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RUDOLPH H. ROLPH, TONSORIAL ARTIST, 39 CHERRY STREET, RAHWAY, N. J. Ladies' and Children's Hair-Cutting a Specialty. ☞ Will call at residence if desired. 171-t

MELICK HOUSE, —AS A— Private Boarding House, Having some desirable Furnished Rooms, Single or Double, with Water, Gas, and heated by Steam. TO LET, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD. One block from Depot, 166 MAIN STREET, RAHWAY. feb26-tf JAS. T. MELICK.

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The treatment of many thousands of cases of those chronic weaknesses and distressing ailments peculiar to females, at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, Buffalo, N. Y., has afforded a vast experience in nicely adapting and thoroughly testing remedies for the cure of woman's peculiar maladies.

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"Favorite Prescription" is a positive cure for the most complicated and obstinate cases of leucorrhea, excessive flowing, painful menstruation, unnatural suppressions, prolapsus, or falling of the womb, weak back, "female weakness," anteversion, retroversion, bearing-down sensations, chronic congestion, inflammation and ulceration of the womb, inflammation, pain and tenderness in ovaries, accompanied with "internal heat."

As a regulator and promoter of functional action, at that critical period of change from girlhood to womanhood, "Favorite Prescription" is a perfectly safe remedial agent, and can produce only good results. It is equally efficacious and valuable in its effects when taken for those disorders and derangements incident to that later and most critical period, known as "The Change of Life."

"Favorite Prescription," when taken in connection with the use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, and small laxative doses of Dr. Pierce's Purgative Pellets (Little Liver Pills), cures Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases. Their combined use also removes blood taints, and abolishes cancerous and scrofulous humors from the system.

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For large, illustrated Treatise on Diseases of Women (160 pages, paper-covered), send ten cents in stamps. Address,

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Tutt's Pills. This popular remedy never fails to effectually cure Dyspepsia, Constipation, Sick Headache, Biliousness And all diseases arising from Torpid Liver and Bad Digestion. The natural result is good appetite and solid flesh. Dose small; elegantly sugar coated and easy to swallow. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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in Black and Blue, and the new shades of Olive, Dahlia and Plum, handsome in every detail, ranging in prices from $8 almost every dollar up to $41 for the finest goods made in the world, that no other house in the city dare cut into ready made garments, Satin lined, Silk lined, Italian lined and Cassimere lined, that people are coming for miles to see, and they surely save from 20 to 25 per cent. by coming direct to where they are made, and they get choice styles and the correct fashion plate cut every time, and it is the cut that makes the garment.

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Our new cuts in Boys' Overcoats, with or without capes, are now finished daily, and we can give you very handsome and serviceable garments at $4, $5, $6 and $7; with Children's Overcoats at lower prices.

We have our OVERCOAT STOCK now so handsome and complete that we can fit you with any kind of garment, that is new and fashionable, just as perfect as if made to your special order, at double our low prices, and can show you many handsome confined styles that cannot be found outside of our concern, which you should certainly see before you buy, if you are particular about your dress appearance, and we ask you to compare our prices and see if we don't name the lowest by 20 per cent.

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WINTER OVERCOATS!

that for STYLE, QUALITY and PRICE cannot be surpassed while the fit is equal to the best custom made garment.

Their FUR BEAVERS, FLOCKINEE, ELYSIANS and CHINCHILLAS are of the best makes of goods, in all the latest patterns, and the blues are FULL INDIGO and FAST COLORS, at

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In KERSEYS, they can offer you a great variety of colors to choose from, Black, Blue, Brown, Drab, Olive, Oxford mixed, etc., at

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Their WHITNEYS, HEAVY CASSIMERES, MELTON and GRAY MIXED OVERCOATINGS, at

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Will give great wear and satisfaction to the buyer.

THE ULSTER AND STORM COATS

they are making from IRISH FRIEZE, FUR BEAVERS and CHINCHILLA, while of light weight, are very warm and serviceable, at

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they have a fine selection of all the standard goods and many novelties, particularly in children's.

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Only the Very Best!
(being our own killed and dressed.) We have put in a line of
CHICAGO DRESSED BEEF!
AT PRICES TO PLEASE THE PEOPLE.
We still continue to keep on hand
Our Own Dressed Meats!
And Guarantee Satisfaction.
—John Fetter THE Butcher,—
No. 15 Cherry St., and 261 Grand St., Rahway, N. J.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans. ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall St., New York. jul 9-1y

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A POWERFUL TONIC. A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION. THE MOST SCIENTIFIC AND SUCCESSFUL BLOOD PURIFIER. Superior to quinine.

Mr. Lode Hoornbeck, of the U. S. Ship Kearsarge, writes that he meets people almost daily who have used or are using Kaskine, and who affirm from experience that it is superior to quinine in tonic and curative properties, and produces no bad effects.

Mr. John C. Scarborough, Selma, N. C., writes: "I got malaria in the Southern army, and for a dozen years suffered from its debilitating effects. I was terribly run down when I heard of Kaskine, the new quinine. It helped me at once. I gained 35 pounds."

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NOTICE of the Application to the Circuit Court for the Appointment of "Commissioners of Adjustment."

Notice is hereby given, That application will be made by the Common Council of the City of Rahway, to the Circuit Court of the county of Union, at the Court House in the City of Elizabeth, ON MONDAY, THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF DECEMBER, eighteen hundred and eighty-eight at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as said court can hear the said application, for the appointment of three freeholders and residents of this State as "Commissioners of Adjustment" to perform the duties and execute the powers conferred by Chapter CXII of the laws of 1886, entitled "An Act concerning the settlement and collection of arrearages of unpaid taxes, assessments and water rates or water rents in cities of this state, and imposing and levying a tax, assessment and lien in lieu and instead of such arrearages, and to enforce the payment thereof, and to provide for the sale of lands subjected to future taxation and assessment."

Passed March 30th, 1886.

At the same time and place all parties interested in the said matter either as taxpayers, owners of delinquent lands or otherwise, may appear and be heard.

Dated Rahway, N. J., Nov 28th, 1888. CHAS. H. LAMBERT, nov 30-3w City Clerk.

OCTOBER 31st, 1888.—Estate of William Forbes deceased. Pursuant to the order of GEORGE T. PARROT, Surrogate of the County of Union, this day made, on the application of the undersigned, Executors of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the subscribers under oath or affirmation their claims and demands against the estate of said deceased within nine months from this date, or they will be forever barred from prosecuting or recovering the same against the subscribers. CATHARINE V. G. FORBES, WILLIAM A. FORBES, DWIGHT H. COOLEY, nov 9-9w Executors.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SETTLEMENT.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the account of the subscriber, Administrator of Genowfia Hupsch, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the county of Union, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of January next. LORENZ HUPSCH, Dated Nov. 15th, 1888. nov 23-8m

UNION COUNTY HOTEL AND BREWERY, St. George's Ave., Rahway, N. J. COMMODIOUS HALL to Let for Social, Gatherings, Clubs, etc. CHARLES KATZ, nov 30-1y Proprietor.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT.

BEAUTIFUL JIM.

By JOHN STRANGE WINTER.

CHAPTER III.—CONTINUED.

At last, however, she decided that it would be best to write to him—and—and say—well, to be accurate, she did not know exactly what. But she thought she would do it before she slept, or tried to sleep. So she got out her writing case and began to write—which was quite easy at first, for she got as far as "Blankhampton Deanery, July 5.—My dear Mr. Beresford," without any difficulty whatever. But after that she came to a standstill and did not know what to say next. What could she say? She tried at least a dozen sentences, but, somehow, none of them either looked right or graceful, and she wanted her letter to be both.

At last, however, she completed a letter which she thought would do. It ran thus:

"MY DEAR MR. BERESFORD—I feel I must write you a line to say how sorry I am for the stupid mistake I made today. If it was not that, by my thoughtlessness, I have involved Miss Adair in my folly, I should just go home by the earliest train to-morrow. But I can't go away and leave her to bear the brunt of my utter foolishness; so I can only ask you to forgive me, and to try to forget that I ever said what I did. I am so sorry. I can't say more. Your very apologetic

NANCY EARLE."

Miss Earle read this effusion over, and thought it would do as well as anything she would be able to concoct; then, woman like, she added a postscript; and, woman like, the postscript contained the whole salt and savor of the letter.

"P.S.—After all, it is pretty good proof that I didn't see much amiss with your looks. N. E."

On reading this production over, Miss Earle thought it would do very well, and was wonderfully comforted by the conclusion. Then she went to bed, and after lying awake for a little time thinking it all over—and particularly over his looks and general air—she fell asleep and slept as young things do, until the morning sunshine was streaming through various chinks and crevices into the room.

When she had read the letter again and satisfied herself that it would do, she went down stairs, and cautiously opening the door which led into the close, slipped out of the house and went quickly along the road to where a post box was let into the wall only a few doors away; into this she popped her letter and fled back, feeling very guilty and scared, more as if she had been robbing the box instead of adding to its contents.

Fortunately not a soul saw her, and she was able to put her sailor hat, which she always wore in the garden, in its customary place in the hall before any of the family came down to breakfast.

Meantime a postman had come along with a bag and had cleared the box, so that it was already one stage farther on its way toward its final destination.

In due time it was sorted out from among its fellows and tossed on to the heap for the infantry barracks. And before it had waited very long the post corporal made his appearance, and after turning the heap over again, tumbled it into a bag and carried it off on another stage.

So in time it fell into the hands of its owner—"J. Beresford, Esq., Infantry Barracks, Blankhampton"—and Beautiful Jim opened it.

He read it with surprise—surprise so intense that several of the fellows who had been loitering about on the lookout for the post corporal noticed it.

"Halloo, old chap, that letter seems to be a sort of surprise to you," one laughed. "Is it an offer? What's the bid for, Beautiful Jim?"

"Oh, get out," returned Jim, folding the letter up and replacing it in its envelope.

"Yes, get out, of course; but is it an offer?" Parsons persisted.

"An offer? No! It's from my mother," returned Jim promptly and in a disgusted tone.

He made his escape to his own quarters in peace. But then, with the door safely locked, he pulled out the letter again and read it once more.

"After all," he read, smiling, "it is pretty good proof that I didn't see much amiss with your looks." And then he folded the letter up again and put it safely away in the most secret recess of his dispatch drawer.

"That's a dear little woman," he said, as he turned the key of the door. "I shall look in on Saturday."

CHAPTER IV.

THE DEANERY TENNIS PARTY.

About 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the Deanery Tennis was in full swing.

The handsome dean, looking as good as he was high—and he was not a small man—stood chatting with a couple of parsons, and Lady Margaret, fresh and buxom, sat under a tree with Mrs. Trafford, who, by the by, was thinking of leaving Blankhampton, and indeed had been thinking of it for some time.

"Who is that girl standing near your daughter?" Mrs. Trafford asked.

"That is Miss Earle, an old friend of Aileen's," Lady Margaret replied.

"Ah, yes. Is she not very pretty?"

"Very pretty," said Lady Margaret; "and a remarkably nice girl in every way. By the bye, her young brother, Stuart, is just gazetted to the Blankshire regiment."

From that they passed on to other topics of conversation, the Blankshire regiment among others, and presently two of its officers came from the house toward them. Beautiful Jim was one.

"Are you not going to play, Mr. Beresford?" Lady Margaret asked.

"Not today, Lady Margaret, thanks. I will look on and make myself useful," he answered.

"Very well. Will you have some tea? or there is some cup on that table?"

"Many thanks. I will help myself to a cup presently," he said, and then some fresh arrivals came to take Lady Margaret's attention, and he was able to stroll away toward Nancy Earle's chair.

"Good afternoon, Miss Earle," he began. "Not playing today?"

"I do not often play," she answered, turning a fine scarlet from chin to brow. "There seems no time for tennis in town—or, at least, I do not find that there is."

"Yes; and during the time when you can play tennis in town, there is always such a rush of other things to do."

"Yes, just so; and however much they bore you, you have to do them all the same," replied Miss Earle, keeping her attention well fixed on the tennis players.

For a few minutes this highly uncomfortable and unsatisfactory state of stilted stiffness continued. Then Beautiful Jim played a bold stroke that they might get out of it, and at the same time into a less prominent position.

"Don't you think, Miss Earle," he said in a semi-reflective tone, "that we should get a much more comprehensive view of the play from the terrace?"

Miss Earle looked round at the terrace and admitted that it wouldn't be half bad up there. So they abandoned the chairs under the big tree and betook themselves to the terrace, whence they could command a good view of the tennis courts and consequently of players and play.

There were some basket work Hurlingham chairs on the terrace, and Miss Earle settled herself into one of them with a desperate kind of feeling that she would have to hear what Beautiful Jim should choose to say about the letter she had sent him, and that the sooner he began the sooner it would be over. After all, this Beautiful Jim was a gentleman, and had before shown himself to be a man of very delicate care for the feelings of others. So there was really but little to be afraid of; certainly he would say nothing disagreeable, and yet, as she settled herself in the Hurlingham, she could not help wishing devoutly that it was at that moment big enough to bury her.

But Beautiful Jim seemed in no hurry to begin discussing the mistake of the previous Tuesday. He talked a good deal, far more than she did, but he did not mention that subject, nor, in fact, did he even seem to be thinking about it. He told her a good deal about the regiment and a good deal about his cousins and his five days in town, and he contrived, too, to tell her a good deal about himself; but he never in any way approached the subject of her letter or her unfortunate slip. At last, it would be difficult to say exactly how, Miss Earle gathered that Beautiful Jim had not the very smallest intention of mentioning the letter or her mistake at all. Somehow, the knowledge seemed to make her grow hot and cold all in an instant, and she shrunk into herself in something like horror that she had not sooner realized the delicacy and generosity of this man's nature.

Jim Beresford himself seemed happy enough.

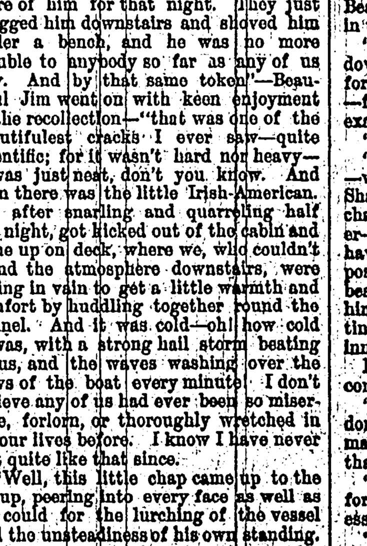
"By that same token," he was saying, "I once did an all night deck passage myself. Faith, it was the most awful night I ever passed! Nothing I ever saw in the Soudan was a patch upon it. It was when I was a lad at Woolwich, and home for long leave, that my young brother and I and another fellow went off to Scotland for a trip. We hadn't much money, for my governor hadn't come into his property then. So Neil and I had to do it pretty much on the cheap, don't you know? Well, it did not much matter, for we were young and strong, with awfully healthy appetites, and roughing it a bit didn't hurt us. But, of course, we spent more money than we ought, and says I to Neil one morning"—at once dropping into the true Irishman's way of telling a yarn—"says I, 'We must just pack up our traps and be off, for we have but enough to get ourselves a third class passage home by way of Glasgow and Belfast.'

"So home we started from Glasgow by the steamer Lama—a fine big boat she was. But the crew on board of her—I well remember there were about a hundred and fifty harvestmen—all Irish—came on board at Greenock, most of them rather drunk, and the row they made—well, it was just something too awful! It got very late and it got very cold. So we went down and tried the cabin, first one and then the other; but we couldn't stand them, couldn't at any price; so we left the ghastly crush of fighting men and crying sea sick women in the full enjoyment of the ring, and went upon deck again, where the cold was the worst and the air was pure enough not to insult our lungs. Ah! well I remember it, that it wasn't all as smooth as honey up on deck. For there were two Irish Americans, awful fellows, on board. A big one and a little one, both very drunk, and both very quarrelsome. The big one was bragging about his bowie knife, and threatening to six-shoot any one who presumed to interfere with him; and after a good deal of this kind of swagger, up stepped a strapping young Irish harvester, just drunk enough to be valiant, and challenged him to fight at once. And a right down good drubbing he gave him—I never saw a fellow better handled in my life. 'Pon my word, 'twas so neat that the little Irish-American stepped out of the ring and set himself to hamper the young harvester by the two-to-one process. However, another harvester stepped out of the ring to settle with him, and the fight went gayly with two couples instead of one.

"And at last the big Irish-American got a good deal the worst of it, and the young harvester took the opportunity of slipping out of the ring altogether, and took up his place just behind us, where he stood quietly peering over my shoulder, laughing at the rage of his adversary, who was too drunk to know him again."

"And did he find him?" asked Miss Earle, with breathless interest.

"Not he; he was as drunk as a lord. But by and by he started on again at another harvester, bowie knife, six shooter, and all; and just as he was making for him there stepped up a little American, who just caught him a scientific crack on his head, which knocked him over as senseless as a log, and that was an end of him."



"And that was an end of him."

"But you don't mean to say that he was killed?" Nancy said.

"No, I don't suppose he was killed," returned Beautiful Jim; "but we heard no more of him for that night. They just dragged him downstairs and shoved him under a bench, and he was no more trouble to anybody so far as any of us saw. And by that same token"—Beautiful Jim went on with keen enjoyment of the recollection—"that was one of the beautifulest cracks I ever saw—quite scientific; for it wasn't hard nor heavy—it was just neat, don't you know. And then there was the little Irish-American. He, after snarling and quarreling half the night, got kicked out of the cabin and came up on deck, where we who couldn't stand the atmosphere downstairs, were trying in vain to get a little warmth and comfort by huddling together round the funnel. And it was cold—oh! how cold it was, with a strong hail storm beating on us, and the waves washing over the bows of the boat every minute. I don't believe any of us had ever been so miserable, forlorn, or thoroughly wretched in all our lives before. I know I have never felt quite like that since.

"Well, this little chap came up to the group, peering into every face as well as he could for the lurching of the vessel and the unsteadiness of his own standing. At last, however, he stopped opposite to me.

"'Come an' 'ave a drink,' he said.

"Well, I didn't dare refuse, for I was only a youngster, and didn't see the force of letting him use his bowie knife or his six shooter for my benefit. So I looked up and said—'Have a drink—oh—er—where is it to be got?'

"'Steward has it,' he answered, with an uncertain kind of wink. 'Steward says I'm drunk—won't serve me. You go and get the whisky—(steward can't say you're drunk)—an' we'll drink it together.'

"I didn't dare refuse him, so I got up; but in trying to follow me the little American happened to fall foul of a Scotch woman with a very large family of children under her garments, like chickens under a hen's wings. Of course she went for him tooth and nail, and soundly belabored him, and I took the opportunity of just slipping round the other side of the funnel and sitting down in the same place as I had been before. And then, when he had gathered himself up and apparently been all round the ship in pursuit of me, he came back, trying to peer into our faces so as to identify me again, and take me along for the drink. However, happily he was too drunk, or too sleepy or something, to be sure of me; and the old Scotch lady stood my friend and warned him against getting too near to her, so at last, he seemed to get sleepy all at once, and he just rolled himself under a hand barrow or a hand truck and went off to sleep. I believe," said Beautiful Jim, solemnly, "that if we had known he was dying we were all too ill and frozen and miserable ourselves to have moved so much as a finger to help him. Not, all the same, that he seemed in the smallest danger, for he slept serenely on, and snored away as happily as possible.

"However, when morning came and we found ourselves alongside of the quay, some of the ship's people came along and fished him out; and if you'll believe me, Miss Earle, he was so petrified he couldn't stand—couldn't move hand or foot."

"But alive?" she asked.

"Alive? Oh, yes. And they stuck him up with his back against the funnel to get melted; and presently I heard him say to himself, in a sleepy sort of tone:

"'An' bedad, I've got an ah-ful crick in me neck.'"

"And how did you get on after?"

"Oh, as fine as possible—and when we got to Dublin we found only first and second class in the train; but they took us second class, and said never a word, and we got home and thought no more about it; but, by that same token, it was an awful night, the worst I've spent in all my life."

It would not be easy to say how deeply interested Miss Earle was—so much so, in fact, that she forgot all about the letter and the unfortunate slip.

"That's a very fine story," she said, with a flattering air of appreciation, as she lay at ease in the big chair and idly watched the tennis players on the lawn before.

"Ah! I little thought I should ever have the heart to make a story out of my misery," said he, with a laugh; "but, oh, Miss Earle, I'm afraid you're frightfully thirsty and hungry. I have kept you an unconscionable time listening to all my old yarns. Do come and have some ice or cup or something."

Miss Earle said at once that she should like a cup of tea, so they sauntered down to the tea table, and he ministered to her needs. So their pleasant chat came to an end. Others joined them as they ate their strawberries, and Miss Earle was peremptorily ordered to complete a set of tennis players, and in vain did she try to get out of it.

"My dear, you must play," said the dean's beautiful daughter, with kind insistence. "I know you are sweet and good, and will give up for anybody; but I have made up this set for you, and am determined you shall not be done out of it."

"Well, let me finish my tea," Nancy entreated; and Beautiful Jim thought, though he hardly knew why, that she would much rather have stayed where she was, and, of course, have talked to him.

However, she had to go, and Beautiful Jim, left to himself, finished a very substantial repast and looked round for some one to talk to. Mrs. Trafford was still sitting where she had been when he entered the garden, but she was alone now, Lady Margaret having moved away to speak to other guests. He made his way to her at once.

"Mrs. Trafford, wouldn't you like to have a turn round the garden?" he asked.

"I would much rather have a cup of tea," she replied, laughing.

Jim gave her his arm at once, and very quickly settled her in a comfortable chair, with some claret cup and a plate of strawberries. Then he pulled another chair near to it for himself, and prepared to have a good time and enjoy it.

"What is the news, Mrs. Trafford?" he asked—everybody went to Mrs. Trafford for the latest news in Blankhampton.

"Well," she said, as she dipped a strawberry into the little pile of sugar upon her plate, "the corporation are going to take the terrace away from all these houses. I think that's the latest of all."

"Awful shame," murmured Beautiful Jim, to whom Blankhampton Deanery was merely a pleasant but passing oasis in life's desert, and not a permanent Mecca, as it was to the parish set.

"And the dean says if they do he'll lock up the Deanery Close and make a private garden of that! But they know well enough that he will never have the heart to shut the children out just to spite the corporation."

"Well, it would be rough on the little beggars," said he. "No, I shouldn't think the dean would be the sort to do that."

"Not he; it isn't in him, and the corporation people know it—and act upon it. Still it will be a great shame if they contrive to destroy the privacy of all these gardens, for nothing is so unpleasant as being overlooked in that way. Of course you know that Miss Antrobus is going to be married?" she said, with a quick change of tone.

Beautiful Jim edged a step nearer.

"No; indeed I did not. And who is the man?"

"An old admirer; a man who has been in love with her for years—for YEARS!" answered Mrs. Trafford, unconsciously slipping into Mrs. Hugh Antrobus' grand and inflated style of speaking. "I told Mrs. Antrobus that I hoped she would be very happy, for happiness in marriage is such an important consideration. And she said: 'Oh! de-ar, yes. Mr. Mandarin is quite the right husband for Polly. His de-vo-tion has been marvelous, and he has loaded her—simply loaded her—with valuable presents.'"

"Mandarin! What a queer name," said Beautiful Jim, who was deeply interested in the fortunes of the fair Polly.

"I believe," said Mrs. Trafford, looking down demurely as she toyed with her fork and plate, "that Mr. Mandarin's—er—father and—er—mother were—er—not exactly of the same race."

"Yes," said Jim, eagerly.

"His mother was a German Jewess who—well, went out in some capacity to Shanghai and—and married a rich merchant of some repute in that city, and—er—the fact is, Mr. Beresford, when you have seen him—as I have—I don't suppose you will be at all surprised at his bearing such a peculiar name; it suits him very well," Mrs. Trafford ended, putting down her cup with a very quiet and innocent air.

Beautiful Jim by that time was simply convulsed with laughter.

"Mrs. Trafford," he exclaimed, "you don't mean that the fair Polly is going to marry a Chinaman! Good God! It's worse than marrying a nigger!"

"The late Mrs. Mandarin," Mrs. Trafford reminded him, "was a German Jewess."

"Heavens! What a combination. And what is the result like?"

"He is certainly not much to look at," replied Mrs. Trafford, rather dryly. "However, he seems to be very rich, and Mrs. Antrobus is amply satisfied—amply. So I suppose it is all right."

"And the fair Polly?" Beautiful Jim asked.

"She was not gushing about it," she answered; "but she smiled and thanked me very prettily when I wished her joy."

Nor was Beautiful Jim the only person to whom Mrs. Trafford imparted her information that afternoon. It happened that she was particularly well up in all the details of the affair—so far as Mrs. Antrobus was able to impart them—for only that afternoon she had had occasion to go to her dressmaker's (that person, by the by, lived a little way past the River house), and as she owed Mrs. Antrobus three calls and a great deal of oil flattery and such like attention as was dear to the little widow's patronizing soul, she determined, for a two fold, nay, a three fold reason, to call on that stout and friendly lady. First, because her way that day led her actually past the door; secondly, because the fact that she was due at the Deanery tennis party would enable her to cut her visit very short, indeed, if she wished to do so, and found Mrs. Antrobus at home; and, thirdly, because the mere fact that she must so hurry away would in itself help to keep Mrs. Antrobus' effusive friendliness within reasonable bounds. A clever, far seeing little woman, Mrs. Trafford—a very clever woman.

But, as it happened, she felt no desire whatever to cut her visit short, and so interested was she in the news at, and the general atmosphere of, the River house, that she almost forgot the Deanery party altogether. For when she inquired for Mrs. Antrobus the maid told her that she was at home, and invited her to enter, which she did. And as she followed her along the spacious hall—so much larger and handsomer than her own—she met Miss Baby, the youngest child of the house, now fast growing into a long legged, gawky girl, more like a hen as to gait than anything else, and giving no promise whatever in any way of blooming by and by into the beauty of her sisters.

"How do you do, dear?" said little Mrs. Trafford, graciously.

"Quite well, thank you," returned Baby.

Mrs. Trafford could not help thinking how very blank and childish the face was—for that long legged, gawky girl, that is.

"I'm going upstairs with papa," said Baby, importantly—and, by the bye, she had quite caught her mother's inflated voice, which contrasted oddly with her little vacant face—"he is going into the STRONG-room. He is going to get out the PLATE!"

"Ah, you will like that," murmured Mrs. Trafford, passing on, and thinking that they had evidently some entertainment on for that night; wondering, too, a little how it was that she had not been asked to take part in it—for the family at the River house were in general exceedingly anxious to secure her presence at their dinner parties—far more so than she was to shed the rays of her patronage upon them.

But the little mystery was soon solved, for she had not found herself a chair before she perceived from Mrs. Antrobus' manner that something of unusual importance was in the air.

That, of course, was so; for, with the Antrobuses, a visit to the strong room meant an occasion of the greatest importance. Indeed, as a strong room the receptacle for plate and valuables at the River house was all that could be desired. It was roomy and fireproof, and was concealed from curious and prying eyes by being secreted at the back of an ordinary cupboard. It would have held, and with room to spare, an ample supply of plate for a much larger family than could be accommodated in the River house; so that the Antrobuses set of entree dishes, with the extra forks and spoons, looked rather forlorn, reposing meekly in one corner thereof.

Of course, being of the same metal as Mrs. Herrick Brentham's tea and coffee service, they might very safely have remained in the excellent and commodious butler's pantry below; but what was the good of having a strong room if you did not use it, and what would have been the good of locking the door at all if you did not do so with fitting solemnity and importance?

They say time levels all things. It is true. Once upon a time Hugh Antrobus had been used to be attended to the ceremony of getting out "THE PLATE" by quite a train of admiring observers. Polly—To-To—Baby—a maid or two—and, on occasion, Mrs. Antrobus herself. Now, alas! only Baby was there to remind him of the value which had once been set on the family entree dishes. For Polly was in the drawing room with her mother, listening to the praises of Mr. Mandarin, of Thelston house, Liverpool, and of—Shanghai.

CHAPTER V.

AND OF SHANGHAI.

It must be owned that the news of Polly Antrobus' engagement not only spread like wildfire throughout her native city of Blankhampton, but it also created a great sensation wherever it penetrated.

She was so pretty, so gentle and dreamy, and she had been so singularly unfortunate in her previous love affairs. Men had gone for her, ay, and had gone desperately hard too—men of high degree, with everything to recommend them.

First, she had been engaged to the Honorable Elliot Cardella; but she had given him up that she might fly at higher game in the form of his elder brother. But after all, Lord Cardella had not laid himself and his title at her feet, though he had eventually bestowed them upon a far less worthy person.

Then there had been an unfortunate affair with one, D'Arcy was his name, if I mistake not, who did not happen to mention, when his regiment marched into Blankhampton, that his little wife had gone abroad for the winter. Of course it was very pleasant for a man deprived of his wife for the time to be philandering after one of the prettiest girls in the town; but it was a little unfortunate that Mrs. Antrobus announced the engagement in a semi official manner, when there was all the time that insurmountable obstacle in the background.

And then there was Lord Charterhouse—the "Mr. Winks" of the Black Horse—who had gone for Polly, too—gone, ay, that was so; indeed, one over head and ears, past and beyond all sense and honor, and yet he had taken himself away—from Blankhampton without a word of warning, and had married his cousin, Lady Nell Temple, after all.

Assuredly the love affairs of the delightful Polly had not so far been taken at that flood which leads to matrimonial fame and fortune, and from one cause or another the good people of Blankhampton took a sort of proprietary interest therein; they wanted to see the end of Polly.

Was this indeed to be the end of all her dreams and hopes and wishes? Was this to be the end of her great expectations?

It was hard, very hard. Three times she had deemed herself within an ace of being "my lady" for the rest of her life; three times had gay and gallant men of noble birth laid themselves down at her feet and—apparently—worshiped her. And this was to be the end!

She had borne with dignity and a certain suspicion of contempt the airs of her younger sister, To-To, who had married a well to do but briefless barrister of humble origin some time before, and she had made up her mind that when she should be Lady Charterhouse To-To's husband, Mr. Herrick Brentham, should have but little intercourse with her or hers. But, alas, alas! Lord Charterhouse had failed her, and had effectually cut off forever Mr. Herrick Brentham's chance of being on his visiting list—for the Lady Charterhouse of today would as soon have thought of asking her husband's troopers to dinner as of asking him.

There had been a certain awkwardness in the minds of both Lord Charterhouse and the Antrobus family as to the best course to pursue when the noble bride and groom returned from their honeymoon to take up their quarters at the Golden Swan. More than once "Mr. Winks" had hinted to his wife that he was sick and tired of the service, and would be best pleased if he turned his back upon it. More than once he really thought he should send in his papers.

But Lady Charterhouse was the same breezy, strong willed girl that she had been as Lady Nell Temple, and but little heed did she give to her lord and master's hints and deprecating efforts to get out of going back to Blankhampton. She had always had a strong fancy for trying what life in the service was like, and she had no idea of being, as she put it, "completely done out of it because Charterhouse chooses to have a fit of laziness."

Thus she carried the day, and they went to Blankhampton at the expiration of his leave, and took up their quarters at the Golden Swan.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

The market reports money off again. It is generally so far off that few of us can reach it.—[Lowell Courier.

National Democrat.

RAHWAY, N. J., DECEMBER 7, 1888.

THE MARTIN ACT.

Notwithstanding what is known as the "Martin Act" has been in existence nearly three years and has been published and republished in the papers of the city—discussed and discussed again—it appears that there are comparatively few who have read, or understand the general provisions of the act about to be put in force in Rahway. Hence, we will endeavor, briefly, to state the object of the law and its operations. First, the chief object of its originators was a general adjustment of back assessments, taxes and water rates, in cities where there have been irregularities in levying such taxes and assessments, and where property is not considered worth the amount of the accumulated charges against it.

