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COUNTRY LUCK.

By JOHN HABBERTON, Author of "Helen's Babies," Etc.

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CHAPTER XXVI—CONTINUED.

"But it's all for the sake of women that men are so absorbed in business," argued Phil. "What would your father care for business, if it weren't for his wife and charming daughters and younger children? He never sees Iron, I imagine, while he is talking about it, nor even thinks of the money for its own sake. Greenbacks and gold and notes and bonds all transform themselves in his eyes, I suppose, into dresses and cloaks and bonnets and opera boxes and trips to Europe and——"

"You silly fellow!" said Lucia, with the first smile upon which she had ventured that evening; "I wonder where you get such notions. If you don't give them up you will some day find yourself writing poetry—something about the transmutation of railroad iron into gold. Think how ridiculous that would seem!"

"But when Iron attempts to gild refined gold—to paint the lily,'" said Phil, "as it does in your father's case, why, it would be worth dropping into poetry to tell of at least one instance where Shakespeare's conclusion was wrong. You know the rest of the quotation?"

Yes, evidently Lucia knew it, for her cheek glowed prettily under the compliment, which, while somewhat awkward, reached its mark by the help of Phil's eyes. As for Phil, his heart began to be itself again; whose heart wouldn't, he asked himself, under the consequences of having given one second of pleasure to that dear girl?

"You seem to be in a sermonizing mood to-night," said Lucia. "I know my father is the best man alive, and I supposed you liked him—a little; but I can't imagine what should have impressed you so strongly with him to-night."

Phil studied the toes of his boots, the tints of the patterness rug, the design of the frescoed ceiling. Lucia watched him with an amused face, and finally said, "Even you don't seem to know."

"I know," said Phil, slowly, "and I'm trying to think how to express it properly."

Poor fellow! how he did despise himself; that what he had hurried there to say would not come to his lips properly! Such a story had seemed easy enough when he had read, in books, of how other men told it—so easy, indeed, that he had come to have very little patience with that portion of novels. Of course he could not tell it while Lucia was laughing—laughing at him, too. Perhaps he could lead conversation back to the desired tone; but no, for just at that instant Margie flew into the room, exclaiming, before she fairly entered:

"Oh, Lu, isn't it awful! I just went across the room for something, and my dress caught the table cover, and over went our ink stand on my very, veriest white— Why, Phil, I didn't know you were here."

"I wish I knew what would take ink stains from very, veriest white".

"Oh, so do I. What shall I do, Lu? Do tell me at once."

"Perhaps," suggested Phil, with a gleam of hope for Margie and several for himself, "your laundress can tell."

"The very thing," said Margie. "What a blessing you are! I wish you were always here." Then she flew out of the room, but not until she had flung a meaning look at her sister and another at Phil. Both blushed, and Phil felt uncomfortable, but as he stole a look at Lucia he mentally blessed Margie, for Lucia was no longer laughing, and she was looking unusually pretty; her eyes, slightly downcast, seemed a more heavenly blue than ever.

"The reason I have your father's goodness on my mind to-night," said Phil, breaking the silence to abate the awkwardness of the situation, "is because to-night he has made me his partner in business—his own equal."

"Oh, Phil!" exclaimed Lucia, her whole face suddenly aglow and her eyes looking fond into his. "I'm so glad—so glad for you—for him, I mean—for both of you. What I meant to say was——Oh, how did it happen?"

"Oh, I chanced to get an order which he was kind enough to think the greatest stroke of business that any firm has made this season. So he asked me my price, and while I was wondering what to say he made me the offer."

"Just like his dear, noble heart," said Lucia.

"Yes," said Phil, rising, and pacing to and fro in front of the piano, and fixing his eyes on the floor; "and all the nobler it seemed on account of the sordid, grasping way in which I took it. I wasn't satisfied with that, but wanted more. I hope he'll never have cause to think unkindly of me for it."

"More!" said Lucia, wonderingly, and somewhat soberly. "What more could you want than to be a prominent merchant?"

"As we say in the country, guess," said Phil, approaching the piano stool and opening his arms.

Lucia guessed.

What a deal he had to say to her while still they stood there! He knew it was not polite to keep a lady standing, but while he was supporting her so strongly, though tenderly, it did not seem that Lucia would weary of the position; nor did she. And, what a lot of questions each asked and answered—questions and answers that would seem as silly to any one else as they were interesting to those they concerned. Perhaps there came occasional moments when neither was speaking, but during those Phil could look down at the golden tangle just about at the level of his lips and think how much more precious it was than all the gold that railroad iron could be changed into by the alchemy of endeavor.

How long they might have stood there, if undisturbed, they never knew, for they were so heedless of all that might be going on about them that they did not hold the entrance of Margie, who was returning from an interview with the laundress in the basement. That young lady was quick to discern the situation, and was about to depart quietly and with celerity; but, acting upon the promptings of her second thoughts, she returned, threw her arms around the couple and exclaimed:

"Oh, isn't this splendid!"

There was a rapid separation of the trio, and then Margie attempted to whirl Lucia about the room in a waltz, that being the younger sister's most natural method of expressing joy. But, somehow, Lucia did not feel like waltzing. On the contrary, she kissed her sister several times, hid her own face a great deal, and finally made a great effort to be calm as she pointed at Phil and said with a sprightly tone of her best:

"Papa's partner. Tramlay & Hayn is to be the sign over the store hereafter."

Margie's eyes opened in amazement for a moment; then it was Phil's turn to be whirled about the room—an operation in which he displayed the astonishing awkwardness peculiar to young men who cannot dance. Suddenly she paused, and said:

"Mamma must know at once. The idea of there being some one within reach to tell it to, and I waiting all this time!"

"Margie!" exclaimed Lucia, as the girl's dress rustled up the stair, "Margie, come back a moment, do." Then there was some rapid whispering, and Margie responded, saying, in very resigned tones:

"Very well."

"I suspect," said Phil, when Lucia returned, "that you've suggested that I am the proper person to break the news."

"Isn't it better?" asked Lucia, timidly.

"Decidedly."

"Mamma is not always easy to speak to, on some subjects," Lucia suggested.

"No task could be hard to me to-night," responded Phil.

Yet in a moment or two, when Mrs. Tramlay was looked approaching, the young man's knees trembled his brave words. Lucia patted him; she pressed closely to his side, as if to assist him, but when her mother's footstep was heard in the hall the girl's courage deserted her, and she fled, and left the young man to whatever fate might be impending.

"Margie tells me you have some great news," said Mrs. Tramlay to Phil.

"Bless Margie!" said Phil to himself; then, instead of at once addressing himself to the duty before him, he gave Mrs. Tramlay as full a report of the rise, progress and result of the Lake and Gulfside operation as if she, instead of her husband, were the head of the iron house.

"And you have told Mr. Tramlay, I think you said," the lady remarked.

"Yes; I looked him out at the club for the purpose."

"He was pleased, of course?"

"Greatly. I am happy to say."

Mrs. Tramlay looked thoughtful. Phil was puzzled by her manner. Did she know or care so little about business as not to estimate at its true value the importance of the Lake and Gulfside order? She was so calm about it that Phil himself began to think less than before of his success. He even wondered whether it would be worth while to tell her of the worldly fortune the operation had brought to him. Probably she was one of the large class of women of whom he had heard who have no heads for business.

"Did Mr. Tramlay say anything in reply?" asked the lady, after a moment or two of thought.

"Why, yes," said Phil, with some hesitation, for he wondered if, after all, it might not be better that Tramlay himself should tell the story of his clerk's promotion. Mrs. Tramlay eyed him keenly; then she asked:

"Did he say anything concerning your future, and ours also, as related to it?"

"Yes," said Phil, now satisfied that Tramlay's offer had been premeditated, and not made in the excitement of the moment; "and," he continued, with his best smile and bow, "I am happy to assure you that I was simply delighted to agree with him."

"My dear soh!" exclaimed Mrs. Tramlay.

Phil's astonishment needed almost the stage of petrifaction, but before he could betray it his prospective mother-in-law had depressed his head so that she might kiss him on both cheeks.

Such a prayer of thanksgiving as Phil's heart sent up she returned Mrs. Tramlay's salutation! Assuredly, the two young women who had been flagrantly transgressing one of the most imperative rules of their breeding view at each other from the two doors that opened from the hall into the parlor; at last Margie had found some one who was both able and willing to be waltzed madly about. They were over reckless enough to float into the parlor, right before their mother's eyes. Then Mrs. Tramlay, conscious for the first time that her eyes were wet, flew to the seclusion of her own room, where, to her great surprise, she fell into the arms of her husband.

CHAPTER XXVII.

AMONG THE RUINS.

MR. MARGE reached New York with only the distinct impression that he would like at once to turn his single bit of real estate into cash, shake the dust of the city from his feet forever, and begin life and business anew at some place where he was not known, and where the disgrace—as it seemed to him—of his altered fortunes would be unknown to any one. There was his interest in the Haynton bay property, to be sure, but he cursed the day he had ever put nearly $2,000 into property which at best would not be likely to return any amount of cash for years to come. He might sell that also, but who would buy it? Nobody knew much about it but the other owners; of these, two were Tramlay and Phil, to neither of whom would he admit that he needed money; he would rather lose all he had invested. As for Agnes Dinon, who held most of the remaining shares, he could not make a business offer to a woman who had refused his hand and heart several years before.

Perhaps his broker had saved something for him from the wreck. Marge sought an obscure hotel instead of going to his apartments or his club, fearing even to meet any one he knew on Wall street, went to his broker's house by night. The interview was not satisfactory. The broker had not only been obliged to close Marge's account, but, infected by his customer's success, had operated so largely in E. & W. on his own account that he also had been ruined, and contemplated selling his seat in the exchange so as to make good some of his indebtedness to members.

As for E. & W., instead of recovering it had gone lower and lower, until operations in it almost ceased. The president, utterly ruined, retired from office, turned over all his property to his creditors, and went abroad to recover his shattered health or to die, he did not much care which.

Marge sold his house at auction, and, while wearily awaiting the circumlocution of "searching title" which necessarily preceded his getting full payment he betook himself to Boston. To avoid speculation was impossible; it had been his life for years; and as he found himself drawn to it even within his reach he began again to operate in a small way. The little he had seen of mines while on the fateful E. & W. excursion was so much more than the majority of those about him knew on the subject that he made a few lucky turns, and he finally interested some acquaintances in a promising silver property he had seen in the west. His acquaintances succeeded in getting the property "listed" at one of the New York exchanges, and Marge, with new hopes and a great deal of desperation, risked nearly all he had on the Brighthope mine.

The scheme worked finely for some weeks. It was skillfully managed by the Bostonians interested; they even succeeded in getting a great deal about it into the newspapers of both cities. But—alas for the wickedness of human nature!—one day the company were horrified to learn that their title to the property was completely defective. When this fact became indisputable, Brighthope stock tumbled farther than E. & W.—tumbled utterly out of sight; and all the assets of the company, except the safe and two desks, were sold to a paper stock dealer at a cent a pound.

Marge thought seriously of suicide. He had but a thousand or two dollars left; how could he operate in anything on that small sum and support himself besides? He could add something to the sum by selling his horses and carriage, but such things always had to go at a sacrifice; besides, there would be a terrible bill to be paid for the maintenance of the animals during the two or three months in which he had been absent from New York.

Still, the thought of suicide did not improve on acquaintance. While there was life there was hope. Why shouldn't he go back to New York, brave everything, and start anew to the best of his ability? Other men had pocketed their pride; and, although his own pride was frightfully large to be submitted to such treatment, he did not know that the operation would give him any more discomfort than he was already enduring.

The thought resolved itself into decision when one day he chanced to meet in Boston a New Yorker with whom he had a casual acquaintance. After a little chat the man, who had been away from the city for months, remarked:

"You're not married yet?"

"No," said Marge, with a grim smile.

"I thought I had heard that you were engaged to Miss Tramlay; and I wanted to congratulate you. An iron house traveler whom I met a short time ago told me that Tramlay was getting rich very fast."

"I supposed," said Marge, with a dawn of interest, "that Miss Tramlay was to marry young Hayn."

"What! that country clerk of her father's?" said the man, with the confidence born of ignorance. "Nonsense! Why, it seems only the other day that I heard some one laughing about that fellow's infatuation. Oh, no; now that they're rich they'll want to marry their daughter to someone of social standing. Indeed, I heard some one say as much. The mother is very ambitious in that line, you know."

Marge soon excused himself, lit a strong cigar and betook himself to a solitary walk and some hard thinking. There was perhaps a grand point to be made on that fellow's suggestion. From what he knew of Mrs. Tramlay—and he informed himself that no one know that lady better—he would not be surprised if an approved society man might now be entirely welcome as a husband for Lucia, even if he were as poor as a church mouse. And Lucia herself—had she not always longed for larger and more prominent society than she had yet enjoyed?

Before his cigar was burned out, Marge had bought a ticket for New York, determined to make a bold stroke for fortune where he felt that he had at heart one faithful friend to aid him. His imagination and pride combined to cheer him on; he would reappear at Tramlay's, see how the land lay, and if the signs were encouraging he would propose at once, first taking Mrs. Tramlay into his confidence. He had lost enough by hesitation; now he would adopt entirely new tactics, and there was no pleasanter way to begin than by proposing to Lucia. As he had told himself before, she was a very pretty girl, and fully competent, with such guidance as he would give her, to make the most of her new advantages.

Reaching New York at nightfall, he lost no time in dressing with extreme care and making his way to the Tramlay abode. He would have no difficulty in explaining his long absence to the ladies; perhaps they had heard of his disaster in E. & W., but he could tell them that he had been largely interested in a rich silver mine ever since. There would be nothing untrue in that statement; had he not been so deeply interested that he could not sleep a wink during the week while the title to the Brighthope mine—curse the rocky hole!—was first in doubt? Besides, women were sure to talk, and equally sure not to diminish the size of a story while telling it; quite likely his tale, repeated by Mrs. Tramlay and Lucia, might have the effect of restoring him to the regard of the many people who estimate a man solely by his money.

As he entered the house he was satisfied that his operations would not be postponed by the announcement "not at home," for through the open door he heard familiar voices in the rear of the parlor, and he saw several heads bent over a table. None of them seemed to belong to strangers; so he entered with the freedom to which long acquaintance entitled him. The backs of the entire party were towards him, so his presence was not observed; besides an animated discussion seemed to be going on between Lucia and Margie.

"I think you're real mean," he heard Margie say. Then he heard Lucia reply:

"No, I'm not. Am I, mamma?"

"No," said Mrs. Tramlay, as Marge approached close enough to see that they were looking at the floor plan of a house, spread upon the table.

"My heart is set upon having that room for my very own," said Margie. "The young lady of the family always has first choice, after her parents."

"Not where there is a bride to be provided for," Mrs. Tramlay replied.

"Well said, mamma. There, Margie," said Lucia; "that room is for Phil and me."

"Here," said Tramlay, entering from the library, with a large sheet of paper in his hand, "is the plan of— Why, Marge!—bless my soul—when did you get back, old fellow?"

"Mr. Marge!" exclaimed the three ladies in chorus, as they hastily arose.

"What! only just come in?" asked Tramlay. "And of course there was such a clatter here, there being three women together, that nobody could hear a word."

Apparently the ladies did not agree with the head of the family, for Mrs. Tramlay looked at the visitor pityingly and Lucia dropped her eyes and blushed. But Margie was equal to the situation; her eyes danced as she exclaimed:

"Just in time to see the plans of the villa we're to have at Haynton Bay. Scof This is the principal chamber floor; it fronts that way, toward the water, and I've just been cheated out of the darlingest room of all; it's been set apart as sacred to the bride and groom. As if the silly things would care to look at water or anything else but each other!"

"It will be as handsome a house as there is on the coast," said Tramlay, "though your humble servant will be its owner. Say, old fellow, you need New York air; you don't look as well as usual."

"A long day of travel—that is all," said Marge, with a feeble smile that seemed reluctant to respond to the demand imposed upon it.

Mrs. Tramlay rang for a servant and whispered:

"A glass of wine for Mr. Marge."

"Haynton Bay is booming," remarked Tramlay. "Have you heard any particulars recently?"

"None at all," drawled Marge. "I have been so busy that— Thank you, Mrs. Tramlay," he said with a nod and a glance, as the wine appeared.

"We're doing capitally," said Tramlay. "It begins to look as if, in spite of all the extra land on which old Hayn bought as options, there won't be enough sites to meet the demand."

The news and the wine—both were needed—raised Marge's spirits so that he soared to fear he would faint. For he had collected wits and strength enough to say:

"It's just the time for me to sell out, then!"

"Sell out?" echoed Tramlay. "It's just the time to hold on to it. I don't know of anything anywhere that's making a respectable fraction of the profit that there is in our little company when, the smallness of the investment is considered. I believe, too, we could make twice as much if there was some one who knew buyers well enough to charge appropriate prices. We've been selling at set figures, regardless of what some people might be persuaded to pay; prices of such property may as well be fancy, you know, for those who want it will have it at any price. But we've nobody to give proper attention to it. Phil's time is so fully occupied——"

"On account of"—interpolated Margie, pinching her sister's arm.

"Margie!" said Mrs. Tramlay, severely.

"He is so very busy"—resumed Tramlay.

"Being papa's partner," said Margie.

"Have you seen the new sign, Tramlay and Hayn, yet? Lu goes down town every day in our carriage to look at it. I believe it's something but to look at that sign. Oh, mamma, you hurt me cruelly then."

"Well," said Tramlay, "if I may be permitted to finish a sentence, I'd like to say that if you've an hour or two a day of spare time on your hands you could do a first rate thing for the company, as well as yourself, by keeping an eye on this property. There's so much in it that I've had half a mind to devote myself to it and leave Phil to attend to iron; there's——"

"For Phil can do it," said Margie. "You must have heard of his great Lake and Gulfside order; everybody said it was the greatest——"

"Margie," said Mrs. Tramlay, in ill disguised anger, "go to your room at once. Your father shall be allowed to talk without interruption."

"Thank you, my dear," said Tramlay. "As I was saying, Marge, there's no easier way to make that property bring twice as much money than for you, with your knowledge of who is who in New York, to give some personal attention to it."

"Thanks for the suggestion," said Marge. "I'll think about it. At present, however, I think I'll say good-by and seek some rest. I merely dropped in for a moment to pay my respects."

"Lu," shouted Margie from the head of the stairs, as Marge was donning his light overcoat in the hall, "don't let Mr. Marge go until you show him that sunshiny little lovers' nook on the plan of the honeymoon house."

Mrs. Tramlay hurried to the hall and pressed Marge's hand; he kissed down an instant, whispered, "Thank you," and departed.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

"AND EVEN THE FATES WERE SMILING."

"WELL, Lou Ann," said farmer Hayn one morning when the month of May had reached that stage when farmers forget their coats except on Sundays, "it'll seem most like takin' boarders again to have such a big crowd of city folks in the house, won't it?"

"Not quite as bad as that," said Mrs. Hayn, carefully moving an iron over one of the caps which she reserved for grand occasions. "Only Mr. and Mrs. Tramlay an' the two girls."

"Well, you orn't to forget that Phil is city folks now, an—I declare to gracious, I believe I forgot to tell you that Miss Dinon—that splendid gal I told you about, that owns a lot of stock in the company—Phil's writ that like enough she'll come down too. She an' her mother want to pick a lot for a house for themselves before it's too late for much of a choice."

"Well, I can't understand it yet," said Mrs. Hayn, carefully picking the lace edging of the cap into the proper neglige effect. "It seems like a dream. Here's me, that's sometimes been almost 'aydyin' to get away from this farm an' into the city, an' there's a whole passel of city folks goin' to leave their palaces in New York an' come down here to live on little pieces of our farm an' other farms along the ridge. I tell you, I can't understand it."

"Well," said the farmer, picking some bits of oat chaff from his shirt sleeve, "it ain't always easy to understand city folks at first sight. Now, there's that feller Marge. When I first saw him in New York I wouldn't have give him a cent for what he'd do in the country. Yet now look at him! Them roads an' drives through the company's property wouldn't have been half so near done if he hadn't come down here an' took hold to hurry things along for the spring trade. Why, some of those fellers that's doin' the work has worked for me on the farm, off an' on, for years, an' I thought I knowed how to get as much out of 'em as ther' was in 'em; but, bless your soul, he manages 'em a good deal better."

"They lo say he's a master hand at management," Mrs. Hayn admitted, "an' that it's partly because he takes right hold himself, instead of standin' round bossin', like most city men."

"Takes hold! Why, he works as if he'd been brought up at it, which I'm certain sure he never was. You can't see the fun of it, because you never saw him in New York. Why, if you could have seen him there you'd have thought that a gate post with two pegs in the bottom of it would have had as much go as him. I've really took a likin' to him. Mork's once I've let him know that I wouldn't mind if he'd come to the back door, village and put up with us, but somehow he didn't seem to take to it."

"That's strange, ain't it?" said Mrs. Hayn, with a quizzical look that made her husband start.

"Oh!" said the old man, after a little reflection.

"You're growin' drefful old an' short-sighted, Reuben," said Mrs. Hayn; and the farmer made haste to change the subject of conversation.

A day or two later the party from the city arrived, and great was the excitement in the village. Sol Mantring's wife, who had learned of what was expected, made a trip to Hayn Farm daily on one pretext or other, reaching there always just before the time of the arrival of the train from the city, received the reverent gaze of her industry, and before sunset of the day on which the party arrived everybody in the village knew that when Lucia stepped from the carriage at the farm house door Mrs. Hayn caught her in her arms and almost hugged the life out of her. Everybody knew, also, that the party was to be there for only twenty-four hours.

The shortness of the time at their disposal was probably the reason that Phil and Lucia disappeared almost immediately after the meal which quickly followed their arrival. They went to the lily pond; there were no lilies yet upon the water, but the couple did not notice their absence; they could see them just where they should be—just where they were ten months before. They got again into the old birch bark canoe; it was not as clean as it should have been for the sake of lovely dresses, but traveling dress, for the small boys of the Hayn family had not taken as good care of it as Phil would do, but Phil made a cushion of leaves, which Lucia slowly expanded into a couch, as she half reclined while she identified the scenes which her lover had described to her during warm her the summer before. Phil thought her expression angelic as she dreamily gazed about her; yet when her eyes reverted to him, as they frequently did, he informed himself that there were even gradations of angelic expression.

They even rode in the old beach wagon; the ocean was still as cold as winter; bathing was out of the question, but Phil had a persistent fancy for reminding his sweetheart of every change there had been in their relations, and in himself; and Lucia understood him.

"It's dreadfully mean of those two to go off by themselves and not help us have any fun," complained Margie to Agnes Dinon, when the latter returned from a stroll with Mr. and Mrs. Tramlay, during which she had selected a satisfactory cottage site. "Let's have a run. I know every foot of this country. Do you see that clump of dwarfed cedars off yonder on the ridge, with the sky for a background? They're lovely; I've tried again and again to sketch them. Come over and look at them."

Away the couple plodded. As they approached the clump they saw that a road had been partly sunk in front of it; and as they drew nearer they saw a man sodding a terrace which sloped from the ridge to the road.

"That's not right," said second man, who was looking on. "That sod must be laid more securely, or the first rain will wash it away. I'll show you how to do it. See here."

"Agnes Dinon!" exclaimed Margie, in a tone which suggested that a mouse, or at least a snake, was in close proximity. "Do you hear that voice?—do you see that man? Do you know who he is? That is the elegant Mr. Marge."

Miss Dinon manifested surprise, but she quickly whispered:

"Sh-h-h! Yes, I know he was here, looking after the company's interests. He is one of the finest men, you know."

"Yes, I know; but see his hat and his clothes, and his brown hands. This is simply killing! Oh, if I had crayons and paper, or, better still, a camera! The girls at home won't believe me when I tell them; they'll think it too utterly preposterous."

"Why should you tell them?" asked Agnes, turning away. "Isn't it entirely honorable for a man to be caring for his own and fulfilling his trust, especially when so valuable a property as this is demands his attention?"

"Yes, yes, you dear old thing; but——"

"Sh-h-h!" whispered Agnes, for just then Margie climbed the slope and appeared a little way in front of them, shouting back at the man:

"Cut your next sod here; this seems to have thicker grass."

Suddenly he saw the ladies and recognized them. There was too late to run, as he assuredly would have done if warned in time, but he had the presence of mind to shout to his workman:

"No, it isn't, either. Get the next from the old place!"

"Good morning, Mr. Marge," said Miss Dinon, with a frank smile and an outstretched hand.

Marge raised his hat, bowed, and replied:

"The hand of the laboring man is sometimes best shaken in spirit. I assure you, though, I appreciate the compliment."

"They don't deny me the honor," said Miss Dinon. "It's a positive pleasure to see a man doing something manly. It is my misfortune that I see men only in the city, you know, and doing nothing."

The hand was still extended, so Marge took it, again raising his hat. Margie turned away, the situation was so comical to her that she felt she must laugh, and she knew by experience that her laughter was sometimes uncontrollable when fairly started.

"Mr. Tramlay says you've worked wonders since you've been here," said Miss Dinon, as Marge released her hand; and, as old Mr. Hayn is his authority, I have no doubt it is so."

"I imagine that I deserve the company's thanks," Marge replied, "though I'm astonished at having mastered some portions of the work so quickly. I think I can astonish you, also, by my honest confession; I really wish something of this sort had turned up years ago; I'm a great deal happier at it than I ever was while worrying my wits over stocks in Wall street. I think the work far more honorable and manly, too. You're quite at liberty to repeat this to any of our mutual friends in the city; I'm sure it will amuse them, and their laughter won't annoy me a particle."

"They wouldn't laugh," said Miss Dinon, "if they could breathe this glorious air awhile, and foresee the gold which this ground will yield, unless appearances are deceitful."

The old beach wagon, a quarter of a mile away, crawled up the grassy slope from the long stretch of sand, and Phil stopped, as of old, to let the horse breathe after his hard tug at the deep sinking wheels.

"What a picture those two people make on the hill yonder, beside that green clump!" said Lucia. "Why, the woman is Agnes—there is Margie picking daisies far to the right—and the man Agnes is talking to is some common workman. What a splendid woman she is! She can be as independent as she likes, and no one ever mistakes her meaning. Imagine any other girl of our set standing on a country hillside, chatting with some boor!"

"Boor!" echoed Phil, running a whole gamut of intonations. "Do you know who that boor is? I recognized him at sight; he was in the village as we passed through, but didn't seem kind to call my attention to him."

"Who is he? Do tell me."

"Mr. Marge."

"Philip Hayn!" exclaimed Lucia. "Do turn the wagon away, so we don't seem to be looking at them."

"Conscience! my name is not woman," said Phil, after complying with the request, for Lucia was kneeling on the back seat of the wagon and peering through the little window in the dingy old curtain.

"Not to revive any unpleasant memories," said Marge, after he and Miss Dinon had chatted several moments, as co-investors, about the property, "but, merely to call attention to the irony of fate, it seems odd to me to contrast today and a certain day several years ago. Laugh about it, I beg of you, because I call attention to it only for its laughable side. Today you do me the honor—which I never shall forget—of pressing your hand upon me, although no stranger could distinguish me from one of my workmen. Then, when in a different sense I wanted your hand, and had the temerity to think myself worthy of it, you withheld it."

Miss Dinon did not laugh; she looked off toward the sea and said:

"You were not then as you are today."

"Thank you. But if I had been?"

Again Miss Dinon looked toward the sea, and said:

"I might perhaps have been more appreciative."

"And today," said Marge, gently taking the lady's finger tips—"no, not today, but hereafter, is it impossible that I should honestly earn it?"

"Who knows," said Agnes, gently, "but you?"

"Phil!" gasped Lucia, from the back of the old beach wagon, "he is kissing her hand!"

"Umph!" said Phil. "What can that mean?"

Lucia looked at him soberly and replied:

"What a question for you, of all men, to ask!"

"Why, 'tis only an old fashioned form of salutation or adieu," said Phil. "I have your own word for it, don't you remember?"

For answer Lucia's eyes looked from beneath their lashes provokingly that Phil stepped across his seat and laid such under his mustache for a second or two.

CHAPTER XXIX.

SO THEY WERE MARRIED.

MRS. Tramlay remarked at an earlier stage of this narrative, June was as late in the season as was fashionable for a wedding. Thanks, however, to a large infusion of the unexpected into the plans of colonel Lucia's wedding did not have to be deferred until after June. All the invited guests pronounced it as pretty an affair of its kind as the season had known, and the more so because the bride and groom really made a very handsome and noteworthy couple—an occurrence quite as unusual in the city as in the country.

The only complaints that any one heard were from Haynton and vicinity. The friends and acquaintances of the Hayn family held many informal meetings and voted it an outrage that when such a lot of money was to be spent on a wedding it should all be squandered in a city people, who had so much of similar blessings that they did not know how to appreciate them, inst

National Democrat.

RAHWAY, N. J., SEPT. 27, 1889.

FOR GOVERNOR,

LEON ABBETT,

OF HUDSON.

Gen. Grubb said to the boys at the convention "Come on!"—but he'll feel like crying "Come off!" before many days of the pressure of the boys upon his money bags.

The fat was so effectually fried out of the Phœnix Woolen Company, of Rhode Island, in the late Presidential campaign, for "protection," that what is left will only pay the creditors 25 cents on the dollar.

If the Republican campaign speakers don't hurry along with that roast beef which they promised the workingmen during the Presidential campaign, last year, the latter will quite likely conclude, as the small boy would say, that the blatherskites gave them a "roast" when they made the promise.

TWO SUMMIT RECORDS.—Mr. T. F. Lane recently purchased, as he supposed, the *Summit Record* newspaper establishment, at a mortgage sale. Esquire D. M. Smythe who had a lease of the establishment claims that Lane only purchased certain materials, and not the right to publish the paper. Each of them issued a *Summit Record* last week, and the question of right will probably have to be settled by law.

We see that the President has appointed a postmaster for Rahway in this state. That is getting quite close to Paterson, but not quite close enough to reach. By the way, the Rahway appointee is a newspaper man, and if he is honest to his convictions he will at once resign his position, for no man can faithfully be a government official and a newspaper editor at the same time.—*Paterson Call.*

With last week's issue the Rahway DEMOCRAT commenced the fiftieth year of its publication, and the twenty-fifth year of Judge Hyer's management. The DEMOCRAT, in politics, is all that its name implies, and in the matter of news and general excellence, all that its readers could desire. It is a solid old Jacksonian sheet, just such a one as Editor Hyer would be expected to make, and just such a one as its party wants.—*Camden Courier.*

EX-GOV. ABBETT NOTIFIED.—The committee appointed by Senator Werts, president of the recent state convention, to notify ex-Governor Abbett of his nomination, waited on the latter at his residence in Jersey City, on Friday. Senator Werts accompanied the committee and was delegated to make the formal notification which he did in his usual able manner, and Governor Abbett briefly responded, accepting the honor and stating that he would write a formal letter of acceptance at an early date.

General Grubb, it was announced, resigned the position of elector on the Republican ticket last fall because he did not want to bring the Grand Army into politics! What has caused this change to come over the spirit of his dreams? It is more than likely that the reason he get off the ticket last fall was because his residence was questioned—whether it was Pennsylvania or New Jersey. It is said that he had to acknowledge his residence in Philadelphia to become commander of the City Troop, his house in New Jersey being considered only a summer residence.

The Paterson *Guardian* says the Philadelphia *Press* in its glee at the nomination of the prettiest militiaman in that city for governor of New Jersey, exclaimed:

"If the New Jersey Democrats are as smart as they profess to be they will devote their time from now until election day to preparing for the best licking they ever got."

To this reckless exuberance of a Republican organ the Independent New York *Herald* responds:

"Look here, neighbor; if you will agree not to die until the New Jersey Democrats get this 'licking' you will reach an age at which you will address Methuselah as Sonny."

