The National Democrat.

RAHWAY, N. J., JULY 15, 1880.

PHUNNY-GRAPHS.

BEAUTY'S BAIT.

A country girl went fishing one day,
She had a fine form for a hook;
She soon had a bite, and pulling away,
Pulled a Senator out from the brook.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

But when she had landed him safe on the bank,
And had given the matter due thought,
The country girl was keenly impressed
That 'twas she, not the fish, who was caught.
—*Steubenville Herald.*

But now, as she sits in her charming boudoir
She meditates over the [illegible]
And as she's not blessed with a [illegible],
She thinks it's an excellent catch.
—*Richmond Republican.*

Well, maybe it is for all that we know,
At least from the [illegible]
And evidence it seems that in Washington [illegible]
[illegible]
—*New York News.*

[illegible]

Together with that "pleasure." —*Ex.*

[illegible]
The name of all the [illegible]
He'd snapped on the wrong man's corn.
—*Ex.*

Breathes there a man with soul so dead ?—
Skeet.
Not much, unless he hadn't had. —*Ex.*

The reason men succeed who "mind their own business" is because there is so little competition.

[illegible]

[illegible] said when he knocked a [illegible]—Danbury Sun.

There is a [illegible] newspaper, published in Maine, which has got to be a tri-weekly. It comes out one week, and tries to come out the next.

A writer remarks that he has never been able to give proof of the pudding, till it was tucked up in his form. (Or the "pi" either, perhaps.)—Ex.

When a Burlington girl can look up to a fellow with a cunning glance and say "Now that your sell, you're giving me taffy," she is considered a [illegible].

The Phrenological Journal gives this sage advice: "In choosing a wife, be governed by her chin." Lots of men keep right on being governed this way after marriage.—Hartford Sunday Journal.

A poet sends us a poem beginning "I gaze at the moon in the sky." That's right young man, that's where to gaze at it. Don't try to gaze at it under the bed or in the wood-shed chamber. Stick to the sky.

A kindly policeman picked a drunken man out of a San Francisco gutter, and, perceiving that his head was [illegible] straightening it by main strength. The fellow lazily opened his eyes and remarked: "Been so, mister, been so."

At a recent Philadelphia picnic, when it was discovered that the croquet arches had been forgotten, a wicked girl suggested straddling their places with the two bow-legged young men present.—Philadelphia Chronicle-Herald.

A little fellow, turning over the leaves of a scrap-book, came across the well-known picture of some chickens just out of their shell. He examined the picture carefully, and then, with a grave, sagacious look, slowly remarked: "They came out 'cos they was afraid of being boiled."

A bruiser from out of town entered one of our saloons and in a boisterous tone asked for whisky. He got into a quarrel with the bartender and was badly pounded. He says this is a queer town, for when a man calls for whisky he gets Roman punch.—Rome Sentinel.

One of the lady teachers in a Reno public school a few days since was laboring with an urchin on the science of simple division. This is what came of it: "Now, Johnny, if you had an orange which you wished to divide with your little sister, how much would you give her?" Johnny—"A suck."—Reno Gazette.

Going home from church, she remarked to her husband: "Did you notice that bald-headed man in front of us, and how young he looked? I never saw any one so young before with a bald head." Then he shut her up by replying: "My dear, I was bald-headed before I was a year old."—Syracuse Sunday Times.

He was dressed like a working man, and was undoubtedly a house painter, but in the meantime he gazed intently at the beautifully trimmed tail of the mule. An idea struck him, and, turning to the driver, he said:—"I know how you can make a quarter." "How so?" asked the driver. "When nobody is looking you cut off that mule's tail and I'll give you a quarter for it. It would make a splendid paint brush." The driver said it was not his mule.—Galveston News.

That advertising in the Chronicle is effective may be inferred from the fact that only last week a lost horse was advertised in our columns, and in two hours afterward the animal returned home.—Vallejo Chronicle. The Gazette can beat that. A gentleman called and left an advertisement for a lost diamond stud, and on going home found it on his dressing bureau.—Yonkers Gazette. The Times can beat that. A gentleman called and left an advertisement "Boy wanted." That same night his wife presented him a pair of boys that tipped the scales at eighteen pounds.—Whitehall Times.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

[Compiled from the New York Observer.]

July 18, 1880.

CAIN AND ABEL.

Gen. 4: 3—15.

Golden Text.—"Whosoever hateth his brother is a murderer."—1 John 3: 15.

Central Truth.—Hate in the heart is murder begun.

In this lesson we have the sad story of the first murder. It occurred in the family of Adam, and was one of the bitter fruits of the Fall.

Cain and Abel, the sons of Adam and Eve, were born after the expulsion of their parents from Eden. The first was called by his happy mother, in the first joy of maternity, Cain, which means possession, for she said: "I have gotten a man from the Lord." It has been thought by some that Eve imagined that this her first-born son was to be the seed of the woman that was to bruise the serpent's head therefore her peculiar joy at his birth. The name Abel means "breath," or "transitoriness," significant perhaps of the shortness of his life.

When these sons grew up, they chose their occupations—Cain becoming a farmer and Abel a shepherd. The occupation of tilling the soil thus seems to have the first rank among the pursuits of men.

Doubtless, there had been in this early period communications from God to Adam and his family respecting their relations and duties as creatures, especially in respect to the duty of worship. The phrase (v. 3), "in process of time," is understood by some to refer to the end of the week, and the [illegible] of the Sabbath, which had been instituted by God in Paradise and was observed as a day of worship. Accordingly, we find the two sons of Adam each making his offering to God—Cain presenting the fruits of the earth which he had raised by his labor, and Abel bringing a lamb from the increase of his flocks. This is the first intimation which we have of the institution of sacrifice, and already the idea of sin and of atonement by blood seems to have been in the world, and Abel's offering pointed to "the Lamb of God who taketh away the sins of the world."

We are told that Abel's offering was accepted by God, and that of Cain was rejected. How this was manifested, we know not, unless it were by a token of fire from heaven consuming the sacrifice. The author of the Epistle to the Hebrews distinctly tells us that God testified of Abel's gift, or gave some distinct intimation that it was acceptable to him, which he did not do for Cain. If we take into connection with this what the Apostle says, Heb. 11: 4, that "by faith Abel offered unto God a more excellent or a more complete sacrifice than Cain," we may learn why Cain's offering was not accepted. It did not express a sense of sin, as Abel's did, but was only an acknowledgment of the goodness of God in nature. It was not a sacrifice of atonement as Abel's was, and was not what was required by the special services of that day. No blood was shed, no life was sacrificed; there was nothing which spoke of sin and expiation, nothing that pointed to a greater sacrifice to come; and, therefore, Cain's offering was not complete and acceptable in God's sight, and did not express his penitence and faith. Therefore God rejected it, and Cain was greatly chagrined and displeased, and cherished vindictive feelings towards his brother, which culminated in his lifting a murderous hand against his life.

Such a frightful deed could not escape the notice of God, and Cain is at once called to an account for it; and a dreadful curse, the curse of the murderer, is pronounced upon him. The earth is to refuse to yield her fruit for his tilling, and he is to wander forth a fugitive and a vagabond accursed of God, and shunned and abhorred by men. And, now, remorse like the fabled furies began to torment the murderer, and to extort his guilty fears. He is afraid of his fellowmen. He fears that his own life will not be safe when his crime is known.

Wherever he goes, his brother's blood will call from the ground for vengeance, and Abel will be avenged.

We must remember that by this time there was a considerable population in the earth, for 130 years had elapsed, and the descendants of the first pair might have amounted at least to hundreds of souls. There was therefore some ground for Cain's guilty fears. God assured him that he should not himself be murdered, but that the horror of his crime should make him a marked and branded man for the rest of his life. So, with something about him—whatever it was—which should distinguish him as a great criminal, and expose him to general abhorrence, the fratricide was sent forth to carry the load of a guilty conscience and the curse of God as long as life should last.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. It is a natural instinct of the soul to worship God.

Cain and Abel both brought their offerings to God. In those distant ages men had not learned to repudiate his claims, or deny his existence. Men now think it a proof of wisdom and mental independence to reject the idea of Deity, but it is still true that "the fool hath said in his heart: 'There is no God.'"

2. The form of worship without true faith is a body without a soul.

Cain's offering was rich and well selected and tastefully arranged, but his heart was not in it, and it was rejected.

3. The most acceptable offering which we can bring to God is a sinner's broken heart.

"The sacrifices of God are a broken spirit; a broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise."

4. The real value of any sacrifice which we can offer lies in its being a true type of the one great sacrifice once offered by Christ for us.

All prayer, all gifts, all toils and tears and efforts are worthless, save as they are prompted by faith, and are expressive of love to Jesus.

5. Every neglect of duty opens the door of the heart to the tempter.

"If thou doest not well, sin lieth at the door," said the Lord to Cain. The tempter, who is the great spirit of evil, like a reptile, crouches at the door of the human heart, watching for his opportunity to enter.

6. There is not a crime in the calendar of sin which the heart may not commit, but for the restraining grace of God.

7. Anger unrestrained may lead even to a brother's blood.

8. There is nothing of which men are more careless than of their responsibility for others.

"Am I my brother's keeper?"

9. Remorse is not repentance.

It is a part of the penalty of sin; and in spite of modern theories it is not the first object of penalty to reform the criminal, but to vindicate justice and protect society.

A young lady of New York, who is partly deaf, is in the habit of answering "yes" to everything when a gentleman is talking to her, for fear he might propose to her and she not hear it.

To Gratify his Wife.

An Interesting Story—A Hopeless Case Cured—A Good Lesson for Happiness.

Statement of Mr. Washington Mosher, of Catskill, Greene County, New York.

"For many years I had suffered from a complaint which the physicians called Gravel. I had employed some of the most noted doctors without obtaining any permanent relief, and for a long time my case was regarded as hopeless. All who knew the circumstances said I must die. Finally, my wife induced me to try a bottle of Dr. Kennedy's 'Favorite Remedy,' which she had somewhere heard of or seen advertised. Without the slightest faith in it, but solely to gratify her, I bought a bottle of a druggist in our village. I used that and two or three bottles more, and—to make a long story short—I am now as healthy a man as there is in the country.

"Since then I have recommended 'Favorite Remedy' to others whom I knew to have suffered from Kidney and Liver complaints, and I assure the public that the 'Favorite Remedy' has done its work with a similar completeness in every single instance, and I trust some other sick and discouraged mortal may hear of it and try the 'Favorite Remedy' as I did. [illegible]

SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP,

a peerless remedy for Scrofula, White Swellings, Cancer, Erysipelas, Gout, Chronic Sores, Syphilis, Tumors, Carbuncles, Salt Rheum, Malaria, Bilious Complaints and all Diseases indicating an Impure Condition of the Blood. This valued Remedy is a compound of vegetable extracts, the chief of which are SARSAPARILLA and STILLINGIA. The cures effected by SCOVILL'S BLOOD AND LIVER SYRUP are absolute, and their record is undisfigured by failure. For sale by all Druggists.

MOTT'S LIVER PILLS.

The Great Cathartic Vegetable Regulator.

[illegible]

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For External and Internal Use.
The Greatest Pain Reliever of the Age.

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Can be used as a Plaster.

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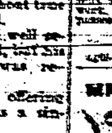

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WARNER'S SAFE BITTERS.

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WARNER'S SAFE PILLS

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PERMANENTLY CURES
KIDNEY DISEASES,
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IT HAS WONDERFUL POWER. WHY?

BECAUSE IT ACTS ON THE LIVER, THE BOWELS AND KIDNEYS AT THE SAME TIME.

[illegible]

TRY IT NOW!

[illegible]

BEST IN THE WORLD!

SALERATUS

Which is the same thing.

[illegible]

SHOW THIS TO YOUR GROCER.

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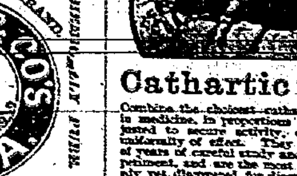

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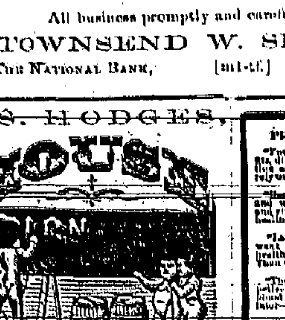

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UNION COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—May 5th, 1880.—Charles M. Cooper and William C. Welch, Administrators of Magdalena Cooper, deceased, by order of the Surrogate [illegible]

[illegible]

UNION COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—May 5th, 1880.—Charles M. Cooper and William C. Welch, Administrators [illegible]

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

[Entered at the Post Office at Rahway, N. J., as second-class matter.]

VOL. XL.—NO. 45. RAHWAY, N. J., JULY 22, 1880. WHOLE NUMBER 1995.

The National Democrat.

L. S. HYER, Editor and Proprietor.

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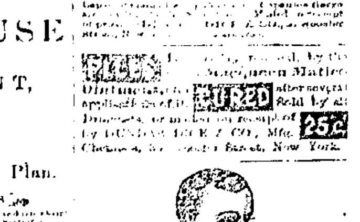

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PENNSYLVANIA R. R. TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, May 10th, 1880, trains will leave Rahway as follows:

For Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and Points West—6.45 a. m. and 5.19 p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and points south—[illegible]

For Philadelphia—[illegible]

For Trenton—[illegible]

For New Brunswick—[illegible]

For Uniontown—[illegible]

For Metuchen—[illegible]

For Elizabeth—[illegible]

For Newark—[illegible]

For New York—[illegible]

For Brooklyn all through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of "Brooklyn Annex," affording direct transfer to and from Fulton Ferry, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York city.

For Perth Amboy Branch—[illegible]

For Boston (without change)—[illegible]

Trains leave New York for Rahway [illegible]

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

For further information apply to the ticket agent, who will furnish time tables and give information as to routes, checking baggage, &c.

Frank Thomson, General Manager. L. P. Farmer, General Passenger Agent. W. Jackson, General Supt. D. A. R. of N. J.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, TOMS RIVER, BARNEGAT, &c.

TIME TABLE OF JUNE 21st, 1880.

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H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

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TO TAKE EFFECT MAY 21st, 1879.

MAILS ARRIVE.

[illegible]

MAILS CLOSE.

[illegible]

Mails are despatched for Elizabeth, Newark, Delaware & Lackawanna, New Jersey Central Railroads and Northern New Jersey at 9:30 A. M., 3:20 and 7:15 P. M.

Mails are despatched for Philadelphia, Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, Metuchen, South and West Jersey and Belvidere, Delaware Railroads, at 8:45 A. M., 4:30 and 7:15 P. M.

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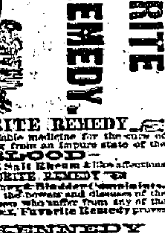

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SHAFER'S
Medicinal Blackberry Brandy.
SURE CURE FOR DIARRHOEA
And all Summer Complaints.

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New No. 56 Courtlandt St., New York.

For Sale by
GEO. F. BROWN, Druggist,
Main St., Rahway, N. J.

SIR JAMES' SONG.

When I was a boy to keep me alive,
A canal boat I am I was driven to drive;
I traveled on foot and the tons I did push,
And I held the rope's end on the boat's gang plank.
[illegible]
That now I'm a candidate for President.

As teacher I learned and theology [illegible],
And I joined likewise the local band,
[illegible]
And so a Congressman I soon became.
As Congressman I followed [illegible]
That now I'm a candidate for President.

I took my bribery dividend,
But finding that it didn't my credit extend,
With all the solemnity an oath invoked,
I swore that my aims were as upright as [illegible]
I swore so devoutly I never got a cent,
That now I'm a candidate for President.

Next with Dick Parsons I chanced to meet,
Who converted me to pavements, abstract and concrete,
As attorney I accepted a good fat fee,
For arguing before my own committee.
So convincing did I make that argument
That now I'm a candidate for President.

When first they talked of the back pay steal
I pretended to oppose it with righteous zeal,
But while I thus dust in the people's eyes threw,
I pushed through the measure and my back pay drew.
I pushed through that measure with such [illegible]
That now I'm a candidate for President.

Now, Republicans all, whoever you may be,
If you want to rise to the top of the tree,
To your youth get a chance to drive a mule,
And in politics be guided by this golden rule,
Take whatever you can get, and swear it was lent,
And you all may be candidates for President.

THE COUSINS.

He had got himself into a scrape, and, manlike, he had no definite idea how he was to get out of it.

Last Winter, in a flush of enthusiasm, he had rewarded Miss Mowbray's seraphic smiles by an offer of his hand and fortune, and she had accepted the prize with a show of tenderness that was perfect in its way.

The marriage, in all human probabilities, would have been consummated, had not the grim hand of Fate beckoned the unfortunate Con up to a little village on a fishing excursion ostensibly, but, in reality, to fall in love with pretty little Dora Blair.

He met her at a village gathering, and it being a fixed principal of his to attach himself to the prettiest girl in the room, he adhered to his purpose with rigidity which would have been extremely amusing, had it not so soon become serious, for, after two or three meetings, Master Con was fairly infatuated.

For a week the dream was bright and undisturbed.

Then Con began to feel uncomfortable.

With the prospect of being married to one girl in a month he was hardly dishonorable enough to propose the same course with another.

But being neither very clever nor original, he couldn't see the slightest loophole; so he lingered on at Dora's side, and she, poor child, was happy, even in the uncertainty.

Of course people talked as they always do talk, and some more daring than the rest encompassed Con, and looked unutterable things as he spoke of Dora's parentage.

"Lives with her father and mother? Oh, yes; but then they don't happen to be her father and mother. She is their daughter's daughter, and as to who was her father—well, we don't know, and the Blairs take care to give us no information."

Then Con was angry.

He was just young enough to be Quixotic, and of course he wanted to marry her; to take his little star-faced angel to himself; to transfer his little field daisy to a more luxuriant soil.

He went up to see her with a letter from Miss Mowbray in his pocket and an ominously guilty feeling about his heart.

Pretty Dora sat with her white face upraised, and her wondrous golden hair falling around her like a glorious golden cloud.

"I thought you would come," she said softly, the color faintly flushing her fair cheeks; and then, though Nature hadn't made him so, Con felt more utterly foolish than ever.

"As if I could stay away!" he answered reproachfully. "At least until I have to, for I am going away in a day or two."

Her eyes wandered down the road, and she leaned more heavily on the garden gate.

"Oh, are you?" very faint and tremulous.

"Yes, but I'll come back again, if any one wants me."

She stole one quick glance at him from under her downcast lids.

