

THE ARROW

SHOT FROM SHORT HILLS.

No. 9. NEW SERIES.

NOVEMBER, 1882.

PRICE, 5 CENTS.

Railroad Time-Table.

Trains from New York to SHORT HILLS leave Christopher street and Barclay street ferries at 7.30, 9.10, 10.10 and 11.10 A. M.; 2.30, 3.50, 4.30, 5.20 (Express), 5.40, 6.30, 7.45, 10 P. M.; and 12 P. M. on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Returning to New York at 7, 7.20, 8.06, 8.35, 9.55 A. M.; 1.51; 5.13, 6.50, 8.46 P. M. (Horse cars run between Union square, N. Y., and Christopher street Ferry.)

Distance, 18 miles. Excursion Tickets, 85 cents. Commutation Tickets, \$78 per year.

Short Hills Post Office, Western Union Telegraph Office and D. L. & W. Express Office at Depot.

Don't be angry with us, darling, but why not pay your subscription to THE ARROW?

WE don't believe advertisers have any idea how amiable we are when talking business. Come and see us; our smiles are like Ridley's broken candy—fresh every day.

THE Adult Evening Dancing Class at Miss Mathew's School, Summit, began on Thursday, November 23d, at 7.15 P. M. Afternoon Class at 4 P. M.

THE first annual ball of the M. & E. R. R. Employees' Mutual Benefit Association will be held at Apollo Hall, Newark, on Friday evening, December 8th, 1882. Tickets (admitting gentleman and ladies,) \$1.00. Music by Prof. Voss.

WE are extremely sorry to learn of Dr. Whittingham's sickness. Any one familiar with the suffering which is his daily affliction cannot but wonder at the strange allotment of things, as he is called upon to bear the pain of a number of diseases, each one of which would make life a burden.

"NEW YEAR'S CALLS."—It seems to be the general opinion that none will be made; that the custom has become too laborious and inconvenient to be followed longer, and that a better opportunity to exchange greetings with our neighbors will be furnished if the ladies of Short Hills should meet in the Music Hall on New Year's Day and invite the gentlemen to call upon them there, and pass the afternoon. Heigh-ho! (We mean, hurrah!)

WE abjectly beg pardon of the Wyoming and Milburn lamp-posts. They did not spring from the public treasury, but from the enterprising pockets of a few private individuals.

We humbly trust that our circulation will now be assured, and that the forty-six Milburn gentlemen who have cheerfully accepted THE ARROW for nine months, will feel that the principal cause of their failure to pay therefor is hereby removed.

A long-desired courtesy is at last to be extended by the M. & E. R. R. Heretofore when commuters wanted tickets they were obliged to tramp down to Exchange Place. Under a new arrangement the tickets can be procured at the depots along the line of the road. We trust that the next regulation will bear favorably upon the question of whether or not a commuter must pay a fare in the middle of the month when by accident he leaves his ticket at home—the conductor knowing full well that the ticket has been bought and carried. In this matter the conductor merely carries out instructions received from his superiors. Why not give him some license, Messrs. Directors?

THE following advertisement appeared in a recent number of New York Times:

"COOK.—BY A LADY FOR HER COOK; SHE is strictly honest, willing, and obliging; is an excellent servant; understands soups and all kinds of meats; is a good bread and biscuit baker; will assist with washing. Address, for two days, Mrs. T. POORE, Short Hills, Essex County, N. J."

There is no "Mrs. T. Poore" in Short Hills. The advertisement came from the "cook," who received by mail many replies. We desire to warn our neighbors in regard to this person, as she has imposed herself upon three families in Short Hills. She has called herself Mary, and Dora, and is well-known in Maplewood. She generally works her game from that point.

AN OPEN LETTER TO SAM SLOAN.

SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq., Prest. D., L. & W. R. R. Co.

