

# The Grange Advance

H. H. YOUNG, EDITOR AND PROP'R.

REDWING. MINNESOTA

Poor little Rhode Island is staggering under a debt of \$2,382,500.

It costs \$2,000 in Buffalo to slander a school teacher, while in St. Paul the cost is on the other side—it costs the teacher his situation.

The bill for the repeal of the bankrupt law, which passed the national House last week, does not effect suits or proceedings now in progress.

REVERDY JOHNSON, the state man and jurist, died very suddenly, at Annapolis, Md., on the 19th inst. He would have been 80 years old in the coming May.

SENATOR LOGAN has written a play. It is entitled "Experience in the life of a new Congressman," and was lately put upon the boards in Washington with great success.

THERE are sixty-thousand idle people in Philadelphia. That is to say, without work. No Philadelphian will have an idle tongue until the year after the Centennial has passed.

NEW YORK has had its turn with the fire fiend. An entire block of thirty large buildings was destroyed, and the conflagration at one time threatened the destruction of the heart of the city.

THE United States courts have decided that a bachelor, though he keeps house with an adopted son and servants, is not the head of the family, so as to be entitled to the homestead exemption.

THERE is one thing in favor of the English language as the universal language of the world. It has been clearly demonstrated that it is by 30 per cent. the cheapest of all languages in use for telegraphy.

SENATOR SHARON, of Nevada, finds the duties of United States Senator extremely irksome, and would resign at once, only that the governor of that State is a Democrat, and would appoint a Democrat in his place.

It is said that an effort was recently made to bring about a reconciliation between Blaine and Conkling who have not spoken since a quarrel between them some twelve years ago. The effort to reconcile them failed.

The board of education of New York has decided against the introduction of the study of German in the public schools. It is thought most desirable to impart a fair knowledge of plain English before taking up foreign tongues.

The bill for extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad passed the Senate by a large majority. When Holman and the other champions of the "no subsidy" policy in the House, get a crack at it, it may not be so successful.

It seems to be a settled fact, and is so regarded on all hands, that whenever Jeff. Davis opens his mouth he puts his foot in it. This is a feat not easy to accomplish except by accident, and then it is not such an edifying performance as to win applause.

JAMES PARTON, the historian, is in trouble. He lately married his step-daughter, contrary to the laws of the State, and didn't find out the illegality of the ceremony until the next morning. He is now living alone until the legislature passes a legalizing act.

In Brooklyn the school board refused to repeal a clause of their laws providing that in case a female teacher enters into "matrimonial relations" her place shall become vacant. Why marrying should be forbidden in this free land, and especially in Brooklyn, is altogether unaccountable.

GRASSHOPPERS are already hopping about in Southern Kansas. This fact is enough to terrify the stoutest-hearted granger. The question among people up this way is, if they grow to the length of an inch in midwinter, as is asserted, how long will they become when stuffed with "garden-sass" in the midst of summer.

THE Brooklyn scandal is still unsettled. H. C. Bowen appeared before the Plymouth church examining committee and offered to tell all he knows of it before a committee of three, where he and Mr. Beecher should both appear, but this the committee refused—demanding an open hearing at once. Mr. Bowen then asked for ten days time to examine papers, and prepare for a hearing before the investigating committee, and that was denied. Then the committee consulted Mr. Beecher, and he said he wanted Mr. Bowen to tell all he knows; so the committee cited the offender to appear before them at the end of ten days.

# THE NEWS RECORD.

## CRIMES AND CRIMINALS.

Samuel Boyd, Deputy United States Marshal at Brownsville, Tenn., was shot and killed Saturday evening by H. M. Clark, one of the editors of the Democrat, in a quarrel which grew out of a political discussion.

Chief Justice White in charging the grand jury, at Salt Lake, said: "Polygamy must be suppressed in this territory. Mormonism may survive it, and relieved from it would stand unshackled and free as any other creed or mode of religious worship."