"Dora, do you want me? Shall I come back to you?"

No answer came from the parted lips, but I think she wanted him, for, leaning over the garden gate, he answered her silence by saying:

"Very well, dear, I'll be back in a very little while; and you'll be waiting for me, won't you?"

It was not very definite, to say the least of it.

Con went home that night, ecstatically but guiltily happy.

And when he reached home he found a letter awaiting him.

A letter from his mother, the dowager Mrs. Creighton, demanding his instant return.

"Gertrude is very ill," she wrote, "and certainly your place should be beside the lady who in four weeks will become your wife. I have heard—but totally disbelieve, a rumor of some girl whose pretty face has attracted your attention. It might trouble me, had I not known that I could trust to your dignity as being a member of the Creighton family, and your honor as being engaged to Gertrude Mowbray."

Con crushed the letter in his hand, and tried to stare circumstances in the face, but circumstances baffled him, and in a state of semi-torture, he retired to his dream-disturbed couch.

The next morning he returned to London.

Miss Mowbray was much better when he reached home.

Mrs. Creighton greeted him with dignified pleasure, and poor Con felt as utterly mean and dishonorable as his most inveterate enemy could have desired.

"Mr. Creighton, I would like to speak with you a moment, please."

Con was walking down the strand considering how he should break off the engagement, when the words struck his ear.

Con turned with a start and encountered his lawyer, Arthur Gray.

"Certainly, Mr. Gray! What's the business now?"

"Rather an unpleasant business, I am sorry to say, sir. But will you step in my office, where I can fully explain."

So Con followed him in, and waiting to hear what the unpleasant business might be.

"You are aware, sir, that your late uncle, from whom you inherited your fortune, died intestate, or I should say, was thought to have died intestate, whereupon you were his heir-at-law. A few days since, however, we made what must prove to you a painful discovery, namely, the certificate of his marriage, and a will drawn up will, in which he bequeathed all he possessed to his unacknowledged wife, or her children, should she have any.

"After diligent inquiries, we have discovered that the late Mrs. Creighton died in giving birth to a child, but the child is still living, so I must inform you that you are—"

"Penniless," finished Con, gloomily, but with deliberation.

"Not quite, Mr. Creighton. Your father left you £2,000, which is something. Your cousin arrived to-day, I believe."

Poor Con, he managed to get out without disgracefully showing his feelings, for it's no joke to find one's self suddenly precipitated from the pinnacle of a millionaireship.

"Well, after all, there's one comfort," he said, returning to his soliloquy—"Gertrude Mowbray won't want me now, so I'll give her warning. Dora will take me, rich or poor, and I hope I'm not such a miserable coward as to shirk the labor of a man."

His meditations brought him in front of the Mowbray Mansion.

Five minutes after he was sitting in the daintiest of boudoirs. Gertrude before him in the most recherche of French morning robes.

"You look dreadfully tired, Con.—Have you been walking very far?"

"Not particularly far, but I have had bad news, and, as a general thing, that is more harrassing than the mere effort of walking."

"Why, what news have you had? Nothing very serious, I hope."

"Oh, not at all; only that I've lost every penny of the fortune my uncle left me."

He noticed, with great satisfaction, that her fair face grew very white, and that she instantly put on an indescribable expression of withdrawal.

"Lost, eh? Oh, no! how?"

"Oh, in a romantic way, of course. It seems that my supposed bachelor uncle was, in reality, a Benedict, but, as his marriage was in secret, and the girl was a country lass, nobody knew anything about it, so he told her the ceremony was false, and left her. She died heartbroken, but left an heir or an heiress, I don't know which. This child takes the silver spoon out of my mouth, and I, as you see, am ruined. Of course, Gertrude, I came to you first to release you, if you wished, from our engagement. Reared as you have been, I could not expect you to marry a poor man, and, indeed, I fear that in my changed circumstances I could be no fit husband for you."

Then Miss Mowbray showed that, girl as she was, she was equal to the occasion.

"I can readily perceive, Mr. Creighton, that it is your wish that our engagement should end, and knowing that, I should be the last one to oppose your inclinations. As regards your loss, I sympathize with you sincerely, but I cannot fail to rejoice that it happened before I awoke to the fate of an unloved wife."

So, for the last time, Con went down the steps, saying to himself:

"At any rate, I still have £2,000 and Dora!"

He walked along, feeling his spirits considerably lighter, his troubled conscience comparatively at rest.

But just as he reached his mother's residence, Gray once more encountered him.

"Ah! Here you are again; the very fellow I want. Your cousin has arrived and is anxious to see you.—Could you go to her at once? She is with some relatives at the hotel."

Con turned on him, a sulky expression wreathing his handsome face.

"Look here, Gray; isn't it enough for a fellow to be penniless, without making him play lacky to the girl that's got the money? As you are so desperately interested, you can tell my cousin that I am very much engaged to-day, and can't go to her. If she wishes to see my mother, I presume she can find her."

Arthur Gray turned his back upon his late client.

He was a young man and still unmarried, so it may be presumed he did not feel very badly as he returned to pay his devoirs to the heiress.

But Con did feel badly as he passed through his mother's door, and strode impatiently down the halls that were their's no longer.

He was ascending the stairs when the servant called:

"I forgot to give you this note, Mr. Creighton. It was left here about five minutes ago."

Con took it up and glanced at it carelessly, a dainty little envelope, whose delicate address he did not recognize, broke the seal and read:

"Miss Creighton's compliments to Mr. Creighton, and desires his immediate presence."

"By Jove! She'll offer me the post of footman next, I presume; but I'll go to her now and let her see her mistake."

"She will be down in five minutes," the waiter said; and, after he had disappeared, Con began to mutter something very contemptuous about "country charms," etc.

Then, finding he had to wait, he resigned himself to a comfortable arm-chair, until a light figure, with clouds of golden hair and diaphanous robes of fleecy gauze, came floating into the room, and a sweet voice cried out:

"Oh, Con, I am so glad to see you!"

Then, while he was staring and wondering, Dora's two white hands were laid in his; Dora's sweet face was upturned to him, the tender love-light lurking in their depths.

"Dora, my darling! My own little Dora, what does this mean?"

"Why, you silly fellow, it means that I'm your cousin, Dora Creighton, and that I am glad, oh! so glad, Con, that I didn't take your money, never to return it; and I'm more glad still that we met before they made the discovery, and that you loved me in spite of what people said."

He was so stupified that he could only manage to say:

"Why, did you know what they said?"

She drew herself up to her fullest height and looked him proudly in the face.

"Certainly I didn't know it, or I would have found out the truth and told you all, at the time you asked me to be waiting for your return. I always thought I was grandpapa's daughter, for you know when my mother died, we left the place where I was born, and went to the village where you met me."

He began to realize it then, but still you can imagine that he felt rather awkward.

"And so my little Dora is an heiress!" he began by way of prelude, but she interrupted him.

"No, Con, I'm not. I don't want the money, nor grandpa nor grandma don't want it. We were happy before, and we can be happy again if——"

And then she stopped, the violet eyes dropped, and Con was himself again as he stooped toward her, saying:

"Very well, darling; but I must take you, too, for security."

Three months after the security was paid, and the golden link of the marriage tie riveted the agreement forever, while with smiling serenity Mrs. Creighton, senior, looked on entirely forgetting her old advocacy of Gertrude Mowbray, and her old aversion to the little country girl whose "pretty face" had attracted Con's attentions.

SOME LEADING QUESTIONS.

A young man who looked as if he had a heap of things on his mind, but who struggled hard to appear outwardly calm, put a five dollar bill on the desk of a Detroit lawyer the other day and said:

"I want to ask you some leading questions."

"Go ahead," was the reply, as the money was quickly thrust out of sight.

"If I am engaged to a girl and I go back on her, what can she do?"

"Sue you for breach of promise."

"But if she goes back on me what can I do?"

"Hunt up another."

"Um! Suppose I have presented her with a $2 fan, a pair of bracelets, a parasol, and a ring?"

"Then she's so much ahead."

"If I believe that her infatuation for another is but a passing whim and I flourish a revolver and talk of suicide, what then?"

"Her father will probably pick you up and drop you into the first mud-puddle."

"Um! Suppose I have presented her mother with a twenty shilling umbrella?"

"Then she'll keep dry."

"And her brother with an accordeon?"

"Then he'll worry the neighbors."

"Suppose sir, I had, for the sake of making myself solid with the old man, presented him with sixteen dollars worth of watch dog?"

"He'll set him upon you if you have any trouble."

"Um! Have I no redress?"

"Yes, sir, go and lick the prairie ranger who has stolen away your girl's affections."

"I'll do it!"

"Glad to hear it. I'll defend your case for $20."

"Um!"

"Um!"

"Come to think of it he is a bigger man than I am."

"Then let him lick you, and I'll make it cost him $50!"

"Um! I'll think of it."

"Um! Office hours from 8 a. m. to 6 p. m."

And the young man troubled with inward agitation took himself out.

"Gem'lem, in closin' dis meetin'," said the old man as he nodded to the triangle sounder, "dar am some few things dat it am well to b'ar in mind. De cowcumber wasn't made to eat widout peelin', and de harvest apple contains more devilitry to de squar' rod dan all odder fruit in de land.—Be moderate in your eatin', sensible in what you drink, an' donn' 'spect dat de Lawd kin porshun you out jist de kind of weather you want and leab de crumbs to your neybors. De keeper of de b'ar trap will now report de weekly condishun of said instrument, an' we will divide off to our homes an' cool off on de back steps."—Detroit Free Press.

Professional pomposity is well taken off in the following anecdote: Shields doctor (looking learned and speaking slowly)—"Well, mariner, which tooth do you want extracted? Is it the molar, or incisor?" Jack (short and sharp)—"It's in the upper tier, on the larboard side. Bear a hand, you swab, for it is nipping my jaw like a lobster!"

IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR BATHERS AND OTHERS.

The State Board of Health has just issued a circular of the utmost value in cases of drowning accidents, of which we publish a synopsis:

HOW TO TREAT THE DROWNED.

I.—Cleanse the mouth and nostrils quickly and loosen collar, necktie and other clothing if you can, so as to get at waist and chest, but do not lose time at this.

Roll the body over upon the right side and so on over upon the face, the face resting on the bent right arm. Thrust your finger in at the angle of the mouth, and if you find the tongue fallen back press or draw it forward. The second or third finger of the other hand or a knot in a handkerchief will hold the mouth open while doing this if need be.) Then standing astride the body and clasping your arms around it so that the fingers of your two hands interlace just over the navel, raise the body by a slight jerk three or four times so that all but the head and feet clear the ground. This is to clear the stomach and windpipe, and will not take a half minute.

II. Then turn the body on the back with the head as low as the body.—Draw the tongue forward to one side of the mouth and pass a lead pencil or stick as thick as the forefinger, in from the side and across to the opposite back tooth, so as to keep the mouth a little open. (The stick will generally keep the tongue, or if not, it may be held.

III.—Then open the vest and other outer clothing so as to get nearer to the surface. If at hand, apply ammonia up the nostrils and inject with a hypodermic syringe a dram or teaspoonful of brandy or whiskey every few minutes beneath the skin of the upper arm or shoulder, or let another do it while you work on at *artificial* respiration—

Thus;—In order to fill the lungs with air, raise both arms slowly upward and backward, until the hands are brought together directly over the head. Then, more quickly, replace them at the sides.

To expel the air from the lungs;

Place one hand upon the naval and the other close above it; then press heavily upon the naval, at the same time with the other hand or fist push strongly, inways and upward, taking off the pressure suddenly. Then repeat the arm movement, and so alternate on and on. One or two persons can do it.

Each time as the arms are drawn back dash hot water against the sides. During these movements some one else should wipe the hair with a towel and put on the head a dry woolen cap; take off the shoes and stockings and wrap the feet in warm flannel and apply the galvanic battery to the feet, thus aiding, and yet not interrupting the work of the one in charge who must be recognized as director.

If there still be no signs of life, vary the arm movement, and instead grasp the body around the chest and with the operator's arms under the patient's arm-pits, rise the body forward gently and quickly to a sitting posture, then lay it down again and press over the navel with the hands as before and alternate by this method about six or eight per minute, and continue according to indications.

The galvanic battery is best applied to the side of the neck and chest walls but at first, time must not be lost from these systematic efforts to induce artificial respiration. Lose no time and yet do not hurry so as to lose regularity, and do not wait for anything you may want.

Warm rubbing, warmth, ginger tea, hot coffee, champagne or wine, beef tea and egg should be ready for use if there is resuscitation and ability to swallow. A portable bed should be at hand, so that in transfer to a building there may be no exposure but a recovery of animal heat. As some die in secondary shock after the apparent revival, this must be guarded against by quiet, warmth, food and rest.

"Young man," writes a Western philosopher, "when you see anything you want, ask for it like a man. If you want to borrow five dollars of a man, and if you want to marry his daughter, don't slide up to him and hang on your hat and talk politics and religion and weather, and tell old stale jokes whereof you can't remember the point, until you worry the old man into a nervous irritation. Go to him with a full head of steam on and your bow ports open, like an iron clad pulling for a shore battery. Snort and paw and shake your head if you feel like it, no matter if it does make him astonished. Better astonish him than bore him. Go into his heart and pocket-book, or both, it amounts to the same thing, like a brindle bull with a curl in his forehead charging a red merino dress, eyes on fire, tail up, and the dust a flying. Then you'll fetch him. Or possibly he'll fetch you. But never mind; you'll accomplish something, and show you aren't afraid to speak what's on your mind. And that's a great deal more than you would accomplish by the other method. You needn't be cheeky, but you ought to be straightforward."

A clergyman in Pittsburgh lately married a lady with whom he received the substantial dowry of $10,000, and a fair prospect for more. Soon afterward, while occupying the pulpit, he gave out a hymn, read the first four stanzas and was reading the fifth,

"Forever let my grateful heart
His boundless grace adore—"

when he hesitated and exclaimed, "ahem! The choir will omit the fifth verse," and sat down. The congregation, attracted by his apparent confusion, read the remaining lines—

"Which gives ten thousand blessings now
And bids me hope for more."

"Is lime good to put on melons?" asks an agricultural correspondent. We presume it is, if anybody likes it, but we use sugar.

The National Democrat.

RAHWAY, N. J., [illegible] 22, 1880.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK,

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM H. ENGLISH,

OF INDIANA.

More trouble for General Hancock. Mrs. General Hancock plays the organ in the Episcopal church at Governor's Island.

Col. Peter McCullough, of [illegible] Wilmington, [illegible] who always has been a Republican, has decided to support his old commander, Hancock.

Recently a lady was discharged from the Treasury Department at Washington, because she has expressed her belief that Tilden was fairly elected in 1876.

Peter Cooper was the candidate of the Greenback party for President in 1876, but this year he is a [illegible] Hancock man. The boom is going forward [illegible].

It is said that [illegible] the author of [illegible] is another [illegible].

[illegible] Hancock. The Democratic [illegible] Washington [illegible] Hancock, and adopted the regular Democratic election ticket.

Some of the Republicans call Gen. Hancock a "figure head." [illegible] he figures conspicuously ahead of Garfield as a candidate, and will figure even ahead of him in the November election.

Gen. Brown, Governor of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, who permitted the veterans to organize Hayes clubs in 1876, has forbidden the organization of Hancock clubs at the Home.

At the reunion [illegible] Hancock [illegible] says that Hancock remained with his command until [illegible] at the [illegible]. The other picture, Garfield, left the field of battle while the war was still raging, to obtain a nomination in politics.

The Philadelphia *Chronicle* says: "If General Garfield had been dipped in the Schuylkill after 'Credit Mobilier' he couldn't be [illegible]. For [illegible] Democracy [illegible] it is our [illegible] a Republican committee put on the fire coating and [illegible]."

The Philadelphia *Times* says: Mr. Tilden seems to feel pretty well, and is in no need of the sympathy unanimously tendered him by the Republican party. He may not have been the original Hancock man, but that he likes the nomination is demonstrated to some extent by a contribution of $100,000 to help the boom along.

Garfield wrote a lengthy letter of acceptance last week, full of generalities, with an attempt to straddle all questions of national importance. Arthur delayed his letter of acceptance until this week, and it is conceded that it takes the wind out of Garfield's sails as to ability and straightforwardness.—Whereupon some papers suggest that Garfield be dropped out and the tail of the ticket substituted for the head.

Yes, Garfield was "vindicated" after his connection with the Credit Mobilier, DeGolyer pavement, salary grab, etc., thusly: in 1872 he received 10,952 majority in his strong Republican Congressional district; in 1874, after his experience in the above named little jobs, his majority fell to [illegible]. Which was quite a heavy descent in his political thermometer.

New Jersey, according to the reports of the United States Agricultural Department, is first in the list of States in respect to the average value of its lands. The improved land is estimated at $82.42 per acre, the timber land at $66.6[illegible] per acre, giving an average of $69.62. Massachusetts is second on the list. The total valuation of New Jersey is placed at $327,[illegible].

The Postmaster at [illegible], Bucks County, Pa., received a notice from the National Republican Committee to fork over $6 for the Garfield fund. As the office only commands a salary of $40 a year, and as the Postmaster is a Hancock man the demand was not honored. According to that ratio of assessment the Postmaster in this city must have to "come down" the tune of over $300. How's that, Sammy?

At last the Republicans have found a man who has supported Democratic nominees for President twice, but now comes out for Garfield; and strange to say New Jersey is possessed of this phenomenon, it being no less a person than one Wilbur, an eccentric genius who runs a newspaper in Vineland. Any one to see the man and hear him talk would at once conclude that he is capable of just such a strange freak.

The Democracy of New York propose to ratify the nominations of Hancock and English with a grand mass meeting next Wednesday evening. The Academy of Music, Irving Hall and [illegible] Hall have been engaged. Hon. Samuel J. Tilden has been invited to preside, and among those invited to speak are Horatio Seymour, Allen G. Thurman, Thomas A. Hendricks, Thomas F. Bayard, Henry B. Payne and Wade Hampton.

Benjamin Bullock, Esq., one of the largest and most successful woolen manufacturers in this country, who has hitherto been one of the warmest, strongest and most highly respected Republicans in Pennsylvania, has declared himself for the Democratic candidate. A Hancock flag waves over his factories at Conshohocken, and a large one now being made will soon be unfolded to the breeze from the flag pole on his private residence.

