubles, and she had hers, in the shape of an importunate admirer who did not suit her. Mr. Chester Audley was a type of a class not peculiar to any city; a young man of good family, who had inherited the family fortune without the family. He spent a great deal of his time in combing his hair and pulling at the ends of his blonde moustache. His face was of the milk and water type so often seen in cities. For he was like a plant grown in a cellar, and had spent all his life, from babyhood to the age of twenty-five, in a crowded city. How he ever came to Painville is a mooted question. He had nothing in common with the people there. Their mode of life was not his, their amusements wearied him, and their fresh, healthy faces were a source of wonder to him. But the morning train had landed him in Painville three months before, together with enormous trunks, four hat-boxes and [illegible] that he ever fished; but it was the style to carry fishing-tackle into the country, and he was not the man to depart one whit from the usages of society. So he brought his pale face, his languid smile, and his killing air into the society of the thriving village, and expected all there to yield to their influence, and was disgusted because they failed to be astonished at his magnificence. It is doubtful whether he would have staid two days in the village but for one circumstance. In other days, when young men were gifted with brains, his father had known Mr. Wayland in college, and gave his son, the brainless, a letter of introduction. Mr. Wayland, a keen man of business, looked over him with a smile, and came to the conclusion that this young dandy had inherited nothing of the sterling good sense which had characterized his old college friend. But he asked him to stay at his house while in town. Chester had taken rooms at the hotel, and thought he had better keep them. While they were speaking Jenny came in, and the young man was instantly enslaved. Mr. Wayland introduced him and told her to take him in charge, as he had business to attend to.

"I am driving out, Mr. Audley," said she, glancing at his elegant costume. "Would you care to drive through the village?"

Chester assented, and they went out to the carriage. Chester looked at the spirited team, their flashing eyes, erect heads and dilated nostrils, [illegible] "Will [illegible]" [illegible]

"I don't think I will [illegible] take the back seat, I suppose, Mr. Audley don't drive much, I see."

They changed places, and Will Rathburn took the reins. [illegible]

[illegible]

But Will stopped of his own accord, at length, satisfied that he had given Chester a lesson in driving. If Jenny had not been in the carriage there [illegible] no telling to what extent he might have gone on. There probably would have been an upset. From that time Chester had no thought of leaving Painville. Wherever Jenny went, there he was sure to go, like Mary's little lamb, immortalized in verse. Will first endured him, and then began to get annoyed at his pertinacity; for it was understood that if Jenny married any one it would be Will Rathburn, and they were rather pleased than otherwise, when a dandy fell on his path. He could not think that Jenny really liked the fellow. But then it was not pleasant to have him always in the way. Will used to enjoy an evening at Wayland's, when Jenny would sit down to the piano and sing the dear old songs in a sweet low dearly. And now, to have that exquisite, with his perfumed hair, his blonde moustache and his sickly smile, always in the way was very annoying.

Chester had a certain quiet tenacity in following anything which really amused him, and Jenny was somewhat different from the women he had met. There was a freshness about her, a vivacity and sparkle in conversation, which made the worn-out thing he called his heart beat with new life. The people in Painville talked, as people in country towns will talk, about him and her and Will. People in country towns enjoy scandal. In the city this little episode might have gone on, and the people in the next house would have known nothing about it. This sort of tattling annoyed Jenny at last, and she was more civil to Chester than ever. She did not dream that his attentions were anything serious. But at last she came in other did, that she was the attraction which kept him in the town.

She had won a white elephant. What to do with the beast she did not know. And there was Will, going about with a gloomy, misanthropic face, and talking of California and Canada as desirable places to go to for a young man who has no way to [illegible] in the world. It was noticeable that young men, when the world goes hard with them, talk of impossible places in an easy way which is refreshing.

It was early autumn, and the young people got up a nutting excursion. Will was there, no party was complete without him. Chester came in all his glory in company with Jennie. He had made up his mind. A man must [illegible]

[illegible] Chester placed himself [illegible] It was nevertheless true. Will [illegible] when the tree was stripped, [illegible] the same, and the nuts were [illegible] and put in the wagon. [illegible] They found a [illegible] the [illegible] They paired [illegible] Belle Sayre, and Will [illegible] Chester kept Jenny [illegible]

[illegible]

"Don't—don't you think [illegible] going a little too fast?" [illegible] "I don't mind it myself, but [illegible]"

"I am used to it," she replied. "Will always drives in that way. I can't stop him."