Dear Sir: The east-bound Dover express which passes this place at 7:57 A. M. is an accommodation train for all stations west of and including Milburn, excepting only Short Hills. For two years past we, the commuters and residents of the place, have striven to obtain the withdrawal of this discrimination against our station, but without success. We have diligently sought to learn the causes of it in order that we might do what we could to remove them. But we cannot get even this information from the superintendent's office. Left thus to conjecture, we have examined every hypothesis which might account for the persistent refusal to give us this train. Thinking that perhaps the additional stop might interfere with the train's running time, we have questioned the various conductors who have run it, and have learned from them that they could make this stop and then, if necessary, reach Hoboken five minutes earlier than at present. Some one having hinted that there was a little feeling against us owing to the ownership of the Short Hills depot property,

a committee of us waited upon the founder of this place, at whose sole expense the depot was built and the handsome improvements about it were made, and obtained his consent to tender the property to the railroad. This we did in the interview with the superintendent, who, however, neither accepted nor rejected the offer, and in general gave us very little satisfaction other than to promise that he would let us hear from him. Perhaps he still means to keep this promise, but as nearly a year has passed without its fulfillment we are beginning to fear that it has slipped his mind, especially as a reminding letter to him on the subject failed to break his silence.

At one time during the formal interview just referred to, our committee thought it was upon the verge of discovering the secret of our previous ill success. The superintendent spoke of the grade in front of our station and the wear and tear of brake shoes that would result from stopping the express thereon. To this our committee promptly replied by proposing that Short Hills should defray all this extra expense besides paying its fares; and suggested \$300 per year as an amount which would probably indemnify your road for the cost of replacing shoes worn out by this particular stop. This offer, however, was declined without thanks, and nothing further has since been heard about grades.

We are, therefore, as you may conclude from what precedes, quite in the dark as to why after two years of unusually rapid growth Short Hills seems to be as far as ever from succeeding with what seems to her residents a very reasonable request. We believe it to be a fact that no other station of equal importance on the M. & E. division is without an express train to New York; and Short Hills would not be were there not some adverse animus or influence or both, which we cannot even discover, much less counteract. You may get some idea as to whether Short Hills merits encouragement from your road or the reverse from the fact that the ticket business of this station has grown from nothing in 1879 to over \$500 per month at the present time (including 33 commutations) and is steadily increasing.

A gentleman who has the advantage of personal acquaintance and extended business relations with yourself once assured the writer that one of your chief characteristics is a hatred of injustice, and instanced various of your acts in support of his assertion. If this gentleman's estimate of you remains a true one we can at last confidently expect to at least learn why a needed and easily conceded accommodation is persistently denied to

SHORT HILLS.

THE ARROW.

NOVEMBER, - 1882.

ISSUED MONTHLY.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of One Dollar per inch;
Five Dollars per half column.

Address:

THE ARROW,
SHORT HILLS, N. J.

Correspondents desiring information about Short Hills, will
please address Gov. K. HASWELL, Esq., Short Hills, N. J.

THE lessons of the election have been so freely and so frequently discovered, and have furnished texts for so many sermons of various degrees of usefulness that the ARROW makes no apology for drawing its own conclusions and pointing its own moral.

The people *are* interested in politics, and voted very generally to some purpose. There are a good many heads which they are watching for still, and there are a good many others which have been *hit* and will probably be sore for some time.

In dealing out salutary chastisement it is often necessary to make use of mean instrumentalities, and while certain disreputable men and methods are being destroyed, others equally reprehensible flourish. The tidal wave that buries cities carries a good many poor sticks on its bosom. But it will save a good deal of misunderstanding if the poor sticks will bear in mind the fact that the freshet was not gotten up for their benefit; that they are accidents of the day, and not its occasion. The reckless disregard of the rights of constituencies, the prostitution of the civil service, the wrong-headed and short-sighted policy of the misrepresentative of the people have completed their perfect work—and the mourners go about the streets.

The next session of Congress will be a more thoughtful one, and the representatives will be watched and their voice and vote more closely noted than generally in the past.

The results of the recent election are on the whole very satisfactory. They show quickened public conscience, and an increased public watchfulness.