In passing through Pennsylvania a New York correspondent met with Col. John W. Forney, who was seated in the editorial sanctum of his newspaper, surrounded by a vast pile of books and absolutely up to his eyes in business. He was in his shirt sleeves and writing away for dear life. The question as to his opinion of Hancock started him right off in a vigorous eulogy of that distinguished soldier, and he gave the correspondent the following names of Republicans who have declared themselves in favor of the Democratic candidate:—John J. Smith, the historian; J. E. Wingate, General [illegible] of the Loyal Legion; [illegible] of the *Commercial List*; William [illegible], merchant; Charles Lister, a leading Republican and man of wealth in Germantown; George Bullock, of Conshohocken, Montgomery county, a leading manufacturer of the State; Rev. Dr. [illegible], a Baptist clergyman of great prominence; Mr. Bennet of Tower Hall, and Mr. Charles J. Peterson, the well-known publisher.

Democrats do not throw mud at Garfield. They simply repeat what Republicans have said about him.

The report that the *Democratic Messenger*, [illegible], had come out for Garfield is emphatically denied by the editor and proprietor.

[illegible] E. W. Barber, who was Third Assistant Postmaster General under Grant, and a personal friend of Zach Chandler, has declared for Hancock.

[illegible] that any man who would leave the army to run for Congress ought to be [illegible]. This is what Garfield did, and [illegible] seeking the Republican candidate for President.

With Gen. Cameron "splitting wood," Old Simon sitting [illegible] at his back, Col. Forney writing Hancock editorials, and Gen. [illegible] making Hancock speeches, the Republicans of Pennsylvania are in a very bad way.

Gen. Daniel Butterfield, heretofore a Republican, was in conversation with a company in which was Senator Conkling, in the course of which he remarked: "I shall not only vote for Hancock, but shall do all I can to secure his election." Conkling, who up recently has not been paying particular attention to [illegible], suddenly [illegible] don't blame you, Dan. Hancock is a good fellow."

The New York *Sun* [illegible] "We said in 1876 that we had had enough of the 'General' profession for Presidents. So we have, of the class the Republicans [illegible] Grant and Hayes [illegible] a man of the character of Hancock is given us, we can swallow it with great pleasure and satisfaction. What hurts the Republicans is the unanimity and enthusiasm with which the nomination has been received, not only by Democrats, but many former adherents of their own party. DeGolyer-Garfield is the 'crow' which troubles them."

The following resolution was adopted at a convention of Mr. Garfield's Republican constituents in Ohio six years ago:

"We arraign and denounce James A. Garfield for fraud upon his constituents in circulating among them a pamphlet purporting to set forth the finding of the investigating committee of Congress and the evidence against him, when, in fact, material portions thereof were omitted or garbled."

The same pamphlet is now offered by Mr. Garfield's friends, in answer to the proof of his guilt in the Credit Mobilier bribery case. It is the only answer which they make to this proof.

Extract from Swinton's History of the Rebellion, page 729: "Whenever there was the most difficult work to be done, and it was necessary that an attack should be made promptly, earnestly and unflinchingly, there Hancock and his Second Corps were sure to be, ready to do and dare anything that human courage and skill could undertake; and if there was any post of greater danger than another, or requiring those special acts of gallantry which men will only attempt under the eye and stimulated by the approbation of a loved and honored commander, there Hancock was certain to be found, urging his men to higher exertion and the accomplishment of seeming impossibilities."

The Jackson *Standard*, (Radical Republican) of April 10th, 1876, in an article on the probable Republican nominee for Governor said this of Garfield:

"C. H. Grosvenor, and others at Indianapolis, are urging Gen. Garfield. This would be worse than the nomination of Taft. The Democrats would show that he had made oath on a certain occasion, that he never had any interest in the Credit Mobilier swindle, and then they will produce his receipt for dividends in that concern; that he voted for the infamous salary grab; that he received five thousand dollars for a half hour's speech in the DeGolyer pavement swindle in Washington City, wherein the people were swindled out of $300,000."

A city contemporary alludes to the manner upon the Democratic Council—as if the Republicans had no part in the matter. It is very likely that they don't feel so much interest in the present condition of our city as they did a few years since when they held full sway, and by their mismanagement brought about the very unfavorable state of affairs now existing. And now we hear such expressions as "the Democrats impairing the credit of the water bonds, etc." Ridiculous! Who injured the credit of the city? And why should the water bonds be any more sacred than the other bonds? We deeply sympathize with the unfortunate defrauded depositors in the Savings Bank—but the same Republicans that assisted to bring the city to its present deplorable condition, had the management of the Savings Institution—so the effort to throw any odium upon Democrats comes at too late a day. People are not all so dull but they take notice of passing events, and many events have passed in that connection.

Some of the Republican admirers of Garfield are now trying to make people believe that he did not vote for the "salary grab," but if the record is consulted they will find his action was as follows: On March 3, 1873, Garfield rose in the House, to a privileged question, and presented the report of Conference Committee, which embodied the "salary-grab" in the form of a rider to the Legislative Appropriation bill. He then called for the previous question, to cut off debate, which was sustained, and the report was agreed to, by yeas 102, nays 96, Mr. Garfield voting with the yeas. In the closing debate, Mr. Garfield said: "It may be an unwise expenditure in some respects. But in most cases the increase is proper and ought to be made. It is not 'plunder' unless gentlemen have considered themselves not deserving of the proposed pay." Mr. Garfield was largely responsible for the enactment of the swindle, but when the popular indignation became so great, he, on April 23, 1873, nearly two months after, covered his amount back into the Treasury. He helped to pass the plunder, was willing to receive the plunder, but afraid to keep it.

Republicans say "Oh, yes, Hancock was a good soldier, but he is no statesman, and is not fitted for President!" A man who entertains and so forcibly expresses such sentiments as are contained in the following selections from Gen. Hancock's orders, is well fitted for the highest office in the gift of the nation:

"The true and proper use of the military power, besides defending the national honor against foreign nations, is to uphold the laws and civil government and to secure to every person residing among us the enjoyment of life, liberty and property."

"The right of trial by jury, the habeas corpus, the liberty of the press, the freedom of speech, the natural rights of persons and the rights of property must be preserved."

"Power may destroy the forms but not the principles of justice. These will live in spite even of the sword."

"The great principles of American liberty still are the lawful inheritance of this people, and ever should be."

"Armed insurrection or forcible resistance to the law will be instantly suppressed by arms."

"Nothing can intimidate me from doing what I believe to be honest and right."

"Arbitrary power has no existence here."

PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF CHOSEN FREEHOLDERS OF UNION COUNTY, N. J.

(OFFICIAL.)

ELIZABETH, N. J., July 15, 1880.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union met at the Court House in the City of Elizabeth, on Thursday, July 15, 1880, at two o'clock p. m.

Present—Director Martine and Freeholders Brunt, Ball, Crowell, Day, Forsyth, Hubbard, [illegible], Jewell, Nolte, O'Sullivan, Randolph, Roll, Smith, Thompson and Wilcox—16.

Absent—Freeholder Miller.

The minutes of the last meeting were read, reading of bills on motion omitted, and approved as read.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A petition from Dr. E. S. James and other citizens of Rahway, asking for relief from a nuisance caused by an open water course in said city, was read.

On motion of Freeholder Roll, the petition was received.

COMMITTEE REPORTS.

The Committee of the Whole, on bridge in South avenue, Cranford, reported as follows:

To the Board of Chosen Freeholders of the County of Union:

Your committee of the whole appointed to ascertain the necessity for, and the probable cost of repairing or rebuilding the bridge over Rahway River at South avenue, Cranford, N. J., beg leave to report that they [illegible] and carefully examined the present structure. We find it is a flat deck bridge built of white pine [illegible] years ago. It is [illegible] span, [illegible] supported in the middle with four trestle bents resting on mud sills on the bottom of the stream. Some of these mud sills having entirely rotted away were replaced a year ago. The bridge is now too low [illegible], being in time of freshets entirely submerged. The framework of the bridge, and the floor beams in places are very much decayed. After examining the bridge as thoroughly as the high water under the bridge would admit of, the committee organized by electing Geo. W. Day chairman and Geo. W. F. Randolph secretary. After a free discussion of the subject matter before the committee, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the committee report to the Board the necessity for a new structure, and recommend that a committee of five be appointed with instructions to replace the present structure with an iron one at a cost not exceeding, for superstructure and approaches complete, of three thousand dollars.

A committee last year examined the bridge in question, and decided, not without some misgiving, that it would last until the following season, and your present committee were anxious to again tide over the rebuilding of the bridge [illegible] having that the North avenue bridge [illegible] damages, your committee felt they would not be using that discretion that the traveling public had a right to expect by further [illegible] the possibility of a similar casualty.

Respectfully submitted,

GEORGE W. DAY, Chairman.

GEO. W. F. RANDOLPH, Secretary.

July 15th, 1880.

Freeholder Roll moved that the report be received and spread upon the minutes, and the recommendation of the committee adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Ayes—Director Martine and Freeholders Brunt, Ball, Crowell, Day, Forsyth, Hubbard, [illegible], Jewell, Nolte, O'Sullivan, Randolph, Roll, Smith, Thompson, Wilcox—16.

Nays—None.

Absent—Freeholder Miller.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Freeholder Crowell:

Whereas, A petition has been presented to this Board from citizens of Rahway, asking for relief from a nuisance, caused by an open water course in said city.

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed to examine into the matter, and confer with the County Attorney as to the jurisdiction of the county in the premises, and that the committee be composed of members not residents of said city.

On motion of Freeholder Randolph, the resolution was adopted, and the following committee appointed:

Freeholders Forsyth, Smith and Brunt.

By Freeholder [illegible]:

Whereas, The appropriation required to maintain the indigent insane of this county at Morris Plains is very large and constantly increasing, and as it is a matter over which neither this Board or the people of the county have a voice or control, except [illegible] the bills as presented; and

Whereas, The last Legislature passed an act reducing the amount to be paid for maintaining indigent insane [illegible] from $4.00 to $3.00 per week; and

Whereas, The managers of the Morris Plains establishment contend that the said act does not apply to their asylum; therefore, they still charge the eight counties sending patients to that institution $3.50 per week, although the act governing them gives them the power to reduce the maintenance to $3.00 per week; and

Whereas, Several counties of the State, by keeping their insane in asylums of their own, effect a very large saving; therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed to report at an early day as to the propriety and probable cost of procuring proper accommodations within the county for our insane; also as to the cost of maintenance and the saving that would probably be effected, if any.

On motion of Freeholder Randolph adopted, and the present Committee on Lunacy was increased by the addition of Freeholders Miller and Roll, for the purpose indicated.

By Freeholder Crowell:

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed to examine as to the necessity for and probable expense of repairing or rebuilding a bridge over a branch of Rahway River at Grand street, Rahway.

On motion of Freeholder Roll adopted, and the following committee appointed:

Freeholders Crowell, Jewell, Randolph, Wilcox, Day.

The Director announced as the committee on South avenue bridge, Cranford: Freeholders [illegible], Randolph, Roll, Brunt, Wilcox.

PAYMENT OF BILLS.

The following bills were read and ordered paid by resolution and vote of the Board:

[illegible], $48.50; D. Mulford, $84.63; T. F. Ball, $37.50; J. [illegible], $8.25; A. M. Clayton, $2.00; Patrick Murphy, $8; Wright & [illegible], $40.54; S. E. Mullen, [illegible]; [illegible] McCloud, $4.00; H. E. Fraser, $5.50; Samuel Osborn, $32.50; John Shay, $4; [illegible], $9.35; J. [illegible], $30; George E. [illegible], $3.00; David Mulford, $5.60; J. W. Dunn, [illegible]; [illegible]; N. W. [illegible], $102.07; bill of D. W. Day & Son, $124.66, and J. M. [illegible], ordered paid when properly authorized.

Freeholder Randolph moved that the bill of State Asylum for Insane of $4,463.50, be paid under protest.

Which was carried by a unanimous vote.

Freeholder Hubbard moved to adjourn.

Which was carried.

The Director declared the Board adjourned to meet Thursday, August 5th, 1880, at 2 p. m.

[illegible], Clerk.

Tom Ochiltree, of Texas, has pronounced for Hancock. "Cameron gave me a certain section of the South to look out for," Tom explains, "and every [illegible] delegate in that region I brought up to Chicago for Grant.—They were all for him when they got there, and they remained true to him with the exception of one nigger from Alabama. He was bought up the third day after the arrival for $1,000. As soon as I heard of the transaction I went for that nigger and managed finally to get him back into the Grant fold, and all. He stayed there until the call of that ——— thirty-sixth ballot, when—Alabama was the first on the list and the nigger rose and voted for Garfield. I wanted Grant, but Hancock is a good second choice, and I am going to take the stump for him. I shall travel all over the country, and everywhere I speak I propose to tell how the 'spontaneous' Garfield movement bought our only Grant nigger for $1,000. The Republican party will have to look out for Tom."

THE OHIO SPARROWHAWK.

AN ASTRONOMICAL OMEN THAT THROWS THE GARFIELD MEN ALL OUT OF SORTS.

CLEVELAND, O., July 10.—The story going the rounds of the Republican papers about an eagle alighting on Gen. Garfield's house at the very moment that he was nominated at Chicago is a very pretty one, but the only foundation for it is the fact that a sparrowhawk perched on the ridge pole for a moment. Possibly he was looking for a Credit Mobilier grasshopper. Admitting the authenticity of the omen, the eagle should have been departing from the house to make the Roman augury good. But even then the omen would have been far less ominous than others. Take the letters of the alphabet in their numerical order, from 1 up to 26, spell out the name of each candidate and number the letters in their regular order, and we have the following astounding result:

[illegible]

Alabama	[illegible]	Missouri	[illegible]
Arkansas	[illegible]	Nevada	[illegible]
California	[illegible]	New Jersey	[illegible]
Connecticut	[illegible]	New York	[illegible]
Delaware	[illegible]	North Carolina	[illegible]
Florida	[illegible]	Oregon	[illegible]
Georgia	[illegible]	South Carolina	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]	Tennessee	[illegible]
Kentucky	[illegible]	Texas	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	Virginia	[illegible]
Maryland	[illegible]	West Virginia	[illegible]
Mississippi	[illegible]		

While the writer does not pretend that there is anything particularly prophetic in this, it is certainly a singular coincidence. If it needs any strengthening I might state that in 1876 I was an editorial writer on the Pittsburgh *Post*, and taking the names of Samuel J. Tilden and Rutherford B. Hayes and applying the same rule as above it resulted: Tilden 203, Hayes 185[illegible]. The electoral vote was divided between the two candidates in exactly this proportion. The Republican conspirators, visiting statesmen, and [illegible] South Carolina, and 4 in Florida, so as to make the count stand 185 for Hayes and 184 for Tilden.

The figures appended to the *Post* and other papers [illegible] the same singular coincidence of figures will follow in 1880, and whether the Republican leaders will undertake to steal the electoral vote for Hancock in 1880 as they stole it from Tilden in 1876. W. A. TAYLOR.

From the returns of the census enumerators in New Jersey it appears that the population of the State has increased from 906,096 in 1870 to 1,300,000—nearly the population of New York City. These figures will entitle Essex and Hudson counties to an Assemblyman each, while Gloucester, Burlington and Salem will each probably lose an Assemblyman.

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

A FOOL ONCE MORE.

"For ten years my wife was confined to her bed with such a complication of ailments that no doctor could tell what was the matter or cure her, and I used up a small fortune in humbug stuff. Six months ago I saw a U. S. flag with Hop Bitters on it, and I thought I would be a fool once more. I tried it, but my folly proved to be wisdom. Two bottles cured her, she is now as well and strong as any man's wife, and it cost me only two dollars. Such folly pays.—H. W., Detroit, Mich."

CARPET NOTICE.

Bickett & Paterson have made arrangements with the old reliable Carpet House of Sheppard Knapp, of New York, to sell their fine grades of Carpets from samples. [illegible] the prices are guaranteed the same as sold by them in New York [illegible]

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!

[illegible] WORMS. WORMS. WORMS. [illegible]

NEW SPRING STYLES IN Straw Hats & Frames

Silk and Lace Ties in great variety.

Hosiery, Corsets and Notions sold at the lowest prices.

Give us a call.

M. Meyer & Co.,

[illegible] MAIN STREET, RAHWAY, N. J.

DEATHS.

CONNORS.—In this city, on the [illegible] inst., of cholera morbus, Catharine Connors, [illegible]

BROWN.—In this city, on the [illegible] inst., [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MONEY TO LOAN! [illegible] Rahway [illegible]

HELP WANTED. [illegible]

MISS WILLIAMS' SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, [illegible] will re-open MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6th, 1880. [illegible]

C. C. C. C. OF TRENTON. BUSINESS COLLEGE. [illegible] Trenton, N. J.

LAST BID.

A GRAND OPPORTUNITY FOR SOME YOUNG MAN TO GET A

CHEAP HOME.

Only $350 Cash; $350 Six Months' Note; $1,000 on Mortgage.

TWO STORIES AND KITCHEN EXTENSION, containing [illegible] rooms.

DINING ROOM, HALLWAY AND PARLOR CORNICED AND CENTER PIECES, MARBLE MANTLES, &c.

[illegible] Inquire of [illegible]

THE MILD POWER CURES

Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics [illegible]

FLAGG'S IMPROVED PATENT LIVER PAD [illegible] Chills and Fever, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Neuralgia, Nervousness, Rheumatism, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Sick & Nervous Headache. [illegible]

J. A. MALLON, Authorized Agent, 110 MAIN ST., [illegible] RAHWAY.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION.

[illegible]

McCann's

183 to 187

Eighth Av. & 19th St.

New York.

MAMMOTH

DRY GOODS EMPORIUM.

[illegible]

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN ALL OUR [illegible] DEPARTMENTS.

Ladies' Silk and Stuff Suits, Misses' and Children's Stuff Suits.

Down! Down! Down!

Silks! Silks!

Trimming Silks, Satins, Brocade Silks, Velvets, &c.

Tremendous Bargains IN OUR DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT.

15,000 Parasols, Sun Shades, Sun Umbrellas.

Organdies.

Lawns and Cambrics.

Cottons! Cottons!

Housekeeping Goods.

WE DEFY COMPETITION.

McCANN'S

Mammoth Dry Goods Emporium,

183 TO 187 EIGHTH AVENUE, New York City.

WM. J. WALSH.

The Puzzle Solved at Last!

All Wool Cassimere Pants $5 upwards. All Wool Pants to Order $5 upwards.