[illegible]

Jenny hardly heard him.

"A person of my standing," he said, "is expected to marry a city woman; but I don't know that they are any better. A girl from the country can learn what to do in society."

Jenny began to be sensible that he was coming to something, and looked at him in astonishment.

"That is to say, a girl from the country is not expected to know all [illegible] in society, and people are not so hard on them."

"They are very kind," said Jenny, thinking at the same time, "what can the blockhead mean?"

"Of course you understand me," said he. "There is no other girl out of the city I would marry. There is a certain form to be gone through with: Will you be my wife?"

"Am I to understand that you do me the honor to ask me?" said Jenny, in a pert manner. "Then, with my best thanks for the high compliment you have shown in the offer, I beg leave to decline."

Chester started up in astonishment, forgetting how near he stood to the edge of the bank. His foot touched a loose stone. In an instant, grasping wildly at empty space, he plunged [illegible] disappeared from view. A ringing [illegible] sounded from the other [illegible] and Belle Sayers appeared followed by Will, who had seen the whole performance. Will dropped down on the edge of the pool, and grasped the dilapidated hero by the collar. A moment after he stood on dry land. But, Ichabod! the glory had departed. He never spoke; he made no sign; but turning on his heel, left them to their own devices. Belle, with great discretion, had disappeared, and Will stood by Jenny's side.

"You would not have the dandy, then?" said he.

"Do you think it for a moment?" she replied.

"Will you marry me?" he said. "I love you; and you need not go to the city to learn manners."

"I have a mind to say No, to pay you for that speech," she said, putting her hand in his. "You have been cruel to me, but I will not be to you."

Chester Audley returned to the city. He detests country girls to this day.—*Harper's Bazar.*

A PECULIAR PROPENSITY.

In the last few years I have been on the look-out all the time for peculiar people. By this I mean those whose peculiarities or idiosyncrasies are so remarkable that they are deserving of more study than the hundreds and thousands of "cranks" who can be found everywhere, and who occupy [illegible] some of the positions of [illegible] [illegible] Scraps of this kind have [illegible] many hundreds of dollars, all of which he is [illegible] expense. After remaining in this country a little more than a year, he [illegible] and his hobby is [illegible] increased instead of diminishing.—*Hartford Times.*

HIS LITTLE TRICK.

Two men walked into Brooker's sample room a week or so ago, and the better dressed of the two stepped up to the bar and inquired of the man in attendance:

"I suppose you keep rye and rock, eh?"

"Yes, sir, we do; and it's of the very best quality, too."

"I understand it is pretty good for colds."

"Oh, yes," said the bartender, "it's the best thing in the world for colds, coughs, asthma, bronchitis—"

"Hold up—hold up!" exclaimed the other man, excitedly; "you have said enough on the subject of its excellence. How much is it a glass?"

"Ten cents, sir," replied the bartender, as he fished the bottle out of the refrigerator.

The man took the bottle in one hand and the glass in the other, looked at them both intently for a moment, and then turned his eyes upon the bartender, at the same time remarking:

"What is the customary dose?"

"Whatever you please—take what you like."

"A pitcherful?" suggested the imbiber, laughing all over his countenance.

"If you like, sir," said the bar-tender, grinning from ear to ear.

"Well, I guess I won't take as much as that; but I'll take a decent 'snifter.'"

"You are at liberty to do so, sir."

Then the man filled his glass to the brim, and remarked:

"I'm not hoggish, nor do I like big drinks; I just filled this to show you a neat little original trick of mine.—Will you kindly favor me with another glass, in order that I may make you open your eyes with this great feat of legerdemain?"

In another instant he had an extra glass, and he threw down the ten cents.

"Now the whiskey is all paid for, eh?"

"Yes, sir."

The man poured half the contents of the full glass into the empty glass, and called his friend, who promptly stepped up, took one of the glasses, and the two cracked them together and drank each other's health. The bar-tender looked dazed and bewildered.

"Where's the trick?" he demanded.

"The trick," replied No. 1, "is to get two drinks of rye and rock for ten cents."