The lesson seems to have been made so plain that the wayfaring man, though a Congressman, must understand it, and even the President of the United States himself may, perhaps, have some new light on his duties and position before the people.

THE citizens' movement in New York City, though not successful in its immediate purpose, developed a surprising amount of strength, and if the organization be perfected and made permanent, furnishes a reasonable hope for the redemption of the metropolis from the greedy leeches who "take hold" at the sight of an office, and who, unlike their prototypes, are never willing to let go.

The movement was popular, and if the presumably honest and respectable element of the Democratic party had been as willing to sacrifice partizanship and patriotism as were the better class of Republican in the State, the ticket would have been easily elected.

And this but emphasizes anew what is perhaps the greatest evil of our form of government—the selfish interest of the average citizen, if no higher motive leads him to prefer honest men to thieves, or men only indifferently honest. But here partizanship steps in and claims this and that man for her own. Slaves to custom, they go sheep-like with their

party, and the boss has but to head the bell-wether to his satisfaction, and behold! the flock push and struggle and fight for admission to his pens, and thence only too often to the slaughter. Thus we find in this year, when so much of good has been accomplished, the principal city of the Union is delivered once more through the slavery of ignorant habit into the hands of its despoilers, and men who can more than read or write live insensible to anything reprehensible in the fact that they have assisted by their vote the election of a County Clerk who can do neither except at great outlay of time and effort. Oh, the shame of it!

In our last issue we predicted the unseating of the Republican drivers, if necessary, by the upsetting of the coach itself. There is not much question about the drivers. The discussion now going on is as to whether the coach is worth setting up again. Not with the old drivers—that is sure. Not with the Jehu from down East—that is equally certain. The next driven must bring an excellent character. The old coach has had a most excellent and reputable patronage, on the whole. And there are a good many people who would not feel at home in the opposition wagon. It has carried a rather turbulent set in the past, and one naturally would feel inclined to make his will before securing his seat.

There is a rumor in circulation about a new wagon, better fitted for the needs of the public of to-day, built for civil service and speed. There do not seem patrons enough for both. If it is honestly built, and wisely driven, it will carry a good many people, and it might be well to lay aside the old Republican wreck and keep it for the good it has done, or to fix it up a bit and have it handy for use in case of necessity. The Democratic wagon is old and patched and dirty, and is already carrying a good deal of a load. It is well to have something handy against the day of its demolition. The best wagon will carry the most people in the long run.

THE TOWN OF SHORT HILLS.

OUR proposal that Short Hills be made a town, separate from Milburn, has attracted a good deal of attention. The opinion prevails that the eastern boundary of the new town should begin near the Rahway River, on the Valley road, the southern boundary be the railroad or just below it, the western boundary, Summit, which comes close to us; and that the northwestern, northern and northeastern boundary lines should include those estates whose occupants are in the habit of receiving their mails at the Short Hills post-office and who make their journeys from the Short Hills depot. This will give us a township in which the residents would have a common interest in all public matters. It would free us from the incumbrances which have been entailed upon us by the misrule of Milburn town committees, and permit us to manage our affairs according to our necessities.

A writer in the South Orange *Bulletin*, commenting on our last article, says that the whole amount of tax paid by the residents of Short Hills this year is \$2,750, instead of \$4,000. We have the authority of the tax collector for our statement that the amount is nearly \$4,000. The same writer also says that but \$72 of our money "goes into the town treasury for township and poor funds!" If this is true, it is the best of reasons for separating from Milburn and making Short Hills an independent town. We are aware that much of our tax money

must be used to adjust accounts with the county and the State. But if, after this has been done, there remains for our use only the paltry sum of \$72, the sooner we dissolve partnership with Milburn and start business on our own account, the better for us. We have nothing to lose, but much to gain by the separation. Managing our own affairs, we shall not be compelled to support paupers at the rate of nearly \$400 each annually. The Milburn poor farm, a speculation with which Short Hills had nothing to do (notwithstanding what the South Orange writer says) contains five paupers. The expenses of this farm, paid by taxpayers last year, were \$1,992, or just \$398.40 for each pauper—rather extravagant poverty!

