

THE DAILY PRESS.

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THE DAILY PRESS

IS AN EVENING EDITION OF THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTIONALIST AND IS ISSUED EVERY DAY EXCEPT SUNDAYS AND HOLIDAYS—AT FIVE O'CLOCK IN THE AFTERNOON; SENT THROUGH THE POST OFFICE AT \$5.00 A YEAR, OR DELIVERED BY CARRIER AT 10 CENTS A WEEK. SINGLE COPIES 2 CENTS.

IT IS DEVOTED, LOCALLY, TO THE INTERESTS OF THE CITY OF PLAINFIELD, ITS SUBURBS AND ITS NEIGHBORING TOWNS; AND, POLITICALLY, TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF THE PRINCIPLES OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY—"THE GREATEST GOOD TO THE GREATEST NUMBER."

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED ON ALL MATTERS OF PUBLIC CONCERN, BUT PUBLISHED ONLY WHEN ACCOMPANIED BY THE NAME OF THE WRITER, IN CONFIDENCE, AS ENDORSING THE TRUTH AND HONEST INTENT OF THE COMMUNICATION.

ADVERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION AT THIS OFFICE. NOTES OF CHURCH ENTERTAINMENTS, FAIRS, SOCIABLES, LECTURES, CARDS OF THANKS, LODGE RESOLUTIONS, ETC., INSERTED FREE.

W. L. AND A. L. FORCE, - PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

A. A. DEMAREST, - MANAGING EDITOR.

BY THE WAY.

—We have not seen a new reporter in town for a month, but there is promise of a large buckwheat crop this fall.

—On our last page is Dr. Talmage's sermon of last Sunday on the great work that is neglected by the church.

—A further report from the Home Committee of the W. C. T. U., will be given on Thursday afternoon at their meeting in the Hall.

—Janitor Mattox of Music Hall, comes to the front with the latest curiosity in the shape of an apple tree in full bloom. The tree is located in the rear of Music Hall.

—The Young Republican League of Union county will hold a meeting in the Republican Association rooms in this city, tonight. Prominent speakers will be present and make addresses.

—The senior nine of the Central base ball club, it is said, will compete with a picked nine, comprising players from New York and elsewhere, on the East Front street grounds, either on Friday or Saturday of this week for a purse of \$25.

—A horse and wagon belonging to a man named Sparks, one of our rural visitors, collided with a vehicle belonging to Mr. D. K. Vall on Park avenue, Monday evening. The accident resulted in wrecking one of the wheels on Mr. Sparks' wagon.

—The regular business meeting of the "Y" will be held in their parlors, 55 East Front street, on Tuesday, the 18th inst., at quarter before four instead of four o'clock. Miss Mary Mather, formerly of this city—at present National Secretary in the Health Department of the Y. W. C. T. U.—will address the meeting. A full attendance is earnestly requested.

—Pundita Ramabai, a High Caste Hindu lady and Vice President for India of the World's Woman's Christian Union, will address a meeting under the auspices of the Parlor Meeting Committee of the Plainfield W. C. T. U., in the Congregational church, Seventh street, on Friday evening Oct. 14th, at 8 o'clock, upon "The condition of the women of India."

—There has been a notable change in the temperature within the past day or two. On Monday night people found it convenient to sit with doors and windows wide open, and at ten a. m. of that day the thermometer registered 70 degrees in the shade. Yesterday morning, however, there was a general skirmish for winter clothing, and many furnaces were started for the first time this season.

—Next year (1888) will be a peculiar one in this respect, that the last three numerals which compose it will be the same figures, a circumstance which can occur only once in a century, or more strictly speaking once in every 111 years, as it will be 111 years before another "three of a kind" (1999) will be reached. We speak of this now for we do not expect to be here when 1999 comes around.

