

HOBOKEN ADVERTISER.

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HOBOKEN, N. J., MAY 8, 1880.

PRICE ONE CENT.

MAYOR O'NEILL'S MESSAGE.

The following is a *verbatim* copy of Mayor O'Neill's message to the Common Council as read by City Clerk Alberts on Monday evening:

TO THE COUNCIL:

GENTLEMEN: The people of our city (as indeed of many cities throughout the Union) are oppressed by heavy taxation, the cause of which is not to be found in any burdens imposed by the general government or by the government of our State, but is attributable to the reckless extravagance of local governments. To verify the truth of this, we need not look to our sister city of Elizabeth to learn the lesson of municipal extravagance with its deplorable results. We have here in Hoboken, in the so-called up-town-street improvements enough to warn and guide us in the future.

At the present time I know of no measure involving the expenditure of large sums of money that will be likely to excite the commendable watchfulness of our fellow-citizens. The proposed new City Hall which the city is authorized to build by an act of the Legislature, at a cost not to exceed \$50,000, is a matter of importance to our citizens, who are, I believe, generally in favor of the project. I think, however, that it is favored only because it can be demonstrated that there is a necessity for a new City Hall, and that the city will eventually be under less expense for its City Hall than it is at the present time. Your especial care and close attention should be devoted to every preliminary step in connection with this project, with a view that, under no circumstances, can the application be exceeded or additional legislation required to increase the appropriation, as is so often the case in matters of public improvements. Better to abandon the project now than to run any risk of imposing additional and unexpected burdens on the city.

The law approved March 10, 1880, creating the office of Controller, whose term of office shall be for three years, is not obligatory upon us; we may or may not create the office pursuant to the act; and, while some reasons will be advanced in favor of creating the office, none can be urged for its necessity. No new office should be created unless the need for it is positive and absolute.

The Financial Statement for the year ending March 15, 1880, which has been compiled and distributed, sets forth, fully, the financial statement of the city, and I now recur to it for the purpose of calling your attention and the attention of our citizens to the vast quantity of property which has, year after year, been bought in by the city for the non-payment of taxes. This property is mainly in the vicinity of the so-called up-town street improvements. The arrears of taxes, assessments and water rents, for which these lands have been sold and purchased by the city, aggregate the sum of \$241,706.83, and, notwithstanding that the encumbrances increase faster than the value of the property, the city has to pay the county and State tax thereon, to the great detriment of the tax-payers of the city. From losses entailed upon the city by having to hold this property, (there being no existing law which will afford relief, together with the deficiency caused by a non-payment of a portion of the tax assessed on that portion of the city, which was formerly Weehawken, there will be a deficiency of \$10,000, more or less, which sum will have to be raised by increasing the next tax levy, thus making the tax of 1880 bear the burden of previous years.

The police department is in numbers fully equal to, if not in excess of, the requirements of the city; its order, punctuality, decorum and efficiency, shall be fully maintained, and wherever possible improved, and its discipline enforced. The Chief, an experienced officer, should be clothed with power to promptly enforce and exact obedience to the orders issued by the Board of Police Commissioners.

The activity, energy and efficiency of our fire department, meets with and deserves the approbation of our citizens. I commend the department to the favorable notice of the Board of Tax Commissioners, and trust that a fair and reasonable appropriation may be made for the coming year.

Our public schools are in a flourishing condition. The Board of Trustees seem thoroughly imbued and animated by a laudable desire to have our schools equal to the best in the land. In this they deserve to be strengthened and encouraged in every way consistent with a strict economy in and accountability for their expenditures. In the near future a new school house will be required to accommodate the increasing number of scholars. The matter will no doubt receive the attention and approval of our citizens.

The condition of our streets during the past year has been such as to call forth unfavorable comments. They need repairing and repaving.

The removal of refuse matter, which should be promptly done at regular and stated periods, has been irregularly and so neglectfully done that in many instances property owners have

been obliged to have the work done under their own supervision and at their own cost.

The health of the city, which is now good, may easily be impaired by any neglect in sanitary matters.