Monday the 7th, at Chicago, John Heich shot and instantly killed Edward Campbell, during a quarrel about Heich's wife, who was divorced from Campbell before her marriage with Heich. The latter who was badly out with a razor in the hands of Campbell, escaped.

J. H. Mowery, member of the Kansas Legislature, is a fugitive from justice. His crime is forgery in connection with the issue of \$5,900 of school bonds in Comanche county. It will be remembered that the treasurer of the State is in jail awaiting trial for similar forgeries, and still other forgeries are being developed.

John C. Van Zelt, the Ohio saloon keeper who took so prominent a part in the recent liquor crusade, has been found guilty of grand larceny at Cape Girardeau, Mo., and sent to the Missouri Penitentiary for five and a half years. His offense was the stealing of a buggy and harness. He had a colored girl with him dressed as a boy.

Counsel for McKee, on the 5th, filed a motion in the United States circuit court for a new trial on the following grounds: First, because the court admitted as illegal and incompetent the evidence afforded by the prosecution; second, because the court gave the jury erroneous instructions, and erred in the charge to the jury; third, because the verdict is against the law; fourth, because the verdict is against the evidence and the law.

A body of masked men attacked the jail at Bloomington, Ind., at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 8th, overpowered the sheriff, secured the keys and shot and killed a prisoner named C. A. Marston, who was convicted of murder and sentenced to the penitentiary for life three years ago, but recently granted a new trial by the supreme court. The mob left a letter with the sheriff ordering the prisoner's counsel to leave town within three days.

## POLITICAL.

The City Council of St. Louis, 9th, settled the mayoralty contest, pending for some time past, by a majority vote in favor of Henry Overholtz, the contestant. After this action Mr. Overholtz was installed by the council. Mr. Britton, the incumbent ousted, in a card, takes exception to the action of the council, and says he shall continue to perform the duties of the office until the questions at issue are decided by a higher tribunal.

## PERSONAL MATTERS.

Cunco, an old friend of Garibaldi, recently died in Florence without receiving extreme unction. The clergy have consequently refused the remains Christian burial. Garibaldi writes to a friend advising cremation.

Mr. Bristow is said to be ready to begin the redemption of fractional currency in silver coin. If we remember aright, the distinguished financier and statesman who preceded Bristow began a "silver resumption" once, but did not go very far. It is to be hoped that Mr. Bristow is better prepared than Richardson was, or at least that he will not make quite so ludicrous a failure.

Edward Stokes, convicted of killing James Fisk, Jr., appeared before Justice Dickman of White Plains, N. Y., on the 6th, on a writ of habeas corpus, and his counsel moved for his release from Sing Sing on the ground that he had been imprisoned ten months before receiving his final sentence. Judge Dickman reviewed the case and denied the motion. He remanded Stokes to Sing Sing, to serve out the remainder of his sentence. A bill of exceptions will be presented at the general term of the Supreme Court. Stokes was very nervous.

Judge Blatchford has given a decision in the case brought by the United States government against Gen. James Watson Webb for contempt in not answering certain questions put him in relation to money paid to officials in Brazil out of a government award when Webb was Minister to that country. The Judge says that from the nature of the issue it would not be necessary he should give any more specific answers to the questions put him than those he has already given in regard to the manner in which the money was disposed of, and dismisses the contempt proceeding.

## GENERAL MATTERS.

The report that the headquarters of the department of the Plate were to be removed from Omaha is denied on reliable authority.

The liberal members of the Hungarian Diet have unanimously agreed to support a bill for the erection of a national monument to the deceased statesman, M. Desk.

The Kentucky House, on the 8th, passed the bill providing for a State Centennial Board, and appropriating \$5,000 for centennial purposes, by a vote of 60 yeas to 28 nays.

The manufacturers and mechanics of St. Johns, N. B., have memorialized the government to increase the duties on all imported articles which come into direct competition with domestic manufactures.

The Prussian cabinet have decided to push the transfer of the Prussian railways to the empire, and it is thought the arrangement will be ratified before the close of the present session of the Reichstag.

