

HOBOKEN ADVERTISER.

INDEPENDENT AND DEVOTED TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE PEOPLE.

VOL. V. NO. 16.

HOBOKEN, N. J., MAY 15, 1880.

PRICE ONE CENT.

OFFICIAL THEFT.

Usually there are two ways of doing nearly everything—a wrong way and a right way. Incidents are constantly occurring to remind us that our government too often adopts the wrong way. The suit against Thos. L. James, Postmaster of New York City, brought by a reputable Brooklyn lawyer, is one of the incidents. The lawyer wrote a letter to a man named Duff, who is represented as a lottery agent or manager. This letter was returned, by the New York postmaster, to the lawyer, and was marked "fraudulent," a term signifying that the person to whom the letter was addressed was engaged in illegal business, and had, consequently, no right or claim to the use of the United States mails. The letter proved to be a message upon business entirely disconnected with lotteries or any other forbidden traffic, and the lawyer demands \$2,500 damages on the plea that he had been robbed by the government of fifteen cents postage, the letter having been registered, and that the brand on the returned letter was a libelous intimation that the writer was engaged in encouraging lotteries. The defence of Postmaster James is that the lawyer is employed by Duff, that the two have entered into a conspiracy to punish the Post Office Department, and that he (James), in returning the letter, acted in strict accordance with positive and direct orders from Washington. The first part of the Postmaster's defence will avail him nothing. The second part, however, will shield him and acquit him of paying any damages whatever.

The entire responsibility rests with the people, who permit an unconstitutional, troublesome and bad law to remain on the statute books. This law prohibits the delivery of letters to persons engaged in the lottery business, and confers upon postmasters the powers of judge, jury and policeman. It is even worse, for it gives a postmaster power to condemn a man without giving him a hearing or even notifying him that he is charged with illegal traffic. The law was framed apparently in the interest of good morals, but really, it is said, to aid the nefarious schemes of political partisans and tricksters. Its effect is not to punish swindlers, but, on the contrary, to encourage them.

They can readily have recourse to express companies, which carry parcels and letters without asking a certificate of moral character from any one, and as the cost of expressage comes out of the pockets of easily deluded victims, the swindlers do not mind the extra expense. They are also led to believe that the only risk of punishment they run is that which is likely to be visited upon them by the Post Office Department.

Courts of justice and good citizens generally have already become exceedingly careless in the premises. Genuine judges do not care to be deprived of their prerogatives by the Post Office Department, detective officers take less trouble when they know their work is being done by postmasters, and juries are slow to give a verdict of guilty against a man in defiance of the principle that no one can be arraigned or punished twice for the same offence. The statute not only seriously disturbs the whole system of common law, without serving any moral purpose, but is a direct attack upon

the rights of innocent people and makes the government a malefactor. For instance, John Smith advertises for a clerk. Thomas Jones, who is not supposed to know in advance anything about John Smith, answers the advertisement, by letter. After considerable delay, during which Jones is naturally anxious, the letter is returned to the writer, who has done no wrong, and the Post Office Department is made guilty of the theft of a postage stamp; for it is nothing less than theft, no matter how many clumsy laws may be made in its favor. This should be thoroughly understood, and it should also be constantly borne in mind that two wrongs never make a right.

The Post Office Department is liable for damages at any time, under the common law, for refusing to deliver a letter on which the postage has been paid and accepted. Independent newspapers, which have but little or no regard for Mrs. Grundy, or for fanatics, or bigots, have been very outspoken in this matter, which is one that should interest everybody.

If such laws are permitted to remain on the statute books they will serve as dangerous precedents and eventually the liberty of no man will be safe.

Let us look again at the power the law confers upon the Postmaster-General. It declares that if he is satisfied, from such evidence as may be furnished him, that a man is engaged in the lottery business, he may withhold the delivery of that man's letters. We can easily imagine a case as follows: Mr. Brown, a Democrat, is a candidate for Congress. Some Republicans "put up a job" on him, and represent to the Postmaster General (a Republican, we will say) that Brown is engaged in the lottery business, and therefore not entitled to his letters. The Postmaster-General is only too glad to defeat Brown, and is therefore not over particular as to the kind of evidence submitted. Brown's letters are kept back until after election and he suffers thereby. Then the Postmaster-General apologizes and says he was mistaken. If Brown is indignant and threatens to sue the Postmaster General, that worthy official shelters himself behind his privileges and says he was originally "satisfied" that Brown was engaged in the lottery business. It is not necessary that the Postmaster-General should immediately return the letter to the writer, so that Brown can gain some knowledge of what is going on. While the case is pending before the Postmaster-General, he can keep back the letters. A delay of a few weeks answers the purpose. Brown is defeated—the Postmaster is "sorry"—and "all goes as merry as a marriage bell." Cannot every sane man see that there is something very ridiculous as well as contemptible and unjust in this law?