We, who have been so honored by our fellow citizens, are justly expected to be mindful of our duty, and I call your attention to the multiplicity of bills for current expenses, small in amount, but aggregating large sums of money. Many of these claims against the city have been looked upon with disfavor, if not with suspicion. Bills in random amounts are so often reported correct for positive sums, that the inference to be drawn is that the business of the city is conducted in an unbusiness-like manner. Let us begin and exercise a strict surveillance over every claim presented. Let us begin now to reform in the administration of the city's affairs wherever reforms are necessary. There is no reason why the city should pay more than is paid by private parties for work done, material furnished, services rendered, or anything required. Yet the belief is general and probably well founded, that the city does pay more. The remedy for any evil of this kind rests with us. We should apply an effectual one by contracting for or ordering whatever may be required for the city, honestly, with honest people, and paying a fair and a reasonable price, and no more. To do this will require nerve and decision, firmness to resist the importunities of friends and imprecations of enemies. The consciousness of knowing we are right, and doing our duty, will sufficiently support us in any extremity. We should see to it that officers and employees of the city do their duty faithfully. The salaries of all are, in my judgment, ample, and if compared with the salaries of artisans, mechanics, and workmen of all classes who are subject to the vicissitudes of good and bad times, will be found high rather than low.

I shall hereafter have occasion to offer to your honorable body suggestions upon matters omitted in this message. I defer allusion to the subjects now, because I desire to become familiar with many matters, amongst which I deem that of sewerage of great importance.

In conclusion, I desire, both as a citizen and as Mayor, to reduce the expenses of our city, and I will implicitly and confidently rely on your active co-operation. We enter upon our duties under the most favorable auspices. We have, in a large measure, the good will of our fellow-citizens. Let our ambition be to merit it by faithfully and honestly doing our whole duty to the city.

Respectfully yours,
JOHN A. O'NEILL,
Mayor.

PRESIDENT MUNSON'S SPEECH.

The following is the speech of School Trustee Stephen T. Munson on being elected President of the Board of Education on Monday night:

GENTLEMEN—For the honor you have conferred upon me, by making me your President, I can only offer my grateful acknowledgments. With the consciousness of my own deficiencies, I feel that I shall not look in vain for your support in the conscientious discharge of the duties devolving upon me as your presiding officer.

I think it proper to remind you, gentlemen, that you are the custodians of the most important trust conferred upon any body of men elected to office in your city. So far as the educational interests of a community are above every other consideration, in that ratio is the importance of your position enhanced.

In your hands rest everything pertaining to the proper government of the schools—the appointment of capable and efficient teachers—the making of good and wholesome rules—in short the exercise of a constant and watchful care over the various interests connected with this department.

It is gratifying to note that in the past few years we have evidences of a marked and healthy growth, but we should not rest satisfied unless we can do something to bring our schools to a higher state of advancement.

While I would recommend a proper and just regard to economy in the expenditure of monies for the needs of the schools, believing that every man should only receive a fair day's wages for a fair day's work, and while I am far from sympathizing with those who think that because they are working for the city they have a right to be prodigal of the city's money, I am not in accord with others who are so parsimonious that they would hold back the necessary supplies needed to carry on our schools suc-

cessfully. A committee will be appointed from your honorable body to confer with the Tax Commissioners for the purpose of asking for the necessary appropriations for the current year. I would suggest that several additional expenses will have to be incurred, which will be the hiring of a suitable building for school purposes. Through some fault in legislation last winter a bill was defeated providing for an additional school building in the lower part of the city. The old buildings will need to have much done for them which has heretofore been neglected, owing to the lack of sufficient means. It is to be hoped that the needed appropriations will be furnished so that our school buildings may be put in thorough repair.

I will conclude with the expression of my earnest desire that our associations for the coming year may be of a pleasant and harmonious character, and that in the results growing out of the honest performance of our several duties we may have cause to be well satisfied.

THOMAS SLOYAN,

Dealer in

Wines, Liquors, Ales and Cigars

Large stock constantly on hand.