—Paterson has got along for a year with one Chautauqua circle, but of course such a state of things could not long continue, and Monday evening recent graduates of the High School, ex-students, school teachers and prominent citizens of Paterson met at the High school and discussed the feasibility of forming a circle. Mr. Charles D. Ramsey, President of the Board of Education, called the meeting to order and steps towards organization were accomplished.

—A lady correspondent asked us what is an effective and unfailing way to rid a kitchen of Croton bugs. After consulting most of the druggists in the city we have come to two conclusions. The first is that there is a great variety of opinions, and the second is that there is no very effectual method of getting rid of the pest in kitchens where there is a hot water boiler, when the insects have once obtained a foothold. A single pair of roaches will breed something like 200,000,000 a year.

—The Prohibitionists of the First Assembly District will hold their Convention in Robb's Hall, Metuchen, Thursday, Oct. 13th, at 3:30 p. m. A Mass Meeting will be held at the same place in the evening, and will be addressed by prominent speakers.

—DeVoe has made another guess for October, which he says will be unusually cold, with very little rain. Last week we were to have storms; from the 9th until the 12th it was to be warm and snow is to fall on October 26th. The guess is pretty near the mark thus far.

—The new comet, recently discovered by the astronomers, is said to be now visible to the naked eye, and may be found in the evening in the northwest sky. The comet is moving eastward, is large and bright, and promises to become more brilliant in a few weeks.

—It is a matter of prudence to burn every leaf that drops to the ground this fall. The trees are infested with myriads of caterpillars and other insects, and to destroy the pests all leaves should be burned as quickly as possible. Neither should leaves be allowed to lie in the gutters and streets, as their decomposition where moisture cannot sink into the ground has been productive of typhoid and other fevers.

—Rev. R. S. Holmes gave a most interesting talk last evening at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A.; before the Senior Society of the Boys' Branch. His descriptions of Peter in some of the most important epochs of his life were so natural that it seemed almost like a living presentation of them. He held the audience in close attention for fifty minutes, the effect of which will long be appreciated by those who were fortunate enough to be present. The loss experienced by this community in the departure of the Rev. Mr. Holmes will be felt most keenly by the Y. M. C. A., who have enjoyed so greatly his ministrations.

Republican Meeting.

The members of the Republican Association in this city opened the Fall campaign in earnest last evening when a large number of them gathered in the Association rooms on East Front street, to talk over the plans and arrangements for the coming State and County election. Mr. E. R. Pope presided and Mr. J. H. Doane performed the duties of Secretary. The meeting was spirited throughout and much enthusiasm was manifested. A motion was made and seconded that this Club send representatives to Trenton, on Wednesday, Oct. 19th, at the meeting of the State League. The following were chosen as delegates: E. R. Pope, Augustus Frazee, W. R. Codrington, J. B. Coward, F. E. Marsh, Geo. M. Stiles, E. F. Coriell, A. Vanderbeek, T. O. Doane, W. R. Potts. Provision was also made for the filling of vacancies.

An invitation was received from the Republican Club of New York city, to be present at a Convention of Young Republican Clubs in that city in December, but it was decided to table the invitation until after the 19th instant. A motion also prevailed that the Chairman sign the call for the Convention at Trenton, to which the above persons were delegated to be present. After the transaction of some other routine business, the meeting adjourned to meet again on Tuesday evening next at 8:30 o'clock.

The county convention will be held at Elizabeth on Friday, October 21st, and the Assembly convention will be held in this city, probably on the 25th instant. Plainfield is entitled to sixteen delegates—four from each ward. The primaries to select delegates to the Assembly and County Convention, will be held on Tuesday evening next, in the various wards as follows: First ward, Republican Association rooms; second ward, Bryant School building; third ward, Park House; fourth ward, Laing's Hall.

Foot-Ball.