1 dollar will buy [illegible]	2 dollars will buy [illegible]	3 dollars will buy [illegible]	4 dollars will buy [illegible]
5 dollars will buy [illegible]	6 dollars will buy [illegible]	7 dollars will buy Youths suit.	8 dollars will buy a good spring Overcoat.
9 dollars will buy [illegible]	10 dollars will buy Men's [illegible]	11 dollars will buy [illegible]	12 dollars will buy [illegible] Business Suit.
13 dollars will buy [illegible]	14 dollars will buy [illegible]	15 dollars will buy [illegible]	At the Clothing House of Miller The Tailor.

The above is the only correct solution thus far given, by

MILLER

CLOTHIER—THE—TAILOR,

143 Main Street, Rahway.

FOR SALE! 3 Fresh Cows and 4 Springers; also 1 Work Horse. [illegible]

HIRES' IMPROVED ROOT BEER [illegible]

FARM HAND WANTED! [illegible]

FUSSELL'S ICE CREAM. [illegible] No. 145 1-2 Main Street.

FOR SALE. Book and Stationery business at Rahway, N. J. [illegible]

$100 [illegible]

A CARD. [illegible]

Washington Rock House NOW OPEN! FOR THE SEASON. [illegible]

Notice to Water Consumers. AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF WATER COMMISSIONERS, [illegible]

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Kendall's Spavin Cure. THE MOST SUCCESSFUL REMEDY ever discovered [illegible]

From Rev. P. N. GRANGER, Presiding Elder of the St. Albans District. St. Albans, Vt., Jan. 29th, [illegible]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mosquito Catcher. [illegible]

Maplewood Institute, FOR YOUNG LADIES, PITTSFIELD, MASS. [illegible]

Perseverance will tell. [illegible]

$777 A YEAR [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED to sell the LIFE OF GEN. HANCOCK. [illegible]

STOP ORGANS [illegible]

AGENTS WANTED for [illegible] PICTORIAL BIBLES. [illegible]

MALT UNFERMENTED MALT BITTERS TRADE MARK MALT AND HOPS BITTERS [illegible]

TOLEDO, DELPHOS AND BURLINGTON R. R. CO. 6 Per Cent. First Mortgage Bonds. 30 YEARS TO RUN. Int. Payable Jan. & July 1st, in New York. [illegible] For Sale at 90 and Accrued Int. [illegible]

GEO. WM. BALLOU & CO. Bankers, 8 WALL ST., NEW YORK. 72 DEVONSHIRE ST., BOSTON.

AVERY'S BOOT AND SHOE STORE. CHERRY STREET, RAHWAY. All kinds of Best Boots and Shoes at Lowest Prices.

PLATT'S AGUE PAD [illegible] POSITIVELY [illegible] ABSOLUTELY [illegible] RECOVERY [illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENT. Life of General Winfield Scott Hancock. [illegible]

$66 a week in your own town. [illegible]

BOOKS—NEW BOOKS—BOOKS. We always have the Best and Most Popular Works [illegible] We keep a Large and Varied Assortment of PICTURE BOOKS At the Lowest Prices. NEW PAPETERIES, Card Papeteries, Fancy Papeteries. Fine Writing Papers. [illegible] INKS. [illegible] Wall Paper, Window Shades, Vases, Toilet Sets, Combs, Hair Brushes, Satchels of All Sizes, Pocket Books, Purses, Wallets, Frames, Velvet Frames Brackets, LARGE STOCK OF NOTIONS. The Largest Assortment of Toys in the City. [illegible] L. BORGMEYER, (Formerly Cooper's,) 123 Main Street, Rahway.

DIVIDEND NOTICE! [illegible] RAHWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION [illegible]

EXECUTORS' SETTLEMENT. [illegible] Dated June 22, 1880.

The National Democrat.

RAHWAY, N. J., JULY 22, 1880.

Plainfield's population is figured at 8,126.

Plenty of rain during the past week—with cooler atmosphere.

A weather prophet sets forth that Saturday, Sunday and Monday will be cold days.

The Presbyterian excursion to Ocean Grove, from this city, will take place next week.

The cooling original Ottawa Beer can now be had at W. R. Watson's drug store.

The Mt. Paran (colored) Sunday School went on a picnic to Boynton Beach yesterday.

The peach crop it is said, promises well this season—and so does the "speech crop."

Trenton had seventy-six deaths during the month ending July 15th. Rahway had only eight.

The Columbia Drum Corps announce a grand picnic in Ritter's Grove for Monday, August 24.

H. O. Wilson has added a shooting gallery to his billiard and sugar business, on Cherry street.

Another old landmark is disappearing—the "Geo. Brokaw" saloon building is being torn down by the railroad company.

The German Lutheran Sunday School held its annual picnic in Ritter's Grove yesterday, and had a very pleasant time.

The 1st M. E. Sunday School will hold its annual picnic in Acker's Grove on Wednesday, August 4th—if stormy, next fair day.

Councilman Crolius and wife returned on Saturday from over a week's rustication in the Berkshire Hills of Massachusetts.

The managers of the N. J. Agricultural Society are making arrangements to have an archery contest at the next Waverly Fair.

We understand that an un-too-ward occurrence prevented a party from joining the excursion to Ocean Grove last week.

Canned Boston Baked Beans are a good idea for picnics and excursions. They can be purchased at Crowell's grocery.

By the readjustment of the Post Office salaries for the year we notice that Rahway is dropped another $100—from $2,100 to $2,000.

Anthony Daily, who has been serving a sentence of thirty days in the County Jail for assault and battery upon Ed. King, was discharged on Monday.

Barry Post G. A. R., of this city, expects to turn out about fifty strong to the state encampment, at Bordentown, during the week commencing August 16th.

The exercises at the 2d M. E. church next Sunday evening will consist of a service of song, led by the choir, interspersed with short addresses.

The liver-pad artists have gone. They had packed houses during their stay—because theirs was a free show. They are at present padding New Brunswickers.

Dr. Sanford, of the firm of R. T. W. Sanford & Sons, of New York, has commenced the erection of a residence on the outskirts of this city, toward Metuchen.

The nice young Republican club has decided to postpone its meetings during the hot weather; "puwspwiwation" has a dampening influence upon their garments, you know!

R. O. Oakley, Esq., is home on a visit. He reports a good practice where he is located, in Tioga county, New York, and also that the enthusiasm for Hancock and English is immense.

A bicyclist named George Arnon, from Philadelphia, stopped in this city, on Sunday for a few hours rest. He was making the return trip to his home from New York, whither he went a few weeks since.

The familiar face of Noah Moore was seen on the streets Sunday. He is stationed at the County House, near Uniontown, and does not speak well of the treatment he receives there.

It was rumored that representatives of the "Salvation Army" were in this city one night last week, but we have not heard of any public demonstration, and it was probably a false alarm!

Rev. E. E. Jones, of the New Market Baptist Church, (formerly of this city) was some year ago pastor of the church in Pennsylvania to which the father and mother of Gen. Hancock belong.

Horace Drake, Jr., son of one of the publishers of the Elizabeth *Herald*, had one leg cut off and the other badly crushed by falling under some freight cars on which he was riding, last Friday.

The Rahway Yacht Club is enjoying its month's cruise "out on the ocean." Some of the young men, unable to be absent the whole time have returned with sailor-like complexion.

A policeman named Malette was found with his skull fractured, at the Ferry street crossing of the New Jersey Central Railroad, in Elizabeth, on Thursday morning. It is now believed he was murdered by unknown persons.

A nice looking blind German accompanied by a woman, presumably his wife, was in the city yesterday, singing as he marched through the streets, led by the woman, who held out a tin cup to collect the pennies. They did not belong to the "Salvation Army!"

Profanity in the streets of New Jersey is prohibited by law. Two men were arrested at Keyport for the offence and fined $3 each. Albert Brower was arrested at Asbury Park and fined, and a colored man at Red Bank was sent to jail for twenty days for swearing.

The horse of Schroeder, the baker, being indisposed on Tuesday, he used L. Stahly's horse to his bread wagon. The animal while standing in the street took a sudden notion to go home, and that in a hurry. Coming in contact with a tree the wagon was pretty well smashed up, but the horse escaped injury, we believe.

By a recent decision of the Court of Errors and Appeals, the old New Jersey law denying the right of liquor dealers when sued for violation of local ordinances to demand a jury has been repealed. Several dealers of Passaic City tested the question, and the long standing decision of the Supreme Court was set aside.

We intimated last week that the failure to hold Council meeting at the regular time would probably occasion the necessity of holding a special meeting Tuesday evening of this week. None of the members thinking such necessity existed, no meeting was called, and the regular meeting will be held next Tuesday evening.

The post office department now issues money orders payable to the party purchasing, thus enabling any one going on a journey to a strange city to avoid carrying surplus money, and to collect at the desired point without identification, other than the order itself furnishes. This is quite a convenience to the public.

The disorderly house on Irving street, we have heard so much about through the *Beal*, was duly complained of this week, and the colored occupants arrested by the police. The gay females admitted their frailties, and the penalty of the law was imposed upon them by Justice Tunison.

Old Neptune will soon be able to set up a dentistry shop in the vicinity of Ocean Grove, if all excursions are so liberal in their contributions to the great deep as the Rahway party last week. We hear of about a half-dozen persons who had their false teeth washed from their mouths.

John Hampton, a well known citizen of Metuchen, and a friend, were testing their power to hold out a weight at "arms-length," when he felt something give way in his arm. It afterwards became painful and swollen, and the doctors decide that the covering of the sinews are broken.

The watch case factory known as Laurent & Co's., in Linden, was closed on Saturday, and the most valuable effects taken to New York. On Monday morning the thirty-five French workmen employed removed from the town. The owner is said to be concentrating his business in larger factories located elsewhere.

By a despatch from the Western Union office we learn that early yesterday morning the Hudson River Tunnel, foot of Fifteenth street, Jersey City, caved in and entombed 20 men. It was caused by the escape of the compressed air. There were twenty-eight men at work, and only eight were saved.

FISH—TO COME.—A party of nine, from this city, including a city physician and councilman, left Perth Amboy, Tuesday morning, in a sloop, for a three days' fish at the fishing banks. They will arrive home Friday, and expect to be able to supply the demand from Rahway and suburban towns.

The services at the 2d M. E. church were shorter than usual last Sunday morning, the pastor having been sent for just before commencing his sermon, to minister to a family of his congregation where a child was dying. He took no text but made a few brief but impressive remarks upon the subject of death.

The Springfield, O., *Sunday News* says Mr. Lawrence Strauh, the famed three-fingered typo, reputable as the "Chickaway Squaw," correspondent of several Ohio papers, and well known as the Springfield correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times-Star*, continues his faithful and efficient work on that paper, and is doing good work for his paper in this city.

Mr. L. Borgmeyer, the successor of J. O. Cooper, at 123 Main street, addresses the citizens of Rahway in our advertising columns this week. All who have met Mr. Borgmeyer and those of his family who have already come to the city, are much pleased with them, and feel that they will fully maintain the excellent reputation established at the Cooper Book Store, for courtesy and fair dealing.

The Board of Assessors for the county met on Monday and transacted the usual business. We have not yet obtained the full table of figures, as to valuations, assessments, etc. The following represents those of Rahway: real estate valuation, $2,206,675; personal, $115,850—deductions, $58,075; amount of county tax, $18,118.67; school tax, $5,516.29. The percentage will be much lower than last year, if the numerous mandamuses are not imposed upon us.

The *Beal* says the census shows a falling off in Rahway of 1,618 since 1875, which is not the case. Some of the county papers have been publishing the total of the four wards as 5,329, but it is either a case of typographical or mathematical error, for, adding the wards together as they give them, makes a total of 6,430. The figures as returned by the different enumerators, to us recently, footed up 5,451, which is not such a great falling off from 5,947, the figures as given for 1875.

About the meanest proceeding we have heard of lately, was the milking of Molly Thorn's cows by some trespasser, during Sunday night or Monday morning. He has two or three cows from which he sells quite a nice quantity of milk, but when he went to manipulate the bovine appendages, from which to induce the lacteal fluid to flow, on Monday morning, he at once discovered that somebody had been there since he'd been gone.

Last Thursday night was the regular meeting of the Garfield and Arthur Club. Four of the faithful put in an appearance, and they decided to adjourn to the liver-pad free entertainment. The Democrats who held their meeting in the Exchange Building, within a few feet of the performers at the entertainment, had a large gathering, greatly exceeding the "ninety" which troubles some of the Garfielders.

The chronic growler now wants the names of all the special policemen made public so that everybody may know who they are. Has he so soon forgotten the action of the Republicans in putting the appointment of specials in the hands of the Mayor, instead of the Common Council, for the express reason that it was not deemed advisable that everybody should know who the specials were, for motives of policy? Don't croak at the actions of your own party.

The Trenton Business College has just closed one of its most successful years. The catalogue just at hand shows 230 students enrolled in the different departments, and contains engraved specimens of students' work done at different intervals, showing most surprising results. It seems hardly possible that such changes can be made in so short a space of time. They speak volumes for this already popular institution, and show that its corps of teachers are masters in their profession.

Those who read the *Beal* should thank us for occasionally giving the chap that scatters mud through its columns, an opportunity to "fill up," at our expense. A typographical blunder in our last issue gives him food for most of his original dissertations. Should any one choose to take similar advantage of such errors in that sheet, it would require extra assistance to "write them up." But we can't wonder at it. The Garfield "crow" sets bad on his stomach—and he must say something!

There came near being a serious accident to the newspaper train which runs from New York to Long Branch, on Sunday morning, as it was crossing the long bridge over Newark Bay. The draw tender had failed to lock the draw; the engineer saw it and quickly reversed his engine, but so sudden was the shock some of the cars were thrown from the track, couplings broke, etc. Councilman, Reuben J. Ryan, of Elizabeth, was on the train, and was quite severely injured by being thrown against a seat.

The Attorney for the Savings Bank and Water Board succeeded in getting another "mandamus" with which to regale the members of Council with. This one compels them to put a sum of over 6,000 in the tax levy to pay deficiency of interest, as we understand, on water bonds. Council, it will be remembered, early in the Spring, declared the inability of the city to meet its bonds and interest, in accordance with a state law passed—but the mandamuses seem to come along just the same. Probably blood can be produced from a turnip, and probably not.

The *Advocate*, apparently, endeavors to cast a reflection upon some one, because the City Hall was not open on Tuesday night of last week, the regular time for the meeting. On Monday evening it was ascertained that a number of the members were to be out of town, and as none appeared to be no special necessity for a meeting, Democrats and Republicans all agreed that there should be no session on Tuesday night—so that the expression "the meeting would have probably been held on the sidewalk had a quorum been present" was entirely unnecessary. It is also supposed that most of the members have keys to the room, and could have obtained admission if necessary. In connection with this we would suggest to all ex-Councilmen, and other city officers who have had keys to the Council room in times past, to search their lockers of keys, etc., and see if they have not neglected to give them up. There are quite a number missing. If any are thus found to be in hand, they should be returned to the City Clerk.

A German named Wolf met with a serious accident on [illegible] night last. He was employed at [illegible] Brewery, and instead of [illegible] he went to the mill [illegible] about twelve o'clock, it appears he got up [illegible] bewildered state and walked [illegible] of the hallway at the [illegible] falling heavily upon some [illegible] the framework, and from there [illegible] One of his legs was broken at his thigh, and he received other bruises. Dr. [illegible] was sent for, and also [illegible] Mr. Geyer, said if he had been engaged in his duties, and not disobeying the rules of the establishment he would have cheerfully borne all expenses, but, under the circumstances, he did not feel that justice demanded it. The injured man was at first taken to the alms house, those in charge supposing him to be a single man; it was afterwards found that he had a wife and he was removed to his home. He is getting along quite comfortably.

To the Editor of the Democrat:

RAHWAY, July 20th, 1880.

DEAR SIR: I would like to ask you the following questions:

First. What crime has Mr. Crolius committed?

Second. Have some of our ministers of the gospel so called allied themselves to the [illegible] publican Pot House Politicians and become politicians themselves?

Third. Is it the duty of a minister in making what he supposes he calls a temperance address, one in which he impresses on his hearers the necessity of moderation in all things, to falsify his own words by attacking a fellow citizen? I am inclined to think not. It seems to be a failing with some of the clergy, when making public addresses of any kind, to endeavor to hold up to ridicule some one, whether it be a temperance address, or one before the public schools. I would advise each to stick to their calling, the more charitable, leave politics alone, not do anything from [illegible] and look a little more after their flocks, and if any one of them is certain that [illegible] glasses of brandy and water would [illegible] teach them to confine himself to one [illegible] his appetite craving for [illegible] abandon it altogether, or [illegible] of moderation in all things.

A SUBSCRIBER.

DEATH OF LEWIS W. STANSON.—By the New York *Sun* of yesterday we learn of the death of the above named old gentleman after whom the editor of this paper was named. At the time of our birth he occupied a large farm near Freehold, on the opposite side of the road from that of our father, and we well remember him in our earliest youth as an enthusiastic Democrat, and can recall the two large hickory poles he erected at each side of the gate which entered his farm from which swung a "Polk and Dallas" banner. He died on Tuesday night, at Old Bridge, Middlesex county, where he has lived for many years. One of his sons "Sandy" Spencer, is well known in amusement circles in New York, having been engaged frequently in the theatrical and other show business, and who [illegible] for a long time kept a restaurant corner [illegible] way and Fulton street. The [illegible] among other things gives the following:

He was at once the village blacksmith, the proprietor of one of the most famous hotels on the old Camden and Amboy Railroad, and a power in Middlesex County politics. He stood over six feet in his stockings, and was as straight as a rush. He had the strength of an ox. Only four years ago, when a daughter was born to him, it was his boast that he could whip his sons. It is related of him that a notorious rough-and-tumble fighter once rode into *Old Bridge from the village of* Washington on a buck-board wagon. Spencer dressed even from his blacksmith shop and followed the man into the hotel.

"What will you have?" he said.

"You don't suppose I came all the way from Washington to get something to drink, do you?" was the pugilist's reply.

"What did you come for?"

"I came to lick you."

The conversation ended. The gigantic blacksmith landlord reached out, seized the man by the neck and the trousers, lifted him out of the hotel, and plumped him down on his buck-board. The man drove home.

NEW YORK, July 19, 1880.