Next, to provide for the collection of such adjusted taxes and assessments in such a way as to prevent the shirking by some property owners of their duty to contribute to the support of the city, county and state government, while others always pay promptly their assessments.

The above is the object—now for the process: First, the resolution and notice as has been already adopted and given in this city. Then the hearing of nominations for, and appointment of, three commissioners of adjustment by the circuit judge. The commissioners then, after organizing and appointing a secretary, if they think necessary, go to work, taking up such part of the city as may be convenient, considering the delinquent property, and fairly adjusting the taxes etc., where they are excessive by reason of accumulation, or otherwise, and where levied or made before the passage of the act, (which was on March 30, 1886) and still remaining unpaid, without regard to any supposed want of jurisdiction, invalidity irregularity or defect whatever. The commissioners have to give not more than forty nor less than thirty days notice to property owners interested, by advertisement in the city papers; witnesses can be examined etc. Property purchased by the city at any previous tax sales also comes within the law.

Maps are to be made of the adjusted property and full reports referred to the circuit judge, when parties interested have a right to appear before him and object, if not satisfied with the adjustment, and he can confirm or refer back for alteration if not satisfied. When confirmed the report shall be final and conclusive.

Upon confirmation the report is at once filed with the collecting officer of the city, and the assessments, etc., shall immediately become due, without interest, if paid within sixty days; if not thus paid, then with interest at six per cent., if paid within six months from the filing; and if not then paid, the interest shall be seven per cent.; no other demand than the notice is necessary. If not paid in the six months the collecting officer shall proceed to advertise and sell the same to the highest bidder for not less than the amount due. The notice of the sale must be served upon the owner and mortgagee, if any, and, at the end of six months, if not redeemed, an absolute deed shall be delivered to the purchaser. Bonds or other obligations of the city shall be receivable for such taxes, assessments, and water rates, but no bonds shall be received for taxes or water rates, except such as have been issued on account of taxes or water rates.

It is not required that all delinquent property be re assessed, but such claims as the commissioners believe can be collected in their existing condition may be left unchanged. And it is not necessary to advertise and sell the property all at the same time, but any part of the lands may be advertised and sold at any time. Any surplus received for the property over the taxes, etc., due the city, and the costs, shall be returned to the property owner.

Taxes, assessments, etc., subsequent to the passage of the act, when past due for three years, may, in the discretion of the legislative body of the city, be collected in the same manner, no commissioners being necessary in such cases, and one year being allowed for redemption.

There are many details, but the above are the principal points, showing the workings of the act.

It is laughable to see the squirming by some of the partisan Republicans since the steps have been taken by the Common Council to proceed under the Martin act. They were strongly in hopes that the Democratic government would not make a start so they could have something to growl about, but the Democrats who have so carefully conducted our affairs for nearly ten years, have known just what they were about in this matter as well as the other important steps that have been taken, and have expected to adopt the Martin act when the proper time arrived—and, if not interfered with, will carry out the provisions of that act as economically and carefully as they have performed the other work during the many difficulties the city has passed through during the efforts to extricate it from financial degradation.

Some of these Republicans who are no better posted in the provisions and requirements of the Martin act, than they are in other city affairs, say, "Oh, the Democrats have only done as proposed by Councilman Farrell's resolution," which he offered some time ago, and which was laid on the table; very properly, for the reason that it would not have amounted to anything more than obtaining the opinion of the Council, as it did not set forth the points as required, such as directing the clerk to give the necessary notice, fixing the time to appear before the judge, etc.

It is said that there are a number who are anxious to serve as commissioners, and Judge VanSyckel will doubtless exercise his usual care in such matters, and select such as are best adapted for the work.

It appears that some think the announcement made in our columns last week in relation to the new departure of the Union County Bank in establishing a savings scheme in connection with the bank, was all written and "fathered" by the editor, and have criticised some of the statements made. If they will look again at the article they will see by the introductory lines that we say that "we have received the following description," etc. Of course we know nothing, personally, of the arrangements made by the bank.

At a session of the Legislature of Vermont which adjourned on Wednesday, a new law was adopted to prevent betting on elections. The provisions of the law are very stringent, and the means to be taken for its enforcements seem on their face sufficient.

Many of the Savings Bank depositors eagerly embraced the opportunity of receiving another ten per cent. dividend, going for it on Saturday, which was the first day for the payment.

NEW JERSEY OFFICAL RETURNS.

The State Board of Canvassers met at Trenton on Tuesday of last week and canvassed the Electoral and Congressional returns of the State. In the returns were found a great many errors in the pluralities, owing to errors in adding up.

Cleveland's plurality is 7,149. The counties in which the Republicans have pluralities on the vote for President, are as follows: Atlantic, 476; Burlington, 510; Camden, 2,592; Cape May, 363; Cumberland, 1,189; Essex, 116; Gloucester, 877; Mercer, 1,241; Morris, 246; Ocean, 850; Passaic, 1,034; Salem, 217; total, 9,711. The total Republican vote cast was 144,344.

The Democrats secured pluralities in the following counties: Bergen, 658; Hudson, 8,169; Hunterdon, 1,975; Middlesex, 1,148; Monmouth, 1,153; Somerset, 152; Sussex, 967; Union, 919; Warren, 1,719; total, 16,860. The total Democratic vote was 151,493.

The vote for electors by counties is as follows:

Counties.	Republican.	Democratic.	Prohibition.
Atlantic,	3,030	2,556	263
Bergen,	4,239	4,897	104
Burlington,	7,479	6,969	561
Camden,	10,489	7,897	481
Cape May,	1 463	1,100	165
Cumberland,	5,542	4,353	840
Essex,	25,298	25,182	754
Gloucester,	3,969	3,092	316
Hudson,	19,440	27,609	290
Hunterdon,	3,555	5,530	540
Mercer,	9,455	8,214	373
Middlesex,	6,061	7,209	268
Monmouth,	7,356	8,509	646
Morris,	5,826	5,580	521
Ocean,	2,315	1,465	113
Passaic,	9,984	8,950	281
Salem,	3,352	3,135	273
Somerset,	3,141	3,293	195
Sussex,	2 343	3,310	160
Union,	6,649	7,568	252
Warren,	3,358	5,077	506
Average Vote,	144,344	151,493	7,904
Plurality,		7,149	

The vote for Congressman in the Third District is as follows:

	Kean, R.	Geissenhainer, D.	Parke, P.
Middlesex county,	6,036	7,182	270
Monmouth,	7,360	8,525	619
Union,	6,920	7,256	241
	20,366	22,963	1,130

Geissenhainer's plurality, 2,597.

The pluralities in the other districts are as follows:—1st, Bergen (Rep.) 5,466; 2d, Buchanan (Rep.) 3,303; 4th, Fowler (Dem.) 73; 5th, Beckwith (Rep.) 1,072; 6th, Lehlbach (Rep.) 774; 7th, McAdoo (Dem.) 6,074.

A correspondent sends in quite a lengthy communication in reference to the notice in our last issue concerning the "New Savings Scheme" which notice closed with the remark that people had lost confidence to a great extent in the old savings banks. The correspondent seems to infer that the remarks was meant to apply entirely to our local institution—which is not the case, as the plural number was used, and meant to apply generally, as it is well known that there have been several failures in the past, which naturally would cause people to lose confidence.

We deeply appreciate the kindness of a number who have obtained their dividend from the Savings Bank since Saturday and who came at once to our office to pay up their subscriptions, thus expressing to us their gratitude for the efforts we have made to secure for them their just dues. We still hope that there will be some way presented to secure them the full amount of their deposits before frittering them away in litigation, a receivership, etc., which appears to be the tendency of the Chancellor.

An exchange very truely remarks: The one great and controlling issue is the prevention and elimination of bribery from our elections. Anything that tends in that direction must be of benefit, and those means which secure it will be the salvation of the republic. The evil has risen to such an extent that it has become universally recognized, and the best citizen is he who does the most effective work for its removal.

The newspapers continue to publish evidence of the most extensive bribery and corruption in the doubtful states by the Republicans in the late election — the "blocks" of "floaters" being bought up at prices ranging anywhere from $5 up. As Hayes is known as the "fraudulent president," Harrison will go down in history as the "boodle president."

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.—We give in full President Cleveland's last message to Congress this week. It is a lengthy and strong document, and exhibits the same true statesmanship that has characterized all his messages and actions. He takes nothing back what he has heretofore said upon the tariff and other important questions. It should be read by all.

A caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature has been called at the Metropolitan Hotel, New York, next Saturday to consider matters to come before the next Legislature.

The Republicans elected their ticket as usual in the charter election at Plainfield on Tuesday.

THE SIGNAL CO. SUITS.—The Pittsburg *Dispatch* of Nov 30th, has a column in relation the suits in which Mr. Charles R. Johnson, the President of the R. R. Signal Co., in this city, is involved. Mr. Johnson writes to that paper, reiterating what was recently published in these columns, stating that he is under no obligations to the Union Switch and Signal Co., which has brought suit against him, and does not owe that company a dollar, but, on the contrary that company is largely indebted to him, which indebtedness he is trying to collect, and their suit is merely retaliatory. And as to the claim for certain blue prints (which are cheap copies of plans, etc.) it amounts to nothing, as such prints, which were found in the Rahway factory were duplicates such as are always made and were brought there by a workman, without Mr. Johnson's knowledge, and were of no value whatever to him. An affidavit is also published by Mr. Thos. G. Hill, a bookkeeper for the Rahway company, who confesses to having given information to the Pennsylvania company, which he now regrets and has resigned his position. Mr. Johnson claims that the entire object has been to injure the credit of the Rahway company, and is happy to say that the efforts have proved futile, and that it is all perfectly understood by the railroad authorities.

About 75 of the members of Union Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., of this city, wearing the beautiful tri-colored regalia of the order, marched from their rooms in the post office building to the 2d M. E. church last Sunday evening, to attend divine service. The Pastor, Rev. C. F. Hull, delivered an excellent sermon, particularly appropriate to the occasion, and the order. He spoke of our country and its vast recources; its founders and statesmen; of Washington, Jefferson, Webster and Clay. He told of the dangers that menaced our country: Communism, Anarchism and Infidelity—principles that would not assimilate with our free government, also, the bribery as practiced at the late election. In closing his sermon, he spoke of the unity and advantages of brotherhood, and exhorted the young men who had not already done so, to accept of One who would stick closer than a brother in the hours of sickness, peril and death. The choir of the church, rendered some excellent music, and the entire congregation sang the closing hymn, "America," with a fervor.

It will pay every reader of the DEMOCRAT to use the Newark Bee Hive's Holiday Presentation List, as advertised on page 3d. The otherwise always difficult task of making selections is here made easy and it promises greater return for your money than ever before. td.

It will pay you well to investigate the merits of Tulip soap.

UNION THANKSGIVING SERMON.

Quite a large congregation attended the Union services, at the Baptist church on Thanksgiving morning. Rev. Mr. Rollinson of that church took charge of the exercises, and read the hymns; Rev. Mr. Hayes of the 1st M. E. church read the scriptures and made the closing prayer; Rev. Dr. Liggett made the opening prayer and pronounced the benediction, and the choir rendered some appropriate music. The sermon was preached by Rev. C. F. Hull, of the 2d M. E. church, and from which we make the following synopsis:

2 *Kings*, 4:38.—"*Set on the Great Pot.*"

It was hard times in Israel. Famine was in the land. The prophet Elisha had found suffering at the school of the prophets. He bids them "Set on the great pot." Same gather poisonous gourds, and put in. When the pottage is served, an acrid taste is discovered, and they cry, "there is death in the pot." He bids them "bring meal" and throw in. Then the effects of the poisonous gourds are counteracted. They eat with safety.

The text is not to be considered exegetically, but will serve as a scriptural nail on which to hang certain thoughts, and suggestions, appropriate to the day.

For the occasion let us draw two lessons: *First, Secular: God and the Nation.*—*Second, Religious: God and the Church.*

To-day we must meet with Thanksgiving. We have read the president's proclamation. We have considered our reasons for thankfulness. The year is full of mercies and blessings. But it is proper to take a wider range of thought, and consider the century's progress. We have started on the second century with abundant promises of success. There are some issues new and untried, but certain well-defined principles have been established. Our government was the outgrowth of English history, and colonial progress. The republic was created by the character and training of our forefathers, which had developed a race of statesmen. The bare outlines of its history shows most rapid development: Then a few weak states, it is now a magnificent nation. But our growth has not been free from attendant evils. Sectional Rivalry: The slavery issue: the abuse of suffrage; the usurpation of power; financial crises; these have tried the nation, but the result has been a unification of the national spirit; a stiffening of the nation's back-bone. We have learned that the will of the people is the law of the land; but we have learned too, that the will of the people can not be trusted, unless guided by an enlightened public conscience. Education is a nation's safeguard. Religion a controlling principle, sound common sense essential to success. Having stated these general principles, we will apply the suggestions of the text.

1. When our republic was formed, the oldest nations prophesied a speedy failure. The royalties shook their crowned heads, and predicted a short life for the little baby in the cradle of liberty. But we had a God-fearing, great brained man at the head of affairs. Like an Elisha, he called his counsellors about him. They started the fires in old Independence Hall in Philadelphia, and "set on the great pot." If we look over the history of the century, we will see many an epoch when it seemed as though there was "death in the pot." Many a time the cry was raised during the long War of the Revolution, by the half-hearted and discouraged. Again during the contentions between the federalists, and anti-federalists. Then came the war of 1812 with the old cry, "there is death in the pot." Then the ever-changing conflict of opinions, while the sturdy young nation was cutting new states out of the whole cloth of the territories, to fit his developing manhood. Then came the Texas trouble, and the Mexican war, and the old party cry, "there is death in the pot." Giants met in debate in those days, while the bubbling humors, and ill humors of congress threw off their steam. As men watched the cloud in the air, it grew more and more sombre, until at length the shadow of the slavery question darkened the sunshine of our prosperity. Wise men, north and south, looked solemn and said, "there is death in the pot." Congress came and went, debated and legislated; states antagonized, sections divided, and still the awful potent grew, until at length, in 1861, the lurid lightning leaped forth, and the growling thunder of war filled the land. Then, while the direful fires burned, the old world monarchies nodded their wise heads, and said: "We told you so; there is death in the pot." England raised the "Alabama" issue and and threw that in the pot. France went gleaming in the fields of Mexico, and found the anti-Monroe weed, and threw that in. Grim Bismarck waited for his opportunity. Russia, only, was friendly. But the war-cloud passed away, and with it the blight of slavery. Welded by the fires of strife, and baptized with the blood of a million bleeding hearts, the bond of union was stronger than ever. With peace came renewed prosperity. High prices, and high profits, brought good times. The nation's pulse beat strong. The young giant looked the old world in the face, and said: "We still live."

Then during the long reconstruction period, while the pot boiled and bubbled, a new cloud appeared. It was called "Inflation." The weak and timid raised the old cry: "there is death in the pot." Then came Black Friday, and hard times. It was hard times in the factory. Millions invested in machinery, rusting in idleness. Hard times in the family when the father came home workless, and wageless. Hard times for the merchant, the mechanic, the farmer. The sheriff was busy behind shuttered windows. The latest news was "the last failure." The millionaire grew mean, and the cause of benevolence suffered. Even the tramp complained of the "hard times" as he begged the price of a loaf of bread, and spent it for beer. Every body, every where said, the times were hard. Then, when demagogue and faint-heart cried. "Break the pot, and let the nation go," the voice of God, in providence, said, "Keep heart, and trust in me." And so we watched, and prayed, and waited. Our times were in God's hands.

But there were some wise over much. Like the sons of the prophets, they went gleaning and brought back wild gourds. Some with the "Greenback" craze, put the "rag baby" in the pot. We had a taste of socialism, and the Pittsburgh riots, some went south, and found the ragged-edge weed of sectionalism, and put that in. Some went north, and found a "bloody-shirt," and put that in. One clique called for "subsidies," another for "silver dollars." There were frauds in business, and star-route frauds. The crushing power of monopolies. The bursting of bubbles. The nation cried "enough!" Then came the crisis of the electoral commission. We had passed through the great war-peril. A new danger confronted us. The peril of the suffrage. We had proved we could fight; could we submit without a fight. No wonder every man looked with doubt upon his neighbor. When we look back upon the experience of those years, we say: "There was death in the pot." Then we trembled for our nation. What could be done? The wisdom of the wise was at naught. The doctors in congress disagreed, and the nurses in the primaries quarrelled. None could deny the peril of the hour: who could point out the remedy? Then men turned to God.

2. *The Remedy.* — When the prophets sons were poisoned, Elisha said, "Bring Meal." It was ground. So, after the feverish craze in our experience, came sober second thought. There were two great antagonistic parties. They are necessary in all constitutional governments. They are the upper, and nether milstones. There must be one fixed stone, and the other revolving. Grind in opposite directions, So there is always one party in power, and one great party in opposition. Don't let the stones touch. Keep back the men. Grind out ideas. Then we get meal. There was a resolute turning of the mind, from the excitement of politics, and wild speculation. A return of confidence. A turning to God in prayer. The conscience of the nation was touched. Moral sentiment aroused. We were saved in our peril.

The Lesson is, let the church not stoop to worldliness, but exalt the name of God. Let it not serve party ends. Let it be true to its divine mission. Let the nation fear God alone. There are no neighbors whom we need to fear. The health, or decay of our nation is from within. Let us maintain a high standard of virtue, and honor, in the church, in our homes, and in business. Let us make the household pure, or we can not save the halls of legislation from corruption.

3. "And then came a man, and brought the man of God, bread of the first fruits, and full ears of corn," so at this Thanksgiving service we rejoice in the abounding richness of our harvest fields. The forge and factory are musical with the notes of labor. Industry and enterprise are rewarded; benevolence is open handed, and plenty abound. The tramp need no longer be workless unless he is worthless. As a nation we feel the benefits of prosperity; let us as a nation, give our hearty thanks to God this day.

II. *God and the church.*—Men are famishing for spiritual food. The church must feed the people. Our business is to make the effort. God's part is to give success. We cannot tell what will be the result. May not see how we can succeed. "Put on the pot." Begin to work earnestly for souls. Faith must do her part. She can start the fires. In the prayer meetings. Then call on God. Keep the fire burning. Don't pour cold water on the fire. Don't put poisonous doubts in the pot. Don't go around your neighbors fields looking for weeds of scandal. Don't put in hard words against members. Don't throw stones at the pulpit and let them fall in. Alas, too many of these things are done. The spiritual power of the church languishes. Some would cure the evil by making terms with world. Some put in the wild gourds of contempt for "the fathers;" liberal theology; second probation theories; ingersolism.

1. *The true Remedy.*—We must get meal.—The church must humble herself before God, not to the world. We must learn by experience in the mill of God. Human pride must be crushed. Passion, censoriousness, selfishness, must be ground up. We must be milled between the word of God, and the providence of God. Let the word, moved by the spirit of God, grind on. Its truths are like the roughened faces of the mills stones: they are cut in regular lines of doctrine by the hand of God. The church must put into the pot the ground corn of consecration, and throw away the cob of worldliness.

2. *The Backslider.*—You can never have a day of true Thanksgiving until you come back. You have been out in the world gathering wild gourds. There is death in your heart. Let God's spirit move you. Let God's word grind out all the bitter things you have said against the church. Come, prodigal, leave your husks, and eat in your father's home this Thanksgiving day.

3. *The Sinner.*—"You are cultivating poisonous gourds." You are brewing that which will bring sorrow to the soul. By and by the band of death will press the cup to your lips, and you must drink the poisoned draught to the dregs.

4. *The Cry of the Lost.*—In perdition. The bitter wail of eternal despair: "There is death in the pot." No meal.

5. *The great Thanksgiving Day in Heaven.* — The great home—gathering. Prophets, saints, martyrs. The hosts of the redeemed. The table will be spread. Will you be there? You are invited. "The spirit and the bride say, Come Whosoever will let him come!" If you were hungry and homeless to-day, how glad you would be for an invitation to some table. You are welcome to the Heavenly Father's Home Feast.

A fine horse and St. Bernard dog came to the premises of Mr. Henry Turner, near Sewaren, on Monday morning, which it afterwards learned, strayed from Plainfield, the horse having broken away while being fed on Sunday evening, and the dog following it, and refusing to leave it any of the time. Chief Tooker was notified by Chief Cary of Plainfield, and hearing of the animals at Turner's, the owner was speedily put in possession of them. This makes three horses our officers have recovered and returned to Plainfield in a short time.

The Jacksonian Legion have got established in their new headquarters over the Corner Store, and have the room carpeted and very neatly fitted up with pictures and other appurtenances, making a very pleasant place for the members to drop in evenings, read, play games, converse, etc. There are a number of musicians among the members, who play different instruments, who will add to the entertainment. A business meeting will be held Friday evening, of this week, to which all who desire to become regular members are invited.

Kaspar Strumback, the German, who, while at Salem, Ill, insisted that he was the murderer of the girl found in this city in March, 1887, but was found on investigation to be crazy on the subject, was in Elizabeth one day this week and visited Chief Keron. He says he still imagines himself to be the murderer when he thinks of the occurrence, and that the Salem authorities committed him to the workhouse for a month for putting them to so much trouble and expense. He was taking orders for musical instruments.

The Wm. H. Dwyer Association, of Newark, N. J., arrived in this city Thanksgiving morning in a large stage, heralded by the "tin horn" in the hands of one of their number. They drove over into East Rahway and planted their target at the extreme end of Bond street, where they shot for prizes. After this exercise they adjourned to Danner's where they partook of a dinner that in variety would have satiated the Prince of Epicures. Several hours were whiled away, many songs sung and funny stories told. At a late hour in the afternoon they bade the host and hostess adieu, and left for Newark.

MARRIED.

CASTERLINE—WRIGHT.—In this city, Nov 28th, at the 2nd M. E. Parsonage, by the Rev. C. F. Hull, Benjamin E. Casterline to Viola A. Wright, all of Rahway.

JEFFRIES—WESTCOTT.—On the same day, at the same place, by the same, Christopher C. Jeffries to Elenora Westcott, of Rahway.

JACKSON—TOMS.—On the same day, at the same place, by the same, William A. Jackson to Ella A. Toms, of Rahway.

BUCKLEY—LAING.—At Plainfield, Nov. 28th, by Rev. K. P. Ketchem, Benjamin Buckley, of New Britain, Conn., to Carrie M. Laing, of Rahway.

COFFEY—NOLAN.—At St. Mary's church, on Wednesday, Nov. 28th, John J. Coffey to Annie E., daughter of Mr. James Nolan.

DEATHS.

STANSBERY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 4th, Agnes Stansber, aged 92 years, 7 months. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services from her late residence, 163 Union street, Rahway, N. J., on Friday, Dec. 7th, at 2 P. M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Rahway Post Office, Dec. 6th, 1888:

Thomas Smith, Phebe Howe, Rudolph Chipeta, Richard Hillick, R. M. Larned, Jr., Mrs. Wm. Lane, Miss Clara Ellwood, James Graves, James Seevin, Miss B. Devine.

Persons calling for the above will please say "advertised." G. R. LINDSAY, P. M.

J. MALCOLM BROOKFIELD,
CASH GROCER,
Corner Bond and Grand Streets, Rahway.

"Take Care of the Pennies and the Pounds will take Care of Themselves!"

Sugars at Wholesale Prices.

TEAS—Oolong, Japan, Gunpowder, Young Hyson English Breakfast, at 40 and 50 cents per pound.

A good barrel of Flour $6.50.
Raisins 9 and 12 cts. lb.; Currants 7 cts. lb.; Citron 23 cts. lb.
Good Prunes 5 cts. lb.; 5 lbs. 23 cents.
Fresh Eggs 31 cents dozen.
Cranberries 9 cents quart.
A good barrel of New York State Baldwin Apples $1.90.
A good barrel of Early Rose Potatoes for $3.00.
150° Test Kerosene Oil 11 cents gallon.
Cider Vinegar 18 cents gallon.
German Sweet Chocolate 6 cents per paper.
Soda Crackers 6 cents per pound.
The Nimble Sixpence is better than the Slow Shilling!
Goods Delivered Free of Charge.
feb 3-1y

MRS. C. K. MILLER,
140 MAIN ST., RAHWAY,
Is now prepared to supply the FALL TRADE with all goods in her line, consisting of
Hosiery, Gloves, Corsets,
Bustles, Hoop Skirts, Dress Forms, Underwear, Corset Steels, Skirt Extenders in all lengths. Also, DRESS TRIMMINGS in the New Moire, both Velvet and Silk Braided Fronts and Tassels for Skirts, Pasmenteries, Buttons in all the new styles, Combs, Brushes, Hair Pins,
Fancy Goods, Balls, Crescents,
Applique, Flowers, Aresene, Chenille, Wash Silk and Embroidery Flosses, Momie Butcher's Linen, Felt, Plush,
SATIN TWILLED RIBBONS, FANCY CORDS
Banner Rods. Also, a full line of Woolen Yarns in the Columbia Brand, Saxony, Germantown, Angora, Spanish, Shetland Floss and Zephyrs. Hand Knitted Goods in stock and to order.
Mrs. Miller has added in connection with the above line of goods, a full line of
Millinery Goods, Feathers, Ribbons,
Velvets, ROUND HATS AND BONNETS of the latest style. McCall's Patterns for sale.
my 20-tf

LADIES'
FINE DONGOLA
LACE & BUTTON BOOTS,
with Patent Leather Tips, very stylish, at
E. V. CLARKE'S.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!
VESCELIUS
Has Them, and You Can Get Them!
IN SILVER WARE.
Castors $1.25 up, Cake Baskets $1.50 to $8, Butter Dishes $1.25 to $6, Pickle Dishes $1.50 to $5.50. Rogers and Bro's Teaspoons $1 per half dozen, up. Table Forks and Spoons $2.25 per half dozen and up.
SOLID SILVER TEASPOONS $6 per half doz. up
Ladies' Gold Watches $10 to $50.
Nickel Watches $3.50 to $10, Silver Watches $6 to $50, Gents' Gold Watches $20 to $80, Filled Case Watches $15 to $50. All kinds and descriptions of
Jewelry, Chains, Lockets, Rings,
etc., in variety. SPECTACLES AND EYEGLASSES in Rubber, Zylonite, Steel and Gold Frames, and the same apparatus and method of fitting that is used at the Eye Infirmary. Price 25 cents to $8 per pair. Also, Agent for the
Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.
Any of these Goods will be sold for the Lowest Cash Price, or on weekly on monthly payments. Watches cleaned for 50 cents and up, according to kind.
Wm. A. Vescelius,
128 Main St., RAHWAY, N. J.
dec 7-4w

W.T. RAE & CO.
707 Broad St.,
Cor. Cedar, NEWARK, N. J.
AMERICAN WATCHES.
We are prepared to show a line of goods that places us beyond competition in Newark. A full line of the justly celebrated Elgin National Watch Co. WATCHES, cased in every conceivable design, at reasonable prices. Also, the different grades of Waltham Watches, and something particularly fine in Swiss.
DIAMONDS.
Our stock of Diamonds compares favorably with the best stocks in New York as to quantity, and superior to most of them in quality. By keeping a large stock of fine goods at reasonable prices, we have built up a constantly increasing trade in Diamonds. Also, Unmounted Stones, which we mount to order at short notice. Solid Silverware, Silver Plated Ware, best quality, gold-headed Canes and such other goods as properly belong to the jewelry business.
WM. T. RAE & CO.,
707 BROAD STREET, COR. OF CEDAR,
nov 16-3m NEWARK, N. J.

Christmas Presents for Everybody.
For Father:
Dressing Gowns, Slippers, Gloves, Umbrellas, Canes, Segar Holders.
For Mother:
Seal Sacques and Dolmans, Suits, Cloaks, Wrappers, Jerseys and Shawls.
For Sister:
Lace Scarfs, Hankerchiefs, Gloves, Ribbons, Hats, Perfumery and Toilet Articles.
For Brother:
Boys' Clothing and Hats, Shoes, Collars, Cuffs, Neckties and Scarfs.
For Children:
Toys, Dolls, Games, Velocipedes, Sleighs, Wagons.
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China, Glass and Silverware, Lamps, Clocks, Bronze, Furniture, Bric-a-Brac.
Everything of every description at low prices.
Lord & Taylor
Grand and Chrystie Streets.
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STACY'S,
Cor. Main & Cherry Sts., Rahway.
ESTABLISHED 1866.
Gallery Open on All Holidays.
On THANKSGIVING DAY I will give one dozen of my
Best Imperial Cards for $2.75.
They are not surpassed in the State for elegance of pose and fineness of finish.
Hereafter the price will be $3 per dozen, and one colored one in each dozen, without extra charge. We make a
Fine Imperial for $2 Per Dozen,
AND A GOOD ONE FOR $1.
nov 23-3w

COLES'
Peruvian Bark and Wild Cherry
BITTERS.
A Never Failing Tonic, Imparting Health and Vigor to every part of the System.
Prepared from the original formula given him by DR. LEWIS DRAKE, and used for many years in his practice.
This preparation is composed of Peruvian Bark and Wild Cherry, combined with Roots and Herbs, the best known to the medical profession, and as a Tonic and Invigorator it has no equal. It improves the appetite, aids digestion, and cures Dyspepsia, Nervous Prostration, Malaria, and all complaints arising from an impure condition of the blood.
PREPARED ONLY BY
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PRICE FIFTY CENTS AND $1 A BOTTLE.
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FIRST-CLASS HAND MADE
LACE & BUTTON BOOTS,
—AT—
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ELY'S Cream Balm IS WORTH $1,000 TO ANY MAN WOMAN OR CHILD SUFFERING FROM CATARRH.
CATARRH
HAY-FEVER
Not a Liquid or Snuff.
A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail registered, 60 cents. ELY BROTHERS, 56, Warren street, New York. nov 23-4

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THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, the great Medical Work of the age on Manhood, Nervous and Physical Debility, Premature Decline, Errors of Youth, and the untold miseries consequent thereon. 300 pages 8 vo. 125 prescriptions for all diseases. Cloth, full gilt, only $1.00, by mail, sealed. Illustrative sample free to all young and middle-aged men. Send now. The Gold and Jewelled Medal awarded to the author by the National Medical Association. Address P.O. Box 1895, Boston, Mass., or Dr. W. H. PARKER, graduate of Harvard Medical College, 25 years' practice in Boston, who may be consulted confidentially. Office, No. 4 Bulfinch St. Specialty, Diseases of Man.
KNOW THYSELF.
Cut this out. You may never see it again.

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The cabinet organ was introduced in its present form by Mason & Hamlin in 1861. Other makers followed in the manufacture of these instruments, but the Mason & Hamlin Organs have always maintained their supremacy as the best in the world.
Mason & Hamlin offer, as demonstration of the unequalled excellence of their organs, the fact that at all of the great World's Exhibitions, since that of Paris, 1867, in competition with best makers of all countries, they have invariably taken the highest honors. Illustrated catalogues free.
ORGANS
$22 TO $900.
Mason & Hamlin do not hesitate to make the extraordinary claim for their pianos, that they are superior to all others. They recognize the high excellence achieved by other leading makers in the art of piano building, but still claim superiority. This they attribute solely to the remarkable improvement introduced by them in the year 1882, and now known as the "MASON & HAMLIN PIANO STRINGER," by the use of which is secured the greatest possible purity and refinement of tone, together with greatly increased capacity for standing in tune and other important advantages.
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The New England Medical Journal, says: "Wales' INVISIBLE Sound Disc, for deafness, concentrates sound waves on the drum, and outranks all devices of of our age and its possibilities are great." For sale by H. H. WALES, Bridgeport, Ct.

PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM
Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Prevents Dandruff and hair falling. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

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GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
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MADE WITH BOILING MILK.