Cor. WILLOW AND FIRST-STRS.

HOBOKEN, N. J.

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John M. Fleming, Prop'r.

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Wine & Lager Beer

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—194—

The Latest Improved Billiard and Pool Tables.

WM. N. PARSLOW

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UNDERTAKER

99 Washington-st., Hoboken.

Orders Promptly Attended to, DAY or NIGHT.

THEY ALL DO AGREE

THAT

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164 WASHINGTON-ST.

BET. 4TH AND 5TH STS.,

Sell the

BEST CIGARS IN THE CITY.

CHEAP—SEE!

7 Connecticut cigars for . . . 25c
6 Mixed cigars for . . . 25c
5 Havana favorites for . . . 25c
4 Fine Havanas for . . . 25c
3 Genuine clear Havanas . . . 25c
Etc., Etc., Etc.,

Just out! Little Havana Champion, 5 cents each or 6 for 25 cents. Extra inducements offered to box customers.

J. C. FARR,

Successor to WILLIAM C. HARP.
Wholesale dealer in

LUMBER, TIMBER, BRICK, LATH.

Lime, Cement, Plaster, Sand, &c.,

Yard at Fifth Street Dock,

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First-class Pool and Billiard Table,

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Clothier and Tailor,

76 WASHINGTON ST., HOBOKEN.

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A splendid assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Diagonals and Cheviots for Custom trade.

Fit and workmanship guaranteed.

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HOBOKEN, N. J.

Formerly 200 Greenwich St., N. Y.

HOBOKEN ADVERTISER

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1880.

Published Every Saturday by
MOYER & LUEHS
 34 Washington Street,
 HOBOKEN, N. J.

—No CORRESPONDENCE will be published unless accompanied with the name of the writer. Not necessarily for publication, but as a matter of security to ourselves.

THE MESSAGE.

The message of Mayor O'Neill, delivered to the Council and accepted by that body on Monday evening, is a masterly, business-like document, proving that his Honor is fully conversant with and has at heart the best interests of the city; and, while expressing a determination to enforce a legitimate economy in the several departments of the city's expenses, he will not be swayed by any false or ephemeral notions of the "penny-wise pound-foolish" policy.

His views on the new City Hall question are sound to the core, and must be read with satisfaction by all who have taken a lively interest in the matter; and at the end of his term of office we believe it will be admitted on all sides that he carried out his expressed determination to "resist the importunities of friends and the imprecations of enemies."

The message in full will be found on the first page.

THE PIVOTAL CONVENTION.

The Democratic State Convention, to be held at Trenton on the 20th, will be one of the most important gatherings ever held in this country, for the reason that so much depends upon the attitude of New Jersey in the coming Presidential campaign. Nearly all of the other States have decided upon what course to pursue, and they naturally look forward with intense interest to the action of New Jersey. Firmness and wise movements here may decide the fate of the nation, and ensure the triumph of the Democratic party. The necessity, therefore, of selecting the strongest men for delegates to Trenton is very apparent.

This must not be a wire-pullers' convention, but an assemblage of earnest, patriotic men, who will determine that our next candidate for President shall be a man competent to unite the entire Democracy, and one whose personal character is so admirable that if elected the people will not suffer him to be cheated out of office.

Among the prominent men mentioned here to represent us at Cincinnati are the Hon. E. P. C. Lewis and the Hon. James Curran, either of whom seem to be amply suitable. The delegate from this city, whoever he may be, will have a responsible position to fill and a substantial task to perform.

As the Presidential Convention is to be held on the 22d of June, there will not be much time after the adjournment of our State Convention to rectify mistakes. Let our Convention, therefore, be as efficient in its action as it will be memorable.

SHALL WE ADVANCE?

Two very important lessons are to be gleaned from the recent horror in Paterson. The reckless disregard evinced by many persons for private property must be checked absolutely, and we must have a militia force that can be depended on in times of great emergency. No matter how liberal a man may be with his own, no matter how willing he may be that others should trespass on his estate, he has no right to prescribe rules in direct opposition to the laws of the land for the conduct of his neighbors. If his neighbors choose to be careful, saving, or even stingy, that is their business. The remedy is in social ostracism, not in mob violence.