MR. EDITOR: That portion of our city, in the vicinity of Hudson and Christopher streets, which in olden times was known as Greenwich Village, and which in its early days was settled mostly by families from Bergen county, N. J., Rockland county, N. Y., and a sprinkling from Long Island, and even to this day, in no part of this city can you find such good solid names, and so many of them, as the Bennetts, Vanlipers, Demorests, Meads, Townsends, Harriots, Quackenbushes, &c., as can be found in the old Ninth Ward; and many of those pioneer settlers are still living, as was quite evident on Monday, July 12th, by the large gathering of friends in the old North Baptist Church, on corner of Bedford and Christopher streets, to congratulate Mr. James H. Townsend and Priscilla H. Mead on this, their Golden Wedding occasion; the church was crowded at an early hour; prior to the appearance of Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, they, with their pastor and a few friends, met in the same house and same room in which they were married on July 12th, 1830, by the Rev. Mr. Brouner, and on this occasion they renewed their former vows. The exercises at the church were very interesting. Rev. Mr. Brouner, son of the pastor of "ye olden times," made a very neat speech in blank verse, going over the life of Deacon Townsend and his good wife for the past fifty years. Judge Wandell and others made short addresses; at the close of the exercises an opportunity was offered to all, to shake hands with the bride and groom. It was a source of great pleasure for me to be present at this Golden Wedding, for the reason that when I was a mere boy, I attended a Sunday School in that part of the city, of which Mr. Townsend, then a young man, was superintendent, and from this Sunday School held over a fire engine house in Greenwich Village in 1826 has grown the North Baptist Church. During Mr. Townsend's residence of sixty years or more in the 9th Ward, no one can say ought but good of that pure, christian man. What an example for the rising youth!

AN OLD RAHWAYAN.

A crazy man, with only shirt, pants and hat for a covering, created quite a sensation on Main street, yesterday afternoon, by his wild talking and actions.

An instance of what a large number of people have missed their vocations in this world, was witnessed in the raising of the large telegraph pole on Main street, last week. If one half the advice volunteered by the intelligent spectators had been followed, the pole would have been raised in five minutes, instead of taking a day and a half.

"You can't raise that stick that way," remarked one man, "you've got to shift that guy wire and swing the pole up Cherry st." "Oh, you get out!" interrupted intelligent citizen No. 2, "It's easy enough, just swing the butt up Main street, let the top rest." "Hold on gentlemen, your all wrong!" cried a young man with mathematics in his eye, and a note book covered with algebraical calculations in his hand. "The plane of the elevation has got to equal the apex of the pole, so the center of gravity will fall within the radius of the base, the whole to form a triangle, one point to rest on top of the DEMOCRAT office and"—how long he would have continued this world will never know, for just at this point his geometrical triangulation was cut short by a guy wire the men were raising, taking him under the chin and lifting him about a foot, he took a "tumble," figuratively and literally. A facetious individual protested that they must either move the hole further out, or else swing Cherry street around to the North. He gracefully gave way for a man that had a brilliant scheme—said he, "you want to move that pole around the other way, put a saw horse under it and let Harry Hall sit on the butt, and if she don't slide down in that hole, I'm a liar." The genial Harry must have objected as this plan was not carried out. The pole was ineffectually wrestled with all day Thursday with blocks and tackle of various kinds, when they concluded that nothing but A. *Hune*, (sic), could raise the stick. Consequently, Al. took off his coat on Friday morning and the stick was in position by 1:30.

HANCOCK AND ENGLISH CLUB.

The committee on organization, etc., appointed at a previous meeting, called the club together in Exchange building last Thursday night. After several new names had been added to the roll, the report of the committee was read by secretary Mulleneaux. The election of the persons recommended was proceeded with. W. W. Jones, Esq., being named for the position of President was unanimously elected, and being conducted to the chair was received with applause and spoke, in substance, as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—Your committee appointed to select a permanent President of the Hancock and English club of Rahway, having presented my name for that office, and the same having been duly ratified by you, I sincerely thank you for the honor you have done me, and will assume the duties of the office and hope, with your assistance and forbearance, to fill the position with credit to myself and to your entire satisfaction. This is the third time I have been called upon to serve in this capacity; first, under the banner of McClellan, and then under Greely. In those contests we failed to elect our candidates, and I can freely say to you, I have at times felt like giving up the contest, but when I considered the noble and excellent candidates the Cincinnati Convention has given the country, men with unimpeachable records, I fully determined that it was the duty of all good and true men to try every honorable means to place Hancock and English at the head of this great and glorious Republic. From all the signs of the times, the feeling of the whole country is that we want a change of government at Washington. I wish I could promise you a "solid North," as Wade Hampton promised the delegates at the Cincinnati Convention a "solid South;" but one thing I can promise you, and that is enough of the Northern and Western States to make the election of Hancock and English sure; and we can depend upon our own little State of New Jersey for 20,000 majority. But, gentlemen, we must not come to the conclusion that we will not have work to do. We have a subtle enemy to contend with, their machinations of the past give us some idea of what they will resort to to defraud us out of our rights. But as I have remarked before, with Hancock and English as our standard bearers we will be more than able to meet them at every point.

The other officers elected were as follows:

Vice Presidents—1st Ward, John O. Bloro; 2d Ward, Samuel Halliday; 3d Ward, Chas. E. Pratt; 4th Ward, L. S. Hyer.

Treasurer—D. W. C. Hough.

Recording Secretary—Charles Jaques.

Corresponding Secretary—Charles B. Mulleneaux.

The committee reported fifteen names for an executive committee, which was thought by some to be too many, as it would make the committee unwieldy. After quite a lively discussion, it was finally decided to refer that portion of the report back to the committee with instructions to select two from each ward for the executive committee and report at the next meeting. There was a large attendance and from expressions in the debate *it was evident that the general feeling was to* do whatever would be most conducive to the interest of the Democratic ticket.

THE FRAUD ISSUE.

Some of the Republicans rather exultantly proclaim that by the failure of the Democrats to renominate Tilden, the fraud issue has been dropped. Not so. The people of the United States have not forgotten that insult to a republican form of government, and will so proclaim in the next election. The *True American* in referring to this question very appropriately says:

"The Republicans are disturbed and tormented by a guilty conscience. They are conscious that, for four years of power, their party, led by desperate and unscrupulous men, sacrificed honor, fairness and truth, did violence to the fundamental principle of free government, and availed itself of felonious crime. They are conscious that their attempts now to palliate, now to make light of this fraud upon the republic and its people, have been futile, and, in spite of themselves, they continue to repeat over and over again, to others, the defence which does not satisfy themselves. More terrible than the ghost 'with twenty mortal murders on its crown,' which rose to torment the murderer, the monstrous electoral fraud, with its record of perjury, forgery and theft, rises up to torment the Republican party.

How can this fraud issue down, while there yet sits in the Executive Chair of the Republic, in mockery and defiance of the elective system, a man whom the people never elected? Until the end of the stolen term comes, and this spectacle is no longer before the country, the infamy of which it is the result cannot be lost sight of.

How can this fraud issue down while the American people, who were defrauded, still exist as a people to avenge the wrong and punish the wrong doers? The Republican party have made the mistake of regarding it as a wrong done to one man. The man who was deprived of the office to which he was elected, was wronged, but only as an incident to the greater wrong done to the people and to free government.

Finally, how can this fraud issue down when the Republican party has for its candidate one of the men who helped consummate the fraud? This, it is true, is accidental.—The nomination of Garfield was not deliberate. A moment's cool thought would have sent him to the rear as a load which no party could carry. But it seems that fate had decreed, with cruel discrimination, that his party, guilty of the electoral fraud, should be weighed down with one of the actors in it—should sink, like a piratical craft, with one of the chief pirates in command, and the flag of corruption and fraud flying at its mast-head."

The picnic of the Young Men's Catholic Association at Ritter's Grove, on Monday evening, was a success, everything passing off very pleasantly.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Everywhere [illegible] you are [illegible] of the wonderful virtues of Dr. Bull's Baby Syrup.

Neck Ties. [illegible] corner Main and Cherry Streets.

Dress shirts, silk handkerchiefs, linen collars and cuffs, Summer Underwear, [illegible] at Lambert's.

Physicians freely prescribe [illegible] Malt Bitters, because nourishing, strengthening and purifying than all other forms of malt or medicine, and free from the objections urged against malt liquors.

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs, pronounced the best, [illegible] as low, if not lower prices, than can be got anywhere, for Cash or installments, through Jesse Cooper, [illegible] Grand street, Upper Rahway.

The medicines of [illegible] unequalled for elegance, purity, and reliability. Their [illegible] as pleasant as lemonade [illegible]

Customer: "Why are 'Malt Bitters' so popular?" Druggist: "Because, as a Food Medicine, they enrich the blood, harden the muscles, quiet the nerves, perfect digestion." [illegible]

The finest assortment of Hamburgh Edgings in the city, from 5c a yard, at corner Main and Cherry Streets.

Pianos tuned and repaired at short notice by J. C. Moore, at the Rahway Music Store.

DOBBINS' GERMAN LAUNDRY SOAP is perfectly pure, being made of [illegible] selected stock, and therefore the cheapest. Ask your grocer for it, and see that you get only the genuine article. [illegible]

The Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich. Will send their celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belts to the afflicted upon 30 days trial. [illegible]

Calicoes from 5c a yard. Everybody [illegible] of the best goods and latest styles at lowest prices. Cor. Main and Cherry Sts.

Services at the church of the Holy Comforter, on Seminary street, [illegible] at 10.30 a. m. and 4 p. m.; Sunday School at [illegible] p. m.

Hats and Caps, all styles in Straw, Fur, Horsehair, Silk, etc., at Lambert's.

Sailor shirts for gents and Boys at Lambert's.

Muslins from 5c a yard. Lonsdale Fruit 10c., Wamsutta 12c. Bottom prices at the corner Main and Cherry Streets.

Neckwear, all styles and qualities at Lambert's.

Table Napkins in White and Colored Borders, just opened—cor. Main and Cherry Sts.

We have a speedy and positive Cure, for Catarrh, Diphtheria, Canker mouth, and Head ache, in SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY. A nasal Injector free with each bottle. Use it if you desire health, and sweet breath. Price 50 cts. Sold by W. R. Watson, and D. F. Coles, druggists.

A STRANGE PEOPLE.

Do you know that there are strange people in our community, we say strange because they seem to prefer to suffer and pass their days miserably, made so by Dyspepsia, and Liver Complaint, Indigestion, Constipation, and General Debility, when SHILOH'S VITALIZER is guaranteed to cure them. Sold by W. R. Watson, and D. F. Coles, druggists.

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND STRONG.

In the past few months there has been sold than 500,000 bottle of Shiloh's Cure Sold. Out of the vast number of people who have used it, more than 2,000 cases of Consumption have been cured. All Coughs, Croup, Asthma and Bronchitis, yield at once, hence it is that everybody speaks in its praise. To those who have not used it, let us say, if you have a Cough, or your child the Croup, and you value life don't fail to try it. For Lame Back, side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by W. R. Watson and D. F. Coles, druggists.

We have still a few of our cheap [illegible] left at 3c. a yard—cor. Main and Cherry Sts.

HAHNE & CO.

Those who desire to see a great exhibition should visit Hahne & Co's Bazaar, 869 Broad street, Newark. To a certain extent they are the benefactors of babyhood in Newark and vicinity, for they offer for the benefit and comfort of the little darlings the largest stock of children's carriages, at astonishing low prices. Over one hundred different styles from $3.75 upwards. Their store is the largest in the State, covering an area of 12,000 square feet. Everybody ought to see it. You can walk all over without being solicited to buy. It is visited by hundreds daily, who are always welcome, whether they come to purchase or not. They have also added to their large stock of toys, fancy and house furnishing goods, a five cent counter, which is the greatest novelty of the day, where you can buy articles for five cents which are sold all over for from ten to twenty-five cents.

Corsets from 25c. a pair, our 50c Corset is decidedly the best ever offered for the price; our 75c. Corset with patent double busks, warranted not to break, excels any ever offered for that price, to be had only at the Corner Store.

A decision rendered in 1875 by Justice Swayne, of the United States Supreme Court, has been called into prominence by the fact that it settles the question of General Garfield's position in the DeGolyer matter beyond a doubt, and exposes the weakness and absurdity of the arguments employed by his adherents in the vain hope of justifying his record upon the subject. The case in which this opinion of Justice Swayne was rendered was that of Chittenden against McClellan and others. It was tried in Cook County, Ill., in May, 1873, and was decided on appeal in October, 1875, in the United States Supreme Court. It may be said that Justice Swayne is a thorough Republican and an Ohio man. The Supreme Court opinion was delivered in the case of Burke against Child, the case of Chittenden against McClellan being submitted on the arguments and briefs filed in the former suit. Justice Swayne says:

"The agreement with General Garfield, a member of Congress, to pay him $5,000 as a contingent fee for procuring a contract which was itself made to depend upon a future appropriation by Congress—which appropriation could only come from a committee of which he was Chairman—was a sale of official influence, which no veil can cover, against the plainest principles of public policy. No counsellor-at-law while holding high office has a right to put himself in a position of temptation, and under pretense of making a legal argument exert his official influence upon public officers, dependent upon his future action. Certainly the courts of justice will never lend themselves to enforce contracts obtained by such influence."

The effect of this disclosure on those who have endeavored in one form or another to palliate General Garfield's offense cannot be overestimated. It is a shock so severe that they are unable to successfully combat it.

MOUNT TABOR DAILY RECORD.—The publication of the fourth volume of the *Mount Tabor Record* will be commenced on the first day of the coming Camp Meeting, August [illegible] and will be continued every day—Sundays excepted—for ten issues, giving stenographic reports of all the sermons preached, accounts of every service held, pen sketches of pastors and prominent laymen of the Conference, description of grounds and cottages and notes of daily occurrences. It promises to be of greater interest than ever and will be issued from the office of the *Banner*, Morristown, N. J., each day. Single copy for 10 days, 40 cents; clubs of 5 or more, 30 cents each, with an extra copy of one to each getter up of a club of ten. Address all subscriptions to Fred. T. Lepert, Editor, Lock Box 26, Dover, N. J., or to the *Banner*, Morristown, N. J.

The best liniment for human flesh is Kendall's Spavin Cure. See Advertisement.

LIFE ON SHIPBOARD.

No. 3.

June 2nd. With bright weather and easterly wind, we are at noon to-day in latitude N. 46 degrees, 17 minutes; longitude W. 13 degrees, 13 minutes, with 2565 miles behind us. Three vessels appear in view, one a full-rigged ship with all sails set. A large sailing ship, a reminder of what still exists in our time, but is gradually superseded by steam navigation, is an imposing object, and it is hard to believe, that some day it may be a thing of the past. How grand it looks from a short distance on the rolling waves, compared with the smoke-stack burdened but more useful hybrid taking its place in the commercial and traveling interest! Look at the latter from afar, and what homely proportions, without grace or gallantry; and what associations in history are connected with the full winged [illegible] of the foaming waters! What would history be without it? It is the beautiful heroic maid of the briny deep, leading across to the record of ages in the gigantic struggles of the grim bygone. Our ship is in a rolling mood again, playing havoc with our passengers. One seasick individual, declaring his feelings, expressed a wish to be thrown overboard. A languid indifference to all surroundings seems to take hold of the mind, when the frame struggles under the potent influence of this ocean [illegible] down, and, swaying with the ship's motion, seems to have lost all control of itself; a slave to the caprices of wind and waves, a sore trial to one possessed of an independent spirit. To the well and able, like myself, a seasick man or woman presents a laughable picture, and, with all the pity we feel, and our readiness to assist, soothe, nurse and quiet, we cannot help to laugh and crack jokes, at the expense of the poor sufferer.

On Thursday, June 3d, with still unfavorable wind, depending wholly on our steam-propelling power, we have added only 226 miles to our distance up to noon this day, since the preceding twenty four hours, making a total of 2811 miles. It is cold and rainy, and without a substantial overcoat, we would run a positive risk to our frame [illegible], hence we bundle and collar up for the occasion. The prospect of nearing the end of our trip, revived the nearly extinguished [illegible] of the majority of the passengers. The hope of reaching within view of the first light-house by night, rekindles the [illegible] spirit of the fatigued, and enlivens slumbering energies and ambitions. More vessels now appear, and at 4½ p. m. the first coast plying steamer, like a dismantled ship's [illegible], but also like a beacon [illegible] a harbinger of bright joys and hopes, appears in the far perspective. At 8 o'clock the Scilly Island's lighthouse becomes clearly visible, succeeded by a revolving light. This [illegible] to the entrance of the English channel. We receive a premonition of this event through the sudden, as I were, springing into view of several large and small crafts.

June 4th. We now steam with naval dignity through the channel, and everyone expresses delight and satisfaction. The advent was made doubly refreshing to our mind, when the sun rose in a halo of glory, as if to send bright greetings to our expressions of joy. Soon the coast becomes more distinctly visible, and presented itself in a scene of beauty, made more beautiful to our eye, after nearly two weeks [illegible] communication with the outside world. The first discovery of land, though a prospective fact, awakens in the mind of the ocean traveler akin to those overwhelming the uncertain discoverer, when suddenly new regions spring as it were into being before his longing gaze. In our case we hailed the occurrence as a foretaste of the sweet return to the bosom of long wished for friends and relations, to the old home, where innocent childhood and hopeful youth once browsed, if I may use the expression, with untraced brow and in merry mood; to others it came as a gratification to long pent up curiosity, to see lands known, but never visited. Even the weather-beaten mariner smiles and brightens at the approach of land, and limbers up to his task with glee and merriment. All manner of vessels plying near the coast, in all manner of forms and of various proportions, now dot the quiet waters like Naiads frolicking on the glossy and gently rippled surface. At 11 o'clock a. m., Portland is plainly observed, and we obtain the first clear perception of coast. At 4 o'clock we approach the Isle of Wight with its chalk hills, natural elevations, to protect the land from the inroads of the sea. They have here and there a sharp outline, similar to artificial fortified walls. In the background green hills and undulating pastures, clothed in teeming verdure, relieve the monotony. The coast, at our further advance, is lined with fortified towns, surrounded by trees, gardens and fields. The multitude of various sized crafts, moving near, offer, in connection with the scenery on the island, an eye-feast of indescribable loveliness, a panorama, imperishably engraved on the hungry mind of the long imprisoned ship inhabitant. The signaling station, with the British flag waving on top, heralds our escapade from ocean loneliness to the Eastern world. A picturesque array of tents and barracks, preceding the town of Hastings, gives us a foretaste of European armed neutrality, drawing from our sea-strengthened lungs an involuntary sigh, with the slumbering hope towards mutual arbitration and consequent military abolition. The little town is illuminated at this hour, and looks fantastically lovely. We extremely enjoy this banquet to our inner perception, though, however fair, it is cold and disagreeable weather. We retire to our cabins, and the chilly atmosphere soon drives us to our berths, to which we take gladly, knowing that, barring mishaps, this will be our last night, but one, on shipboard.