The first foot-ball match of the season was played Monday afternoon on the Park avenue grounds between two as plucky teams of young athletes as we have ever seen. The contest was between students of Mr. Leal's college and the Public School. Although Mr. Leal's boys had everything their own way most of the time, the afternoon's battle was a warm one and showed that the future games will not be so one-sided. The make-up of the teams was as follows:

POSITIONS.	LEAL'S.	PUBLIC SCHOOL.
Left Halfback.	Stewart, Capt.	Huntington, Capt.
Right " "	Tracy.	French.
Centre Bush.	Long.	Krom.
Right Guard.	Halt.	Hallock.
Left " "	Wadsworth.	Van Alstyne.
Right-end Bush West.	Wyckoff.	
Left-end " "	Lovell.	Rand.
Full Back.	Cooley.	Vandervort.
Left Bush.	Johnson.	Burroughs.
Right " "	J. Murray.	Petrie.
Quarter Back.	W. Murray.	Holmes.

In the first half of the game, the Leals scored fourteen, and in the second half, twenty-eight points. Winning thus by a score of 42 to 0. The Public School boys having been somewhat confident of success, were naturally much disappointed. However, it is probable that a series of interesting games will be arranged, and the Leals may not be always so successful.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

Mrs. G. Barnes of Washington avenue, North Plainfield, is confined to the house through indisposition.

Mr. F. C. Marsh of the law firm of Gilhooley and Marsh of Elizabeth, was in town yesterday, hunting up evidence in the firebug cases.

Dr. D. Godfrey Atwood—of Kensington avenue, left today for Philadelphia where he will enter the Philadelphia Dental College to complete his medical course.

We are informed that Dr. W. C. Boone has purchased the property known as the Neal estate at the corner of Front street and Central avenue, and will shortly remove thereto.

Mr. Benjamin R. Force is again comfortably settled in his house on West Fourth street, which has been undergoing extensive repairs and improvements during the summer.

Mrs. Carrie M. Randolph, widow of the late Thomas F. Randolph, of Central avenue, started today for Westbury, R. I., where she will remain for two weeks, visiting her daughter.

Senator and Mrs. Robert L. Livingston entertained the Rev. and Mrs. A. R. Dilts and Miss Lillian Dorman at dinner, last evening, at their residence at Broadway and Kensington avenue.

Mrs. C. C. Butler and daughter of San Francisco, Cal., who have been residing in this city for some time past, left for home on Saturday. Mrs. Butler is a sister-in-law of Mr. W. C. Butler of E. Front street.

Rev. Dr. Talmage, of Brooklyn, whose eloquent discourses appear in these columns from week to week, will lecture in the Congregational church at Westfield, early in November, under the auspices of the Young Ladies' Association of the church.

Samuel Brouwer, for the past thirteen years a resident of Dunellen and its vicinity, died during Monday of paralysis, in the 79th year of his age. Funeral from his late residence, to-morrow afternoon at three o'clock. Interment the following day in Evergreen cemetery, Long Island.

It is with pleasure that we announce a decided improvement for the better in the condition of Mrs. John Carney of North Plainfield. Should the weather prove favorable, the attending physicians have decided to remove her from her present location in Washington Valley, to her home in North Plainfield.

A newspaper published in this county, thus scandalizes Plainfield's popular city official: "Judge Ulrich, of Plainfield, attended the Orphans Court at Elizabeth last week. We advise the Judge to be careful how he courts the Elizabeth orphans. If he don't stop it we will put his name in the paper and send a marked copy to Mrs. Ulrich."

The funeral of the late Mrs. Charles Schlitz, whose death occurred at Philadelphia on Saturday, as told in THE PRESS on Monday, took place from the residence of her son, Mr. John Gable, on Cottage place, yesterday afternoon. Rev. Dr. K. P. Ketcham officiated, and at the close of the service the remains were interred in the Methodist cemetery.

Rev. W. E. Honeyman, Judge Nathan Harper, President French of the Plainfield Reform Club, Hon. Chauncey Shaffer, and Editor Aaron M. Powell, composed the party from this city who attended the Finch Memorial Service in New York city on Sunday afternoon. Rev. Mr. Honeyman recently received a letter from the late John B. Finch, who was during his life foremost in the temperance work, promising to address the Reform Club in this city, in the near future.