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CENTRAL DRY GOODS STORE,
657 AND 659 BROAD STREET, NEWARK.
We shall commence the
Opening of Holiday Specialties!
during Thanksgiving Week, and shall be ready to show popular lines of Novelties and Staples, all more or less particularly adapted to the
CHRISTMAS TRADE.
500 Holiday Dress Patterns 50c. to $5.
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Every Dress warranted as represented as to quantity, quality and material.
Choice Holiday Handkerchiefs.
LACE FABRICS.
Elegant Novelties in Fancy Goods. Choice selections of Bric-a-Brac in Pottery and Japanese Goods, at popular prices.
Upholstery Goods, Portierres, Curtains, Plain and Fancy China Silks, Piano and Table Covers, Art Squares, etc.

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OF PURE COD LIVER OIL AND HYPOPHOSPHITES
Almost as Palatable as Milk.
So disguised that it can be taken, digested, and assimilated by the most sensitive stomach, when the plain oil cannot be tolerated; and by the combination of the oil with the hypophosphites is much more efficacious.
Remarkable as a flesh producer.
Persons gain rapidly while taking it.
SCOTT'S EMULSION is acknowledged by Physicians to be the Finest and Best preparation in the world for the relief and cure of CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, GENERAL DEBILITY, WASTING DISEASES, EMACIATION, COLDS and CHRONIC COUGHS.
The great remedy for Consumption, and Wasting in Children. Sold by all Druggists.
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Dress Goods! Great Bargains!
TRICOTS, FLANNELS, CASHMERES AND FANCY SUITING, In All Grades and Colors.
BLANKETS & COMFORTABLES,
From the Lowest to the Very Fine Grades, at Remarkably Low Prices.
Full lines of
UNDERWEAR!
In Scarlet, White Wool and Merino, for Men Women and Children.
SHOES! SHOES! SHOES!
We invite Special Attention to the Bargains we are offering.
Full lines of
Housekeeping Dry Goods, Carpets & Oil Cloths,
ALL AT REGULAR NEW YORK CITY PRICES.
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GREAT REDUCTION!
IN CLOTHING.
Having bought a large lot of Goods at a Closing Out Sale for CASH, we are now manufacturing a Large Stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING at nearly half the former prices for HOLIDAY TRADE. All who want GOOD CLOTHING at LOW PRICES, should call and see for themselves. Remember, all of our Clothing is of our OWN make. We buy no goods ready-made, and pay no commission or profits to manufacturers. Below we give some of our prices:

Men's Working Pants 75c., formerly		$1.00
" " " $1,	"	1.50
Men's Dress Pants, $2.00,	"	2.50
" " " 2.50,	"	3.50
" " " 3.00,	"	4.00
" " " 3.50,	"	5.00
Boys' Pants, .30,	"	.59
" " .40,	"	.60
" " .50,	"	.75
" Suits 90c., $1.50, 2.00, 2.50, all wool, $3.00.		

Boys' Suits Sp. Cass., $4.00.
" " " " 5.00.
" " Blue Tricot, three pieces, $5.
Men's Working Suits, $3.50, 4.50, 5.00.
" Dress Suits, black fancy worsted, $7.00.
" " " all wool, $8.00.
" " " Sp. Cass., $10.00.
Black Corkscrew Suits, all wool $10.00, $12.00.
Extra heavy Corkscrew Suits, all wool, $15.00.
English Price Albert Suits, $15.
Cheviots, of all grades, $5 to $15.00.

Men's Overcoats.

Black Pique,	$3.00	Sup. Blue Chinchillas, piped edges,	12.00
Blue Beavers,	5.00	Satin Faced English Kerseys,	15.00
Brown and Blue Beavers,	7.00		

BOYS' OVERCOATS.

Fancy Cassimeres,	$2.00 and $2.50	Blue Beaver,	$5.00
Cape Overcoats, Fancy Cheviots, all wool,	$4	Sup. Brown and Blue,	7.00

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You will find the largest assortment of Piece Goods in the city, and are adding something new every week, so that we keep up with the styles in goods and make-up, and guarantee every garment in fit and quality as represented, or money refunded.
Gents' Furnishing Goods,
And a large assortment of Trunks, Valises, Bags, Satchels, of every descsiption.
Goods delivered to any point of the city.
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Overstocked! Overstocked!
NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY
OVERCOATS!
The Continued Warm Season leaves us with a
LARGE STOCK OF
CLOTHING!
Special Inducements to Buyers.
PRICES REDUCED.
STOCK MUST BE SOLD.
Marshall & Ball,
Clothiers,
807, 809, 811 AND 813 BROAD STREET, NEWARK.
221 AND 223 MAIN STREET, PATERSON,
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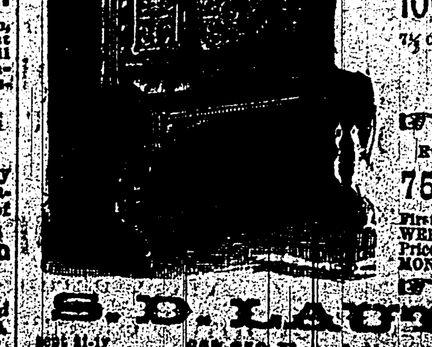
58 AND 60 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Cloak -:- Department!
Great Fall Sale of
Dress Goods, Silks, Velvets, Cloaks, Suits and Trimmings,
AT DAVID STRAUS',
635 & 637 Broad St., cor. New, Newark, N. J.
Unparalled Bargains will be given in these immense Departments. BLACK AND CORDED SILKS, VELVETS AND PLUSHES, SILK AND WOOL DRESS GOODS.
BLACK SILK DEPARTMENT.—One line of all Silk Satin Rhadame at 75 cents, reduced from $1. Superior quality Black Satin Rhadame, all silk, at 98 cents, worth $1 25. Black Gros Grain Silk, an immense assortment of qualities, at 49, 55, 62½, 75, 87 cents, $1 and up. Colored Faille Francais, elegant variety of shades, 98 cents.
PLUSHES AND VELVETS.—16 in. Plush in Old Gold, Goblin Blue, Green, Brown, and many other shades, at 37½ cents, reduced from 75c. 19 in. Silk Plush in all the new and choice colors. Regular $1 goods for this special sale 69 cents. Silk Velvets, all colors, 62½ cents yard.
WOOL DRESS GOODS.—Plaid Stripe Dress Goods, in all wool, 40 in. wide, at 47 cents. Stripe all-wool Plain Combination to match, special bargains, 39 cents, worth 50c. Elegant 6-4 Plaid Stripes, fine qualities, 75 cents up to $1.25 per yard. 1 case Gray and Brown Mixed all-wool Flannel at 29 cents yard, worth 40c. 6-4 Cloth Suiting, every shade, at 48 cents yard, 54 in. Tricot, all wool, 59 cents, reduced from 87c yard. Plaids at 12½ and 20 cents per yard. 1 mixed lot of Plaids, previously sold at 35 cents, this week 18c. Henrietta Cloths, all wool, elegant colors and handsome finish, at 50 and 75 cents, 1¼ wide, 79c. These goods must be seen to be appreciated.
BLACK DRESS GOODS.—Black Cashmere at 29 cents yard. Black, all-wool Cashmere 50 cents, quality this week 44c. yard. 69c. Black Cashmere for 49c. yard. 75c. Black Cashmere for 59c. yard. Black Henrietta Cloth at 74c. yard.

SPECIAL SALE—100 PIANOS.

WE WILL SELL THIS MONTH
100 UPRIGHT PIANOS,
7⅓ octave, 3 stringed, full iron frame, repeating action, for
$260 CASH!
Or $290 on Instalments!
Every Piano warranted for six years. Also
75 Second-Hand Pianos!
First-class Makers, including CHICKERING, WEBER, HALLET AND DAVIS, and others. Prices $50 upward, on INSTALMENTS $5 MONTHLY.
Most Decided Bargains Ever Offered.
S. D. LAUTER CO.,
657-659 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.
sept 21-1y

"BOODLE! BOODLE! THEY DID IT WITH THEIR BOODLE!"

MR. EDITOR: I see the New York *World* is making exposures, through its correspondents, as to how the boodlers carried the election. The question is asked, "Where did they get their boodle?"

Stop a bit; we will give them a pointer how it was scooped in in pretty little Jersey. First, every individual Republican that could be reached was assessed. Second, every kind of business, (manufacturers in particular), was assessed, and in "frying" the manufacturers Democrats were asked also. This may seem somewhat strange. But wait a bit; blood will tell; the fact is, the boodlers knew they did not have the time to canvass and separate Republicans from Democrats, so they took the statistics of all the manufacturers in the state and assessed them as found upon the list. When a Democrat got an assessment all he had to do was to burn it or send it back with a sweet little "cuss," as some Democratic potters did in Trenton. One Democratic manufacturer in this place got two or three of these little supplications, and every time it was—"Hurry up, we are very much in need of money," etc. Third, they had the "gall" to assess Republicans holding office under the Democratic administration. Every one recollects this little scheme as it was exposed in the N. Y. *World*. After this statement, why wonder where the boodle came from. DEMOCRAT.

MR. EDITOR:—The boys who maliciously and wilfuly last week set fire to, cut down and hacked the trees in the grove on the property belonging to Mrs. Mary A. Schnittker are most of them known to the owner, and she now warns them all if this wicked mischief is repeated they will be most severely punished. She has suffered for several years past almost every kind of loss and indignity at the hands of vicious men and boys and she has concluded it is high time that such wanton and sinful depredations and robbery were stopped.

"THERE WERE GIANTS IN THOSE DAYS." —The New York *Tribune* gives an account of the feasting, merriment and talk of the "Titans of Modern Times," indulged in at Morello's banqueting hall, ... putting mother earth to sleep for the winter. Judge James B. Olney of Catskill, N. Y., presided, and speeches were made by General N. M. Curtis of Ogdensburg, N. Y., Chauncey B. Ripley, of Westfield, and Col. Charles W. Fuller, State Supt. of Public Instruction, N. ... Dr. Edward L. Plunkett, a distinguished physician, who is 6 feet 6 inches in stature, also spoke. Dr. Plunkett was introduced to every Titan. He is totally blind but was as jolly as any one present. John A. Seaton of the N. Y. Equitable Assurance Association, (colored), who is also 6 feet 6 inches, was present. ... is cup-bearer of the Order. Edward D. Appleton and Hamilton Fish, Jr., were among the banqueters. No person is eligible unless at least 6 feet 2 inches in height. The New Jersey Titans average about 6 feet 3 inches. The Titan song, ... Umbrella, was sung by the Titans standing, in memory of Long John Wentworth, who was a highly esteemed member of the Order. The names of two distinguished gentlemen were proposed by Chauncey B. Ripley for membership—one a resident of New Jersey and the other a resident of Brooklyn.

Among the eighteen men that are supposed to have gone down off the coast of Massachusetts, on the steam collier "Allentown" of Philadelphia, belonging to the Phila. and Reading Coal Company, was Capt. George W. Paul, who, until last June, was a resident of this city, residing in the Murray Perkins House, at the corner of Irving and Cherry streets, when he left this city and moved to Philadelphia. He married Miss Fannie Coddington of this city, some four years ago, and leaves her and two children surviving. The Philadelphia *Press* of the next day says: "He was 35 years of age and had been in the service of the Reading Company over twelve years and by his industrious habits and attention to the company's business worked himself up from the position of seaman to captain. This was not the first time that he had met with disaster on the ocean. Three years ago last July he was one of the crew of the Perkiomen, which was sunk while at sea by a schooner. The Perkiomen went down in less than ten minutes and Captain Paul and the crew clung to the rigging for several hours before they were taken off by a passing steamer. When he reached port the first thing he did was to send two telegrams notifying his wife of the rescue. I know she said, 'that if they are picked up he will let us know immediately, so we have to await the worst or the best news.'"

Mrs. Paul was prostrated last night and could not be seen. When she heard the news for the first time she was so overcome that she had to be immediately placed in bed.

The Allentown was generally commanded by Captain Odiorne, but on this trip was in charge of Captain Paul, Captain Odiorne having been detained in Philadelphia upon other business."

Three weeks ago Mrs. H. H. Newhall, of Milton avenue, left for the west to meet her husband. After joining him they visited Cincinnati, Chicago, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland, Pittsburg, Erie, Buffalo, returning by the way of Syracuse and Albany. At Cleveland they ascended the Garfield monument, which is superior to anything of its kind in the country, and from which a beautiful view of the city and lake is to be had. At Albany they looked in upon the Capitol. This was Mrs. N.'s first tour so far in the west, and she was surprised and delighted with the wonders of Chicago, thinking it the best city in the country—next to Rahway. The disagreeable weather was the only drawback to the entire trip. She returned home with Mr. Newhall on Tuesday evening.

The James Flemming Association, of Newark, N. J., came to this city Thanksgiving in a large stage drawn by four horses, for target practice. They drove over into East Rahway, and prior to handling the rifle, had chowder at "Danner's." Several prizes were contested for at the range at the foot of Montgomery street, and "bull's eyes" were made by some of the members. They afterwards dined sumptuously at Danner's. Good cheer prevailed and songs were sung, etc., and it was a merry thirty that drove through our streets "homeward bound" at 4 P. M.

The ladies of the Rahway Industrial Home being anxious to send a Christmas Box to the children under their care, in New Brunswick, solicit donations of clothing and toys, which will be received by Miss Bowne, at the residence of Mr. Wood, on Milton avenue. As they have a larger number of children under their care, than ever before, they earnestly beg the citizens for contributions in money, to enable them to meet their current expenses. The same will be gratefully received by Mrs. Lambert, President, or by Mrs. Robert H. Gibby, Treasurer, corner Hazelwood avenue and Fulton street.

Testimony continues to be taken in the Frazee Lee will case. On Wednesday William Hetfield, who was in the home when the will was made, testified that Lee's mind frequently wandered. The will was made the day after his brother's death, and he was not fit to transact business. He had not slept the night before and asked frequently for applejack. After the will was made the witness said Lee saw strange things on the wall and asked him to defend him with his revolver. His valuables were all on a washstand in a corner of his bedroom.

I CURE FITS!
When I say CURE I do not mean merely to stop them for a time, and then have them return again. I MEAN A RADICAL CURE. I have made the disease of
FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS,
A life-long study. I WARRANT my remedy to CURE the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a FREE BOTTLE of my INFALLIBLE REMEDY. Give Express and Post Office. It costs you nothing for a trial, and it will cure you. Address
H. G. ROOT, M.C., 183 PEARL ST., NEW YORK.

DISEASES OF MEN ONLY

National Democrat.

RAHWAY, N. J., DECEMBER 7, 1888.

CENT A WORD CORNER.

For the convenience of Housekeepers and others who wish to purchase, sell or exchange articles of daily use, or to obtain servants, or to advertise articles that have been lost or found we offer notices under this head at the rate of
ONE CENT A WORD—CASH, each insertion.
If you want to buy anything—If you want to sell anything—If you want to exchange anything, TRY IT.

ALL kinds of Raisins, Oranges and Apples, at McCORMICK & BAKER'S. dec7-4w

A FINE Line of Holiday Goods at MRS. L. DOHM'S, 100 Main street. dec 7-4w

A WOMAN would like to go out by the day to work. Please call at 44 Main street. Mrs. WARBERTON. dec7-1w*

AT GILBY'S—Scollops, Stem Clams, Smelts, Perch, Cat Fish, Flounders, White Fish, Fish and Poultry, cheap, this week. dec 7-1w*

A FARM of 30 Acres to rent for the coming year. Address C. FORBES, Rahway. nov 23-1m

A FINE WEBER PIANO for Sale or to Rent. Inquire at this office. nov 2-tf

A FINE NEW ORGAN of the celebrated Estey make, two full sets of reeds, handsome case, just received and for sale at a low price at the Music and Stationery Store, 121 Main street. dec 6-tf

BRONZE PAINTING AND DECORATING is a favorite occupation now, and numerous beautiful ornaments in the way of plaques, statuettes, etc., are the result. A variety of bronzes and paints of a celebrated manufacture have just been received at the Music and Stationery Store, 121 Main Street. my27-tf

CHEAP.—Intending to confine the business more strictly to the Music, Stationery and Book line, we will dispose of various articles suitable for the Holidays, at reduced prices, at the Music and Stationery Store, 121 Main street. dec 7-4w

COAL! COAL!—All orders promptly attended to. HARRY H. CHAPIN, JOSEPH F. McCOY, No. 8 Bridge street, Rahway. jan 27 tf

COMMERCIAL NOTE PAPER.—Four cents a quire, fifteen cents for a five quire package, at the Music and Stationery Store, 121 Main street. 1y15-tf

DOUBLE BARREL Breech Loading Shot Gun, one of the best shooting guns in Rahway; will be sold low for want of use. Address P. O. Box 131. aug 24-tf

EVERYTHING sold at Low Prices by Mrs. L. DOHM, 100 Main street. dec 7-4w

FANCY ARTICLES for Holiday Presents, at MRS. L. DOHM'S, 100 Main street. dec 7-4w

FULL STOCK of all kinds of goods in our line for the Holidays, at McCORMICK & BAKER'S dec 7-4w

FOR RENT.—Two or three rooms, furnished for housekeeping, or single rooms. Inquire at this office. dec 7-tf

FASHIONABLE DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING, by Livingston's system. MRS. M. E. COLE, corner of Bridge and Essex street, Rahway, N. J. oct 19-3m

FOR SALE.—Corner Property on Elm avenue and Campbell street. Apply to MRS. ATWOOD CAMPBELL, 112 Broad st. oct 5-tf

GET your Holiday Presents at MRS. LOUIS DOHM'S, 100 Main street. dec 7-4w

GO to MEAD BROS., 91 Cherry street, and leave your saw to be filed and set. dec7-4w*

GOOD HORSE, Phaeton and Harness, cheap, together or separate. S. S. RYNO, Kinsey Corner. dec 7-4w*

HOLIDAY PRESENTS at MRS. LOUIS DOHM'S, 100 Main street, dec 7-4w

HAVE your children Photographed for Christmas Presents by MOORE, 31 Cherry. Children Our Pets. dec 7-1w*

IF you wish to buy a box of Raisins cheap, call at McCORMICK & BAKER'S. dec7-4w

IF YOU WISH TO PROCURE a reliable Fire Extinguisher, buy none but the Harkness—it never fails. A. C. DUSENBERRE, Linden, N. J., Gen. Agent for State of New Jersey. je24-tf

IF you wish to buy Canned Goods by the case, we will make prices low, at McCORMICK & BAKER'S.

LEAVE your Locks to be repaired, and Keys fitted, at MEAD BROS., 91 Cherry street. dec7-4w*

LOST—Thanksgiving night, a Ladies' Dog Skin Glove, fur at top and lined. Reward by returning to this office. dec 7-1w

LEAVE your Knives and Scissors, to be sharpened, at MEAD BROS., 91 Cherry street. dec7-4w*

LOST—Rahway Savings Bank Book No. 7,193, with small amount of money in it. Finder please return to the bank for suitable reward. dec 7-1w*

LOST, yellow leather medicine case. Also, to Rent, 5 room house, on Main street. Shop on Grand street. Enquire Dr. SILVERS. dec7-1w*

LADIES and CHILDREN'S SOFT FELT HATS in all colors, from 25 cents to $1, at MRS C. K. MILLER'S, 140 Main street. sept 7-tf

LARGE STOCK of Papeteries, Envelopes, Blank Books, etc., just opened at the Music and Stationery Store, 121 Main st. nov 11-tf

NEW COAL DEALERS.—Families supplied. All kinds of Coal constantly on hand. CHAPIN & McCOY, 8 Bridge street. jan 27-tf

ONE or two Gentlemen can obtain board at 23 Poplar street. dec 7-1w*

ONLY 25 CENTS for a Speaking Doll at MRS. C. K. MILLERS, 140 Main st. nov 30-1m

ORDER YOUR COAL OF CHAPIN & McCOY, 8 Bridge street. jan 27-tf

PIANO for sale very cheap, for want of use. Only $75. Inquire at this office. oct 26-tf

PIANO LESSONS by a lady teacher of much experience, either at home of pupil or at her home, with privilege of practicing upon her piano. Terms low. Apply at No. 9 Clinton street, Rahway. jan 18-tf

RESIDENTS OF RAHWAY and vicinity will do well to trade with McCORMICK & BAKER. dec 7-4w

RAHWAY LODGE, A. O. U. W.—Meets EVERY TUESDAY EVENING at 8 o'clock in Grand Army Hall, Main street. WM. F. ROSSELL, M. W. W. E. HAVERSTICK, Recorder. ap29-1yr

REFORM CLUB.—Regular meetings, over the Post Office, every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday afternoon temperance meetings at the Chapel on Milton avenue, at 4 o'clock. oct 25-tf

SPLENDID VARIETY of Christmas Cards at MRS L. DOHM'S, 100 Main street. dec 7-4w

SECURE a sitting at once of MOORE, 31 Cherry, if you wish your Pictures in time for Christmas Presents dec 7-1w*

TRY three pounds of Raisins for 25 cents, at McCORMICK & BAKER'S. dec7-4w

THE W. C. T. UNION will hold their meetings on Thursday of each week at 3 P. M., in the Chapel, corner of Milton avenue and Fulton street. The women of Rahway are invited to co-operate in this Gospel Temperance Work.

THE BAND OF HOPE will hold their meetings on Friday of each week, at 3:30 P. M., in the Chapel. Mothers, and all interested, are invited to attend.

TWILIGHT HEATER and Register, for sale cheap. Inquire at this office. dec7-1w*

VALUABLE INVENTIONS.—Having invented several, will make inducements to any one wanting an interest. Call or address AUGUSTUS MARTIN, 23 Main street, Rahway. june 8-tf

WE SELL the Best Goods at the lowest market prices, at McCORMICK & BAKER'S. dec 5-4w

WANTED.—From $1,500 to $4,000 for building purposes. Can be advanced in installments. Well secured and good interest. Address A. J. HITTER. sept 7-tf

WE will sell Butter by the tub, Apples by the barrel, and Potatoes in large quantities, lower than you can buy them in New York. dec7-4w McCORMICK & BAKER.

WE keep all grades of Flour, and are selling them low, at McCORMICK & BAKER'S. dec 7-4w

YES!—I will sell on the Installment Plan Lots on Oliver or Prospect street, one-quarter down, balance $5 or $10 monthly until paid up. Further particulars apply to A. J. HITTER. oct 5-tf

25 CENTS will buy three pounds of Good Raisins, at McCORMICK & BAKER'S. dec7-4w

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Work in the F. C. degree, at LaFayette Lodge, next Monday evening.

The election for officers of Barry Post G. A. R. will take place Friday evening of this week.

Mr. Charles Cashner, of New York City, who formerly resided here, spent Thanksgiving day in this city.

Mrs. J. L. Woodruff, her son Charles, and his wife, are at Corry, Pa., the guests of the Rev. Wm. A. Gay and wife.

Mr. John C. O'Reilly is selling fine stock at very low prices, at his boot and shoe store, 98 Main street, opposite the bank.

Don't fail to read the many new Holiday advertisements in this issue. We have not space to call attention to them separately.

We received with thanks our usual Thanksgiving turkey and accompaniments from our country friends "on the farm."

It was a resident of Leetown that lighted a match on lower Main street Thanksgiving eve to look at the town clock for the time of night.

Mr. John Ruth, son of Rev. W. H. Ruth, late pastor of the 2d M. E. church, was in attendance at that church on Sunday evening, in company with the Junior Mechanics, of which organization he is a member. He was pleasantly greeted by his many friends.

The Inter-State (Trenton) Fair Association announces a net profit of $7,934 as the result of their first fair, and the directors have declared a dividend of 5 per cent.

Have just a little fun before Christmas by hearing J. Williams Macy at the First Presbyterian church, Thursday, evening Dec. 13th. Admission 25 cents.

Don't forget the "Quaker Meeting" and entertainment at the Grand Street Chapel, Thursday and Friday evenings, of this week.

There will be an eclipse of the sun Jan. 1st, but those in this section will have to "go West" to see it, as it does not commence here until sundown.

P. K. Hazen, Esq., editor of the Lambertville *Beacon* gave us a pleasant call on Friday afternoon last. He came to this city on business with the Gordon Press Works.

We are informed that one of our residents who has had his "eyes and ears open" estimates that there will be about thirty new dwellings erected in this city during next year.

The Rahway Cornet Band will give their second annual sociable at Washington Hall next Monday evening. The Plainfield Cornet Band will be in attendance and play the grand march.

Mr. Ira B. Tice, of Perth Amboy, did not get elected Senator of Middlesex county at the recent election, but he got married to Miss Florence Liddle, of the former place, on the 22d ult.

We were pleased to again see in this city, this week the pleasant and familiar face of Madam J. A. Davis, mother of Theodore Davis, the artist, of Asbury Park, formerly of this city.

Miss Grace Esterbrook, of this city, sang soprano in a quartet at a service of song in the Park M. E. church, Elizabeth last Sunday evening. Song services are being held in that church every Sunday evening.

Capt. C. A. Young, of the Belvedere, Asbury Park, gave us a pleasant call on Wednesday of last week. We are pleased to learn that he had a prosperous season, but regret to know that his estimable wife has been quite ill recently.

The regular monthly meeting of the Exempt Firemen's Association will be held on Thursday evening, December 13th, at 8 o'clock, at 2's Engine House. A full attendance is requested as business of importance will be transacted.

The entertainment at the 1st M. E. church on Thanksgiving night was well attended, and it was a success. Prof. Cobb gave some fine recitations, and the singing of male quartets, etc., in charge of Mr. A. E. Jewell, was well rendered.

We are not partial to large space advertising, as the advertisers are eldom willing to pay what the space is really worth. We make an exception "one week only" in the case of the Newark Bee Hive advertisement which appears in another place.

WHERE WERE THE POLICE?—It is currently reported that four "cock fights" occurred in and about this city on Thanksgiving evening and that another "main" was only prevented by the forces of nature—to wit: the inclemency of the weather.

The fair for the benefit of the German Ev. Lutheran church, will take place in the basement of the church, on Grand street, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday evenings, of next week. The contest for the gold ring between Jennie McVicar and Ida Edmunds is quite exciting.

Mr. Isaac F. Wood, of this city, is confined to his room by rheumatism contracted at the late fire at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, where he was staying that night, and being routed out in a hurry was compelled to stand, barefoot, for about an hour on the pavement.

A pleasure club composed of a number of musical talented young men, has been formed in this city. They call themselves the "Owl Club," and have rooms in the post office building. It is reported that they are contemplating a public entertainment, when Silvers' Hall is finished.

On Friday evening last an entertainment was held at the residence of Master George Ellison, on Fulton street, for the benefit of St. Paul's Sunday School. The programme consisted of recitations and magic lantern exhibition. There was a good attendance and a nice sum was realized for the object.

Capt. Jas. G. Ward, of Toms River, formerly of this city, spent Thanksgiving with his old friends and relatives here. He did not forget to stop in and pay for the DEMOCRAT in advance. He says he has lots of "borrowing" neighbors who read the paper after he is through with it.

The ball held by the members of Washington Hose Co. No. 1, Thanksgiving Eve, at Washington Hall, was a very successful one, the company having netted a snug little amount of money (over a $100 we believe.) Good order and will prevailed, and it is said that "the music was excellent."

A "Pantechnetheca" was held by the ladies of the Asbury Park M. E. church, last week, and notwithstanding the queer name, which some over-fastidious church people might object to, the treasury was enriched to the extent of about $350, which was gladly accepted by the officials. A number of former Rahway people are members of that church.

You cannot spend your money to better advantage than by going to hear Mr. J. Williams Macy, next Thursday evening at the First Presbyterian church. Here's what the Philadelphia *Record* says: "Mr. Macy is an artist always sure of appreciation from an intelligent audience. His songs are gems of the buffo school, never failing to win hearty applause."

The Elizabeth *Journal* says, "Some of the papers are vigorously attacking the practice of loading up the hands of children with tickets for church and other fairs and festivals, and sending them to solicit purchasers at offices, stores and private houses. It does seem too bad to make the little folks do what the big folks can't; and it certainly is more or less of a nuisance."

David M. Hughes, formerly of this city, (brother of ex-street commissioner B. W. Hughes), died at his residence in Williamsburgh, on Thanksgiving night, in the 59th year of his age. The funeral took place from the residence of his sister, Mrs. A. B. Crane, in this city, on Sunday afternoon, Rev. C. F. Hull officiating. He leaves a widow, but no children.

Mrs. Mintel (formerly Miss Dawson) some months ago started to go to the west, and while in a parlor car at Pittsburg, the car was overturned in some way, while it was being drilled from one track to another, and she was considerably injured. She subsequently employed Messrs. Shafer & Durand and brought suit against the Penn. R. R. for damages. The company, without going to trial has paid her $1,500.

J. Williams Macy, of New York City, Humorist and Buffo Basso, will give an entertainment in the First Presbyterian church, Thursday, Dec. 18th. Doubtless many remember him as "Dick Dead Eye" in "Pinafore" when that play was presented in Gordon's Opera House, a few years ago. Mr. Macy has given entire satisfaction for the past few years in the double role of vocalist and elocutionist. Those who attend this entertainment will receive a rare treat.

Officers and members of LaFayette Lodge No. 27, F. & A. M., to the number of about thirty-five visited Fraternal Lodge, at Trenton, on Monday evening and were handsomely entertained, returning on the "owl train." Work in the M. M. degree was finely done by the brethren of Fraternal Lodge. Bro. Geo. W. Thomas, formerly of this city, who is a member of that Lodge was on hand to give his old friends a cordial greeting.

Do not be induced to take some other soap when you call for Tulip which is the best made.

It will be well for our readers who are lovers of good oysters, to bear in mind that Mr. W. H. Naething's Oyster House, at No. 33 Courtlandt street (three minutes from ferry and third door from Sixth Avenue Elevated Station), is the finest establishment of its kind in New York. Ladies when shopping will find this a convenient place for luncheon. In connection with the establishment is a parcel room where parcels and packages can be left and checked free of charge. sept. 7-4m

Dixon's Carburet of Iron Stove Polish is the best and purest. The new big cake is double the size of the old small cake, and sold at the same price. aug 17-6m

Washing day comes once a week,
And Tulip soap is what you seek.

JAMES NOLAN KILLED.—On Thanksgiving Day the Mayor received a letter from local train master S. Blair Cramer, at Miffin, Pa., stating that a man was struck on Tuesday and killed by a train on the Middle Division of the Penn. R. R., near Longfellow station, and that a pass book was found in his pocket containing the name of "James Nolan, Rahway"—also giving a description of the man which agreed with the appearance of James Nolan, the stone mason, well-known in Rahway. The Mayor communicated with the wife of Nolan and found that her husband was in that section working on the railroad at his trade, when she lately heard from him. A telegram was sent to Mr. Cramer, giving some further marks by which the body could be identified—especially the initials "J. H. N." and a cross, in India ink on one of his arms, but it appears that the arm was mutilated so that the marks could not be positively made out and Mrs. Nolan received a telegram in answer that it would be necessary for some one to come on and positively indentify the body, as mistakes had sometimes occurred. Mrs. Nolan took the letter received by the Mayor, and also one of introduction from him, together with the despatch she received, and went to the office of the railroad superintendent at Jersey City, and was furnished with a pass to go to the place where the accident occurred. A son-in-law, Mr. Reed, went and fully identified the body and had it properly prepared and returned with it to Rahway, arriving on Sunday morning, the burial taking place the same afternoon. It appears that Nolan was walking on the tracks where there was a deep precipice on one side, a perpendicular mountain on the other, and a train approaching him from each direction; after dodging from one track to the other when he saw the danger, he concluded to crouch close to the side of the mountain, but an extending part of the locomotive struck him on the head causing almost instant death; one of his arms was also mutilated, besides other bruises. He was an old resident of this city, aged about fifty-two years, and leaves a widow, married daughter, and three sons.