The boiler, weighing nearly 10 tons, of Shipper's cotton press, Galveston, Texas, exploded on the night of the 4th, wrecking the building and seriously injuring two men named Spriggs and William Thompson.

The Ohio State Centennial Educational Committee request the State managers to make an appropriation of one thousand dollars to erect three sample school buildings upon the centennial grounds, provided other States will

contribute an additional amount sufficient to erect said buildings.

The Secretary of War, in answer to the inquiry of the House committee, gives it as his opinion that the best and most economical way to protect the Texas border from Mexican raids is to fill by recruiting the military companies now stationed along the Rio Grande up to their maximum strength.

The Committee on Indian Affairs of the House of Congress has decided that the government is not at all liable for depredations committed by Indians and will report to the House a resolution to that effect, excepting only cases where the United States has assumed the responsibility in treaty stipulations.

The first proceedings in the case of Gen. Babcock for connection with the crooked whisky conspiracy were had at St. Louis on the 1st. This was upon a motion to vacate the writ compelling the telegraph company to produce the various telegrams that passed between Babcock and John McDonald, Joyce and Mrs. Joyce, over various signatures, during several months of last year. After argument Judge Dillon overruled the motion.

A special from Berlin says the report that Germany has declined to make any representations to Spain in regard to Cuba is incorrect. The German government has not answered the communication of the United States, which did not require or invite an answer, but there is every reason to believe that Germany is not unwilling to impress upon Spain the justice of American complaints, and the advisability of making some redress.

The walking match, in progress at Chicago since Monday, between Miss Bertha Von Hillern of Germany and Mrs. Mary Marshall of that city terminated Saturday the 5th, Mrs. Marshall having made 234 miles and Mrs. V on Hillern 231. The original intention was to walk 300 miles for a purse of \$500, but neither were able to make the distance on account of great exhaustion. The second regiment army where the walk occurred was filled with spectators most of the time.

A big fight is in progress in Milwaukee between the bulls and bears in wheat, and among other facts developed is that an unprecedented quantity—over four million bushels—of wheat is now held in warehouses. A report has been started that winter wheat looks poor owing to the weather, the ground being everywhere bare, and extraordinary efforts will be made on both sides to affect prices by contradictory reports from all sections of Iowa, Minnesota and Northwestern Wisconsin.

Cardinal Manning writes to the London Times that the telegram from Rome that he intends to proceed thither to promote the union of a portion of the English ritualistic clergy with the Roman Catholic church, and that he had made proposals to the Vatican looking to that end, are both, from first to last, wholly devoid of truth. He proceeds as follows: "No scheme whatever on the subject of ritualism has ever been conceived by me; none has ever been, to my knowledge, proposed or opposed or defended at Rome."

A Yankton, D. T., telegram of the 8th says: A party of forty men left here for the Black Hills Saturday. Fifteen men left today. A third party will leave Thursday next. Those leaving to-day are all settlers in this country, familiar with all the streams, and will make a survey both going and coming of the most practical routes, and the exact distance of each. Some of the party expect to return in fifteen days and will be prepared to give a full report of the prospects at the Hills.

By a report made to the House of Representatives, it appears that the amount of money in Uncle Sam's cash box, on the first of January 1876, was \$190,770,043. The amount of 5 per cent. bonds sold to October 2, 1875, in obedience to the resumption act, is, interest included, \$15,795,855. The silver purchased by the treasury department has been paid for with the proceeds of 5 per cent. bonds sold, and the balance of the proceeds of said bonds, together with the revenues of the government, has been applied to the retirement of legal tenders, as provided by the specie resumption act.