The first of a winter series of sociables under the auspices of the Ladies' Christian Work Society of Trinity Reformed church, was given last evening, upon which occasion Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Demarest of Craig place, North Plainfield, tendered the congregation of the church a reception at their residence. About seventy-five were present including the pastor the Rev. Mr. Schenck, and the church officers. The host and hostess were most hospitable in their welcome, and set forth a bountiful feast.

Mrs. A. Shilton and daughter Miss Jessie of London, England, are registered at the City Hotel. The ladies are making a tour round the World and are being entertained in Plainfield by Mrs. Philip Jackson of West Fifth street. Although they have visited nearly every country in Europe they declare Plainfield to be the most beautiful city they ever saw. The ladies arrived in New York on Monday and after spending a few days in this city, will leave to-morrow for upper New York State, where they will remain until Monday, then starting for Niagara Falls. Then they will make a trip across the continent, stopping at Chicago and other Western cities, after which they will take passage from San Francisco for New Zealand. The entire trip will occupy about one year.

—THE PRESS began the sixth month of its existence on Monday. Its success is apparent to its readers.

Whose Organ We Are.

We are neither biased nor influenced by any personal preference of politics or friendship. We are controlled by no party, creed, sect, association or individual. We shall always fight for the right no matter what the effect upon us financially or personally. Our motto is "The Greatest Good to the Greatest Number." And with all this we have a right to be proud that within the first five months of our existence we are chosen as the organ of the charitable associations of the city. Our columns day after day prove the truth of every word written above. Let us look back but a month at some of the matter THE PRESS has published officially and exclusively.

The proceedings of the Ninth Anniversary of the W. C. T. U.

The Treasurer's report for the year.

The President's address.

The reports of its committees.

A review of the work done by the Sunday School Department of the W. C. T. U., by its Superintendent, Mrs. George F. Opdyke.

The annual report of Mrs. J. W. Yates, Superintendent of Literature for the W. C. T. U.

The beginning of the Fall work of the Y's.

List of officers of the W. C. T. U., elected for the ensuing year.

The anniversary exercises of Mount Olive church in the hands of the First Baptist church.

Ninth Annual report of the Secretary of the Relief Association.

The receipts and disbursements of the Treasurer of the Relief Association for the past year.

All of this and more, remember, was furnished exclusively to THE PRESS by the officers of these associations.

That is whose organ we are, and we are proud because of it.

The Fire Board and its Finances.

Fire Commissioner Brower being absent in Connecticut, Commissioner Knowland being ill, and Commissioner Rogers being unavoidably detained, there was no quorum present at the regular meeting of the Board of Managers of the Fire Department, last evening. President Jones, Treasurer McClure and Commissioner Livingston waited in vain for the others, and subsequently arranged that if it was possible to agree upon a date with the absentees, the President would be notified to call a special meeting thereon for the transaction of regular business. Treasurer McClure was ready with his 6 mo's report of receipts, disbursements and balance on hand, but could not present it because of no meeting. It showed a favorable condition of affairs financial, that is unexpected in view of all circumstances. One of the members of the Board expressed himself to a PRESS reporter as most agreeably surprised, and was loud in his praise of Commissioner McClure's services and their result. He gave the reporter for publication a recapitulation of the report as follows:

Total amount of taxes collected to date.	\$ 7,917.68
Total receipts from all sources for six months.	12,567.66
Total disbursements.	9,153.82
Cash on hand and in bank.	3,413.84
Notes outstanding—Aug. 12, three months note on First National Bank, \$500 due Nov. 15; Sept. 6, three months note on First National Bank, \$1,450 due Dec. 9th. These notes are part renewals of notes of \$1,200 and \$2,500 respectively, falling due on the dates on which they were given.	—

The Shooting Match.