As for the imperfections in our militia system, we cannot expect to have reliable citizen soldiers while the regular army is in existence. There is really no necessity whatever for the branch of government which we erroneously style a regular army. It performs no duties that cannot adequately be performed by citizen soldiers. The simple routine of police duty now in progress at the various fortifications and other military posts or garrisons is one that might be advantageously undertaken by a well organized militia, who would then have abundant opportunity for acquiring the practical military knowledge that is now imparted to the professional soldier. Details from every militia organization could readily be made in such a manner as to ensure the constant attendance of citizen troops at every military post, without subjecting any one to more active service than he now performs in "camping out" every year just "for the fun of the thing." No citizen soldier would be compelled to go far from his home except, perhaps, in case of serious outbreak, and the United States property would be as safe under his control as under that of the professional soldier. Frequent changes of commanders are now made at all our military posts, and the turning over of government property by one officer to another, or by one battalion to another, would be no more difficult with citizen soldiers than with the present guardians.

If our "regular army" was disbanded to-day, its members would find their way into the ranks of the militia, and diffuse all the military information they possessed. While our regular army remains, there will always be an obstacle to proper efficiency in the militia force. With such profoundly peaceful prospects ahead we can well afford to try the experiment of an American army in an American country, and if the experiment should fail it would be very easy to restore the existing condition of things.

The absurdity of having holiday soldiers was made painfully apparent at Paterson when the Light Guard of that city was called upon to maintain order and was compelled to decline for lack of ammunition. The professional soldier, like the professional thief, the professional beggar and the professional prize-fighter, is a superfluity that might profitably be ignored. With the professional soldier out of the way, our citizen soldiers would be compelled to advance, and in a season of riot there would be no excuse of a lack of ammunition. An American army would have this advan-

tage over the present regular army, which is but a relic of an effete despotism, in that the soldiers, while possessing all the expertness, courage and animation of the machine soldiers, would bring to bear that superior intelligence which is attainable only in civil life and which is always advantageous in war.

Think It Over.

The action of Councilman Schmidt at the last session of the Council, occurring even while the gentleman was laboring under great mental excitement, was none the less unfortunate, and should be recalled by him as soon as possible. It is a wrong perpetrated towards his constituents in the Second Ward, who selected him by a large majority as their representative for two years. It is a duty due them as well as the Democratic party at large that he should appreciate their confidence and defend their interests until the last day of his term. The trust is too sacred to be sacrificed on account of any personal injustice which he may feel he has suffered, and his resignation is about the greatest service he could do his enemies. Mr. Schmidt, we trust, will accept our remarks as coming from true friends, who regret this mistake for the sad finale it would be to a clear and brilliant record. He should also bear in mind that it is no discredit to rectify a mistake made in the heat of passion—it is, rather, praiseworthy and displays the true man.

The "Crooked" District.

If the vote in the Second District of the First Ward is fraudulent, as ex Mayor Besson asserts, it was none the less the same the last two years, and consequently Besson was twice elected under similar circumstances. Provided the courts decided to throw out this District altogether, Mr. Fred. Beltz would be the only one effected. Mayor O'Neill and Councilman Quirk can afford to loose this count, and Constable Bell has a fight on hand any way it goes. Mr. Rudolph, the only one who might be benefitted, is a brother-in-law of the ex-Mayor, and, besides, accepted the Republican after seeking and failing to secure the Democratic nomination for School Trustee. He should be kept in retirement at any cost.

A Sensible Board.

At the last session of the Board of Water Commissioners, Thursday evening, William Winges was unanimously re-elected President and Christopher Clark Treasurer. This must be accepted as a grand compliment to the efficiency of the above gentlemen and their popularity with their colleagues. Mr. George Perry, who has for many years so ably assisted the Registrar, had no opposition and was accordingly re-appointed Clerk. After ordering \$5,781.53 paid to Jersey City for measured water furnished up to May 1st, 1880, the Commissioners retired like gentlemen. This is what we consider a very sensible organization and it is a great pity for the credit of Hoboken that our other official bodies would not follow suit.