A SUCCESS.—The necessity for a larger public hall in Rahway was very forcibly demonstrated again on Thanksgiving night, when the sale of tickets had to be stopped a half hour before the time of commencement of the entertainment, and the money refunded to many who were unable to get in, and scores going away without mounting the stairs when informed that the hall was already filled to its utmost capacity, the reserved seats having all been taken some days before and additional ones were reserved during the day and evening, all of which were promptly taken. Mr. A. D. Bogart, who conceived and conducted the entertainment, proposing to present the proceeds to the Sunday School of the Second M. E. church towards their Christmas festival, deserves great praise for the perfect arrangements and successful outcome. We have not space to particularize all parts of the programme which opened and closed with well rendered glees by a mixed chorus of singers selected from the Sunday School; a recitation finely delivered by Miss Ida Branson; humorous representations by Miss Olive Thompson, a professional elocutionist of New York; wonderful performances on the tin whistle by Mr. David Jordan, of Newark; representations of "Rock-a-by" and the "Old Oaken Bucket," in which Mrs. C. E. Reed, Messrs Geo. Moore and Wm. H. Runyon, sang the solo parts very finely and the male choruses gave good effect; solos well executed by little Gussie Leonard and Miss Hattie Pennoyer, and the representation of the "Rough Diamond" in which Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Ransom, Miss L. Hayward, Messrs C. Tatham, J. C. Blore and S. Terrill, took their respective parts well. Mrs. Wm. H. Johnson is entitled to special notice for arranging this part of the programme, in connection with Miss Hayward. Mrs. Dr. Westfall exhibited much taste and precision in the piano accompaniments, and Charley Simpson manipulated the cornet with his usual good effect in the choruses. We are requested to publish the following in this connection:

I desire to express my heartfelt thanks to the ladies and gentlemen who so kindly assisted me in the entertainment given in Washington Hall on Thanksgiving night. Assuring each and every one that their services were greatly appreciated.
A. D. BOGART.

We learn that a number of our public spirited citizens are taking steps looking to the formation of a "Public School Society," similar to that of District No. 89, of Brooklyn. This is an excellent movement, and deserves the hearty support of every citizen interested in our public schools. It is the intention of those having the affair in charge to invite some of the Brooklyn society to be present at a meeting soon to be held here. Among the objects are to assist children, teachers and officials in their school work, aid poor children kept from school by such poverty, visit and assist the sick, encourage frequent visits to the schools and the mingling together of parents, teachers and children, encourage social and literary entertainments, establishing a free library, gymnasium, etc. Dues are collected from members, and any one of good moral character is eligible to membership.

A fire occurred at Bloodgood's Mills, Tuesday morning, and destroyed the roof of the drying house and did other damages to the building and stock, aggregating several thousand dollars. The employees at the works did good service as impromptu firemen, and with the improved fire extinguishers belonging at the works, succeeded in extinguishing the fire. Several employees were injured during the excitement. One of them, Mr. Wm. Weber, (who is a member of Independence Hook & Ladder Co.), of this city, was badly cut by broken glass, and Mr. John Geyer was also injured. Both were brought to the office of Dr. Hough, where their wounds were dressed. Mr. Robert Haliday had a fall from the roof, but luckily sustained no serious injury. The origin of the fire is supposed to have been of a spontaneous nature.

Don't forget the fair and festival under the managements of the Rahway Reform Club and Women's Christian Temperance Union, to be held at the store on Main street, formerly occupied by F. L. Schuppman, Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons and evenings, December 18th, 14th and 15th. Admission 10 cents. Turkey dinner Thursday evening from 6 to 9. Tickets for dinner 50 cents including admission. dec 7-2w

Mr. Walter Houston, who has been in ill health for some time, started on Wednesday for a more favorable climate. He first took a steamer for Texas, and thence to Arizona, where he will endeavor to settle in business. He took with him letters of introduction to Gov. Zulick, of that territory, and several recommendations testifying to his good character. He has held the position of secretary of the Rahway Gas Light Co., for many years, and takes with him the best wishes of our citizens generally.

Great preparations are being made for the inauguration at Washington on the 4th of March, and the Pennsylvania railroad has already provided for special trains and rates. The price of the round trip ticket from Rahway will be only $5.90. The sale of these tickets will commence March 1st and continue to the 4th, good to return until the 7th. During the same time, to accommodate the overflow from these hotels at Washington excursion tickets from that city to Baltimore will be sold for $1.20.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

The Best Salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers Salt Rheum, Fever, Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by Brown & Smith. jul 6-1y

There are about 1,500 families in Rahway and it is estimated that 1,499 of them use Tulip soap.

DON'T EXPERIMENT.

You cannot afford to waste time in experimenting when your lungs are in danger, Consumption always seems, at first, only a cold. Do not permit any dealer to impose upon you with some cheap imitation of Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds, but be sure you get the genuine. Because he can make more profit he may tell you he has something just as good, or just the same. Don't be deceived, but insist upon getting Dr. King's New Discovery, which is guaranteed to give relief in all Throat, Lung and Chest affections. Trial bottles free at Brown & Smith's drug store. Large bottles $1.

LOCAL POTPOURRI.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS FOR YOU ALL.

SOME GRATUITOUS SUGGESTIONS OF WHAT TO BUY AND WHERE TO SECURE GIFTS, SO AS TO GET THE BIGGEST RETURN FOR YOUR MONEY.

The gift quarter at Hahne & Co.'s 3-acre Bazar, Newark, is ready for visitors, and you and your friends, one or a thousand, are invited to come in and bring the children. There are articles enough to see to keep you there all day if you want to remain. It's a difficult matter for us to make a helpful notice of gifts and tell you each what you ought to give. We do the next best thing, and tell you of a store so full of new, acceptable and low-priced articles (remember, low-priced,) that rich and poor, old and young—everybody—can secure just what they want. For thirty years the people have made their name well known in all homes where comfort, happiness and economical habits rule, and their facilities this year for buying, displaying, selling and delivering your Christmas presents—of whatsoever nature you want—are greater and better than ever. The fancy and dress goods department contains everything that a well-equipped store should have for ladies and gentlemen and children. Shoes and slippers will also be found in their proper place. The toys, games and amusement quarter occupies another third of room. Whatever you can imagine that will give pleasure or enjoyment will be found in their display—and such a display cannot be excelled anywhere in the United States. Full value for every cent you spend. Dolls are a feature, and they have never yet permitted any house to take the reputation of "largest stock and lowest prices" from them. Books and cards whether for young, middle-aged, or old, are there by the thousand, and at their own prices. Candies of strictly pure ingredients at prices below those asked for cheap, adulterated stuff. Free stage meets all trains at Market street depot direct for Bazar.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

O&O TRADE MARK

O. and O. TEA

The Choicest Tea Ever Offered.

ABSOLUTELY PURE.

A MOST DELICIOUS BEVERAGE. TRY IT. You will never use any other. Quality never varies.

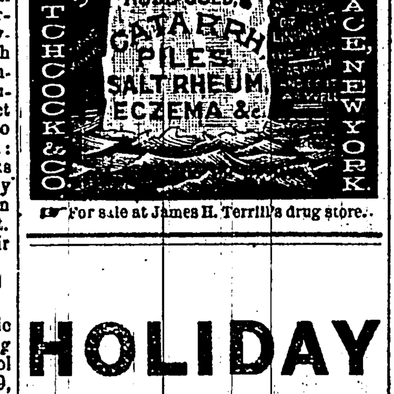
It is the HIGHEST GRADE LEAF, picked from the best plantations and guaranteed absolutely pure and free from all adulterations or coloring matter. The packages are hermetically sealed and warranted full weight. It is more economical in use than the lower grades.

Oriental & Occidental Tea Co., L't'd, *Head Office, 35 Burling Slip, New York.*

For sale by

MOORE & JACKSON, } Rahway.
M. K. STOKES,

sept 28-1y



For sale at James H. Terrill's drug store.

HOLIDAY ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Surprise,

No. 111 Main St., Rahway,

Has now on exhibition a large and choice Stock of Handsome Presents, IN PLUSH CASES, Brass and Zylonite Novelties, DECORATED CUPS & SAUCERS, PERFUMERY, **Fine Jewelry, Dolls, Books,** AND A VARIETY OF **Useful Articles** Selected with Great Care, Especially FOR THE Coming Holidays, AND SUGGEST THAT EARLY VISITORS Have Not Only the Best Choice FROM THE STOCK OF NEW GOODS, But avoid the crowds that invariably throng the store during **Christmas Week.**

Purchases will be cared for until time set for delivery.

O. C. LAING, Agt.

oct 5-tf

LADIES CAN FIND THE BEST BUTTON SHOE! In Rahway, for the money, at AVERY'S, No. 9 Cherry Street.

JOB PRINTING of all kinds neatly executed at this office.

MULLINS & Co.

Manufacturers and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

FURNITURE, CARPETS, Etc.,

218 & 220 Market St., Newark, N. J.

First Honors of the Waverly Fair for All of Our Exhibits!

SIX FIRST PREMIUMS.

FIRST—For the best display of Furniture and Carpets ever made in New Jersey—First Premium, silver medal.
SECOND—For the best Parlor Suits—First Premium, silver medal.
THIRD—For the best Bedroom Suits—First Premium, silver medal.
FOURTH—For the best Antique Oak Dining Room Furniture—First Premium, silver medal.
FIFTH—For the best Fancy Cabinet Furniture—First Premium, silver medal.
SIXTH—For the best Carpets and Rugs—First premium, silver medal.

WE ARE NOW EXHIBITING

Our Fall Stock of Carpets!

Comprising all the Newest Patterns in Ingrain, Tapestry, Body Brussels, Velvets and Moquettes, AT PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

Elegant lines of Antique Oak Dining Room Furniture, Sideboards and Pillar Extension Tables, and Chairs in Leather. Prices Lower than ever.

PARLOR SUITS in all the Latest Styles, in Tapestry, Brocatelle and Plush, and Hat Racks in Antique Oak, Cherry and Walnut.

Full line of Blankets and Comfortables at $1.50 and upwards. Parlor Stoves in great variety, the Cheapest and Best.

We Sell Goods As Advertised!

Special Credit Given Without Extra Charge.

We pay no Commission to Agents, therefore by Purchasing of us a Saving is made of 25 to 50 per cent.

MULLINS & CO.,
218 and 220 Market St., Newark, N J.
Branch Stores in Paterson and Jersey City, N. J., and Brooklyn, N. Y.

OVERCOATS.

We are prepared to show you a Full Line of OVERCOATS that for Quality, Perfect Fit, Low Prices, cannot be beaten.

Our $5 Overcoats!
In Oxford, Mixed Diagonals and Black Chinchilla, are the best and cheapest in the city.

Our 7, 8, $10 Overcoats!
In Fur Beavers, Diagonals and Cassimeres, excel all others in the business, both in quality and finish.

Our 12, 15, $18 Overcoats!
In Kerseys, Fine Elysians and Wide Wale Diagonals, are equal in every respect to the Finest Custom Work, at fully one-half the price.

Stop in and look at our Large Assortment of **OVERCOATS,** and you will be convinced that you can save money by buying from us.

ZEHNDER, MARCELL & CO.,

CLOTHIERS,
151 Market Street, NEWARK, N. J.
(NEXT TO LIBRARY HALL)

Ah, There! Stay Here!

EUREKA! I HAVE FOUND IT!

The secret of wealth IS in saving. Getting a Genuine Bargain every time. We have Positive Bargains, and as to quality we can surprise you. We have put them within the reach of all. We will show you

The Largest, Finest and Most Complete Assortment of Goods,

we ever offered, which to make a selection and prices. Now we are on it, and we are going to boom and bang for fair. Why, because the people are getting their eyes open to the fact we are right up to the times. Popular indorsement is encouraging to us, and we can display the goods to suit the people.

Men's Kersey, Melton and Whitney Overcoats
In four shades. It will pay you to examine them.

Youth's, Boys' and Children's Overcoats,
in all the Leading Styles. Let everybody come to our Store and see for themselves.

Men's Strong Overcoats,	$3.50.
Boys'	$2.75.
Children's Overcoats,	$1.75, $2, $2.25.

Everything we sell is sold on its merits, and if not satisfactory, can be returned.

Miller -THE- Tailor,
Leading Clothier,
143 MAIN ST., RAHWAY, N. J.

USEFUL HOLIDAY GIFTS!

—AT THE—

CORNER STORE.

DRESS GOODS.

Dress Goods, plain stripe and plaid, 8 to 20c.
All-Wool Suitings, plain colors, 25c.
36 in. all-wool Suitings, 35 and 40c.
36-in. all-wool Tricots, all colors, 40c.
54-in. all-wool Flannels, 50c.
54-in. all-wool Plaids, 60c.
36-in. Colored Cashmeres, 40 and 47c.
Black Cashmeres, 50, 60, 70, 80 and 90c.
32-in. all-wool Striped Skirting, $1.50 yd.
30-in. all-wool Striped Skirting, 50c. yd.
All-Wool Skirt Stripes and Plaids, warranted not to fade or shrink, $1.65.
Ladies' Fancy Skirts 60c. to $1.75 each.

FLANNELS.

Domestic Flannel 8, 10 and 12c.
Shaker Flannel 15, 17, 20, 25 to 50c.
All-Wool White Flannel, 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50 and 60c.
Scarlet Shaker Flannel 25 to 50c.
Scarlet, Blue and Grey, all-wool Flannel, 22 to 45c.
Canton Flannel, unbleached and bleached 6 to 18c.

Merino and Wool Underwear.

Ladies' heavy Merino Vests and Pants, 40, 50 and 75c.
Ladies' wool Vests and Pants, $1 and $1.25.
Ladies' Scarlet Vests and Pants, 80c., $1.25 and $1.50.
Ladies Natural Wool Vests and Pants $1.37
Children's Merino Vests and Pants, all qualities, from 16c. up.
Children's Natural Wool Vests and Pants, all sizes.
Children's Patent Pants, all sizes.
Children's Scarlet Wool Vests and Pants, all sizes.

Hosiery and Gloves.

Boys' and Girls' Heavy Hose, 10, 12, 15, 20 and 25c.
Children's Derby Ribbed Hose, fast black, 20 to 50c.
Ladies' Black Hose, 10, 12, 15c.
Ladies' fast black, 25, 30, 35, 40c.
Ladies' Balbriggan Hose, full regular, 16 to 25c.
Ladies' Ingrain Hose, full regular, navy and seal, 25c.
Ladies' fleeced lined Hose, 25 to 40c.
Ladies' Wool Hose, 25, 30, 40 and 50c.
Children's ribbed wool Hose, all sizes.
Children's plain wool Hose, all sizes.
Infant's fine Cashmere Hose, sizes 4 to 5½.
Children's Cashmere Gloves 25c.
Ladies' Cashmere Gloves 25, 30, 40, 50c.
Children's Wool Mitts, 10, 12, 15, 20c. up.
Ladies' Wool Mitts 18, 20, 25, 30c. up
Ladies' Silk Mitts, best quality.

HANDKERCH'FS & MUFFLERS

Ladies' Hmd. Stiched Handkerchiefs, fancy bordered, 8 to 25c.
Ladies' Hdfs., open work border, 12c. up.
Ladies' Hmd. Stchd. Hdfs., 12, 15, 18, 20, 25c. up.
Ladies' Embroid'rd Hdfs., 12, 15, 20, 25c up
Ladies' Linen Handkerchiefs, hem. stchd., 18c. up.
Children's Handkerchiefs, 3, 5, 8, 10c. up.
A beautiful assortment of Silk Hand'chfs., from 12c. to $1.
Silk Mufflers, white, cream and colors, $1 to $3 each.
Silk Umbrellas $1.75, 2, 2.50, $3 up.
Farmers' Satin Umbrellas, fast blk, $1.25 up
Children's Wool Muffs 47c. Russian Hare Muff from 50c. Neck Ruching, a new line for the Holidays.

BLANKETS & COMFORTABLES

Grey Blankets $1, 1.40, 1.75, $2 up.
White Blankets 90c., $1.25, 1.50, $2 up.
All wool Blankets $4.50 to $7.
Comfortables, full size 75, 85c., $1, $1.25, $1.50 up.

TABLE LINEN, TOWELS, Etc.

Cream Table Linen 20, 25, 30, 35, 40, 50c.
Bleached Table Linen 50, 58, 75, 90.
Towels, all linen, 19, 16, 18, 20, 25.
Linen Crash 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15.
Raw Silk Table Covers $1, $1.25 up.
Chenille Table Covers $1, 1.25 up.
White Bed Spreads 75c., $1, 1.25, $1.50 up.
Napkins 80c., $1, 1.25, 1.50, 1.75, $2 up.
Shoulder Shawls 50, 75c., $1 up.
Single Shawls $1 25, 1.75, 2, $2.50 up.
Double Shawls $3.50, 4, 4.50, $5 up.
Quilted Satin Linings, from 47c.
Ladies Jerseys $1, 1.25, 1.50, $2 up.
Corsets, all makes, 50, 75c., $1.

Gentlemen's Wear.

Gents' Merino Shirts & Drawers 40, 50, 75c.
Gents' Wool " " $1, $1.25.
Gents' Natural Wool Shirts and Drawers, $1 and $1.50.
Gents' Scarlet Wool Shirts and Drawers, 75c., $1.15, $1.35, 1.60, $1.75.
Gents' Cotton Hose 8, 10, 12, 15, 20, 25c.
Gents' Merino ½ Hose 20, 25, 50c.
Gents' Cashmere ½ Hose 25, 40, 50c.
Gents' Shaker Socks 17, 20, 25, 30 to 40c.
Gents' Wool Gloves 25 to 50c.
Gents' Cloth Gloves 25 to 75c.
Gents' Lined Dogskin Gloves $1 up.
Gents' " " " fur top, $1.40.
Gents' Silk Mufflers $1 to $3 each.
Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs 35 to $1.
Gents' Linen Hd'fs., col. border, 15 to 25c.
Gents' Linen Hdfs., hem. stchd., 20, 25c. up
Unlaundried Shirts 50, 75c.
Laundried Shirts 75c. to $1.
Large assortment of Silk Scarfs, 4 in hand, etc., from 23c.
Silk Umbrellas $2 and up.

RIBBONS, Etc.

All widths of Ribbons for fancy work, etc., at very low prices.
All colors in Anasene Chenille, Chenille Cords, Ornaments, Velvets, Plushes, Satins, etc.
Silk Floss, Linen Floss, Rope Linen Floss, Wash Embroidered Silks, etc., for fancy work.
Stamped Splashes, Tidies, Scarfs, Pillow Shams, Button Bags, etc.

BIRKETT & PATERSON,

Cor. Main and Cherry Sts., RAHWAY.

Count that day lost whose low descending sun
Brings neither information, cash, nor fun.

With a proper use of time there should be no such days. Each day, rightly spent, is bound to bring its share of information and wealth, while as for fun, modern life is full of it, especially during a political campaign.

But what has this to do with the selection of a New Suit or possibly an Overcoat? At first sight, nothing, and yet it has. Whoever wants real, solid, genuine information about clothing has only to keep his eye on the statements we make from time to time to get it. You will not be told that we are selling at a sixteenth part of the price you pay elsewhere. You will not find us advertising "Genuine All-Wool Suits, Satin Lined," for $3. But there is one advantage which our advertising has over some very attractive baits offered elsewhere, and that is, we have what we advertise, every time. The fact is we don't have to make unreliable statements to sell our goods. All we have to do is to attract you to our store, and the goods tell their own story. If you are a judge of values in clothing, we extend a cordial welcome to you to compare our offerings with others. If you are not a judge, this is a safe place to buy, as the price is the same to all.

McGREGOR & CO.,

850 and 852 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.

HEATH & DRAKE,

777 & 779 BROAD ST., NEWARK, N. J.

The most Reliable Foreign and Domestic Manufacture of Gros Grain, Faille Francaise, Satin Rhadames, Armure Royal, Peau de Soie, Moire Faille, Crepe de Chine, Brocades and Novelties, for street and evening wear. Black Silks a special feature.

WE ARE MAKING A SPECIAL DISPLAY

For the Holidays of Dress Patterns,

in Combinations and Plain Fabrics, comprising the largest and best selection we have ever shown. The prices range from $2.50, $3.90, $4.90, and $5.50 to $15.00. Also, a beautiful collection of

ARTISTIC POTTERY,

including fine specimens of Royal Worcester, Terra Cotta, etc. Bronzes, Candelabra, Piano and Table Lamps.

FINE LEATHER GOODS.

Intending purchasers will profit by making an early selection.

DeGraaf & Taylor,

A well-made, luxurious Arm-chair makes a most acceptable gift to any man.

AN easy, low seated Rocker is always appreciated by a lady.

We keep an extensive assortment of both. OUR Furniture is especially well adapted to the requirements of the

HOLIDAY SEASON.

It is exactly what is needed.

We keep all grades of goods and sell at the

VERY LOWEST PRICES.

SILK PLUSH, $4.50.

DeGraaf & Taylor,
47 & 49 WEST 14TH ST., NEW YORK.

may 3-1y

THE WEDDINGS LAST WEEK.

"The bee through many a garden roams;
And hums the lays of courtship o'er;
But, when he finds the flower he loves,
He settles there, and hums no more."

JEFFRIES—WESTCOTT.—Mr. Christopher Jeffries and Miss Ella Westcott were married by the Rev. C. F. Hull, of the 2d M. E church, at the parsonage, Thanksgiving Eve, at 7 o'clock, in the presence of members of the respective families. The bride was neatly arrayed in an old-gold silk dress, and the groom wore the conventional black suit. Mr. John Jeffries, a brother of the groom, was his "best man" and a sister of the bride, Mrs. Turner, accompanied her. The happy couple left this city on the 7:30 train immediately after the ceremony, for an Eastern tour.

BENNETT—RYNO.—Mr. Walter P. Bennett, of this city, was married at Plainfield by the Rev. K. P. Ketcham, to Miss Amanda M., daughter of Mr. and Mrs. David A. Ryno, of that city, on Wednesday of last week. She was attired in a dark green satin. There was a number of friends and relatives present, and the presents were numerous. After a brief wedding tour, Mr. Bennett brought his bride to this city, where they will in future reside.

MOY—HAMM.—The residence of Mr. and Mrs. Fredrick Hamm 87 Cherry street, on Thanksgiving night, was the scene of a very enjoyable gathering of relatives and friends, it being in honor of the wedding of their daughter Miss Annie, to Mr. Wm. Moy, of Rahway, which was solemnized by the Rev. Mr. Mattens, at 6 o'clock. A dinner of several courses followed the ceremony, and at its conclusion the young couple received many a hearty congratulation, after which they went to there future home on Seminary street. There were many handsome and valuable presents. The bridesmaids were Miss Lydia Banks, of New Brunswick, and Miss Edith Baun, of Rahway. The groomsmen were Mr. Louis Hamm, brother of the bride, and Mr. Gustve Schlorff.

JACKSON—TOMS.—Mr. William Jackson, son of Andrew Jackson, Esq., of East Rahway, was married to Miss Ella Toms at the parsonage of the Second M. E. church, by the Rev. C. F. Hull, Thanksgiving Eve. The bride was neatly attired in a steel gray silk, and the bridesmaid, Miss Jennie Simpson, wore a green satin. The groomsman was Mr. George Jackson, a brother of the groom. They will make their residence on Clinton street.

COFFEE—NOLAN.—Mr. John Coffee, of this city, and Miss Annie Nolan, of Linden, were married at St. Mary's church, Thanksgiving Eve, by the Rev. Father McCosker. The bridesmaid was Miss Alice Coffee, and the groom's best man, Mr. Michael Sullivan. The bride was attired in a brown traveling costume.

CASTERLINE—WRIGHT.—Mr. Benjamin E. Casterline, Jr., and Miss Addie Wright, were married by the Rev. C. F. Hull, of the 2d M. E. church, at the parsonage Thanksgiving Eve. The bride wore a dark colored traveling costume. The bridesmaid was Miss Lillie Sherris of this city, and the groomsman Mr. John Wright, of Woodbridge. Immediately after the ceremony the couple left the city on a west bound train on their bridal tour, to Penn's Manor, Penna., and Trenton, N. J. They received a number of handsome presents, and in future will reside on Cherry street in this city.

Miss Ethel May Wagoner, who for some time has been first assistant teacher in Scott Browne's New York College of Phonography, was married on Thanksgiving day to Mr. E. W. Hooke, of the firm of Hooke, Armstrong & Herwig, Public Accountants and Auditors, at 5:30 P. M. in Ascension Memorial Chapel, of that city, by the Rev. Floyd Steen. The bride was for a time a resident of this city and appeared as elocutionist at a number of entertainments at the 2d M. E. church, and was a member of the choir of that church.

JACKSON—ROSS.—At the home of the bride, Thanksgiving night, Mr. Arthur Jackson, to Miss Maggie Ross of Haydock street. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. J. A. Liggett, of the Second Presbyterian church, in the presence of a numerous gathering of friends. The bridesmaid was Miss Adelia Jackson, and the groomsman, Mr. Thomas Kelly. The couple were the recipients of a large number of useful presents, and "right royally" did they entertain their guests.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—Regular meeting Monday evening, Dec. 3. All the Commissioners present, also Superintendent Silvers. The minutes of meeting of Nov. 8th were read and approved. The Teachers' reports for Nov. were received, and the salaries of teachers, Supt., Clerk and Janitors, ordered paid; also the following bills: N. V. Compton, $12.50, J. M. Flomerfelt, $2.50, Mead Bros., $23.43, J. H. Luckhurst, $19.49, C. E. Merrill & Co., $8.60, I. L. Morgan, $5.64.

It was ordered that the schools be closed for the holiday recess, on Friday, Dec. 21st, and re-opened Wednesday, January, second.

The committee on repairs was directed to transfer the seats at 3d Ward School, not in use, to Columbian School; also to attend to the proper ventilation of Columbian school rooms as suggested by principal Corson, and to have necessary repairs done to roof of 3d Ward school building.

The committee on books and supplies was authorized to procure books needed.

The use of Columbian School house was granted to Principal Corson for a meeting of the Principals' Association of Union County.

On motion the Board adjourned to meet Thursday evening, 20th inst.

ROYAL ARCANUM.—On Thursday evening, Dec. 13th, will occur the annual election of officers, of Carteret Council, and the members will be out in full force. A committee of the members will make their maiden attempt to cook coffee and make sandwiches in the Council Room, and several speakers and singers have been engaged at a large expense to be present. There is considerable excitement over the election, and there are two slates and two candidates for each office. The following are the candidates:

Regent—Walter Felter, Jr., and R. F. Feist; Vice Regent—George Bechler and H. M. Bedford; Orator—James Dunn and Charles A. Gundaker; Secretary—John H. Marbacker and M. W. Baumgartner; Collector—S. F. Garthwaite and O. G. Valentine; Treasurer—L. B. Mundy and Harry W. Gibbons; Chaplain—Rev. Chas. F. Hull and Jas. C. Waters; Guide—A. D. Mansfield and J. H. Flake; Warden—Ed. S. Savage and Thos. Cartwright; Sentry—Wm. H. Cloke and H. C. Wilson; Organist—H. W. Gibbons.

An association composed of a number of the employes of Janeway & Carpenter, manufacturers of wall paper, from New Brunswick, came to this city Thanksgiving morning on a target excursion. Their range was constructed in East Rahway, below the Milton Avenue bridge, and after shooting to their hearts' content, they formed in line and marched to the "Park House," where they had an elegant dinner and a good time in general. They were accompanied by the James Dunn, Drum and Fife Corps, under Drum Major Burt, the veteran fifer of that city. It was composed of boys but their rendition of martial music indicated excellent training. They left this city on the 5.34 P. M. train for home. The streets were enlivened with the martial music when they came into and departed from the city.

THE ONLY PERFECT REMEDY

For habitual constipation, dyspepsia, and kindred ills is the famous California liquid fruit remedy, Syrup of Figs. It strengthens as well as cleanses the system, it is easily taken and perfectly harmless. For sale in 50 cts. and $1 bottles by G. O. Zeller, Rahway.

CONSUMPTION SURELY CURED.

TO THE EDITOR—Please inform your readers that I have a positive remedy for the above named disease. By its timely use thousands of hopeless cases have been permanently cured. I shall be glad to send two bottles of my remedy FREE to any of your readers who have Consumption, if they will send me their express and post office address. Respectfully,
T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.,
nov 30-1y 181 Pearl st., New York.

A SOUND LEGAL OPINION.

E. Bainbride Munday, Esq., County Atty., Clay Co., Tex., says: "Have used Electric Bitters with the most happy results. My brother also was very low with Malarial Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life." Mr. D. I. Wilcoxson, of Horse Cave, Ky., adds a like testimony, saying: "He positively believes he would have died, had it not been for Electric Bitters." This great remedy will ward off, as well as cure all Malarial Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders stands unequalled. Price 50 cents and $1, at Brown & Smith's drug store.

National Democrat.

RAHWAY, N. J., DECEMBER 7, 1888.

PHUNNY GRAPHS.

AFTER AMELIA RIVES.

BY WALT MASON.

In this swailing swirl of the soughful wind,
as the gust goes glooring by, I sit by my bode of
a bourgeful birch, with a moan and a soulful sigh;
the mellowing mists of the eve are low, and the
frog in the dankful marsh, chirps chilpingly sad
in the ghoulsome gloom in a swivering voice and
harsh:

"Oh, where is the swing of the swoonful swish,
And the voice of the film flam flow?
Methinks it moans from the murky mould,
From the home of the hooting owl."

Now swivel me swift from the surgtog spring
I'm weary of the wold and wind; the gruesome
gralk of this jabberwock, comes jimmering to my
mind; the feeble song of the spotsome frog, comes
solemnwise soughing slow, and again I hear by
the bourgeful birch, the wail of his whimpled woe:

"Oh, where is the swing of the swoonful swish,
From the land of the springful sprole?
Must the blue mists blur on the tinker's drale,
A freight with their fraught my soul?"

I dreamed, I dreamed of Amelia Rives, in the
dim of the dankful dark, methought I rode on a
moonful mists, in the prow of a pulful bark: I
wrought a rhyme as I roamed along, in the steam
of a starful gloat; I woke at dawn, in the dim-
pled day, and above is the rhyme I wrote.

—*Des Moines Register.*

"The male is late to night," as the woman said when she got up as two a. m. to let in her husband.—[Dansville Breeze.

"How can I acquire beauty?" writes a correspondent. The best way is to marry her if she will have you.—[Eclipsed Exchange.

The Emperor of China is said to be married at a cost of $2,500,000. With most men a marriage of this sort would have been a failure.—[Puck.

Texas Judge—"What's the charge?" Plaintiff—"Prisoner stole a horse." Judge—"Then he mustang" The judge falls pierced by sixteen bullets.—[Town Topics.

A wealthy young lawyer spent two days and a night over one case and at the end of that time could not tell which side he was on. It was a case of champagne.—[Time.

McStreet—For gracious sake, old boy, what are you going to do with that old campaign helmet?

Van Avenue—Why, I won a hat from Job Lott on election and this is what he sent me.—[Puck.

"You may bring me some satanized crustaceans," said Miss Boston to the waiter. "Mam!" gasped the astonished menial. "Don't you understand me? I want deviled crabs." "O yes'm! Bring 'em right away."—[The Idea.

Bessie (just from boarding school)—I'm delighted to see you, mamma. (Kisses her.)

Mamma (regarding her suspiciously)—Bessie, you didn't kiss with a burrowing motion when you went away from home. You've learned that from somebody with a long moustache.—[Chicago Tribune.

Stranger—That's a nice goat you have there Can he haul more than one?

Boy—Oh, yes, sir; sometimes three of us ride in the cart.

Stranger—Indeed? Why, he's strong, isn't he?

Boy—Yes, sir, he's pretty strong; but we don't mind that now—we're used to him.

GIDEON'S ARMY.

LESSON X, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, DEC. 9.

Text of the Lesson, Judges vii, 1-8—Commit Verses 2, 3—Golden Text, Zech. iv, 6—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Condensed from Lesson Helper Quarterly, by permission of H. S. Hoffman, Philadelphia, Publisher.]