THE INFORMALS.

THE first anniversary of this club was celebrated on the evening of the 22d inst.

The hall was handsomely decorated, pictures, plants and curtains covering the north and south walls, while upon the west wall opposite the stage hung a new club banner, a gift from W. I. Russell, Esq. It is made of scarlet satin upon which the words "The Informals" in gold cloth appear. A heavy fringe of gold finishes the bottom. The banner reaches across the three windows, and is about 24 inches deep. It is a beautiful affair.

At the last moment the stage entertainment was given up, but Miss Ella Wallace danced, and Mr. and Mrs. Pitcher gave a short scene from the "School for Scandal," which together with a recitation by the latter in the evening pleasantly broke the monotony of a long dancing programme.

We did not dare to touch the necessarily delicate description of colors and characters the occasion brought together, so a special arrangement was made with two of our most talented fashion writers, and if any one has been omitted in the list we will gladly point out the shortest path through the woods leading to the house where the conspiracy was planned and carried out.

"Art" looked as lovely as usual, in a pink and blue satin dress, ornamented with palettes and brushes, and if Art is as fascinating as she represents it we all would wish to wield the brush. "Art" was associated with a gentleman gorgeous in a costume of the sixteenth century. Even King Henry the eighth would hardly have rivaled the splendor of his attire, and in every way he filled a kingly character, by being gracious to all.

"Bunthorne" lank and limp, clinging to a sunflower, wandered disconsolately about looking for "Patience." He was followed by an æsthetic maiden in a sad-colored gown covered with impossible roses.

"Sir Peter" and "Lady Teazle" held their usual daily spat on the stage. "Lady T," as a woman, of fashion dazzled all eyes in a magnificent dress of wine-colored satin with sleeves and drapery of point lace; while "Sir Peter" fully represented a gentleman of the old school in a suit of black satin richly embroidered.

The "Evening Star" shone resplendent in black gauze spangled with silver. The chief feature of this costume was a long veil fas-

tened to the head by four diamond stars. The whole effect was very graceful.

"Don Januarius" and a Spanish grandee were untiring in their attentions to the fair sex.

"Tennis" appeared in knee breeches and "Tam," in company with two old-fashioned girls.

The young lady who appeared as her own great-great-grandmother beamed upon the assembly in the most vivacious manner; and she who was her grandmother-bride, fluttered through the festival a vision of grace.

Two mermaids, just emerged from the briny deep, and with trophies of the sea clinging to their garments, fascinated all, as mermaids are wont to do. These characters were particularly lovely.

Another old-fashioned costume of dark maroon was worn with true ancient grace, and the wearer could well say with the charming milkmaid who accompanied her, "my face is my fortune, sir!" These two were attended by a gentleman of colonial days.

Two pretty sisters represented "Night" and "Morning."

A capital "Mother Hubbard," minus the dog, in company with a dark-eyed Spanish Donna followed in the wake of the "Evening Star."

A gypsy and two peasant girls brightened the scenes with their gay-colored costumes.

Last, but not least, we mention the editor, clad in a suit of simple black as a gentleman of the nineteenth century. Even on that night when all others were lost in pleasure, he was still the hard-working man, and performed the arduous duties of floor-manager with his usual copious grace.

[We would like to know how that last paragraph got in!—Ed.]

TOWNSHIP MATTERS.

Following are some of the items of the proceedings of the town committee at their last meeting.

Motion of Mr. C. H. Sloane—

That the tax on the I. D. Condit property be placed in the hands of the town council for immediate collection.

A communication from Mr. Setwart Hartshorn was read, making a complaint against Wm. R. Seaver, road overseer on road district No 17, for putting unnecessary brakes on the road and damming up the natural water-course so as to send the water on Mr. Hartshorn land to damage and wash his improved grounds. A map was also submitted showing the obstructions on the road and also the damaged property.

The diagram was signed by the town committee as being a correct map of the roads and also showing the obstructions placed there and the damage resulting therefrom.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Sloane and passed.