## Unforgiving Massachusetts.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Blaine's persistent antagonism to Jeff Davis is scarcely a circumstance to the unforgiving spirit which the Massachusetts Legislature still manifests against Mr. Roger Williams. It is now some two hundred and forty years since Mr. Williams was invited to leave the colony, and Massachusetts is not yet ready to forget and forgive and allow him to come back. Many efforts have been made to have the sentence of banishment revoked, but without effect, and the judiciary committee of the General Court, after long deliberation, has just reported against the proposition. Now this may be just, but could not Massachusetts afford to be generous to the founder of Rhode Island. What harm could he do her now? He couldn't hurt Harvard if he wanted to. It seems to us that in this Centennial year, when everybody (except Blaine and Morton) is trying to help up the old sores, it would be a nice thing to forgive the poor old Baptist and let him come back. We'll let him come to the Centennial anyhow.

## If He Must Be a General

[Concord (N. H.), Patriot.]

There is one man in the democratic ranks, the mention of whose name sends terror into the republican camp. The name of that man is General Winfield Scott Hancock. They know perfectly well that Hancock can carry Pennsylvania and New York, with an equal chance for Ohio, against any man the republicans can bring against him, even Governor Hayes. They know, too, that Hancock can carry every Southern State, and should Trumbull be put on the same ticket with him that it would secure Illinois. We have no hesitation in saying that Hancock would carry New Hampshire by a handsome majority, and if Blaine is thrown overboard by the republicans Hancock would receive the electoral vote of Maine and of Connecticut.

## MINNESOTA LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate, on the 7th, a letter was presented from Dr. Stuart, of Winona, accompanied by resolutions of the State Medical Society, favoring the inebriate asylum law; referred. Bills introduced: to establish a State board of immigration, at an expense of \$10,000 annually; to survey the St. Croix canal route, and appropriating \$10,000; providing for a second hospital for the insane. Bills passed: memorial for railway from the Atlantic to the Mississippi; giving laborers a first lien on logs and lumber. House bills passed—thirteen in number; of a strictly local and unimportant character.

In the House a large number of bills were introduced, among which were: to amend the constitution relating to the bill of rights; declaring the appropriation of lost or mislaid property to be larceny, and providing for the formation of mutual insurance companies. A committee was appointed on railroad passenger travel. Senate bills were passed regulating judgments; authorizing district judges to appoint county attorneys in absence of the regular officer; relating to closing courts, and to enable foreign executors to fore close judgments. In committee of the whole the bill for reimbursing counties for money expended in destroying grasshoppers, was discussed at length and referred to the judiciary committee.

In the Senate, on the 8th, bills were introduced: authorizing certain towns to issue bonds for the Minnesota Southern Minnesota railway; relating to the purchase of chattel mortgages; prohibiting religious exercise in the public schools. A resolution was introduced inquiring as to the propriety of a State celebration the coming 4th of July. Senate bills passed—memorial to open the Black Hills to settlement; amending law relating to insurance companies; legalizing the so-called Beard deed; and amending the constitution relative to corporations.

In the House the bill for reimbursing counties for destruction of grasshoppers was reported for \$39,252.90 to pay 60 per cent. A bill was introduced to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquor. The Senate joint resolution for opening up the Black Hills was concurred in. The Centennial bill was taken up and after several attempts to reduce the appropriation to \$10,000 had failed the bill was summarily "killed." The inebriate Asylum repeal bill was discussed at length in committee of the whole, where a vote to indefinitely postpone was lost by 53 to 45. A motion before the House to indefinitely postpone was also defeated—46 to 51—and the House adjourned amidst much confusion.

In the Senate, on the 9th the following bills were introduced: relating to the appointment of county superintendent of schools; relating to sales under mortgage foreclosure and execution; amending code of fees of justices of the peace; to abolish solitary confinement in the State prison, to authorize the St. Paul & Sioux City railroad company to build four branches, one via. New Ulm to west line of State, one to south line of State, one from Nobles county to west line of State, and one from Cottonwood county through Murray, westward; also, memorial to Congress regarding bridges across the Mississippi. The inebriate asylum bill was indefinitely postponed, also bill to fix pay of members of the legislature at \$300 a year. Senate bills passed: for a canal in Pope county; appropriating \$2,000 for the maintenance of an insane person in an eastern asylum since 1868—by a vote of 41 to 2.