Written from the county seat Dunkenburg, near the old city of Nymegen, in the Province of Guelderland, Netherlands, June 23d, 1880.

JOHN GANSWEE.

THE POPULATION OF UNION COUNTY.—The official census returns are in, and show the population of the different townships to be as follows—in 1880 and 1875, as compiled by the Elizabeth *Journal*:

	1880.	1875.
Clark	832	829
Cranford	1,151	1,110
Elizabeth—		
First Ward	5,341	4,69[illegible]
Second "	5,227	4,646
Third "	3,957	3,290
Fourth "	1,924	1,707
Fifth "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sixth "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Seventh "	[illegible]	[illegible]
Eighth "	2,465—28,143	2,314
		25,323
Linden	1,900	1,725
New Providence	[illegible]	[illegible]
Plainfield—		
1st District	2,562	
2d "	2,807	
3d "	2,008—7,377	7,216
Rahway—		
1st Ward	1,271	1,340
2d "	1,491	1,766
3d "	2,325	2,377
4th "	1,343—6,430	[illegible]
		6,947
Springfield	843	810
Summit	1,910	1,480
Union	2,417	2,313
Westfield	2,215	2,036
Fanwood	1,175	
	55,215	51,798
Increase since 1875		3,457
Population in 1870		41,859
Increase since 1870		13,356

*Fanwood from Westfield.

NEW MUSIC.

Among the latest publications of John Church & Co., Cincinnati, O., are the following attractive songs and pieces, copies of which we have examined, and therefore "know whereof we speak" concerning them. "Good-Bye Dearest," by Danks, is one of this composer's most beautiful, with title page charmingly illustrated. 40 cents.—"Peggy Dear," is a humorous quartette which amateur concert givers should not miss. 30 cents. The "Wide West March" is brilliant and not very difficult to play.—"Forever Joyful Galop" is the rage in Paris, and is full of dash and sparkle; 35 cents each. Pianists and singers who want new and pretty music may rely upon all of the above. For sale at the Rahway Music Store.

For the DEMOCRAT.

SUNSET.

[illegible]

Beyond the pearly gates of heavenly white,

Beyond the blue—among the pure in heart,

Before the great white throne.

Blessed hour when holy peace reigns everywhere,

When man's highest thought is prayer,

When to the yearning soul is given,

Power to hover near the gates of Heaven.

CLARE.

HONORED AND BLESSED.

When a board of eminent physicians and chemists announced the discovery that by combining some well known valuable remedies, the most wonderful medicine was produced, which would cure such a wide range of diseases that most all other remedies could be dispensed with, many were sceptical; but proof of its merits by actual trial has dispelled all doubt, and to-day the discoverers of that *great medicine*, Hop Bitters, are honored and blessed by all as benefactors.

Thousands of soldiers and heirs are entitled to Pensions, with payment from date of discharge or death, if applied for before Jan'y. 1, 1880. Wound, accidental injury or disease entitles to a Pension. Bounty and back pay collected. Increase of Pension secured. This firm established in 1866. Address, enclosing stamp, EDSON BROS., U. S. Claim Attorneys, 711 G Street, Washington, D. C.

INVESTIGATION.

Every man should be willing, and we think should be anxious to investigate every thing which is so likely to benefit all mankind as the discovery of Kendall's Spavin Cure, because it is now being used on human flesh with most remarkable beneficial results for rheumatism and deep seated pains, and it has proved by experience that it is equally as good for human flesh as for any animal. It is penetrating and powerful, and yet it can be used full strength with perfect safety on a child as well as a grown person. For all blemishes on horses, it never has had an equal. Read the advertisement for Kendall's Spavin Cure.

DRY GOODS!

NEW STORE,

J. SHANN & SONS,

111 MAIN STREET,

(LaBau Building,)

RAHWAY, N. J.

F. L. SHELDON,

Spring and Summer

CLOTHING

TO ORDER,

STYLE,

Good Workmanship,

LOW PRICES,

COR. IRVING AND CHERRY STREETS,

Up Stairs. RAHWAY, N. J.

FEEBLE WIVES, MOTHERS,

and every weakly, sickly person can surely strengthen and build up the broken-down system by taking RICHARD'S TETOTAL TONIC.

No remedy has ever made more wonderful cures of DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS and every WEAKNESS AND DEBILITY.

It is the best regulator of the Liver and Kidneys, and the safest and best stomach, brain and nerve tonic in the world.

It makes the weakest nerves strong, and the most despairing mind bright and cheerful; it gives new life, vigor and energy to the overworked body and brain, and all who take it eat and sleep better and become healthier and stronger.

Free from alcoholic dangers, Physicians pronounce it the safest remedy ever sold, and it must be tried to know the perfect health and strength its use insures.

VAN BUSKIRK & CO., 18 Vesey St., N. Y. Druggist sell it. Pint bottles $1.00.

HENRY J. STRATEMEYER, Jr., Notary Public and Commissioner of Deeds FOR ALL THE STATES AND TERRITORIES.

To take Affidavits, Acknowledgement and proof of Deeds, Mortgages, and other instruments in writing, Depositions, etc., under seal.

Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, [illegible] New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, [illegible] Indiana, Illinois, [illegible] Wisconsin, [illegible] Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, Kansas, California, Oregon, Washington, Nebraska, Colorado, [illegible] Utah, Montana, New Mexico, Wyoming.

Commissions for the taking of Testimony to be used in any of the Courts of the above States and Territories will be promptly executed.

U. S. PASSPORTS OBTAINED.

Correspondents in all Foreign Countries.

Communications by mail or telegraph promptly responded to.

Yours respectfully,

HENRY J. STRATEMEYER, Jr., Commissioner.

Residence: 21 Reid St. Office: Arcade Building, Elizabeth, Union Co., 2d Floor, Rooms 10 & 12, Broad St., front. N. J.

BOOKS.

Any book, magazine or newspaper, sent post paid at the publishers lowest price, with a valuable premium. [illegible] NATIONAL NEWS BUREAU, Lock Box 20, or 430 F street, Washington, D. C.

GOLD. Great chance to make money. [illegible] Portland, Maine.

Agents Wanted for the best and only authentic low priced book containing the lives of GEN. W. S. HANCOCK AND W. H. ENGLISH. [illegible] Address, E. W. KELLEY & CO., [illegible] PHILADELPHIA, PA.

GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. TRADE MARK. [illegible] Before Taking. After Taking. [illegible] THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., Mechanics' Block, Detroit, Mich. Sold in Rahway and everywhere by all druggists.

FARM FOR SALE, NEAR RAHWAY. [illegible] "FARMER," Lock Box 8, Rahway, N. J.

CARPETS! Largest stock in New York city. Lowest Prices. [illegible] LACE CURTAINS. [illegible] SHEPPARD KNAPP, 189 & 191 Sixth Ave., cor. 13th St., N. Y.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Campaign Badges, Flags, &c. Beautiful Campaign Badges of the Republican and Democratic Candidates. GARFIELD and ARTHUR. OR HANCOCK and ENGLISH. [illegible] U. S. MANUFACTURING CO., 118 Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PENSIONS. Procured for all Soldiers disabled in U. S. Service [illegible] Washington, D. C.

Everybody Make Money! WATCHES, NOVELTIES, JEWELRY, ODDITIES, NOTIONS, &c. [illegible]

PATCH. [illegible] CITY NOVELTY CO., No. 108 S. 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

CONSUMPTION. [illegible] CRAS. A. OSMUN, 13 Seventh Avenue, New York.

CHOLERA OSMUN'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY. [illegible] CHAS. A. OSMUN, [illegible] Seventh Avenue, New York.

OPIUM MORPHINE HABIT CURED in 10 to 20 days. [illegible] Lebanon, O.

PHUNNY-GRAPHS.

"You see," said she, "from Spring to Fall,
Through all the scorching days,
That when I raise my parasol,
It parries all the rays."
—*Andrew Quinn.*

Jones finds drinking like a fish makes his head swim.—Ex.

Take a close inventory of a man's size before you sass him. Look before you lip.—Whitehall Times.

Running your business is very much like courting a girl. No one else can boss the job but yourself.—Whitehall Times.

It has been discovered that the "four o'clock" is a male flower. It shuts up in the afternoon.—Philadelphia Sunday Item.

A man can get along without a stitch in his side, but a patch on the pants is often a stern necessity.—Philadelphia Sunday Item.

[illegible] wear pongee silks.—New York News. But the jokers [illegible].—Hackensack Republican.

School term has ended. The industrious boy has stored his mind and the idle boy has loved his trousers.—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

An ordinary woman's waist is thirty inches around. An ordinary man's arm is about thirty inches long. How admirable are thy works, Oh, nature!—Ex.

An amateur punster informs us that some houses have wings, and he has often seen a house fly. We thought no part of a house save the chimney flue.—Norristown Herald.

If she is fashionable, it is about this time of the year when a young man's best girl goes to the seaside, and very possibly falls in love with another fellow.—Indianapolis Herald.

Anybody can blow a cornet, but it takes years of close study to fool around one so the neighbors within a mile and a half can lead consistent christian lives.—Elmira Telegram.

There is a fortune in store for the milliner who shall devise a bonnet that can be worn in any part of a church and always present its trimmed side to the congregation.—Boston Transcript.

"If I have ever used any unkind words, Hannah," said Mr. Smiley reflectively, "I take them all back." "Yes, I suppose you want to use them over again," was the not very soothing reply.—Ex.

There is one consolation about being poor that people don't usually take into consideration. A man can smoke a five-cent cigar or wear a frayed shirt without being talked about.—Cincinnati Free Press.

"What is worse than freckles?" asks an exchange. Corns, sonny, corns. They don't show so much when you're dressed up, but then if you keep straight, no fellow can step on your freckles.—Weaver.

Now Mrs. Shodeigh sendeth to the newspaper office the statement that she and the Misses Shodeigh have gone to the seaside for the summer, and then they hie away to Slabtown to visit their aunt Jerusha Siggles.—Syracuse Sunday Times.

"Granger": You are right; the wagon jack is used to raise wagons, and the screw jack is used to raise buildings; but it is a mistake to suppose you can raise apples with apple-jack. It isn't in the [illegible].—Marathon Independent.

When a man fails to laugh at one of the King of Burmah's jokes, he is knocked down and traveled over and strewed about. And its a great blessing that the king's jokes are also so funny that nobody ever seems able to help laughing at them.—Boston Post.

"I say, old lady," said a man on a country road the other day, "did you see a bicycle pass here just now?" "No, I didn't see no kind of a sickle-mister; but just now I seed a wagon wheel runnin' away with a man. You kin believe it or not. I wouldn't if I hadn't seed it myself."—Burlington Hawkeye.

A practical view.—Miss Annie X. (who is showing her aunt Jerusha from Skowhegan the beauties of art): "This is Titian's Venus. Isn't she beautiful? See the grace of her pose," etc. Aunt Jerusha: "Wal, naow! she is a pretty fair-lookin' gal, but it's dreadful unhealthy to sleep with your arm under your head."—Harvard Lampoon.

A person who has low tastes says the difference between a man and a woman is that the latter never has any tobacco in her pocket when the former wants to beg a "chaw." There is another difference. It takes twenty yards of stuff to make a woman a dress and not over five yards for a man, and the latter fools away one hundred per cent. more on billiards.—Norristown Herald.

"Adolphus": You are wrong. It was a goose, not a loon, that laid the golden eggs. Although the loon sometimes lays an egg with a double yolk, they never have been known to produce doubloons from one egg. There is a Brazilian bird, however, noted for its large bill, that lays an egg from which toucan be produced by process of incubation.—Boston Journal of Commerce.

The great trouble about the summer complexion the girls get at the shore is that it takes so long to wear off. Of course one must look brown in the fall, but it is provoking to be obliged to look brown for two or three months. The Montfitsburgs, who spend their summer in the back part of their house, put their summer tan on with a brush. You can't tell it from the real article, and when you get tired of it, off it comes.—Boston Transcript.

A day or two ago as a colored bootblack was passing a down-town barroom and fruit store he picked up the stump of a cigar from the gutter and went into the store and asked for a match. He was met with the reply: "We don't keep matches to give away." The boy started out, but stopped at the door, turned back and asked the proprietor, "Do you sell 'em?" He purchased a box, paid his two cents and lit his stump, after which he placed the box and matches in his pocket, walked up to the proprietor to put it on the shelf, and said: "Next time a gemlan asks you for a match, just give 'im one ob 'm my match."

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

(Compiled from the New York Observer.)

July 25, 1880.

THE COVENANT WITH NOAH.

Gen. 9: 18—19.

GOLDEN TEXT.—"I do set my bow in the cloud, and it shall be for a token of a covenant between me and the earth."—*Gen.* 9: 13.

Central Truth.—God remembers his covenant with his people.

More than 1600 years have passed since the date of the sad event recorded in the last lesson. The world had grown older, but it had not grown better. [illegible] graphic description of the [illegible] condition of the human race [illegible] "all flesh had corrupted his way upon the earth." The wickedness [illegible] seemed to be in proportion to the great length of his life, and it had risen to such a fearful height that God determined to destroy the population of the earth by a deluge.

We have nothing to do with the fearful story of the Flood, but simply to receive it on the testimony of God. Whether the deluge was universal or not as to its area, there seems to be no doubt that it was universal so far as man was concerned. The language of the narrative leaves us no other supposition but that the entire human race, with the exception of one family of eight persons, was destroyed. It has been supposed that the fearful crimes and corruption of the antediluvian world had tended largely to diminish the population of the earth, and that, if this had continued, it would have resulted in the extinction of the race had not God, in this way, saved a remnant from destruction. But the whole story is one of fearful horrors, and only shows the tremendous progress of evil and the unsearchable judgments of an infinite God.

But it is a remarkable fact that traditions of the deluge still are found among all branches of the human family. The arguments is so thorough and so universal that there can be no reasonable doubt that such an event actually occurred.

Our lesson begins when Noah and his family came forth from the ark. Noah was the son of Lamech, the tenth in descent from Adam. His name means "rest" or "comfort." He was a good man and "a preacher of righteousness." He had three sons, Shem, Ham, and Japheth, who, with their wives, were preserved in the ark.

When they came out God made a special covenant with Noah that the world should never again be in like manner destroyed, and he appointed the rainbow as the sign of that covenant. It is a beautiful emblem in itself and in its symbolic meaning. It is never seen except when there has been rain, and though it is itself a perfectly natural phenomenon, yet its Scriptural history and relations invest it with peculiar interest to every thoughtful mind.

It is an interesting fact that in the vision of St. John—of the throne of God—in the Revelation, there appeared to be "a rainbow round about the throne in sight like unto an emerald." This, taken into connection with the promise to Noah, seems to teach us that God is on a throne of mercy, and that under the dispensation of his grace in the gospel of his Son there is abundant hope for guilty man.

After the disembarkation of Noah from the ark, his three sons became the progenitors of the present race which inhabits the earth.

PRACTICAL SUGGESTIONS.

1. The progress of sin is always from bad to worse.

This was illustrated in the history of the antediluvian world. Generation after generation grew more corrupt, more open and unblushing in wickedness. God did not force men to sin. He left them alone, and they grew worse and worse. The power of "the mechanism of depravity" is fearful.

2. There is no vindictive haste in God's judgments.

He gave the old world timely warning. The day of grace was one hundred and twenty years. The ark, as it rose daily under the tools of the builders, was a constant testimony and warning.

God does not rush to the destruction of the wicked with passionate and vindictive haste. His language is, "Turn ye! turn ye! for why will ye die?"

3. Unbelief perverts and abuses the very forbearance of God to increased wickedness.

Doubtless the antediluvians scoffed at the huge, unshapely ark which they saw every day. They called it "Noah's folly." As each morning's sun rose in brightness, they ridiculed the idea of the coming flood.

So do sinners now. "Because judgment against an evil work is not speedily executed, therefore the heart of the sons of men is fully set in them to do evil."

"Because they have no changes, therefore they fear not God."

4. As the prismatic colors all blend harmoniously in the rainbow, so do God's perfections blend in harmony in the great plan of Redemption.

The colors of the rainbow are seven; and when God described his perfections to Moses they were seven in number (Ex. 34: 6)—mercy, grace, long-suffering, goodness, truth, forgiveness, and justice. All these attributes blend in perfect harmony in the rainbow which is around the throne of God; are all illustrated in the plan of salvation and in the covenant of redemption.

5. The only salvation for a lost world is through Jesus Christ.

He is the divinely appointed ark of safety. Without him there is no hope for man.

6. God's promises are yea and amen to all who put their trust in Him.

For thousands of years the radiant arch in the heavens has testified that God keeps his ancient covenant with Noah. So every promise in his Word is a bow in the cloud; and however dark the clouds may be, we may trust in his Word.

7. God's forbearance has its appointed bounds which it may not pass.

"My Spirit shall not always strive with man." Many years was the ark in building, but it was finished at last; and the men who worked on it, and despised it, were lost in the raging waters over which it rode in safety.

Sum marry for luv without a cent in their pocket nor a friend in the world nor a drop of pedigree. This looks desperate, but it is strength of the game.

Sum marry in haste, and then sit down and think it karefully over.

Sum think it karefully over first, and set down and marry.

No man has yet tell exactly what calico has made up her mind tew do. Calico dont know herself. Dry goods of all kinds is the child of circumstance.—Josh Billings.

Honest Medicine.

"FAVORITE REMEDY."

RECOMMENDED BY CLERGYMEN, STATESMEN AND OTHERS.

SALT RHEUM.

Hon. J. H. Snyder, of Saugerties, N. Y., gratefully testifies to the ability of "Favorite Remedy" as exhibited in the case of his little daughter who was covered with Salt Rheum from head to foot. "Favorite Remedy," says this thankful father, "cleared my girl altogether from this fearful affliction, Salt Rheum. This occurred two years ago, and not a sign of the disease has since appeared." What it did for this child it will do for all who use it.

LIVER DISEASE.

Mr. J. H. Northrop, of Lansingburgh, N. Y., for several years Captain of the Troy police, says: "I have been for a long time a great sufferer from derangement of the Liver, and after using many of the medicines recommended for that complaint, Dr. Kennedy's 'Favorite Remedy' is the only one which gave me any relief. I firmly believe that the 'Favorite Remedy' is a good, honest preparation; one that may be depended upon."