Then they walked out, leaving the bar-tender with a countenance as pallid as a cube of Venetian marble.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

The [illegible] tree in Grayson county, [illegible] is said to be forty miles long by [illegible] wide. It contains millions of birds.

In proportion to population San Francisco is said to be preeminent in suicide, and, we are told, to be also preeminent in gambling.

Paris has eighty-seven "avenues" now, most of which, a French journal says, are [illegible] the boulevards, thus [illegible] The longest is the Daumesnil, [illegible] metres.

Bosnia is improving under Austrian rule. The Post Office has been put into working order, and a line of railroad is nearly completed. Bosnia is rich in unworked iron ore.

The latest thing in robberies comes from Vienna, where a gang of desperadoes travel in a coach and rob all the highwaymen who stop it for the purpose of plunder.

A lawyer in Baltimore stole a Maltese cat, valued at $25, and was released, the Justice holding that taking possession of a cat is not a criminal offense, however highly its owner might prize it.

An unfeeling landlord in Montreal was fined $20 and costs for removing the windows of a tenement and exposing two young children to the inclemency of the weather because the rent was not paid.

The favorite name of princes in France is Louis, that of Prussia is Frederick, that of Austria is Joseph, that of England (notwithstanding the imported Georges) is Edward, with Ferdinand for Spain.

The microscopic examination of the material believed to be sulphur which fell in a shower recently over the Leigh Valley, Pennsylvania, proves to be simply the pollen from a species of pine, caught by the wind and carried from Southern or North Jersey forests.

A man in Springfield, Mass., who wants a divorce, is in a sad case of mind because he can't recall the date of his marriage and the certificate is lost. Of course, the wife will not tell him, and it is necessary for him to give the date in his petition.

Lizzie Burley, a plucky Exeter girl, teaching school at Rolla, Mo., punished three boys to see who was running the school. The parents engaged able counsel and brought suit for assault. Miss Burley appeared in court, managed her own suit, made an able plea, and won the case.

A correspondent writing from Rome, says:—"American women are acknowledged to be, even here, the most beautiful and the best dressed women in the world, just as Americans are beginning to be known as the best [illegible] in the world. I heard an English lady say the other day, 'An American is an English gentleman perfected.'"

There is a German colony of 425 persons on the Pozuzo, on the eastern slope of the Andes. The colonists cultivate coffee, cocoa, tobacco, cotton, rice, Indian corn, sweet potatoes, sugar cane and tropical fruits. They keep cows and pigs. Ants and cockroaches are the only insect plagues. The colony is prosperous, but its development is prevented by the want of roads.

In France, recently, a railroad company was condemned to pay three hundred francs for having delayed a funeral. A gentleman left Paris for Mortagny with the body of his mother-in-law. On reaching his destination it was found that the baggage car containing the corpse had been switched off at the wrong station, and there was a delay of the obsequies for twenty-four hours.

The Afghans are said to be a very unclean people. They have such an abhorrence of water that they never bring it in contact with their bodies. Being Mohammedans, they are bound to do certain ablutions by their faith, but they find substitutes which are allowed instead of the water. There is one tribe who are said to give new garments only in their life time —the garment being in each case a blanket. The first is given at birth, the second when they are married and the third when they die. Each blanket is understood to have been ceaselessly worn till events entitle the wearer to a new one.

It pays to be careful. A farmer of Towanda Pa., sold a load of hay recently, agreeing to deliver it. The barn of the purchaser is in the rear of a marble yard. The farmer was told to drive in on the west side of the shop. He thought he could get in better on the east side, where a number of marble monuments were standing. The hay struck one of these monuments. It fell over against a second one. The second one crashed against a third. All three were broken. He received $7 for his hay. He will be called upon for $1,200 for delivering it, as that was the value of the monuments destroyed.

The president of the Chicago Board of Education very wisely suggests that something be done to counteract the effect of sensational story papers by calling the attention of parents to such books as [illegible] and through the schools inviting pupils to read them. The last is most necessary; young people will rarely read a really good and useful book which their taste does not demand. The right sort of teacher—one full of tact, cultivation and judgment—will know how to inspire the proper taste. The ten-minute talk which has interested a bright boy in some suggestive and valuable book may serve to bend his mind for life in a noble and useful direction.