We last week referred to the straddling plank in the Republican platform in relation to the liquor question, and we are surprised to see that some of the newspapers are alluding to it as an emphatic and consistent declaration on the subject. If that is so what was the use for the adoption of the following proclamation, unanimously presented by the Essex delegates in the convention, as their interpretation of the question:

"In voting for the resolutions (the platform) we, the delegates of Essex county, distinctly understand that they commit us to no particular form of temperance legislation, but leave each man free to obey his conscience and judgment in that regard, free from caucus or other dictation. We hereby put ourselves on record as emphatically in favor of high license only. We owe it to our people to state our position definitely."

GRUBB'S ELOQUENT ADDRESS!

We find the following report of Gen. Grubb's address at the convention which nominated him, in a Republican paper, and of course it must be correct:

THE NOMINEE'S ADDRESS.

Said the gallant soldier: "I am in every faculty of my mind and impulse of my heart a Republican." He pledged himself to make a fight with all the weapons of civilized warfare; that New Jersey, the state of his birth was ready to come back to her old Whig and Republican moorings. He quoted from Edmund C. Stedman's poem on Kearney:

When the battle went ill and the bravest were solemn;
Near the dark Seven Pines, where we still held our ground.
* * * * * *
He snuffed, like his charger, the wind of the powder;
His sword waved us on and we answered the sign;
Loud our cheer as we rushed, but his laugh rang the louder.
"There's the devil's own fun, boys, along the whole line."

Great eloquence! Big statesman!

The joint committee of Common Council, (as per Mr. Farrell's resolution printed in the proceedings in another place), to confer with the Savings Bank managers in relation to adjusting the water bond interest had a pleasant meeting with a majority of said managers on Wednesday afternoon. The proposition to compromise the accrued interest on the bonds and reduce the future interest from seven to four per cent. is no new one, the latter being rather uncceremoniously treated recently by the finance committee of the bank. It is hoped that the Council committee will have better success, and that this great stumbling block to the city's progress in its debt settlement will be removed, and the bonds put in a position for the depositors to realize more than the principal still due them. As there were some of the managers absent, the conference adjourned until Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock. There is no reason in the world why this adjustment should not be made, as has been frequently urged in these columns, and if the powers that control the Savings Bank management will consider with more favor this proposition originating from another source, we say "so mote it be!"

COMMON COUNCIL.

Stated session, Tuesday evening, Sept. 24—all members present excepting Messrs. Acken and Jackson. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS, ETC.

From Franklin Hose Co. No. 2, certifying that James Armstrong, Alfred O. Holder and Chas. Schlundt had served the time required by law to entitle them to certificates of exemption, which being found correct the exemptions were granted.

From George W. Hatfield and others, of East Rahway, asking why they cannot have some repairs to streets in that vicinity, as they are dangerous to travel and they had been unable to get any work done on them for years. Referred to street committee.

From residents in the vicinity of the old ditch on Pierce street asking that some action be taken to get clear of surface water during rain storms, as its present condition causes cellars to be flooded making houses damp, and detrimental to health. Referred to Board of Health, requesting that they take immediate action in the matter.

From Messrs. B. V. Clark and Elihu B. Silvers asking for some relief in regard to the license now charged dramatic troops performing in the public halls. Filed.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

The finance committee reported the following resolution;

Resolved, That owing to the encumbered condition of the city, financially, it is in the judgment of this body too much of a burden to the taxpayers to pay $1,800 each to the commissioners of adjustment under the Martin act, especially if the work of adjustment shall extend over a period of years—and further be it

Resolved, That the matter be referred to the finance committee for conference with said commissioners of adjustment with a view of ascertaining the probable time the work will take and the probable total cost to the city. Which was adopted.

The committee on licenses reported the application of Chas. A. Diebold, which was laid over under the rule.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS.

The supplement to an ordinance to regulate licensing of shows, etc., was taken up read and passed without opposition. (See advertisement.)

NEW BUSINESS.

By Mr. Farrell:

WHEREAS, There is no law authorizing the renewal of the water bonds, which mature July 1, 1891, and whereas it is desirable that the necessary legislation should be obtained as soon as possible authorizing a new issue of bonds to take up the maturing bonds and that the city authorities and the holders of the bonds should agree as to the form of such legislation, and whereas it is of the greatest importance to the prosperity of the city that the differences between the city and the Rahway Savings Institution (which holds the greater part of said bonds) should be adjusted without delay; it is hereby

Resolved, That a committee of three members of the Common Council be appointed to treat with the holders of said bonds for the renewal thereof, after the obtaining of such legislation as may be agreed upon by the holders of said bonds and the city of Rahway. And further be it resolved, that said committee be instructed to request the said Rahway Savings Institution to compromise and adjust all arrears of interest upon said bonds by accepting compromise bonds of the city of Rahway, bearing four per cent. interest for 35 per cent. of the amount of said arrears, and further request said Institution to reduce the rate of interest upon said water bonds to 4 per cent. per annum for the balance of their term. Which was adopted and referred to the finance committee with Messrs. Farrell, Crowell and Belmer as an additional committee of three.

The city clerk was authorized to draw a warrant for $100 payable to his own order to defray the expenses of music for parade of the fire department of Oct. 14th.

The following were named as judges for the coming election of engineers of fire department:

Hose Co. No. 1, Helmer; Engine Co. No. 1, Crowell, Hose Co. No. 2, Acken; Engine Co. No. 2, Jackson; Hose Co. No. 3, O'Donnell; H. & L. Co. No. 1, Bedow.

The usual polling places were designated as the places to hold the coming general election.

The following bills were paid as allowed: Gordon Press Works, repairs, fire department, $7.95; Henry McManus, coal, police station, $5.25; David M. Wright, repairs street-department, $11.40.

Council then adjourned to meet at 7:30 p. m. hereafter.

ROLLINSON GETS THERE.—We predicted in our last that the young Republicans would come out on top with their candidate for Postmaster, and before our edition was circulated the prediction proved true; as President Harrison had named Harry D. Rollinson for the position. It was evident to our mind, ever since Hon. Wm. Chamberlain drew out of the contest, that Rollinson would be the man notwithstanding the effort made by the G. A. R. friends of the veteran Daniel G. Urmston. Harmony does not flow as thick as molasses in winter, among the Republicans of this city, since this contention for the Postmastership has been under way, and particularly since the final result. Some of the opposition to the faction that stands by the new Postmaster have been heard to remark that the Republican party of Rahway is truly in a bad way, when it has come to be controlled by young Dave Wright, Charley Borgmeyer, Charley Flatt and Harry Rollinson! Some of the local Republicans thought a great rumpus would be kicked up among the Democrats when the last Postmaster was appointed, but that was a gentle zephyr compared with the cyclonic disturbance the late appointment has created.

Kick, brothers, kick and rear
We'll not bother to drop a tear!

Quarter Master General Lewis Perrine died at his residence in Trenton on Tuesday morning, in the 75th year of his age. He was born at Freehold, Monmouth county, and was a graduate of Princeton College, afterwards studying law with Hon. Garret D. Wall and James S. Green. He held the office of Quarter Master General since 1855. His services during the late war, which were both arduous and trying, were executed with rare ability and expedition. The State of New Jersey having more troops in the field than the regular forces of the United States, made the duties of the office very laborious, requiring much skill and endurance in their execution. For meritorious services in the discharge of the same, he was made Brevet Major General by the Senate, on recommendation of Governor Parker in 1865. Besides holding the office of Quarter Master General, he has been acting as Paymaster General of the State.

The Trenton *True American* says:

"Hanging in the parlor of Governor Abbett's residence in Jersey City is a handsomely engrossed set of resolutions giving to him the thanks of the State Department of the Grand Army of the Republic for his kindness in providing the means by which the New Jersey Veterans could and did attend the obsequies of General Grant. This recognition by the Grand Army was voluntary and deserved; it was honorable to those who gave and to him who received it—and put down in lasting form the gratitude which Governor Abbett had deserved and which the Grand Army people freely tendered him."

And yet some Republican papers are trying to give the impression that Gov. Abbett dislikes the veterans!

The Honeoye Falls *News* in noticing our namesake, the Washington, D. C. *National Democrat*, says:

"If it is to be, as we may expect, as good as the paper of the same name published at Rahway, N. J., it will be the pride of the party about the Capitol."

We "doff our hat," Doc.!

The Protectionist *Commercial Bulletin*, of Boston, has got so far as to say that the cause of the recent heavy failures in the worsted and woolen industries is that "they are handicapped by the high tariff."

Y. M. C. A. ITEMS.

BASE BALL.

There will be no game of base ball, on Sunday, Sept. 29th at 4:15 p. m., but at that hour there will be a meeting for young men, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, 160 Main street. Hearty singing, short talks by young men, etc. Young man, you are invited.

LEVY.

The great Levy concert, Saturday evening, Nov. 2nd. Mr. Jules Levy, the world's greatest cornetist; Mme. Stella Levy, the distinguished and popular prima donna, soprano; Mme. Rosa Linde, the celebrated American contralto; Mr. Wm. J. Lavin, the great American tenor; Mr. Edwin M. Snonert, the eminent pianist. Make no other engagement for Saturday evening, Nov. 2nd, but "Wait for Levy."

BUILDING.

A substantial building owned by the Young Men's Christian Association of Rahway; which will stand as a witness of practical christian unity, and of the love and care of the churches for young men. There can be no advertisement equal to an imposing building known as the property and home of the Young Men's Christian Association; and no stranger will then ask in vain to be directed to it; and no young man seeking a friendly resort need fail to find its door. Shall we have this for Rahway, and if so, how soon? We have crowded out our present quarters. Do we not, then deserve such a home as mentioned above for our young men? We can have it very soon if *you* will help. Will you?

DISTRICT CONVENTION.

We would remind our members of the coming convention, of the 4th, and largest district in the State of New Jersey; and which comprises nine different associations. From sixty to seventy delegates are expected, among whom are some of the most prominent, association men from this and other states. It is expected that this will be the most important gathering in the interests of young men ever held in the City of Rahway, and we hope that our members as well as the citizens will make a special effort to attend. Make your arrangements now, so you can attend every session.

We publish the programme as arranged thus far: Friday evening, Oct. 18th, 8 to 8:15 a Song Service led by Mr. Jas. Dunn, with a male chorus of some fifty voices; 8:15 Opening Address by Merrill E. Gates, L. L. D., President of Rutgers College; Saturday Oct. 19th at 9:45 a. m. a paper on "Educational work, its importance and improvement," by Prof. Chas. Jacobus, of New Brunswick; 10:30 a paper on "How to lead associate members into active christian work," by W. D. Murray, President of the Plainfield Association. In the afternoon from 4 to 5 a model "Workers' Training Class," given by members of the Plainfield Association, and at 8 p. m. after a song service, by the male choir, there will be short addresses by W. R. Janeway, of New Brunswick and C. T. Klassam, of Plainfield, following by stereoptican exhibition of all the Y. M. C. A. Buildings in the world, given by state secretary D. F. More. On Sunday at 9 a. m. there will be a consecration service held at Y. M. C. A. rooms, and at 10:30, a. m. we expect to place speakers in all the pulpits of the different churches in the city. At 4 p. m. there will be a mass meeting for men only (place of holding not yet decided upon) led by Mr. Moody Williams. At the same hour in one of the churches uptown, there will be a meeting for women only, conducted by state secretary D. F. More, with other prominent speakers, who will assist him, and, a meeting for boys only (same hour) at association rooms, 160 Main street, conducted by R. G. Leypoldt, of the 23rd street branch Y. M. C. A. New York City. In the evening different speakers from those of the morning will occupy the different pulpits, and at 9 o'clock, (after the other services are over) there will be a "farewell meeting" lasting one half hour in the 2nd Presbyterian church. As stated in the beginning this is only part of the programme, a full account will be published later. Remember the dates October 18, 19, 20.

Y.

Special notice was sent to all the members to be present at a meeting on Tuesday evening, but the storm and other cause prevented a large attendance, there being only twenty-seven of the one hundred and twenty present. Encouraging remarks were made by President Mershon, Messrs. Wilson, Jos. Rollinson, Langstroth, Jas. Dunn and others, the first named in relation to the lecture course, principally, and all referring to the purchase of the Memorial Hall foundation, for the consideration of which the meeting was more particularly called. President Mershon was about to close the meeting, after the remarks, thinking probably, that it would be better to wait until there was a larger attendance before asking for subscriptions; but a number asking that the feeling of those present be tested in a financial way, a subscription paper was placed upon the table, and the names of all present were soon enrolled with pledges ranging from $500 down to $2, aggregating over $1,000. This is certainly encouraging, as most of those subscribing are young men not in a position to contribute very largely. As there was only about one quarter of the membership present, if that ratio of subscriptions continues, more than $4,000 can be secured without calling upon outsiders. This is a very good start and looks like success.

Mr. A. H. Simonds, the successful manager of the Temple Opera House, Elizabeth, has arranged to give the people of Rahway a chance to see at the new opera house, the best play ever given in this city. It will be the well-known burlesque of "Si Perkins," a farm representation of the order of the "Old Homestead," introducing a genuine threshing machine on the stage, and other farm scenes, full of humor throughout. It will be Saturday evening, Oct. 5th; further particulars next week.

One of Mershon's truck horses, while standing at the East Rahway building, developed an unusual amount of skittishness one afternoon last week, which culminated in a runaway. The wagon was being loaded at the time with forms for the electrotyping room, and the violent action of the fiery steed upset and reduced several of these to "pi", before his career was checked. Otherwise there was no serious damage, as the animal was captured before going very far.

AN ENTIRELY NEW VENTURE IN PUBLISHING.—The Tourists Delight Publishing Co. have placed one of their automatic machines at Mr. N. Lauris's news and stationery store, 118 Main street, where, by dropping a nickle in the machine, you can obtain a first-class novel, containing a complete 48 page story, and handsome illustrations, a new issue can be obtained each week. Mr. Lauris has the only machine in town.

"True Catholicity; or The Unity of the Faith; What is it?" will be the subject of lecture by S. A. White, in Milton Avenue Chapel, corner of Fulton street, Sunday evening next, at 7:30. In which it will be shown, from Scripture, how the much vexed question "What is right?" can be settled. All are cordially invited.

LOCAL BASE BALL NOTES.

REPORTED BY J. M. AITKEN.

THE RESULT REVERSED IN THE SECOND BROOKLYN L. GAME.

The chilling breeze which blew across the field on Saturday afternoon last, was a forcible and unpleasant reminder to the five hundred spectators who shivered in the grand stands and on the bleaching boards, that the close of the base ball season of 1889 was near at hand.

There could be no doubt as to what had brought out on this bleak autumn day these five hundred spectators, nearly a fifth of whom were ladies. The expression on their grim and expectant faces plainly set forth that they had come to see the Rahways take their revenge on the Brooklyn Elevated base ball team for the stinging defeat they had received two weeks before. And how thorough the revenge was, may be seen by referring to the appended score. It was with howls of delight that the five hundred of Rahway beheld the demoralization of the visitors, and everyone seemed to be put into a lasting good-humor by that disastrous first inning, when Rahway scored seven times.

The visiting team was the same, with the exception of Evers, as that presented on their last visit to Rahway. The trouble was owing to the fact that Fritz and Haley strayed from the watchful eye of the manager while waiting for a train in Jersey City, and when found they had put on board a generous supply of fire-water. Neither had recovered when their team took the field, Fritz fumbling everything that came to him, and Haley showing some very ragged work behind the bat. After the first inning closed, Fritz was ordered to remain on the bench, Hammond taking his place, which rendered several changes in positions necessary. Haley continued obstreperous, several times removing his mask and pad and refusing to catch for Landmann. Another change was made in the third, Livingston going into the box, and thereafter things went more smoothly. Neither Landmann or Livingston was hit hard, and if they had been properly supported the game would not have been so one-sided. Running catches by Ryman and Gillis were the best features of the visitors' play.

The home team was the same as on the previous Saturday, except that Murphy covered third and McGarry occupied the bench seat. Carsey did very fine work, the Elevated men being unable to do anything with his delivery. This is considerable of a contrast to the way Gregg's pitching was handled in the previous game. Carsey also fielded his position in fine style. All the other men played good ball. Welgand's error is easily excusable, being a muff of a low throw of Martin's, which Jack made on the run after a splendid stop of a hit over second base. McMahon made a nice running catch. The batting was weak. Frank Murphy, formerly the crack catcher of the Summers of Brooklyn, umpired a fair and generally impartial game.

The play was commenced earlier than usual, it being only 3:35 when Lufbery stepped to the plate in the opening inning. Then followed the rockiest exhibition of ball playing ever seen on the grounds. In that awful first inning, Fritz heading the exhibition, Haley ably backing him, and several of the others assisting, Gregg and McIndoe lined out singles and Welgand a double, and after the smoke and dust had cleared away, seven runs were counted up.

Three more runs were scored in the third inning. Gateous fumbled a grounder from Welgand, and a passed ball and wild throw of Haley's let him cross the rubber. Errors of Evers, Livingston and Leimbach let in two more tallies.

The visitors scored their only run in the third. Evers hit safely to left field, a passed ball sent him round to third, and a hit by Ryman let him over the plate.

Martin scored the home team's eleventh run in the seventh. He was sent to first on balls, stole second, and ran home on Jones' cracking hit to right field. Here is the full score:

RAHWAYS.

	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.	SO.	BB
Lufbery, 3b.	5	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	0
McMahon, r.f.	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Gregg, c.f.	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
McIndoe, l.f.	5	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Martin, s.s.	4	2	0	0	2	2	0	2	2
Jones, c.	5	0	1	2	10	5	1	0	1
Welgand, 1b.	6	2	2	0	13	1	1	0	0
Murphy, 2b.	4	0	1	0	2	3	1	1	2
Carsey, p.	4	1	0	0	0	4	0	1	0
Total,	43	11	6	2	27	16	3	6	7

BROOKLYN L.

	AB.	R.	BH.	SH.	PO.	A.	E.	SO.	BB
Haley, c.	3	0	0	0	5	4	3	1	0
Ryman, r.f.	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1
Fritz, 2b.	4	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0
Landmann, p., 3b.	3	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	0
Gateous, 3b.	4	0	0	0	1	5	1	2	0
Leimbach, 1b.	4	0	0	0	17	0	2	2	0
Gillis, c.f.	4	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Evers, s.s.	3	1	1	0	0	3	2	1	1
Livingston, r.h.b., p	3	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0
Hammond, r.f.	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Total,	31	1	2	0	27	18	13	8	3

SCORE BY INNINGS.

Rahways,	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	—11
Brooklyn L,	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Earned runs—0. Two base hit—Welgand. Base on balls—Haley, Evers, Landmann, Martin. Hit by pitcher—Evers. Passed ball—Jones 1, Haley 1. Wild pitch—Carsey. Left on bases—Rahways 5, Brooklyn L 7. Time of game—1.45. Umpire—Mr. Frank Murphy, of Brooklyn.

BASE HITS.

Next Saturday that celebrated strong team known as the Flushings will play their third game of the season on the Milton avenue grounds. Of the two games played, each club has one victory and one defeat to its credit, and both will make a strong effort to secure the deciding victory on Saturday. It is not definitely settled yet whether this will be the last game of the season on the Rahway grounds or not, but it is quite within the range of probability that it will.

Since the above, in reference to next Saturday's game, was written, Manager Hussey, of the Flushings, has written to Manager Chamberlain, of the home team, cancelling the date, as he had received an offer of more money to play elsewhere. Hussey has always been well treated in Rahway, and his action in this matter is a very poor return for the courtesy showed him. To fill the vacancy, the Lees, of Brooklyn, have been secured. This club has wanted to have a crack at the Rahways for some time, and think they can win. Look out for a good game, if the weather is clear.

The Perth Amboy Athletics gave the Winthrops a hard drubbing last Saturday, the score at the finish standing 16 to 6.

The fine playing of Martin as short-field has attracted much attention among the teams who have met the Rahways this season. During the past six weeks he has refused four offers to finish the season elsewhere, among the number being a proposition from the Bergen Point managers.

Manager Chamberlain is negotiating with the Perth Amboy Athletics for a game here on Saturday, October 5. The arrangements will probably be satisfactory, and that date will close the season on the Rahway ground.

MARRIAGE BELLS.

Last Wednesday evening, at twilight, the marriage bells were musically rung for the wedding of Miss Carrie Helmstaedter, of Rahway, and the Rev. Mr. Clause, a graduate of Bloomfield Seminary, in the German Presbyterian Church, a friend of the groom's officiating, and the Rev. Mr. Klein, pastor of the church assisting. Despite the rain the wedding was largely attended. Two little girls—Eva Lohmiller and Lizzie Urban—strewed flowers in the path as the bridal party passed out. Little Florrie Pommerehene presented the bride with a very handsome bouquet. Miss Helmstaedter was a zealous worker in the church, and will be greatly missed by her many admiring friends. Her new home is in Sullivan county, New York state. May joy and happiness attend them and may the parishioners of their church appreciate the full value of her cheerful and zealous disposition. FRANK.

THE NEW DISCOVERY.

You have heard your friends and neighbors talking about it. You may yourself be one of the many who know from personal experience just how good a thing it is. If you have ever tried it, you are one of its staunch friends, because the wonderful thing about it is, that when once given a trial, Dr. King's New Discovery ever after holds a place in the house. If you have never used it, and should be afflicted with a cough, cold or any Throat, Lung or Chest trouble, secure a bottle at once and give it a fair trial. It is guaranteed every time, or money refunded. Trial bottles free at Brown & Smith's drug store.

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

CHAPTER XII.

An act to annex to the township of Fanwood, in the county of Union, a part of the present township of Westfield, in said county.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the part of the township of Westfield, in the county of Union, described as follows: Beginning at the intersection of the east and west branches of Green brook, in the line between Somerset and Middlesex counties; thence up the west branch of said brook as it runs in the line of said counties, to a turn or bend of said branch, on the northwest side of the valley road leading to Springfield, said turn or bend of said branch being forty links northwest from the northwest end of formerly the center of an arch of a stone bridge (now a flat wooden bridge); thence along the northwest side of said valley road, as the bee line points in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, north forty-two degrees and thirty minutes east, six chains and eighty links, to the northern angle of said road and the road leading from Scotch Plains to New Providence; thence along the northwest side of said valley road north fifty-six degrees east, fourteen chains and fifty links to the line of the township of Fanwood, in the middle of the east branch of Green brook, eighty lines distant, on a course bearing north seventy-five degrees east, from the center of a spring in the front of formerly Humphrey H. Drake's house, now Warren Ackerman's; thence down the middle of said branch as it runs to the place of beginning, being the same tract of land that was annexed to the said township of Westfield by an act entitled "An act to alter a part of the boundary line between the townships of Westfield and New Providence, in the county of Essex," approved March tenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one," be and the same is hereby set off from the township of Westfield, in the county of Union, and annexed to and made part of the township of Fanwood, in said county.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 25th, 1889.

CHAPTER VI.

An act to dedicate certain lands of the State of New Jersey, in the township of Ewing, in the county of Mercer, for a public road.

Whereas, It is desirable that a public road in the township of Ewing should be extended across the lands of the trustees of the state industrial school for girls; and whereas, such extension would be advantageous to the property of the state of New Jersey appropriated for the use of a state industrial school for girls; and whereas, it is essential to the proper extension of said road, that a certain portion of the said land of the state of New Jersey should be used for the purpose of a road; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the following tract of land at the northerly terminus of the Stuyvesant avenue, in the township of Ewing, and county of Mercer, being a tract of land twenty-five feet on each side of the following line, to wit: beginning at a point in the line of the lands between lands of the trustees of the state industrial school for girls and lands of Horace A. Buttolph, distant two hundred and eight feet south, twenty-three degrees and fifty minutes west, from a stone corner to lands of the said trustees of the New Jersey state industrial school for girls and lands of George W. Farlee, said point being also south twenty-nine degrees and fifty-five minutes west, from a blazed sassafras tree which stands on the easterly side of Stuyvesant avenue on lands of the said George W. Farlee, be and the same is hereby dedicated to the use of the public for the purpose of a public road, in the township of Ewing, and county of Mercer; provided, that in case the lands hereby dedicated should be vacated or be used for any other purpose than for a public road, then the State of New Jersey, its officers or agents, may re-enter upon, enclose and resume the possession of the lands hereby conveyed.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 18, 1889.

CHAPTER XVI.

An act to dedicate certain lands of the state of New Jersey, in the township of Ewing, in the county of Mercer, for a public road.

Whereas, it is desirable that a public road lately laid out in said township of Ewing should be straightened; and whereas, such road, if straightened, would be advantageous to the property of the state of New Jersey appropriated for the use of the New Jersey lunatic asylum, at Trenton; and whereas it is necessary, in order to make said road straight, that a portion of the lands of the state of New Jersey should be used for the purpose of a public road; therefore,

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the tract of land bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a stone corner to Egg-nest Lane, and near the new asylum, and running thence (one) south, forty-one degrees and fifty-three minutes east, nineteen chains and fifty links, to lands of Horace A. Buttolph; thence (two) by said lands north, forty degrees east, fifty-one feet; thence (three) north, forty-one degrees and fifty-three minutes west, nineteen chains and sixty links, to lands of Egbert B. Lane; and thence (four) along his land south, twenty-six degrees west, fifty-two feet, to the place of beginning, be and the same is hereby dedicated to the use of the public for the purpose of a public road, to be used as a part of the public road running from the Ferry road to the city of Trenton.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 25, 1889.

To H. R. Rollinson, P. M.

SIR: You have been appointed, and will soon assume the duties of Postmaster. You have been lucky, for you must well know that you were not the choice of the great bulk of working Republicans of the city. But you can make yourself popular with those having business at your office by paying attention to the advice I shall take the liberty of giving you. I shall not take the conduct of your immediate predecessor for comparison. I will go further back. When Samuel Oliver held the office he strictly obeyed the rules of the Department, and attended to the duties himself, by assisting in assorting and delivering the evening mails, thereby saving at least ten minutes in time to the crowd in waiting. A separate window was reserved for ladies, a custom which should be re-established. It is the duty of the postmaster to speedily assort the mails, and he is prohibited from engaging in any other business which interferes with his duties, and seven minutes is the usual time allowed for opening the mails at offices like Rahway. I advise you to duly consider these points. No more at present.

Yours, REPUBLICAN.

MR. EDITOR: I have read your article on the salaries awarded the Adjustment Commissioners, and although the compensation is far above what was contemplated, I think our property holders would not complain if the Commissioners would devote all their time to the work. Leaving out Sundays and holidays, they will receive each six dollars per day, all the year round. If they hold sessions of five or six hours daily they will have ample time left for their other business; and if one member has to be absent, the other two can legally do every act required. Our city will remain comparatively at a stand-still until this work is finished, and these well-paid officials ought to understand this and act accordingly. PRO BONO PUBLICO.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO READERS OF THE DEMOCRAT.—To ladies purchasing a Cloak for self or child in our cloak department, and displaying R. B. ticket, with this notice and advertisement on page second, we will deduct return car fare from purchase price. This special offer will hold good for the entire month of October, and we do it in order to induce you to visit what is considered one of the finest equipped cloak departments in this country, and conceded by every one to contain the lowest priced and most handsomely made garments put on sale anywhere.

THE NEWARK BEE HIVE,
L. S. PLAUT & Co.,
715, 717, 719 Broad Street.

Parties looking for bargains in the hardware or house furnishing line will do well to call at Clayton Hall's store. He is selling off present stock and will not decline any reasonable offer. Try it! 1m*

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

DEATHS.

GUNDAKER.—In this city, Sept. 23rd, Josephine, wife of Martin R. Gundaker, aged 29 years, 6 months and 20 days.

HAVILAND.—At Linden, Sept. 25th, Mary Alice, only daughter of Lewis W. and Mary E. Haviland, aged 7 years and 6 months.

HAVILAND.—At Linden, Sept. 25th, Robert, only son of Lewis W. and Mary E. Haviland, aged 12 years.

STEPHENS.—In this city, Sept. 21st, Samuel Stephens, aged 56 years.

CALLAHAN.—In this city, Sept. 22d, Thomas Callahan, aged 45 years.

"You can fool *all* the people *some* of the time, and *some* of the people *all* the time; but you can't fool *all* the people *all* the time."—ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

W. B. DALAND & SONS,

THE ELIZABETH CLOTHIERS,

208 BROAD STREET, NEAR UNION STATION,

Are amazed at the duplicity of some unprincipled dealers, in their manner of advertising. It may do in some localities, but it will not do in Rahway. The working people, whom they hope to FOOL with their "Cheap John" advertisement, are far too intelligent in Rahway to be caught by such chaff. There is a good deal of "solid horse sense" in the homely phraseology of "Honest Old Abe," as quoted above, but our humble opinion is that it will pay better in the long run NOT to TRY to fool ANY of the people at ANY time.

The people of Rahway and vicinity are respectfully invited to call and inspect our New Fall and Winter Stock, which is now ready.

Men's Suits as low as	$5 and as high as $28.00.
Boys' Suits as low as	$1.50 and as high as $20.
Children's Suits as low as	$1.75 and as high as $12.
1500 Men's Trousers	$1.00 to $7.00.
800 Boys' Trousers	$1.00 to $4.00.
500 Children's Trousers	40c. to $2.00.
Men's Overcoats	$2.00 to $12.00.
Men's Overcoats $5.00 to as high as you wish.	

CHILDREN'S PERCALE AND FLANNEL WAISTS.

Silk and Gingham Umbrellas 75c. to $10.00.

We are Agents for Sweet, Orr & Co.'s Coats, Pants, Overalls and Shirts. Lyons

We occupy two floors. W. B. DALAND & SONS.

SPECIAL SALE

—OF—

Fine Fall and Winter Clothing.

We will start the Fall Season with a Special Sale of Fine Clothing, made for this season's trade.

SUITS for $8, 10, 12 and 15, that are worth from 12 to $18.

FALL OVERCOATS, $8, 10 and 12, that are worth from 10 to $15.

PANTS, $2.50, 3 and 4, that are worth from 4 to $6.

CHILDREN'S SUITS, $2, 3 and 4, that are worth from 3 to $6.

Remember, this is no sale of old stock, but all new and fresh goods, made by ourselves for this season's trade. You will find all the latest fashionable styles of Worsteds and Cassimeres, made and trimmed in a style that cannot be equaled by any other house for the price.

ZEHNDER, MARCELL & CO.

CLOTHIERS, 151 Market St., Newark, Next to Library Hall,

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

ADVERTISED LETTERS.

The following letters remain uncalled for at the Rahway post office, Sept. 26th, 1889:

Miss Sadie Fisher, Thomas Lanzan, Harry Leyton, Mrs S. H. Markwith, Mrs. Jane Smith, Mrs. Mary A. Spinning, W. D. Wade.

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

SEPTEMBER 17th, 1889.—Estate of Christiana Miller, deceased.

Pursuant to the order of GEORGE T. PARKER, Surrogate of the County of Union, this day made, on the application of the undersigned, Administrator of said deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said deceased to exhibit to the subscriber 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 subscriber.

CHARLES R. DEMAREST, Administrator.

sept 27-5w

Notice of Registration.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That in pursuance of the provisions of an act of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey, entitled "An act to regulate the elections in the State of New Jersey," approved April 18th, 1846, and the several supplements thereto, the Judges and Inspectors of Election for the several Wards of the City of Rahway will sit as a Board of Registration for the purpose of registering the names and residences of all persons entitled to the right of suffrage who shall personally appear before them for the purpose, or be vouched for by proper affidavit, in their respective Wards,

On Tuesday, the 15th day of Oct. 1889,

at 7 o'clock in the morning, and continue in Session until 8 o'clock in the evening.

Notice is likewise hereby given, that the Boards of Registry will sit between the same hours and at the same places at the first meeting,

On Thursday, the 31st day of Oct. 1889,

for the purpose of revising and correcting the original Registry, of adding thereto the names of all persons entitled to the right of suffrage, or to be vouched for by proper affidavits, and of striking therefrom the name of any person who may not be entitled to vote at the next election.

The places of meeting of the Boards of Registry will be as follows:

First Ward, at Engine House No. 1, Milton Ave

STORE,
RAHWAY.

OF HOSIERY
ipes, in all qualities and prices.
efs, etc. A large assortment o
goods.