In the House bills were introduced for a State road from Willmar to Minnesota Falls; relating to the issue of bonds; encouraging the use of sleds tracking four feet wide; relating to the redemption of lands sold for taxes; fixing the time in which cases in State courts shall be decided; amending laws regarding taxes; for a committee to select site for the inebriate asylum. Bills passed for paying Co. E. Third regiment; relieving poor; providing for biennial sessions—62 to 39; relating to civil actions; enabling towns to levy a 3 mill tax when the valuation exceeds \$25,000 and a four mill tax when under that amount, and amending the school laws, authorizing districts to hold four months terms.

Thursday the 10th inst. was the 39th day of the session, and the 29th working day of the Senate. The State railroad bond question was referred to a committee of five. Senator Williston introduced a bill for establishing an inebriate asylum at Redwing. Mr. Graves offered a bill providing for a judicial decision on the validity of the old railroad bonds. A bill was passed amending the general school law so as to apportion the school fund according to the schools actually enrolled. A bill was also passed authorizing the voting of aid to the Southwestern railroad.

It was the 27th working day in the House. Bills were introduced—to amend the inebriate asylum act by locating the institution at Redwing; to legalize the levy of taxes in Polk, Big Stone, Rock, Swift, Wadena, Crow Wing and Morrison; also a bill to regulate the pay of judges of probate; relating to inspection of mineral oils; and relating to schools. The bill making county superintendents of schools elective was rejected. Bills were then passed, amending the highway laws; for the relief of settlers upon the Hastings & Dakota and Southern Minnesota railroad lands; and creating safety insurance funds.

In the Senate on the 11th, the President announced that he had appointed Senators Meighen, Butler, Folsom, Wilkinson and Doughty, the special committee on State Railroad bonds. Bills were introduced providing for the adoption of children; providing for plaintiffs being responsible to sheriffs for service of executions attachments, &c., for relief of claimants occupying lands; authorizing St. Paul to expend \$9,000 on roads in Dakota county; providing for equalizing taxes in Ramsey county; amending charter of St. Paul, so as to ask interest on assessments; extending to the Hastings and Dakota railroad company the privilege of completing its line and receiving its grant within five years, twenty-five miles to be built each year; appropriating \$361,500 to Senator Durfee for expenses of contested election; amending the highway law of 1863. A memorial to Congress was introduced for the extension to the State of the Hastings and Dakota land grant for six years. Bills were passed fixing salary of the

probate judges of St. Louis county at \$4,000; incorporating the village of Le Roy, Mower Co.; exempting editors and publishers' material to the amount of \$2,000, and stock to the amount of \$400; authorizing Olmsted Co. to levy a tax of \$2,000 for fitting fair grounds. The bill locating a second State prison at Owatonna was discussed at length, but no conclusion arrived at. The bill providing for the election of county superintendent was indefinitely postponed. Mr. Smith introduced a bill amending the tax law. The bill forbidding sectarianism in public schools was reported favorably with an amendment forbidding the teaching of foreign languages. In committee of the whole the House bill to amend the constitution so that homesteads shall not be exempt for debts for labor, and material for their improvement, was discussed at length.

In the House bills were introduced to establish a clerkship in Secretary of State's office; authorizing Wyota to hold general or special elections; for mail route from Chaska to Excelsior. Bills were passed providing bounties for destruction of wolves; preventing destruction of fish in Blue Earth County; changing the name of Pembina to the county of Kitson; appropriating money to reimburse certain counties for money spent in the destruction of grasshoppers; for a ferry across the Mississippi at Anoka. Bills passed—relating to elections; amending articles of assessment, and relating to taxes, besides several local bills. Indefinitely postponed—preventing county officers from holding other offices; salaries of judges, and relating to deeds and mortgages.