CHRONIC LIVER DISEASE.

Rev. J. G. Smith, of Hartford, Ct., says: "Being a great sufferer from Chronic Liver Disease and Indigestion, I at last tried your 'Favorite Remedy,' and found immediate relief. I used two bottles, which worked wonders in my general system."

HALL'S BALSAM

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

HENRY'S CARBOLIC SALVE,

the Most Powerful Healing Agent ever Discovered.

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

Ask for Henry's, and Take No Other. BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

TOWNSLEY'S TOOTHACHE ANODYNE

CURES IN ONE MINUTE.

Edey's Carbolic Troches,

[illegible]

Green's Oxygenated Bitters

[illegible]

JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & CO., 24 College Place, New York.

PRESSED TIN WARE. PIECE TIN WARE. JAPANED TIN WARE. BRITTANIA WARE. TWISTED WIRE WARE. HOLLOW IRON WARE.

Green Wire Window Cloth.

PORCELAIN OPAQUE WARE, STONE CHINA AND C. C. WARE, ROCKINGHAM AND YELLOW WARE, LAMP AND GLASS WARE, WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, GARDEN TOOLS AND SEEDS, TOYS, &c., &c.,

AT LOWEST CASH PRICES.

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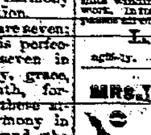
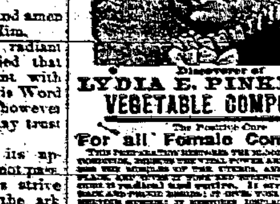


The tension is practically self-regulating, and uniformly produces a perfect stitch on both sides. It has all the modern appliances and conveniences. [illegible]

L. DOHM, Agent, 36 Main St., Rahway, N. J.

MRS. LYDIA E. PINKHAM, OF LYNN, MASS.



Discoverer of LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, The Positive Cure For all Female Complaints.

[illegible]

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is prepared at 233 and 235 Western Avenue, Lynn, Mass. Price $1.00. Six Bottles for $5.00.

C. N. CRITTENTON, General Agent, New York.

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Have now ready over $1,000,000.00 worth of elegant Spring and Summer CLOTHING for Men, Youths, Boys and Children, which they are selling at nearly one-half their present value. It will pay you well the time and fare it costs you to visit their extensive establishments,

605, 607, 609 Broadway, cor. Houston St.

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Warner's Safe Kidney and Liver Cure. (Formerly Dr. Craig's Kidney Cure.) A vegetable preparation and the only sure remedy in the world for Bright's Disease, Diabetes, and ALL Kidney, Liver, and Urinary Diseases. [illegible]

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H. H. Warner & Co., Proprietors, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

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THE ONLY MEDICINE That Acts at the Same Time on THE LIVER, THE BOWELS, and the KIDNEYS.

These great organs are the natural cleansers of the system. If they work well, health will be perfect; if they become clogged, dreadful diseases are sure to follow with TERRIBLE SUFFERING.

Biliousness, Headache, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Constipation and Piles, or Kidney Complaints, Gravel, Diabetes, Sediment in the Urine, Milky or Ropy Urine; or Rheumatic Pains and Aches, are developed because the blood is poisoned with the humors that should have been expelled naturally.

KIDNEY-WORT will restore the healthy action and all these destroying evils will be banished. [illegible] Why suffer longer from the torment of an aching back? Why bear such distress from Constipation and Piles? Why be so fearful because of disordered urine? [illegible]

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Proprietors, Burlington, Vt.

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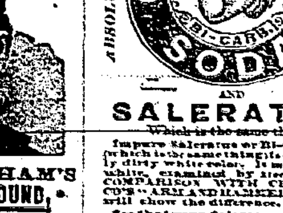

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Which is the same thing.

Impure Saleratus or Bi-Carb Soda (which is the same thing) is of a slightly dirty white color. It may appear white, examined by itself, but a COMPARISON WITH CHURCH & CO.'S "ARM AND HAMMER" BRAND will show the difference.

See that your Saleratus and Baking Soda is white and PURE, as should be ALL SIMILAR SUBSTANCES used for food.

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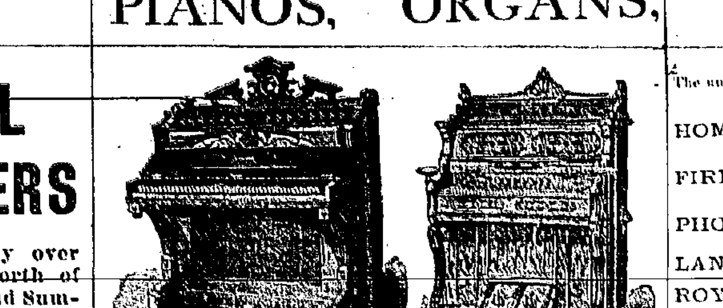
PIANOS, ORGANS,



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The VIGOR cleanses the scalp, cures and prevents the formation of dandruff; and, by its cooling, stimulating, and soothing properties, it heals most if not all of the humors and diseases peculiar to the scalp, keeping it cool, clean, and soft, under which conditions diseases of the scalp and hair are impossible.

As a Dressing for Ladies' Hair

The VIGOR is incomparable. It is colorless, contains neither oil nor dye, and will not soil white cambric. It imparts an agreeable and lasting perfume, and as an article for the toilet it is economical and unsurpassed in its excellence.

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BEST business now before the public. You can make money faster at work for us than at anything else. Capital not required. [illegible] Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

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Milton Lake Ice! Milton Lake Ice! Milton Lake Ice! Milton Lake Ice! (Established 1844.) Ice Retail and Wholesale delivered to any part of the city. Also, an Ice Depot will be erected in the rear of W. L. Brown's Feed Store, where any quantity can be obtained at any time. Thankful for past patronage, I remain Yours Respectfully, A. WHITE, Proprietor. Rahway, N. J., May 18, 1876.

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

HOME, New York	Capital	$3,000,000.00
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	Assets	3,779,800.33
	Net Surplus	973,070.18
PHŒNIX, Brooklyn	Capital	$1,000,000.00
	Assets	2,730,051.18
	Net Surplus	731,332.38
LANCASHIRE, England	Paid up Capital	$1,000,000.00
	Gross Assets	4,867,360.00
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	Net Surplus	5,062,332.00

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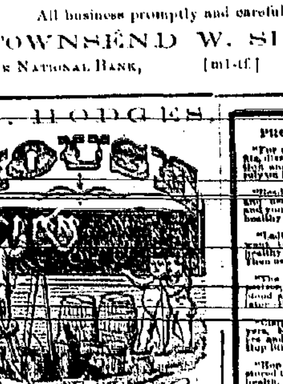
JAS. HODGES,



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UNION COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—May 8th, 1880.—Charles M. Cooper and William C. Welch, Administrators of Magdalena Ackerman, deceased. Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors. On application of the above named Administrators, it is ordered that said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this day, by setting up a copy of this Order, within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the county of Union, and also within the said twenty days, by advertising the same in the NATIONAL DEMOCRAT for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Administrators. JAS. T. GERBER, Surrogate. Address C. A. BENNETT, Att'y, Freehold, N. J.

UNION COUNTY SURROGATE'S OFFICE.—May 8th, 1880.—Charles M. Cooper and William C. Welch, Administrators, [illegible] of John G. Cooper's deceased. Surrogate's Order to Limit Creditors. On application of the above named Administrators, it is ordered that said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of the estate of said decedent to bring in their debts, demands or claims against the same, under oath, within nine months from this day, by setting up a copy of this Order, within twenty days hereafter, in five of the most public places in the county of Union, and also within the said twenty days, by advertising the same in the NATIONAL DEMOCRAT for the same space of time; and if any creditor shall neglect to exhibit his or her debt, demand or claim, within the said period of nine months, such creditor shall be forever barred of his or her action therefor against the said Administrators. JAS. T. GERBER, Surrogate. Address C. A. BENNETT, Att'y, Freehold, N. J.

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NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

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

(Entered at the Post Office at Rahway, N. J., as second-class matter.)

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The National Democrat.

L. S. HYER, Editor and Proprietor.

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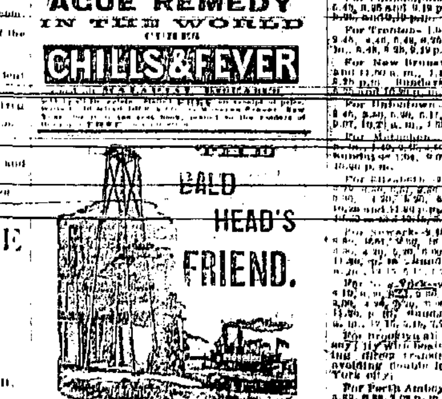

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A Deodorized extract of Petroleum, The Only Article that Will Restore Hair on Bald Heads.

What the World has been Wanting for Centuries.

The greatest discovery of our day, so far as a large portion of humanity is concerned, is CARBOLINE, an article prepared from petroleum, and which effects a complete and radical cure in case of baldness, or where the hair, owing to diseases of the scalp, has become thin and tends to fall out. It is also a speedy restorative, and while its use secures a luxuriant growth of hair, it also brings back the natural color, and gives the most complete satisfaction in the using. The falling out of the hair, the accumulations of dandruff, and the premature change in color are all evidences of a diseased condition of the scalp and the glands which nourish the hair. To arrest these causes the article used must possess medical as well as chemical virtues, and the change must begin under the scalp to be of permanent and lasting benefit. Such an article is CARBOLINE, and, like many other wonderful discoveries, it is found to consist of elements almost in their natural state. Petroleum oil is the article which is made to work such extraordinary results; but it is after it has been chemically treated and completely deodorized that it is in proper condition for the toilet. It was in far-off Russia that the effect of petroleum upon the hair was first observed, a Government officer having noticed that a partially bald-headed servant of his, when trimming the lamps, had a habit of wiping his oil-besmeared hands in his scanty locks, and the result was in a few months a much finer head of black, glossy hair than he ever had before. The oil was tried on cattle plague, and the results were as rapid as they were marvelous. The manes and even the tails of horses, which had fallen out, were completely restored in a few weeks. These experiments were heralded to the world, but the knowledge was practically useless to the prematurely bald and gray, as no one in civilized society could tolerate the use of refined petroleum as a dressing for the hair. But the skill of one of our chemists has overcome the difficulty, and by a process known only to himself, he has, after very elaborate and costly experiments, succeeded in deodorizing refined petroleum, which renders it susceptible of being handled as daintily as the famous eau de cologne. The experiments with the deodorized liquid on the human hair were attended with the most astonishing results. A few applications, where the hair was thin and falling, gave remarkable tone and vigor to the scalp and hair. Every particle of dandruff disappears on the first or second dressing, and the liquid so searching is its nature, seems to penetrate to the roots at once, and set up a radical change from the start. It is well known, that the most beautiful colors are made from petroleum; and, by some mysterious operation of nature, the use of this article gradually imparts a beautiful light-brown color to the hair which by continued use deepens to a black. The color remains permanent for an indefinite length of time, and the change is so gradual that the most intimate friends can scarcely detect its progress. In a word, it is the most wonderful discovery of the age, and well calculated to make the prematurely bald and gray rejoice.

We advise our readers to give it a trial, feeling satisfied that one application will convince them of its wonderful effects.—*Pittsburgh Commercial* of Oct. 22, 1877.

The article is telling its own story in the hands of thousands who are using it with the most gratifying and encouraging results.

W. H. BRILL & CO., Fifth-Avenue Pharmacy, says, "We have sold preparations for the hair for upwards of twenty years, but have never had one to sell as well or give such universal satisfaction. We therefore recommend it with confidence to our friends and the general public."

Mr. GUSTAVUS F. HALL, of the Oates Opera Troupe, writes: "After six weeks' use I am convinced, as are also my comrades, that your 'Carboline' has and is producing a wonderful growth of hair where I had none for years."

C. H. SMITH, of the Jennie Hight Combination, writes: "After using your 'Carboline' three weeks I am convinced that bald heads can be 're-haired.' It's simply wonderful in my case."

R. P. ARTHUR, Hadley, Holyoke, Mass., writes: "Your 'Carboline' has restored my hair after everything else had failed."

JOSEPH E. POND, attorney-at-law, No. Attleboro, Mass., writes: "For more than 20 years a portion of my head has been as smooth and free from hair as a billiard ball, but some eight weeks ago I was induced to try your Carboline, and the effect has been simply wonderful. Where no hair has been seen for years there now appears a thick growth, and I am satisfied that by continuing its use I shall have as good a head of hair as I ever had. It is growing now nearly as rapidly as hair does after it is cut."

CARBOLINE

Is now presented to the public without fear of contradiction as the best Restorative and Beautifier of the Hair the world has ever produced.

Price, ONE DOLLAR per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

KENNEDY & CO., PITTSBURG, PA., Sole Agents for the United States, the Canadas and Great Britain.

THE GREAT CAUSE OF HUMAN MISERY.

Just published, in a Sealed Envelope. Price six cents. A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment, and Radical cure of Seminal Weakness, or Spermatorrhœa, induced by Self-Abuse, Involuntary Emissions, Impotency, Nervous Debility, and Impediments to Marriage generally; Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical Incapacity, &c.—By ROBERT J. CULVERWELL, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c. The world-renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves from his own experience, that the awful consequences of Self-Abuse may be effectually removed without medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials; pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands. Sent, under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Address the Publishers, The Culverwell Medical Co., 41 ANN ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.; Post Office Box, 4586.

PATENTS. F. A. Lehmann, Solicitor of American and Foreign Patents, Washington, D. C. All business connected with Patents, whether before the Patent Office or the Courts, promptly attended to. No charge made unless a patent is secured. Send for circular.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. TIME TABLE.

On and after Monday, May 10th, 1880, trains will leave Rahway as follows:

For Harrisburg, Pittsburgh, and points west, 6.49 a. m. and 9.19 p. m.

For Baltimore, Washington and points south, 9.07 a. m., 1.48 p. m.

For Philadelphia—[illegible]

For Trenton—[illegible]

For New Brunswick—[illegible]

For Uniontown—[illegible]

For Metuchen—[illegible]

For Elizabeth—[illegible]

For Newark—[illegible]

For New York—[illegible]

For Brooklyn all through trains connect at Jersey City with boats of "Brooklyn Annex," affording direct transfer to and from Fulton Street, avoiding double ferriage and journey across New York city.

For Perth Amboy Branch—[illegible]

For Boston (without change)—9.49 p. m.

Trains leave New York for Rahway—[illegible]

Passengers wishing to take sleeping cars on Western express trains [illegible]. For further information apply to the ticket agent, who will furnish time-tables and give information as to routes, connections, etc.

Frank Thomson, General Manager. L. P. Farmer, General Passenger Agent. J. W. Jackson, General Supt. JAMES MCCREA, Supt. N. Y. Div.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.

FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, TOMS RIVER, BARNEGAT, &c.

TIME TABLE OF JUNE 21st, 1880.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c.

Leave Elizabeth—[illegible]

Leave East Rahway—[illegible]

Leave Perth Amboy—[illegible]

For Toms River, Barnegat, &c.

Leave Elizabeth, 8.07 a. m., 1.25, 4.50 p. m.

For Freehold.

Leave Elizabeth—8.07 a. m., 12.00 m., 1.30, 4.50, 6.17 p. m.

RETURNING.

Leave Ocean Grove, [illegible]

Leave Long Branch, [illegible]

Leave Barnegat, [illegible]

Leave Freehold, [illegible]

H. P. BALDWIN, Gen. Pass. Agent.

RAHWAY POST OFFICE.

TO TAKE EFFECT MAY 21st, 1879.

MAILS ARRIVE.

1. New York, North, East and West, 8:14 A. M.
2. Philadelphia, South and West, [illegible]
3. [illegible]
4. [illegible]
5. [illegible]
6. Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, [illegible]
7. Northern Way Mails, [illegible]
8. Southern, [illegible]
9. New York, North, East and West, [illegible]
10. [illegible]
11. Philadelphia, South and West, 4:00
12. [illegible]
13. Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 4:20
14. Northern Way Mails, 4:30
15. Southern, [illegible]

Mails are received from New Brunswick, Metuchen, Princeton, Trenton, Bristol, South, and West Jersey, and Belvidere, Delaware Railroads, at 9:51 A. M., 5:48 P. M. Mails are received from Elizabeth, Newark, North Jersey, Delaware & Lackawanna, and New Jersey Central Railroads, at 6:16, 9:12 A. M., 4:51 P. M.

MAILS CLOSE.

14. Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 7:00 A. M.
15. New York, North and East, [illegible]
16. [illegible]
17. Philadelphia and Way, [illegible]
18. Through Southern and Phila. [illegible]
19. Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, [illegible] P. M.
20. New York, North and East, [illegible]
21. [illegible]
22. [illegible]
23. Philadelphia, and Way, [illegible]
24. [illegible]
25. Through Southern, and West, [illegible]
26. [illegible]
27. [illegible]

Mails are despatched for Elizabeth, Newark, Delaware & Lackawanna, New Jersey Central Railroads and Northern New Jersey at 6:20 A. M., 5:20 P. M. Mails are despatched for Philadelphia, Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, Metuchen, South and West Jersey and Belvidere, Delaware Railroads, at 8:45 A. M., 4:50 P. M. and 7:15 P. M.

Office opens at 6:20 A. M.; closes at 7:30 P. M. Sunday Mails arrive 8:15, and 9:25 A. M., and close 7:30 P. M. [illegible] Office open on Sundays from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.

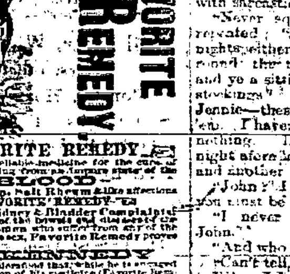
MONEY ORDERS

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

Orders not exceeding $15, 10 cents. [illegible]

Orders payable in Great Britain and Germany, Canada, France and Algeria are now sold at this office at the following prices: [illegible]

C. A. OLIVER, Postmaster.



DR. KENNEDY'S FAVORITE REMEDY

FAVORITE REMEDY is offered as a reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from an impure state of the BLOOD, such as Scrofula, Salt Rheum & like affections. "FAVORITE REMEDY" is a specific in Kidney & Bladder Complaints, Constipation of the bowels and diseases of the Liver. To Women who suffer from any of the ills peculiar to the sex, Favorite Remedy proves a real blessing. [illegible] DR. KENNEDY would have it understood that, while he is engaged in the introduction of his medicine (Favorite Remedy) he still continues the practice of his profession, not confining himself exclusively to Office practice. He treats all diseases of a chronic character, and performs all the minor and capital operations in Surgery. Parties living at a distance, except in surgical cases, by sending a statement of their case can be treated at home. Address DR. DAVID KENNEDY, RONDOUT, N. Y.