The summary of the history of Israel under the judges for 450 years, as given in our last lesson, was that they forsook the Lord and served idols, then their enemies oppressed them, then they cried unto the Lord in their distress and He raised up judges who delivered them, the Lord being with the judge; after the judge's death they sinned again, were again oppressed, cried, were again delivered, and thus they lived, sinning and repenting. The book of Judges opens up to us this history and tells us who the oppressors were and who the deliverers were whom God raised up; the manner and duration of the various oppressions, and the manner of the deliverance, with the number of years they rested. Up to the present lesson the oppressors were the kings of Mesopotamia, Moab, and Canaan for periods of eight, eighteen and twenty years; the deliverers were Athniel, Ehud and Shamgar, Deborah and Barak, and the years of rest were forty-eighty and forty years respectively. After the rule of Deborah and Barak the next oppressors were the Midianites, who for seven years had cruelly oppressed Israel when God called Gideon to be their deliverer. The record of his call and the appearance of the Lord to him is found in the previous chapter, where we learn that the secret of his success as a saviour and judge of his people was in these words of the Lord to him: "Go in this thy might, have not I sent thee; surely I will be with thee" (vi, 14-16), which is just the secret of the life of every true believer today. Being encouraged by God he overthrew his father's altar to Baal and built an altar unto the Lord and offered sacrifice; the spirit of the Lord came upon him, he blew a trumpet, sent out messengers and gathered an army of 32,000 men. To-day's lesson tells us of the sifting of that army down to 300 men, with whom God wrought Israel's deliverance.

1. "Jerubbaal, who is Gideon?" Gideon signified a "caller or bruiser," and is a type of the Lord Jesus, the great deliverer and judge who came to destroy the works of the devil and who will bruise Satan under our feet shortly. He was the youngest of a poor family in the tribe of Manasseh (vi, 15), but the spirit of the Lord qualified him for the work to which he was called and made him a successful leader of men. God chooses the foolish and the weak to confound the wise and mighty that no flesh may glory in His presence. (I Cor. i, 26-31.)

Jerubbaal signifies "a contender with Baal," and Gideon was so called by his father after he had overthrown the altar of Baal (vi, 31, 32); if any one will be filled with the spirit and used of God they must first be willing to overthrow all the idols of pride and self and let the Lord alone possess and control them. Baal signifies "lord," and all the other lords must be set aside that Jesus may reign supreme.

2. "The Lord said unto Gideon." Did your heart ever say: "Oh, if I could only hear the Lord speak to me I would be strong and of good courage"? Well, be sure of this, that just as truly as the Lord spoke to Gideon, He is speaking to you today in His word; and until you are sure of this the Bible will never be a very precious book to you. "The people are too many, . . . lest Israel vaunt themselves against Me." A small company surely, when compared with the great host of Midian, and yet God says they are too many. Numbers are not to God what they are to us, and until we can see the unseen Almighty One rather than the seen multitude who are only flesh we shall not be valiant for God.

3. "Whosoever is fearful and afraid, let him return." This was in accordance with the law, and the reason was, lest they should make others to be fearful and faint hearted. (Deut. xx, 8.) A fearful or discouraged person is not one whom the Lord can use; therefore He so often exhorts His people to "Be strong and courageous." (Deut. xxxi, 6, 7, 23; Josh. i, 6, 9, 18; x, 25; xxiii, 6; Ps. xxvii, 14; xxxi, 24, and many others.) There is one text which, it seems to me, ought to cure all discouraged workers for Christ, and it is this: "He shall not fail nor be discouraged till He have set judgment in the earth."

4. "The people are yet too many; bring them down unto the water, and I will try them for thee there." If 32,000 was a comparatively small army with which to contend with Midian, what shall we think of only 10,000; and what must Gideon have thought when the Lord said to him, "The people are yet too many?" The process of weakening down our apparent strength for service is not an uncommon one; but the Lord knows what He is doing, and He must have well tried material; faith says, "Even so, Father," and yields and obeys, although it seems more and more like courting utter failure. Gideon might have said, "Lord, if you send me with less than 10,000 I cannot go, for it would be sheer madness;" but he evidently had no such thoughts; he was not managing this business and he had perfect confidence in the Lord.

5-7. "By the three hundred men that lapped will I save you." The 10,000 were brought down to the water to drink; 9,700 kneltdown to drink, while the other 300 lifted the water to their mouths with their hands, and that simple test decided who should go. What a little thing, and what was there in it; why should not a soldier kneel down and take a good drink, and what virtue was there in lapping it like a dog? It was simply a matter of self indulgence or gratification in a very innocent and harmless thing, but it was at a very critical time. The three hundred seemed to feel the importance of the work before them so much, and their hearts were so set on the conquest of their enemies and the deliverance of their people that they had no time nor inclination to think of their own personal ease or comfort or gratification; theirs was a whole hearted service for their God and their country, and this test was God's way of selecting them. In the matter of the fearful ones it is easy to see why they should go home, but it is not so easy at first sight, to see why these 9,700 should be set aside, until we remember that anything less than complete and persistent denial of self, in things harmless in themselves but evidencing a desire for self ease or indulgence, is unbecoming in followers of Him who pleased not Himself—did not His own will—sought not His own glory.

8. "So the people took victuals, and their trumpets." When the time of conflict came, we see the 300 divided into three companies, and each man with a torch in his left hand and a trumpet in his right hand, their eyes upon their captain, ready to do as he does (16-20). At the appointed signal every torch flames forth from the vessel in which it had been hid, and at the same instant every trumpet sounds, and the cry is heard from every throat: "The sword of the Lord and of Gideon." Among the hosts of Midian every man's sword is against his fellow; the men of Israel come together and pursue after them, and of the 135,000 of Midian's army 120,000 fall in the battle (viii, 10). Thus the enemy is subdued, Israel is again delivered, and the land has rest forty years in the days of Gideon (viii, 28).

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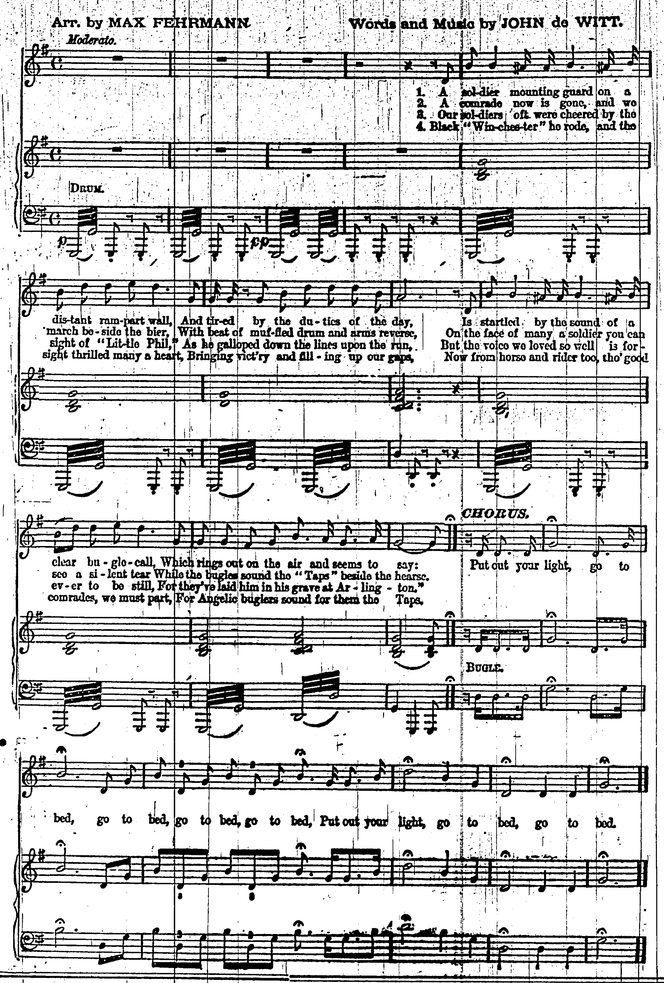

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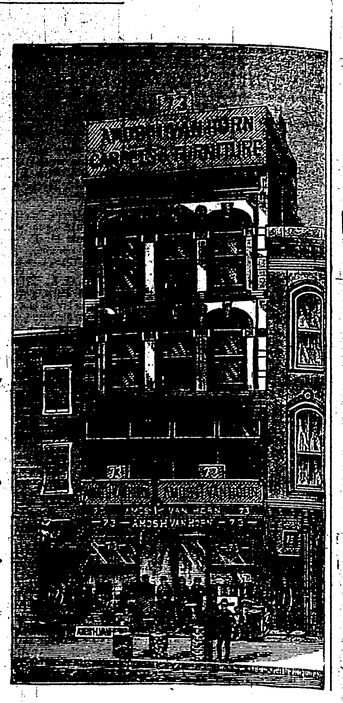

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Square and Beaver Shawls, $2.48, 2.98, 3.48, 3.98 and 4.98.
Shoulder Shawls, 35, 50, 63, 75 and 89c $1.00 and $1.23.

LADIES' MUSLIN WEAR.

Elegant sets in boxes—Nightgown, Chemise and Drawers, $3.48, 3.98, 4.19, 4.48, 4.98.
Lace Skirts, $1.48, 1.98, 2.19, 2.39, 2.48 up.
Pillow Shams, 75c, 98c, $1.23, 1.48, 1.98, 2.48.
Infants' Cloaks, $1.98, 2.19, 2.39, 3.48.
Children's Plush Cloaks, 2 to 4 years, $4.48, 4.98, 5.98 and 6.48.
Children's Plush Caps, novelties, $1.23, 1.39, 1.89, 2.23, 2.48.
Ladies' Holiday Aprons—a magnificent assortment—25, 39, 49, 58, 63, 69, 75, 89, and 98 cents, and up.
Children's Fancy Aprons, 2 to 12 years. Beauties at 25, 39, 45, 50, 59, 69, 79, 89, and 98 cents.

Plush Fancy Boxes.

SHAVING SETS.—Elegant Goods, from 98c. to $9.98 set.
SMOKING SETS.—Choice Goods, from 95c. to $4.98 set.
COLLAR & CUFF BOXES.—In Plush, Leather and Leatherette, from 15c. to $2.98 each.
HANDKERCHIEF & GLOVE BOXES.—In Plush, Leather and Leatherette, from 15c. to $8.98 each.
MANICURE SETS.—From 50 cents to $6.98 set.
MUSIC ROLLS.—Plush and Fancy Leathers, from 25c. to $1.98.
Fancy Whisk Broom Holders from 13c. to $4.98 each.

Work Boxes.

In Plush, Leather, Wood and Metal, from 25c. to $9.98.
Combination Work and Manicure Boxes. Full line at the right prices.
JEWEL BOXES.—In Plush, Leather and Wood. Very choice goods.

LUSH TOILET CASES

OVER 150 STYLES.

At 98c—Satin-lined, with White Brush, Mirror and Comb fittings, in fine silk plush box; real value one fifty.
At $1.19, 1.50, 1.75, 1.98, 2.48, 2.98 and up to $48.89.
We show a superb line of all the latest novelties in celluloid and oxydized fittings.
Oxydized Toilet Cases, with oxydized and celluloid fittings. We show an elegant line.
Toilet Cases, with Music Box, from $4.98 up.

Glass Vases.

Beautiful Goods at one-half usual rates, at 9, 12, 15, 18, 23, 37½, 50 and 88c.
Japanese Rose Jars, 25c. each. Japanese and Colored Etched Jars, 75c. Colored Etched Large Jars, 98c. each.
Bronze Pitchers, 35c. to $3.48.

Lamps.

Decorated Chimney, 49c.
Decorated Chimney and Base, 69c.
Decorated Base and Globe, finer style, $1.44.
Our Leader at $2.59. Worth $4.
Better styles at $2.98, $3.98 and up.
Elegant Etched Night Lamps, 50 cents. Worth $1.

Terra Cotta Ware.

Pug Dog, 2 styles, 10c. Sold at 15 cts. elsewhere.
Larger sizes, 6 styles, 25c. Sold at 35c. elsewhere.
French Poodles, 98c.
African Card Plate Figures, 95c.
Greyhounds, 3 colors, 84c.

PERFUMERY.

OVER 500 STYLES!

We display in the rear of our stores an exceptionally large and pretty line of fancy Perfumery, and marked at exceedingly low prices. Every New Novelty Represented.
Special bargain lots, every style and shape, at 4, 7, 10, 12, and 15c, and upwards.
Wicker Baskets and Cologne from 12c, upwards.
Very rich Plush Cases, 1, 2, 3 or 4 bottles of fine Extracts, either of which will make a desirable gift.
AT 67c—Special lot of Plush Boxes, satin lined, filled with 2 bottles of fine Extract; actual value $1.
AT 19c—Package Colgate's best Sachet Powder in all odors.
Elegant Bisque Figures filled with Extracts, from 10c, upwards.
Fancy Soaps at low prices.

Opera Glasses.

Opera Glasses, From $1.44 to $9.98.
Plush Opera Glass Bags in Fine Shades.
Magnifying Glasses, 39c, to $1.89.

GLOVES,

SUITABLE TO GIVE ALL.

A pair of Gents' Beaver Driving Gloves, $3.48, 3.89, 4.48, 5.98.
A pair of Gents' Lined Dogskin Gloves, $1.25, 1.48, 1.98.
A pair of Gents' Fur Top Lined Street Gloves, 98c, $1.25, 1.48, 1.75, 1.98.
A pair of Gents' Buck Gloves for any kind of service, 50c, 75c, 98c, $1, 1.25.
A pair of Gents' finest Derby Kid Gloves, $1.33. Others at 75c and $1.
For a lady a pair of Dogskin Gauntlet Driving Gloves, 98c to $1.98.
For a lady a pair of Seal or Beaver Top Lined Gloves, 75c 98c, $1.23, 1.48.
For a lady a pair of Kid or Silk Mittens, 75c to $1.48 pair.
Gloves suitable for presents for Drivers, Carmen, Railroad Conductors and Brakemen.

Gentlemen's Smoking Jackets.

Astrakhan effects, satin trimmed, at $4.98.
Cloth in various mixtures, satin-trimmed $5.98 and 7.98.
Novelties, very desirable for presents $9.98 and 14.89.
Ladies, just examine these before selecting.

FINE PLUSH ALBUMS.

At 50c—Fine Plush Photo Album, contains 20 cabinet spaces, embossed front, spring lock; worth 85c fully.
At 84c—Fine Plush Photo Album, 24 imperial and 16 cards, with nickle shield for name and spring clasp; worth $1.25.
At 98c—Extra Plush, fine nickle word "Album," 24 imperials and 16 cards, fine clasp, and sold nowhere under $1.50.
At $1.50—Superfine Plush Album, holding 32 imperials and 16 cards. Elegant finish, equal to any $3 Album shown in Newark.
Leatherette Albums, 15, 25, 39 and 48c.

Fine Leather Albums.

At $1—Real Leather, holding 24 cabinets, 24 cards and 2 panels; worth $1.75. A special offering now for $1.
Elegant line in Leather up to $7.98.

Children's Table Sets.

At 25c—Neat Boxed Set, heavy nickled Knife, Fork and Spoon.
At 44c—Fancy Pressed Set, including Napkin Ring and satin-lined box.
At 50c—Three-piece Set, Knife and Fork, with white bone handles; worth 75c.
At 59c—Oxydized Handle, Three-piece Set; worth 75c. Other styles at 69c, 79c and up.
At 75c—Fine Gold lined, Engraved Drinking Cups; worth $1.

Books for the Children.

At 25c, at 37c, at 49c, at 79c and up.
See our line and you will learn where Books are being sold very cheap.

INDESTRUCTIBLE TOYS.

Beautiful Poodles and Minature Jumbos.
Stuffed Rabbits on wheels, only 98c.
Trotting Horse (on wheels and stuffed), best stock in the country, only 15c.
Rubber Horses, with Driver, 15 and 25c.
Rubber Dudes and Stylish Ladies Toy Watches, only 15c.
We also offer grand values in Leather Books and Cases, Curtains, Fancy Tables, Lambrequins, Rugs, Table Covers, Trunks, Baby and Doll Carriages, Blankets, Jewelry, Fleas, Scarfs and Fichus, Hatchings, Ribbons, Shoes, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Knives and Scissors, Toilet Bottles, Onalions, Satchels, Fancy Pincushions, Fans, and thousands of other articles which will prove acceptable as a

Christmas Gift.

TELEPPONE CALL, No. 745. OPEN EVENINGS DURING DECEMBER.

GOODS BOUGHT NOW WILL BE HELD FOR DELIVERY SUBJECT TO ORDER. FREE EXPRESSAGE THROUGHOUT NEW JERSEY.

L. S. PLAUT & CO., 715, 717 and 719 BROAD STREET, NEWARK, N. J.

Suits!
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Desired.
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PLUSH ALBUMS.
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...Leather Albums.
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...e Gold lined, Engraved Drink-
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...for the Children.
...7c, at 49c, at 79c and up.
...e, and you will learn where
...are being sold very cheap.
...STRUCTIBLE TOYS.
...Poodles and Minature Jumbos.
...abbits on wheels, only 8c.
...Horse (on wheels and stuffed),
...n the country, only 15c.
...orses, with Driver, 15 and 25c.
...udes and Stylish Ladies Toy
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...ffer grand values in Leather
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WHOLE NUMBER 2375.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

To the Congress of the United States:

As you assemble for the discharge of the duties you have assumed as the representatives of a free and generous people, your meeting is marked by an interesting and impressive incident. With the expiration of the present session of Congress, the first century of our constitutional existence as a nation will be completed.

Our survival for 100 years is not sufficient to assure us that we no longer have dangers to fear in the maintenance, with all its promised blessings, of a government founded upon the freedom of the people. The time rather admonishes us to soberly inquire whether in the past we have always closely kept in the course of safety, and whether we have before us a way plain and clear which leads to happiness and perpetuity.

When the experiment of our Government was undertaken, the chart adopted for our guidance was the Constitution. Departure from the lines there laid down is failure. It is only by a strict adherence to the direction they indicate and by restraint within the limitations they fix that we can furnish proof to the world of the fitness of the American people for self government.

The equal and exact justice of which we boast as the underlying principle of our institutions should not be confined to the relations of our citizens to each other. The Government itself is under bond to the American people, that in the exercise of its functions and powers it will deal with the body of our citizens in a manner scrupulously honest and fair and absolutely just. It has agreed that American citizenship shall be the only credential necessary to justify the claim of equality before the law, and that no condition in life shall give rise to discrimination in the treatment of the people by their Government.

The citizen of our republic in its early days rigidly insisted upon full compliance with the letter of this bond, and saw stretching out before him a clear field for individual endeavor. His tribute to the support of his Government was measured by the cost of its economical maintenance, and he was secure in the enjoyment of the remaining recompense of his steady and contented toil. In those days the frugality of the people was stamped upon their Government, and was enforced by the free, thoughtful and intelligent suffrage of the citizen. Combinations, monopolies and aggregations of capital were either avoided or sternly regulated and restrained. The pomp and glitter of Governments less free offered no temptation and presented no delusion to the plain people who, side by side, in friendly competition, wrought for the ennoblement and dignity of man, for the solution of the problem of free government, and for the achievement of the grand destiny awaiting the land which God had given them.

A century has passed. Our cities are the abiding places of wealth and luxury; our manufactories yield fortunes never dreamed of by the fathers of the Republic; our business men are madly striving in the race for riches, and immense aggregations of capital outrun the imagination in the magnitude of their undertakings. We view with pride and satisfaction this bright picture of our country's growth and prosperity, while only a closer scrutiny develops a sombre shading. Upon more careful inspection we find the wealth and luxury of our cities mingled with poverty and wretchedness and unremunerative toil. A crowded and constantly increasing urban population suggests the impoverishment of rural sections and discontent with agricultural pursuits. The farmer's son, not satisfied with his father's simple and laborious life, joins the eager chase for easily acquired wealth. We discover that the fortunes realized by our manufacturers are no longer solely the reward of sturdy industry and enlightened foresight, but that they result from the discriminating favor of the Government, and are largely built upon undue exactions from the masses of our people. The gulf between employers and the employed is constantly widening, and classes are rapidly forming, one comprising the very rich and powerful, while in another are found the toiling poor.

As we view the achievements of aggregated capital, we discover the existence of Trusts, combinations and monopolies, while the citizen is struggling far in the rear or is trampled to death beneath an iron heel. Corporations, which should be the carefully restrained creatures of the law and the servants of the people, are fast becoming the people's masters.

UNNECESSARY TAXATION.

Still congratulating ourselves upon the wealth and prosperity of our country, and complacently contemplating every incident of change inseparable from these conditions, it is our duty as patriotic citizens to inquire at the present stage of our progress, how the bond of the Government made with the people has been kept and performed. Instead of limiting the tribute drawn from our citizens to the necessities of its economical administration, the Government persists in exacting, from the substance of the people, millions which unapplied and useless lie dormant in its Treasury. This flagrant injustice and this breach of faith and obligation add to extortion the danger attending the diversion of the currency of the country from the legitimate channels of business. Under the same laws by which these results are produced, the Government permits many millions more to be added to the cost of the living of our people and to be taken from our consumers, which unreasonably swell the profits of a small but powerful minority.

The people must still be taxed for the support of the Government under the operation of tariff laws. But to the extent that the mass of our citizens are inordinately burdened beyond any useful public purpose, and for the benefit of a favored few, the Government, under pretext of an exercise of its taxing power, enters gratuitously into partnership with these favorites, to their advantage and to the injury of a vast majority of our people.

This is not equality before the law.

The existing situation is injurious to the health of our entire body politic. It stifles, in those for whose benefit it is permitted, all patriotic love of country, and substitutes in its place selfish greed and grasping avarice. Devotion to American citizenship for its own sake and for what it should accomplish as a motive to our nation's advancement and the happiness of all our people, is displaced by the assumption that the Government, instead of being the embodiment of equality, is but an instrumentality through which especial and individual advantages are to be gained.

The arrogance of this assumption is unconcealed. It appears in the sordid disregard of all but personal interests, in the refusal to abate for the benefit of others one iota of selfish advantage, and in combinations to perpetuate such advantages through efforts to control legislation and improperly influence the suffrages of the people.

The grievances of those not included within the circle of these beneficiaries, when fully realized, will surely arouse irritation and discontent. Our farmers, long-suffering and patient, struggling in the race of life with the hardest and most unremitting toil, will not fail to see, in spite of misrepresentations and misleading fallacies, that they are obliged to accept such prices for their products as are fixed in foreign markets where they compete with the farmers of the world; that their lands are declining in value while their debts increase; and that without compensating favor they are forced by the action of the Government to pay, for the benefit of others, such enhanced prices for the things they need, that the scanty returns of their labor fail to furnish their support or leave no margin for accumulation.

Our workingmen, enfranchised from all delusions, and no longer frightened by the cry that their wages are endangered by a just revision of our tariff laws, will reasonably demand through such revision steadier employment, cheaper means of living in their homes, freedom for themselves and their children from the doom of perpetual servitude, and an open door to their advancement beyond the limits of a laboring class. Others of our citizens whose comforts and expenditures are measured by moderate salaries and fixed incomes will insist upon the fairness and justice of cheapening the cost of necessaries for themselves and their families.

When to the selfishness of the beneficiaries of unjust discrimination under our laws there shall be added the discontent of those who suffer from such discrimination, we will realize the fact that the beneficent purposes of our Government, dependent upon the patriotism of contentment of our people, are endangered.

COMMUNISM OF CAPITAL.

Communism is a hateful thing and a menace to peace and organized government. But the communism of combined wealth and capital, the outgrowth of overweening cupidity and selfishness, which insidiously undermines the justice and integrity of free institutions, is not less dangerous than the communism of oppressed poverty and toil which, exasperated by injustice and discontent, attacks with wild disorder the citadel of rule.

He mocks the people who proposes that the Government shall protect the rich and that they in turn will care for the laboring poor. Any intermediary between the people and their Government, or the least delegation of the care and protection the Government owes to the humblest citizen in the land, makes the boast of free institutions a glittering delusion and the pretended boon of American citizenship a shameless imposition.

A just and sensible revision of our tariff laws should be made for the relief of those of our countrymen who suffer under present conditions. Such a revision should receive the support of all who love that justice and equality due to American citizenship, of all who realize that in this justice and equality our Government finds its strength and its power to protect the citizen and his property, of all who believe that the contented competence and comfort of many accord better with the spirit of our institutions than colossal fortunes unfairly gathered in the hands of a few, of all who appreciate that the forbearance and fraternity among our people, which recognize the value of every American interest, are the surest guarantee of our national progress, and of all who desire to see the products of American skill and ingenuity in every market of the world, with a resulting restoration of American commerce.

The necessity of the reduction of our revenue is so apparent as to be generally conceded. But the means by which this end shall be accomplished, and the sum of direct benefit which shall result to our citizens, present a controversy of the utmost importance. There should be no scheme accepted as satisfactory by which the burdens of the people are only apparently removed. Extravagant appropriations of public money, with all their demoralizing consequences, should not be tolerated, either as a means of relieving the treasury of its present surplus or as furnishing pretext for resisting a proper reduction in tariff rates. Existing evils and injustice should be honestly recognized, boldly met, and effectively remedied. There should be no cessation of the struggle until a plan is perfected, fair and conservative toward existing industries, but which will reduce the cost to consumers of the necessaries of life, while it provides for our manufacturers the advantage of freer raw materials and permits no injury to the interests of American labor.

The cause for which the battle is waged is comprised within lines clearly and distinctly defined. It should never be compromised. It is the people's cause.

It cannot be denied that the selfish and private interests which are so persistently heard, when efforts are made to deal in a just and comprehensive manner with our tariff laws, are related to, if they are not responsible for, the sentiment largely prevailing among the people, that the General Government is the fountain of individual and private aid; that it may be expected to relieve with paternal care the distress of citizens and communities, and that from the fulness of its Treasury it should, upon the slightest possible pretext of promoting the general good, apply public funds to the benefit of localities and individuals. Nor can it be denied that there is a growing assumption that, as against the Government and in favor of private claims and interests, the usual rules and limitations of business principles and just dealing should be waived.

NEEDED LEGISLATION.

These ideas have been unhappily much encouraged by legislative acquiescence. Relief from contracts made with the Government is too easily accorded in favor of the citizen; the failure to support claims against the Government by proof is often supplied by no better consideration than the wealth of the Government and the poverty of the claimant; gratuities in the form of pensions are granted upon no other real ground than the needy condition of the applicant, or for reasons less valid; and large sums are expended for public buildings and other improvements upon representations scarcely claimed to be related to public needs and necessities. The extent to which the consideration of such matters subordinate and postpone action upon subjects of great public importance, but involving no special private or partisan interest, should arrest attention and lead to reformation.

A few of the numerous illustrations of this condition may be stated.

The crowded condition of the calendar of the Supreme Court, and the delay to suiters and denial of justice resulting therefrom, has been strongly urged upon the attention of the Congress, with a plan for the relief of the situation approved by those well able to judge of its merits. While this subject remains without effective consideration, many laws have been passed providing for the holding of terms of inferior courts at places to suit the convenience of localities, or to lay the foundation of an application for the erection of a new public building.

Repeated recommendations have been submitted for the amendment and change of the laws relating to our public lands so that their spoliation and diversion to other uses than as homes for honest settlers might be prevented. While a measure to meet this conceded necessity of reform remains awaiting the action of the Congress, many claims to the public lands and applications for their donation, in favor of States and individuals, have been allowed.

A plan in aid of Indian management, recommended by those well informed, as containing valuable features in furtherance of the solution of the Indian problem, has thus far failed of legislative sanction, while grants of doubtful expediency to railroad corporations, permitting them to pass through Indian reservations, have greatly multiplied.

The propriety and necessity of the erection of one or more prisons for the confinement of United States convicts, and a post-office building in the national capital are not disputed. But these needs yet remain unanswered, while scores of public buildings have been erected where their necessity for public purposes is not apparent.

A revision of our pension laws could easily be made which would rest upon just principles and provide for every worthy applicant. But while our general pension laws remain confused and imperfect, hundreds of private pension laws are annually passed, which are the sources of unjust discrimination and popular demoralization.

Appropriations bills for the support of the Government are defaced by items and provisions to meet private ends, and it is freely asserted by responsible and experienced parties that a bill appropriating money for public internal improvement would fail to meet with favor unless it contained items more for local and private advantage than for public benefit.

These statements can be much emphasized by an ascertainment of the proportion of Federal legislation which either bears upon its face its private character or which, upon examination, develops such a motive power.

And yet the people wait and expect from their chosen representatives such patriotic action as will advance the welfare of the entire country; and this expectation can only be answered by the performance of public duty with unselfish purpose. Our mission among the nations of the earth, and our success in accomplishing the work God has given the American people to do, require of those intrusted with the making and execution of our laws perfect devotion, above all other things, to the public good.

This devotion will lead us to strongly resist all impatience of constitutional limitations of Federal power, and to persistently check the increasing tendency to extend the scope of Federal legislation into the domain of State and local jurisdiction, upon the plea of subserving the public welfare. The preservation of the partitions between proper subjects of Federal and local care and regulation is of such importance under the Constitution, which is the law of our very existence, that no consideration of expediency or sentiment should tempt us to enter upon doubtful ground. We have undertaken to discover and proclaim the richest blessings of a free Government, with the Constitution as our guide. Let us follow the way it points out. It will not mislead us. And surely no one who has taken upon himself the solemn obligation to support and preserve the Constitution can find justification or solace for disloyalty in the excuse that he wandered and disobeyed in search of a better way to reach the public welfare than the Constitution offers.

What has been said is deemed not inappropriate at a time when, from a century's height, we view the way already trod by the American people, and attempt to discover their future path.

The seventh President of the United States—the soldier and statesman, and at all times the firm and brave friend of the people—in vindication of his course as the protector of popular rights and the champion of true American citizenship declared:

"The ambition which leads me on is an anxious desire and a fixed determination to restore to the people, unimpaired, the sacred trust they have confided to my charge; to heal the wounds of the Constitution and to preserve it from further violation; to persuade my countrymen, so far as I may, that it is not in a splendid government supported by powerful monopolies and aristocratical establishments that they will find happiness or their liberties protection, but in a plain system, void of pomp—protecting all and granting favors to none—dispensing its blessings like the dews of heaven, unseen and unfelt, save in the freshness and beauty they contribute to produce. It is such a government that the genius of our people requires—such an one only which our States may remain, for ages to come, united, prosperous, and free."

In pursuance of a constitutional provision requiring the President from time to time to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, I have the satisfaction to announce that the close of the year finds the United States in the enjoyment of domestic tranquility and at peace with all the nations.

Since my last annual message our foreign relations have been strengthened and improved by performance of international good offices and by new and renewed treaties of amity, commerce, and reciprocal extradition of criminals.

Those international questions which still await settlement are all reasonably within the domain of amicable negotiation, and there is no existing subject of dispute between the United States and any foreign power that is not susceptible of satisfactory adjustment by frank diplomatic treatment.

OUR RELATIONS WITH CANADA.

The questions between Great Britain and the United States relating to the rights of American fishermen, under treaty and international comity, in the territorial waters of Canada and Newfoundland, I regret to say are not yet satisfactorily adjusted. These matters were fully treated in my message to the Senate of February 20, 1888, together with which a convention, concluded under my authority with Her Majesty's Government on the 15th of February last, for the removal of all causes of misunderstanding, was submitted by me for the approval of the Senate. This treaty having been rejected by the Senate, I transmitted a message to the Congress on the 23d of August last, reviewing the transactions and submitting for consideration certain recommendations for legislation concerning the important questions involved. Afterward, on the 12th of September, in response to a resolution of the Senate, I again communicated fully all the information in my possession as to the action of the Government of Canada affecting the commercial relations between the Dominion and the United States, including the treatment of American fishing vessels in the ports and waters of British North America. These communications have all been published, and therefore opened to the knowledge of both Houses of Congress, although two were addressed to the Senate alone.