The County Roads.

A number of prominent citizens interested in the livery business and also having occasion to frequently travel our county roads, are about organizing a club to be known as "The Hudson County Road Club." The main object of the association will be to endeavor to improve the condition of the various county thoroughfares, which are said to be in a scandalous condition at present and in parts almost impassable. The movers in this scheme justly claim that the said roads would, with a little attention, rank among the most attractive drives in the county, and be, therefore, made the

means of inducing many visitors and increased trade as a consequence.

LACONICS.

—The members of the Fire Department will elect Chief and Assistant Engineers Monday evening.

—Mr. Fred. Fincken has added an elegant new pool table to his popular house of public entertainment.

—Meadow Engine Company, No. 3, will hold their thirteenth annual picnic at the Otto Cottage on Monday, May 17th.

—The Rev. D. R. Lowrie will preach in the First M. E. Church to-morrow evening. Subject, "The Curse of Intemperance."

—Tom Thumb and his little people continue to hold forth at the New York Aquarium and give performances that are full of interest, especially to the children.

—The annual summer-night's festival and promenade of the John W. Barnitt Association will be held at Luhrs' Otto Cottage Garden on Tuesday evening, June 15.

—The New York Cricket Club have leased the New Jersey Athletic Grounds at the Elysian Fields, and the lovers of base ball and cricket may look for some rare sport during the season.

—We have been asked by many citizens to furnish the date of Court Interpreter (H) Hoffman's appointment to said office. Not being in a position to reply, perhaps Mr. Hoffman will condescend to speak for himself.

—The Rev. D. B. F. Randolph, pastor of the M. E. Free Tabernacle, will preach to-morrow morning on "Thou Hast Made Him a Little Lower than the Angels;" and in the evening, at 7:45 o'clock, on "The Ascension of Christ."

—A small fire in a woodshed in the rear of Busch's new hotel, corner of Third and River streets, Thursday morning, brought the fire boys promptly to the scene, who extinguished the flames before much damage was done. The origin of the fire is unknown.

—Coroner Wiggins received information on Tuesday that the body of an unknown man had been found floating in the river opposite Guttenberg. The corpse was brought to this city on Wednesday evening and on Thursday identified as John Crowther, of New York. An inquest will be held.

—The interesting ceremony of baptism will be performed to-morrow evening at the First Baptist Church, corner Bloomfield and Third streets, on which occasion the Rev. W. S. Goodno will deliver, for the first time during his four years' stewardship of the above congregation, a sermon on the above important church dogma. The ceremony will be highly interesting, and the sermon, no doubt, an able one.

—It is rather a humiliating admission for a Democratic Board to make in electing a Republican Chairman and a Treasurer of the same party. They should have looked among the five members of the same side of the house and selected a Clerk also. It would not be surprising if the new President arranged the Committees to suit himself, and thus reward his Democratic supporters. "To the victors belongs the spoils," but in this case the reverse seems to be in order.

—Director E. F. McDonald, of the Board of Chosen Freeholders, who is recognized as being ever foremost in appreciating true worth and efficiency when opportunity offers, has given another evidence at this very favorable trait and complimented this city at the same time. We refer to the appointment of our representatives, Messrs. Cook and Foley, to prominent positions on the most important Committees in the Board of Chosen Freeholders, which were announced at the last meeting.

Councilmanic Notes.

The first meeting of the new Councilmanic Board was decidedly exciting. The chamber was packed to overflowing, and it may be safely remarked that fully one half of the audience were candidates for about a dozen positions which are in the grant of the members. Lawrence Buckley, the new Chairman, though not decidedly striking, was none the less dignified in his exalted position. The regular order of business being suspended, the following appointments were made by a unanimous vote:

- Corporation Attorney—Malcolm W. Niven.
- Assistant City Clerk—Martin V. McDermott.
- City Physician—Dr. John Pindar.
- Keeper of City Prison—Mrs. Chapel.
- Overseer of the Poor—Andrew Miller.
- Keeper of Hudson Square Park—Michael McHale.
- Keeper of Church Square Park—Patrick Fenton, Jr.
- Sluice-gate Keeper—Nicholas Heinsohn.
- Inspector of Weights and Measures—Jas. Egan.
- Foundkeeper—Edward Smith.