S GOODS
s, at lower prices than ever. Mus
t wholesale prices.
, Shoes for Women. All sorts o

DeBAUN.

WINTER - OPENING
AY & THURSDAY,
nd 3rd, 1889,
Departments.

K VELVET AND PLUSHES,
ESS GOODS,
CY GOODS AND NOTIONS,
DIES' & GENTS HOSIERY,
DIES' MERINO UNDERWEAR,
TS' " "
NECK WEAR & GLOVES.
FURNISHINGS,
RPETS AND RUGS.
will be found a large variety of good
by economical buyers everywhere.

RAUS
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K, N. J.

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OR
efforts in our Boys' Suit
away Suits, for ages 16,
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5 years.
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easure and a profit to you.

E- Tailor
Clothier,
RAHWAY, N.

JOHN & JAMES
DOBSON
MANUFACTURERS.

VITE ATTENTION TO THEIR NE
CHOICE STYLES OF
CARPETS

ovel Designs and Coverings just rece
om their Factories; also, to their Spe
ale of the following Attractive Bargai

Imperial Velvet $1.00 yard
Reduced from $1.25.
Tapestry Brussels 55 cents ya
Reduced from 75c.
Choice Axminster $1.25 ya
Reduced from $1.75.
All-Wool Ingrain 55 cents ya
Reduced from 75c.
Best Body Brussels $1.00 ya
Reduced from $1.75.

The Largest Assortment of Superior
Patterns we have ever shown.
Fancy China Mattings in great variety
Very Low Prices.
Linoleums and Oil Cloths in all Wid
Rugs, Mats, etc.

40 & 42 West 14th S
New York.
sept 20 to 29

GREAT
INTER-STAT
FAIR
TRENTON, N. J.,
Sept. 30, Oct. 1, 2, 3, 4, 18
$25,000 in Premium
MAMMOTH AND IMPOSING DISPLAY
IN ALL DEPARTMENTS.
250 SPEED ENTRIES
MONDAY—2:25 class, 2:27 class, 2:30 cl
Trotting. Stallion Race,
class.
WEDNESDAY—2:48 class, 2:31 class, 2:24
THURSDAY—2:17 Pacing, 2:20 class, 2:15
FRIDAY—2:27 class, 2:20 Pacing, 2:00 class
$5,000 SPECIAL AMUSEMENT FEATU
S. CH DAY.
AUGUST 13th, 1889.
Estate
Lawrence J. Keen, deceased.
Pursuant to the order of Orphans' Court
Sheriff-Gate of the County of Union, this day
on the application of the undersigned, Ex
cutrix of said deceased, to exhibit to
the creditors of said deceased to exhibit
subscribe their oath or affirmation that
and demands against the estate of said dece
within nine months from this date, or they
be forever barred from prosecuting or recov
the same against the said subscriber.
ELLEN J. KEEN, Executr
aug 16-4w

National Democrat

RAHWAY, N. J., SEPT. 27th, 1889.

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.

A GOOD HORSE for sale cheap. Apply to
sept 27-4w* WM. H. ACKEN.

A FINE PIANO FOR SALE CHEAP.—Inquire at Music Store, 121 Main street.
sept 27 3w

A FINE LARGE HOUSE, East Rahway, 8 rooms, large lot fruit of all kinds, first-class order, price $2600; only $1800 cash. JOS T. MEAD Rahway. sept 27-1w*

A LOT OF SECOND HAND WAGONS in good order—such as Phetons, Buggies, Depos, Jump-seats, with Wagons, etc., for sale by L. P. WEISH, Oliver street. Also, a lot of Sanitary Rubber set carriage figures, suitable for horse covers, carriage covers, etc. sept 20-3w*

BOARDERS WANTED.—A large, well ventilated room for gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen. Apply at 82 Broad street. jun 14-tf

DON'T SAY IF I ONLY HAD A LOT! You can get one at Bartholdi Park at one-third price you will build, or a discount for cash, or on easy monthly instalment plan.
A. J. RITTER.

FRESH COW FOR SALE.—Apply to MICHAEL DOLEY, Grand street. sept 27-1w*

FOR SALE.—Corner Property on Elm avenue and Campbell street. Apply to MRS. ANNA WOOD CAMPBELL, 119 Broad st. oct 5-tf

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The elegant residence, barn and carriage house known as "Myer's Property," at Milton Entrance of premises. sept 27-3w*

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

MRS. K. MILLER, 140 Main street, Round Hats, Bonnets, Flowers, Ribbons in all the new shades and shapes. apl 7-tf

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby forbidden trusting my wife on my account, as I will pay no bills other contracting.
JOHN H. WOODHOUSE
sept 13-3w*

OLD AND NEW DEBTS COLLECTED.—No charge unless successful. Books written up, business conducted, Legal business papers drawn by competent person. Charges reasonable. EXPERT, Box 81, Rahway. may 17

PIANO BEATER, large, in good order, for sale cheap. Inquire of W. B. DUHF, Jewelry store. sept 2-1w*

PIANO LESSONS by a lady teacher of much experience, either at home of pupil or at her home, with privilege of practising on her piano. Apply at No. 9 Clinton street, Rahway. jan 12-tf

PRAYER MEETINGS.—Regular meetings, over the Post office every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. Sunday afternoon temperance meetings at 4 o'clock on Milton avenue, at 4 o'clock.

RAHWAY TEMPLE.—CARTERET COUNCIL, No. 1, meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, Cherry street, on Second and Fourth Thursdays of each month. R. F. FRIST, Recorder.
J. WORRACKER, Sec'y. sp 13-y

SPECIAL SALE, beginning Thursday, lasting one week, I will sell all articles of fancy dry goods at figures Bargains to all. MRS. E. SEYMOUR, Main street (Dr. James' office)

THE WOMAN'S UNION will hold their meetings on Thursday of each week at 3 P. M., in the Church, corner of Milton avenue and Fulton street. The women of Rahway are invited to participate 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.

$200.—For sale a two story Barn, 4 stalls, double 2 inch plank floor, to be moved from lot on Adams street. WM. SEIF, No. 12 Bond street. sept 6-tf

$125.—A House (with bay window) and lot for sale in East Rahway, close to station, containing five rooms, good shed, attached, and cistern in it. J. T. MEAD, Cherry street. sept 6-tf

$1,200 TO $1,700 wanted for building purposes. Parties can hold the money, and advance similar to Building Association. Are there any takers?
A. J. RITTER.

A number of communications and other matters are crowded out this week.

The publication of the laws is completed in this double-sheet issue.

An interesting new story will be commenced in our next issue.

Miss Lizzie Drumpleman, of Main street, is visiting friends in Brooklyn.

Mr. John Middleton, of Bond street, has a pear tree in full blossom.

The October term of the Union County Courts will commence next Tuesday.

The Newark Bee Hive will remain closed Oct. 5th, until 6 p. m. That day being a Jewish Holiday.

Mr. John H. Marbacher returned home last Sunday evening from an extensive western business trip.

Freddie Jewell, son of Mr. A. E. Jewell, has gone to Peekskill as a student of the military school there.

The Rev. Zebulon B. Grayes, of Meridith, Miss., is visiting at the residence of Dr. Wilmer Hodgson.

The firemen of the city expect to have a grand time at their parade and inspection on Monday, October 14th.

Mr. Theodore Coddington, of Boston, has been in town during the past week, visiting relatives and friends.

Mrs. L. L. Moore and Miss L. E. Chapman returned from Lake Mohonk last week, where they spent most of the summer.

Mr. Almeth White has been getting ice from abroad, no less than four wagons being backed up to the freight house doors each morning.

A lady the other day tried to smash a "growler" belonging to a young man, but he was too cute for her, and got away with it in fine style.

Mrs. Horace E. Treat (daughter of Lieut. E. Muddell) and children, of Freehold, are spending a couple of weeks with relatives in this city.

Miss Hilda, daughter of Mr. Henry Johnson, of the Signal Works, arrived home from a visit to England, on Friday, by steamer Germanic.

While Mr. Lohmiller was driving out, to the freight house to get goods last Monday the axle of his wagon broke, causing considerable delay.

Mr. Wm. Weber, of Allen street, who has been "floored out" of his house twice recently, now keeps a boat secured to his gate post for emergencies.

A cornet band at the Morris Plains Asylum is made up entirely of patients, save the leader, and its is said to be one of the best in the norther part of the State.

Miss Mary E. Baker and Miss Vina Rhodecap, of Danvers, Ill., are visiting in this city at the residence of baggage master D. R. Parker, of Seminary street.

Miss Flora Plum, daughter of Mr. Geo. M. Plum, who was one of the graduates of Columbian School last year, is attending the State Normal School at Trenton.

Mrs. Herbert Acken, Hazlewood avenue gave her daughter Cora her first birthday party on Monday evening last. Many attended and the presents were numerous.

Little Johnnie Nolan, of Campbell street, came home from the State Fair proud and happy. He was awarded the premium of a gold ring for his pair of cute little bantams.

A woman in East Rahway has an awful time milking her cow, according to Dame Rumor. She has to tie the cow's tail in a bow-knot before she commences operations.

Mr. and Mrs. Lewis W. Haviland, who reside near this city, in Linden, have the deepest sympathy of their friends, in their sad bereavement by the death of both their children, as appears by the death notices in another place.

Chief Engineer Edward C. Fox, Thomas Robinson, D. G. Heifield and S. R. Ryno represented the Rahway fire department in the state convention at Long Branch this week.

The cold snap of last Saturday night brought out the overcoats and wraps, and there wasn't much congregating on the street corners.

C. B. Smith, who resides near this city, has recently lost three good horses from throat paralysis. A large number of horses in this section have been affected by the same disease.

The Mershon building in East Rahway is being fitted up with the incandescent electric light by the United States Co., of Newark. The work will propably be completed next week.

Don't fail to read the new advertisement of W. B. Daland & Sons, the Elizabeth clothiers, this week. They change their announcements frequently and always offer some new attractions.

By the death of Prof. Geo. H. Cook, of Rutgers College, the State Geologist, which occurred suddenly on Sunday last, the state loses an invaluable officer, and the college an excellent educator.

Paris Douglas, aged about eighty, one of the oldest colored residents of Elizabeth, hanged himself Monday while laboring under temporary dementia. His son cut him down and he may recover.

Clayton Hall, desiring to dispose of his stock on hand, of hardware, house furnishing goods, etc., is selling everything below cost. No reasonable offer will be refused. Call and see. 1w*.

Mr. Wagner, of Newark, experienced an attack of paralysis in his right hand, at Woodbridge, last Tuesday night. He stopped in this city for a doctor, but failing to find one handy went on home by train.

The regular services at St. Paul's church were resumed last Sunday, the rector, Rev. L. W. Norton, having returned from Lowville, N. Y., from his annual vacation, which himself and family spent pleasantly at that place.

Ex-County Clerk Dr. Henry R. Cannon and family have returned to their home in Elizabeth from a two months' summer residence at Hackensack. The doc or s hard at work on the "History of Free Masonry in New Jersey."

Adam Schweitzer, jr., who works at Grube's carriage factory, met with a serious accident last Monday, by having one finger cut off and the other mashed in some machinery. He had only been working there a short time.

Freeholder Howard lost one of his horses on Tuesday by disease. He feels that he made a good investment when he insured his stock in the Delaware Horse and Mule Insurance Co., of New York, through the agency of Uel Freeman.

The Marsh family will hold their sixth reunion in Newark, on October second and third. The Marshes from far and near have been invited and the Rahway contingent need not necessarily be small as it is being augmented all the time.

The Western Union building, corner of Broadway and Dey street, has been freshly painted and frescoed, until it looks like an almost new building. It is now one of the handsomest buildings in New York city both on the inside and out.

Mr. J. E. Tier has secured the services of a first-class bread baker, and is prepared to supply his customers with the best quality of bread, cake and pies, and at low prices, which we can vouch for after testing liberal samples furnished by Mr. Tier.

Dr. Walter E. Cladek, Messrs. I. L. Hunt, Joseph Pratt and Frank LeBau constituted a party of Rahwegian that left last Friday evening for Moose Lake, Adirondack Mountains. The "dears" in that region will suffer when these parties sally forth.

At the regular drill of Co. F. on Friday evening last, an election was held to fill the office of Sergeant, left vacant by the resignation of Sergeant Molineaux. Corporal Stiles and Private Schweitzer were the candidates, the latter being elected by a large majority.

The Reform Club meeting on Sunday afternoon next at 4 o'clock will be held in the Rahway Opera House. Mr. Ed. Kearney and Mr. Thos. Haviland, of Newark, both former Rahwegians, will address the meeting. Both are interesting speakers. All are invited.

Mrs. Fetter, the owner of "Fetter's Block" on Cherry street, is having an extension built to the rear of the store occupied by Mead Bros., the hardware dealers, for the enlargement of their business. The addition is 30x16 feet, and the work is being executed by Luckhurst, the carpenter.

Postmaster John Fothergill, of Perth Amboy, was in this city last Saturday evening. He had been to New Brunswick to attend the reunion of the 28th N. J. Veterans, and by his manner mild, in a neat address, won the majority, and fixed the next place of assemblage at Perth Amboy.

A drunken man abusing his daughter on the streets the other night, caused many people to stop and look at the sad sight. When he got her in a dark place he was seen to strike her several times and otherwise maltreat her. OBSERVER.

[He should have been arrested and made to pay the penalty of such an act.]

Everybody should attend the lecture by Rev. C. F. Hull at the 2d M. E. church next Thursday night, and hear his experience in "Life on the Blockade," before the battle of Fort Fisher. It will be both humorous and entertaining. Tickets only 25 cents, proceeds for the benefit of the Ladies' Aid Society, of the church.

Z. Snider, Marcell & Co., are the first of the Newark clothiers to take advantage of our columns to inform the people of Rahway that they have a fine stock of fall clothing which they are disposing of at low prices for excellent goods. Will. Marcell would be pleased to have a call from his Rahway friends and former associates.

The "tattooed man" has been heard from again. He is now one of Uncle Sam's boys in the navy, and is stationed at Newport, R. I. He is having a fine time, and don't regret one bit having enlisted. Several young ladies about town regret his having left very much, but live in the hope that he will come back to call on them "some day."

Orville Gardner, an old-time prize fighter, known as "Awful Gardner," was locked in New Brunswick jail Thursday to await an inquiry into his sanity. He is about 75 years old. Many years ago he was converted and became a missionary in New York. Lately he and his wife have been inmates of the Old People's Home, at Metuchen.

Albert Isbrant, of Woodbridge, was married to Katharine Korb, of Elizabeth, by Justice O. H. Lambert, of this city, on Tuesday evening, Sept. 24th, at 5:30. George C. Ryno acted as best man and Constable Harris as Sergeant at Arms. After the ceremony the happy couple proceeded down Main street receiving the advice of a modern jury.

THE STATE FAIR.

Thursday was the only day during the state fair when the weather was any way respectable, and even then it became unpleasant toward evening. Friday afternoon the rain came on again and hastened the breaking up. The programme of racing was greatly interfered with.

The storm, however, did not interfere with the awarding of the premiums. We give below those received by parties in this city and vicinity, as far as we have been able to obtain them, as published in the Elizabeth papers—if there are any mistakes, or omissions we will be pleased to correct the defects in our next issue on receipt of proper information. The parties live in Rahway, except where otherwise stated.

John Harvey, bull nose peppers, first premium, $3.

C. H. Winans, Linden, short grain wheat, first premium, $2.

Meeker Wood, Linden, Newton pippins, first premium, $1.

Phil. Kise, Morris White peach, first premium, $1.

Enos H. Daly, collection carnations, first premium, $2; cross of cut flowers, first premium, $1.

F. L. Graves, four passenger buck board, diploma; one round about, diploma; cut under Rockaway, diploma.

Mrs. Sanford F. Roll, pot cheese, first premium, $1; butter, second premium, $2.

Miss Lena Hedeman, head rest, second premium, $1.

Mrs. S. M. Cheny, standard lamp shade, second premium, $1; banner, first premium, $1; head rest, first premium, $1—all of these are needle work.

A. Martin, rag carpet, first premium, $2.

F. T. Cladek, beer bucks, diploma.

Henry Howard, geese, second premium, $2; Plymouth Rock fowls, first premium, $3.

D. G. Heifield, pet game fowls, first premium, $3.

E. H. Schram, Linden, black leghorn fowls, second premium, $2.

C. S. Thomas, Plymouth rocks chicks, second premium, $2.

E. W. Hadden, Cranford, silver gray Dorking fowls, second premium, $2; do., first premium, $3.

John W. Saling, black Minorca chicks, first premium, $3; do., second premium, $2; do., fowls, second premium, $2.

J. & C. Rahmstedt, Plymouth Rock fowls, second premium, $2; do., buff Cochin, first premium, $3.

Albert Assman, three photographs in oil, first premium, $3.

H. L. Moore, photo medley, special premium, silver medal.

Rheumatism is caused by a poisonous acid in the blood and yields to Ayer's Pills. Many cases which seemed chronic and hopeless, have been completely cured by this medicine. It will cost but little to try what effect the Pills may have in your case. We predict success.

W. C. T. U.—The Union Co. W. C. T. U. met in annual convention in the Baptist church at Roselle, on Tuesday, Sept. 17th. There were eighty or more delegates present, notwithstanding the unpleasant rainy weather. The morning was occupied with devotional exercises and election of officers. Mrs. Dr. Tomlinson, of Plainfield, was re-elected President. In the afternoon there were also devotional exercises and reports of superintendents of departments. Mrs. Downs, state president, and Mrs. Crane, of Ocean Grove, were present and made some remarks. A luncheon and supper were served which did credit to the ladies of Roselle. A mass meeting was held in the evening, at which Mr. L. A. Maynard, an editor on the staff of the N. Y. *Observer*, made an address, the subject of which was "The Truth About Kansas." The Middlesex Co. Convention will be held Thursday, Sept. 26th, at W. C. T. U. Headquarters, corner of Market and Mulberry streets, Newark. Rev. Wm. Boole, of New York, will make an address in the evening.

Boils, pimples and skin diseases of all kinds speedily disappear when the blood is purified by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It has no equal as a tonic alterative, the results being immediate and satisfactory. Ask your druggist for it, and take no other.

It is said that James Brunt, of Milton, has a cellar under his store, and when the outside door is closed it is a perfectly harmless affair, but when it is left open for ventilation it is dangerous, as there are no outside steps, and it is a sheer fall of some feet into about three feet of water. Last Thursday the door was left open, and Johnnie, the five years old son of Benj. Peterson was playing with Mr Brunt's little boy at turning somersaults, when he turned a little too near the edge of the hole, lost his balance and fell in. Willie Brunt ran and called his father, and told him Johnnie was in the cellar. Mr. Brunt looked in but could not see him, so he went in the cellar, and after feeling around in the water, he found him. He was unconscious when lifted out, and it was with difficulty that he was resuscitated. Either that cellar should be made secure, or parents should not let their children play there.

To strengthen the hair, thicken the growth, stop its blanching and falling out and where it is gray to restore the youthful color, use Hall's Hair Renewer.

The members of Carteret Council Royal Arcanum have each received a large envelope this week which contained an application blank, an address from the Grand Regent, and "Words to Thinking Men." It is important that every member should read and act up to the Grand Regent's address as the future welfare of the Council depends on the individual member. Now that the Summer is over, the members will commence to look around among their friends for those who would make desirable members of the Council, the Glee Club will awake from its long Summer sleep, the entertainment committee will be "dug up," the voice of the kicker will be heard in the Council and the Secretary will be kept busy reading applications. Speaking after the manner of the Ancient Hebrews: "Brother, are ye wild us, or sagin us?"

We do not ask you to use Tulip soap more than once. After that you will do so without our request.

Another move has been made in the Frazee Lee will contest, it being the granting of a rule for a struck jury by Justice Van Syckel. The motion was made by Messrs. Jackson & Coddington, the attorneys for the defendants, the Scotch Plains Baptist church, in the ejectment suit which will come on for trial in the October term of the Union county Circuit Court a Elizabeth. The grounds of the application were the importance of the issues involved, the great value of the property in controversy and practically involved in the suit—over $100,000 worth of real estate—and the great amount of testimony which will likely be taken, requiring that men of known probity and intelligence should be selected for his trial.

Quality is what you get when you buy Tulip soap and not trash.

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 Malaria Fever and Jaundice, but was cured by timely use of this medicine. Am satisfied Electric Bitters saved his life." Mr. D. L. 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 Malaria Diseases, and for all Kidney, Liver and Stomach Disorders it stands unequalled. Price 50 cents and $1, at Brown & Smith's drug store.

THE STAR COURSE OF SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS.

The following is a brief resume of the Artists to appear at these concerts: The greatest living violinist Ovide Musin. Adolph Hartlegan ranks as the foremost Cellists in the world. The Beethoven String Quartet, the finest in the country. Anna Louise Tanner, America's greatest lyric soprano. Pauline Montegriffo, the renowned contralto. Mariano Maina, the famous basso cantata. Edward Scharf, who ranks with Joseffy, and has received the Moscheles prize at Leipsic, and plays for the first time in the United States in Rahway. The Dudley Buck Male Quartet, the best male quartet in the country. Mrs. Carl Martin, the best accompanist in New York city, has been secured for these grand concerts. Ovide Musin, for one of his selections, will give a sonata on one string. The following very romantic story is told of this wonderful composition: At one period of Paganini's life he was thrown into prison, and to add sting to his confinement, his inseparable friend, the violin, was denied him. In lieu of which, and to add insult to injury, his enemies presented him an old shoe, arranged with one string, a ridiculous representation of a violin. On this he composed and executed the wonderful sonata entitled "Napoleon." He was brother-in-law to the first Napoleon. As these concerts were gotten up to give the people of Rahway a grand musical treat this winter, the management will not advertise in the surrounding towns until next week, thus giving to our own people the opportunity to secure reserved seats. Tickets can be obtained at Mr. Lamberti's store, 122½ Main street, or of Mrs. Dr. Hodgson, corner Main and Cherry, on Friday of this week, and Monday, Wednesday and Thursday of next week. Reserved seats at Terrill's drug store.

What the Newark Sunday *Standard* says of the Bee Hive Cloak Department:

"WHERE BEAUTY WILL CONGREGATE."—The grand opening of the Cloak Department of the Bee Hive took place yesterday. Ferns and beautiful pot plants adorned the spacious room, and the young ladies were busy showing the numerous customers the styles for the coming season. These are exceedingly pretty. The garments in plush are lovely beyond description, and have undergone a great reduction in price since last season. The Directories and Newmarkets, in plain and fancy cloth, are also very elegant. Modjeska Sacques, of a very choice grade, were also shown, likewise Children's Irish Peasant Cloaks. The formal opening takes place this week, and no doubt the department will be crowded every day with the beauty and fashion of Newark.—Sept 22nd.

NEW JERSEY'S BIG MUSIC HOUSE.—The informal opening of the S. D. Lauter Company's beautiful new piano and organ warerooms in Newark on Saturday evening of last week was an imposing event. Hundreds of people walked through the building and examined the finest display of instruments to be found in the State and listened to the concerts given by musicians. A sheet music department, complete with all the best selections known to the musical world, has been made a feature of the business. Courteous and obliging clerks are in constant attendance and will only be too happy to show visitors through the establishment.

How to get beautiful picture cards. Send ten wrappers to the manufacturers of Tulip soap. Your grocer will give you their address and sell you the soap.

It has been the custom for several years past for some portion of the membership of the 2d M. E. church to give an entertainment for the benefit of the church; this year a number of the young people have resolved to give a concert, and to this end they have secured the Opera House for Thanksgiving night. They have also by early application secured the noted elocutionist, Miss Carrie Louise Ray; therefore our people may expect an enjoyable evening's entertainment. Make no other engagement for that night.

UNEXPECTED DEATH.—The wife of Mr. Martin B. Gundaker, (son of Charles A. Gundaker, Esq.,) died quite suddenly on Monday, of peritonitis. She took her little child to call at the residence of the latter, and remarked that she was suffering with quite severe pains. Her mother-in-law applied some home remedies, but they did not prove effectual and a physician was called, whose services also failed, and death ensued, she being unable to be removed to her own home. The funeral takes place Thursday afternoon, from the residence of the father.

There was considerable noise after midnight Saturday along Main street, and we understand that some of those who caused it were arrested by the policemen. That is right; people who retire for sleep do not want to be annoyed late at night by such disturbances, and saloon keepers should see that their places are cleared not later than 11:30, and the policemen attend to clearing from the streets all parties indulging in loud talking or other disorderly conduct, before 12 o'clock.

The marriage of Miss Grace Edmonds to Mr. Sidney Mesmere takes place at the residence of her mother, Main street, this evening.

The latest slang is "use Tulip soap."

Miss Mary E. Holt, of Bound Brook, occupied the Rev. H. H. Pinckney's pulpit last Sunday night, and Rev. J. H. Christmas, in the afternoon. It was quarterly meeting.

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.

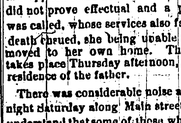
LOCAL POTPOURRI.

EXTRAORDINARY AUGUST BARGAINS IN FANCY GOODS AND HOUSEKEEPING THINGS AT HABKE & CO.'S, NEWARK.

The only way to keep a crowd through the store is to offer the things you want at prices to sell them quick; and that is just what we are doing. Here is a partial list of the things on which the prices have been reduced. You'll find others equally as cheap:

Men's Furnishings,	Table Linen
Boys' Needs,	Towels and Napkins,
Hosiery,	Buttons, Trimmings,
Underwear,	Infants' Outfitting,
Wind Underwear,	Collars and Cuffs,
Embroideries,	Buchus,
Inlet ons and Sashes,	Embroidery Materials,
Gloves and Mitts,	Stamped Linen,
Corsets,	Fresh and Sweets,
Bustles,	Children's Dresses,
India Linen Dresses,	Curtains and Draperies,
Pretty Ribbons,	All Kinds Notions,
New Ginghams,	Shoes and Newports,
Linen Towels,	Trunks and Bags,
Crinkled Seersuckers,	Stationery,
Alhatross Cloths,	Toilet Necessities,
Imp. & Domestic Satins,	Novels and Music,
Summer Silks,	Baby Coaches,
Satin Rhadames,	Lawn Games,
Think Flannels,	Furniture,
Parasols,	Carpets,
Fans,	Dinner Services,
Cotton Draperies,	Tea Sets, Vases,
Window Shades,	Fruit Jars.

Free delivery in Union county. Open at 7:30, close at 6 o'clock, Saturday excepted.
HABKE & CO.'S ACME BAZAR,
Broad, Halsey, New and Park Sts., Newark.



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.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Kaskine.
(THE NEW QUININE.)

No Bad Effect.
No Headache.
No Nausea.
No Ringing Ears.
Cures Quickly.
Pleasant, Pure.
A POWERFUL TONIC.
A SPECIFIC FOR MALARIA, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS PROSTRATION.
THE MOST SCIENTIFIC AND SUCCESSFUL BLOOD PURIFIER. Superior to quinine.
Mr. Lodo Hoornbeek, 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 subsequent bad effects.
Mr. John E. Scarborough, Salem, 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 help d me at once. I gained 25 pounds."
Kaskine can be taken without any special medical advice. $1 per bottle or six bottles for $5. Sold by druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. KASKINE CO.
sept 27-4w 168 Duane St., New York.

ELY'S Cream Balm IS WORTH $1,000 TO ANY MAN OR WOMAN OR CHILD SUFFERING FROM CATARRH.

CATARRH
ELY'S CREAM BALM CURES CATARRH HEAD ROSE-COLD HAY-FEVER. EASY TO USE. PRICE 50 CENTS. ELY BROS. OWEGO N.Y. U.S.A.
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. sep 27-4

FARMS, BEST Soil, Climate and Location in the South. J. F. MARCHA, Claremont, Va.

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED. Send stamp for pamphlet, containing Proofs to anyone afflicted. DR. TAFT BRO., Rochester, N. Y.

BOOK AGENTS WANTED FOR
MY STORY OF THE WAR
By Mary A. Livermore
Her Own Narrative of "FOUR YEARS PERSONAL EXPERIENCE AS NURSE" in Hospitals, Camps, and on the Battle-field. No other book has drawn so many tears. Bright, Pure, and Good, of matchless interest and profound pathos. Terms all right to all. The "booming" book to make money. Agents wanted for the holidays. Up No competition. 700 pages, splendid Steel Plates, and 400 Illustrations, in 10 colors. 61st thousand. 175,000 more *Agents Wanted*—Men and Women. Patients will be liberal. Address for "Our Prospects and give Score Terms." Title for circulars to A. D. WORTHINGTON & CO., Hartford, Conn.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctor's bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack whenever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—Civil Service Gazette. Made simply with boiling water or milk. Sold only in half-pound tins, by Grocers, labelled thus:
JAMES EPPS & CO., Homœopathic Chemists, London, England.

MASON & HAMLIN
Organ and Piano Co.,
Boston, New York, Chicago.
NEW MODEL ORGAN, STYLE 2 ... Contains a five octave, Nine Stop Action, furnished in a large and handsome case of solid black walnut. Price $99 cash; also sold on the Easy Hire system at $3.7 per quarter, for ten quarters, when organ becomes property of person hiring.
MASON & HAMLIN PIANOS. The Mason & Hamlin "Stringer," invented and patented by Mason & Hamlin in 1888, is used in the Mason & Hamlin pianos exclusively, a remarkable refinement of tone and phenomenal capacity to stand in tune characteristic of these instruments.
POPULAR STYLES ORGANS
At $22, $33.50, $60, $78, $90 and up.
Organs and Pianos sold for Cash, Easy Payments, and Rented. Catalogues free.

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.

Wanted!
AT ONCE—EVERYWHERE.
A representative Man or Woman in this County. Profitable Business. LIBERAL PAY. All time not necessary. Special inducements offered until December. Give references. R. H. WOODWARD & CO., Baltimore, Md.

HINDERCORNS.
The only sure cure for Corns. Stops all pain. Ensures comfort to the feet. 15c. at Druggists. Hinder & Co., N. Y.

ARE YOU CONSUMPTIVE.
If you have Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, Indigestion or Weak Lungs, you should use PARKER'S GINGER TONIC. It cures when all else fails. Sold everywhere in 25c. and 50c. sizes. Ask druggists about Parker's Ginger Tonic. Trial size, 10c. and $1.00.

Administrator's Sale
—OF—
REAL ESTATE.
By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the County of Union, the subscriber, Administrator of Andrew McManus, deceased, will expose for sale by Public Vendue, to the highest bidder, at the "Rahway House," in the City of Rahway,
On Monday, October 21st, 1889,
at two o'clock in the afternoon of that day, all those certain lots, tracts or parcels of land and premises, situate, lying and being in the City of Rahway, in the County of Union, and State of New Jersey, described as follows:
The First Tract, Beginning on the Southwesterly side of Grand (formerly Mechanic) street, at a corner of land of William Osborn, Jr., and thence running along said street South fifty-five degrees and a-half East forty feet to other land of Crowell Macann; thence with the line of his other land South thirty-four degrees and a-half West one hundred and twenty-five feet to a stake planted; thence still with the line of other land of said Macann North fifty-five degrees and a-half West forty feet to the line of land of the said William Osborn, Jr.; thence with the line of the said William Osborn North thirty-four degrees and a-half East one hundred and twenty-five feet to the place of beginning, containing five thousand square feet of land, be the same more or less.
The Second Tract, adjoining the first above described tract, beginning at a post on the Southwesterly side of Grand street, as laid down on the map made by the commissioners to lay out streets, avenues and squares in the City of Rahway, at a corner of land of Crowell Macann, and also of land of said Andrew McManus, and thence running (bearings as per city survey) South thirty-five degrees eleven minutes West one hundred and twenty-two and six-tenths of a foot along said McManus to a post; thence North fifty-four degrees twenty-one minutes West forty feet and six-tenths of a foot to a post in the line of lands of Ann Murphy; thence South thirty-five degrees eleven minutes West thirty-five feet and seventy-six hundredths of a foot along said Ann Murphy's line to a post standing for a corner of lands of said Murphy and in the line of lands of said Macann; thence south eighty-two degrees and twenty-nine and a half minutes East forty-six feet and forty-six hundredths of a foot along said Macann's land to a stake planted; thence North thirty-five degrees twenty-two and a half minutes East one hundred and thirty-six feet and thirty-two hundredths of a foot along said McCann's land to the Southwesterly side of said Grand street; thence North fifty-four degrees twenty one minutes West twenty feet and fifty-six hundredths of a foot along said street to the beginning, containing one thousand one hundred and ninety seven square feet of land.
JAMES H. DURAND, Admr.
Dated Sept. 14th, 1889. sept 20-5w

GUARDIAN'S SETTLEMENT.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That the account of the subscriber, Guardian of Kate L. Marsh, a minor, now d cased, will be audited and stated by the Surrogate, and reported for settlement to the Orphans' Court of the county of Union, on Wednesday, the sixth day of November next.
JOHN B. LUPSERY, Guardian.
Dated August 24th, 1889. aug 30-5w

JOB PRINTING of all kinds neatly executed at this office.