Resolved, that this town committee empower Mr. Hartshorn to protect himself against the encroachments of Wm. R. Seaver, road-master on road district No 17, as shown by his (Mr. Hartshorn's) application dated November 1st, 1882, and that the clerk of the township notify Mr. Hartshorn to that effect.

Mr. George Mulford was granted a tax deed

for the property bought for taxes by him on the 15th October, 1880.

Judge Fort filed his decision in the First District Court in the case of the Overseer of the Roads of Milburn vs. Stewart Hartshorn, a case that was tried before him several days ago. This is a case in which some important questions are involved, and has attracted considerable attention among the legal fraternity.

Mr. Hartshorn is a large property owner in Short Hills, Milburn township, and was improving his property on the Taylor road. The Overseer of the Roads put in across the road, extending diagonally twelve feet into Mr. Hartshorn's land, what he called "brakes," to turn the waste water off the road in case of rains. The road here runs down a steep hill, and in case of heavy rains these brakes turn a large volume of water into Mr. Hartshorn's land. The latter, to protect himself, dug a ditch in his property above the highest brake, cutting through two other brakes, carrying the water into the road and into its natural channel along the side of the road. For this the Overseer sued Mr. Hartshorn in the First District Court under the Road act, which authorizes the Overseers to go on lands adjacent to the road and open ditches, drains and gutters, and forbids the owner from interfering with them. Judge Fort, in his decision, holds that this statute invades the right of property, and must be constructed strictly, and that it is very questionable whether it conveyed authority to run a ditch diagonally into the land of an adjacent owner. He said he thought it only authorized the Overseer to dig a ditch parallel with the road. He held that the brakes are not within the statutes, as they are neither drains, ditches or gutters, and therefore the cutting of them by the defendant was not such an act as would authorize the Overseer to maintain this action. He cited the opinion of the Vice Chancellor in the case of Field vs. West Orange, in which the Chancellor questions the constitutionality of throwing surface water on an adjacent land owner, and the Judge intimated that in this case to sustain the action of the Overseer would be to take private property for public use without compensation. He therefore gave judgment for Mr. Hartshorn. [*So. Orange Bulletin.*]

ST. STEPHEN'S CONCERT.

A CHARMING CONCERT was that given in aid of St. Stephen's rectory, Milburn, at the Short Hills Music Hall on Friday evening, November 25th. Amateur "church" concerts are not usually enlivening to the musical auditor, but this was an exception to the rule and reflected an amount of credit almost amounting to a halo upon Mr. Donald Stewart Cameron (sounds like a French name, don't it?) under whose management it was given. Everything seemed to be in the concert's favor. The moon was full and so were the voices. The music was light and the audience wasn't. The performers seemed to be in good but not ardent spirits and throughout the evening a wealth of melody rolled in floods through the vaulted arches and transfused itself over the—but we must dissemble.

We will not attempt a detailed notice of the performance. Those who were fortunate enough to hear it need not to have it described and we would not like to make those who missed it feel badly. It is gratifying to announce that the concert was a financial as well as a musical success. The ladies and gentlemen who took part were Mrs. Holcomb, Mrs. Hoyt, the Misses Rockwell and Marsh, and Messrs. Piesson, Frickenhaus, Cameron, Horton, and Root. Let's see—Horton—Root? We can't shake off the impression that we have heard those fellows before somewhere.

BREAKERS AHEAD!

To the Editor of THE ARROW:

The article in your last issue proposing a division of the township was evidently written by some one not very well posted. I wonder if it is possible that he does not know that what he calls Short Hills has three representatives, two members of the town committee (one of whom is the chairman), and the collector, who holds the most important and best paid office in the township. Surely Short Hills is not taxed without being represented. Short Hills' officials will this year draw from the town fund more than double the amount paid into it by your settlement. Constables and justices are paid fees for services rendered, and any resident of Short Hills can have their services as readily as any other resident if he is unfortunate enough to need them. Suppose you were a town by yourselves, cut off from Milburn and Wyoming, bounded south by the railroad, north, east, and west, by lands of the Lord of the Manor, you would find that it is less expensive by far to help maintain Milburn town than it would be to organize a separate township. The amount of tax levied on Short Hills for the support of it and the rest of the township, and for the support of the poor is less than \$300. Of this amount about one-third goes to pay poor farm bond and interest, and more than half the balance to support the poor upon said farm; and as Short Hills' property owners all voted for the purchase of a poor farm they should not grumble because they help support what they created. The older parts of the township have nothing against the youngster at Short Hills, and I for one wish it all the success and growth possible. I would advise the writer of the article in question to study the matter more thoroughly so that he may not be deceived himself, or lead others astray. I love the old Short Hills because I was born and raised among them, and I really think that portion of them improved by Mr. Hartshorn makes a very lovely suburb of Milburn.

MILBURN.

Milburn, 18th Nov., 1882.

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS.

The first snow of the season Nov. 26th, and according to old weather prophets we may expect fifteen more storms during the winter.

Rev. Adam Chambers, a former Pastor of the Baptist Church Milburn, gave a lecture on "Pilgrim's Progress," at the Town Hall, Monday evening, Nov. 27th, proceeds to be applied to the relief fund of the two Churches.

An old-fashioned "given" visit to the Rev. Dr. Van Cleve at the Parsonage, Tuesday evening, Nov. 28th, proved to be a very enjoyable affair, many old friends of the Pastor being present renewing the friendship of forty years ago.

Union Thanksgiving services will be held on Thursday in the Presbyterian Church, commencing at 10.30 A. M. The Rev. Dr. Van Cleve of the M. E. Church will conduct the services.

Dr. N. C. Jobs and Enoch D. Miller, Esq., are enjoying a hunting trip in Missouri. They report game very plentiful and at last accounts had secured several deer, wild turkeys, and other game. They expect to be absent about four weeks. Dr. Campbell of Short Hills is looking after the doctor's patients during his absence, with much satisfaction from all whom he visits; and, by the way, should Dr. Nick make many distant trips and leave the young Doctor in charge, he may very likely lose some game at home.

J. Martin Roll and Wilbur Sopher have just returned from a week's hunting trip through Morris and Sussex Counties, they sent their game home by rail Saturday last.

The article in last month's *Arrow* headed "Short Hills as a Town," caused considerable alarm in certain quarters it appears, caused doubtless by the reasonableness of the article in question and the feasibility of the movement. It requires no great stretch of the imagination to predict the creation of the township of Short Hills in the near future.

F. W. KITCHEL, DENTIST,
(With Dr. Stockton.)

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TRAMPS.

THE New Jersey tramp law would be of use to the people of Short Hills if there were officers to enforce it. There are three constables at Millburn, but they are too far away to be called upon when needed. If Short Hills were an independent town it would have constables to arrest the tramps who travel on the railroad track and turn off to beg at our doors.

The law says that any constable or police officer is required on notice given him by any inhabitant to apprehend and convey any tramps to a justice of the peace, or other magistrate, who may commit them forthwith to labor upon any county farm, or upon roads, or in any house of correction, poor-house, work-house, or common jail, as his judgment shall be deemed most expedient, for a term not exceeding six months. The committing magistrate is entitled to a fee of 25 cents in each case, and the officer making the arrest to 50 cents, and fares for himself and prisoners in taking them to the county jail. The penalty for refusal of any officer to arrest a tramp, when notified to do so by any inhabitant, is ten dollars.

It is not probable that Short Hills is infested by tramps more than other settlements on the Morris and Essex Railroad. But the fact that there has been no constable or police officer here may have encouraged the vagabonds. We are glad to be able to say that measures are now in hand to establish a suitable police force in Short Hills for service both day and night.

THE CENTURY

For 1882-83.

The twelfth year of this magazine—the first under the new name, and the most successful in its history—closed with the October number. The circulation has shown a large gain over that of the preceding season, and THE CENTURY begins its thirteenth year with an edition of

140,000 Copies.