Comment upon or repetition of their contents would be superfluous, and I am not aware that anything has since occurred which should be added to the facts therein stated. Therefore, I merely repeat, as applicable to the present time, the statement which will be found in my message to the Senate of September 12 last, "that since March 3, 1887, no case has been reported to the Department of State wherein complaint has been made of unfriendly or unlawful treatment of American fishing vessels on the part of the Canadian authorities, in which reparation was not promptly and satisfactorily obtained by the United States Consul-General at Halifax."

Having essayed, in the discharge of my duty, to procure by negotiation the settlement of a long-standing cause of dispute, and to remove a constant menace to the good relations of the two countries, and continuing to be of opinion that the treaty of February last, which failed to receive the approval of the Senate, did supply "a satisfactory, practical and final adjustment upon a basis honorable and just to both parties of the difficult and vexed question to which it related," and having subsequently and unavailingly recommended other legislation to Congress which I hoped would suffice to meet the exigency created by the rejection of the Treaty, I now again invoke the earnest and immediate attention of the Congress to the condition of this important question as it now stands before them and the country, and for the settlement of which I am deeply solicitous.

THE SACKVILLE INCIDENT.

Near the close of the month of October last occurrences of a deeply regrettable nature were brought to my knowledge, which made it my painful but imperative duty to obtain, with as little delay as possible, a new personal channel of diplomatic intercourse in this country with the Government of Great Britain.

The correspondence in relation to this incident will in due course be laid before you, and will disclose the unpardonable conduct of the official referred to, in his interference by advice and counsel with the suffrages of American citizens in the very crisis of the Presidential election, then near at hand, and also in his subsequent public declarations to justify his action, superadding impugnment of the Executive and Senate of the United States, in connection with important questions now pending in controversy between the two Governments.

The offence thus committed was most grave, involving disastrous possibilities to the good relations of the United States and Great Britain, constituting a gross breach of diplomatic privilege, and an invasion of the purely domestic affairs and essential sovereignty of the Government to which the envoy was accredited.

Having first fulfilled the just demands of international comity by affording full opportunity for Her Majesty's Government to act in relief of the situation, I considered prolongation of discussion to be unwarranted and thereupon declined to further recognize the diplomatic character of the person, whose continuance in such function would destroy that mutual confidence which is essential to the good understanding of the two Governments, and was inconsistent with the welfare and self-respect of the Government of the United States. The usual interchange of communication has since continued through her Majesty's legation in this city.

MISCELLANEOUS FOREIGN MATTERS.

My endeavors to establish by international co-operation measures for the prevention of the extermination of fur seals in Behring Sea have not been relaxed, and I have hopes of being enabled shortly to submit an effective and satisfactory conventional project with the maritime powers for the approval of the Senate.

The coastal boundary between our Alaskian possessions and British Columbia, I regret to say, has not received the attention demanded by its importance, and which on several occasions heretofore I have had the honor to recommend to the Congress. The admitted impracticability, if not impossibility, of making an accurate and precise survey and demarcation of the boundary line, as it is recited in the treaty with Russia under which Alaska was ceded to the United States, renders it absolutely requisite for the prevention of international jurisdictional complications, that adequate appropriation for a reconnoissance and survey to obtain proper knowledge of the locality and the geographical features of the boundary should be authorized by Congress with as little delay as possible. Knowledge to be only thus obtained is an essential prerequisite for negotiation for ascertaining a common boundary, or as preliminary to any other mode of settlement.

It is much to be desired that some agreement should be reached with Her Majesty's Government by which the damages to life and property on the great lakes may be alleviated by removing or humanely regulating the obstacles to reciprocal assistance to wrecked or stranded vessels. The act of June 19, 1878, which offers to Canadian vessels free access to our inland waters in aid of wrecked or disabled vessels, has not yet become effective through concurrent action by Canada.

The due protection of our citizens of French origin or descent, from claim of military service in the event of their returning to or visiting France, has called forth correspondence which was laid before you at the last session. In the absence of conventional agreement as to naturalization, which is greatly to be desired, this Government sees no occasion to recede from the sound position it has maintained not only with regard to France, but as to all countries with which the United States have not concluded special treaties.

Twice within the last year has the imperial household of Germany been visited by death, and I have hastened to express the sorrow of this people and their appreciation of the lofty character of the late aged Emperor William, and their sympathy with the heroism under suffering of his son, the late Emperor Frederick.

I renew my recommendation of two years ago for the passage of a bill for the refunding to certain German steamship lines of the interest upon tonnage dues illegally exacted.

On the 12th of April last I laid before the House of Representatives full information respecting our interests in Samoa; and in the subsequent correspondence on the same subject, which will be laid before you in due course, the history of events in those islands will be found.

In a message accompanying my approval, on the 1st day of October last, of a bill for the exclusion of Chinese laborers, I laid before Congress full information and all correspondence touching the negotiation of the treaty with China, concluded at this capital on the 12th day of March, 1888, and which, having been confirmed by the Senate with certain amendments, was rejected by the Chinese Government. This message contained a recommendation that a sum of money be appropriated as compensation to Chinese subjects who had suffered injuries at the hands of lawless men within our jurisdiction. Such appropriation having been duly made the fund awaits reception by the Chinese Government.

It is sincerely hoped that by the cessation of the influx of this class of Chinese subjects, in accordance with the expressed wish of both Governments, a cause of unkind feeling has been permanently removed.

On the 9th of August, 1887, notification was given by the Japanese Minister at this capital of the adjournment of the conference for the revision of the treaties of Japan with foreign powers, owing to the objection of his Government to the provision in the draft jurisdictional convention which required the submission of the criminal code of the empire to the powers in advance of its becoming operative. This notification was, however, accompanied with an assurance of Japan's intention to continue the work of revision. Notwithstanding this temporary interruption of negotiations, it is hoped that improvements may soon be secured in the jurisdictional system as respects foreigners in Japan, and relief afforded to that country from the present undue and oppressive foreign control in matters of commerce. I earnestly recommend that relief be provided for the injuries accidentally caused to Japanese subjects in the Island Ikisima by the target practice of one of our vessels.

A diplomatic mission from Corea has been received, and the formal intercourse between the two countries contemplated by the treaty of 1882, is now established. Legislative provision is hereby recommended to organize and equip consular courts in Corea.

Persia has established diplomatic representation at this capital and has evinced very great interest in the enterprise and achievements of our citizens. I am, therefore, hopeful that beneficial commercial relations between the two countries may be brought about.

I announce with sincere regret that Hayti has again become the theatre of insurrection, disorder, and bloodshed. The titular Government of President Saloman has been forcibly overthrown and he driven out of the country to France, where he has since died. The tenure of power has been so unstable amid the war of factions that has ensued since the expulsion of President Saloman, that no Government constituted by the will of the Haytien people has been recognized as administering responsibly the affairs of that country. Our representative has been instructed to abstain from interference between the warring factions, and a vessel of our navy has been sent to Haytian waters to sustain our Minister and for the protection of the persons and property of American citizens. Due precautions have been taken to enforce our neutrality laws and prevent our territory from becoming the base of military supplies for either of the warring factions. Under color of a blockade, of which no reasonable notice had been given, and which does not appear to have been efficiently maintained, a seizure of vessels under the American flag has been reported, and, in consequence, measures to prevent and redress any molestation of our innocent merchantmen have been adopted.

Proclamation was duly made on the 9th day of November, 1887, of the conventional extensions of the treaty of June 3, 1875, with Hawaii, under which relations of such special and beneficent intercourse have been created. In the vast field of Oriental commerce now unfolded from our Pacific borders, no feature presents stronger recommendations for Congressional action than the establishment of communication by submarine telegraph with Honolulu. The geographical position of the Hawaiian group, in relation to our Pacific States, creates a natural interdependency and mutuality of interest which our present treaties were intended to foster, and which make close communication a logical and commercial necessity.

The wisdom of concluding a treaty of commercial reciprocity with Mexico has been heretofore stated in my message to Congress, and the lapse of time and growth of commerce with that close neighbor and sister republic confirm the judgment so expressed. The precise relocation of our boundary line is needed, and adequate appropriation is now recommended. It is with sincere satisfaction that I am enabled to advert to the spirit of good neighborhood and friendly co-operation and conciliation that has marked the correspondence and action of the Mexican authorities in their share of the task of maintaining law and order about the line of our common boundary.

The long-pending boundary dispute between Costa Rica and Nicaragua was referred to my arbitration, and by an award made on the 22d of March last, the question has been finally settled to the expressed satisfaction of both of the parties in interest.

The Empire of Brazil, in abolishing the last vestige of slavery among Christian nations, called forth the earnest congratulations of this Government in expression of the cordial sympathies of our people.

The claims of nearly all other countries against Chili, growing out of her late war with Bolivia and Peru, have been disposed of, either by arbitration or lump settlement. Similar claims of our citizens will continue to be urged upon the Chilian Government and it is hoped will not be subject to further delays.

A comprehensive treaty of amity and commerce with Peru was proclaimed on November 7 last, and it is expected that under its operation mutual prosperity and good understanding will be promoted.

In pursuance of the policy of arbitration, a treaty to settle the claim of Santos, an American citizen, against Ecuador, has been concluded under my authority, and will be duly submitted for the approval of the Senate. Like disposition of the claim of Carlos Butterfield against Denmark, and of Van Bokelen against Hayti, will probably be made, and I trust the principle of such settlements may be extended in practice under the approval of the Senate.

Through unforeseen causes, foreign to the will of both Governments, the ratification of the convention of December 5, 1885, with Venezuela, for the rehearing of claims of citizens of the United States under the treaty of 1866, failed of exchange within the term provided, and a supplementary convention, further extending the time for exchange of ratifications and explanatory of an ambiguous provision of the prior convention, now awaits the advice and consent of the Senate. Although this matter in the stage referred to, concerns only the concurrent treaty-making power of one branch of Congress, I advert to it in view of the interest repeatedly and conspicuously shown by you in your legislative capacity, in favor of a speedy and equitable adjustment of the questions growing out of the discredited judgments of the previous mixed commission of Caracas. With every desire to do justice to the representations of Venezuela in this regard, the time seems to have come to end this matter, and I trust the prompt confirmation by both parties of the supplementary action referred to, will avert the need of legislative or other action to prevent the longer withholding of such rights of actual claimants as may be shown to exist.

As authorized by the Congress, preliminary steps have been taken for the assemblage at this capital, during the coming year, of the representatives of South and Central American States, together with those of Mexico, Hayti, and San Domingo, to discuss sundry important monetary and commercial topics.

Excepting in those cases where, from reasons of contiguity of territory, and the existence of a common border line incapable of being guarded, reciprocal commercial treaties may be found expedient, it is believed that commercial policies inducing freer mutual exchange of products can be most advantageously arranged by independent but co-operative legislation. In the mode last mentioned the control of our taxation for revenue will always be retained in our own hands unrestricted by conventional agreements with other governments.

In conformity also with Congressional authority the maritime powers have been invited to confer, in Washington, in April next, upon the practicability of devising uniform rules and measures for the greater security of life and property at sea. A disposition to accept on the part of a number of the powers has already been manifested, and if the co-operation of the nations chiefly interested shall be secured, important results may be confidently anticipated.

The act of June 26, 1884, and the acts amendatory thereof, in relation to tonnage duties, have given rise to extended correspondence with foreign nations, with whom we have existing treaties of navigation and commerce, and have caused wide and regrettable divergence of opinion in relation to the imposition of the duties referred to. Those questions are important, and I shall make them the subject of a special and more detailed communication at the present session.

REVISION OF OUR NATURALIZATION LAWS.

With the rapid increase of immigration to our shores, and the facilities of modern travel, abuses of the generous privileges afforded by our naturalization laws call for their careful revision.

The easy and unguarded manner in which certificates of American citizenship can now be obtained has induced a class, unfortunately large, to avail themselves of the opportunity to become absolved from allegiance to their native land, and yet, by a foreign residence, to escape any just duty and contribution of service to the country of their proposed adoption. Thus while evading the duties of citizenship to the United States they may make prompt claim for its national protection and demand its intervention in their behalf. International complications of a serious nature arise, and the correspondence of the State Department discloses the great number and complexity of the questions which have been raised.

Our laws regulating the issue of passports should be carefully revised, and the institution of a central bureau of registration at the capital is again strongly recommended. By this means full particulars of each case of naturalization in the United States would be secured and properly indexed and recorded, and thus many cases of spurious citizenship would be detected and unjust responsibilities would be avoided.

THE CONSULAR SERVICE.

The reorganization of the consular service is a matter of serious importance to our national interests. The number of existing principal consular offices is believed to be greater than is at all necessary for the conduct of the public business. It need not be our policy to maintain more than a moderate number of principal offices, each supported by a salary sufficient to enable the incumbent to live in comfort, and so distributed as to secure the convenient supervision, through subordinate agencies, of affairs over a considerable district.

I repeat the recommendations heretofore made by me, that the appropriations for the maintenance of our diplomatic and consular service should be recast; that the so-called notarial or unofficial fees, which our representatives abroad are now permitted to treat as personal perquisites, should be forbidden; that a system of consular inspection should be instituted, and that a limited number of secretaries of legation at large should be authorized.

Preparations for the centennial celebration, on April 30, 1889, of the inauguration of George Washington as President of the United States, at the city of New York, have been made by a voluntary organization of the citizens of that locality, and believing that an opportunity should be afforded for the expression of the interest felt throughout the country in this event, I respectfully recommend fitting and co-operative action by Congress on behalf of the people of the United States.

THE NATIONAL FINANCES.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury exhibits in detail the condition of our national finances and the operations of the several branches of the Government related to his Department.

The total ordinary revenues of the Government for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to $379,266,074.76, of which $219,091,173.63 was received from customs duties and $124,296,871.98 from internal-revenue taxes. The total receipts from all sources exceeded those for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, by $7,863,797.10. The ordinary expenditures of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1888, were $259,653,958.67, leaving a surplus of $119,612,116.09. The decrease in these expenditures as compared with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, was $8,278,221.30, notwithstanding the payment of more than $5,000,000 for pensions in excess of what was paid for that purpose in the latter-mentioned year.

The revenues of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1889, ascertained for the quarter ended September 30, 1888, and estimated for the remainder of the time, amount to $377,000,000; and the actual and estimated ordinary expenditures for the same year are $273,000,000, leaving an estimated surplus of $104,000,000.

The estimated receipts for the year ending June 30, 1890, are $377,000,000, and the estimated ordinary expenditures for the same time are $275,767,488.34, showing a surplus of $101,232,511.66.

The foregoing statements of surplus do not take into account the sum necessary to be expended to meet the requirements of the Sinking-Fund Act, amounting to more than $40,000,000 annually.

The cost of collecting the customs revenues for the last fiscal year was 2.44 per cent.; for the year 1885 it was 3.77 per cent.

The excess of internal revenue taxes collected during the last fiscal year over those collected for the year ended June 30, 1887, was $5,489,174.26, and the cost of collecting this revenue decreased from 3.4 per cent. in 1887 to less than 3.2 per cent. for the last year. The tax collected on oleomargarine was $723,948.04 for the year ending June 30, 1887, and $864,139.88 for the following year.

The requirements of the Sinking-Fund Act have been met for the year ended June 30, 1888, and for the current year also, by the purchase of bonds. After complying with this law as positively required, and bonds sufficient for that purpose had been bought at a premium, it was not deemed prudent to further expend the surplus in such purchases until the authority to do so should be more explicit. A resolution, however, having been passed by both Houses of Congress removing all doubt as to Executive authority, daily purchases of bonds were commenced on the 23d day of April, 1888, and have continued until the present time. By this plan bonds of the Government not yet due have been purchased up to and including the 30th day of November, 1888, amounting to $94,700,400, the premium paid thereon amounting to $17,508,613.08.

The premium added to the principal of these bonds represents an investment yielding about 2 per cent. interest for the time they still had to run; and the saving to the Government represented by the difference between the amount of interest at 2 per cent. upon the sum paid for principal and premium and what it would have paid for interest at the rate specified in the bonds if they had run to their maturity, is about $27,165,000.

At first sight this would seem to be a profitable and sensible transaction on the part of the Government. But, as suggested by the Secretary of the Treasury, the surplus thus expended for the purchase of bonds was money drawn from the people in excess of any actual need of the Government, and was so expended rather than allow it to remain idle in the Treasury. If this surplus under the operation of just and equitable laws had been left in the hands of the people, it would have been worth in their business at least 6 per cent. per annum. Deducting from the amount of interest upon the principal and premium of these bonds from the time they had to run at the rate of 6 per cent. the saving of 2 per cent. made for the people by the purchase of such bonds, the loss will appear to be $55,760,000.

This calculation would seem to demonstrate that if excessive and unnecessary taxation is continued, and the Government is forced to pursue this policy of purchasing its own bonds at the premiums which it will be necessary to pay, the loss to the people will be hundreds of millions of dollars.

Since the purchase of bonds was undertaken as mentioned, nearly all that have been offered were at last accepted. It has been made quite apparent that the Government was in danger of being subjected to combinations to raise their price, as appears by the instance cited by the Secretary of the offering of bonds of the par value of only $326,000 so often that the aggregate of the sums demanded for their purchase amounted to more than $19,700,000. Notwithstanding the large sums paid out in the purchase of bonds, the surplus in the Treasury on the 30th day of November, 1888, was $52,234,610.01, after deducting $20,000,000 just drawn out for the payment of pensions.

At the close of the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, there had been coined under the Compulsory-Silver-Coinage Act $266,988,280 in silver dollars, $55,504,310 of which were in the hands of the people. On the 30th day of June, 1888, there had been coined $299,708,790; and of this $55,829,303 was in circulation in coin, and $200,387,376 in silver certificates, for the redemption of which silver dollars to that amount were held by the Government. On the 30th day of November, 1888, $312,570,990 had been coined, $60,970,990 of the silver dollars were actually in circulation, and $237,418,346 in certificates. The Secretary recommends the suspension of the further coinage of silver, and in such recommendation I earnestly concur.

For further valuable information and timely recommendations I ask the careful attention of the Congress to the Secretary's report.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Secretary of War reports that the army at the date of the last consolidated returns consisted of 2189 officers and 24,549 enlisted men. The actual expenditures of the War Department for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, amounted to $41,165,107.07, of which sum $9,158,516.63 was ex-

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So now it was no longer the custom of the Antrobuses to speak of Mrs. Herrick Brentham as a young lady who had made a great marriage. Mrs. Antrobus, on the contrary, invariably spoke of her with a tender and gentle pity. "To-To married so very young, poor child—and quite a love match!"

Since Polly's engagement to Mr. Mandarin, of Liverpool and Shanghai, To-To and her spouse had shrunk into very small potatoes indeed. Of a truth, there never was so much money gathered together in one heap before as that which constituted Mr. Mandarin's fortune—that is, if you in any way went by what Mrs. Antrobus had to say about it. And not only was Thelston house the most exquisite museum of art treasures ever gathered together in any private house before, but Polly would have men servants and maid servants as boots and shoes are bought for the outfit or trousseau of a royal princess—by the gross; she would have carriages and horses as other people have cups and saucers, and Thelston house was so well furnished with silver plate of every kind and shape that Polly requested her friends in general to be kind enough to make their wedding presents personal and in the shape of jewelry.

And she was to have a house in town, to be near To-To in the season, which some people who knew the sisters well thought slightly unnecessary—judging by the display of affection between them, that is to say.

And then people began to ask, just as Beautiful Jim had done of Mrs. Trafford, what Mr. Mandarin was like. Mrs. Antrobus skillfully fenced the question.

"Oh, a perfect gentleman in every way.

...to Polly. "Not tall"—as if
...tall was as great a disad-
...r a London house to be big—
...thletic—quite an athlete, in
...very morning by 6 o'clock for
...er and summer; then has a
...n on his bicycle before break-
...nts and shoots and belongs to
...ry"—and really then Mrs.
...s obliged to stop short and
...hearer as if to say, "What
...you have"—
...ising how accession to or con-
...at wealth smooths our path.
...eeks Mrs. Antrobus had been
...a quandary about Lord Char-
...knowing whether it would
...ll upon his bride or leave it
...he afternoon when she was
...Mrs. Trafford and the Char-
...e announced, Mrs. Antrobus
...an equal to the occasion,
...rtainly just as well, for little
...turned as white as chalk,
...s fairly knocked together as
...with his death blow.
...ot there. Mrs. Antrobus sat
...upon a sofa, like a queen
...e, and received Lord Charter-
...ecating greeting with the
...most charitable smile in the

...do you do, Lord Charter-
...began. "I am so charmed to
...ray introduce me to your

...he apologized for not having
...Lady Charterhouse long be-

...t is," she explained to Mrs.
...tense amusement, "I have
...with my daughter who lives
...or child, she is very young,
...go and look after her now

...is well," said Mrs. Trafford,
...e "Mr. Winks" gave a mur-
...e meant for an inquiry after
...family in general.
...well, thanks. Very much
...her sister's engagement, of
...rned she, more blandly still.
...iss Antrobus"—began Lord
..., then stopped short and sat
...e stout lady on the sofa with
...his eyes.
...is going to be married im-
...plied Mrs. Antrobus, com-
...if the match was entirely of
...and she had a right to be

...No—I—I—had not heard of
...the wretched "Mr. Winks"
...mer which would have be-
...his wife had not she just at
...been talking to Mrs. Traf-
...the bye, contrived to keep
...ne ear open, so that nothing
...een "Mr. Winks" and Mrs.
...ght escape her.
...hat is surprising," returned
...s, in quite a patronizing air
...e for his ignorance. "I
...y one knew it."
...was not at all surprising
...ot heard of it, for he had
...ick list for ten days past ow-
...from a horse, and this was
...he had been out. True,
...rs of his own and the Blank-
...at had been to see him since
...aid by, but not one of them
...ed to mention Polly Antro-
...Charterhouse's presence, or
...dy called her among them-
...Winks."
...not heard. I have been laid
...ot kicked by a horse the other
...iss Antrobus is going to be
...ope she will be very happy."
...at the stout and complacent
...a wistfulness which would
...the heart of any woman less
...th her own wordly impor-
...Trafford saw it, and pitied
...profoundly; but Mrs. An-
...ived nothing, and babbled

...-yes—it is quite an ideal
...very way."
...Winks" fairly writhed. If
...have got away; but as they
...e in he could not in decency
...wife that he wanted to be
...Even had they come before
...he did not know that sig-
...Nell would have the very
...t. He had tried it several
...ithout success, for Nell, with
...ht, breezy manner, and her
...conventional spirit, had not
...gnals of distress.
...Mrs. Antrobus had changed
...d to "Mr. Winks'" horror
...ad established herself on the
...n which Lady Charterhouse

...d the two in an agony of
...s, for he knew Mrs. Antrobus

...he two in an agony of dread.

...w Nell and was desperately
...m both. In a way, afraid of
...and together! well then, his
...d to agony—to agony.
...ld see, and he saw that his
.... Antrobus were sitting very
...r with their hats or bonnets,
...they were, almost touching
...and he guessed by the oily
.... Antrobus' fat face and the
...ding of her head and the out-
...her broad fingers, that she
was fully set going on the subject of Polly's engagement. And oh! what a sigh he gave when his thoughts got thus far—a sigh so big and full of regret that Mrs. Trafford said in her most tender and sympathetic manner, "Is your knee very painful, Lord Charterhouse?"

"Not the least in the world now," he returned, promptly, waking out of his reflections with a start—then suddenly remembered that he had given a tremendous sigh, and made haste to retrieve his mistake. "It's really better, you know, Mrs. Trafford," he said, gratefully, and beginning to nurse the injured limb very gingerly; "only I get the cramp in it every now and again, a touch of rheumatism, I shouldn't wonder; rheumatism does seem to get into sprains, doesn't it? Any way, it's a horrid nuisance, for being easy, at times I forget to move it about as I ought to do."

Very cleverly fenced, but the explanation did not take in Mrs. Trafford in the very least.

Still Mrs. Antrobus and Lady Charterhouse chatted confidentially on, the young lady's attention becoming more and more interested, and the old lady's nods getting more and more pronounced. And at last Mrs. Trafford rose and went to join them.

"An exquisite string of pearls worth three hundred pounds," was what Mrs. Antrobus was saying.

"And what a lucky woman possesses those?" asked Mrs. Trafford, in her most winning tones.

"I was telling Lady Charterhouse about Mr. Mandarin's last present to Polly," Mrs. Antrobus replied.

"What a lucky girl," cried Lady Charterhouse, in her loud, hearty voice. "And Mrs. Antrobus tells me she is so pretty."

"Pretty is not the word," answered Mrs. Trafford. "Pretty is not the word with which to describe Miss Antrobus. She is lovely—quite the loveliest girl in Blankhampton."

"And the girls seem to be remarkably pretty here," put in Lady Charterhouse, who was also so situated that she could afford to be lavish in her praises.

"Yes, they are pretty girls here," Mrs. Antrobus admitted, with unusual modesty.

And at this point "Mr. Winks'" knee took a bad turn and became much worse, so that he got up suddenly and declared his "cramp" was so bad he must go home at once, in the face of which Lady Charterhouse had no choice but to say good-by.

"What was that old woman saying to you?" he demanded roughly of her as they reached their carriage.

"That old woman!" she echoed. "Why, Charterhouse, I understood that they were quite the—well, great friends of yours."

"Oh, I knew them; but what was she saying?"

"Telling me about her pretty daughter's engagement, that was all. Is she pretty?"

"Mr. Winks'" heart grew sick within him at the question.

"Yes, she's pretty," he said, shortly.

CHAPTER VII.

A SWISS FAIR.

Miss Earle was still a visitor at the Deanery, and was to remain yet another week in order that she might take part in a bazaar, for which the ladies of every age and grade in the neighborhood had been working for many a month past.

She had enjoyed her visit far more than she usually enjoyed visits of any kind, and in spite of the season of real hard grinding work under which every officer and man in the garrison was then groaning, she had seen a good deal of that lieutenant of the Blankshire regiment, who, in common, went by the name of Beautiful Jim. The more she saw of him the better she liked him, while Beautiful Jim was on his part, as he graphically put it, "So dead broke in the way of spoons that he could not possibly be any brokier."

This bazaar was to be an unusually smart affair. It was in aid of the funds of the City hospital, and, as the dean was president of the committee, was to be held in the grounds at the back of the Deanery and residence. These were both large and spacious gardens, divided only by a park railing and a wicket gate.

Then not only was it to be a bazaar but also a mask of flowers and a pastoral play! The bazaar in the guise of a Swiss fair, was to be held in one garden and the mask and pastoral was to be given in the other.

And it was really wonderful how this Deanery garden had been transformed; more than twenty chalets had sprung into existence in various parts of it, a row with open fronts being the bazaar proper, and others scattered here and there for such purposes as fortune telling, refreshments, flowers, art gallery and a cafe chantant where almost all the amateur singers in Blankhampton were to hold forth as sirens who would charm shillings and half crowns out of the pockets of all comers for the benefit of those who were poor and sick in the community.

There was a fish pond without any water and an Alpine dairy where the sweetest and freshest of milk was dispensed (for a consideration) by the sweetest and prettiest of dairymaids; and there was a very smart little shop with the sign of the red glove, next door to one in which pipes and sticks of every size and shape and price might be bought.

The whole thing was wonderfully well managed. Each chalet had its double set of ladies, one a permanent saleswoman whose name hung over the door; the rest bright and as far as was possible beauteous young damsels who divided their labors between acting as assistant shopwomen to their head for the time being and taking part in the mask or pastoral in the adjoining garden.

It was not yet the hour for the bazaar to be thrown open to the public, and the Leslie girls, after setting their own stall to their satisfaction, went off in two and three to see the effect of the others.

"Let us go and see how Lady Margaret's stall looks," suggested Sarah Leslie to her sisters as they went up the narrow street.

But before they could reach their goal they were stopped by the sister of the member for the city, who was standing outside her stall contemplating the effect thereof. This was Miss Gervase, perhaps the most energetic and charitable, and certainly not the least popular woman, for many a mile round Blankhampton. She was very tall and wonderfully fair, with crinkled golden hair, bunched up at the back of her head into a sort of cloud of glory; her eyes were blue, bright forget me not blue, and she had lovely hands.

"My dears, she said, in a brisk, fresh, bustling voice, the voice of a woman who could get through twice as much work as most of her kind; "my dears, how do you think my stall looks?"

"Oh! awfully well, Miss Gervase," Sarah Leslie replied, heartily. Everything these girls did was hearty, and they were like a sea breeze on a bright summer's morning for freshness.

"I got my picture done in time, you see. Oh! my dears, I worked like a slave to finish it; and there's my embroidered screen at the back. Like it? Yes. I think those water lilies on it are pretty good; any way, they took me three months to work. And then I've got all that old china in the corner, and a case of curios, which, by the bye, Jack has bought already."

"Dear Miss Gervase, it puts us all in the shade completely," struck in Violet Leslie, cheerily; "for so it ought, for you've worked harder than any one, and the whole thing is your doing from beginning to end."

The Leslie girls passed on; then they came to Lady Margaret's chalet, where the dean's lovely daughter and her friend Miss Earle were just putting the finishing touches to their display of fancy goods, with the aid of several other girls, all dressed alike as Swiss peasants.

They stayed there a good while laughing and chattering like a flock of birds, and presently Sarah Leslie noticed that Alleen's visitor, kept looking toward the house.

"Are you looking out for somebody, Miss Earle?" she asked, with frank curiosity.

Nancy Earle smiled.

"Yes; Lady Margaret has asked my young brother to come and stay for the bazaar; and he, you know, is just gazetted to the Blankshire regiment, and so delighted at the chance of coming and seeing his brother officers. He is very young, you know, and it is almost impossible for me to think of him as an officer yet."

"Dear child," laughed Sarah Leslie, kindly, "we are rather fond of griffs; you must hand him over to us and we will help to complete his education."

"How kind of you," cried Miss Earle, impulsively. "He is really a delightful boy, though he looks what he is, awfully young. I hope he'll get on all right with the regiment."

"Well, he is sure to have rather a rough time at first," returned Sarah; "it's part of the system. I don't think, though, that they carry their system to quite such lengths in the line as they do in the cavalry. You must try and interest some of the others in him a little."

"Mr. Beresford said"—

"Oh! if Beautiful Jim is going to take him up he will be safe enough," broke in Sarah, whose admiration for Beautiful Jim was very great. "Oh! I say, there is Mrs. Antrobus and the fair Polly. I suppose the bridegroom elect will be in attendance today."

Nancy Earle craned her neck so as to look at Polly, who was to help at one of the stalls, and wore the Swiss dress, in which she looked lovely.

"I have never seen him before," she said, "though I have heard such a lot about her—Lady Margaret doesn't know them. How lovely she is, and how the costume becomes her; but"—with a flash of that quick humor which had made her so infinitely attractive to Beautiful Jim—"it's just as well her mother did not attempt to wear it; people would have taken her for one of the Alps!"

"Yes, there is plenty of her, that's true," laughed Sarah Leslie, "but her daughter is awfully pretty—quite the prettiest girl in Blankhampton. Lord Charterhouse was fearfully in love with her, in fact he was her shadow from the time the Black Horse came here until he went away and got married to his cousin without saying a word to a soul. I fancy," she said reflectively, "that he would rather have married her"—looking in the direction which Polly and her mother had taken—"only he couldn't get off his engagement to his cousin."

"Oh! here is Stuart," cried Nancy, gladly.

Sarah Leslie looked round and a gleam of recognition came into her bonny eyes.

"Tommy, you shameless boy, is that you?" she exclaimed.

CHAPTER VIII.

WORKING UP INTEREST.

Miss Earle opened her eyes to their fullest extent in her astonishment at Sarah Leslie's greeting to her young brother.

"Oh, have you met Stuart?" she said.