The following bills were introduced in the senate on the 12th: to legalize the incorporation of the State agricultural society; to procure the portraits of the ex-Governors of Minnesota. The committee on Roads and bridges reported that no appropriation from the internal improvement fund should be made: This affects all road and bridge bills. The bill for election of county school superintendents was reconsidered and referred. Senate bills passed—relating to flowage of dams, and relating to civil elections.

The House voted down the resolution for printing the governors message in three different languages. A committee was ordered to report upon the expediency of offering a bounty for grasshoppers. Bills were passed to amend laws relating to co operative associations; to amend law relating to beasts running at large; memorializing Congress to extend the time to settlers upon their claims; appropriating \$2,500 to the forestry association for premiums relating to publication of delinquent tax lists. Senate bill passed relating to elections; lost—bill relating to town canvass. The Beard claim was finally endorsed.

## CONGRESS.

The Senate passed the bills providing for payment of the judgment rendered by the court of Alabama claims, on the 7th. The case of Pinchback was discussed at length by Thomas, Christianity and Howe, but no vote was reached. Further consideration of the bill to authorize the building of a bridge across the Mississippi, at Winona, was postponed. A resolution was introduced to reimburse citizens of West Virginia for property destroyed by Union soldiers during the war.

In the House, a bill was introduced making the birthday of Abraham Lincoln a national holiday—Feb. 12th—and providing that the flag shall fly at half mast on the 14th of April. The House refused to concur in the bill to authorize the payment of interest on the District of Columbia bonds. Bills were introduced to secure homesteads to actual settlers and to build levees on the lower Mississippi. A resolution was passed providing for an inquiry into Minister Schenck's connection with the Emma mine, and the prosecution of the Madsdag claim.

Senator Ferry, president pro tem., stated to the Senate, on the 8th, that he found it impossible to serve on the finance committee while doing duty as presiding officer, and he asked to be relieved from the committee. Mr. Cooper was appointed in his stead. An effort was made to dispose of the Centennial appropriation bill, but it was put over one day. Mr. Eaton pronounced an eulogy on the deceased Senator Ferry.

The House, on the 8th repealed the bankruptcy act, to take effect Jan. 1, 1877. In consideration of the diplomatic appropriation bill, Mr. Dunnell spoke at length opposing the proposed reductions. The House then received the announcement of the Senate eulogy on Senator Ferry, deceased, and Messrs. Phelps, Seelye and Garfield delivered eulogies the latter reading a speech prepared by Mr. Starkweather for the occasion, (he has since died.) The vote on the bankruptcy repeal bill stood 180 to 56.

On the 9th a resolution was offered looking to the completion of Washington monument. Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill for the repeal of the pre-emption laws. The secretary of the treasury was instructed to furnish a statement of the balances due the United States from former public officers. In the consideration of the bill to extend the time for completing the Northern Pacific railroad progress was made. The House Centennial bill coming up Mr. Morrill addressed the Senate in his favor. McCreery moved to amend by favoring no particular locality, but advising a general celebration. This and several other amendments were rejected, and the Senate adjourned.

The only proceedings in the House were on the diplomatic bill, in committee of the whole. Mr. Springer, of Illinois, defended the economic feature of the bill, and made much merit by ridiculing a certain State paper by Mr. Merridith, minister to Greece. Cox, of New York followed in support of the bill, after which the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the Senate, on the 10th, the bill extending the time for the completion of the Northern Pacific railroad, eight years was passed by a vote of 35 to 15. A bill was offered by Mr. Cameron making LaCrosse a port of appraisal. The centennial appropriation bill took its regular hour without result, but Mr. Cameron gave notice that he would ask the Senate to remain in session to-morrow until a vote is reached.

In the House Mr. Hale, of Maine spoke on the diplomatic bill. At the close of his remarks Mr. Blaine took the floor and delivered his speech on the currency question. The galleries were filled and the closest attention given to his remarks.

The only business in the Senate on the 11th was the passage of the Centennial bill as it came from the House—37 to 15.

The House passed the diplomatic bill with a large number of amendments, one of which was abolishing the mission to the Hawaiian Islands—by a vote of 192 to 9. It reduces the appropriation \$450,000 below that of last year.