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3 Genuine clear Havanas	25c

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HOBOKEN ADVERTISER

SATURDAY, MAY 15, 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.

LOOK AHEAD.

A few remarks which we are about to make on the coming campaign might be considered premature, but for the fact that some of our self-styled conscientious Democratic sheets are already shouting for this or that person as available and desirable candidates. This more particularly applies to our Congressional affairs, and we do not hesitate to pronounce their course very premature and damaging to their favorite and his chances. In expressing our views, we intend only to apply to the condition of things in this city, yet our impressions, we have no doubt, will coincide with many outside of Hoboken, and, if our words only secure or excite a thorough consideration of so grave a subject, we will feel more than grateful in the performance of a duty to our party and ourselves. The coming ticket will bear our choice for President and also our Gubernatorial candidate—two offices always demanding and securing in the past a strict party vote. It would be a most available opportunity for a weak man to slip into Congress on the strength of the two more important candidates. But would that be a very honorable course for any man to pursue? Would it not display a trait hardly desirable in a candidate for so exalted a position as Congress? Many have so expressed themselves, and are prepared to even risk this Congressional District rather than suffer, for two years, inferior representation. Even while anticipating success in the coming struggle, it is no time to put a lame horse in the race; but it would be a glorious opportunity to introduce a fitting successor to our last Democratic Representative, the Hon. A. A. Hardenberg, who, it will be remembered, was unceremoniously sacrificed in or before the Convention that a Republican might enjoy the honors. This is as explicit as we wish to be, having no desire to be unkind.

We must not be understood as opposing or favoring any particular candidate, and, as far as our mite will assist, intend supporting the regular nominee of the Convention through thick and thin. We suggest, however, and hope that the delegates of the people will use extreme caution in their selection, and put forth a man for the suffrages of the people that no true Democrat can have any scruples about advocating. It is not the simple fact of success at the polls that prompts our remarks, but the far more important need of successful representation in the great Congress of States.

The anticipated certainty of our party this fall should be taken advantage of; and, as the vote on the Presidential and Governor's election will be certain to produce a flattering majority, let the same be said in the matter of the Con-

gressional struggle. It is not the time to presume, but rather a grand opportunity to profit by the condition of things. The selfish ambition of no one man should be allowed to interfere with the interests of the community. The honest Democratic press can do much good by ventilating this matter and by impressing the Democracy with the necessity of sending the most reputable men to that particular convention. As we have already stated, we will do our share towards electing the choice of the party; but it is just the proper time to advocate the practice of great care and forethought in such selection.

TRUSTEE HOFFMAN EXPLAINS.

The subjoined letter of ex-Judge Hoffman, explaining his position regarding his rumored change of residence, and also how it affects his representation of the Third Ward in the School Board will be found interesting. The gentleman, who is certainly undoubted authority in such matters, would not be likely to take such a firm stand unless he was well satisfied of the validity and justice of his actions:

HOBOKEN, N. J., May 10, 1880.

Wm. Mehan, Councilman from Third Ward:

MY DEAR SIR—I understand that a move is on foot to have my seat as Trustee of the Board of Education declared vacant by the Council of the city of Hoboken. This is so absurd that if I did not have this proposed action come to me, by good authority, I should consider it as an idle rumor. The law, as I read it, provides "That any Trustee removing from the ward wherein he was elected shall be disabled within the meaning of the act." That is, such disability shall make it necessary for a new member to be elected at the next charter election to serve for the unexpired term.

It will be seen by the reason and spirit of the act mentioned that the removing from the ward is not confined to its strict wording, *ipsissima verba*. It means that any one who changes his residence from the ward in which he was elected to another, or goes out of the city, shall be considered disabled within the meaning of the act.

A change of residence means a determination on the part of the party to reside permanently out of the ward. This may be determined legally by the express intent of the party, and by as long a residence out of the ward as, to the Court, may seem sufficient to warrant it in deciding that such residence has been changed. There is no power either in the Board of Education or in the Council of the city of Hoboken to declare a seat vacant. Such an action would be merely superfluous. Neither Board has power to enforce any resolution which might be passed having that end in view.