O & O TEA

TRADE MARK

DRINK
O & O
TEA

It is blended from the Choicest Grade of Leaf after years of study by Skilled Experts.

One trial will satisfy you that it is superior to any other Tea on offer.

Our aim is to give the lovers of good Tea an opportunity of obtaining it at a reasonable advance over the cost of production, and with a *guarantee that the quality shall never vary.*

The O & O TEA is a delicious beverage, and is not excelled by any Tea offered even at a much higher price, and is at the same time more economical in use than the lower grades, as it takes less of it to make Tea of the desired strength.

☞ It is sold only in Tins which are hermetically sealed, and bear the Trade Mark of the Company. None Other is Genuine.

FOR SALE BY
THE FOLLOWING GROCERS.
MOORE & JACKSON, Rahway, N. J.
M. K. STOKES, " "
L. BAUMGARTNER, " "

Bargain Counters
—AT—
THE SURPRISE,
111 MAIN ST., RAHWAY.

DO NOT FAIL TO CALL AND SEE
What Bargains You Can Secure at a 5 & 10c. Price.

CORSETS.
We have received direct from the manufacturer a full line of ENGLISH SATTINE CORSETS, in White, Cream and Old Gold, in sizes from 18 to 28, which we are selling for 50 cents. These Corsets are artistic in design, and equal in fit to many of the high priced goods, and are superior to most 75 cents Corsets now in the market.
O. C. LAING, Agt.

John Fetter THE Butcher

National Democrat.

RAHWAY, N. J., SEPT. 27, 1889.

PHUNNY-GRAPHS.

Up in the parlor the young folks sat;
With each hour their words grew sweeter,
While her father grim,
With a lantern dim,
Sat down in the cellar and swore with vim
As he watched every skip of the meter.
—*Washington Capital.*

Little Johnnie Day lies here,
He neither cries nor frets;
He just had reached his thirteenth year—
Cigarettes.

A Jersey City policeman having offered his hand to a young lady which was refused, he arrested her. "What is the charge?" asked the sergeant at the station house. "Resisting an offer, sir," was the reply.—[Texas Siftings.

The little boy was on his knees in his little night-dress saying his prayers and his little sister couldn't resist the temptation to tickle the soles of his little feet. He stood it as long as he could and then he said:

"Please, God, excuse me while I knock the stuffing out of Nellie."—[San Francisco Chronicle.

Smith—I notice you are as bald as an ostrich's egg, Jones.

Jones—Been that way since I was a young man.

Smith—Don't you find it a little annoying?

Jones—Well, it is not without its advantages. I am a married man, you know.—[Boston Courier.

Father: "Eleanor, now that you have given up young Hopkins, I wish he would stop coming to the house." Daughter: "He's been here only seven times this week, pa." Father: "Only seven times! How many do you want him to come?" Daughter: "Don't be harsh, father: George is trying to break off gradually."—[Epoch.

Mrs. Tasty (looking up from the paper)—Isn't this strange? A Californian, after a fit of illness, was absolutely unable to remember his wife and not believe she was the one he married.

Mr. Testy—Well, I dunno. It's pretty hard work sometimes for a man to realize that his wife is the same woman he once went crazy over.—[Time.

"Mary," said Miss Ponsonby to her maid, "you must really never again allow Fido to get on my bed."

"I've done my best to break him of the habit, ma'am," she replied, "for it's awful."

"I should say it was awful," returned Miss Ponsonby: "just found a bedbug on the poor little thing."—[Epoch.

Eausonice—How did Highboy's wedding go off?

Laisey—First rate, with the exception of one little hitch in the proceedings.

Eausonic—What was that?

Laisey—Some miserable scamp left pigs-in-clover in the robing-room, and it took the sexton and two ushers to get the minister out.—[Burlington Free Press.

"I understand you have formed a copartnership."

"For life."

"Indeed!"

"Yes, I was married last week."

"What position do you hold in the firm?"

"Silent partner."

"That's what I thought."—[Yonkers Statesman.

Lady—What, left your situation so soon Maria?

Marie—yes, mum; I couldn't stay no longer.

"Why, Maria?"

"Well, ye see, mum, my-mistress wouldn't let me 'ave my young gentleman to dinner, an' they do say that the only way to a man's 'art is through his stomach."—[Pic-Me-Up.

Henry (married six months)—I fear my wife's love is growing cold. She used to come to the office two or three times a day, but she never comes now. What shall I do?

Frank—Have you a typewriter?

"No, but I can get one cheap."

"Do so. Then get a pretty girl to operate it, and your office will be full of your wife."—[N. Y. Sun.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusetts, and Senator Beck, of Kentucky, are not in love with each other. Hoar is crusty and Beck is prosy. Not long ago Beck was making a speech in the Senate, and was rather more long-winded than usual. Somebody said to Hoar: "Beck is making an unusually long speech." "Yes," said Hoar, "that's his way of resting his brain."—[Pittsburg Dispatch.

"How the world was made" is being discussed in a scientific magazine We know. They got all the cash subscriptions along the line they could, then bonded so much as they could build with the money for all the rest of it, watered the stock like a deluge and rushed it through before anybody could get an injunction. Then the English came and got hold of it, as usual.—[Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.

A scientist says that it requires the stings of sixty healthy honey bees to kill a man in fair health. This fact cannot be too widely disseminated. When a man in fair health wishes to commit suicide via the stings of honey bees, it behooves him to select sixty that are enjoying good health. Whether this can be determined by feeling the pulse of the insect or looking at its tongue, the scientist doesn't explain.—[Norristown Herald.

"See here, my good lady," said Bachelor Tompkins, coming downstairs, after his first night at his new boarding-house, and feeling as if he had been sleeping on the sidewalk, "haven't you a dinning-room?"

"Certainly, sir, this way, if you please."

"But when I asked you to furnish me with bed and board I didn't suppose I'd have to have em' both in my own apartment."—[Detroit Journal.

THE Great Story,

Dunraven Ranch,

By Capt. Chas. King, will be Our Next Attraction in the Serial Way.

THERE ARE NO BETTER STORIES THAN THOSE OF CAPT. KING.

SUNDAY-SCHOOL LESSON.

REVIEW OF THE QUARTER.

LESSON XIII, THIRD QUARTER, INTERNATIONAL SERIES, SEPT. 29.

The Story of the Life of Samuel, the Choice of Saul, the Anointing of David, the Young Shepherd, and the Final End of Saul.

The lessons that have been considered during the quarter just brought to a close have covered one of the most important eras of the history of the chosen people of God.

Lesson I had to do especially with the calling of Samuel by the Most High. Samuel was the son of Elkanah and his wife Hannah, to whom he had been given by the Lord in answer to Hannah's prayer. And according to the vow of his mother the life of Samuel was devoted to the service of God. He was placed in the hands of Eli, the priest, as soon as he had been weaned, and when the sons of Eli had scandalized the people and offended the Lord with their wickedness, he was selected to be Eli's successor.

Now "the word of the Lord was precious in those days." There had been "no open vision" before that vouchsafed to Samuel for a long time. Perhaps herein lies one of the most valuable lessons of the quarter—a lesson for mothers. If you would raise up your sons to be mighty men before the Lord, devote them to God's service from the first.

In Lesson II was told the sorrowful death of Eli and the humiliating defeat of Israel—a defeat that can be clearly traced to disobedience of God's command. Israel had at this time fallen away somewhat from the worship of the one God. But when a war arose between Israel and the Philistines, Israel called upon Jehovah for help. But how? The sacred ark of the covenant was taken from Shiloh, where its place was in the Holy of Holies, to the field of battle. But the command of the Most High had been violated; God did not fight with the Israelites and they were defeated, for the Philistines were desperate and fought with a fury that carried all before them. And it is now as it was then—if you desire the Lord to help you in the constant contest with the world you must obey Him.

In Lesson III we were told of the repentance of Israel and the rescue of His people, after twenty years' punishment, out of the hands of the Philistines by the Lord of Hosts. "And the hand of the Lord was against the Philistines all the days of Samuel." In Lesson IV is recorded the action of the Israelites in demanding a king. Samuel had grown old and his sons had been made judges of the people. These sons had done even as had the sons of Eli before them; "they turned aside after lucre, and took bribes and perverted justice." But this was no just excuse for the Israelites in their demand for a king. God had appointed the method of government for His people, and there is no doubt but He, in His own good time and in His own way, would have corrected the abuses the people suffered and punished those by whom the abuses came. But nothing would satisfy the Israelites short of a king, and so—as we are told in Lesson V—they were given one in the person of Saul.

Saul had been sent to find some domestic animals that were lost; he failed, and at last sought out Samuel, the man of God. Samuel had been warned of the coming of Saul, and had been told of God that Saul should be the king whom the Israelites desired. Saul was a "goodly young man," tall and strong—a king in appearance—just what the Israelites desired. God was about to try His people—to give them an opportunity to learn that His ways were best. But even when Saul had been shown to the people as he whom the Lord would have to be their king, they rejected him, and derisingly asked: "Shall Saul reign over us?" But Saul delivered them out of the hand of the Ammonites, and then they were convinced. In Lesson VI we studied the last address of Samuel, that wonderful speech of the prophet in which he reviewed before the people the history of their nation, and set out to them the everlasting doctrine that true prosperity and unalloyed happiness only come to those who serve God sincerely.

In Lesson VII we learned how the Lord finally rejected Saul because of the disobedience of the latter. God had told him to spare not the Amelekites or their cattle or goods, but Saul had saved Agag, the king, alive, and had kept alive the "best of the sheep and of the oxen and of the fatlings and the lambs and all that was good." Those he had preserved for the use of himself, and God told Samuel that this was displeasing to Him. "Behold," said the prophet, "to obey is better than to sacrifice." Saul, rebuked by the man of God, became repentant. But it was too late.

In Lesson VIII we are told of the anointing of David as the chosen of the Lord. When Samuel saw Eliab, a son of Jesse, who was tall and strong and of regal bearing, he said in his heart that here was the future king, but God said not so. "The Lord seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh upon the outward appearance, but the Lord looketh on the heart." Oh, blessed assurance, that is and will be ever kept in remembrance by them that love God!

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And in Lesson XII is told the story of the last days of Saul. The king had wept the tears of the crocodile when, as told in the previous lesson, he affected to be reconciled to David, and he had continued his pursuit of the shepherd boy. But now Saul was to receive his punishment. War was raging between the Philistines and the Israelites, and it went not well with the latter. Saul saw that defeat, bloody, ignominious defeat, stared him in the face, and he feared to meet it. To run away would be to court additional ignominy. And besides he would inevitably be captured in the end and be put to death with indignities. So he died the death of the coward—he killed himself. His sons were dead before him, and his death was but the culmination of the defeat that had for the time come upon Israel.

How great is the lesson taught in this terribly sad ending of the career of the most goodly man of all Israel, the man chosen of God to be king over His people!

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,

Busties, Hoop Skirts, Dress Forms, Underwear, Corset Steels, Skirt Extenders in all lengths. Also, DRESS TRIMMINGS in the New Moirs, both Velvet and Silk Braided Fronts and Tassels for Skirts, Passmenteries, Buttons in all the new styles, Combs, Brushes, Hair Pins.

Fancy Goods, Balls, Crescents,

Applique, Flowers, Arsene, 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 30-1y

UNION COUNTY HOTEL

AND BREWERY,

St. George's Ave., Rahway, N. J

COMMODINUS GROUNDS,

PLATFORM AND HALL

FOR PICNICS, Etc.

CHARLES KATZ, Proprietor.

☞ Balls, Picnics and Private Parties supplied with beer in any quantity. CHAS. KATZ.

nov 30-1y Agent Rising Sun Brewing Co.

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.

There are
many white soaps,
each
represented to be
"just as good as the Ivory."
They are not,
but like
all counterfeits,
they lack
the peculiar
and remarkable
qualities of
the genuine.
Ask for
Ivory Soap
and
insist upon having it.
'Tis sold everywhere.

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. TIME TABLE

On and after Monday, Sept. 16th, 1889, trains will leave Rahway as follows:

For Harrisburg, Pittsburg and the West, 9.46 a. m., week days only.

For Baltimore, Washington and points south—1.19, 7.03, 9.13 a. m., 1.47 p. m. Sunday 1.19, 7.06 a. m., 9.46 p. m.

For Philadelphia—1.19, 7.03, 8.07, 9.13 a. m. 12.07, 1.47, 6.45 and 8.01 p. m.; Sundays—1.19, 7.06 10.50 a. m., 5.35, 7.58 and 9.43 p. m.

For Cape May—1.47, p. m.

For Atlantic City—11.27, 1.47, p. m.

For Trenton—1.19, 7.03, 7.30, 8.07, and 9.13 a. m. 12.07, 1.47, 2.33, 5.45, 8.01 p. m. Sundays, 1.19, 7.06 10.50 a. m., 5.35, 7.58 and 9.43 p. m.

For New Brunswick—1.19, 7.03, 7.30, 8.07, and 10.18 a. m.; 12.07, 1.47, 2.33, 3.52, 4.46, 5.36, 5.45, 6.36, 6.58, 8.01, 11.13 p. m. Sundays—1.19, 7.06, 10.09, 10.50 a. m., 1.03, 3.53, 5.33, 5.53, 6.36, 7.58 and 9.25 p. m.

For Menlo Park—7.30, 10.18 a. m., 12.07, 1.54 2.33, 3.52, 5.36, 6.36, 6.58, 8.01 and 11.13 p. m. Sundays—8.49, 10 03 a. m., 1.03, 2.03, 5.33, 6.36, 7.58, 9.25 p. m.

For Iselin—7.30 and 10.18, a. m., 12.07, 1.54, 2.33, 3.52, 5.36, 6.36, 6.58, 8.01, and 11.13 p. m. Sundays—10.02 a. m. 1.03, 2.03, 5.33, 6.36, 7.58 and 9.25 p. m.

For Avenel, Edgar's and Spa Springs—6.57 and 11.10 a. m., 3.32, 5.02, 6.23, 7.50 p. m. and 12.49 a. m.

For Woodbridge—12.49, 6.57, 11.10 a. m., 12.44, 3.32, 5.02, 6.23 and 7.50 p. m. Sundays—10.38 a. m. and 10.55 p. m.

For Perth Amboy—12.49, 6.57, 11.10 a. m., 12.44, 3.32, 5.02, 6.23, and 7.50 p. m. Sundays—10.38 a. m. and 10.55 p. m.

P. R. R. Crossing—9.5 a. m. and 5.52 p m.

For South Amboy—4.19, 12.44 a.m. 5.52 p. m. Sundays 8 45 a. m., 5.48 p. m.

For Matawan—4.19, 9.15 a. m., 12.44, 5.52, 7.45 p. m.

For Red Bank—4.19, 9.05 a. m., 12.44, 5.52, 7.45 p. m.

For Long Branch, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park Ocean Beach, Spring Lake, Sea Girt, Manasquan and Point Pleasant—4.19, 9.05 a. m., 12.44, 5.52 p. m.

For Bay Head, Toms River and intermediate stations, 4.19, 9.05 a. m., and 5.52 p. m.

Sunday trains leave Rahway for points on N. Y. and Long Branch road—8.45, a. m., and 5.42 p. m.

For Elizabeth—12.14, 2.49, 5.35, 6.05, 6.34, 6.54, 7.08, 7.25, 7.39, 7.46, 7.57, 8.18, 8.23, 8.38, 9.08, 9.32, 9.37, 10.07, 10.40, 11.35 a. m., 12.45, 1.12, 1.42, 3.05, 3.32, 4.32, 4.52, 5.26, 6.12, 6.47, 6.56, 7.26, 8.03, 9.10, 8.59, 9.40, 10.25, 11.31 p. m. Sundays—12.14, 2.45, 6.55, 7.43, 8.30, 9.02, 9.33, 9.58, 10.30, 10.40 a. m., 12.30, 1.39, 2.30, 3.25, 3.39, 4.39, 5.32, 6.55, 7.18, 8.33, 9.03, 10.03, 11.33 p. m.

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The Safest

AND most powerful alterative is Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Young and old are alike benefited by its use. For the expulsive diseases peculiar to children nothing else is so effective as this medicine, while its agreeable flavor makes it easy to administer.

"My little boy had large scrofulous ulcers on his neck and throat, from which he suffered terribly. Two physicians attended him, but he grew continually worse under their care, and everybody expected he would die. I had heard of the remarkable cures effected by Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and decided to have my boy try it. Shortly after he began to take this medicine, the ulcers commenced healing, and, after using several bottles, he was entirely cured. He is now as healthy and strong as any boy of his age."—William F. Dougherty, Hampton, Va.

"In May last, my youngest child, fourteen months old, began to have sores gather on its head and body. We applied various simple remedies without avail. The sores increased in number and discharged copiously. A physician was called, but the sores continued to multiply until in a few months they nearly covered the child's head and body. At last, we began the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. In a few days a marked change for the better was manifest. The sores assumed a more healthy condition, the discharges were gradually diminished, and finally ceased altogether. The child is livelier, its skin is fresher, and its appetite better than we have observed for months."—Frank M. Griffin, Long Point, Texas.

"The formula of Ayer's Sarsaparilla presents, for chronic diseases of almost every kind, the best remedy known to the medical world."—D. M. Wilson, M. D., Wiggs, Arkansas.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

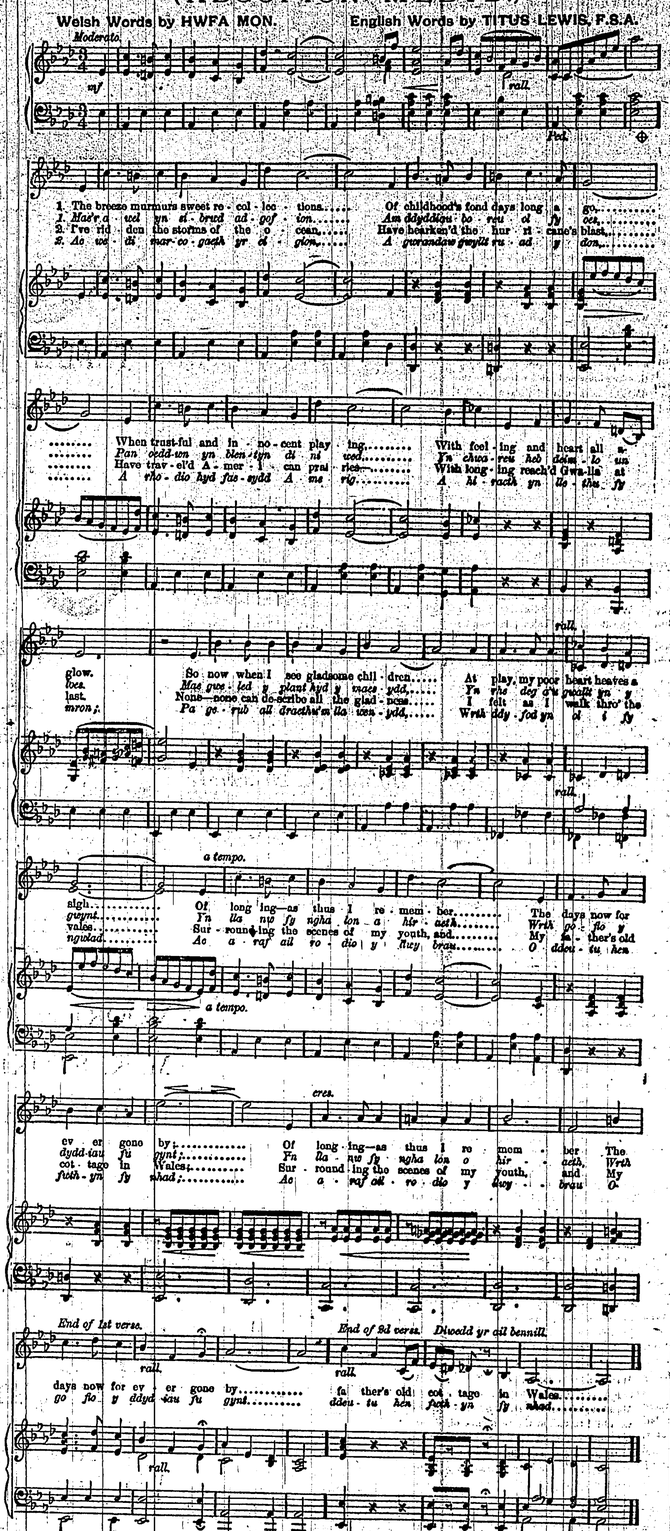
Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

WELSH MUSIC.

RECOLLECTIONS OF CHILDHOOD.

(ADGOFION MEBYD.)

Welsh Words by HWFA MON. English Words by TITUS LEWIS, F.S.A.



INDISPUTABLE :-: FACTS!

FOR PURCHASERS

AT THIS SEASON OF THE YEAR

—FOR—

CARPETS & FURNITURE.

First, I wish to make an apology to my customers and purchasers at the disarrangement of my stock and the condition of the store now being occupied by the carpenter and mason during my numerous alterations, but low prices will repay anyone for the inconvenience of showing goods and disarrangement of stock.

Out of 100 Antique Bedroom Suits I have left in stock about 19 suits, regular price $37.50. Will close them out at $27.50.

10 Parlor Suits in Plush, regular price $50, reduced to $37.50.

MY STOCK OF

Carpets, Sideboards, Refrigerators.

Lounges, Children's Carriages, Matting, etc., etc., etc.

All at low prices during the present alterations.

CREDIT IF DESIRED.

Goods Delivered Free of Charge.

AMOS H. VAN HORN.

73 MARKET STREET.

Near Court House. NEWARK, N. J.

Established N. V. COMPTON'S A.D. 1870

Fire Insurance Agency,

Exchange Building,

Room 2, RAHWAY, N. J

With years practice and experience, knowledge of Companies and material appertaining to Insurance, I confidently ask a continuance of the patronage so generously bestowed in the past.

Authorized Agent for

Continental Insurance Co.,	N. Y.	Firemen's Insurance Co.	Newark
Hanover Fire Insurance Co.	"	Newark Fire Insurance Co.	"
Niagara Fire Insurance Co.	"	Liverpool & London & Globe,	Liverpool and London
Fire Association, Phila.		Queen Insurance Co.	" "
American Insurance Co.	Newark.	London Assurance,	"
Merchants' Insurance Co.	"	Home Insurance Co.	N. Y.

☞ Policies written upon all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, Rents, Leases and other Insurable Property.

Farm Buildings a Specialty. N. V. COMPTON, Agent.

MARSH & RYNO.

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FURNITURE

OF ALL KINDS.

No. 111 MAIN STREET.

RAHWAY, N. J.

offer to the public a large and well selected stock

OF WALNUT, OAK & MAHOGANY,

Parlor, Bed Room and Kitchen

FURNITURE.

Parlor & Bed Room Suits

BEDSTEADS, SOFAS, BUREAUS, TABLES, CHAIRS, HAT STANDS, EXTENSION TABLES, MIRRORS &c.

Also, a complete assortment of

SPRING, HAIR, HUSK & STRAW MATTRASSES.

Undertaking,

nail its branches. Hearses and Carriages furnished and Funerals attended at short notice.

☞ Bodies laid out and iced at all hours

SCOTT'S EMULSION

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.

nov 30-1y

ROLL & COOK,

HOUSE AND SIGN

PAINTERS.

25 Cherry St., Rahway, N. J.

Dealers in

White Lead, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty Colors, and Painters' Materials of all kinds, together with a

Full Line of Brushes

and a large and well selected stock of

PAPER -:- HANGINGS!

Also, agents for Longman & Martinez' Ready Mixed Paints.

☞ Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

☞ Allorders for work in our line promptly attended to.

mar 8-1y ROLL & COOK

Milton Lake Ice!

Milton Lake Ice,

(ESTABLISHED 1849)

Ice Wholesale & Retail.

OFFICE: 38 CHERRY ST.

P. O. Box 151. A. WHITE

RAHWAY, N. J., Mar. 1, 1888.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE NATIONAL DEMOCRAT

RAHWAY POST OFFICE.

NEW YORK TIME.

TO TAKE EFFECT JUNE 30TH, 1889.

MAILS ARRIVE.

New York, North, East and West, 5.15 a. m.
Through Southern and Philadelphia 5.38 a. m.
Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 8.00 a. m.
Philadelphia and Way, 8.32 a. m.
New York, North, East and Way, 9.13 a. m.
Through West, 4.49 and 10.49 a. m.
Woodbridge, 12.45 p. m.
New York, North and East, 12.07 and 1.50 p. m.
Through Southern, Philadelphia and Way, 5.03 p. m.
New York, North and East, 5.38 p. m.
Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 5.45 p. m.
Philadelphia and Way, 5.50 p. m.
Mails are received from New Brunswick, Princeton, Metuchen, Trenton, South and West Jersey, Delaware and Delaware Railroads, at 5 stands, 4.45 p. m. and 6.45 p. m.

Mails are received from Elizabeth, Newark, Jersey City, Delaware & Lackawanna and New Jersey Central Railroads at 5.15 and 9.15 a. m., 1.50 and 5.38 p. m.

MAIL CLOSES.

Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6.50 a. m.
New York, North and East, 7.50 a. m.
New York, North, East and Way, 8.10 a. m.
Philadelphia and Way, 8.45 a. m.
Through Southern and West, 8.45 a. m.
New York, North, East and Way, 10.15 a. m.
Woodbridge, 10.45 a. m.
New York, North and East, 12.20 p. m.
New York, North, East and Way, 4.30 p. m.
Philadelphia and Way, 4.45 p. m.
Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 5.00 p. m.
Through Southern and West, 5.00 p. m.
Mails close for all points at 6.45 p. m.

Mails are dispatched for Elizabeth, Newark, Jersey City, Northern New Jersey, Delaware & Lackawanna, and New Jersey Central railroads at 8.10, 10.15 a. m., 4.30, 5.00 and 6.45 p. m.

Mails are dispatched for Philadelphia, Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, Metuchen, South and West Jersey, Belvidere Delaware Railroads at 8.45 a. m., 4.45 and 6.45 p. m.

Office open at 7.00 a. m. closes at 7.30 p. m.

Sunday Mails arrive at 8.15 a. m., and close to all points at 5.00 p. m.

Office open on Sunday from 9 to 10 a. m.

MONEY ORDERS,

can be obtained at this office payable at any money order office in the United States or foreign country. Business closes at 3 p. m. on Saturdays. On all other days, except Sunday, at 7 p. m. G. R. LINDSAY, Postmaster.

MELICK HOUSE,

—AND—

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,

146 MAIN STREET, RAHWAY.

feb 16-1f JAS. T. MELICK.

DEMAND THE OLD RELIABLE

FRAZER AXLE GREASE.

SOLD EVERYWHERE. WILL WEAR TWICE AS LONG AS ANY OTHER. TRY IT.

USE THE BEST. TAKE NO OTHER.

sept 13-6w

DON'T HOWL

AROUND ANY MORE ABOUT

Home, Sweet, Sweet Home!

But that is what all the ambitious rich and poor are looking after. But the question is, with many,

TO KNOW HOW TO START,

And after getting started, to know

"What Will the Harvest Be"

For the next few years? so as to insure paying for what one might bargain for. This has been received

GET YOUR LOT FIRST!

Every alternate lot can be bought at

BARTHOLDI PARK,

On Prospect and Oliver Streets

For $110 cash, 10 per cent off, or on the instalment plan, $20 down and $5 monthly. A few lots will be nearly given away to parties building this season. Further particulars address

A. J. RITTER, Rahway, N. J.

Jun 15

CORSETS!

We desire to inform the ladies of Rahway and vicinity who use the

THOMSON'S GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS,

that they may be had in three styles:

R. H.,	$1.00
G.,	1.25
E.,	1.50

Which are the Lowest N. Y. Prices, at

BIRKETT & PATERSON'S,

CORNER STORE, RAHWAY.

jun 23-3 m

A $20 A Day Man!

A VOICE from Ohio. Here is a letter from William Killer, a portrait of Mr. Garfield's uncle, of Salem, Ohio. His writes: "Want both on a farm (or $250 a month). I now have an agent for J. C. Allen & Co's albums and publications and often make $20 a day. (Signed) WM. GARFIELD.

WILLIAM KILLER, HARTSBURG, PA., writes: "I have never known anything to sell like your album. Yesterday I took orders enough to pay me $317. W. J. Hoover, Iowa, writes: "Your agent was under the impression that I would not subscribe for your album, but I did, and I am well pleased with it. I made $25 profit on them and made $20 for a single day's work. Your agent was under the impression that I would not subscribe for your album, but I did, and I am well pleased with it. I made $25 profit on them and made $20 for a single day's work. Every one who takes hold of this business gets an agent profit. Shall we start YOU in this business? Write to us and learn all about it for yourself. We are starting many; we will start you if you don't delay and another year ahead of you in your part of the country. If you take hold you will be able to pick up gold dust. ☞ Remember, we do not ask you to buy our goods or pay $25 for a dollar. Photograph Albums are to be sold to the people for $2 each. Sound in Navy Crimson Silk Velvet Plush, charmingly decorated inside. Handsomest album in the world. Largest Size. Greatest bargains ever known. Agents wanted. Liberal terms. Big money for agents. Any one can become a successful agent. Sells itself on sight—little or no talking necessary. Wherever shown every one wants to purchase. Agents take thousands of orders with people never before known. Great profits await every worker. Agents are making fortunes. Ladies make as much as men. Any one can do as well as any one. Full information and terms free, to those who write for them. Address at once, J. C. ALLEN & CO., AUGUSTA, MAINE.

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BELFORD'S MAGAZINE.

DONN PIATT, EDITOR.

A Complete Long Novel in Each Number.

The November number of BELFORD'S MAGAZINE completes its first volume.

The discussion in its pages of the important political and economic questions of the day, and its fearless, able and independent manner in which they have been presented, combined with literary merit of the highest order, have already placed Belford's Magazine in the front rank of popular monthlies.

For the session of 1889 the present popular features contributed by the most well known authors, together with shorter stories and sketches by popular writers, will be continued. Both Reviews will also continue to be an interesting and rank rtaking feature of the Magazine.

The publishers will spare no expense to make it in every way a welcome and looked for visitor in every home.

SUBSCRIBERS NOW will get the benefit of the reduction on the first volume. Sample copies sent to any address. For sale at all book stores and news stands.

☞ No more suitable present for lady or gentleman than a year's subscription to "Belford's Magazine." $3.00 a year; 25 cents a number.

BELFORD'S MAGAZINE,

feb 1-8m New York.

The Union Co. Bank.

RAHWAY, N. J.

Capital, - - $50,000.

Transacts a general banking business. Open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Certificates of Deposit issued in amounts from $10 to $500, bearing interest at three (3) per cent. per annum, provided the money remains on deposit six months.

EDWARD S. SAVAGE, President.

C. A. OLIVER, Cashier. mar 9-1y

Ask Your Retailer for the

JAMES MEANS $4 SHOE

OR THE

JAMES MEANS $3 SHOE

Adapted to Your Needs.