AYER & SON ADVERTISING AGENTS TIMES BUILDING, Chestnut & 8th Sts. PHILADELPHIA. AYER & SON'S MANUAL [illegible] before making any Advertising Contracts.

JOB PRINTING—ALL KINDS AT THIS OFFICE.

THE BOTTOM DRAWER.

There are whispered love and pieces of strings,
Those are those which no little foot wear.
There are bits of ribbon and broken rings
And tresses of golden hair.
There are little dresses folded away
Out of the light of the sunny day.

There are dainty jackets that never are worn,
There are toys and models of ships;
There are books and pictures all faded and torn
And marked by the finger tips
[illegible]

Yet I strive to think that the Lord is just,
But a feeling of bitterness fills my soul
[illegible]

That the reaper has spared so many flowers,
And taken mine away.
And I almost doubt that the Lord can know
That a mother's heart can love them so.

Then I think of the many weary ones,
Who are waiting and watching to-night
For the slow return of faltering feet
That have strayed from the paths of right;
Who have darkened their lives by shame and sin,
Whom the snares of the tempter have gathered in.

They wander far in distant climes,
They perish by fire and flood,
And their hands are black with the direst crimes
That kindled the wrath of God.
Yet a mother's song has soothed them to rest,
She hath lulled them to sleep upon her breast.

And then I think of my children three,
My babies that never grew old,
And know they are waiting and watching for me
In the city with streets of gold;
Safe, safe from the cares of the weary years,
From sorrow and sin and war;
And I thank my God, with falling tears,
For the things in the bottom drawer.

MY OWN STORY.

"We've been married just a twelve-month come next Friday, haven't we Jennie, my dear?"

"Just a twelvemonth, John."

He was standing in the doorway—a handsome young husband, with his dinner basket on his arm, looking at me with eyes all aglow with love and delight.

"Just a twelvemonth, and now I've got a baby as well as wife. Oh, Jennie, girlie, I'm the happiest man alive. Come here and kiss me before I go, and tell me what you would like me to give you on the anniversary of our wedding day."

"What's the use, John?" I said, as I received his kiss, "you know we haven't an extra shilling to spare."

"So I do; but we'll play at make believe, as the children do. What would you like to have provided you could have it? Speak out girlie."

I laughed, and fell to thinking.

"Let me see. There's so many things I want, John, its hard to decide; but I think I'll take that pattern of brown silk that we looked at down at Wilson's the other day."

"All right, and what for baby?"

"Oh, a christening-robe, of course."

My husband's brown eyes danced.

"Poor Jennie," he said, "I'm afraid you'll not get 'em, unless we keep up our game of make-believe. By-by—take good care of Blossom." And with another kiss for us both he was gone.

I got baby to sleep, and fell to work cleaning my kitchen and baking tarts. We could not afford to keep a servant, John's wages being small, and I had all the housework on my hands; but I did not mind it at all. I loved my husband, and he loved me, and a happier couple did not live.

In the midst of my busy work in comes Miss Dorcas Dent, an old friend of my mother's. An old maid, too, was Miss Dorcas, a great scoffer at matrimony and at mankind in general.

"So you're hard at it, Jennie," she said, sitting down and throwing back her bonnet strings. "A drudging yourself to death, and that child on your hands, too! Such a trim, handsome lass as you used to be, and look at you know! A poor, fagged slattern! What a fool ye was to marry, Jennie. Weren't ye, now?"

"No, indeed, Miss Dorcas; I'd do the same thing over again to-morrow."

"Pah! Such simpletons as you lasses are! Well, you'll open your eyes to the truth soon enough—A-working your hands to the bone and spoiling your good looks, as if any man that ever had breath was worth it. I say, why don't John keep you a hired girl?"

"He can't afford it, Miss Dorcas."

"Can't he! Maybe not. Has to squander too much on his own pleasure, does he?"

"No, indeed," I answered, indignantly. "John never squanders a penny."

Miss Dorcas shook her ample sides with sarcastic laughter.

"Never squanders a penny!" she repeated; "and never stays out o' nights, either, and goes cultivating round the town with other women, and ye a sitting at home a-darning his stockings? Don't tell me about 'em, Jennie—these good husbands—I know 'em. I haven't got these two eyes for nothing. Didn't I see John, only night afore last, a walking down town and another woman beside him?"

"John?" I gasped—"my John? Oh, you must be mistaken."

"I never mistake. 'Twas your John."

"And who was the woman?"

"Can't tell. Didn't see her face."

When John came home to supper I determined to ask him; but a feeling of shame kept me silent while we were at table, and the minute he was done he arose and took down his hat.

"Why, John," I asked, "are you going out again? And it is raining, too."

"So it is; but I must go to-night, Jennie."

"What for, John?"

His eyes fell and he turned from me in evident confusion.

"Well—you see—don't ask me Jennie. I've promised to go, that's all; but I shan't have to go again, maybe."

My foolish, jealous heart rose in my throat, and I stood hurt and silent.

John kissed me, and kissed baby in her crib. Then he took off his coat and threw it on a chair.

"If you don't feel too tired, little wife, you might fasten in that sleeve-lining. I'll wear my thick coat to-night."

He was gone, and after clearing away our small table I sat down to think, and soon made myself miserable enough. At last I thought of John's coat and took it up to mend it. It was his best coat, which he had only taken for common wear a few days before. Brushing the coat, I heard the rustle of paper in the breast pocket.

Is there a wife loyal enough, unfeeling enough, to refrain from prying into her husband's pockets when she has a chance? I drew the rustly paper forth. It was a note—a dainty, three-cornered affair, with a rose-bud on the [illegible]. I looked at the direction, "John Dalton," my own husband's name, written in fine feminine characters. A sharp pang pierced my heart, and I could not dismiss my eyes. What woman was this who dared to write to my husband? I must know. I had a right to know. I tore open the tiny sheet.

"My Dearest John: Do not fail to come to-night. I am alone, and shall look for you."

I could not read another word. A blindness like that of death filmed my eyes, a faint, horrible sickness crept over me. Miss Dorcas had told the truth; John was faithless to me. And I had loved him so! I crushed the hated note into my pocket, and caught up my hat and cloak.

"Come, baby," I sobbed, driven out of my senses for the minute by my terrible pain, "we will go. When he comes he will find us gone."

I gathered up the little one and wrapped her in a heavy shawl, then we left our cheerful fireside and set forth through the pelting rain.

"Why, what in the name of wonder has brought you out to-night?" cried my father, as we entered the sitting-room. "And you've brought the child too! What's out?"

I sank down beside my mother, and began to sob out my misery, my head upon her breast.

"John untrue?" repeated father—"Is that what you're crying at? Oh, bosh, Jennie, you're jealous, that's all, that's all. I don't believe a word of it. A truer, better man than John don't breathe."

I drew forth the crumpled note, and held it toward him.

"He's gone every night," I sobbed, "and—and I found that in his pocket."

Father pulled his spectacles over his nose and opened the note. A minute, perhaps, he peered at it curiously, then he exploded with laughter.

"Oh, Jennie, Jennie, what a soft!" he cried; "what a precious little fool you are! Take this note and look it over again. Did you ever see it before?"

I took the note and looked at it, wondering what he could mean. The name at the bottom of the tinted sheet caught my eye for the first time. I grew hot with shame from head to foot. The letter was my own, written by John by my own hand in the days of our courtship. I fell upon my mother's bosom and burst into tears.

"Come, Jennie, gather up the child and I'll go home with you," said my father. "Now, don't you feel cheap?"

I did not; I only felt supremely happy. Home we trudged through the dark and rain. John met us at the door.

"Why, here you are, Jennie," he cried. "You've given me a terrible fright. I was just starting up to come in search of you."

"She's not worth the trouble, John," put in my father, and then and there he blurted out the whole story.

"Forgive me, John," I whispered. He bent forward and kissed me.

"Nothing to forgive, Jennie. The fact is, I'm rather pleased to see you care so much about me. Sorry to have made you suffer, though. I was wrong; I should have explained before, but you see, Jennie, I wanted to surprise you. But we'll have it all out to-night. I've been doing a little extra work, you see. I wanted the money to buy the aniversary gifts, here they are. To-morrow's the day, but to-night will do as well."

He put them in my lap, the glossy brown silk, that I had coveted, the embroidered muslin for baby's robe. I looked up with brimming eyes.

"Oh, John, how good you are! But let my happiness be perfect. Miss Dorcas says she saw you walking with—"

"Yes, yes," he interrupted, "with old Mrs. Grimes. I built her green house; that was the extra work, Jennie."

Father laughed and buttoned up his coat.

"You're a good-natured husband, John," he said. "She deserves a sound scolding for being such a little goose—"

"But I'll not scold her," said my husband, with his dear hand on my head, "and I'll never keep another secret from her. Between married hearts there should never be concealments."

"Good-night, Jennie," said father. "I'm sorry for you. I'm sure you feel cheap."

I only felt unutterably happy.

ON A TARE.—A father living near Cincinnati, was one evening learning his little boy to recite his Sunday School lesson. It was from the fourteenth chapter of Matthew, wherein is related the parable of the malicious individual who went about sowing tares, etc.

"What is a tare?" asked the parent. Johnny hesitated.

"Tell me, my son, what is a tare."

"You had 'em," said Johnny, casting down his eyes and wriggling his feet.

"Had 'em!" said the astonished parent, opening his eyes rather wide, "what do you mean Johnny?"

"When you didn't come home for three days last week," said Johnny, "I heard mother tell Aunt Susan that you were off on a tare."

The Sunday school was brought to an abrupt close.

THE TADPOLE.

See the tadpole
In the mudhole,
A bullfrog's son or else a daughter,
His agile tail,
In aqua sail,
Propels his way beneath the water.

There's something in the careless grace
With which he sails from place to place,
Or swims with brother tad a race,
That twists a wrinkle in my face.
What on earth was then the matter,
Making all his teeth to chatter,
As to the eater's trap he ran,
And sniffed the other with his nose?
I heard each little grinder rattle
As though the tad were doing battle
With something like an aguechill,
And couldn't keep his jawbones still.
O "Cholagogue" and "Sulp. Quinine,"
Do tadpoles worship at your shrine?

Ah well! he soon
Will lay aside
His nimble tail,
His tadpole pride,
And by its side will lay
An impish tadpole way
And, goggle eyed,
From mud and bog
Will stare and croak
As does a frog.

—*Fred A. Hoag.*

THE "MARCH TO THE SEA"—THE CONCEPTION OF McCLELLAN.

As the public have no doubt heard of General Kilpatrick's lecture on "Sherman's March to the Sea," it may be interesting to them to read what a correspondent, signing himself "Veteran," writes to the Philadelphia *Times*, concerning this much disputed question:

"It is singular that there should be disputes between great generals and their supporters as to which of our military leaders first conceived and suggested the march to the sea.

"General Grant, in his official report, distinctly says that General Sherman urged repeatedly that permission be given him to cut loose from his base of supplies, depending upon foraging to supply his army, while he cut a 'broad swath to the sea,' thus separating the Confederate arming from their sources of supply, the southwest; that he (Grant) was unwilling he (Sherman) should take so great a task, but finally yielded a reluctant consent, scarcely expecting to see him again.

"*The conception of this move,* however, belongs to General George B. McClellan in his plan of campaign, as laid before the 'council of war' called in Washington by President Lincoln to please 'the stalwarts,' but against his inclination. Twenty-two of twenty-seven officers approved the plan, which was defeated by removing him from chief and command carrying on the war without a general plan.

After two years and a half of varied success and failure, the war was closed upon General McClellan's original plan, which was briefly as follows:

I will organize a large army here in front of Washington, and thus threaten the Confederate capitol, compelling General Lee to keep the flower of his army between me and Richmond. We can best and cheapest feed the army here while holding this threatening position, and preparing the necessary crops and material for active field service, fortifying all exposed points and drilling our new recruits.

If General Lee chooses to draw near to observe us, so much the better for us and the worse for him, the expense of supporting a large army so far from its base will call heavily on their not plethoric military chest.

Next spring I will organize a similar army in the valley of the Mississippi, and when their harvest is ripe will cut a broad road to the Atlantic, cutting off their chief source of supply. Arrived on the coast I will direct that army north upon Richmond, and when it reaches Virginia will start the army in front of Washington for the same point, and caught thus between two such armies the capitol of the Confederacy will be taken and the rebellion ended.

And so it was, but the chief cause of its being effectually crushed was the result of "Sherman's march to the sea," his refusal to be transported by sea to Grant on the James, and, finally, his placing his army where he did to stop the retreat of the flying enemy, ready to give them battle. "Honor to whom honor is due."

To General Sherman more than General Grant are we indebted for the close of the war, as "the march to the sea" was General Sherman's own work.

This also proves that had General McClellan been allowed to perfect and carry out his original plans the war might have been ended early in 1863.

General Sherman may not have known of General McClellan's plan, probably did not, and the writer does not intend to intimate that he did, or that his own movement was not entirely original with him—it was his good fortune to propose and carry it out."

It is claimed that for dysentery and all bowel complaints there is no remedy as effectual as blackberry root. It is to be had in five cent packages of all druggists. It can be used in the form of tea, or the root can be chewed with equal effect. Genuine blackberry wine, made from the fruit is an excellent remedy. Both of these have cured when all other remedies have failed. Where there is pain, a plaster of balsam of fir, or of copaiba, applied to the pit of the stomach and the small of the back, will give relief.

Ernest Renan had occasion to telegraph across the English Channel lately the subject of a proposed lecture of his, to be delivered in Westminster Abbey. The title sent by him was "The Influence of Rome on the Termination of Christianity." Imagine his dismay as he read in the English papers next day, "The Influence of Rum on the Digestion of Humanity"—a slightly different subject.

A Bostonian who was nominated for a political office, went to his wife and said that before he accepted he wanted to know whether any member of the family had ever been engaged in any disreputable transaction. She said, "Better decline."

* * *

A woman who opened a small millinery store in the western part of the city engaged a painter to paint her a sign. When it was done the sign read "Mrs. J. Black," etc., and she called out:

"You have got an extra 'M' in Mrs., and you must paint that sign over again."

The painter saw the error, but he didn't want the job of correcting it, so he replied:

"Madam, haven't you had two husbands?"

"Yes, sir."

"You were a Mrs. when you lost the first?"

"I was."

"And do you think a woman can go on marrying forever and not lengthen out her title? Mrs. means a married woman or a widow. Mrs. means a woman who has been married twice and is young enough to marry again, and only yesterday a rich old man was in our shop and said if he had any idea that you were heart free he'd come [illegible]."

"Well, well, you can leave up the sign," she interrupted, and it is there to-day.—*Detroit Free Press.*

The plan, some time since announced, of a substitute for coal in the generation of steam for locomotives or marine engines, has been tested in a thorough manner, and with some interesting results. This plan covers an arrangement by which air is converted into hydrocarbon gas of great heating power, and is then stored in a chamber [illegible] to considerable pressure. From this it is forced out again, through a pipe, to the perforated tubes, from which combustion takes place in the furnace and by burning hydrocarbons—with the gas in a gaseous or much divided state, without the subject of external heat to gasify or divide them. The heavy oils, in this divided or gasified state, burn over the grate, in conjunction with the hydrocarbon gas. The comparison for storage room and economy, in the case, is given in the following data, namely—that if the calorific power of coal per pound be estimated at 8,000 calorific units, then that of liquid hydrocarbon per pound must be taken at 12,000 units, which gives an advantage, weight for weight, of 62½ in heating power, to a liquid hydrocarbon, compared with coal. By the use, too, of burning gas and hydrocarbon in a gaseous form, close home to the heating surfaces, it is claimed that a far greater percentage of useful evaporation is secured.

Greater efficiency in steam engines is, according to Mr. Wall, an eminent English engineer, to be obtained by an increase of pressure and expansion. To accomplish this, the point lies not so much with the engine as with the boiler, engineers finding no difficulty in working an engine with steam at 150 or 200 pounds per square inch, and at present, he thinks, there is no practical limit to the working pressure. Remarking upon this statement, the *Scientific News* not only thinks that some engineers will be inclined to question the opinion thus put forth, but believes that the management of steam used expansively in simple reciprocating engines, at ranges of pressure much exceeding those named, would, to secure the theoretical economy due to full expansion, certainly be attended with difficulties, as to boilers, the sectional system of construction affords ample facilities for the generation of steam at very high pressure, but the system has not yet been successfully adapted to use for marine boilers.

A new kind of powder, for use with the famous Berdan rifles, has recently been adopted by Russia, after careful study of the conditions, the regulation powder previously in use having given very great irregularities in firing. This new powder contains seventy-seven parts of saltpetre, eight of sulphur, and fifteen of carbon, and the carbon used is red instead of black, this change being with a view to prevent tearing of the balls. The absolute density has been increased from 1.60 to 1.75. The grains are larger and irregular. According to the particulars of the manufacture, as given in the *Revue d'Artillerie*, a great improvement is said to have been thus realized. The same journal describes a new kind of powder which has been adopted by Sweden for her navy. It is said to be very powerful and serviceable; is charcoal gravel, contains seventy-five parts of saltpetre, ten of sulphur, and fifteen of carbon, and such is its effectiveness that with a charge of 1.5, it gives an initial velocity of 500 to 505 metres.

The fact is well-known that when gas was first made for illuminating purposes, some of the substances produced by the distillation of coal and the purifying of the gas, were considered unmitigated nuisances, but those disagreeable products did not escape the persevering investigations of the chemists, and the results are among the wonderful discoveries of modern science. A curious illustration of the economical value of the ammoniacal liquor is given in the report of the business of the gas works at Bradford, in England. For ten years, it seems, a contractor paid some $4,000 a year for this substance, but at present, under a new contract, the company receives between $50,000 and $60,000 per annum for it, which is certainly a vast increase. The brilliant colors which by means of chemical skill, are now produced from this liquid, constitute the great value.

A shocking discovery was made not long since at Lanteglos, Cornwall. A farmer and his wife lived alone in a house, the former being paralytic and unable to move. The wife went to bed in fair health, but on her husband awaking next morning he found that she was dead by his side. Unable to move or to make any one hear by shouting, the poor man was compelled to lie all day with his wife's corpse beside him, and it was not until evening that neighbors broke in and discovered the horrible fact.