The following are the leading features:

A New Novel by W. D. Howells, to succeed this author's "Modern Instance." It will be an international story, entitled, "A Woman's Reason."

Life in the Thirteen Colonies, by Edward Eggleston, the leading historical feature of the year, to consist of a number of papers, on such topics as "The Beginning of the Nation," "Social Life in the Colonies," etc., the whole forming a complete history of early life in the United States. Especial attention will be paid to accuracy of illustrations.

A Novelle of Mining Life, by Mary Estlin Foote, entitled, "The Led-Horse Claim," to be illustrated by the author.

The Point of View, by Henry James, Jr., a series of eight letters from imaginary persons of various nationalities, criticizing America, its people, society, manners, railroads, etc.

The Christian League of Co-operation, by the Rev. Washington Gladden. An account of practical co-operation in Christian work, showing how a league was formed in a small town in Connecticut, what kinds of work it attempted, and how it spread throughout the whole State.

"Rudder Grange Abroad", by Frank R. Stockton, a continuation of the droll "Rudder Grange" stories, the scene being now in Europe.

The New Era in American House-Building, a series of four papers, fully illustrated, devoted to (1) City Houses, (2) Country Houses, (3) Churches, (4) Public Buildings.

The Creoles of Louisiana, by George W. Cable, author of "Old Creole Days," etc.; a fresh and graphic narrative, richly illustrated.

My Adventures in Zuni, by Frank H. Cushing, government ethnologist, an adopted member of the Zuni tribe of Indians. Illustrated.

Illustrated Papers on the National Capital, including, "The Capitol," "The Supreme Court," "The White House," etc.

Missions of Southern California, by "H. H.," three or four papers of an exceedingly interesting paper, richly illustrated.

Miscellaneous.

Further work is expected from E. C. Stedman, Thomas Hughes, Joel Chandler Harris ("Uncle Remus"), Charles Dudley Warner, John Burroughs, E. V. Smailey, H. H. Boyesen, and a long list of others. Entertaining short stories and novellettes will be among the leading features of THE CENTURY, as heretofore, and the magazine will continue its advance in general excellence.

The subscription price is \$4.00 a year; 35 cents a number. Subscriptions should begin with the November number, and to enable new subscribers to commence with the new series under THE CENTURY name, we make the following

Special Offer.

A year's subscription from November, 1882, and the twelve numbers of the past year, unbound, \$6.00. A subscription and the twelve back numbers bound in two elegant volumes with gilt top, \$7.50.

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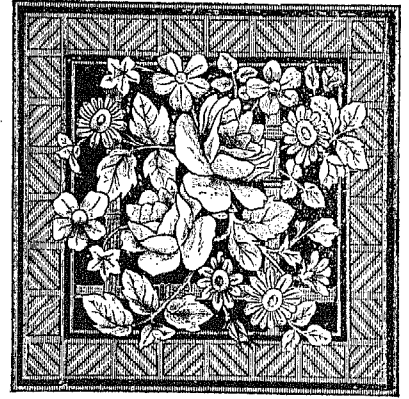
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Corner Seventh Ave. & Twenty-ninth St.

NEW YORK.



IN OUR NEW PATTERNS for the coming season will be found a reproduction of the most choice and expensive fabrics of European design and manufacture, among which appear quaint old Dutch and Venetian leathers, antique metals and velvets, and the woven tapestries so much used in former times. We offer a decided novelty in the genuine velvets, which can be hung like wall paper, and which, in softness of tone and delicacy of shading, richly decorated as they are with antique designs stamped and raised upon their surface, cannot be excelled.

Our unusual facilities for producing these richer fabrics have also been turned to good account in the cheaper varieties of paper-hangings made by us, which represent, to an astonishing degree, the same beauty of design and coloring, thus placing truly artistic effects within reach of the lowest prices.

The preparation of suitable designs for Ceiling Decoration has been made a matter of special consideration. To insure harmony of detail, we will, if desired, attend to the entire work of Interior Decoration, for which we employ the best talent, and to which we give our personal supervision.