JAMES MEANS $4 SHOE Is a Perfect Fit, Is Its Name, Is Its Price, Is Its Quality. Is Its Wear. NO BREAKING IN WITH THIS SHOE. Every Pair Warranted. Ask your dealer to show you the JAMES MEANS $4 SHOE. If he has not the size you need, he can easily get it for you. If you will send the price, we will send you a pair by return mail, postage free. Our JAMES MEANS $3 SHOE is equal in style and quality to any $3 shoe made. Ask your dealer to show you the JAMES MEANS $3 SHOE. If he has not the size you need, he can easily get it for you. If you will send the price, we will send you a pair by return mail, postage free. Our JAMES MEANS $2.50 SHOE for Men is a marvelous seller and a great bargain. Ask your dealer to show

National Democrat.

RAHWAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1889.

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

(BY AUTHORITY)

CHAPTER CCLXII.

An act in relation to the publication of city advertisements.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever any newspaper shall hereafter be designated by law for the publication of any advertisements of said city or any ward thereof, such designation shall be deemed and taken to be an official report shall not be annulled by the fact of publication in such newspaper of any such advertisement, but when such annual report shall be published in any other newspaper than such newspaper, and the official advertisement of such city shall continue to be made therein, the said newspaper shall be entitled to be paid, or the officer from said city, for city and ward work published in said newspaper by direction of the city officers.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 9, 1889.

CHAPTER CCLXIV.

An act supplementary to the act entitled "An act concerning corporations" (Revision), approved April twenty-five, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the provision contained in the tenth section of the act to which this is a supplement shall be construed to mean that the formation of any company organized under the act to which this shall propose to carry on any business or business other than railroading, shall be deemed legal, if such railroad be already built, or hereafter shall be built in twenty years from the date of the formation of such company, and that such corporation formed does not in fact intend to acquire the right of eminent domain, but that such corporation shall not in any case be authorized to acquire land for right of way against the will of the owner thereof.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall apply as well to all such corporations now existing as to those hereafter formed, and shall be deemed and taken to be a supplement to the act to which this is a supplement.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 9, 1889.

CHAPTER CCLXVII.

Supplement to an act entitled "An act to incorporate associations and societies for the promotion of athletic exercises," approved April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That any association heretofore or hereafter incorporated under the act to which this is a supplement, may, for the purpose of this act to be a supplement, may, for the purpose of purchasing real estate and erecting the necessary buildings, issue shares in sums of not less than five dollars, redeemable in twenty years, or sooner, with interest at a rate not exceeding five per centum per annum; said shares may be secured by mortgage or otherwise at the option of the corporation.

2. And be it enacted, That the control and disposal of the property and estate of any association shall be vested in the board of trustees mentioned in the act to which this is a supplement, and no member of said board shall receive compensation for his service, and no person shall be entitled to a vote in said corporation unless duly elected a member thereof.

3. And be it enacted, That section six of the act to which this is a supplement be amended so as to read as follows:

4. And be it enacted, That the sole and exclusive object of incorporations under this act shall be the mental and physical improvement of their members by the maintenance of boat-houses, club, gymnasium, boats and yachts and by such other means as may be appropriate and approved by the board of trustees, and the property of which they are respectively organized; provided, that gambling and the sale of intoxicating liquors in any such incorporated athletic organization or any such association are hereby absolutely prohibited and forbidden, and any violation of this provision by any such association or any permission or allowance of such violation to exist in any such association, shall work a forfeiture of the charter and privileges of incorporation of the association so violating or permitting the violating of this provision; and provided further, that any member or officer or any other person or persons shall be regularly expelled therefrom, on account of his or their violation of the above provision, or any other provision of this act or of the constitution or the by-laws of any such association, shall be held to have forfeited all right, title and interest in and to the privileges, property and franchises of such association, but shall be liable for the payment of all arrearages of any dues, fees, assessments or charges which shall have been previously made or levied against him or them, in accordance with the constitution or by-laws of such association.

4. And be it enacted, That the act and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 9, 1889.

CHAPTER CCLXVIII.

An act concerning county clerks.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That if at any term or session of the court the office of a clerk, no clerk, or duly appointed deputy shall be present, the court may appoint some person to act as clerk of the term or session during the absence of such clerk and deputy; the duties of said temporary clerk shall be confined to the clerk's seat, and to keeping the minutes of the court, swearing jurors, witnesses, taking verdicts, and such other duties as are performed by the clerk in the presence of or under the direction of the court.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 9, 1889.

CHAPTER CCLXXI.

An act requiring contracts for the conditional sale of personal property to be recorded.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in every contract for the conditional sale of goods and chattels hereafter made, which shall be accompanied by an immediate delivery but be followed by an actual and continued change of possession of the things contracted to be sold, all conditions and reservations which shall be made by the owners of such goods and chattels is to remain in the person so contracting to sell the same, or other person in the place of contracting to buy them, until said goods or chattels are paid for, or until the occurring of any future event or contingency shall be absolutely void as against subsequent purchasers and mortgagees in good faith, and as to them the sale shall be deemed absolute, unless such contract for sale with such conditions and reservations therein, be recorded as directed in the following section of this act.

2. And be it enacted, That the instruments mentioned in the preceding section shall be recorded in the office of the county wherein the party contracting to buy, if a resident of this state, shall reside at the time of the execution thereof, and if not a resident of this state, then in the clerk's office of the county where the property so conditionally bought shall be at the time of the execution of such instrument; provided, that in any county where the office of register of deeds exists or hereafter may be created, such instruments shall be recorded in the office of such register.

3. And be it enacted, That no contract or sale or conveyance intended to operate as a contract by which the property so conditionally shall be recorded unless the character thereof shall be first acknowledged or proved and such acknowledgment or proof certified thereon in the manner prescribed by law for the acknowledgment and proof of deeds.

4. And be it enacted, That the clerks and registers of the several counties of this state shall record such instruments in accordance with the provisions of this act, in the books used for the recording of deeds, mortgages, and the said clerks and register shall respectively enter at the foot of the record of each such contract of sale and instrument so recorded, the time when such contract of sale or instrument was received by him in his office to be recorded, and shall index or cause each contract of sale and instrument, when recorded as aforesaid, the time when the same was delivered to him at his office to be recorded, and the book and page in which the same shall be recorded, and shall thereupon deliver the same to the party entitled to it or to his order.

5. And be it enacted, That such contracts of sale shall be properly indexed in the books used for indexing chattel mortgages, and the records and certified copies thereof shall be evidence in the same manner and in like cases as the record of deeds; and the said clerks and registers shall be entitled to the same fees for recording and indexing such instruments of sale and for copying such records as they are entitled to for the recording, indexing and copying of deeds.

6. And be it enacted, That every contract of sale hereafter recorded, pursuant to the provisions of this act shall be valid against the creditors of the person contracting to buy and against subsequent purchasers and mortgagees, from the time of the recording thereof until the same shall be duly satisfied in the manner now provided by law for cancelling of mortgages of real estate.

7. Approved May 9, 1889.

CHAPTER CCLXXII.

An act concerning the practice of law in the courts of this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in the case of an infant, shall be permitted to appear and prosecute or defend any action in any court of this state unless he be a licensed attorney-at-law of the supreme court of this state, who shall be under direction of the court in which he acts; provided, that nothing in this act shall apply to actions before justices of the peace.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 9, 1889.

CHAPTER CCLXXIII.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act regulating the practice of the courts of law," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, which supplement was approved March twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section thirteen of an act entitled "An act regulating the practice of the courts of law," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, which supplement was approved March twenty-second, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

13. And be it enacted, That when a sole defendant or one of several defendants, or plaintiffs against whom a judgment has been recovered, has died or shall die after judgment and before execution by or after execution issued, and the judgment remains in whole or in part unsatisfied, and such deceased defendant or plaintiff shall not have left a last will and testament, and no letters of administration shall have been granted upon such estate, any party entitled to execute within six months after the death of such party or parties, execution may be sued out in the original title of the cause against the real estate and personal property of such deceased party or parties, if such defendants or deceased defendant or defendants in such manner as the court may order.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 9, 1889.

CHAPTER CCLXXIV.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act authorizing corporations to establish piece work, labor or materials employed in the repair and construction of any article, to enforce such lien" (Revision), approved February sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the lien which any person may have upon any article or thing, for the performance of labor or materials bestowed or employed in the repair or construction thereof, and the proceedings to enforce such lien, in part, shall remain unpaid for the space of three months after the same became due and payable, it shall be lawful for the person having said lien to expose the same at public auction, upon a notice of said sale being first published for the space of two weeks preceding the day of sale in some newspaper published in the county in which said goods or chattels are located, and if no such notice of said sale set up in five of the most public places in said city or township, and if the residence and place of business of the owner or owners of said goods or chattels, a copy of the printed notice be mailed to said owner or owners, at least ten days before the day of sale; and the proceeds of said sale shall be applied to the payment and discharge of the expenses of such sale; and no more of such goods or chattels shall be sold, if they are of such nature as to be conveniently sold in divided, than shall be necessary, as near as may be, to pay such lien and expenses, and the balance, if any, shall be paid to the owner of such goods or chattels when the goods or chattels shall be taken away or settled for in full.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 9, 1889.

CHAPTER CCLXXV.

An act in relation to the lien of manufacturers, spinners and throwsters of cotton, woolen and silk goods.

1. Be it enacted by the State of New Jersey, That all persons or corporations engaged in the business of manufacturing, spinning or throwing cotton, wool or silk into yarn or other goods, shall be entitled to a lien upon the goods and property so delivered to them into their possession for the purpose of being so manufactured, spun or thrown into yarn or other goods, for the amount due on account that may be due them from the owners of such cotton, wool or silk, by reason of any work and labor done and materials furnished in or about the manufacturing, spinning or throwing of the same or other goods of such owner or owners.

2. And be it enacted, That such lien shall not be waived or impaired by the recovery of a judgment for the amount so due, and for the work and labor performed and materials furnished; and such lien may be enforced by levy and sale under judgment upon said judgment.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 9, 1889.

CHAPTER CCLXXVI.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act for the organization of the national guard of the state of New Jersey," approved March ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section thirty-two of the act to which this is a supplement be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

32. And be it enacted, That there shall be a regimental board of officers to each regiment, and a battalion board of officers for each battalion, to consist of the commissioned officers of the regiment or battalion, which board shall have power to make, in behalf of the government and that of the regiment or battalion, and to establish fines and penalties for violation of such by-laws and regulations, and to establish fines and penalties for the non-attendance of the officers, non-commissioned officers and privates at the "drill or parade" of their regiment or battalion; all companies of the national guard shall have power to adopt by-laws for their internal government, to establish fines and penalties for violation of such by-laws and regulations, and to make and alter such regulations and election of its members and for the expulsion of unworthy, unruly, derelict members, and for the enjoyment of its property by court-martial; such by-laws to be subject to the approval of the commandant of the regiment or battalion to which such company is attached, and in case of separate companies subject to the approval of the commandant of the brigade to which such separate company is attached and such commandant shall have power to amend or suspend any such by-law, or to annul or suspend any such company, in his discretion.

2. And be it enacted, That section forty-six of the act to which this is a supplement, be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

46. And be it enacted, That there shall be a regimental court to each battalion, each to consist of one field officer as president, one captain, one captain and one first lieutenant, who shall be appointed by the regimental commandant, and one second lieutenant, who shall be appointed by the regimental officers; they shall hold sittings at such times and places within the bounds of their commands as the said commandants respectively shall direct; said courts shall have power to try non-commissioned officers, musicians and privates of their respective commands for pay-attendance at regimental or battalion duty, or neglect of duty prescribed by law or the regulations of the regimental or battalion boards in pursuance of law, or for insubordinate or disorderly behavior, disorderly conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline or such other misdemeanors as are cognizable by the courts-martial of this act or the regulations of the state military board, and they shall have power to sentence such offenders to forfeitures of fines for each and every offense, to reprimand, to reduce to the ranks or dishonorably discharge by such judgment either or both of the above punishments, but not to exceed the amount appropriated by the act to which this is a supplement, shall be a sufficient levy and sale under the warrant of the commandant; the lieutenant so appointed to be commissioned by the governor of the regimental or battalion staff; if for any cause the said court martial shall not be convened five days after the receipt of such private or corporal's guilty, or shall be convened, but adjourned without a hearing, the said court shall have power to give notice, in such manner as he shall prescribe, to the several claimants of said funds named in said award, and to all other persons claiming the same, to appear before him and present their claims therefor, and the said commissioners shall be the validity of their claims and order payment thereof as he shall deem equitable and just.

47. And be it enacted, That upon application being made to the inspector of factories and workshops for the granting of a certificate of the sanity of any person, the said inspector shall appoint a surgeon of the said district, who shall be empowered to examine the unexpired period of the maximum possible imprisonment, and the time from the date of the last preceding sanity certificate, and if the said surgeon shall certify that the said prisoner who may at this time be, or hereafter be, sentenced to the New Jersey state prison, or the state of New Jersey, has been a citizen of the state of New Jersey for three years last prior to their conviction.

2. And be it enacted, That such and every person employed in any building, place, or premises within the precincts of the home grounds, shall be subject to the rules and regulations governing the members of the national guard of the state of New Jersey, while attending an encampment.

3. And be it enacted, That any person who purchases, or offers to purchase, or receives stolen property in the place provided for depositing ballots at such election; in the precincts or wards of any such city, and those who are in favor of the rules and regulations of the state and the grants and powers therein contained, shall each deposit a ballot containing the words "new assessors accepted," written or printed thereon; and those who are opposed shall each deposit a ballot with the words "new assessors not rejected" written or printed thereon; and this acceptance or rejection may be expressed upon the ballots on which are the names of the state, city or ward officers, and no separate ballot shall be required for the purposes of this vote; there shall be a canvass, on the return of the votes, upon this question of such acceptance or rejection, made by the election officers in the same way and manner as for officers voted for at such election; and if a majority of the ballots on which there shall be either the words "new assessors not accepted," or "new assessors not rejected" shall be found to be for the acceptance of the act, it shall then, but not otherwise, go into effect and be binding upon such city wherein such vote shall have been taken.

4. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts general and special, inconsistent with the provisions of the act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 16, 1889.

CHAPTER CCXCV.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act relative to the publication of the laws of this state in two newspapers," approved May twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section two of the act to which this is a supplement be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2. And be it enacted, That the governor, comptroller and secretary of state, or a majority of them, shall, within ten days after this shall become a law, and thereafter annually within ten days after the adjournment of the legislature for the convening of the legislature, select and designate the newspapers to publish the laws for the ensuing year.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 16, 1889.

CHAPTER CCXCVI.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act relative to the publication of the laws of this state in two newspapers," approved May twenty-one, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the governor, comptroller and secretary of state, or a majority of them, at their discretion, to select and designate two other newspapers at large in the state, without regard to their representing political parties, but with regard to their character and circulation; provided, however, that the total number of all newspapers in the state authorized to publish the laws shall not exceed one hundred.

2. And be it enacted, That section five of the act to which this is a supplement be amended so as to read as follows:

3. And be it enacted, That the rate of compensation to be paid by the state for the publication of the laws shall be a sum not to exceed by one cent per line for each insertion, and that the governor, comptroller and secretary of state, or a majority of them, not to exceed fifty cents per folio, but no compensation shall be paid to any newspaper which prints the laws from plates, unless such plates are cast in its own office; be it so enacted.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 16, 1889.

CHAPTER CCXCVI.

An act in relation to the appointment of certain commissioners to control or to boards of assessment and revision of taxes in the cities of this state, abolishing the office of assessor, and regulating the time and manner of making assessments.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in the cities of this state in which a department of public works shall be established in the control of the assessment and revision of taxes, the office or assistant, ward or deputy assessor, if any there be, shall be and the same is hereby abolished.

2. And be it enacted, That in any such city there shall be from time to time, appointed by said board such clerks or assistants for such department or board as the exigencies of the service may require, but in no case shall the number be greater than twenty.

3. And be it enacted, That the duties heretofore performed by assistant, deputy or ward assessor in any such city shall be performed by clerks or assistants hereinbefore provided for this purpose by such board or department, who, in making such detail, shall consider and have regard to such duties as persons or persons assigned for the duty to be performed and shall from time to time, prescribe such duty and supervise the execution of the same, and that the compensation of such clerks shall not be less than eighty dollars or more than one hundred dollars per month.

4. And be it enacted, That the valuation of property and assessment of taxes in any such city, after the taxes of the present year have been levied and assessed, shall be conducted by the board on the third Wednesday in January of each year, and shall constitute a lien, as now provided by law, from that date, and that it shall not be necessary hereafter in any such city to specify and keep a record of the sums included in such assessment, and make up the rate of taxation therein, but it shall be sufficient to specify the rate fixed, and keep a record of the aggregate sum collected for such purpose required by law.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any such city to appoint some competent and suitable person, possessing the requisite skill, to act as surveyor and conveyancer for said board, whose compensation shall not be less than one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month; and it shall be the duty of such surveyor to make the surveys and perform such services in his department as shall be required by said board.

6. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Approved May 16, 1889.

CHAPTER CCXCVII.

An act concerning cities of this state, and to provide for property and sanitary improvements in all cities of this state, in which the streets and public places thereof may be improperly or inadequately drained, and for other purposes.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cities of this state, in which the streets and public places thereof may be improperly or inadequately drained, or may be in danger of becoming so, by reason of the want of enough money in the annual appropriation for lighting said streets and public places, for the present fiscal year, any such city is hereby authorized to borrow such money as may be found a further sum of money as will, with the annual appropriation then existing, be sufficient for the purpose, and in such places of such city in a proper manner, for the present fiscal year, and any contract for such lighting made in contemplation of such sum to be borrowed as aforesaid, shall be lawful and binding upon such city; provided, such contract for such lighting shall not exceed the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, and provided that such contract shall be concurred in and approved by the board having the management and control of the finances in such city.

2. And be it enacted, That in order to raise such additional sum as may be determined by the board or authorities of such city having charge and control of the lighting of said city, with the concurrence of said board having charge and control of the finances thereof to be necessary as aforesaid, the board or other authority or authorities of said city having the management and control of the finances thereof shall cause to be issued temporary bonds of said city to an amount not exceeding four and one-half per centum per annum, and to be sold at not less than par, and the interest on said bonds and interest of said bonds shall be placed in the next annual tax levy, and assessed and collected therefor by taxes.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 16, 1889.

CHAPTER CCXCVI.

An act in relation to the appointment of certain commissioners to control or to boards of assessment and revision of taxes in the cities of this state, abolishing the office of assessor, and regulating the time and manner of making assessments.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in the cities of this state in which a department of public works shall be established in the control of the assessment and revision of taxes, the office or assistant, ward or deputy assessor, if any there be, shall be and the same is hereby abolished.

2. And be it enacted, That in any such city there shall be from time to time, appointed by said board such clerks or assistants for such department or board as the exigencies of the service may require, but in no case shall the number be greater than twenty.

3. And be it enacted, That the duties heretofore performed by assistant, deputy or ward assessor in any such city shall be performed by clerks or assistants hereinbefore provided for this purpose by such board or department, who, in making such detail, shall consider and have regard to such duties as persons or persons assigned for the duty to be performed and shall from time to time, prescribe such duty and supervise the execution of the same, and that the compensation of such clerks shall not be less than eighty dollars or more than one hundred dollars per month.

4. And be it enacted, That the valuation of property and assessment of taxes in any such city, after the taxes of the present year have been levied and assessed, shall be conducted by the board on the third Wednesday in January of each year, and shall constitute a lien, as now provided by law, from that date, and that it shall not be necessary hereafter in any such city to specify and keep a record of the sums included in such assessment, and make up the rate of taxation therein, but it shall be sufficient to specify the rate fixed, and keep a record of the aggregate sum collected for such purpose required by law.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any such city to appoint some competent and suitable person, possessing the requisite skill, to act as surveyor and conveyancer for said board, whose compensation shall not be less than one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month; and it shall be the duty of such surveyor to make the surveys and perform such services in his department as shall be required by said board.

6. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect on the first day of September, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

Approved May 16, 1889.

CHAPTER CCXCVII.

An act concerning cities of this state, and to provide for property and sanitary improvements in all cities of this state, in which the streets and public places thereof may be improperly or inadequately drained, and for other purposes.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cities of this state, in which the streets and public places thereof may be improperly or inadequately drained, or may be in danger of becoming so, by reason of the want of enough money in the annual appropriation for lighting said streets and public places, for the present fiscal year, any such city is hereby authorized to borrow such money as may be found a further sum of money as will, with the annual appropriation then existing, be sufficient for the purpose, and in such places of such city in a proper manner, for the present fiscal year, and any contract for such lighting made in contemplation of such sum to be borrowed as aforesaid, shall be lawful and binding upon such city; provided, such contract for such lighting shall not exceed the sum of fourteen thousand dollars, and provided that such contract shall be concurred in and approved by the board having the management and control of the finances in such city.

2. And be it enacted, That in order to raise such additional sum as may be determined by the board or authorities of such city having charge or control of the lighting of said city, with the concurrence of said board having charge and control of the finances thereof to be necessary as aforesaid, the board or other authority or authorities of said city having the management and control of the finances thereof shall cause to be issued temporary bonds of said city to an amount not exceeding four and one-half per centum per annum, and to be sold at not less than par, and the interest on said bonds and interest of said bonds shall be placed in the next annual tax levy, and assessed and collected therefor by taxes.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 16, 1889.

CHAPTER CCXCIX.

An act to provide for a board of assessors in cities in this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That on and after the first Monday in May next after this act takes effect, there shall be in all cities accepting the provisions of this act, a board of assessors of taxes, to consist of three persons; they shall be appointed by the board of finance, and the trustees of the school fund be and they are hereby authorized to reduce the rate of interest payable on any of the mortgages held by them respectively, five per cent. per annum, in all cases in which the interest shall be paid semi-annually within thirty days after the same shall become due.

2. And be it resolved, That this resolution shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 5, 1889.

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. II.

Joint resolution to authorize the governor of the state of New Jersey to offer a prize to be competed for by rifle teams of the military of the several states and territories, District of Columbia and one team from United States army, and payment of expense of New Jersey state team.

Whereas, It is proposed to have an inter-state rifle match to take place upon the range at Sea Girt during the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-one, at which rifle teams from all the states, territories, District of Columbia, and team from the United States army may take part, and as an inducement thereto,

1. Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the governor be, and he is hereby authorized to purchase a trophy to be presented to the successful team in such competition, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by the department of the state of New Jersey, approved by the governor; and the governor is authorized to make his requisition upon the treasury to meet the necessary expenses of the trophy and the expenses of the New Jersey state team in such competition, and the comptroller of the treasury is hereby authorized to draw his warrant for such expenses, upon the requisition of the governor and the treasurer authorized to pay the said expense incurred.

2. And be it resolved, That this resolution shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 8, 1889.

JOINT RESOLUTION NO. III.

Joint resolution to authorize the payment of taxes and assessments to the city of Bayonne, and certain property purchased at foreclosure sale by the commissioners of the sinking fund.

Whereas, The commissioners of the sinking fund acquired title to a large tract of property in the fourth ward of the city of Bayonne, by purchasing the same at a foreclosure sale upon which property at the time of making the mortgage, there was a lien; and whereas, the commissioners of adjustment of said city of Bayonne have adjusted said taxes and assessments at one thousand eight hundred and four dollars and eighty-seven cents; and whereas, the common council of said city of Bayonne have caused to be built a main sewer through said property, and the commissioners of assessment have assessed said property for the manner prescribed by law, and the sum of three thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars and seventy-four cents as the proportion of the actual benefit which said property has received from said improvement;

1. Be it resolved by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the said commissioners of the sinking fund be and are hereby authorized and directed to pay out of the funds of the sinking fund, to the treasurer of the city of Bayonne, such amount of money as shall be found to be a valid and subsisting lien upon said property, for the improvements made by the said city, upon the common council of the city of Bayonne, when as a benefit to said property, then said amounts shall be first paid out of the said sinking fund, and the balance of said assessment, after adjustment, and their report duly confirmed by the court.

Approved May, 14, 1889.

CHAPTER XII.

An act to annex a part of the township of Fanwood, in the county of Union, a part of the present township of Westfield, in said county.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the part of the township of Westfield, in the county of Union, bounded as follows: "Beginning at the intersection of the east and west branches of Green brook, in the line between the township of Westfield and Plainfield, thence up the west branch of said brook as it runs in the line of said counties to a turn or bend of said branch, thence up the west side of the valley road leading to Springfield, said turn or bend of said branch being forty links northerly from the northwest end of formerly the center of an arch of a stone bridge (now a culvert) that wooden bridge stood, thence along the west side of said valley road, as the needle pointed in the year eighteen hundred and forty-one, one hundred and forty-three rods, forty minutes east, six chains and eighty links, to the northern angle of said road and the road leading from Scotch Plains to New Providence; thence along the northwest side of said valley road north, forty-two degrees east, fourteen chains and fifty links, to the line of the township of Fanwood, in the middle of the road, thence by said line, forty links distant, on a course bearing north, seventy-five degrees east, from the center of a small stone house, occupied by Humphrey M. Drake's house, now Warren Ackerman's; thence down the middle of the said branch as it runs, to the line of the township of Fanwood, the same tract of land that was annexed to the said township of Westfield by an act passed March twelfth, 1888, be a part of the boundary-line between the townships of Westfield and New Providence, in the county of Essex, approved March tenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one," be and the same is hereby set off from the township of Westfield, in the county of Union, and annexed to and made part of the township of Fanwood, in said county.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved February 25, 1889.

A Robin Vanquishes a Cat.

This morning a young robin, in trying to fly from its nest in one of the tall trees in front of my house, fell on the ground. A large cat sprang into the yard, and taking the bird into its mouth started with it toward the barn. The bird gave a cry, when the parent robin flew from the tree and attacked the cat with such fierceness that puss dropped the bird. The cat then turned and again the fence and showed fight. The old bird, not one bit dismayed, with bill wide open, feathers ruffled and screaming with rage, struck the feline twice. The fur flew. The cat was so frightened that it ran away as fast as it could and crawled under the corner of a building.—Kingston Freeman.

Lungs Literally of Iron.

A fortnight ago Aaron Smith left this city for Swanton, O., to superintend his father's estate. Shortly after arriving he became ill and died a few days later. A post-mortem examination was held. The result of the investigation was singular. A large artery had grown between the heart and lungs, and the lungs were as hard as stone, caused, it was supposed by the physician, from inhaling iron dust at the safe works where he was employed. In the heart was an opening of about half an inch, caused by his severe efforts made to breathe.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Educated Boy's Error.

The trouble is that a boy who graduates from our public or high schools or colleges would feel it is a disgrace to become a tinkerer, carpenter or cobbler-maker, and so chooses to become a counter-jumper, sell pins by the penny's worth and tape by the yard. Now and scrape to his lady customers, and delude himself with the idea that he is in one of the gentlemanly callings.—New York Herald.

FACTS!

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J. March, 1889.

BE FOR

NATIONAL DEMOCRAT

National Democrat.

RAHWAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1889.

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

(BY AUTHORITY.)

CHAPTER CLXIX.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act in relation to the New Jersey troops in the battle of Gettysburg, July first, second and third, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three," passed April eight, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That all expenses incurred in furnishing the copies of the work entitled "New Jersey troops in the Gettysburg campaign" to the public school libraries in this state shall be paid on the warrant of the comptroller out of the income of the school fund.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 17, 1889.

CHAPTER CLXXI.

An act authorizing the consolidation of corporations organized as yacht clubs and athletic clubs.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for any corporations or corporations of this state, incorporated under general or special laws, whose object is the building, purchasing and sailing of yachts, the encouragement of yacht building and the cultivation and advancement of naval architecture, construction and science, or either of said objects, and any corporation or corporations of this state whose objects are the mental and physical improvement of their members by the maintenance of boat-houses, clubs, gymnasiums, boats and yachts, or any of said objects, or by such other means as may be appropriate to the objects for which they are respectively organized, to consolidate and merge their corporate rights, franchises, powers and privileges into a single corporation, so that by virtue of this act such corporations shall be consolidated and merged, and so that all the property, rights, privileges and franchises by law vested in or enjoyed by such corporations so merged shall be transferred to and vested in the new corporation into which said corporations are consolidated and merged under this act.

2. And be it enacted, That such consolidation and merger shall be made under the following conditions, to wit:

If that the directors, trustees or managers of each corporation shall authorized to consolidate as aforesaid, shall enter into a written agreement, under the corporate seal of each corporation, for the consolidation of said corporations and of such merger, prescribing the terms and conditions thereof, the name of the new corporation, and all such other provisions as they shall deem necessary or proper to effect the said consolidation and merger;

IF, In making the terms of such consolidation may they designate a portion of the premises owned by either corporation, to be used for athletic purposes, or for such other purposes for which the same may be lawfully used; and also designate other portions of their premises to be used for yacht clubs and boating purposes, or for such other uses as they deem proper connected therewith; and they may further prescribe such rules and regulations for the government of the new corporation, and all such other provisions as they shall deem necessary or proper to effect the said consolidation and merger;

III. In making the terms of such consolidation may they designate a portion of the premises owned by either corporation, to be used for athletic purposes, or for such other purposes for which the same may be lawfully used; and also designate other portions of their premises to be used for yacht clubs and boating purposes, or for such other uses as they deem proper connected therewith; and they may further prescribe such rules and regulations for the government of the new corporation, and all such other provisions as they shall deem necessary or proper to effect the said consolidation and merger;

IV. Upon the filing of said certificate and agreement in the office of the county clerk as aforesaid, the said agreement and certificate shall be deemed to have taken place, and the said corporations shall be one corporation under the new corporation, possessing all the rights, powers, privileges and franchises theretofore vested in or enjoyed by each of said corporations, and all the property, real, personal and mixed, and debts due and rights of action of each of said corporations shall be deemed and taken to be transferred to and vested in the new corporation without further act or deed; and all property, real and personal, all rights of way and all other interests shall be as effectually the property of such new corporation as they were of the former corporations, prior to said agreement; provided, that all rights of creditors and all liens upon the property of either of said corporations shall continue unimpaired, and the respective corporations shall be deemed to be in existence to preserve the same, and all debts, duties and liabilities of either of such corporations shall thenceforth attach to the new corporation and may be enforced against it with the same effect and by the same process as if the said debts, duties and liabilities had been contracted by such consolidated corporation; and provided, further, that specified copy of said certificates and agreement shall be filed in the office of the county clerk as aforesaid, shall be evidence of the lawful holding and action of such meetings and of the consolidation of said corporations and of the merger into said new corporation.

3. And be it enacted, That whenever any such consolidation and merger shall have taken place under the provisions of this act between any two or more corporations so authorized as aforesaid, such new consolidated corporation shall have the power and authority to issue script or bonds, either registered or coupon, and to create a mortgage or mortgages on a portion of the real property, real or personal, and also its rights, privileges and franchises, to trustees, to secure the payment of the bonds so issued, and to give and exchange the said bonds for the debts and obligations of the respective corporations so consolidated and merged; such script and bonds may also be issued for the purpose of purchasing or acquiring any property real and personal, or improving any property owned by such consolidated clubs for the use of the new corporation; said bonds and script so issued may be sold at par or given in the payment or satisfaction of all bonds or mortgages or other obligations outstanding against the corporations thus consolidated and merged, upon such terms as may be agreed upon by and between the holders of such claims and the new corporation.

4. And be it enacted, That the consolidated corporation shall be governed by a board of eleven directors, who shall be elected annually and hold office for one year, and until their successors shall have been chosen; that the first meeting for the election of directors of the consolidated corporation shall be held at such place as may be designated in the agreement of consolidation; and the directors elected at such first meeting shall hold their office until the time designated for the regular annual election, which shall be designated in the articles of agreement.