In my case, I intend to act in good faith, and if I determine to change my residence from the Third Ward, I shall at that moment indicate it to the Board of Education.

Until then, or until a proper Court of law shall say that I am disabled under the act, I shall continue to act as a member of the Board, no matter what bodies without authority may determine.

Yours truly,

W. T. HOFFMAN.

Special Council Meeting.

At the special meeting of the Council, held at the City Hall last night, on the call of Mayor O'Neill, Chairman Buckley announced the following Committees:

Finance and Salaries—Crissy, Curtin, Mehan.

Public Grounds and Buildings—Quirk, Curtin, Kaufmann.

Laws and Ordinances—Curtin, Kaufmann, Schmidt.

Streets and Assessments—Mehan, Plunkett, Schmidt.

Licenses—Plunkett, Kaufmann, Mehan.

Fire and Water—Crissy, Schmidt, Quirk.

Sewers—Schmidt, Plunkett, Crissy.

Schools—Schmidt, Crissy, Kaufmann.

Police and Militia—Quirk, Curtin, Plunkett.

Printing and Stationery—Mehan, Crissy, Schmidt.

Lamps and Gas—Curtin, Mehan, Quirk.

Alms—Kaufmann, Plunkett, Curtin, Quirk.

Public Health—Kaufmann, Mehan, Schmidt, Crissy.

Wharves and Ferries—Plunkett, Quirk, Kaufmann.

The arrangement of the above is quite complimentary to the new Chairman, as well as doing justice to every member of the Council. It is not often that such general satisfaction is expressed in cases of this kind.

Democratic Delegates to Trenton.

Little or no excitement was created by the primaries for the election of delegates to Trenton, on Thursday evening, and no opposition ticket was run excepting in the Fourth Ward. In that Ward Thos. Sloyan and Daniel Sullivan tied on 95 votes, and are accordingly entitled to half a vote each. The following candidates were elected:

First Ward—Hon. James Curran, Samuel Crissy, W. N. Parslow, John Doorley.

Second Ward—Bethuel N. Crane, Malcolm W. Niven, Benjamin G. Campbell.

Third Ward—Christopher Clark, Lewis H. Greve, Henry C. Holtin, Patrick Smith, Edward Russ, Jr., T. F. Callahan, Martin Vincent McDermott.

Fourth Ward—Fred. Kaufmann, Thomas Sloyan, Edward Dwyer, Hill F. Kennedy, Jas. Lannigan, Lawrence C. Buckley, Daniel Sullivan.

Board of Education.

The first regular session of the new Board of Education took place on Monday evening at School No. 4. The probable expenditures for the ensuing year were reported at \$77,432, and the report will be laid before the Board of Tax Commissioners with a request for that amount.

President Munson announced the following Committees:

Teachers, Salaries and School Government—Havens, Tangemann, Reid.

Supplies—Reid, Havens, Kiernan.

Repairs—Anderson, Reid, Tangemann.

Normal School Examination—Hoffman, Kerr, Kennedy.

Library—Kerr, Beltz, Kennedy, Kiernan. School Buildings and Furniture—Tangemann, Kennedy, Anderson.

Auditing—Beltz, Hoffman, Reid.

Over the River

W. T. McGrath, a prominent member of the New York bar, was both surprised and delighted on Wednesday evening by a large delegation of Hoboken friends, who took possession of his residence on East Twenty-fifth street, and aided in a most substantial manner to do honor to the host's fortieth birthday. It is unnecessary to compliment the gathering or say ought of the brilliant entertainment beyond the fact that everything which would enhance the comfort and pleasure of the guests had been provided with lavish hands. Prominent among the New York friends present were Mr. and Mrs. P. Cunningham, Mr. and Mrs. Kenny, Mr. and Miss Caulfield, Mr. and Miss McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. Lithgow, Mrs. Reilly, Miss Murphy, Mr. and Miss Hugo, Miss Wherty and Mr. James McGrath. Hoboken and Jersey City were represented by Mayor O'Neill, ex-Mayor Russell, Collector McMahon, Registrar Murphy, School Trustee Ingleson, Assistant City Clerk McDermott and Messrs. Jordan, Pollock, Hicks, Klux and Morea. The parting serenade of the Hobokenites was made a feature of the affair. We are not anxious that our friend McGrath should grow old quickly, and yet the fortunate celebrants of his last birthday would be delighted to participate in many such happy gatherings, and would not mind

celebrating once a month. To the agreeable and efficient hostess and her charming little daughter Sadie much praise is also due, both materially aiding in making "papa's" party a grand success.