The specie in the Imperial Bank of Germany increased 9,259,000 marks the past week.

## The "Block System" on the Pennsylvania Railroad - Precautions Against Accidents.

[From the Philadelphia Press.]

Of the tens of thousands of passengers annually carried between this city and New York by the fast trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad probably only a small proportion have any conception of the myriads of details necessary to the working of the perfect system to which they in great part owe their safety. It is not a great many years—in fact not a great many months—since a few simple signals were all on which the engineer or conductor of a long train of living freight could depend in speeding along the iron roadway from one point to another; and when terrible accidents did not now and then occur it was more the result of unremitting vigilance and heroic devotion to duty on the part of the employes of a road than any really practical means provided for their guidance. Though the hand which holds the throttle valve and the courage which directs the self-sacrificing actions of many an engineer is so well known as to be celebrated in poetry and song, it is not a comfortable feeling to realize that one's life depends solely on qualities as rare as they are noble, and no doubt many an unexpressed fear would be quieted, and many a tumultuous heart-throb calmed as the engine whistled down brakes, if the passengers on a lightning train only knew of the numberless precautions already taken by the company to whom they intrust their lives. A striking example in the progress of railroad engineering is found in the New York branch of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The whole line between the two cities is divided into sections of two or three miles in length, and each subdivision is supplied with telegraph operators and signal men on constant duty. At the commencement of each section is placed a frame or apparatus for displaying signal targets or lights, and by these the engineers are guided with perfect safety, when otherwise it would be necessary to intrust the lives of the traveling public to the probabilities of all trains being on time, or all conductors knowing the full extent of their duty. The manner in which the signals are classified and read is exceedingly simple. When the section is entirely clear a white light or target is shown; but when a train enters the section—or "block," as it is termed—a red one is displayed, and this indicates that no other train can follow until the white color shows that the division is again clear. Presuming that a train has just entered a "block," and the red light dashes in. Before the rear train has cleared the first block the engine has passed into the third section, and as the telegraph says and the white light indicates that the second block is again clear, the rear train can speed along into the second without danger. Thus section after section is occupied by train after train, and as they dash onward there is a constant pulsation of intelligence all along the line between the two cities, of which the passengers on the trains are totally unconscious. They do not realize, as they sweep on with the speed of the wind, that their every moment is recorded by the finger of electricity, shooting back and forth with the velocity of light. Should any delay occur, the trains could be obliged to stop on whatever block they happened to occupy, and as every subdivision of the road belongs to the train which is in at the time, there can be no possibility of collision or danger from trains in the rear. When the obstruction is removed the delayed engine passes on, the telegraph notes the fact, white lights take the place of red, and again all are whirling along to their destination. Besides the numerous passenger trains there is a great number of freight trains constantly in motion. These have to make their way along as best they can, being careful to keep always out of the way of passenger trains. Knowing just what time they can make, and also when the passenger trains are due at any point, the conductors and engineers always manage to make some convenient side track in time to escape the collision. When a freight train is running on any block or section, a great signal is shown, which indicates that succeeding trains may follow with caution. If the next train carries passengers, it is the business of the freight to get out of the way; if it is also a freight train it will probably not overtake its predecessor. Some of the principal side tracks have telegraph stations at both ends, so that no time need be lost by train hands. There are probably more than fifty telegraph offices scattered along the ninety miles of road. The arrangements usually work so perfectly that it is seldom necessary for any train to halt before entering a block. Signal follows signal in quick succession along the line, indicating perfect safety upon the crowded highway. At the Superintendent's office in Jersey City a large chart is kept, on which is marked a record of the progress of each train upon the road as recorded by telegraph. The officers are thus able to see the position of affairs at all times. A train cannot be a minute behind at any station without the fact being instantly known at headquarters. It will be seen from this that not only are all the engineers and conductors in constant cognizance of the movement of the trains both ahead and behind them, but their own position can be determined at a glance by those to whom they are directly responsible.