The name of Nicholas D. Schmidt being announced for Street Commissioner by Councilman Schmidt, organized the trouble, and plainly indicated a little fight. An amendment by Councilman Crissy, to substitute the name of Michael Hefferan, was followed by an amendment to the amendment, offered by Councilman Mehan, who preferred Patrick Londrigan. This, of course, crowded out Councilman Curtin, who had a choice in the person of Thos. Redmond. The three nominations were voted down in regular order. A communication from ex-Mayor Besson, laid over at the last session, and which withdrew the name of Alexander Myddleton for Police Commissioner and nominated Gustav Streng, was taken up. Councilman Crissy surprised his colleagues and the audience generally by moving that Streng's nomination be confirmed. The motion was lost by a full vote. Mayor O'Neill sent in the name of Charles Gross as Commissioner of Assessments, which was laid over one week. The nomination of Michael Lally, of the Fourth Ward, as Police Commissioner was unanimously confirmed. A recess was taken, after which Councilman Schmidt, of the Second Ward, startled his colleagues by tendering his resignation. Councilman Crissy favored accepting the same, but Councilman Curtin, in a few very sensible and well-timed remarks, amended to lay over one week, which was carried. The Street Commissioner question was introduced by Councilman Curtin, nominating Thomas Redmond. Councilman Kaufmann amended with the name of Edward Stack, Councilman Mehan sticking like a leech to his first choice, Patrick Londrigan. All three were voted down, when Councilman Crissy once more tried the name of Michael Hefferan, which met the same fate. There being no prospects of a choice, an adjournment was moved and carried. The Committees will be announced at the next regular session.

Board of Education.

The new Board of Education met at School No. 4 Monday evening and organized. To the surprise of many, Stephen T. Munson was elected Chairman; Isaac Ingleson, the newly-elected member from the Fourth Ward, Treasurer, and Lewis R. McCulloch, Clerk. The Board meets on Monday evening in regular session.

A Well-Deserved Tribute.

Not only has Trustee Anderson reason to be proud of the compliment embodied in the preamble and resolution below, tendered by his confreres of the School Board at the session held April 26th, but his constituents in the Second Ward have also good reasons for being proud of their representative:

HOBOKEN, April 28, 1880.

R. A. Anderson, Esq.:

DEAR SIR—At a special meeting of the

Board of Education, held at School No. 4, Monday evening, April 26, 1880, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:

WHEREAS, Trustee Anderson, as Chairman of the Supply Committee, has given much of his time and more than an ordinary amount of work to the faithful discharge of his onerous duties; therefore, be it

Resolved, That this Board, realizing the facts above stated, commend Trustee Anderson for his very efficient services during the past year.

Wm. T. HOFFMAN,
President.

LEWIS R. McCULLOCH, Clerk.

HEXAMER'S



HOBOKEN

Riding Academy,

BOARDING, LIVERY,
Sale & Exchange Stables,
103, 105, 107, 109, 111 Hudson St.,
74, 76 & 78 RIVER ST.,
Bet. 2d and 3d Sts., Hoboken.
The leading equestrian establishment in America
Fine and well-trained ladies' and gents' saddle horses to let.
All kinds of horses for sale. Terms moderate.

Carpet Felt

Will preserve your Carpets,
prevents dampness in basements,
and makes less noise on Floors,
thus preserving Health and Cheerfulness.

FOR SALE BY

N. Y. Roofing Co.

28 First St., Hoboken.

JOHN F. O'HARA,

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UNDERTAKER,

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Orders Attended to. Day or Night.

JOHN J. DEVITT,

FURNISHING

Undertaker,

103 WASHINGTON STREET,

Near City Hall, Hoboken.