LACONICS.

—Meadow Engine Co., No. 3, pic-nic at the Otto Cottage Monday evening.

—The May anniversary and parade of the Evangelical Sunday schools of this city will take place on the 27th inst.

—The great German Schuetzen festival commences to-morrow at the Schuetzen Park, Union Hill, lasting four days.

—Services will be held in the First Baptist Church, Rev. W. S. Goodno, pastor, to-morrow morning at 10:30, and evening 7:45.

—Vesper services will be held in First M. E. Church to-morrow evening. The subject of Rev. Mr. Lowrie's sermon will be "Success."

—"Christ's Baptism not our Example" is the subject of Rev. D. B. F. Randolph's sermon to-morrow evening in the M. E. Free Tabernacle.

—The Jersey Schuetzen Lyra will give a vocal and instrumental concert and picnic at Pohlman's Park, Jersey City Heights, on Monday night.

—Clement De R. Leonard, the eminent barrister, and Jas. Gallagher, an insurance agent about town, became so involved in financial and pugilistic matters on Tuesday that it will require the services of Justice Rusch and probably the Grand Jury to find out "who stole the clothes line."

—Felix Bradley, a longshoreman employed in unloading a vessel at the Morris and Essex basin, was struck on the head by a falling plank, on Wednesday morning, and slightly injured. He was brought to the Police Station and his wounds dressed by Roundsman Kennedy, in the absence of the City Physician.

—The first athletic sports of the season took place at the St. George's cricket ground, on Willow street, Tuesday afternoon, and were participated in by the members of the Stevens Institute. A programme of twelve events was successfully carried out. For some unknown reason only a small audience was present.

—There are slight prospects at last that the Stevens Battery will be sold. That is to say, Chancellor Runyan has issued such an order, if a purchaser can only be found. In spite of the fact that the battery is one of our oldest landmarks, it has been a very useless one, and its sale or removal will not be generally regretted.

—The departure of the Bremen Steamer Hansburg from her dock last Thursday disturbed the waters to such an extent as to bring the body of Diederick Stegeman to the surface. The deceased was a seaman on the steamer Gellert, and fell from the dock into the water about four weeks ago, it is alleged, while wrangling with a companion. Coroner Wiggins will hold an inquest.

—James F. Minturn, of this city, completed his course of law studies in Columbia College during the past week and was admitted to the New York Bar. He has now entered the office of Messrs. Ogden & Niven and will be admitted to the Bar of this State in November. He will then settle down to active practice in this city, and his career, we hope, will be a happy and prosperous one.

—The Supreme Lodge of the Knights of Honor of the United States are at present in session at Charleston, S. C. Under the administration of the present Supreme Dictator, the Hon. J. A. Cummings, of Summerville, Mass., the membership has more than doubled, and now numbers 86,000. J. H. Murphy, of Newark, and Geo. H. Kidder, of Jersey City, are the delegates from this State.

Councilmanic Notes

The Councilmanic Chamber was crowded last Tuesday evening and unusual interest manifested in the proceedings. The fact of the Street Commissioner matter not being settled disappointed and surprised many. A motion of Councilman Kaufmann to reject the resignation of Councilman Schmidt was amended by Councilman Crissy to accept the same. The amendment was lost by a vote of 5 to 1. A petition signed by a number of prominent citizens, recommending the appointment of Patrick Londrigan as Street Commissioner, was received and referred to the proper committee. Corporation Attorney Niven gave as his opinion that the election canvass was a portion of the official printing and as such the *Demo* *crat* would have to be paid for publishing the same. A motion to pay the claim was lost, notwithstanding the advice of Counsellor Niven. The Corporation Attorney presented his semi-annual report, which contains a synopsis of the condition of the various suits now pending, including the "up-town" and Kamena cases. He also notified the Council that he had instituted proceedings against the town of North Bergen to test the validity of the sale of a portion of the Hoboken Cemetery for the non-payment of taxes. The grounds are that the property was exempt from taxation. An ordinance for the improvement of Monroe street was received, read and passed its first reading by title. The annual report of the Board of Education was received and referred. The official count for Chief and Assistant of the Fire Department was submitted, and the election of Messrs. Herwig and Eaves confirmed. The claims of the judge, inspectors and clerk of election in the Second District of the First Ward, which were vetoed by the ex-Mayor as a means of "squaring" his overwhelming defeat in said section, were passed, as also the claims of the *Evening Journal*, which were held back by his ex Honor mainly on account of that paper's opposition. An attempt by Councilman Crissy to have the nomination of John McGrane as Commissioner of Assessments confirmed, failed by a tie vote. The nomination was made by ex-Mayor Besson, who had no rights in this particular case according to law, justice, or even courtesy to his (Besson's) successor. Owing to a question arising regarding ex-Judge Hoffman's eligibility to represent the Third Ward in the School Board, Messrs. Mehan, Kaufmann and Plunkett were appointed a committee to investigate. The meeting then adjourned.