"Stuart?" Miss Leslie laughed. "No, I know no Stuart, but I know the shameless boy they used to call 'Tommy,' at Brighton, last autumn. Do you know that boy," she went on, in teasing tones, "that boy walked about with me for a whole week, and then when little Violet, who was just 16, joined us, he quietly jilted me for her."

"Oh, Miss Leslie!" cried the object of their attack, "there was a long brute of a Guardsman, and you never so much as cast a glance my way after he came. What was the good of hanging after you while he was to the front? So I just slipped into the background, and, thinks I, 'I'll let them get comfortably married, and then perhaps there'll be a chance for me.'"

There must have been some shade of truth in this assertion, for Miss Leslie flushed up in a very guilty way, though she made believe that his desertion had cut her to the heart.

Nancy Earle was only too delighted to see her boy had met friends who were pleasant and glad to see him. She watched him proudly, as he stood in the midst of the handsome Leslie girls, shaking hands and exchanging boisterous greetings with every one of them. She was quite content to be passed over with just a careless touch of his cheek against hers, and to wait until it should suit his lordly pleasure to give her the last details of her father's welfare.

How proud she was of him too, the handsome, smooth faced lad, who was the last of the Earles—the last to count, that is. She had been well drilled in her family duty, and honestly thought herself far inferior to him in every way, and of infinitely less importance; for he was a boy, you know, a lord of creation, and she was—well, in her own estimation, nothing, as far as the family tree was concerned.

He was a handsome lad, very much like her sister, but with much more importance of manner, and none of her sweet, shy ways. Not for a moment did it occur to him to study any wishes save his own, and as soon as he had spoken to Lady Margaret and the lovely Alleen, who was not one of his divinities, he went off with the Leslies without troubling to give his sister another word.

Lady Margaret had noticed it all, trust her for that, and she said sharply enough to Alleen: "Young Earle does not seem to have anything to say to his sister."

"It's the way he's been brought up," answered Alleen—as if a boy, and the last of the Earles, had a prescriptive right to lord it over his sister, who is only a woman, a sort of excrescence which the family tree would, if anything, be rather better without.

However, as Nancy herself seemed thoroughly delighted by the simple knowledge that her dear boy was within reach of her, it was no use for either Lady Margaret or Alleen to worry about it. As a matter of fact, they very soon had something else to do; for just then Lord and Lady Mallinbro' arrived, accompanied by a houseful of guests, and Lord Cardella, looking as moody and miserable as only a man with a settled trouble ever can look; and the ceremony of declaring the bazaar open began.

Lord Mallinbro' made the shortest and most appropriate speech that could be wished, and immediately afterward went with Lady Mallinbro' on a round of the chalet and other attractions of the place.

"Polly," said Mrs. Antrobus, in a loud whisper, "have you seen Lord Cardella?"

"Yes, mother," Polly answered.

"Did he speak to you?"

"No; I've not seen him speak to any one yet."

"I think the least he can do is to introduce us to his father and mother," said Mrs. Antrobus, with dignity. "If he comes to speak to me I shall tell him so."

"As you please, mother," said Polly.

Polly was not a good saleswoman, and was not as yet doing good business; if the truth be told, indeed, she utterly loathed the whole business, and was in hourly, at least momentary, dread of her future husband's arrival.

"Is Monty coming?" asked Mrs. Antrobus, who had no aversion or such like feelings to fight against, and was looking eagerly forward to waddling round the various stalls with her son-in-law to be, covering herself with honor and glory out of his fat purse.

"I believe so," said Polly, assuming an indifference she was far from feeling.

"Did he promise to come?" persisted her mother.

"He said he would come," returned Polly.

"I hope he will: your clasps and ornaments are lovely," her mother whispered. "I have seen nothing like them so far. Really, it was most lavish of Monty to send to Switzerland for them after all the costly presents he had given you."

Polly gave a glance at her great silver clasps and ornaments, such of them as were visible, that is; but she did not answer. Truth to tell, she liked the clasps well enough, for in themselves they were lovely. But after Eliot Cardella and Lord Cardella, his brother, whom she had seen a few moments ago looking the very picture of misery, and after Lord Charterhouse, whom each moment she expected with dread to see, it was impossible to be particularly enthusiastic about the appearance of a Moses, or, as Mrs. Antrobus euphoniously and with affectionate familiarity called him, Monty Mandarin.

But there is a proverb founded on the probability of bad shillings turning up again, and, sure enough, Mr. Mandarin put in an appearance very soon after the opening ceremony was brought to a close. He made his way quickly to the stall at which Polly was helping, reaching it, in fact, just as Lady Charterhouse, followed by the unhappy "Mr. Winks," approached it from the other side.

"Oh, that is pretty!" exclaimed Lady Charterhouse, stopping to look at a pretty carved whip stand which graced the stall. "How much is it?" addressing herself to Polly, with undisguised admiration for her beauty. "Thirty shillings. Oh! I'll have that. Pay up, Charterhouse, please."

Thus bidden publicly, the unfortunate "Mr. Winks" had no choice but to go forward and doff his hat to Polly. At the same moment Mrs. Antrobus bore down upon them from behind, and greeted Lady Charterhouse with affectionate effusiveness. "And I must introduce my daughter," she said, indicating Polly, who would willingly have died at that moment if by so doing she could have escaped the ordeal through which she had to pass.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

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CATHARINE V. G. FORBES,
WILLIAM A. FORBES,
DWIGHT H. COOLEY,
Executors.
nov 9-6w

ADMINISTRATOR'S SETTLEMENT.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the account of the subscriber, Administrator of Genowefa Hupsch, deceased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the county of Union, on Wednesday, the twenty-third day of January next.
LORENZ HUPSCH.
Dated Nov. 15th, 1888. nov23-2m

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PHUNNY-GRAPHS.

AFTER AMELIA RIVES.

BY WALT MASON.

In this swalling swirl of the sobghful wind, as the gust goes glooring by, I sit by my bode of a bournful birch, with a moan and a soulful sigh; the mellowing mists of the eve are low, and the frog in the dankful marsh, chirps chirpingly sad in the ghoulsome gloom in a swivering voice and harsh:

"Oh, where is the swing of the swoonful swish,
And the voice of the flim flam fowl?
Methinks it moans from the murky mould,
From the home of the hooting owl."

Now swivel me swift from the surging spring I'm weary of the wold and wind; the gruesome gralk of the jabberwock, comes jimmering to my mind; the feeble song of the spotsome frog, comes solemnwise soughing slow, and again I hear by the bornful birch, the wail of his whimpled woe:

"Oh, where is the swing of the swoonful swish,
From the land of the springful sprole?
Must the blue mists blur on the tinker's drale,
A fright with their fraught my soul?"

I dreamed, I dreamed of Amelia Rives, in the dim of the dankful dark, methought I rode on a moonful main, in the prow of a pullful bark: I wrought a ryhme as I roamed along, in the steam of a starful gloat; I woke at dawn, in the dimpled day, and above is the rhyme I wrote.

—Des Moines Register.

"The male is late to night," as the woman said when she got up as two a. m. to let in her husband.—[Dansville Breeze.

"How can I acquire beauty?" writes a correspondent. The best way is to marry her if she will have you.—[Eclipsed Exchange.

The Emperor of China is said to be married at a cost of $2,500,000. With most men a marriage of this sort would have been a failure.—[Puck.

Texas Judge—"What's the charge?" Plaintiff—"Prisoner stole a horse." Judge—"Then he mustang." The judge falls pierced by sixteen bullets.—[Town Topics.

A wealthy young lawyer spent two days and a night over one case and at the end of that time could not tell which side he was on. It was a case of champagne.—[Time.

McStreet—For gracious sake, old boy, what are you going to do with that old campaign helmet?

Van Avenue—Why, I won a hat from Job Lott on election and this is what he sent me.—[Puck.

"You may bring me some satanized crustaceans," said Miss Boston to the waiter. "Mam!" gasped the astonished menial. "Don't you understand me? I want deviled crabs." "O yes'm! Bring 'em right away."—[The Idea.

Bessie (just from boarding school)—I'm delighted to see you, mamma. (Kisses her.)

Mamma (regarding her suspiciously)—Bessie, you didn't kiss with a burrowing motion when you went away from home. You've learned that from somebody with a long moustache.—[Chicago Tribune.

Stranger—That's a nice goat you have there. Can he haul more than one?

Boy—Oh, yes, sir; sometimes three of us ride in the cart.

Stranger—Indeed? Why, he's strong, isn't he?

Boy—Yes, sir, he's pretty strong; but we don't mind that now—we're used to him.

GIDEON'S ARMY.

LESSON X, FOURTH QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, DEC. 9.

Text of the Lesson, Judges vii, 1-8—Commit Verses 2, 3—Golden Text, Zech. iv, 6—Commentary by Rev. D. M. Stearns.

[Condensed from Lesson Helper Quarterly, by permission of H. S. Hoffman, Philadelphia, Publisher.]

The summary of the history of Israel under the judges for 450 years, as given in our last lesson, was that they forsook the Lord and served idols, then their enemies oppressed them, then they cried unto the Lord in their distress and He raised up judges who delivered them, the Lord being with the judge; after the judge's death they sinned again, were again oppressed, cried, were again delivered, and thus they lived, sinning and repenting. The book of Judges opens up to us this history and tells us who the oppressors were and who the deliverers were whom God raised up; the manner and duration of the various oppressions, and the manner of the deliverance, with the number of years they rested. Up to the present lesson the oppressors were the kings of Mesopotamia, Moab, and Canaan for periods of eight, eighteen and twenty years; the deliverers were Athniel, Ehud and Shamgar, Deborah and Barak, and the years of rest were forty-eighty and forty years respectively. After the rule of Deborah and Barak the next oppressors were the Midianites, who for seven years had cruelly oppressed Israel when God called Gideon to be their deliverer. The record of his call and the appearance of the Lord to him is found in the previous chapter, where we learn that the secret of his success as a saviour and judge of his people was in these words of the Lord to him: "Go in this thy might, have not I sent thee; surely I will be with thee" (vi, 14-16), which is just the secret of the life of every true believer today. Being encouraged by God he overthrew his father's altar to Baal and built an altar unto the Lord and offered sacrifice; the spirit of the Lord came upon him, he blew a trumpet, sent out messengers and gathered an army of 32,000 men. Today's lesson tells us of the sifting of that army down to 300 men, with whom God wrought Israel's deliverance.

1. "Jerubbaal, who is Gideon." Gideon signified a "feller or bruiser," and is a type of the Lord Jesus, the great deliverer and judge who came to destroy the works of the devil and who will bruise Satan under our feet shortly. He was the youngest of a poor family in the tribe of Manasseh (vi, 15), but the spirit of the Lord qualified him for the work to which he was called and made him a successful leader of men. God chooses the foolish and the weak to confound the wise and mighty that no flesh may glory in His presence. (I Cor. i, 26-31.)

Jerubbaal signifies "a contender with Baal," and Gideon was so called by his father after he had overthrown the altar of Baal (vi, 31, 32); if any one will be filled with the spirit and used of God they must first be willing to overthrow all the idols of pride and self and let the Lord alone possess and control them. Baal signifies "lord," and all the other lords must be set aside that Jesus may reign supreme.

2. "The Lord said unto Gideon." Did your heart ever say: "Oh, if I could only hear the Lord speak to me I would be strong and of good courage." Well, be sure of this, that just as truly as the Lord spoke to Gideon, He is speaking to you today in His word; and until you are sure of this the Bible will never be a very precious book to you. "The people are too many, . . . lest Israel vaunt themselves against Me." A small company surely, when compared with the great host of Midian, and yet God says they are too many. Numbers are not to God what they are to us, and until we can see the unseen Almighty One rather than the seen multitude who are only flesh we shall not be valiant for God.

3. "Whosoever is fearful and afraid, let him return." This was in accordance with the law, and the reason was, lest they should make others to be fearful and faint hearted. (Deut. xx, 8.) A fearful or discouraged person is not one whom the Lord can use; therefore He so often exhorts His people to "Be strong and courageous." (Deut. xxxi, 6, 7, 23; Josh. i, 6, 9, 18; x, 25; xxiii, 6; Ps. xxvii, 14; xxxi, 24, and many others.) There is one text which, it seems to me, ought to cure all discouraged workers for Christ, and it is this: "He shall not fail nor be discouraged till He have set judgment in the earth."

4. "The people are yet too many; bring them down unto the water, and I will try them for thee there." If 32,000 [was a com]paratively small army with wh[ich to con]tend with Midian, what shall [we say of] only 10,000; and what must G[ideon have] thought when the Lord said to [him, "The] people are yet too many?" The weakening down our apparent st[rength for] service is not an uncommon e[xperience, but the] Lord knows what He is doing, a[nd He must] have well tried material; faith s[ays, "Even] so, Father," and yields and obey[s, though] it seems more and more like cou[rting] failure. Gideon might have said, ["If] you send me with less than 10,000 [I will not] go, for it would be sheer madne[ss," but he] evidently had no such thoughts; [he left the] managing this business and he [had full] confidence in the Lord.

5-7. "By the three hundred me[n that lap]ped will I save you." The [rest were] brought down to the water to d[rink, and] knelt down to drink, while the[se] lifted the water to their mouths [with their] hands, and that simple test de[cided who] should go. What a little thing, [and yet what] was there in it; why should n[ot all] kneel down and take a good drin[k? What] virtue was there in lapping it lik[e a dog? It] was simply a matter of self in[dulgence or] gratification in a very innocent [little] thing, but it was at a very critic[al time. These] three hundred seemed to feel the[...] of the work before them so muc[h; their] hearts were so set on the conq[uest of their] enemies and the deliverance of [Israel] that they had no time nor [...] think of their own personal eas[e] or gratification; theirs was a w[...] service for their God and their [...] this test was God's way of select[ing...] the matter of the fearful ones [...] why they should go home, [...] easy, at first sight, to see why [...] should be set aside, until we [see that] anything less than complete [...] denial of self, in things [...] selves but evidencing a desire for [self] indulgence, is unbecoming [...] Him who pleased not Himself [...] own will—sought not His own g[lory].

8. "So the people took victu[als ...] and their trumpets." When the [con]flict came, we see the 300 divid[ed into three] companies, and each man with a [torch in his] left hand and a trumpet in his [right, and] their eyes upon their captain, [...] he does (16-20). At the appoi[nted signal] every torch flames forth from [the pitcher in] which it had been hid, and at [the same in]stant every trumpet sounds, [and a shout is] heard from every throat: "The [sword of the] Lord and of Gideon." Among [the hosts of] Midian every man's sword is ag[ainst his fel]low; the men of Israel come t[...] pursue after them, and of the 135[,000 of Mid]ian's army 120,000 fall in the ba[ttle.] Thus the enemy is subdued, Isr[ael is] delivered, and the land has res[t] in the days of Gideon (viii, 28).

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"The Board of Ordnance and Fortifications," provided for under the act approved September 22 last, was convened October 31, 1888, and plans and specifications for procuring forgings for 8, 10 and 12-inch guns, under provisions of sec. 4, and also for procuring 12-inch breech-loading mortars, cast-iron, hooped with steel, under the provisions of sec. 5 of the said act, were submitted to the Secretary of War for reference to the Board by the Ordnance Department on the same date. These plans and specifications having been promptly approved by the Board and the Secretary of War, the necessary authority to publish advertisements inviting proposals in the newspapers throughout the country, was granted by the Secretary on November 12, and on November 13 the advertisements were sent out to the different newspapers designated. The bids for the steel forgings are to be opened on December 20, 1888, and for the mortars on December 15, 1888.

A Board of Ordnance Officers was convened at the Watervliet Arsenal on October 4, 1888, to prepare the necessary plans and specifications for the establishment of an army gun factory at that point. The preliminary report of the Board, with estimates for shop buildings and officers' quarters, was approved by the Board of Ordnance and Fortifications, November 6 and 8. The specifications and form of advertisement and instructions to bidders have been prepared, and advertisements inviting proposals for the excavations for the shop building and for erecting the two sets of officers' quarters have been published. The detailed drawings and specifications for the gun-factory building are well in hand, and will be finished within three of four months, when bids will be invited for the erection of the building. The list of machines, etc., is made out, and it is expected that the plans for the large lathes, etc., will be completed within about four months, and after approval by the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, bids for furnishing the same will be invited. The machines and other fixtures will be completed as soon as the shop is in readiness to receive them, probably about July, 1890.

Under the provisions of the Army Bill, for the procurement of pneumatic dynamite guns, the necessary specifications are now being prepared, and advertisements for proposals will issue early in December. The guns will probably be of fifteen inches calibre, and fire a projectile that will carry a charge each of about five hundred pounds of explosive gelatine with full-calibre projectiles. The guns will probably be delivered in from six to ten months from the date of the contract, so that all the guns of this class that can be procured under the provisions of the law will be purchased during the year 1889.

I earnestly request that the recommendations contained in the Secretary's report, all of which are, in my opinion, calculated to increase the usefulness and discipline of the army, may receive the consideration of the Congress. Among these, the proposal that there should be provided a plan for the examination of officers to test their fitness for promotion is of the utmost importance. This reform has been before recommended in the reports of the Secretary, and its expediency is so fully demonstrated by the argument he presents in its favor that its adoption should no longer be neglected.

The death of General Sheridan in August last was a national affliction. The army then lost the grandest of its chiefs. The country lost a brave and experienced soldier, a wise and discreet counselor, and a modest and sensible man. Those who in any manner came within the range of his personal association will never fail to pay deserved homage to his greatness and the glory of his career; but they will cherish with more tender sensibility the loving memory of his simple, generous, and considerate nature.

THE INDIANS.

The Apache Indians, whose removal from their reservation in Arizona followed the capture of those of their number who engaged in a bloody and murderous raid during a part of the years 1885 and 1886, are now held as prisoners of war at Mount Vernon barracks, in the State of Alabama. They numbered on the 31st day of October, the date of the last report, 83 men, 170 women, 70 boys, and 59 girls, in all 382 persons. The commanding officer states that they are in good health and contented and that they are kept employed as fully as is possible in the circumstances. The children as they arrive at a suitable age are sent to the Indian schools at Carlisle and Hampton. Last summer some charitable and kind people asked permission to send two teachers to these Indians for the purpose of instructing the adults as well as such children as should be found there. Such permission was readily granted, accommodations were provided for the teachers, and some portions of the buildings at the barracks were made available for school purposes. The good work contemplated has been commenced, and the teachers engaged are paid by the ladies with whom the plan originated.

I am not at all in sympathy with those benevolent but injudicious people who are constantly insisting that these Indians should be returned to their reservation. Their removal was an absolute necessity if the lives and property of citizens upon the frontier are to be at all regarded by the Government. Their continued restraint at a distance from the scene of their repeated and cruel murders and outrages is still necessary. It is a mistaken philanthropy, every way injurious, which prompts the desire to see these savages returned to their old haunts. They are in their present location as the result of the best judgment of those having official responsibility in the matter, and who are by no means lacking in kind consideration for the Indians. A number of these prisoners have forfeited their lives to outraged law and humanity. Experience has proved that they are dangerous and cannot be trusted. This is true not only of those who on the war-path have heretofore actually been guilty of atrocious murder, but of their kindred and friends, who, while they remained upon their reservation, furnished aid and comfort to those absent with bloody intent.

These prisoners should be treated kindly and kept in restraint far from the locality of their former reservation; they should be subjected to efforts calculated to lead to their improvement and the softening of their savage and cruel instincts, but their return to their old homes should be persistently resisted.

The Secretary in his report gives a graphic history of these Indians, and recites with painful vividness their bloody deeds and the unhappy failure of the Government to manage them by peaceful means. It will be amazing if a perusal of this history will allow the survival of a desire for the return of these prisoners to their reservation upon sentimental or any other grounds.

THE NAVY.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy demonstrates very intelligent management in that important Department, and discloses the most satisfactory progress in the work of reconstructing the Navy made during the past year. Of the ships in course of construction, five, viz.: the Charleston, Baltimore, Yorktown, Vesuvius and the Petrel, have in that time been launched, and are rapidly approaching completion; and in addition to the above, the Philadelphia, the San Francisco, the Newark, the Bennington, the Concord and the Herreshoff torpedo-boat are all under contract for delivery to the Department during the next year. The progress already made and being made gives good ground for the expectation that these eleven vessels will be incorporated as part of the American navy within the next twelve months.

The report shows that notwithstanding the large expenditures for new construction, and the additional labor they involve, the total ordinary or current expenditures of the Department for the three years ending June 30, 1888, are less by more than 20 per cent. than such expenditures for the three years ending June 30, 1884.

The various steps which have been taken to improve the business methods of the Department are reviewed by the Secretary. The purchasing of supplies has been consolidated and placed under a responsible Bureau head. This has resulted in the curtailment of open purchases which in the years 1884 and 1885 amounted to over 50 per cent. of all the purchases of the Department, to less than [illegible] per cent. [illegible] of the total departmental purchases are made by contract and after competition. As the expenditures on this account exceed an average of $2,000,000 annually, it is evident that an important improvement in the system has been inaugurated and substantial economies introduced.

THE POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT.

The report of the Postmaster-General shows a marked increase of business in every branch of the postal service.

The number of postoffices on July 1, 1888, was 57,376, an increase of 6124 in three years and of 2219 for the last fiscal year. The latter-mentioned increase is classified as follows:

New England States	5
Middle States	181
Southern States and Indian Territory (41)	1,406
The States and Territories of the Pacific Coast	190
The ten States and Territories of the West and Northwest	435
District of Columbia	2
Total	2,219

Free delivery offices have increased from 189 in the fiscal year ended June 30, 1887, to 358 in the year ended June 30, 1888. In the Railway Mail Service there has been an increase in one year of 168 routes, and in the number of miles traveled per annum an increase of 15,793,917.48. The estimated increase of railroad service for the year was 6000 miles, but the amount of new railroad service actually put on was 12,764.50 miles. The volume of business in the Money Order Division, including transactions in postal notes, reached the sum of upward of $143,000,000 for the year.

During the past year Parcel-Post Conventions have been concluded with Barbadoes, the Bahamas, British Honduras, and Mexico, and are now under negotiation with all the Central and South American States. The increase of correspondence with foreign countries during the past three years is gratifying, and is especially notable and exceptional with the Central and South American States, and with Mexico. As the greater part of mail matter exchanged with these countries is commercial in its character, this increase is evidence of the improved business relations with them. The practical operation of the Parcel Post Conventions, so far as negotiated, has served to fulfil the most favorable predictions as to their benefits. In January last a General Postal Convention was negotiated with the Dominion of Canada, which went into operation on March 1, and which practically makes one postal territory of the United States and Canada. Under it merchandise parcels may now be transmitted through the mails at fourth class rates of postage.

It is not possible here to touch even the leading heads of the great postal establishment, to illustrate the enormous and rapid growth of its business and the needs for legislative readjustment of much of its machinery that it has outgrown. For these and valuable recommendations of the Postmaster-General, attention is earnestly invited to his report.

A Department whose revenues have increased from $19,772,000 in 1870 to $52,700,000 in 1888, despite reductions of postage which have enormously reduced rates of revenue while greatly increasing its business, demands the careful consideration of the Congress as to all matters suggested by those familiar with its operations, and which are calculated to increase its efficiency and usefulness.

A bill, proposed by the Postmaster-General, was introduced at the last session of the Congress, by which a uniform standard in the amount of gross receipts would fix the right of a community to a public building to be erected by the Government for postoffice purposes. It was demonstrated that, aside from the public convenience and the promotion of harmony among citizens—invariably disturbed by change of leasings and of site—it was a measure of the highest economy and of sound business judgment. It was found that the Government was paying in rents at the rate of from 7 to 10 per cent. per annum on what the cost of such public buildings would be. A very great advantage resulting from such a law would be the prevention of a large number of bills, constantly introduced for the erection of public buildings at places, and involving expenditures, not justified by public necessity. I trust that this measure will become a law at the present session of Congress.

Of the total number of postmasters, 54,874 are of the fourth class. These, of course, receive no allowances whatever for expenses in the service, and their compensation is fixed by percentages on receipts at their respective offices. This rate of compensation may have been, and doubtless was, at some time, just; but the standard has remained unchanged through the several reductions in the rates of postage. Such reductions have necessarily cut down the compensations of these officials, while it undoubtedly increased the business performed by them. Simple justice requires attention to this object, to the end that fourth-class postmasters may receive at least an equivalent to that which the law itself, fixing the rate, intended for them.

Another class of postal employes whose condition seems to demand legislation is that of clerks in postoffices; and I call especial attention to the repeated recommendations of the Postmaster-General for their classification. Proper legislation of this character for the relief of carriers in the free-delivery service has been frequent. Provision is made for their promotion, for substitutes for them on vacation, for substitutes for holidays, and limiting their hours of labor. $7,000,000 has been appropriated for the current year to provide for them, though the total number of offices where they are employed is but 358 for the past fiscal year, with an estimated increase for the current year of but 40, while the total appropriation for all clerks in offices throughout the United States is $5,950,000.

The legislation affecting the relations of the Government with railroads is in need of revision. While, for the most part, the railroad companies throughout the country have cordially co-operated with the Postoffice Department in rendering excellent service, yet under the law as it stands, while the compensation to them for carrying the mail is limited and regulated, and although railroads are made post-roads by law, there is no authority reposed anywhere to compel the owner of a railroad to take and carry the United States mails. The only alternative provided by act of Congress in case of refusal is for the Postmaster-General to send mail forward by pony express. This is but an illustration of ill-fitting legislation, reasonable and proper at the time of its enactment, but long since outgrown and requiring readjustment.

It is gratifying to note from the carefully prepared statistics accompanying the Postmaster-General's report that, notwithstanding the great expansion of the service, the rate of expenditure has been lessened, and efficiency has been improved in every branch; that fraud and crime have decreased; that losses from the mails have been reduced, and that the number of complaints of the service made to postmasters and to the Department are far less than ever before.

THE LAW DEPARTMENT.

The transactions of the Department of Justice for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, are contained in the report of the Attorney-General, as well as a number of valuable recommendations, the most of which are repetitions of those previously made, and ought to receive consideration.

It is stated in this report that though judgments in civil suits amounting to $552,021.08 were recovered in favor of the Government during the year, only the sum of $132,934 was collected thereon; and that though fines, penalties and forfeitures were imposed amounting to $541,808.43, only $109,648.42 of that sum was paid on account thereof. These facts may furnish an illustration of the sentiment which extensively prevails, that a debt due the Government should cause no inconvenience to the citizen.

It also appears from this report that though prior to March, 1885, there had been but six convictions in the Territories of Utah and Idaho under the laws of 1862 and 1882, punishing polygamy and unlawful cohabitation as crimes, there have been since that [illegible] expressed that under such a firm and vigilant execution of these laws, and the advance of ideas opposed to the forbidden practices, polygamy within the United States is virtually at an end.

Suits instituted by the Government under the provisions of the act of March 3, 1887, for the termination of the corporations known as the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company and the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints have resulted in a degree favorable to the Government, declaring the charters of these corporations forfeited and escheating their property. Such property, amounting in value to more than $800,000, is in the hands of a receiver pending further proceedings, an appeal having been taken to the Supreme Court of the United States.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

In the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which will be laid before you, the condition of the various branches of our domestic affairs connected with that department and its operations during the past year are fully exhibited. But a brief reference to some of the subjects discussed in this able and interesting report can here be made; but I commend the entire report to the attention of the Congress, and trust that the sensible and valuable recommendations it contains will secure careful consideration.

I cannot too strenuously insist upon the importance of proper measures to insure a right disposition of our public lands, not only as a matter of present justice, but in forecast of the consequences to future generations. The broad, rich acres of our agricultural plains have been long preserved by nature to become her untrammelled gift to a people civilized and free, upon which should rest, in well-distributed ownership, the numerous homes of enlightened, equal, and fraternal citizens. They came to national possession with the warning example in our eyes of the entail of iniquities in landed proprietorship which other countries have permitted and still suffer. We have no excuse for the violation of principles, cogently taught by reason and example, nor for the allowance of pretexts which have sometimes exposed our lands to colossal greed. Laws which open a door to fraudulent acquisition, or administration which permits favor to rapacious seizure by a favored few of expanded areas that many should enjoy, are accessory to offences against our national welfare and humanity, not to be too severely condemned or punished.

It is gratifying to know that something has been done at last to redress the injuries to our people and check the perilous tendency of the reckless waste of the national domain. That over eighty million acres have been arrested from illegal usurpation, improvident grants, and fraudulent entries and claims, to be taken for the homesteads of honest industry—although less than the greater areas thus unjustly lost—must afford a profound gratification to right-feeling citizens, as it is a recompense for the labors and struggles of the recovery. Our dear experience ought sufficiently to urge the speedy enactment of measures of legislation which will confine the future disposition of our remaining agricultural lands to the uses of actual husbandry and genuine homes.

Nor should our vast tracts of so-called desert lands be yielded up to the monopoly of corporations or grasping individuals, as appears to be much the tendency under the existing statute. These lands require but the supply of water to become fertile and productive. It is a problem of great moment how most wisely for the public good the factor shall be furnished. I cannot but think it perilous to suffer either these lands or the sources of their irrigation to fall into the hands of monopolies, which by such means may exercise lordship over the areas dependent on their treatment for productiveness. Already steps have been taken to secure accurate and scientific information of the conditions, which is the prime basis of intelligent action. Until this shall be gained, the course of wisdom appears clearly to lie in a suspension of further disposal, which only promises to create rights antagonistic to the common interest. No harm can follow this cautionary conduct. The land will remain, and the public good presents no demand for hasty dispossession of national ownership and control.

I commend also the recommendations that appropriate measures be taken to complete the adjustment of the various grants made to the States for internal improvements and of swamp and overflowed lands, as well as to adjudicate and finally determine the validity and extent of the numerous private land claims. All these are elements of great injustice and peril to the settlers upon the localities affected; and now that their existence cannot be avoided, no duty is more pressing than to fix as soon as possible their bounds and terminate the threats of trouble which arise from uncertainty.

INDIAN LANDS.

The condition of our Indian population continues to improve, and the proofs multiply that the transforming change, so much to be desired, which shall substitute for barbarism enlightenment and civilizing education, is in favorable progress. Our relations with these people during the year have been disturbed by no serious disorders, but rather marked by a better realization of their true interests, and increasing confidence and good-will. These conditions testify to the value of the higher tone of consideration and humanity which has governed the later methods of dealing with them, and commend its continued observance.

Allotments in severalty have been made on some reservations until all those entitled to land thereon have had their shares assigned, and the work is still continued. In directing the execution of this duty I have not aimed so much at rapid dispatch as to secure just and fair arrangements which shall best conduce to the objects of the law, by producing satisfaction with the results of the allotments made. No measure of general effect has ever been entered on from which more may be fairly hoped if it shall be discreetly administered. It proffers opportunity and inducement to that independence of spirit and life which the Indian peculiarly needs, while at the same time the inalienability of title affords security against the risks his inexperience of affairs or weakness of character may expose him to in dealing with others. Whenever begun upon any reservation it should be made complete, so that all are brought to the same condition, and, as soon as possible, community in lands should cease by opening such as remain unallotted to settlement. Contact with the ways of industrious and successful farmers will perhaps add a healthy emulation which will both instruct and stimulate.

But no agency for the amelioration of this people appears to me so promising as the extension, urged by the Secretary, of such complete facilities of education as shall, at the earliest possible day, embrace all teachable Indian youth, of both sexes, and retain them with a kindly and beneficent hold until their characters are formed and their faculties and dispositions trained to the sure pursuit of some form of useful industry. Capacity of the Indian no longer needs demonstration. It is established. It remains to make the most of it, and when that shall be done the curse will be lifted, the Indian race saved, and the sin of their oppression redeemed. The time of its accomplishment depends upon the spirit and justice with which it shall be prosecuted. It cannot be too soon for the Indian, nor for the interests and good name of the nation.