5. And be it enacted, That the board of directors of the consolidated club may appoint such officers and create such departments as they may deem proper, and all other acts and things necessary or proper for the good of the consolidated corporation, with the right at any time to call the club at a meeting called for that purpose, to change such regulations with reference to the officers, departments or management of the club, provided such change is made by the club at a public meeting held for that purpose by the secretary, upon the written request of one-fifth of the members of the consolidated corporation; at least two weeks' notice of such meeting shall be given to each member of the consolidated corporation, by mailing, as far as practicable, a notice to him at his place of residence last known to the secretary.

6. And be it enacted, That the directors of the consolidated corporation may adopt a constitution and by-laws which shall be ratified as presented to or amended by the club at a regular meeting or special meeting called for that purpose.

7. And be it enacted, That this act shall be favorably construed in all courts and places for the purpose thereof, intended, and no misnomer of the old corporations or of the new corporation in any deed, grant, gift, devise, bequest or other instrument of contract or conveyance shall defeat or vitiate the same if the corporation be sufficiently described to show the intent of the parties.

8. And be it enacted, That for all purposes under this act the meetings of corporations or clubs thus consolidated shall be members of the new consolidated corporation or club; and that twenty-five members shall be a quorum of the new consolidated corporation or club for the purposes under this act, and for all other purposes not inconsistent otherwise provided for in the constitution or by-laws of the consolidated corporation or club.

9. And be it enacted, That the consolidated corporation shall have power by its corporate name to institute suits or to recovery of fines, dues, debts and arrearages due to either of the corporations consolidated, or that may accrue thereafter due to the consolidated corporation; and may in its constitution provide for the admission, suspension or expulsion of members of such new consolidated corporation or club.

10. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 17, 1889.

CHAPTER CLXXII.

A further supplement to the act entitled "An act to ascertain the rights of the state and of riparian owners in the lands lying under water in the bay of New York and elsewhere in the state," approved April eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the commissioners appointed under the act entitled "An act to ascertain the rights of the state and of the riparian owners in the lands lying under water in the bay of New York and elsewhere in the state," approved April eleventh, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the various supplements thereto, shall hereafter be appointed by the governor, with the advice and consent of the senate; they shall hold their office for the term of five years; appointments to fill vacancies caused otherwise than by expiration of term, shall be made in like manner for the unexpired term; the commissioners now in office under said act and said supplements thereto shall serve out their present terms, except as hereinafter mentioned.

2. And be it enacted, That the two commissioners appointed by the senate and general assembly in joint meeting, on the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight shall, on or before the first day of May next, by drawing, that the term of office of one shall expire four years from the date of his appointment aforesaid, and that the term of the other shall expire five years from the date of his appointment.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 18, 1889.

CHAPTER CLXXIII.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish and organize the state reform school for juvenile offenders," approved April twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter the trustees of the reform school shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate; provided, those now in office shall serve out the terms for which they were respectively elected or appointed.

2. And be it enacted, That section two of the act entitled "An act to establish and organize the state reform school for juvenile offenders (Revision), approved April sixth, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five," which said supplemental act was passed April fourth in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, be and the same is hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 18, 1889.

CHAPTER CLXXIV.

Supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish a state industrial school for girls" approved April fourth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter the trustees of the New Jersey state industrial school for girls shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate; provided, the terms of those now in office shall not be affected thereby.

2. And be it enacted, That section two of the act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act for the establishment of a state industrial school for girls,' (Revision), approved April fourth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one," which said supplemental act was passed April fourth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, be and the same is hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 18, 1889.

CHAPTER CLXXV.

An act regulating the appointment of the commissioners of fisheries of the state of New Jersey.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the commissioners of fisheries shall hereafter be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate; provided, those now in office shall serve out the terms for which they were respectively elected or appointed.

2. And be it enacted, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners of fisheries of the state of New Jersey," passed March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, be and the same is hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 18, 1889.

CHAPTER CLXXVI.

An act to regulate the appointment of members of the board of managers of the New Jersey state asylum for the insane at Morristown.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the members of the board of managers of the New Jersey state asylum for the insane at Morristown, New Jersey, shall hereafter be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, but no more than five members of such board shall belong to the same political party; they shall hold their office for the term of five years; appointments to fill vacancies caused otherwise than by expiration of term, shall be made in like manner for the unexpired term; the commissioners now in office under said act and said supplements thereto shall serve out their present terms, except as hereinafter mentioned.

2. And be it enacted, That the two commissioners appointed by the senate and general assembly in joint meeting, on the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight shall, on or before the first day of May next, by drawing, that the term of office of one shall expire four years from the date of his appointment aforesaid, and that the term of the other shall expire five years from the date of his appointment.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 18, 1889.

CHAPTER CLXXVII.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act for the government and regulation of the state prison," approved April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section two of the act to which this is a supplement be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2. And be it enacted, That for the supervision and control of the state prison as hereinafter provided, there shall be a board of five inspectors, to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, who shall hold their office for five years and until others are chosen and legally qualified in their place; in case any vacancy shall happen by the death, removal, resignation or refusal to act, or other disability, of any one of said inspectors so chosen, the governor shall appoint a person or persons to fill the vacancy, but any such appointment shall only continue and extend beyond the next succeeding session of the legislature; each of said inspectors shall receive no compensation for his services, but shall be paid to them by the treasurer of this state, upon the warrant of the comptroller, out of the moneys of the state, in monthly installments, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, and the expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties; they shall be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall take and subscribe the following oath, to wit: I, A. B., being appointed superintendent of the state prison and inspector under the laws of the state, do solemnly promise and swear that I will faithfully and honestly keep the books, papers and records of said prison, and perform the duties of said office, and that I will faithfully and honestly perform all the duties of the said office according to the best of my ability and understanding, so help me God.

3. And be it enacted, That the oath requisite to be taken by said inspectors shall be administered by a judge or justice of any court of record of this state.

4. And be it enacted, That the said superintendent, before entering upon the performance of the duties of his said office, shall enter into a bond to the state of New Jersey, with at least two sufficient sureties, being freeholders of this state, in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful and honest performance of the duty of said office, which said bond shall be approved by a justice of the supreme court of this state; and when so executed and approved of, together with said oath, in writing, shall be duly taken and subscribed, shall be recorded in the office of the secretary of state, and filed in the office of the state prison, and state safely kept among the public papers of his office.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall be a public act and shall take effect immediately, and that all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, or with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved April 18, 1889.

CHAPTER CLXXXV.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning the payment of taxes in cities of the state," approved April sixth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That wherever the proclamation submitting the question of the adoption or rejection of the act to which this is a supplement, shall have heretofore been or shall hereafter be issued by the governor, the board of aldermen or other governing body of such city, acting as mayor of such city, such mayor, acting as a board of aldermen, shall act as if the same had been issued and signed by the mayor of such city.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 18, 1889.

CHAPTER CLXXVI.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act for the improvement and regulation of the public streets," approved April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cities of the state which now or hereafter shall contain more than two assembly districts within such city, which assembly districts are completely and exclusively within the limits of such city and embrace no territory outside of such city, it shall be the duty of the mayor and common council of the chief municipal board corresponding thereto, and such mayor and common council or other municipal board of every such city shall be and they are hereby directed by resolution to divide such city into wards corresponding in number and boundaries to such assembly districts so now or hereafter existing as aforesaid within the limits of such city.

2. And be it enacted, That such division of such city into wards as provided in the first section of this act, shall be made on or before the thirtieth day of April in each year, whenever the boundaries of any assembly districts in any such city shall make it necessary to take the action directed in the first section of this act, so as to establish an exact conformity between the ward lines and the assembly district lines within such city.

3. And be it enacted, That whenever, under the terms of this act, ward lines are changed as aforesaid in any such city, no other wards shall exist or be in any way recognized therein.

4. And be it enacted, That nothing within this act contained shall be so construed as to affect the term or office of any person elected from any ward at the existing period of such change directed by this act, to the term of office of all such persons shall continue until the expiration of the time for which they were elected, and no longer.

5. And be it enacted, That the common council or other municipal board corresponding thereto, and also all other municipal boards, the members of which are elected by wards in any such city, shall hereafter consist of those persons holding over for their elected term or terms, and those thereafter elected from the wards as now or hereafter fixed by this act; provided, however, that after the expiration of the terms of office of those holding over as aforesaid, such common council or other municipal boards shall consist of the members from the wards as changed under the authority of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts of such cities of this state, shall be consistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

7. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 18, 1889.

CHAPTER CLXXVII.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act for the improvement and regulation of the public streets," approved April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cities of the state which now or hereafter shall contain more than two assembly districts within such city, which assembly districts are completely and exclusively within the limits of such city and embrace no territory outside of such city, it shall be the duty of the mayor and common council or other municipal board corresponding thereto, and such mayor and common council or other municipal board of every such city shall be and they are hereby directed by resolution to divide such city into wards corresponding in number and boundaries to such assembly districts so now or hereafter existing as aforesaid within the limits of such city.

2. And be it enacted, That such division of such city into wards as provided in the first section of this act, shall be made on or before the thirtieth day of April in each year, whenever the boundaries of any assembly districts in any such city shall make it necessary to take the action directed in the first section of this act, so as to establish an exact conformity between the ward lines and the assembly district lines within such city.

3. And be it enacted, That whenever, under the terms of this act, ward lines are changed as aforesaid in any such city, no other wards shall exist or be in any way recognized therein.

4. And be it enacted, That nothing within this act contained shall be so construed as to affect the term or office of any person elected from any ward at the existing period of such change directed by this act, to the term of office of all such persons shall continue until the expiration of the time for which they were elected, and no longer.

5. And be it enacted, That the common council or other municipal board corresponding thereto, and also all other municipal boards, the members of which are elected by wards in any such city, shall hereafter consist of those persons holding over for their elected term or terms, and those thereafter elected from the wards as now or hereafter fixed by this act; provided, however, that after the expiration of the terms of office of those holding over as aforesaid, such common council or other municipal boards shall consist of the members from the wards as changed under the authority of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts of such cities of this state, shall be consistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

7. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 18, 1889.

CHAPTER CLXXVIII.

An act concerning cities containing more than two assembly districts, where all the assembly districts within any such city are completely and exclusively within the limits of such city and embrace no territory outside of such city.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in any city of this state which now or hereafter shall contain more than two assembly districts within such city, which assembly districts are completely and exclusively within the limits of such city and embrace no territory outside of such city, it shall be the duty of the mayor and common council or other municipal board corresponding thereto, and such mayor and common council or other municipal board of every such city shall be and they are hereby directed by resolution to divide such city into wards corresponding in number and boundaries to such assembly districts so now or hereafter existing as aforesaid within the limits of such city.

2. And be it enacted, That such division of such city into wards as provided in the first section of this act, shall be made on or before the thirtieth day of April in each year, whenever the boundaries of any assembly districts in any such city shall make it necessary to take the action directed in the first section of this act, so as to establish an exact conformity between the ward lines and the assembly district lines within such city.

3. And be it enacted, That whenever, under the terms of this act, ward lines are changed as aforesaid in any such city, no other wards shall exist or be in any way recognized therein.

4. And be it enacted, That nothing within this act contained shall be so construed as to affect the term or office of any person elected from any ward at the existing period of such change directed by this act, to the term of office of all such persons shall continue until the expiration of the time for which they were elected, and no longer.

5. And be it enacted, That the common council or other municipal board corresponding thereto, and also all other municipal boards, the members of which are elected by wards in any such city, shall hereafter consist of those persons holding over for their elected term or terms, and those thereafter elected from the wards as now or hereafter fixed by this act; provided, however, that after the expiration of the terms of office of those holding over as aforesaid, such common council or other municipal boards shall consist of the members from the wards as changed under the authority of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts of such cities of this state, shall be consistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

7. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 18, 1889.

CHAPTER CLXXIX.

Supplement to an act entitled "An act to establish a state industrial school for girls" approved April fourth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter the trustees of the New Jersey state industrial school for girls shall be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate; provided, the terms of those now in office shall not be affected thereby.

2. And be it enacted, That section two of the act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled 'An act to establish a state industrial school for girls,' (Revision), approved April fourth, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one," which said supplemental act was passed April fourth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, be and the same is hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 18, 1889.

CHAPTER CLXXX.

An act in relation to interest upon assessments collected by or by any township or city officer of this state.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the commissioners of fisheries shall hereafter be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate; provided, those now in office shall serve out the terms for which they were respectively elected or appointed.

2. And be it enacted, That the act entitled "An act to provide for the appointment of commissioners of fisheries of the state of New Jersey," passed March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, be and the same is hereby repealed.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 18, 1889.

CHAPTER CLXXI.

An act to regulate the appointment of members of the board of managers of the New Jersey state asylum for the insane at Morristown.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the members of the board of managers of the New Jersey state asylum for the insane at Morristown, New Jersey, shall hereafter be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, but no more than five members of such board shall belong to the same political party; they shall hold their office for the term of five years; appointments to fill vacancies caused otherwise than by expiration of term, shall be made in like manner for the unexpired term; the commissioners now in office under said act and said supplements thereto shall serve out their present terms, except as hereinafter mentioned.

2. And be it enacted, That the two commissioners appointed by the senate and general assembly in joint meeting, on the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight shall, on or before the first day of May next, by drawing, that the term of office of one shall expire four years from the date of his appointment aforesaid, and that the term of the other shall expire five years from the date of his appointment.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 18, 1889.

CHAPTER CLXXII.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act for the government and regulation of the state prison," approved April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That section two of the act to which this is a supplement be and the same is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

2. And be it enacted, That the superintendent shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and the inspectors, to be appointed by the governor, upon the warrant of the comptroller, out of the treasury of this state, in monthly installments, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, and the expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties; they shall be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall take and subscribe the following oath, to wit: I, A. B., being appointed superintendent of the state prison and inspector under the laws of the state, do solemnly promise and swear that I will faithfully and honestly keep the books, papers and records of said prison, and perform the duties of said office, and that I will faithfully and honestly perform all the duties of the said office according to the best of my ability and understanding, so help me God.

3. And be it enacted, That the oath requisite to be taken by said inspectors shall be administered by a judge or justice of any court of record of this state.

4. And be it enacted, That the said superintendent, before entering upon the performance of the duties of his said office, shall enter into a bond to the state of New Jersey, with at least two sufficient sureties, being freeholders of this state, in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful and honest performance of the duty of said office, which said bond shall be approved by a justice of the supreme court of this state; and when so executed and approved of, together with said oath, in writing, shall be duly taken and subscribed, shall be recorded in the office of the secretary of state, and filed in the office of the state prison, and state safely kept among the public papers of his office.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall be a public act and shall take effect immediately, and that all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, or with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved April 18, 1889.

CHAPTER CLXXXV.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning the payment of taxes in cities of the state," approved April sixth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That wherever the proclamation submitting the question of the adoption or rejection of the act to which this is a supplement, shall have heretofore been or shall hereafter be issued by the governor, the board of aldermen or other governing body of such city, acting as mayor of such city, such mayor, acting as a board of aldermen, shall act as if the same had been issued and signed by the mayor of such city.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 18, 1889.

CHAPTER CLXXVI.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act for the improvement and regulation of the public streets," approved April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cities of the state which now or hereafter shall contain more than two assembly districts within such city, which assembly districts are completely and exclusively within the limits of such city and embrace no territory outside of such city, it shall be the duty of the mayor and common council or other municipal board corresponding thereto, and such mayor and common council or other municipal board of every such city shall be and they are hereby directed by resolution to divide such city into wards corresponding in number and boundaries to such assembly districts so now or hereafter existing as aforesaid within the limits of such city.

2. And be it enacted, That such division of such city into wards as provided in the first section of this act, shall be made on or before the thirtieth day of April in each year, whenever the boundaries of any assembly districts in any such city shall make it necessary to take the action directed in the first section of this act, so as to establish an exact conformity between the ward lines and the assembly district lines within such city.

3. And be it enacted, That whenever, under the terms of this act, ward lines are changed as aforesaid in any such city, no other wards shall exist or be in any way recognized therein.

4. And be it enacted, That nothing within this act contained shall be so construed as to affect the term or office of any person elected from any ward at the existing period of such change directed by this act, to the term of office of all such persons shall continue until the expiration of the time for which they were elected, and no longer.

5. And be it enacted, That the common council or other municipal board corresponding thereto, and also all other municipal boards, the members of which are elected by wards in any such city, shall hereafter consist of those persons holding over for their elected term or terms, and those thereafter elected from the wards as now or hereafter fixed by this act; provided, however, that after the expiration of the terms of office of those holding over as aforesaid, such common council or other municipal boards shall consist of the members from the wards as changed under the authority of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts of such cities of this state, shall be consistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

7. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 18, 1889.

CHAPTER CLXXVII.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act for the improvement and regulation of the public streets," approved April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cities of the state which now or hereafter shall contain more than two assembly districts within such city, which assembly districts are completely and exclusively within the limits of such city and embrace no territory outside of such city, it shall be the duty of the mayor and common council or other municipal board corresponding thereto, and such mayor and common council or other municipal board of every such city shall be and they are hereby directed by resolution to divide such city into wards corresponding in number and boundaries to such assembly districts so now or hereafter existing as aforesaid within the limits of such city.

2. And be it enacted, That such division of such city into wards as provided in the first section of this act, shall be made on or before the thirtieth day of April in each year, whenever the boundaries of any assembly districts in any such city shall make it necessary to take the action directed in the first section of this act, so as to establish an exact conformity between the ward lines and the assembly district lines within such city.

3. And be it enacted, That whenever, under the terms of this act, ward lines are changed as aforesaid in any such city, no other wards shall exist or be in any way recognized therein.

4. And be it enacted, That nothing within this act contained shall be so construed as to affect the term or office of any person elected from any ward at the existing period of such change directed by this act, to the term of office of all such persons shall continue until the expiration of the time for which they were elected, and no longer.

5. And be it enacted, That the common council or other municipal board corresponding thereto, and also all other municipal boards, the members of which are elected by wards in any such city, shall hereafter consist of those persons holding over for their elected term or terms, and those thereafter elected from the wards as now or hereafter fixed by this act; provided, however, that after the expiration of the terms of office of those holding over as aforesaid, such common council or other municipal boards shall consist of the members from the wards as changed under the authority of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts of such cities of this state, shall be consistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

7. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 18, 1889.

CHAPTER CLXXXIII.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning the payment of taxes in cities of the state," approved April sixth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That wherever the proclamation submitting the question of the adoption or rejection of the act to which this is a supplement, shall have heretofore been or shall hereafter be issued by the governor, the board of aldermen or other governing body of such city, acting as mayor of such city, such mayor, acting as a board of aldermen, shall act as if the same had been issued and signed by the mayor of such city.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 18, 1889.

CHAPTER CLXXVII.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act for the improvement and regulation of the public streets," approved April twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cities of the state which now or hereafter shall contain more than two assembly districts within such city, which assembly districts are completely and exclusively within the limits of such city and embrace no territory outside of such city, it shall be the duty of the mayor and common council or other municipal board corresponding thereto, and such mayor and common council or other municipal board of every such city shall be and they are hereby directed by resolution to divide such city into wards corresponding in number and boundaries to such assembly districts so now or hereafter existing as aforesaid within the limits of such city.

2. And be it enacted, That such division of such city into wards as provided in the first section of this act, shall be made on or before the thirtieth day of April in each year, whenever the boundaries of any assembly districts in any such city shall make it necessary to take the action directed in the first section of this act, so as to establish an exact conformity between the ward lines and the assembly district lines within such city.

3. And be it enacted, That whenever, under the terms of this act, ward lines are changed as aforesaid in any such city, no other wards shall exist or be in any way recognized therein.

4. And be it enacted, That nothing within this act contained shall be so construed as to affect the term or office of any person elected from any ward at the existing period of such change directed by this act, to the term of office of all such persons shall continue until the expiration of the time for which they were elected, and no longer.

5. And be it enacted, That the common council or other municipal board corresponding thereto, and also all other municipal boards, the members of which are elected by wards in any such city, shall hereafter consist of those persons holding over for their elected term or terms, and those thereafter elected from the wards as now or hereafter fixed by this act; provided, however, that after the expiration of the terms of office of those holding over as aforesaid, such common council or other municipal boards shall consist of the members from the wards as changed under the authority of this act.

6. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts of such cities of this state, shall be consistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

7. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 18, 1889.

CHAPTER CLXXXIII.

An act in relation to service of notice of application to any court of justice or judge thereof, in any proceeding or under any statute of this state, where no provision of law exists for such notice, or the time or mode of service thereof, and validating notices of such application heretofore made.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That whenever it is or shall hereafter become necessary in any legal proceeding or in any proceeding under any statute of this state, to give notice of any application to any court or justice or judge thereof, and no provision is made by law for the mode of giving such notice to the parties interested or entitled thereto, or for the length of time that such notice shall be served prior to such application, said court, or any justice or judge thereof, shall have power and authority, upon ex parte application, to fix and determine, as said court or justice shall deem proper, how and to whom and in what manner, personal service in or out of the state, shall be made, and the time at the last known place of residence, or by publication in one or more newspapers published either in or out of the state, for such time as said court or justice shall determine; and such notice of such application, thus given shall be deemed and taken as due and legal notice of such application.

2. And be it enacted, That any such notice as shall have been heretofore given, served or published, or hereafter given, served or published, under any order of any court, or any justice or judge thereof, in any such proceeding, shall be deemed and taken to be a good and legal notice of any application heretofore made to such court or justice.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall be deemed a public act, and shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 18, 1889.

CHAPTER CLXXXIV.

An act in relation to the state houses and adjacent public grounds.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the state house and adjacent public grounds be kept in the charge and under the care and safe keeping of some suitable person, to be superintendent by the governor and appointed and commissioned by him, and shall continue in office during the term of three years from the date of his commission, unless sooner removed by the governor, whereupon his successor shall be appointed in the same manner and for the like term.

2. And be it enacted, That the door-keeper of the state house in order and discipline, and generally after the legislature shall have adjourned, shall deliver to the said superintendent the keys of the state house and grounds, and shall be safely kept in his office until the next meeting of the legislature; and when the legislature shall be in session the keys of the respective committee rooms shall be delivered to the door-keeper, intendent for safe keeping; that it shall be the duty of said superintendent to have the grounds, in and about the state house, in decorous and seasonable order, and to preserve them from injury, and to provide for their being kept in proper order; he shall also take care that the occupied parts of the state house are kept warm, ventilated, swept and cleaned, and he shall employ such other persons as assistants for that purpose at such prices as the governor, attorney-general and state treasurer, or a majority of them, shall approve, and he shall render monthly accounts to the state treasurer, and the state treasurer shall certify the same to the comptroller, and upon be paid by the state treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller.

3. And be it enacted, That hereafter the said superintendent shall have the distribution of the public documents, and shall keep a record of the same, and they shall thereupon be paid by the state treasurer on the warrant of the comptroller.

3. And be it enacted, That hereafter the said superintendent shall have the distribution of the laws, law reports, equity reports, the minutes and proceedings or each house of the legislature, and all other documents published under the authority or patronage of the state, and he shall transmit such copies to the persons and institutions provided for by law; and he shall have the same supervision and control over such documents as for similar documents heretofore.

4. And be it enacted, That the said superintendent shall receive an annual salary of two thousand dollars, and the door-keeper, upon the warrant of the comptroller, out of the treasury of this state, in monthly installments, the sum of five hundred dollars per annum, and the expenses incurred in the discharge of their duties; they shall be sworn to the faithful performance of their duties, and shall take and subscribe the following oath, to wit: I, A. B., being appointed superintendent of the state house and its adjacent public grounds, do solemnly promise and swear that I will faithfully and honestly keep the books, papers and records of said office, and perform the duties of said office, and that I will faithfully and honestly perform all the duties of the said office according to the best of my ability and understanding, so help me God.

5. And be it enacted, That the oath requisite to be taken by said door-keeper shall be administered by a judge or justice of any court of record of this state.

6. And be it enacted, That the said superintendent, before entering upon the performance of the duties of his said office, shall enter into a bond to the state of New Jersey, with at least two sufficient sureties, being freeholders of this state, in the sum of five thousand dollars, conditioned for the faithful and honest performance of the duty of said office, which said bond shall be approved by a justice of the supreme court of this state; and when so executed and approved of, together with said oath, in writing, shall be duly taken and subscribed, shall be recorded in the office of the secretary of state, and filed in the office of the state prison, and state safely kept among the public papers of his office.

7. And be it enacted, That this act shall be a public act and shall take effect immediately, and that all acts or parts of acts inconsistent herewith, or with the provisions of this act be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved April 18, 1889.

CHAPTER CLXXXV.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning the payment of taxes in cities of the state," approved April sixth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all cases where acts of incorporation have been heretofore passed, in which certain commissioners are named to receive subscriptions to the capital stock of any company, and to do certain things mentioned in said acts of incorporation, and where any of said commissioners shall have deceased before the organization of said company or companies; or shall fail, for any reason, to act with a majority of the surviving commissioners named in said act, respectively, and in cases where any of said companies, that a majority of said commissioners who shall attend the organization of said company or companies shall have the power to elect other commissioners to take the places of those who have deceased, or who shall fail to act, who shall have the same power in the premises which have devolved upon the said deceased or absent commissioners in regard to the organization of said company or companies.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 7, 1889.

CHAPTER CCXXXIII.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning corporations" (Revision), approved April seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for any corporation hitherto created under or by virtue of any law of this state for any such society or club shall be vested in them as a corporate name such corporate name such society or club shall have power to purchase, lease or purchase, suitable buildings, libraries and rooms, and to borrow money for such purposes and issue bonds therefor, and to mortgage the same by mortgage, and generally to acquire and take by gift, devise, or bequest, and to borrow and to hold, transfer and convey all or any such real or personal property as may be necessary for the use of such society or club; provided, however, that nothing in this act shall be construed to permit any such society or club.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 18, 1889.

CHAPTER CLXXXIX.

An act providing for the assessing of lands donated for school purposes, and for other sewers connecting with a main or outlet sewer.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That where, within the limits of the drainage area of any city, town or township there shall be any city, town or township shall be constructed a main or outlet sewer therein, of such size and capacity that lands in such city, town or township may be drained, and thereby having no sewerage and not included in any other drainage area, can be properly drained or benefited by such sewer, or through same, it shall be lawful for the commissioners appointed to make an assessment of the cost of such sewer in any such city, town or township to extend the limit of assessment beyond the lines of such drainage area; so that the area of such sewer, and the cost of the same, and compensation for their services in relation thereto, such sum or sums of money as such commissioner or commissioners, or any assessor appointed by them, shall have power to expend, and the same shall be included in the limits of the drainage area of any other main sewer.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 18, 1889.

CHAPTER CXC.

An act respecting the pay or compensation of officers or employes appointed by the board of chosen freeholders of any county of this state in certain cases.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the officers and employes appointed by the board of chosen freeholders of any county

National Democrat

RAHWAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1889.

LAWS OF NEW JERSEY.

(AUTHORITY)

CHAPTER CXCIV.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning the settlement and collection of arrearages of unpaid taxes, assessments and water rates or water rents in cities and water rents and improving and levying a tax, assessment and lien in lieu and payment thereof, and to provide for the collection of such arrearages and to enforce payment of such assessments and water rents, and for the sale of lands subjected to future taxes, assessments and water rates or water rents, passed March thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six."

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the common council, board of aldermen or other chief governing body having the control and management of the affairs of any city in which the provisions of this act or a supplement has been or may be in operation, may pay over to the commissioners of adjustment such sums of money as they may require, and as said commissioners of adjustment or such adjustment board may deem necessary, to enable said commissioners of adjustment to perform and fulfill the supplements thereto, and the said commissioners of adjustment shall render an account to said municipal authority in such manner of the expenditure of such moneys so appropriated; provided that all moneys so appropriated shall be repaid to said municipality out of the moneys collected under the provisions of said act.

2. And be it enacted, That the common council, board of aldermen or other board having control and management of the affairs of any city, may, by a majority of votes of the members, or by a majority vote of the mayor, or mayor and aldermen, fix the salaries of the city officers, or in an amount not exceeding the salaries of such officers, in an amount not exceeding one thousand dollars each per annum, and shall have power to take effect from the date of the passage of any such resolution and to continue in force for a term of five consecutive years, notwithstanding any such resolution may be rescinded by such municipal authority, or such municipal board, with the approval of the mayor.

3. Be it enacted, That the mayors of all cities to which this act shall apply shall each have power to appoint a clerk or secretary in his own office, to be paid at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, and may appoint an additional clerk, to be paid at the rate of seventy-five dollars per month, both to serve at the pleasure of the mayor in every such city.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 19, 1889.

CHAPTER CXCVI.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act for the formation of borough commissions," approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in "cities of the first class" that have within one hundred square miles a population exceeding one hundred thousand inhabitants, according to any census or enumeration by the United States or by the State, the board of aldermen, common council or other governing body thereof as the case may be, shall have power to fix the salary or salaries of such city at not less than thirty-five hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars per annum and the money needed to execute this act, not already provided for in the current tax levy of any such city, shall be borrowed by temporary loan, and the amount thereof provided for and paid out of the next annual tax levy of any such city.

2. And be it enacted, That the mayors of all cities to which this act shall apply shall each have power to appoint a clerk or secretary in his own office, to be paid at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, and may appoint an additional clerk, to be paid at the rate of seventy-five dollars per month, both to serve at the pleasure of the mayor in every such city.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 19, 1889.

CHAPTER CXCVI.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act for the formation of borough commissions," approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in "cities of the first class" that have within one hundred square miles a population exceeding one hundred thousand inhabitants, according to any census or enumeration by the United States or by this state, the board of aldermen, common council or other governing body thereof as the case may be, shall have power to fix the salary or salaries of such city at not less than thirty-five hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars per annum and the money needed to execute this act, not already provided for in the current tax levy of any such city, shall be borrowed by temporary loan, and the amount thereof provided for and paid out of the next annual tax levy of any such city.

2. And be it enacted, That the mayors of all cities to which this act shall apply shall each have power to appoint a clerk or secretary in his own office, to be paid at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, and may appoint an additional clerk, to be paid at the rate of seventy-five dollars per month, both to serve at the pleasure of the mayor in every such city.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 19, 1889.

CHAPTER CXCIX.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act to regulate the sinking of wells and of the riparian owners in the lands bordering on the waters of the bay of New York and adjacent waters, passed March twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the several supplements thereto.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all boroughs in this state that have adopted this act or a supplement, when the legal voters of said borough shall have failed to hold a borough election on the second day of April of this present year, the day fixed by law for holding the same, it shall be lawful for the governor of the state to appoint such election for the current year on the first Tuesday of May of this present year, and the officers elected at such election, and the place where the same is to be held being first given, by putting up notice thereof in five public places of the said borough, at least one week before said first Tuesday of May.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 25, 1889.

CHAPTER CCII.

An act relative to the publication of the laws and proceedings of counties.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That hereafter the publication of laws for a term of years from the date of issue; all receipts from assessments made against property benefited by such improvements shall be paid to the treasurer of the town, and shall be applied to the payment for such improvements, or to the payment of any temporary indebtedness incurred by the town therefor.

2. And be it enacted, That in order to provide for some of the cost of such improvement as shall be required to be paid by any town, and the notes or bonds issued, it shall be lawful for incorporated towns to issue bonds, to run for a period not to exceed twenty years, and to bear interest not exceeding four and one-half per centum per annum which said bonds shall be of such denomination, as the common council may determine, and be executed under the signature of the president of the common council and clerk, coupons signed by the clerk, shall be attached for every year's interest, shall be attached to each bond and numbered to correspond thereto, or the said bonds may be registered at the option of the holder; they shall be sold for no less than par, and the proceeds thereof shall be used to pay the portion of the costs and expenses of said sewers or drains required to be paid by such town as aforesaid, and to redeem and pay off such temporary notes or certificates as have been given in payment of such costs and expenses; provided, that in order to meet the interest on said bonds, and redeem the same at maturity, it shall be the duty of the common council to order the interest thereon, together with a sinking fund of not less than two per centum, of the total amount of said issue, to be raised in the annual tax levy.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall not be operative or in effect in any town until the same shall have been accepted by resolution of the common council or other governing body therein.

4. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April, 19, 1889.

CHAPTER CXCVIII.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act concerning the government of cities of this state, approved April 18, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all boroughs in this state that have adopted this act or a supplement, when the legal voters of said borough shall have failed to hold a borough election on the second day of April of this present year, the day fixed by law for holding the same, it shall be lawful for the governor of the state to appoint such election for the current year on the first Tuesday of May of this present year, and the officers elected at such election, and the place where the same is to be held being first given, by putting up notice thereof in five public places of the said borough, at least one week before said first Tuesday of May.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 25, 1889.

CHAPTER CCI.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act for the formation of borough commissions," approved March seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all boroughs in this state and of the riparian owners in the lands bordering on the waters of the bay of New York and adjacent waters, passed March twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the several supplements thereto.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That from and after the passage of this act, the sheriffs of the several counties in this state shall be entitled to the same fees for the service of notices and on grand and petit jurors as are now allowed by law for the service of summons issued out of the court of common pleas.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 3, 1889.

CHAPTER CCVI.

An act authorizing the presiding judges of the court of oyer and terminer, the court of quarter sessions of the peace, and the quarter sessions of the peace, in counties of the second class, to appoint an interpreter to sat courts, and fixing the salary of the same.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the presiding judges of the court of oyer and terminer, court of general quarter sessions of the peace, in counties of the second class, be and are hereby empowered to appoint an interpreter to attend any of the above-named courts whenever the business shall be necessary to employ a constant attendant in the nature of interpreter, whose duty shall be to act as such in all foreign languages spoken in person, when that may be possible by said interpreter understanding said foreign language, and when it may not be possible and understood by said court interpreter so chosen, then said court interpreter shall, out of the court, at the expense of the county, procure an interpreter who shall be competent to act as such interpreter, and shall, out of the court, translate the said foreign language into English, and shall, in open court, translate the English language into language not understood by said court interpreter.

2. And be it enacted, That said court interpreter shall [illegible] in constant attendance upon said courts at general and special sessions, and shall respond to all calls from said judges at all times and all places within the bounds of the county, in assisting said courts in the interpretation of foreign languages.

3. And be it enacted, That said interpreter shall receive such compensation for such service as the board of chosen freeholders in the county of Hudson, may deem necessary, payable in the same manner as other salaries of said county, shall be subject to a fine of twenty-five dollars, to be sued for in any court of competent jurisdiction, to be paid into the county and to be applied when collected to the use of the county.

3. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 6, 1889.

CHAPTER CCVII.

An act amending "An act to incorporate the chosen freeholders in the respective counties of this state," approved March twenty-ninth, April sixteenth, one thousand eight hundred and forty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the twenty-eighth section of the act of which this is an amendment, be and the same is hereby amended to be in the words following, to wit:

28. And be it enacted, That the county collectors of the several counties of this state shall be entitled to receive an annual salary, to be determined by the chosen freeholders of their respective counties, by resolution or ordinance adopted by the votes of a majority of the members of said boards, which annual salary shall be in lieu of any and all fees, perquisites, salary or other emoluments heretofore or hereafter prescribed by law or by any ordinance or resolution of any such board; such annual salary shall be assessed from time to time by any such board, but shall not be increased or diminished during the term for which the county collector may have been elected; nor shall such annual salary exceed one per centum of the amount of the moneys received and paid out by him as such collector for state, county, school and other purposes during the year next after the passage of the ordinance or resolution adopting or fixing such salary.

2. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved May 3, 1889.

CHAPTER CCVIII.

An act requiring cable railroad companies, electric railroad companies and horse railroad companies to make annual returns to the state board of assessors.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That every corporation or company of this state engaged in operating any cable railroad company, electric railroad company and horse railroad company, and every corporation owning, using or operating any cable, electric or horse railroad in this state, shall on the first Tuesday in January in each and every year, return to the state board of assessors of this state a statement or report, subscribed and sworn to by the president or other chief officer of such company, showing, the amount of the capital stock of such company issued, the amount thereof paid in, the amount of its bonded and other debts of said company on the thirty-first day of December next preceding, the amount of its property, from the cost of the said railroad, including its equipments and appurtenances, up to the thirty-first day of December next preceding the ordering of said report; also the amount of the expenditures for repairs, supplies and other expenses of said company during the year preceding the making of said report, under appropriate heads of expenditure, and also show the income received by such company, during the year preceding the making of said report, from the carriage of passengers and freight and from all other sources, and shall also show the amount of dividends paid during said year, and the source thereof.

2. And be it enacted, That the said statements or reports shall be filed by the state board of assessors in their office at Trenton, there to remain as of record, and copies thereof be included in the annual reports made by the said board to the legislature.

3. And be it enacted, That all companies required to make statements or reports to the state board of assessors by virtue of this act, shall make the same for the year ending December thirty-first, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, and before the first day of June, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

4. And be it enacted, That if any corporation owning, using or operating any cable railroad, electric railroad or horse railroad in this state, within thirty days after the annual meeting of the board, reference being made as nearly as possible, to the time of the passage of the act, shall neglect to make an annual statement or report as required by this act, such corporation shall forfeit, as a penalty for the failure to make such statement or return, the sum of five thousand dollars, to be sued for in the supreme court, in the name of the state, and paid into the state treasury; it shall be the duty of the attorney-general to sue for such default to the attorney-general of the state, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the state treasurer to issue his execution for such penalty; any person who shall falsely make any oath required to be made under the provisions of this act, shall be liable on conviction thereof shall be liable to all the penalties prescribed by law therefor.

5. And be it enacted, That all acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 8, 1889.

CHAPTER CCIX.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a home for the care and training of feeble-minded women," approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That the sum of five thousand dollars be and is hereby appropriated for the current expenses of the home for feeble-minded women for this fiscal year.

2. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved May 8, 1889.

CHAPTER CCX.

A supplement to an act entitled "An act to regulate the practice of courts of law" (Revision), approved March twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all boroughs in this state, in which the plaintiff, in any action upon contract, after the passage of this act, recovering less than the sum of [illegible] dollars, shall not be entitled to judgment thereon at the expiration of ten days from the date of such notice, to the officer signing the same; and if present with children; and the more than one-half of the lineal frontage of the land along any street, or of the portion thereof through which it is proposed to construct such sewer or drain, shall present their objections in writing, then such proceedings shall be had as otherwise, after the expiration of the said ten days it shall be lawful for such common council to adopt and carry into effect the desired improvement, carrying into effect the desired improvement.

2. And be it enacted, That in order to provide for the payments of the costs, damages and expenses paid and incurred in the prosecution and completion of said improvement, the common council shall ascertain the whole amount of such costs, damages and expenses, and shall cause to be made a just and equitable assessment thereof upon all the owners of all the lands and real estate peculiarly benefited thereby, in proportion to the benefits received thereby, according to the same principles and in the same manner as other improvements are now assessed in such incorporated towns by resolution, and in the manner of advertising, confirming the annual resolutions, or the qualifications of the commissioners, and the notices of such assessments or assessments for other improvements.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be lawful for such town to expend not more than one per centum of the total valuation of its taxable property, as ascertained by the last assessment for taxation, for the purpose of constructing sewers or drains in such town.

5. And be it enacted, That in order to meet the expenses of any such improvement, the common council may borrow the money necessary therefor, and may issue, upon the promissory note of such incorporation, or may issue temporary improvement bonds, payable from time to time as the work progresses, in such form as the common council may prescribe; said bonds or notes shall not exceed six per centum per annum, and shall be payable at a time not exceeding six years from the date of issue; all receipts from assessments made against property benefited by such improvement shall be paid to the treasurer of the town, and shall be applied to the payment for such improvements, or to the payment of any temporary indebtedness incurred by the town therefor.

6. And be it enacted, That in order to provide for some of the cost of such improvement as shall be required to be paid by any town, and the notes or bonds issued, it shall be lawful for incorporated towns to issue bonds, to run for a period not to exceed twenty years, and to bear interest not exceeding four and one-half per centum per annum which said bonds shall be of such denominations, as the common council may determine, and be executed under the signature of the president of the common council and clerk, coupons signed by the clerk, shall be attached for every year's interest, shall be attached to each bond and numbered to correspond thereto, or the said bonds may be registered at the option of the holder; they shall be sold for no less than par, and the proceeds thereof shall be used to pay the portion of the costs and expenses of said sewers or drains required to be paid by such town as aforesaid, and to redeem and pay off such temporary notes or certificates as have been given in payment of such costs and expenses; provided, that in order to meet the interest on said bonds, and redeem the same at maturity, it shall be the duty of the common council to order the interest thereon, together with a sinking fund of not less than two per centum, of the total amount of said issue, to be raised in the annual tax levy.

7. And be it enacted, That this act shall not be operative or in effect in any town until the same shall have been accepted by resolution of the common council or other governing body therein.

8. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 25, 1889.

CHAPTER CCIII.

An act to amend an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled "An act to remove the fire and police departments in cities of this state from political control," approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, which supplement was approved January twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and which amendatory act was approved March sixth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That so much of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled "A supplement to an act entitled "An act to remove the fire and police departments in cities of this state from political control," approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six," approved January twenty-seventh, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, and which amendatory act was approved March sixth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, which provides that the governor of the state shall have power to fill in the office of the secretary of state, in the case of a vacancy, by and with the advice and consent of the senate, and the said secretary of state shall be and hereby is empowered to appoint a state prison supervisor of the state prison, and the said supervisor shall hold his office, and shall be entitled to receive the salary and emoluments of the office of state prison supervisor and will well and faithfully discharge all the duties imposed upon the said supervisor, and he shall give bond to the state of New Jersey with so much less than two sureties, as may be required by the governor and be filed in the office of the secretary of state, in the sum of ten thousand dollars, and with the condition that he will well and faithfully discharge all the duties imposed upon him by the laws of the state, and he shall be required to account for and pay over to the treasurer of the state, as may be required of him by law, all the moneys of the state which may be received by him as state prison supervisor of the state of New Jersey.

2. And be it enacted, That the term of the present state prison supervisor shall expire upon the appointment of a state prison supervisor under this act.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts or parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

Approved April 19, 1889.

CHAPTER CCXIX.

A further supplement to an act to provide for the formation of borough commissions, approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all boroughs in this state and of the riparian owners in the lands bordering on the waters of the bay of New York and adjacent waters, passed March twenty-first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and the several supplements thereto.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all boroughs in this state, in which the circuit court of the district wherein said borough exists, shall have power upon the petition of eight freeholders of said borough, either in term time or vacation, whereupon the said judge shall fix a time and place for hearing such application and if proof be made at such hearing that the requirements of this act have been complied with, then the judge of the circuit court may make void the certificates of the commissioners so elected and order a new election to be conducted in said borough, according to the manner of holding elections under this act, giving not less than eight nor more than fourteen days' notice of such special election.

2. And be it enacted, That if the judgment of the court shall be that the requirements of the act relative to the election of commissioners have been complied with, and shall confirm such election, the costs of such hearing shall be paid by the petitioners; but if the court shall find that the commissioners so alleged to have been elected, shall not be pure board, and shall order a new election, then the costs shall be paid by the borough.

3. And be it enacted, That if the court shall order a special election, the commissioners so elected, under the provisions of this act, shall serve until the time for holding the next annual election on the first Tuesday of April thereafter.

4. And be it enacted, That when such petition shall be presented to the judge of the circuit court, he shall cause the commissioners from contracting any obligations beyond the ordinary current expenses of the borough.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Passed April 19, 1889.

CHAPTER CXCVII.

An act to authorize incorporated towns to construct sewers and drains and to provide for the payment of the cost thereof.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the common council of any incorporated town in this state, in accordance to any census or enumeration by the United States or by this state, the board of aldermen, common council or other governing body thereof as the case may be, shall have power to fix the salary or salaries of such city at not less than thirty-five hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars per annum and the money needed to execute this act, not already provided for in the current tax levy of any such city, shall be borrowed by temporary loan, and the amount thereof provided for and paid out of the next annual tax levy of any such city.

2. And be it enacted, That the mayors of all cities to which this act shall apply shall each have power to appoint a clerk or secretary in his own office, to be paid at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, and may appoint an additional clerk, to be paid at the rate of seventy-five dollars per month, both to serve at the pleasure of the mayor in every such city.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 19, 1889.

CHAPTER CXCVI.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act for the formation of borough commissions," approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all boroughs in this state, in which the population is [illegible] and the several amendments and supplements thereto have been complied with in the manner of advertising the annual or annual elections, or the qualifications of the commissioners elected to have been elected, application may be made to the judge of the circuit court of the district wherein said borough exists, shall have power upon the petition of eight freeholders of said borough, either in term time or vacation, whereupon the said judge shall fix a time and place for hearing such application and if proof be made at such hearing that the requirements of this act have been complied with, then the judge of the circuit court may make void the certificates of the commissioners so elected and order a new election to be conducted in said borough, according to the manner of holding elections under this act, giving not less than eight nor more than fourteen days' notice of such special election.

2. And be it enacted, That if the judgment of the court shall be that the requirements of the act relative to the election of commissioners have been complied with, and shall confirm such election, the costs of such hearing shall be paid by the petitioners; but if the court shall find that the commissioners so alleged to have been elected, shall not be pure board, and shall order a new election, then the costs shall be paid by the borough.

3. And be it enacted, That if the court shall order a special election, the commissioners so elected, under the provisions of this act, shall serve until the time for holding the next annual election on the first Tuesday of April thereafter.

4. And be it enacted, That when such petition shall be presented to the judge of the circuit court, he shall cause the commissioners from contracting any obligations beyond the ordinary current expenses of the borough.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Passed April 19, 1889.

CHAPTER CXCVII.

An act to authorize incorporated towns to construct sewers and drains and to provide for the payment of the cost thereof.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the common council of any incorporated town in this state, in accordance to any census or enumeration by the United States or by this state, the board of aldermen, common council or other governing body thereof as the case may be, shall have power to fix the salary or salaries of such city at not less than thirty-five hundred dollars, nor more than five thousand dollars per annum and the money needed to execute this act, not already provided for in the current tax levy of any such city, shall be borrowed by temporary loan, and the amount thereof provided for and paid out of the next annual tax levy of any such city.

2. And be it enacted, That the mayors of all cities to which this act shall apply shall each have power to appoint a clerk or secretary in his own office, to be paid at the rate of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month, and may appoint an additional clerk, to be paid at the rate of seventy-five dollars per month, both to serve at the pleasure of the mayor in every such city.

3. And be it enacted, That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act, be and the same are hereby repealed, and that this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 19, 1889.

CHAPTER CXCVI.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act for the formation of borough commissions," approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all boroughs in this state, in which the population is [illegible] and the several amendments and supplements thereto have been complied with in the manner of advertising the annual or annual elections, or the qualifications of the commissioners elected to have been elected, application may be made to the judge of the circuit court of the district wherein said borough exists, shall have power upon the petition of eight freeholders of said borough, either in term time or vacation, whereupon the said judge shall fix a time and place for hearing such application and if proof be made at such hearing that the requirements of this act have been complied with, then the judge of the circuit court may make void the certificates of the commissioners so elected and order a new election to be conducted in said borough, according to the manner of holding elections under this act, giving not less than eight nor more than fourteen days' notice of such special election.

2. And be it enacted, That if the judgment of the court shall be that the requirements of the act relative to the election of commissioners have been complied with, and shall confirm such election, the costs of such hearing shall be paid by the petitioners; but if the court shall find that the commissioners so alleged to have been elected, shall not be pure board, and shall order a new election, then the costs shall be paid by the borough.

3. And be it enacted, That if the court shall order a special election, the commissioners so elected, under the provisions of this act, shall serve until the time for holding the next annual election on the first Tuesday of April thereafter.

4. And be it enacted, That when such petition shall be presented to the judge of the circuit court, he shall cause the commissioners from contracting any obligations beyond the ordinary current expenses of the borough.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Passed April 19, 1889.

CHAPTER CXCVI.

A further supplement to an act entitled "An act for the formation of borough commissions," approved March twenty-ninth, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That in all boroughs in this state, in which the population is [illegible] and the several amendments and supplements thereto have been complied with in the manner of advertising the annual or annual elections, or the qualifications of the commissioners elected to have been elected, application may be made to the judge of the circuit court of the district wherein said borough exists, shall have power upon the petition of eight freeholders of said borough, either in term time or vacation, whereupon the said judge shall fix a time and place for hearing such application and if proof be made at such hearing that the requirements of this act have been complied with, then the judge of the circuit court may make void the certificates of the commissioners so elected and order a new election to be conducted in said borough, according to the manner of holding elections under this act, giving not less than eight nor more than fourteen days' notice of such special election.

2. And be it enacted, That if the judgment of the court shall be that the requirements of the act relative to the election of commissioners have been complied with, and shall confirm such election, the costs of such hearing shall be paid by the petitioners; but if the court shall find that the commissioners so alleged to have been elected, shall not be pure board, and shall order a new election, then the costs shall be paid by the borough.

3. And be it enacted, That if the court shall order a special election, the commissioners so elected, under the provisions of this act, shall serve until the time for holding the next annual election on the first Tuesday of April thereafter.

4. And be it enacted, That when such petition shall be presented to the judge of the circuit court, he shall cause the commissioners from contracting any obligations beyond the ordinary current expenses of the borough.

5. And be it enacted, That this act shall take effect immediately.

Approved April 19, 1889.

CHAPTER CCXI.

An act to defray the incidental expenses of the legislature of New Jersey for the session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine.

1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall be lawful for the treasurer of the state of New Jersey to pay to the order of the comptroller, to the several persons hereinafter named, the following amounts, viz:

BEFORE THE HOUSE.

Item No. 1. To Naar, Day & Naar, for stationery to engrossing clerk, house of assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, two hundred and forty-five dollars and forty-five cents, $245 50

Item No. 2. To Naar, Day & Naar, for stationery to clerk, house of assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, one hundred and forty-five dollars, $145 00

Item No. 3. To Naar, Day & Naar, for stationery to engrossing clerk, senate, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, one hundred and sixty-four dollars and sixty cents, $164 05

Item No. 4. To Naar, Day & Naar, for stationery to clerk, senate, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, two hundred and eighty-four dollars and eighty-five cents, $284 80

Item No. 5. To Naar, Day & Naar, for stationery to secretary of senate, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, two hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eighty-five cents, $228 85

Item No. 6. To Naar, Day & Naar, for stationery to copying clerk, house of assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, two hundred and forty-one dollars, $241 55

Item No. 7. To Convery & Walker, for supplies furnished sergeant-at-arms, house of assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, seventy-two dollars and fifty cents, $72 50

Item No. 8. To Naar, Day & Naar, for printing furnished committee of corporations, house of assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, one dollar and fifty cents, $1 50

Item No. 9. To William A. Rogers, for supplies furnished sergeant-at-arms, house of assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, seventy-five dollars and fifty-five cents, $75 45

Item No. 10. To William E. Rosa, assistant sergeant-at-arms, for extra services and expenses incurred in assisting sergeant-at-arms, house of assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, ten dollars, $10 00

Item No. 11. To Emma Lowery, for services as janitrix, house of assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, one hundred and fifty dollars, $150 00

Item No. 12. To Henry Poynton, for services as clerk to committee on industrial interests, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, one hundred and twenty dollars, $120 00

Item No. 13. To Thomas Kane, sergeant-at-arms, house of assembly, for extra services and expenses incurred in assisting officers of the senate, for preserving order and keeping the peace, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, one hundred and twenty-five dollars, $125 00

Item No. 14. To E. B. Reeder, secretary of the senate, A. V. D. Horner, assistant secretary, A. S. Barker, for one clerk, for services opening session one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, eighty dollars, $80 00

Item No. 15. To A. C. B. Havens, engrossing clerk of the senate, D. Harris Smith, assistant engrossing clerk, for services opening session, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, ten dollars each, $20 00

Item No. 16. To Jacob C. Richardson, sergeant-at-arms of the senate, E. A. Miller, assistant sergeant-at-arms, for services opening session one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, ten dollars each, $20 00

Item No. 17. To Frank Huber, bill clerk, Joseph Monzar, assistant in bill room, for services opening session one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, ten dollars each, $20 00

Item No. 18. To Walter Atkinson, O. V. Bitters, Louis Wiel and William Hodman, doorkeepers of the senate, for services opening session one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, ten dollars each, $40 00

Item No. 19. To William Kane, Charles B. Corson, Louis H. Romville and Frank Morganwick, senate pages, for services opening session one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, ten dollars each, $40 00

Item No. 20. To Mary Dwyer, for cleaning committee rooms, senate, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, one hundred dollars, $100 00

Item No. 21. To John J. Walsh, for services rendered as assistant bill clerk, session senate one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, one hundred and fifty dollars, $150 00

Item No. 22. To Knight & Guichet to attendance before senate and house committee on riparian rights, as stenographers for the session of 1889, forty cents, $42 40

Item No. 23. To P. E. Fitzgerald, for forty-five legislative manuals furnished the legislature session one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, forty-five dollars, $45 00

Item No. 24. To Frank Stevens, for rent of room for use of senate and house committee on riparian rights, session one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, ten dollars, $10 00

Item No. 25. To Louis Koengott, James Moore, William H. C. Albertson, William Tooze, Thomas Fowler, Charles E. Baker, Louis Bolsman and George Bannon and Frank Barnard, for services rendered as pages, session opening house of assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, eighty dollars, $80 00

Item No. 26. To Louis Koengott, James Moore, William H. C. Albertson, William Tooze, Thomas Fowler, Charles E. Baker, Louis Bolsman and George Bannon and Frank Barnard, for services rendered as pages, session opening house of assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, eighty dollars, $80 00

Item No. 27. To William M. Moses, for services as journal clerk, to James R. Logan, for services as clerk, to Charles J. Darner, for services as assistant journal clerk, to J. Herbert Potts, for services as assistant clerk, to Frederick Ballantine, document clerk, house of assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, ten dollars each, $50 00

Item No. 28. To John A. King, for engrossing and framing 'act of resolutions in regard to the death of Hon. Chauncey A. Frank Short, as per resolution, house of assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, fifty dollars, $50 00

Item No. 29. To Thomas K. Johnston, for interpreter to the Italian, Greek and Hebrew officers and members of senate and assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, fifty dollars, $50 00

Item No. 30. To New Jersey State Gazetteer, for printing furnished house of assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, one hundred and seventy dollars and fifteen cents, $170 15

Item No. 31. To Rev. D. J. Lewis, D.D., for opening house of assembly with prayer, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, for one dollar and fifty cents, $1 50

Item No. 32. To Joseph Burton, for services rendered opening house of assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, ten dollars, $10 00

Item No. 33. To Alexander McLean, for stenographic services to joint committee on the bounds of the state of New Jersey, to negotiate the extending of shore front of Hudson county, as per resolution, house and senate, session of 1889, one hundred and eight hundred and eighty-eight, one hundred and sixty-six dollars, $166 00

Item No. 34. To Albert Datz, for minute bill file furnished senate and house of assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, five hundred and fifty-seven dollars, $557 00

Item No. 35. To National Stationery Company, for stationery furnished house of assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, seventy-one dollars and twenty-five cents, $71 75

Item No. 36. To each clergyman, for opening session of the senate with prayer during session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, ten dollars, $10 00

Item No. 37. To William Thompson, for services rendered as bill clerk, opening session of assembly, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, one hundred dollars, $100 00

Item No. 38. To T. F. Randolph, sergeant-at-arms, house of assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, one hundred dollars, $100 00

Item No. 39. To Jacob Christman, doorkeeper, Edward W. Conklin, keeper cloakroom, Thomas Fowler, bill clerk, and Thaddeus O. Donnelly, keeper ladies' gallery, for services opening house of assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, ten dollars each, $30 00

Item No. 40. To William M. Moses, for services as journal clerk, to James R. Logan, for services as clerk, to Charles J. Darner, for services as assistant journal clerk, to J. Herbert Potts, for services as assistant clerk, to Frederick Ballantine, document clerk, house of assembly, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, ten dollars each, $50 00

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Item No. 47. To Knight & Guichet, for attendance before senate and house committee on riparian rights, as stenographers for the session of 1889, forty dollars, $42 40

Item No. 48. To P. E. Fitzgerald, for forty legislative manuals furnished the legislature session one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, forty-five dollars, $45 00

Item No. 49. To Frank Stevens, for rent of room for use of senate and house committee on riparian rights, session one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, ten dollars, $10 00

Item No. 50. To Charles F. Van Valen, for service as assistant calender clerk of senate, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars, $250 00

Item No. 51. To Robert A. Haggerty, the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00), for services in preparing and forwarding documents to the secretary of state under the provisions of the act of the legislature, $50 00

Item No. 52. To Emma Lowery, for cleaning gallery of senate for the session of the legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, fifteen dollars, $15 00

Item No. 53. To Charles F. Van Valen, for service as assistant calender clerk of senate, session of one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, two hundred and fifty dollars, $250 00

Item No. 54. To Robert A. Haggerty, the sum of fifty dollars ($50.00), for services in preparing and forwarding documents to the secretary of state under the provisions of the act of the legislature, $50 00

Item No. 55. To Emma Lowery, for cleaning gallery of senate for the session of the legislature for the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-nine, fifteen dollars, $15 00

Item No. 56. To William E. Rosa, assistant sergeant-at-arms, for extra services and expenses incurred in assisting s

National Democrat.

RAHWAY, FRIDAY, SEPT. 27, 1889.

THE VISION OF THE MONK.

One day, as Father Ambrose, a good monk,
Sat meditating in his cell, alone,
Through the embrasure, high and deeply sunk,
In the stone wall, a sudden glory shone.

The monk in wonder raised his eyes—when, lo!
He saw a vision of his Saviour bright,
Appareled all in glory, white as snow,
That made the very noonday black as night!

The holy father clasped his hands, and gazed
Enraptured on the vision grand and fair;
It seemed as though his cell to heaven were raised,
And angels floated on the silent air

But, as he gazed, the monastery bell
Rang the accustomed summons to the gate;
And Ambrose heard the beggars' chorus swell,
As for their daily maintenance they wait.

He lingered, loth to let the vision go,
But, mindful of his duties, sighed, and went;
The task performed, he came again—when, lo!
The Christ was there, the vision was not spent.

Then Ambrose heard a voice, divinely sweet:
"My child, if thou hadst stayed, I must have gone;
But, going, thou didst show thy love complete,
And I remained for thee; thou hast well done."

O'ercome with rapture, Ambrose rest him down
Upon his face, within the narrow cell,
Till, like sweet echoes out of heaven blown,
He heard the pinging of the vesper bell.

—James Buckman.

THE TARRATINE'S CREW.

The time was September, 1856, the scene San Francisco harbor. The good ship Tarratine, with clearance papers for New York and half a cargo of hides, had left her moorings and swung at anchor in the bay waiting for the sailors to be brought on board. There had been a new crew shipped, for the crew of the outward voyage had, as a matter of course, deserted the ship on her arrival in San Francisco, and those of it who had not been "shanghaed" in the dens of the city and shipped off to various parts of the world had gone to the diggings.

But the Tarratine had no difficulty in securing hands, such as they were. The famous vigilance committee of 1856 was just then holding the city with a grip of iron, and, while a corrupt municipal government and judiciary stood aside and trembled, was reaching out searching, resistless arms and dragging malefactors from their most secret hiding places to meet the swift justice of its terrible tribunal. Every criminal not under arrest was seeking to leave the country, and, as a consequence, the shipping offices were crowded with men who desired to embark.

The ship's full complement was twenty men, but as several of the men who were engaged hands the crew was increased by four more who desired to work their passage.

The crew were, as usual, rowed to the ship in little parties, each under charge of a sailor boarding house runner and, in various stages of drunkenness were left with their kits on deck. With the turn of the tide the anchor was raised, the sails thrown loose, and with fair wind from off the shore the Tarratine moved grandly down the harbor and through the Golden Gate. Six miles beyond the pilot left the ship, and the next morning found her breasting the long waves of the Pacific a hundred miles from land, making a good offing before turning her head to southeast by south on her long path around Cape Horn.

It was soon evident that the ship was more than full handed. When the watches were tolled off on the first night there were found to be two more men present than the shipping list called for, and later two stowaways appeared on deck, raising the number of men before the mainmast to twenty-eight. Out of all these there were not over a half dozen competent seamen, or twice that number that had ever worked in any capacity on board a vessel.

To keep such a number of green hands employed during the hours of the day watches was next to impossible, and the evil effects of idleness in a ship's crew unavoidably appeared. So few of the crew were competent sailors that extra work was thrown on the able seamen, and this created discontent among those who otherwise would have been amenable to the duties and restraints of their position.

But a danger worse than idleness or grumbling arose from the character of most of the crew. Many of them were of the criminal class, whose sole reason for shipping had been to escape the penalty of their misdeeds ashore, and it was evident from the first that they had no intention of submitting to any of the discipline essential in the relations between officers and crew.

For the first few days, while sea sickness prevailed and the men were comparatively strangers to one another, they were fairly tractable though mainly useless; but as they gained their sea legs they became insolent and defiant, and tended more and more to band together in common opposition to lawful government of the ship.

There was a good and efficient set of officers on board who asserted their authority with promptness and energy, but their patience and temper were tried to the utmost, and they had to acknowledge to each other that there was a dangerous, mutinous spirit among the men that they could not quell by any means that seemed available.

The situation was well illustrated by the account given by the first mate, Henry Herbert, to Capt. Conyers of the eighth day out from San Francisco. The captain was a clean shaven, white haired man, naturally pacific of temper, and especially averse to contention on this part cular trip, as he intended to retire from the sea at the end of the voyage. Mr. Herbert was a short, dark, thick set, young man of great strength and activity, excitable of temperament and full of pluck and energy. He was speaking of the crew.

"It's the worst lot of pirates," he said, "that ever came aboard a merchantman except to board her over the quarter rail with cutlasses in their hands. There are burglars, pickpockets, ticket of leave men, desperadoes from the mines, and the devil's own assortment generally. There are not six of them know the mainmast from a marline spike to begin with, and those that do, through bad example, are getting as bad as the rest. There are more knives and pistols in the forecastle than would stock an armory, and if there was one among them could navigate they would seize the ship. We have a nice outlook between here and the Horn. I don't know what'll save the ship if we get bad weather."

Mr. Herbert grew warm with indignation as he talked.

"They're a set of rowdies," he continued. "Hear them now. Another quarrel over cards."

The sound of an altercation came aft from near the foremast, followed by several pistol shots and the crowding of men about the scene of the affray. Several of the crew who were listlessly pretending to coil some ropes on the deck dropped them and ran forward without hesitation, and one or two who were at work in the rigging also stopped labor and moved to positions whence they could view the proceedings.

The third mate was on the main deck and went forward, not very willingly, to quell the disturbance, without success, it seemed, for the altercation continued, and mingled with his tones of authority arose voices equally loud, evidently giving in profusion that abomination in the mind of a ship's officer known as "back talk." Mr. Herbert joined the third mate, but even with his assistance it was a considerable time before matters were at all quieted.

The two officers had to submit to much more insolent language than was agreeable, and there had been no sight more menacing display of weapons by the men. They came back aft pale and silent with anger over a situation so unpleasant, which they seemed powerless to control.

This was in the second week. Matters were worse at the beginning of the third. The men now held the forward part of the ship as their independent domain, worked or not as suited their individual preferences, and constantly defied and insulted the officers. The weather, luckily for all on board, had been fair with gentle northerly breezes, for in case of a storm there would have been great danger, with such a crew on board, of going to the bottom. As it was, the officers worried along, encouraging the willing, ignoring the insolent, and, at times, even taking from necessity a hand in the manual labor themselves.

If this condition of affairs were to prevail when they should reach the stormy winds and waves off Cape Horn, the fate of the vessel seemed inevitable indeed and deplorable.

"We've endured this state of things about long enough," said Mr. Herbert to the captain as they stood together on the quarter deck during the dog watch on the evening of the fifteenth day. "By our reckoning, if this breeze holds we should be to-morrow noon in latitude 3 degs. north, longitude 110 degs. west.