The Dog Show.

If the horse is accounted, among the brute creation, the most useful friend of man, surely the dog may lay claim to being the most faithful and affectionate, and whose loyalty to his owner can never be successfully alienated, and we believe it will not be disputed that the dog is par excellence the most intelligent of all domestic quadrupeds. But to bring out to a conspicuous degree the principal intellectual points of the canine requires more intuitive knowledge, more tact in teaching him and a more practical knowledge of his real nature than most people are aware of. It is, therefore, with pleasure that we are able to announce that at the great bench show in New York the past week New Jersey in general and Hoboken in particular occupied a position conspicuous enough to make us feel proud of our city and State. The following were among the awards of the judges on the last day of the exhibition: For red Irish setters, Max Wenzel's "Chief" and Henry Pape's "Sunray," of this city, received silver medals and a V. H. C.; Rudolph Ely's "Flirt," of Jersey City, a silver medal and a V. H. C.; Henry De Groot's "Tip," of Bound Brook, V. H. C.; E. Francis' "Bang,"

of New York, V. H. C., and for Japanese spaniels (either gender) Mr. Richard Allison's "Ching," of Rutherford, carried off a silver medal; while A. Boote's fox terrier puppy "Tassell," of East Orange, received a V. H. C.

Prof. J. WALLACE'S

TENTH ANNUAL

Excursion,

-ON-

Thursday, June 10,

-TO-

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WALLACE'S FULL BAND WILL ACCOMPANY THE EXCURSION.

Refreshments will be furnished on the Barge at moderate Prices.

Tickets, 50c. Each.

To be obtained at W. H. Ewald & Bro.'s Music Store, 126 Newark Ave., Jersey City; J. Wallace, Jr., Bergen Square; A. B. Costello, Photographer, opposite the Court House, J. C. Heights; Reed Brothers, 91 Washington St., Hoboken; Geo. H. Wallace, 308 West 15th St., N. Y.; P. Archdeacon, Palisade Ave., West Hoboken; Prof. J. Wallace, 270 Garden St., Hoboken, and at the Landings on the morning of the excursion.

The Barge "Walter Sands" will be at the Eagle Dock, foot of Fifth St., Hoboken, while the steamboat will make the following landings: Foot of Grand St., Jersey City, at 8 A. M.; foot West Tenth St., N. Y., at 8:30; Hoboken, 9 P. M. and 125th St., (Manhattanville) at 10 P. M.

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

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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.

A TRIP TO PATERSON.

In my estimation (although I do not profess to be more than one person) it was a great mistake, at the outset, to establish any mechanical industries in Paterson, except those of foundries and machine shops, and even about these branches there seems to be plenty of room for doubt. The place for silk factories is, undoubtedly, Long Island, and every day this is demonstrated more clearly. The trouble of workingmen, generally, in Paterson therefore excites my sympathy in a much less degree than they might if they occurred elsewhere. But the drawback Paterson workingmen have to contend with are interesting from any point of view. I propose to record here only a few of what may appear to be the most trifling. In no place that I have ever visited have I found so many vampires as Paterson. They seem to think that each mechanic should support about fifty drones, where if he supports three or four he is doing his entire duty. Being a poor man myself, and accustomed to labor, I sought, on the first day of my arrival, a place where I could get a breakfast lunch at a low price. I found a very modest saloon that I thought ought to make some effort to secure a little patronage, and I asked the proprietor to let me have as much coffee and bread and butter as he could afford to give for ten cents. He brought me a very small cup of dish water (I cannot conscientiously call it by any better name) and two small slices of rye bread, spread with butter. I estimated the cost, to him, of this repast, and concluded it to be about two cents at the outside, thus giving him a profit of eight cents in much less than five minutes. But as this saloon was situated "away down" Main street, in the outskirts of the city, I ventured to believe it was an exception to the rule. Shortly after I was directed to a restaurant in Fair street, which I was told was the best and cheapest in the city. I said to the waiter: "I want a cup of very strong coffee, and no coffee that is not very strong, and some bread and butter." He replied "certainly," and poured out a cup from the regular coffee-kettle on the stove. There was nothing particularly strong about the coffee, but it was not bad coffee. The bread, however, was the most astonishing lay-out that ever was placed before me. Two very, very, very small pieces of miserable bread that I could have rolled up between my thumb and fore-finger into a pill and swallowed in a second. I estimated the cost of this repast, to the proprietor, and concluded it to be the same as the other—two cents. The coffee was better than that at the first saloon, but the bread did not compare in substance and size of slice to the rye bread, and I began to think I had gone further and fared worse. I called for another plate of bread, so as to get as near the end of the rope as my means would allow, and the same quantity of the same bread was brought. These four slices of bread constituted about a quarter of a five-cent loaf. For this feast I was charged fifteen cents, and I think the proprietor made a profit of about twelve cents out of that transaction. A little later in the day I thought I would try the experiment of "turning the other cheek also." I went back to the restaurant and had a small piece of pie, which cost me five cents. The whole pie never cost the proprietor more than eight cents, so that he makes twelve cents profit out of every pie he (or she?) sells. Why, yes, more—for the piece of pie I had was not a full quarter, but only about a fifth. Now let us consider some comparisons. In the much-ridiculed city of Brooklyn, which does not boast of an enormous transient trade, there is an elegant bakery and restaurant, situated in Fulton street, not far from the ferry, near the junction of that street with the street that runs down to