The average attendance of Indian pupils in the schools increased by over 900 during the year, and the total enrolment reached 15,212. The cost of maintenance was not materially raised. The number of teachable Indian youth is now estimated at 40,000, or nearly three times the enrolment of the schools. It is believed the obstacles in the way of instructing are all surmountable, and that the necessary expenditure would be a measure of economy.

The Sioux tribes on the great reservation of Dakota refused to assent to the act passed by the Congress at its last session for opening a portion of their lands to settlement, notwithstanding modifications of the terms was suggested which met most of their objections. Their demand is for immediate payment of the full price of $1.25 per acre for the entire body of land the occupancy of which they are asked to relinquish. The manner of submission insured their fair understanding of the law, and their action was undoubtedly as thoroughly intelligent as their capacity admitted. It is at least gratifying that no reproach of over-reaching can in any manner lie against the government, however advisable the favorable completion of the negotiations may have been esteemed.

I concur in the suggestions of the Secretary regarding the Turtle Mountain Indians, the two reservations in California, and the Crees. They should in my opinion receive immediate attention.

PENSIONS.

The number of pensions added to the rolls during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1888, is 60,252; and increase of pensions was granted in 45,716 cases. The names of 15,730 pensioners were dropped from the rolls during the year for various causes, and at the close of the year the number of persons of all classes receiving pensions was 452,557. Of these there were 806 survivors of the war of 1812, 10,787 widows of those who served in that war, 16,060 soldiers of the Mexican war, and 5104 widows of said soldiers. One hundred and two different rates of pensions are paid to these beneficiaries, ranging from $2 to $416.66 per month.

The amount paid for pensions during the fiscal year was $78,775,861.92, being an increase over the preceding year of $5,308,280.22. The expenses attending the maintenance and operation of the Pension Bureau during that period was $3,262,524.67, making the entire expenditures of the Bureau $82,[illegible] being 21½ per cent. of the gross income [illegible] nearly 31 per cent. of the total expenditures of the Government during the year.

I am thoroughly convinced that our general pension laws should be revised and adjusted to meet, as far as possible in the light of our experience, all meritorious cases. The fact that 102 different rates of pensions are paid can not, in my opinion, be made consistent with justice to the pensioners or to the Government; and the numerous private pension bills that are passed, predicated upon the imperfection of general laws, while they increase in many cases existing inequality and injustice, lend additional force to the recommendation for a revision of the general laws on this subject.

The laxity of ideas prevailing among a large number of our people regarding pensions is becoming every day more marked. The principles upon which they should be granted are in danger of being altogether ignored, and already pensions are often claimed because the applicants are as much entitled as other successful applicants, rather than upon any disability reasonably attributable to military service. If the establishment of vicious precedents be continued, if the granting of pensions be not divorced from partisan and other unworthy and irrelevant considerations, and if the honorable name of veteran unfairly becomes by these means but another term for one who constantly clamors for the aid of the Government, there is danger that injury will be done to the fame and patriotism of many whom our citizens all delight to honor, and that a prejudice will be aroused unjust to meritorious applicants for pensions.

AGRICULTURE.

The Department of Agriculture has continued, with a good measure of success, its efforts to develop the processes, enlarge the results, and augment the profits of American husbandry. It has collected and distributed practical information, introduced and tested new plants, checked the spread of contagious disease of farm animals, resisted the advance of noxious insects and destructive fungus growths, and sought to secure to agricultural labor the highest reward of effort and the fullest immunity from loss. Its records of the year show that the season of 1888 has been one of medium production. A generous supply of the demands of consumption has been assured, and a surplus for exportation, moderate in certain products and bountiful in others, will prove a benefaction alike to buyer and grower.

Four years ago it was found that the great cattle industry of the country was endangered, and those engaged in it were alarmed at the rapid extension of the European lung plague of pleuro-pneumonia. Serious outbreaks existed in Illinois, Missouri and Kentucky, and in Tennessee animals affected were held in quarantine. Five counties in New York and from one to four counties in each of the States of New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware and Maryland were almost equally affected.

With this great danger upon us, and with the contagion already in the channels of commerce, with the enormous direct and indirect losses already being caused by it, and when only prompt and energetic action could be successful, there were in none of these States any laws authorizing this Department to eradicate the malady or giving the State officials power to co-operate with it for this purpose. The Department even lacked both the requisite appropriation and authority.

By securing State co-operation in connection with authority from Congress, the work of eradication has been pressed successfully, and this dreaded disease has been extirpated from the Western States and also from the Eastern States, with the exception of a few restricted areas, which are still under supervision. The danger has thus been removed, and trade and commerce have been freed from the vexatious State restrictions which were deemed necessary for a time.

During the past four years the process of diffusion, as applied to the manufacture of sugar from sorghum and sugar-cane, has been introduced into this country and fully perfected by the experiments carried on by the Department of Agriculture. This process is now universally considered to be the most economical one, and it is through it that the sorghum-sugar industry has been established upon a firm basis and the road to its future success opened. The adoption of this diffusion process is also extending in Louisiana and other sugar-producing parts of the country, and will doubtless soon be the only method employed for the extraction of sugar from the cane.

An exhaustive study has also, within the same period, been undertaken of the subject of food adulteration and the best analytical methods for detecting it. A part of the results of this work has already been published by the Department, which, with the matter in course of preparation, will make the most complete treatise on that subject that has ever been published in any country.

The Department seeks a progressive development. It would combine the discoveries of science with the economics and amelioration of rural practice. A supervision of the endowed experimental-station system recently provided for is a proper function of the Department, and is now in operation. This supervision is very important, and should be wisely and vigilantly directed, to the end that the pecuniary aid of the government in favor of intelligent agriculture should be so applied as to result in the general good and to the benefit of all our people, thus justifying the appropriations made from the public treasury.

THE LAND GRANTS.

The adjustment of the relations between the Government and the railroad companies which have received land grants and the guaranty of the public credit in aid of the construction of their roads should receive early attention. The report of a majority of the Commissioners appointed to examine the affairs and indebtedness of these roads, in which they favor an extension of the time for the payment of such indebtedness in at least one case where the corporation appears to be able to comply with well-guarded and exact terms of such extension, and the reinforcement of their opinion by gentlemen of undoubted business judgment and experience, appointed to protect the interests of the Government as directors of said corporation, may well lead to the belief that such an extension would be to the advantage of the Government.

The subject should be treated as a business proposition with a view to a final realization of its indebtedness by the Government, rather than as a question to be decided upon prejudice or by way of punishment for previous wrong-doing.

DISTRICT AFFAIRS.

The report of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, with its accompanying documents, gives in detail the operations of the several departments of the District government, and furnishes evidence that the financial affairs of the District are at present in such satisfactory condition as to justify the Commissioners in submitting to the Congress estimates for desirable and needed improvements.

The Commissioners recommend certain legislation, which in their opinion is necessary to advance the interests of the District.

I invite your special attention to their request for such legislation as will enable the Commissioners, without delay, to collect, digest, and properly arrange the laws by which the District is governed, and which are now embraced in several collections, making them available only with great difficulty and labor. The suggestions they make touching desirable amendments to the laws relating to licenses granted for carrying on the retail traffic in spirituous liquors, to the observance of Sunday, to the proper assessment and collection of taxes, to the speedy punishment of minor offenders, and to the management and control of the reformatory and charitable institutions supported by Congressional appropriations, are commended to careful consideration.

I again call attention to the present inconvenience and the danger of life and property attending the operation of steam railroads through and across the public streets and roads of the District. The propriety of such legislation as will properly guard the use of these railroads and better secure the convenience and safety of citizens is manifest.

The consciousness that I have presented but an imperfect statement of the condition of our country and its wants, occasion no fear that anything omitted is not known and appreciated by the Congress, upon whom rests the responsibility of intelligent legislation in behalf of a great nation and a confiding people.

As public servants, we shall do our duty well if we constantly guard the rectitude of our intentions, maintain unsullied our love of country, and with unselfish purpose strive for the public good.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1888.

A Monster Slumbering Volcano.

Cotopaxi, in Mexico, is the loftiest of active volcanoes, but is slumbering now. The only evidences of action are the frequent rumblings that can be heard for 100 miles, and the cloud of smoke by day and the pillar of fire by night, which constantly arises from a crater that is more than 3000 feet beyond the reach of man. Many have attempted to climb the monster, but the walls are so steep and the snow is so deep that the ascent is impossible, even with scaling ladders.

On the southern slope of Cotopaxi is a great rock, more than 200 feet high, called the "Inca's Head." Tradition says that it was once the summit of the volcano and fell on the day when Atahualpa was strangled by the Spaniards. Those who have seen Vesuvius can judge of the grandeur of Cotopaxi if they can imagine a volcano 15,000 feet higher, spurting flames and lava from a crest covered with 3000 feet of snow, with a voice that has been heard 600 miles. And one can judge of the grandeur of scenery on the road to Quito if he can imagine twenty of the highest mountains in America, three of them active volcanoes, standing along the road from Washington to New York.

STATE OF THE UNION.

Synopsis of the Annual Reports of Cabinet Officers.

The Interior Department, the Postoffice and the Army.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Interior shows that 47,180 patents for agricultural lands, covering 7,500,000 acres, an increase of 25,622 patents and 2,000,000 acres; 1034 mineral patents and 114 coal land patents, covering 220,102.45 acres, were issued during the year. Under swamp land title 93,206.43 acres passed to State, and on miscellaneous claims patents covering 26,402.51 acres were issued, making a total of 8,605,194.20 acres to which title was passed. There were 73,465 final entries, embracing 11,340,162.35 acres, 72,479 original entries, embracing 10,935,670.01 acres, and railroad and State selections comprising 1,790,651.91 acres made during the same period. Receipts from the disposal of public lands amounted to $12,701,072 and from Indian lands $321,113.77, making a total of $13,322,185.77, the largest receipts since 1836.

There were 238,156 final and 330,973 original entries on hand June 30, and at the same time railroad entries aggregating 23,429,866.11 acres were adjusted.

The Secretary suggests a special examination of the entire department by a commission of Congress, with a view of securing new and necessary buildings, increasing the salary of responsible officers, and making more secure the tenure of office in the department. He recommends, also, the repeal of the Desert Land law, which he characterizes as "very empirical," and commends the adoption by Congress of a law providing for an investigation into the best methods of utilizing the natural resources of the country by taking possession of the valleys and gorges along the streams and the construction of great reservoirs for the storage of water to be distributed on the sterile areas.

He shows that since March 4, 1885, there $3,158,290.51 acres restored to the public domain, and recommends that 65,023,528.33 additional be reserved.

In relation to Indian affairs he reports that no disturbance or general trouble has anywhere occurred. He refers to the fact that several Indians have established, by the progress they have made, their capability of acquiring the civilization of the Caucasian races, while still others are troglodytes in barbarism. The legislation of the past few years has broken up the tribal system of government among some tribes, while with others it is at the point of disintegration. He also refers to the increase in the efficiency and honesty of Indian agents, though much remains yet to be accomplished. An increase of salaries of these officers is recommended. He finds that the settlement of the entire Indian question can be accomplished by the education of Indian youths, because then there will be no Indians when the generation of youths becomes the generation of manhood. The Indian census for 1887-88 shows a population of 246,036. The extent of territory reserved for Indians is 112,413,440 acres, an average of 2456 acres for each Indian. Exclusive of the tribes of civilized Indians and the New York Indians there are 27,394 engaged in civilized pursuits, 17,203 houses occupied, 35,223 Indians speak the English language, 62,615 wear the dress of civilization, 251,356 acres of land have been cultivated, 242,617 rods of fencing built, while in raising of grain and dairy products they have made marvelous progress. The summary shows 233 schools in operation, with an enrollment of 15,212 pupils and average attendance of 11,420, and a total expenditure of $1,203,748.30 for their maintenance. He recommends a liberal policy in providing for the education of the Indian youth, and indicates $4,000,000 as a proper appropriation for this purpose.

From the chapter devoted to pensions it is learned that 60,252 original pensioners were added and 45,175 increases granted, while 15,730 names were dropped from the list, leaving a total of 452,557 names. Of these 323,020 are army invalid pensioners, 90,880 widows, children and dependent relatives, 2815 navy invalids, 2083 navy widows and dependents, 806 survivors of the Mexican war, 10,787 widows and dependents of that war, 10,060 Mexican soldiers, and 5104 widows of Mexican soldiers. Pensions range from $2 per month to $416.66, the average annual value being $1.53.30, the aggregate annual value $56,707,220.92, an increase of $3,882,579.71. The amount paid during the year was $78,775,861.92, an increase of $5,308,280.22, the differences between actual payments and annual value being occasioned by first payments involving arrears. The cost attending this disbursement was $3,262,524.67, making the total expenses of the bureau $2,038,386.57, or 21½ per cent. of the government's income and thirty-one per cent. of its total expenditures. The average age of pensioners is fifty years and the average of life sixty-seven years. During the year there were 1941 pension appeals be[fore] by the department.

In the Patent Office there were filed 40,177 applications and caveats, and 21,633 patents, including reissues and designs, were granted; 1083 trade marks and 365 labels registered. During the same period 3557 patents were withheld for non-payment of fees, and 11,611 patents expired. The receipts of the office were $1,122,994.83, and expenditures $953,730.14, leaving a surplus of $169,264.69, which, with the balance in the Treasury, leaves $3,337,666.63 to the credit of the Patent Office.

From the report of the Commissioner of Labor it is found that during the year there were 853 strikes, affecting 4862 establishments. This branch of the report is summarized for a period from 1880 to the present time, during which there were 22,304 establishments involved in strikes, of which New York had the largest number, there being 9247 strikes and 1623 lockouts. The total number of persons involved was 1,323,203. In 10,375 establishments success followed, in 3004 partial success, and in 8910 failure. In lockouts 564 were successful, 190 partly successful, and 1339 failures. The assistance given strikers was $3,334,557, and $1,106,068 to those affected by lockouts. The employers lost $30,701,553 by strikes and $3,462,261 by lockouts. No intelligent estimate can be given of the losses to those engaged in the strikes.

Secretary of War's Report.

The annual report of Secretary of War Endicott shows the expenditures of the War Department to have been $41,165,107.07, of which $23,337,244.11 was for support of the army, and $9,153,516.63 for public improvements, including rivers and harbors.

The army is reported in good condition, the only bad feature being desertions. An appropriation of $200,000 for the repair and preservation of forts is asked.

Secretary Endicott in his annual report alludes feelingly to the death of General Sheridan, which he says deprived the army of a chief pre-eminently fitted for such command, whose wide experience, ready resources and personal qualities made him a tower of strength in council and action. The Secretary again invites the attention of Congress to the defenseless condition of our sea coast and lake fronts. It appears more important than ever that immediate and liberal action in this direction should be taken at the coming session of Congress, in view of the fact that the last session gave appropriations for the construction of heavy ordnance.

For the construction of needed defenses in which to place these new guns, an appropriation of $2,840,000 is asked for. Torpedoes and sub-marine mines, the Secretary says, are now acknowledged by all nations to be absolutely necessary to the efficient defense of harbors and seaports: and for the purchase of these and the necessary appliances for operating them, and for experimenting to ascertain the best of many torpedo inventions, an appropriation of $1,890,000 is recommended.

Under the provisions of the Army [Bill for] the procurement of pneumatic dy[namite] guns, the necessary specifications are being prepared and advertisements for proposals will issue early this month for fifteen inches caliber to throw proj[ectiles] carrying a charge of about five h[undred] pounds of explosive gelatine.

Secretary Endicott renews the recommendations made in previous reports for the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of W[ar]. Such an officer is imperatively needed, h[e] says, for the proper and efficient administration of the War Department.

The Secretary's estimate of appropriations to the War Department for the year ending June 30, 1890, calls for $44,622,[...]. The[...] includes $25,[...],772 for the military establishment and $13,755,221 for public works and river and harbor improvements. The appropriations for the last fiscal year amounted to $41,165,107, and for the current year, $39,079,924.

Report of the Postmaster-General.

The report of Postmaster-General Di[ckin]son shows the gross revenues for the year to be $52,695,176.79, and total expenditures $56,[...] leaving a deficit of $4,190,[...] as against over $7,000,000 for the year preceding.

The report says that owing to the increased efficiency of the service the complaints of losses of mail have diminished. The granting of special appropriations to railroads for carrying mails is opposed, and favors giving the department control of the service.

A comparison with foreign service shows that the United States leads in the average number of pieces per capita. He opposes granting subsidies to American steamers, favors the bill providing that the United States shall own all buildings used for post-offices, and recommends the abolition of the franking privilege.

In 1887 the cash deficiency was $4,20[...]. The estimated postal revenue for the year ended June 30, 1889, is $[...].

In the Railway Mail Service an increase of about 12,000 miles is shown as against the previous year's estimated increase of [...] miles. There is an increase of 7,077,[...] in the number of miles traveled per annum and a decrease of 7½ per cent. in the rate of cost per mile traveled, and an increase of 3.9 per cent. in the average number of trips per week. The total volume of business in the money order division for the year is upward of $143,000,000, and shows a net profit to the Government of about $50,0[...]. The volume of ordinary mail matter has largely increased, and it is estimated that the revenue on the number of pieces handled during the last year would have been, without reductions of postage, upward of $70,000,000. The business of the registration division has increased during the year 5.7 per cent. over that of the previous year. The free delivery service was extended to 169 additional places under the act of January 3, 1887, making a total of 358 free delivery cities. The number of carriers was increased from [...] to 6346.

During the past year [...] such offices were carefully inspected. The inspectors collected or caused to be deposited in the Treasury on account of cases of [...] (cases which are not strictly to be called depredations), $177,[...].

A recommendation is also made that at the termination of existing contracts for the manufacture of postage stamps, postal cards and stamped envelopes the Government take the work into its own hands.

Director of the Mint's Report.

The report of the Director of the United States Mint shows that the gold production of gold and silver was $[...]. The value of gold and silver bars manufactured at the Mint was $60,000,000. The earnings of the Mint and assay offices were $9,500,000 and expenses $1,500,000. The production of gold and silver of the world was $234,555,[...] of which $86,257,000 is credited to the United States.

It is estimated that on July 1 we had $305,349,857 in gold coin, $[...] dollars and $76,406,376 in subsidiary silver coin.

The Labbadists of Maryland.

At the meeting of the German Historical Society of Maryland a paper on "The Labbadists," prepared by the late Mr. Ligan, was read. The Labbadists, it appears, were a sect which came from Holland about 1667, and settled at Bohemia Manor, on the eastern shore of Maryland, then belonging to Baltimore County. They had been invited to come there by Ephraim Herman, eldest son of Augustine Herman, among whose descendants are the principal families of this State, Pennsylvania and Virginia, the Shippens, Hynsons, Frisbys, Bordleys, Brices, Dulaneys, Hestons, Bayloways, Jenningses and Randolphs.

In consideration of a map of Maryland and Virginia, made at his own expense, the elder Herman had received 6000 acres of land from Lord Baltimore, and has laid out Cecil county and the town of Cecilton. He began introducing settlers from New York in 1660. Through the persuasion of his son Ephraim he agreed to convey a large part of this manor to the Labbadists, but soon regretted his bargain and refused to fulfill it until compelled by law. The final deed was executed in 1684. Ephraim Herman attached himself to the Labbadists, and his father made a codicil to his will disinheriting his son unless he should leave the sect. Ephraim repented, but became suddenly sick, insane, and died in 1686. The Labbadists made but few converts in this country, and in 1727, after an existence of forty-three years in Maryland, they died out.

About their habits the following account is given by Samuel Bownas, a Quaker preacher, who visited Bohemia Manor in 1702: "The men and women took their meals separately. There was a common stock or fund, into which rich and poor alike placed their money. They carried on a factory for linen, and raised corn, tobacco, flax and hemp. All ornamentation in dressing was put off. Their employments were assigned by the head director. Shuyter, a former minister, might be seen at the wash tub, or a young man of good family tending cattle. A member had to eat the food furnished, though he disliked it. The disobedient were punished by reduction of clothing or placed lower at the table, or finally expelled."—Baltimore Sun.

A Town's Danger.

Leavenworth, Ind., is situated at the foot of a very high cliff, and the people of that place live in constant dread of the huge rocks which become loosened by the rain and frost and come crashing down the hill and through the town, occasionally doing considerable damage. Word comes from there that almost the entire population recently fled the town for safety when a rock twenty feet square let go and came crashing down the hill. Fortunately the rock was broken to pieces by striking trees and did no damage. Another large rock projects from the hillside and is expected at any moment to come down and demolish the county jail.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Every newspaper reader needs an atlas for consultation in order to intelligently understand what he reads. To meet this growing demand we are now sending postpaid for 25 cents (in stamps) the Family Atlas of 191 pages, containing 91 full-page maps, many of them colored. It is the cheapest book in the market. Send to BOOK PUB. HOUSE, 134 Leonard Street, New York City.

THE LARGES[T ...]

THE NE[W ...]

OUR H[...]

We Are Now Ready for your Ch[ristmas ...]

Haven't the space to itemize every department [...] open until 9 o'clock, later if trade demands. You [...] ity. Read these columns carefully and you will p[...]

DOLLS!

Whether you buy a Japanese Doll at 4½ cents, or a large Bisque Head Doll at $12.48, to every purchaser of a Doll we shall give a Doll FREE.

DOLLS! DOLLS!

Talking about Dolls, we have got them. And the prices are right. What we mean by right is that they are less than elsewhere

ALL-CHINA DOLLS GIVEN AWAY TO EACH PURCHASER OF A DOLL AS LONG AS THEY LAST.

Here Is What We Give You!

FOR 5c—A 12-inch china-head Doll, china feet and arms. Where else for 5c?
FOR 12½c—A fine bisque head and human eye Doll, long hair and garment trimmed at neck and sleeve, at 13c, or two for 25c. Where else at 12½c.?
FOR 15c—A bisque head jointed human eye Doll, with fancy dress and lace trimmed cap. Where else for 15c.?
FOR 15c—An all-kid long jointed Doll, bisque head and arms. Where else for 15 cents?
FOR 15c—A fancy tinsel wool dressed Doll, including cap, bisque head, human eyes and long hair. Where else for 15c.?
FOR 15c—A 16-inch washable face indestructible Doll, human eyes, long hair, lace trimmed garment. Where else for 15c.?
FOR 15c—A 14-inch wax sailor Doll, sailor cap, sailor suit, anchors and all. Where else for 15c.?
FOR 19c—A 12-inch half kid body jointed Doll, bisque head and arms, human eyes, and with shoes and stockings. Where else at 19c.?
FOR 19c—A washable face fancy trimmed dress Doll, assorted style suits. Where else at 19c?
FOR 19c—A bisque head, human eye Doll, with satin lace trimmed dress and satin cap, assorted colors; also a Boy Doll. Where else for 19c.?
FOR 21c—A bisque head open and shut eye Doll, jointed body and arm, lace trimmed garment.
FOR 22c—Full rigged Sailor Dolls, washable face, handsome costumes. Where else at 22c.?
FOR 29c—Beautiful feature indestructible Doll, human eyes, fine hair. Where else at 29c.?
FOR 35c—"The Boy Doll." Can wash his face a dozen times a day and he'll be just as quiet as a lamb. Where else such a Doll for 35c.?
FOR 39c—A large size washable face Doll, trimmed garment, lace cap. Where else at 39c?
FOR 48c—A long all kid body jointed Doll, bisque head and arms, closing eyes, fine features, shoes and stockings. Where else at 48c?
FOR 48c—Beautiful Bisque Head Doll, human eyes, fine hair, jointed body, shoes and stockings, trimmed garment. Where else for 48c?
FOR 50c—An extra large size washable face Doll, comfortable arms and limbs, human eyes, lace trimmed garment. Where else for 50c?

Besides the above we would call attention to our Kid Body Dolls, from 50c upwards.
To our dressed Dolls, from 75c up.
To our Chinese and Japanese Dolls, from 4½ cents and up.
To our "Mamma" and "Papa" Dolls.
To our laughing and crying reversible face Dolls.
To our White and Black Revolving Face Dolls.
To our Wool-Dressed Dolls and Rubber Dolls.
To our Bathing Dolls, from 15c and up.
To our Infant-Dressed Dolls, from 48c up.
To our All-Worsted Dolls.
To our Satin-Dressed Whistling Clown Dolls.

And Remember

Not alone do we sell you a Doll

FAR BELOW!

What you can buy same for anywhere else, but we give you with every Doll sold an extra one,

FREE OF ANY CHARGE,

AS LONG AS THEY LAST.

New -:- Novelties!

Ox Horn Whisk Holders, Hat Racks, Flower Stands, Key Rack, etc.
Ink Wells in solid glass and plush and brass mounts. Card, Photo and Album and Floor Easels, in brass, nickel and wood.

Photo Frames,

In Wood, Plush, Brass and Combination Frames, 5c and up.
Hand Mirrors, in celluloid, from 47c up.
Celluloid Brushes, from 44c up.
Fine novelties in Celluloid Sets.
Stand Mirrors, from 25c up. Mounted on plush, wood, metal and combinations.
Wall Pockets, from 39c up.
Towel Racks, 50c up.

Jewelry Department.

Ladies' Solid Silver and Gold Watches.
Boys and Misses' Nickel Watches.
Real Garnet Solid Gold Jewelry.
Sterling Silver Jewelry.
Solid 10 karat Gold Jewelry.
Solid 12-karat Gold Jewelry.
Solid 14-karat Gold Jewelry.

Ladies' Solid 10 karat Gold C[...] to $8.98.
Ladies' Solid 14-karat Gold C[...] to $19.48.
Solid Gold Charms and Loc[kets ...]
Solid Gold Rings, 10 karat [...] 14-karat.
Ladies' and Gents' Solid [...] Buttons.
Ladies and Gent's Solid [...] Buttons.
Sterling Silver Pins, Earrin[gs ...] Cuff and Collar Buttons in gr[...]
Sterling Silver Match Boxes[...]
Cigarette and Tobacco B[oxes ...] plated, from $1.48 to $4.48.
Sterling Silver Book Marks[...]
Sterling Silver Shoe Hooks[...]
Sterling Silver Glove Hooks[...]
Sterling Silver Bon-bon Box[es ...] up.
Sterling Silver Tablets, $1.2[...]
Sterling Silver Handle Po[...] $2.19 up.
Sterling Silver Handle Po[...] $3.98 and up.
Sterling Silver Pincushions [...] up.
Sterling Silver Smelling B[ottles ...] up.
Sterling Silver Chatelaines [...] ments.
Children's Solid Gold Neck[...] and up.
Ladies' Solid Gold Bonnet P[ins ...] Scarfpins, from 50c to $4.98.
Solid Gold Stiffened Braccl[ets ...] pair, for Misses and Children.
At $4.98, $5.98 and $6.98 fo[r ...] Solid 14-karat Bangle Bra[celets ...] Diamond, only $12.98.
Solid 10-karat Gold Bangle Bracelets, at $9.98, $12.98 and $14.98 each.
Everything made in Jewelry of Fine Rolled Plate, in increased assortments, at our well known Low Prices.

FANCY SLIPPERS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

We have the largest variety of Fancy Slippers in this or any other State, from the fact that we have everything that is desirable. You can get more for your money this year from us than ever before, therefore it is to your interest to visit our large and beautiful Shoe Department for footwear of all kinds.

Note these very low quotations:
AT $2.73—Gents' finest quality real Alligator Slippers, hand made, chamois lined, in opera and Everett shapes; actual value $4.
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AT $1.98—Gents' fancy Alligator Slippers, all colors, hand sewed, chamois [...]

Our Line Complete. Our Assortment the Largest, Our Prices the Lowest.
Fine box Papeteries, containing one quire each, plain and ruled linen and wove papers, from 5 to 48c. box.
Plush box Papeteries, containing 1 and 2 quires of fine note paper and envelopes, at 49c. and up to $4.89 each.
SPECIAL BARGAIN of 500 Plush Cabinets, containing 2 quires, fine Envelopes and Paper, at only 83c. box.
Novelties in fine Plush boxed Papeteries, with triplicate mirror covers, filled with fine paper. Many other Novelties shown in Fancy Papeteries.

Writing Tablets,

From 50c. to $6.98 each. See our big line in Real and Imitation Leather. New stock of

Pens and Pencils,

In Fine Rolled Plate and Solid Gold.
Plated Pencils and Charms, 22, 39, 50, 63, 75 and 88c.
Pearl handle solid 14kt. Gold Pens at $1.48, 1.75, 1.89 and $2.23.
Plated extension Gold Pens at 75 and 89 cents, $1.44, $1.98.
Solid Silver Pencils at 75c. each.

EXCELLENT THINGS TO GIVE THE GENTLEMEN,

Which can be selected from the line in our

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Neckwear, from 22c. to $1.48.
Suspenders, from 10c. to $2.
Dress Shirts, from 38c. to $2.50.
Fancy Flannel Shirts, from 95c. to $3.
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Linen Cuffs, from 15c. to 40c. pair.
Scarf Pins, fine rolled plate, from 17c. to $1.48.
Scarf Pins, solid gold, from 50c. to $4.98.
Umbrellas, from 45c. to $10.
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As usual, we open our Holiday display of Handkerchiefs with larger assortments than ever before, and at prices that cannot be approached anywhere.
At 39c—Ladies' pure Silk Handkerchiefs, handsomely brocaded and in all colors.
At 48, 75 and 98c—We show a superb line of fine brocaded Silk Handkerchiefs for Ladies and Gents.

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4 yrs.	6 yrs.	8 yrs.	10 yrs.	12 yrs.
$8.48.	$9.89.	$10.98.	$11.98.	$12.98.

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This department offers only serviceable and useful articles adapted for Holiday Gifts. Prices guaranteed. Lowest in every case.

Ladies' Jerseys and Wrappers

For Presents. Handsome Jerseys—$1.98, 2.28, 2.48 up.
Wrappers and Tea Gowns—98c, $1.39, 2.48, 3.98 and 5.69.

Boys' Clothing Department.

Make the boy a present of a New Suit or Overcoat. Will give you a Low Price and a present besides.
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MANICURE SETS.—From 50 cents to $9.98 set.
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In Plush, Leather, Wood and Metal, from 25c. to $9.98.
Combination Work and Manicure Boxes. Full line at the right prices.
JEWEL BOXES.—In Plush, Leather and Wood. Very choice goods.

PLUSH TOILET CASES OVER 150 STYLES.

At 98c—Satin-lined, with White Brush, Mirror and Comb fittings, in fine silk plush box; real value one fifty.
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Toilet Cases, with Music Box, from $4.98 up.

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Beautiful Goods at one-half usual rates, at 9, 12, 15, 18, 23, 37½, 50 and 8[...]c.

At 19c—Package Colgate's best Sachet Powder in all odors.
Elegant Bisque Figures filled with Extracts, from 10c. upwards.
Fancy Soaps at low prices.

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Opera Glasses, From $1.44 to $9.98.
Plush Opera Glass Bags in Fine Shades.
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A pair of Gents' Beaver Driving Gloves, $3.48, 3.89, 4.48, 5.98.
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Gloves suitable for presents for Drivers, Carmen, Railroad Conductors and Brakemen.

[...] with white bone handles; worth 75c.
At 59c—Oxydized Handle, Three-piece Set; worth 75c. Other styles at 69c, 79c and up.
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At 25c, at 37c, at 49c, at 79c and up. See our line and you will learn where Books are being sold very cheap.

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Beautiful Poodles and Miniature Jumbos. Stuffed Rabbits on wheels, only 8c. Trotting Horse (on wheels and stuffed), best stock in the country, only 15c.
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We also offer grand values in Leather Books and Cases, Curtains, Fancy Tables, Lambrequins, Rugs, Table Covers, Trunks, Baby and Doll Carriages, Blankets, Jewelry, Fans, Scarfs and Fischus, Ruchings, Ribbons, Shoes, Gold and Silver Thimbles, Knives and Scissors, Toilet Bottles, Cushions, Satchels, Fancy Pincushions, Furs, and thousands of other articles which will prove acceptable as a

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