Orders promptly attended to at all hours.
Satisfaction guaranteed and charges reasonable.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT OF
The Popular Clothing Store!

699 BROADWAY, Cor. 4th St., New York.

A. PAUL, Manager.

Our Spring and Summer Stock is now complete, and we offer it at Lower Prices than ever offered in our city. We manufacture all our goods, and pay no one any profit, and having lower expenses than any other house in New York, without any exception, offer goods accordingly. We quote a few prices for the season:

Suits, \$7,	Cheap at \$10.	PANTALOONS,
do 9,	do 12.	FROM \$2.00 to \$6.00.
do 10,	do 14.	
do 11,	do 15.	SPRING OVERCOATS.
do 12,	do 16.	FROM \$3.50 to \$25.00.
do 14,	do 18.	
do 15,	do 20.	

We have not one dollar's worth of old Spring and Summer stock on hand having closed it all out to the trade. Don't be humbugged into paying large prices, but come and see us. Don't forget the number, 699 BROADWAY, COR. 4th St.

1880.

G. MEINERS & CO.
WATERBURY,
JEWELRY,
AND
152 WASHINGTON ST.,
HOBOKEN, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPERS' EMPORIUM,

136 WASHINGTON STREET.

Our Display of Fine

Treble Electro Silver-Plated Ware
IS UNSURPASSED!

The assortment comprises the newest Patterns and Decorations. Call and see the

New Japanese Spoons and Forks!

DINNER AND TEA SETS
IN THE—

NEW OPAQUE CHINA.

Also, French China and Fine Glassware, Fine English and American Cutlery.

PRICES AS LOW AS THE LOWEST.

EDWARD A. CONDIT & BRO.

THE FRESHMAN'S STORY.

BY MAX ADELER.

When the old farmer came into the car, the only vacant seat was that beside a freshman who was reading a book. The old man wanted to be sociable, and patiently he said to the freshman:

"You're fond of novels, I reckon?"

"I, no," said the young man. "This isn't a novel. It is Hume's account of the 'Siege of Troy,'"

"Troy, hey? I know all about that town. What's the book say in reference to it?"

"Why, you know, the whole trouble was caused by a woman named Helen, who—"

"Any last name?"

"No; she was—"

"Did she go to the Presbyterian church? A small woman with one eye a little warped? I'll bet anything I know that woman!"

"And you know," said the freshman, with a faraway look in his eyes, "she came to Troy and went to live with Priam, who—"

"Prime! I knew a Ferguson who married a Prime. He was in the truck business in Syracuse; had relations in Troy, most likely."

"Helen's husband persuaded the Greeks to come with him to Troy to try to get her back again, and so they manned their ships sailed toward the city."

"Came up in the night boat, did they?"

"Oh, no, it is believed that they used their oars over the entire distance."

"Rowed up! Nobody but a lot of jackasses would have done that when they could have come right up the river shore on an express train."

"As soon as they landed, the people of Troy closed the gates of the city, and—"

"What for?"

"To keep them out, of course."

"Alley gates or front gates?"

"What?"

"Go on; it makes no difference. I keep my back gate fastened, myself, on account of tramps. I suppose the—"

"The Greeks were led by a number of brave soldiers. Among these was Ulysses, who—"

"Who did you say?"

"Ulysses, the—"

"See a here, young man, you're not telling the truth! Don't I know that Grant never came to Troy to fool with anybody's front gate! You ought to be ashamed of yourself to try to impose on a man who is old enough to be your grandmother!"

"You don't understand. I mean that—"

"If a man don't want him for a third term, well and good; but there's no use of putting things on him that he never did."

The freshman seemed to be absorbed in examining the landscape from the window.

"And the leader of the Trojans," he said, "was a man named Hector. And he came out and stood on the wall to observe the—"

"Bricklayer, was he?"

"A soldier. And when the Greeks came up they demanded that he should surrender Helen to her husband."

"Why didn't he take out a writ of *habeas corpus*? I know the judge in Troy. He'd a handed that woman over quicker 'n a wink."