the Catharine ferry, where for ten cents, all told, a man can get a cup of excellent coffee and five full-sized rolls with all the butter he wants to use on them. This restaurant, or bakery, is far ahead of any in Paterson for beauty. Now five cents may be a good price to pay for a cup of coffee anywhere, but think of sitting down to a marble-topped table in a handsome saloon and getting five good rolls with butter for five cents! In William street, New York, is another bakery and restaurant (the one formerly occupied by Mrs. Naething) where can be had a cup of coffee with five tea biscuits and butter for ten cents. In Broome street, near the Bowery, is a similar place kept by a German named Kopf. There are hundreds of just such places in New York, but I single out these few that no one may accuse me of prevarication. Yet in New York taxes and rents are higher than in Paterson, and provisions generally dearer, for in Paterson the proprietor of an eating house can get his supplies directly from farmers. There is in Chatham Square an eating house kept by a man named Zahn, where for six cents can be had a better cup of coffee than is sold in Paterson at any price, with a triple-sized roll and butter. There are thousands of places in New York where for five cents, all told, can be had a pint of coffee and two rolls with butter—but the coffee is weak. I know precisely the excuse made by Paterson men. They say that Paterson has not, and can never expect to have, the trade that New York has, and that, consequently, the Paterson dealers must exact a large profit. I don't see the "consequently" in this assertion. There are five times too many small business places in Paterson. Perhaps I should say fifty times too many. If their number was greatly diminished those that remained would have trade enough to warrant a small profit. Rich men never patronize these little eating houses and small stores. They wring a support out of mechanics, and I think the strain is too heavy on workingmen. Even in Hackensack and this city a poor man can get more for his money than in Paterson. At D. Ranges' bakery, on Washington street, I can get a delightful pastry lunch with coffee for ten cents—so also at Bayerl's bakery. The Eagle Hotel, kept by Capt. James Williams, gives a very excellent meal for a low price. Yet Hoboken has not half the advantages that Paterson has in this direction, for the transient trade is not so large, mechanics are less abundant, the population generally is much smaller, and our citizens have to get most of their provisions from Washington Market. I am not ashamed to say that I am poor and that I labor for a living; hence I am compelled to know these things. Even the tobaccoists in Paterson were striving to raise the price of smoking tobacco (the poor man's luxury) while I was there, and had even formed a league among themselves to send the price up, although tobacco is cheaper in New York city to-day than ever it was before. In the city of Washington, which is not very much larger in population than Paterson, a colored man named Douglass gives for four cents a better cup of coffee than can be had at Delmonico's or the Brunswick Hotel, New York, at any price. And Mr. Douglass makes money by the operation. But I am willing to let Paterson slide. If any man is fool enough to work there he may abide the consequences.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS.

—Parson—"Rather drowsy weather, this, farmer Jones." Farmer Jones—"Aye, parson, so it be; 'minds one o' sermon time, don't it?"

—Instructor—"What does Condillac say about brutes in the scale of being?" Student—"He says a brute is an imperfect animal." Instructor—"And what is man?" Student—"Man is a perfect brute."

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