"If we propose to get rid of this shipload of criminals and not go with them to destruction off Cape Horn, we must change our course to-morrow, as soon as we have taken the sun and proved our reckoning. By my reckoning it will be a run of about twenty-one hundred and forty miles to Callao, and, steering by the wind along the equator, we ought with fair luck to make the port inside of twenty days. The winds are southerly at this season, and we may sail free all the way."

Mr. Herbert spoke with freedom to his superior officer, but he had sailed years with Capt. Conyers, who greatly relied on him, and who in this emergency had sought his advice.

"Well, I suppose it must be so," said Capt. Conyers with something like a sigh. "I don't know what the owners will think to have us go out of our course like this."

"It can't be helped" said Mr. Herbert "And now I propose another thing, captain, if you'll sanction it. And that is to recapture this ship. I think we've been the sport of a lot of beachcombers long enough, and I should like to get into authority again, if only for half an hour, just to see how it would seem. I have a plan by which I think we can put those fellows down and keep them under until we can set them ashore."

"Come to my room to talk, where we'll be out of the hearing of the man at the wheel," said Capt. Conyers, nervously.

They entered the cabin and there ensued between them a long conversation of an argumentative character, in which objections raised by the captain were successively done away with by the confident and energetic representations of Mr. Herbert, so that finally the captain, rising, said in a tone of resignation, "Well, we'll try it."

The force that might be counted on in support of the lawful authorities of the ship was seven in number, being the captain, first, second and third mates, the carpenter, steward and cook. The element opposed was twenty-eight in number, but of these several of the able seamen were not pleased with their associates and appreciated the dangers of their position; these men were neutral factors who would not resist, nor could they be counted on to assist the officers in the event of a mutiny of the crew.

Mr. Herbert took none of the other officers into his confidence until the next day at noon. Then while they were at their dinners they were briefly told what was expected of them and given their instructions what to do.

They all entered most heartily into his plans. A little after two bells in the afternoon Mr. Herbert left the cabin and walked forward among the men. There he saw a sight which, at that time of day, had rarely been paralleled on a merchant ship sailing on the high seas. There was no work going on fore or aft, but the entire crew, save the man at the wheel, were lounging at their ease. Some were sitting on deck at cards, others were lying in their berths smoking, and others again were sitting on the bits or leaning against the rail indulging in conversation which was plentifully mixed with oaths and obscenity.

As Mr. Herbert came among them they glanced at him with contemptuous indifference and went on with their occupations. But his face was very serious, and his voice was so impressive that few were compelled to listen with attention as he spoke.

"Boys, there's danger ahead. The old man's been looking at his glass, and he says we're going to have one of the worst kind of storms and it'll strike the ship right away. Now, boys, all hands turn up aloft and furl the sails. We're in the squally latitudes now, remember, and we'll go to the bottom in a hurry if a cyclone catches us with our canvas spread."

The men looked from one to the other, not much liking the prospect held out by Mr. Herbert, either of the work or the storm. Presently one of their number dropped his cards and got up from the deck, saying:

"Well, boys, I guess we'd better do as he says. There'll be time afterwards to finish our game."

So one by one they quitted the rail, got from the deck or rolled out of their bunks and slouched in an independent manner to the places assigned them. By the time the clew lines and buntlines had been hauled and belayed the entire crew had turned to, and were then all sent up to furl the sails on the mainmast

They clambered up the rigging, awkwardly enough the most of them, but in time they were all aloft, strung out along the yards, tugging away at the canvas, and working still harder to save themselves from falling. As they fumbled at the sails directed from the deck by the second and third mates, Mr. Herbert, the carpenter and the cook (the last by preconcert at the forecastle, which they at once entered.

The carpenter carried a mallet and chisel and the cook a gunny sack. The carpenter proceeded actively to pry open every chest, each of which was expeditiously searched by Mr. Herbert and the weapons contained therein transferred to the bag held by the cook.

Every bunk and mattress was thoroughly examined with the same intent, a thorough inspection made of the topgallant forecastle, and then the three came aft, carrying with them as booty sixteen revolvers, eleven knives, eight slung shots and billies and an assortment of burglar's tools. These were deposited in the cabin, after which the ship's officers were one by one called in before the captain and mate to make certain preparations and to receive further instructions. One by one they returned to the deck and took their stations unnoticed by the men aloft.

When these preliminaries had been completed, Mr. Herbert walked toward the foot of the mainmast. The expression of disgust and worriment which his face had borne for a fortnight past had given place to a look of intense satisfaction. He stepped smartly, his tones were quick and his whole presence bristled with electricity. Looking up, he shouted in stentorian tones:

"Aloft, there! All hands loose sail!"

At an order so unexpected the men stopped the work of furling and looked at one another.

"What does the fool mean?" said one man, and then those who could steady themselves looked down. The ship's officers and the steward and cook were on deck, each wearing a pair of revolvers. Mr. Herbert and the third mate stood at the weather, and the second mate and carpenter at the lee main shrouds, and a handspike leaned against the rail by the side of each. The captain, flanked by the steward and cook, stood on the poop, whence they commanded with their weapons the main deck and rigging.

"Come, be lively there!" shouted Mr. Herbert, sternly; "throw these gaskets loose!"

One or two old sailors, from a mechanical habit of obedience, began to untie the gaskets so lately fastened; the rest of the men consulted together hurriedly. Their deliberations were cut short by the rage and fury of one big fellow, their ringleader, who, crowding past the rest on the main yard, shouted:

"Come on, boys! We may as well have it out with them, once for all."

"Yes, come on, you rascals, and have it out," thundered Mr. Herbert. "The storm the captain told about has got along and it's right here on deck waiting for you! The man that leaves the rigging without orders will run straight into it."

The ringleader began to descend the weather ratlines, and nearly all the men in the rigging started to follow him. Those in the lower rigging struck the deck first, but they could only come two at a time, and as they leaped from the shrouds they met the handspikes in the hands of the officers stationed at the rail, and were tumbled senseless one above the other in a heap on deck, the big ringleader under all the rest.

By the time seven mutineers had been disposed on the deck prostrate and bleeding, and the revolvers had begun to crack merrily from the poop, the men still in the rigging, not liking the prospects below nor the stinging of bullets about them, instinctively and unanimously concluded to reascend and obey orders.

The men who had been hit were handcuffed as fast as they recovered consciousness and placed in the lazaretto, where they remained during the rest of the trip. After the sails had been cast loose, the men in the rigging were permitted to descend one by one, and were searched as they reached the deck. They were not allowed to retain even a pocket knife that might be used as a weapon.

After the yards had been hoisted, the sails sheeted home and the ropes coiled, the crew were ranged on the main deck, where the captain delivered a short lecture, instructive if not pleasing to his audience, and concluded by setting them all hard at work without reference to the customary hour of "watch below."

The yards were hauled as soon as the sails had been set, the helmsman received the order "East southeast," and the Tarratine with a crew, for the time being at least, thoroughly subdued if not penitent, turned her head toward Callao.

There was no more "watch and watch" on board the Tarratine, but the men were kept busy from morning till night. The amount of paint work and iron scraped, and scmit made, during the rest of the trip, was something well nigh unprecedented in maritime history. The officers were always on deck by twos, keeping well together and heavily armed against any sudden outbreak; but after their late experience there was no disposition toward insubordination on the part of any of the men.

The weather fortunately remained fine throughout and the wind generally favorable. The Galapagos Islands were sighted on the tenth day after changing the course, and eight days later the anchor was dropped off Callao.

There the crew made a grievous complaint of their late severe treatment before the American consul. After a little investigation he arrived at the full particulars, and then had the complainants all committed to the Callao'o or common jail, where between heat by day and cold by night, with clouds of mosquitoes at all hours, they had a sufficiently dismal life until, after months of imprisonment, they were finally shipped off in installments in vessels bound for American ports.

As it turned out, events could hardly have happened more fortunately for the owners of the Tarratine, as the California steamer brought dispatches to Capt. Conyers that had reached San Francisco after his departure, and which instructed him to proceed to Valparaiso and complete the ship's cargo there. These dispatches would have been missed but for the necessity which compelled him to put into Callao. Three days after her arrival the Tarratine, having shipped new men, set sail for the Chilian seaport. It may be added that the voyage was completed without disaster, and with a crew of far different character than had sailed with the ship from San Francisco.—Clarence Pullen in Youth's Companion.

Took the Responsibility.

There are times when a subordinate must use his own discretion, orders or no orders. A striking instance occurred on the Pennsylvania railroad on the awful afternoon of the Johnstown disaster.

A train with two locomotives, running cautiously and laboriously up the already inundated Conemaugh river valley, reached the bridge over the river and stopped, the conductor having orders to wait there on account of the supposed insecurity of the bridge.

The warnings of the threatened breaking of the dam came to his ears, and, realizing the danger to his freight of human lives, he sent forward one of his engines, a very large one, to test the bridge.

The experiment seemed to justify him in venturing forward, as the choice of two perils. He recoupled the locomotive, and proceeding carefully, took his train in safety over the bridge.

Ten minutes after he had crossed, the dam burst, and the bridge and several waiting trains were swept away with the ill fated city.—Youth's Companion.

Broke Up the Meeting.

At Vernon Center a nest of yellow hornets broke up a prayer meeting which the Rev. E. P. Hammond was trying to lead. Pastor Hammond's horse had been hitched, together with a number of other steeds, at the shed near the church, and was unlucky enough to disturb the hornets, which also were having an evening meeting in their nest near by. The yellow jackets sallied into the whole company of horses, and in one minute the praying band fancied that bedlam surely was at large. The meeting was promptly adjourned, and each worshiper gave his whole attention to the business of parting horses and hornets. Mr. Hammond's steed kicked his harness into strings before he could be tamed, and all the other animals made bad work with harnesses and buggies. The horses put in their liveliest work on the Hammond horse and on the pastor himself, both of whom were badly stung.—Norwich (Conn.) Telegram.

Will Hays' Songs.

Col. Will S. Hays was chatting with a group of friends in front of The Courier-Journal building yesterday afternoon, when the conversation turned upon his latest success, "Signal Bells at Sea." Two editions of the melody have already been exhausted and two more are now in press. Some one asked the colonel how he came to write the song.

Said he: "Last summer a year ago I went from Norfolk to New York on the steamer Roanoke, of the Old Dominion line. I noticed along the sea coast floating buoys, and occupying a position on the bow of the steamer until after midnight, I could hear far out at sea the tolling bells from the tops of those buoys, shaken by the winds and the waves as the steamer sped along. The bells had a peculiar, weird, solemn tone, and I never forgot their voices.

"In traveling about through the state during the past six or seven months I would find myself singing impromptu verses about these bells. In the course of time I found myself singing the song just as you see it written and published. Those who heard me sing it were pleased with it and begged me to publish it. Then I concluded to write it out, send it on to my publisher and let it go to the world. Now, I hardly know how I got the melody for the song. It seemed that with the words came the notes, and with the two came the song. It is marvelous though that the very notes that represent the bells are the identical tones of the bells I heard during my trip, and if you ask me to sing it for you in a month from now I'll not be able to do so without putting the words and music before me."

"How is that?"

"I can't explain. I do not know the words and very little of the music of any song I ever composed. It is a singular fact that I can remember the words and music of a song unwritten for years, but as soon as I write and publish it I forget it only to make room for another, to be forgotten by me as soon as it is put upon paper."—Louisville Courier Journal.

The Same Sort of Critic am.

Amelie Rives' English has been lavishly criticised. Now, if we turn to The Quarterly's essay on "Endymion" we find exactly the same sort of criticism. After asserting that Keats cannot write a sentence or spin a line, The Quarterly goes on to find fault with the new words with which, "in imitation of Mr. Leigh Hunt, he adorns our language. We are told that 'turtles passion their voices;' that 'an arbor was nested,' and a lady's locks 'gordian'd up,' and to supply the place of the obvious and unperplexed, Mr. Keats, with great fecundity, spawns new ones; such as 'men slugs and human serpentry,' the 'honey-feel of bliss;' 'wives prepare needments,' and so forth. Then he has formed new verbs by the process of cutting off their natural tails, the adverbs, and affixing them to their foreheads; thus 'the wine out sparkled,' the 'multitude up followed.' But if he sinks some adverbs in the verbs, he compensates the language with adverbs and adjectives which he separates from the parent stock. Thus, a lady whispers 'pantingly and close,' makes 'hushing signs,' and steers her skiff into a 'ripply cove.'"—Lippincott's Magazine.

The Melodius Tui.

Birds of which we know nothing here, and which, strange to say, were not even found in that Bird Puzzle of ours, are seen in Australia and New Zealand. A traveler in those far away lands tells us something about the tui. While we stood watching the stream an exquisite sound broke upon our ears. It was like the piping of those reeds that the dervishes in the east play upon while their brethren perform their strange devotions. This piping was constantly being varied, sometimes by even softer but sometimes by more metallic sounds. At one moment the song grew so loud that it seemed to be quite close, the next it appeared to melt away in the distance.

Suddenly it ceased. It was a tui—the most beautiful songster in the world. We saw one on a branch a few minutes later. It was about the size of a blackbird, the plumage of a blue black with metallic hues, and in places almost like velvet. The beak was yellow, as were also the legs. At the throat it had two little tufts of white feathers, which gave the bird a rather quaint appearance. In New Zealand some of the birds are protected by government, but many have died out.—Philadelphia Times.

The Lemon Lunch.

Lawn parties are the thing in the suburbs, and the lemon lunch is the favorite of all, and it must be confessed it is not a bad idea for a hot day. The invitations to the lemon lunch bear a lemon for a crest, and everybody who attends wears a knot of lemon colored ribbon. Each one brings a lemon, too. Some young ladies of the hostess' family or acquaintance cut the lemons in two as they come, and put the seeds into a small colored bowl. The ingenuity of the lady of the estate is displayed in the decoration of her table. Everything is yellow, so far as possible—flowers, china, the border of the napkins and cloth. Each dish has the flavor or seasoning or garnishing of lemon. At the end of the lunch the lemon seed bowl is brought on, and each lady has a guess how many seeds it contains, the one guessing nearest receiving a prize of a piece of yellow china, the one making the worst estimate a lemon squeezer.—Boston Advertiser.

That Awful Cigarette.

If good advice would stop the use of the pernicious cigarette, it would be seen no more. Professor Laffin says there is but one poison in a good cigar, but there are five in a cigarette—the oil in the paper, the oil of nicotine, saltpeter to preserve the tobacco, opium to make it mild and the oil in the flavoring. A mouthful of the smoke blown through a handkerchief will leave a brown stain; but blown through the nostrils no stain appears—it is left in the head and throat. Last year there were 1,200,000 cigarettes made in the United States and the consumption warrants the enormous manufacture. It is a wholesale system of poisoning. Dr. Holmes says the habit of smoking cigarettes especially enfeebles the will power.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

TRIFLES.

The little joys and little cares,
They come upon us unaware—
And life is smiles, or frown it wears
The foes that tramp unheralded,
No banner carried at their head,
These leave the heart dried up and dead.

A hand clasp at the garden gate,
A whisper when the moon is late—
And strength is sure to conquer fate.

O trifling acts for weal or woe!
The pain would not harass us so,
The gladness not as sudden go.

If we could draw a freer breath,
If we could push aside dread death,
And hear untired the words God saith,

So much to do are hands are cold;
So far to fare ere limbs grow old;
So much to say ere story's told—

That we lose sight of better things;
Forget, in all our wanderings,
To use love's buoyant sweeping wings.

And I, yes I, sometimes forget
To lure away your care and fret,
And kiss the cheeks that tears have wet.

Here let us pledge ourselves anew,
Each to the other, open, true—
Lest life lose all its morning dew.

Who knows what day we say good-by?
When one shall in the churchyard lie—
Let us dling closer, and be I.

—Eugene Field in Chicago News.

OFT QUOTED PHRASES.

THEIR ORIGIN TRACED BACK TO GOOD OLD DAYS OF YORE.

They Didn't Spell Then Just as We Do Now, but They Did Some Good Thinking—A Record That Will Be Useful in Settling Disputes That Are Frequent.

Some of the commonest sayings we hear every day have been handed down to us, from father to son, for more than a thousand years; and even long before these proverbs are thought to have been in use among our English forefathers in their old homeland, in north Germany, before they conquered and settled the island they afterward called England. Many of them are common to the whole Aryan race.

As King Alfred, who lived in the Ninth century, was a good and wise man, our ancestors in the middle ages attributed to him many of these wise sayings, and there is a tradition that this proverbial philosophy was delivered by him to his Witenagemot, or old English parliament.

AN OLD MANUSCRIPT.

There is a manuscript of the Thirteenth century containing many of these proverbs, which have been printed just as it was written, in the style and spelling of 600 years ago. The specimens that follow will be recognized at once, in spite of their old fashioned English dress:

Brend child fur dredeth.
He is fre of hors that ner nade non.
Wel fyht that wel fyth.
God beginning maketh god endyng.
Sotfot hot hot hot.
Fer from eye, fer from herte.
When the coppe [cup] is fullest thenne ber hir e feyrest.
When the bale is best [highest], thenne is the bote [boot remedy].
Coming down to the Fourteenth century, we find many of our common proverbs in "Piers Plowman" and Chaucer. The author of "Piers Plowman" says that faith without work is

* * * Ded as a dore nayle.

Wisdom and witte now is nought worth a cerse.

This survives in our "not worth a curse," or "don't care a curse," where curse stands for cress. In Turner's book on the "Names of Herbes" (1548) both forms are in use, cresse and kerse. An old alliterative poem contains this line:

Anger gaynes [gains] thes not a cresse

And Chaucer has:

* * * he raught [reached] he not a kers.

In the "Canterbury Tales" one would naturally expect to find many of our common bywords, such as:

Nordre will out, that se we day by day.
Than is it sooth, as he it thinketh me.
To maken vertu of necessite.
Hyt is not al golde that glareth.
Upright as a bolt.
Bet late than never late.

Which we have changed into "better late than never."

Busy as bees; piping hot, etc.

To curry favor is a corruption of middle English—to curry favell—that is, to rub down a horse. Favell was a common name for horse in the Fourteenth century.

Specimens of proverbs found in the Fifteenth century literature are:

I know not an A from the wynd-mylne, nor a B from a bole foot.—Jack Upland.

We have a crew in a pulla.—Towneley Mysteries.

Odyouse of olde been compaignonis.—Lyndgate's Poems.

AFTER THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY.

As we reach the Sixteenth century many proverbs appear for the first time. Tyndale, the translator of the Bible, says that "if the porridge be burnt, or when a thing speedeth not well, we say: 'The bishop hath put his foot in the pot.'"

This is partly revived in our day:

Put his foot to it.

Lyle's "Euphues:"

As lyke as one pease is to another.

Faints hart neither winneth castell nor lady.

Trusser's "Five Hundredth Pointes of Good Husbandrie:"

Christmas comes but once a year.

Who goeth a-borrowing goeth a-sorrowing.

"Heywood Proverbs," published in 1546:

No man ought to look a given horse in the mouth.

Two heads are better than one.

Beggars should be no choosers.

Rome was not built in one day.

Never too late to mend.

No fire without some smoke.

Leape out of the frying pan into the fyre.

I know on which side my bread is buttered.

When I gape you put in your mouth.

She looketh as butter will not melt in her mouth.

A penny for your thought.

You can hardly see the wood for the trees.

The gray mare is the better horse.

You might have gone further and fared worse.

Hit the nail on the head.

"Rule the roost" is a corruption of "rule the roast," a genuine English proverb. It is found in Gascoigne's "Steel Glas" (1576), but its appearance in literature is several centuries earlier.

Forsooth, good sir, the lawyer leapeth in;
Nay, rather leapes both over hedge and ditch.

And rules the roost, but few care for right.

The literature of the Seventeenth century abounds in our every day proverbs.

"Abbott's Account of His Trials" (1627):

A fool and his money is soon parted.

Mobbe's translation of "Life of Guzman" (1623):

Make the best of a bad bargain.
As merry as the day is long.
Dead as a herring.

"Wycherley's Comedies" (1659-71):

* * * damn with faint praises.—Plain Dealer

Dreams go by contraries.

Forewarned is forearmed.—The Gentleman Dancing Master.

Familiarity breeds contempt.

Walls have ears.—Love in a Wood.

Plain as a pike staffe.

Fetch them over the coals.—Merry Drollery.

Congreve's Plays (1693-1700):

Cut a diamond with a diamond.—Old Bachelor

Chip of the same block.—Love for Love.

* * * turn my wife to grass.—Way of the World.

This is perhaps the origin of our grass widow.

Butler's "Hudibras" (1678):

* * * ring the changes.

Jeremy Collier's "Short View of English Stage" (1698):

* * * come off with dying colors.

As long as there is life there is hope.

—E. A. Allen in St. Louis Republic.

Adopting the Russian System.

The mock heroism of the murderer on the scaffold before thousands of people who had assembled to see the taking of a fellow being's life, instead of being an object of dread to the youth of the vicinity, has in too many instances been the means of inciting them to deeds of blood in order to get a little of the adulation that they have seen bestowed upon those who have suffered the law's extreme penalty. By the colorado law, when the criminal has been sentenced, he passes from the sight of the world and is left alone with his conscience, even in suspense in regard to the fatal day. To the public he is dead, and the law stipulates that nothing but the bare announcement of the execution shall appear in the newspapers.—Kansas City Journal.

A New Glass.

A new glass has just been made in Sweden which consists of fourteen substances, the most important elements being phosphorus and boron; which are not found in any other glass. The revolution which this new refractor is destined to make is almost inconceivable, if it is true, as positively alleged, that, while the highest power of an old fashioned microscopic lens reveals only the one four hundred thousandth part of an inch, this new glass will enable us to distinguish one two hundred and four million seven hundred thousandth part of an inch.—New York Telegram.

Turkish women eat rose leaves with butter to secure plumpness.

ABOUT FROGS FOR FOOD.

THEY CANNOT BE RAISED FAST ENOUGH FOR THE DEMAND.

Difficulties in the Way of Frog Culture. Insects Their Only Natural Food—A French Delicacy That Is Now Very Much in Demand—A Fish Commissioner Talks.

It is fair to assume that the frog, with all the force of whatever intellect he may possess, revolts at the public attention that is from time to time directed toward him. Brek-ek-kek-koax is naturally of a shy and retiring disposition, actively seeking seclusion on all occasions where men desire to gratify their fondness for him, and it is safe to say that he loves men far less than men love him.

This is natural, for the fondness men have for the queer little amphibian is solely due to the promptings of the palate and stomach, and man's love is "death to the frogs." Naturally, he objects and shrinks modestly from observation when the hunter pursues him. Nevertheless the pursuit is kept up, and from year to year almost countless numbers of the batrachians are slain.

Mr. Frog begins life as a tadpole, and tadpoles are easily hatched and reared. The fertile American commercial instinct from time to time seizes on the notion that nothing is much easier than to procure a suitable marsh, stock it with tadpoles, furnish them food, which is all that is assumed to be necessary, and wait for the tadpoles to become frogs and multiply. Then, argue many sanguine persons, it will be easy to supply the market with frogs' legs at thirty or forty or fifty cents a pound. One proposition which goes to support the theory of this scheme is indisputable. There is a constant demand in all the great markets of this country for more frogs' legs than are ever supplied, and the price seldom falls very low.

FROG CULTURE STILL YOUNG.

It was with a view to learning the facts about these frog farms, how they are conducted, where they are, and what the measure of their success has been, that a writer applied to Fish Commissioner Eugene G. Blackford.

"Frog culture," said the commissioner, "is still in its tadpole state. The facts are very few and simple. Frogs breed just like fish. It is easy to get the spawn and to hatch it out. As you are probably aware, the hatchings are tadpoles, a minute, globular mass, with a vibrating tail. These little fellows at first are half transparent, but rapidly darken in color and increase in size. After a few weeks the tail vanishes, the legs make an appearance, the head separates from the body, and the tadpole has become a frog. He is a very active and vivacious young person at this time, and eats all kinds of animal food.

"Frog culturists at this stage feed him with raw meat, liver, heart and waste that have been chopped very fine. He grows rapidly until he is six months old, and then invariably falls sick, and in a majority of cases dies. The reason appears to lie in the diet. So far as we know, a frog lives on insects. He prefers them alive, but when hungry eats them when they are dead. In these cases, when frogs have been fed on flies, they have always prospered.

"As it is a practical impossibility to get enough flies and other insects to feed a regiment of these batrachians the frog farmer is compelled to use meat instead. The result is sickness and mortality. I have described. It is so great as to result in almost every a financial failure. Out of a hundred frogs, anywhere from sixty to ninety-five die when they are six months old.

"Even as it stands, a great deal of work is being done. Frogs are, if not raised, at least fed and fattened for the market in Brooklyn, New York, New Jersey, and especially in Ontario (Canada), Tennessee and many of the western states. There is a wonderful variety in the size attained. Those around this part of the country are seldom large.

"A dozen pair of hind legs from New York and New Jersey weigh a pound; one an average; the same number from Ontario will run three or four pounds, while from Tennessee and Missouri they go as high as five and even six pounds. The consumer naturally prefers a large to a small leg. This is well illustrated by the price list. When the New York and New Jersey frogs have a monopoly of the market—cold weather keeping Canadian and high freights, western articles out of the city, because they cannot be caught in cold weather—they bring from 30 to 50 cents a pound. When, later on in the year, the fatter legs are received, the domestic article falls to 20 cents and the Ontario and western bring from 40 to 60 cents a pound.

"In Ontario the frog business is conducted on a large scale. The French Canadians inherit their talent in this field from their ancestors and are more skillful than any of their competitors.

"The demand for frogs' legs increases much more rapidly than the supply. In 1860 scarcely twenty pounds a day were sold in Fulton market, while now it is no uncommon thing to dispose of 2,000 and even 3,000 pounds in a morning. At first the demand was confined to French and Italians. Americans shared that curious British prejudice engendered no doubt by the long wars between England and France, which regarded beef as the only food for a man, frogs, the favorite delicacy of Paris, as a pitiful substitute for meat, and in consequence called every Frenchman a 'frog eater.' By degrees the Germans and then the Americans began to call for frogs until finally every first class hotel and restaurant in the land had them upon their bill of fare. The difference between the demand and supply is well illustrated by the price. Twenty years ago it was only about one-half of what it is now, and it has increased steadily during that period. It is evident to any one who gives the matter thought that unless frogs are raised in captivity for the great city markets, before many years have gone by the price will be so high as to make the delicacy a luxury as costly as the finest terrapin.

"In catching frogs there has been little or no change in my recollection. The favorite method is a hook and line, with a small piece of red flannel as a bait. This is employed more than all other methods combined. In Ontario they have a practice which has been used in France and Belgium for centuries. they shoot their prey with a cross bow or arblast. The bolt transfixes the little reptile and makes so little noise as not to frighten the friends and neighbors. Some sportsmen use a rifle or a Flobert air gun. The latter is preferable, as the discharge makes almost no sound. Spearing frogs in the night time is a custom derived from the Indians. A flat boat, a powerful lantern, a spear and two men are all that is required. The frogs are attracted by the light and always face toward it. The light is reflected by their eye and so betrays them to the catcher. If the boat is moved noiselessly by the man in the stern, the spearman, who occupies the bow either beneath or behind the lantern, can approach the frog to within a few inches and then impale him without difficulty."—New York Mail and Express.

Made His Fortune on a Single Cargo.

Many a Maine fortune was made in the West India trade in olden times, but few in the way told of a Portland captain. Toward the close of the last century this captain sailed from Portland with a cargo of lumber for San Domingo. Arriving at his destination, he found Toussaint, the negro leader, in possession of the island and was afraid to land. As he was about to put to sea again the ship was boarded by a squad of negro troops under command of the renowned Christophe, and urged to land, as lumber was much needed on the island. Noticing that the ship's papers bearing the autograph of the president of the United States, as was the custom in those days, made a great impression on the negroes, the captain concluded to try their effect on Toussaint. Accordingly he landed, and, furnished with an escort by Christophe, marched to the camp of the leader. This personage upon being told that a messenger with a letter from the president of the United States desired an interview with him, readily accorded it, and the result of the interview was that the lumber was exchanged for an equal quantity of coffee, sugar and other goods of the captain's selection, exchanging bulk for bulk. No ship ever sailed carrying so rich a cargo obtained upon such favorable terms. The fortune of the captain was made. He retired from the sea and settled down to a prosperous life in Portland.—Lewiston Journal.

ODDS AND ENDS.

Upward of twenty-eight large bales of human hair were brought to France in the last steamer that arrived from the Orient.

The richest man in the house of commons is said to be Mr. McEwan; Home Rule member for one of the divisions of Edinburgh, worth £02,000 per annum.

It is not generally known that Mr. Gladstone has only three fingers on his left hand. The index finger was shot off forty-seven years ago by an accident in the hunting field.

The art of putting the right man in the right places is first in the science of government; but that of finding places for the discontented is the most difficult.—Talleyrand.

A recent cargo of Java sugar, landed at Philadelphia, was infested with swarms of sugar fleas resembling potato bugs, and inflicting a sting like a bee's.

A REMINISCENCE

I saw the wild honey bee taking a wife,
A wee one, shy, shak ing,
Down low in the bush, where he sisters above
Cannot see all that's done
As the moments roll on,
Nor hear all the whispers and murmurs of love.

They flaunt out their beautiful leaves in the sun
And they flirt, every one,
With the wild bees who pass, and the gay butterflies,
And thus woo thing in pink—
Why, they never once think
That she's won a lover right under their eyes.

It reminded me, Kate, of a time—you know when
You were so petite then,
Your dresses were short, and your feet were so small.
Your sisters, stand, Belle
And Madeline—well,
They both set their caps for me, after that ball

How the blue eyes and black eyes smiled up in my face!
'Twas a neck and neck race.
Till that day when you opened the door in the hall,
And looked up and looked down,
With your sweet eyes of brown,
And you seemed so tiny and I felt so tall.

Your sisters had sent you to keep me, my dear,
Till they should appear
Then you were dismissed, like a child in disgrace
How meekly you went!
But your brown eyes, they sent
A thrill to my heart and a flush to my face.

We always were meeting some way after that.
You hung on my hat,
And got it again when I finished my call
Sixteen, and so sweet
O those cute little feet
Shall I ever forget how they tripped down the hall?

Shall I ever forget the first kiss by the door,
Or the vows murmured o'er,
Or the rage and surprise of Maud Belle? Well-a-day,
How swiftly time flows
And who would suppose
That a boo could have carried me so far away?

—Ella Wheeler

CHECKERS.

"Playing checkers!" exclaimed grandfather Weatherby with a look of great surprise

"Well, what's the harm of checkers, grandfather?" asked Dick in a rather fretful tone. "You play checkers yourself it was you that taught me to play."

"Yes, checkers are very well in the evening when all the work's done," said grand father. "I believe in having fun at the right time, all work and no play makes Jack a dull boy. But checkers in the day time! You never saw me doing such a thing as that, did you?"

"Daytime's good enough," grumbled Dick.

"Yes, plenty good enough for a boy that never means to amount to anything," said the old man.

"I've done my chores and all that father set me to do," said Dick.

"That's just the sort of talk you hear from that sort of a boy," persisted his grandfather. "He does first what he's set to do, and then he lays down in the shade on a summer day and plays checkers. Why, when I was your age I could have covered every one of my twelve squares with a silver piece of my own earning. Perhaps it was because I didn't have such an easy going father as you've got. But that oughtn't to make the difference. A boy ought to have it in himself, and then it's sure to come out somewhere."

Dick swept his hand across the board with an impatience due partly to the keen criticism of himself, partly to his inward conviction that he deserved all that was said. But it was impossible to get angry at the half sober, half joking words of the genial old man.

"I guess you're about right, grandfather I guess it was in you and it isn't in me."

"More's the pity," said his grandfather, now wholly serious. "Seems to me this isn't the kind of work for a boy to sit down to and just do what he's