"Hector would not consent to give her up, and then the fighting began. They fought, and fought, and fought outside of the city limits."

"Well," said the old man, "I don't like to doubt your word, my son, but it's mighty queer there was nothing about the fuss in any of the papers. Where were the police?"

"And one day, when the Trojans were all within the city, Ulysses came up to the gate, and, picking up a huge stone weighing three hundred pounds, he hurled it at—"

"Stop! Stop right there! How much did you say that stone weighed?"

"Three or four hundred pounds."

"And Grant picked it up!"

"I said Ulysses picked it up, and with it he burst the gate to splinters."

"So young and yet so wicked!" said the old man, sadly. "My son, what you want is a terrible lot of moral discipline, laid on thick and rubbed in hard. I never heard your equal at fiction."

"Well," said the freshman, examining the 74th page of his book, and apparently not heeding the old man, "after a number of combats Hector came out one day and he and Achilles had a fight all by themselves."

"With gloves?"

"And when they had exchanged a good many blows Hector started to run, and he ran clear around Troy three times with Achilles in close pursuit."

"Young man, if you don't stop that kind of thing I'll change my seat! You couldn't make me believe any man had as good wind as that if you were under oath."

"On the third lap Achilles overtook him and killed him on the spot."

"Did the case come before the grand jury?"

"But this, you know, did not let the Greeks into the city. And how do you think they finally got in?"

"Took the horse-cars?"

"Of course not."

"Marched in in a torch-light procession?"

"No."

"Came in the band-wagon of a circus?"

"No; they made a wooden horse, hollow, and—"

"Made a wooden horse holloa! There you go again! Why don't you give up that bad habit of violating the truth?"

"And they put a band of men inside the horse, who—"

"Rocking horse, did you say?"

"Who laid low until the horse got into the city, when they sprang out, opened the gates, let in their friends, and then the whole party burned the city to ashes."

The old man looked anxiously at the freshman. He seemed hurt and offended by the youth's depravity. Then he said mournfully:

"And when do you say all this happened?"

"About three thousand years ago."

The aged man buried his face in his hands and groaned:

"Why, you phenomenal liar! Don't I know that Troy was founded upon the banks of the Hudson no later than 1786."

The train stopped, and the freshman rose to get out. As he went through the door of car, the old farmer leaned over the man in the seat in front of him and said:

"See that boy going out there?"

"Yes."

"Well, what he wants is about eight thousand years of steady going to Sunday school. He can outlie any boy of his size in the Temperate Zone."

Who Struck Billy Patterson.

[From the Carnesville (Ga.) Register.]

Many persons have heard the question, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" without knowing the origin of it. I propose to enlighten them a little on the subject. Wm. Patterson was a very wealthy tradesman or merchant of Baltimore in the State of Maryland. In the early days of Franklin county he bought up a great many tracts of land in the county, and spent a good portion of his time in looking after his interests there. He was said to be as strong as a bear and as brave as a lion, but like all brave men he was a lover of peace, and, indeed, a good, pious man. Nevertheless his wrath could be excited to a fighting pitch. On one occasion he attended a public gathering in the lower part of Franklin county, at some district court ground. During the day the two opposing bullies and their friends raised a row and a general fight was the consequence. At the beginning of the affray, and before the fighting began, Billy Patterson ran into the crowd to persuade them not to fight, but to make peace and be friends.

But his efforts for peace were unavailing, and while making them some of the crowd in the general melee struck Billy Patterson a severe blow from behind. Billy at once became fighting mad, and cried out at the top of his voice, "Who struck Billy Patterson?" No one could or would tell him who was the guilty party. He then proposed to give any man a hundred dollars who would tell him "Who struck Billy Patterson." From \$100 he rose to \$1,000, but not \$1,000 would induce any man to tell him "Who struck Billy Patterson." And years afterward, in his will, he related the above facts and bequeathed \$1,000 to be paid by his executors to the man who would tell "Who struck Billy Patterson." His will is recorded in the Ordinary's office at Carnesville, Franklin county, Ga., and any one curious about the matter can there find it and verify the preceding statements.

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