On the Middlesex Gun Club grounds at Dunellen, this afternoon, is taking place the championship match for \$500, at 100 live birds each, between Messrs. C. W. Budd of Iowa, and John L. Brewer of Philadelphia. There is a large attendance on the grounds and betting on the two men is about equal. Notwithstanding the high winds the shooting is remarkably good. At the 41st bird, (3:30 p. m., the hour when our report closes), Budd led by two birds, as the following score will show:

	KILL.	MISS.
Brewer—211012111101121—	13	2
121201110112221—	13	2
22222210111—	10	1
Total.	36	5
Budd—110111211112121—	14	1
111212212222121—	15	0
22111012101—	9	2
Total.	38	3

Note—2 indicates second barrel.

—The Central Railroad Company has paid the city of Elizabeth \$27,000 back taxes which has been in dispute for several years. The original amount, was nearer \$80,000, but by reductions made under the Martin act it was brought down to the former figure, which well satisfied the railroad company, who paid it without hesitation.

—An exchange says: "If the girls of today want to be healthy and to live long and happy until white hair shall deck their brows, let them not dispise house-keeping. It is hard work, to be sure; but it is honorable and healthy, and she who follows it shall outlive her companions and have many years of happiness and peace."

Borough Council Meeting.

An adjourned regular meeting of the Mayor and Council of the Borough of North Plainfield was held last evening. Mayor Cooley tapped the bell calling the Council to order at 8.20, and the roll call showed the following Councilmen in attendance: Messrs. Milne, McCutchen, McGee, Riker, Slater and Weaver. Mr. McCutchen moved to dispense with the regular order of business and it was so ordered. He spoke about the adjournment being made for the purpose of considering the petition of property owners on Rockview avenue, with reference to macadamizing, and called up the resolution relating thereto.

Councilman Slater then reported from data furnished by Mr. E. A. Dunham, the civil engineer engaged to ascertain the exact amount of grading on the proposed route, and the estimated cost of the same. Following is the route of the proposed improvement asked for in the petition: Washington avenue from bridge at Green Brook to Rockview avenue; Rockview avenue from Grove street to Madison avenue, and Madison avenue from Rockview avenue to bridge over Stony Brook. Mr. Slater said that in order to grade the entire route from curb to curb, so as to conform with the established grade it would require the removal and handling of about 1,378 yards of dirt; to complete the work will also require the filling in of about 1,150 feet, thus leaving a surplus of something like 1,000 yards of dirt to be taken out and deposited elsewhere. As to cost, he said, allowing at the rate of 11 4-10 cents per foot for the removal of the dirt, and this added to 35 cents, the estimated cost per foot of macadamizing would make an aggregate cost of about 47 cents per foot. The entire distance of the proposed macadamizing is 3,600 feet, and the total cost of the work at 47 cents per foot would amount to \$1,692. The petitioners pledged themselves to pay 40 cents per lineal foot on an estimated distance of 4,000 feet. At this rate the total cost would amount to \$1,600, or \$92 less than the actual cost at 47 cents per foot. Mr. McCutchen spoke at length on the subject, and asked in conclusion whether the Council was willing to assume any share of the expense incurred in the completion of the work. He asked for an informal expression as to whether the Council would entertain a proposition from the petitioners to undertake the work by private contract. Several of the Councilmen exchanged their views on the matter. Mr. Weaver did not want to incur any obligations which the Council could not meet. Mr. Milne thought it was the duty of the Council to donate toward the improvement; at the same time he thought the Council should be secured against any future obligations which may arise, concerning payment for the work. Mr. Slater also spoke in favor of granting the petition. Mr. McCutchen moved to again table the resolution, and his motion prevailed. At this juncture of the proceedings Mr. McGee asked to be excused.

A long discussion followed on the subject of amending the ordinance relating to house numbering. Mr. Milne said that the Mayor, Mr. Baker and himself had held a conference, and had come to the conclusion that a building located on a corner lot should be numbered on both streets; they were also of the opinion that the numbering on Somerset street should begin at the bridge and proceed in succession to the numbers already designated by the authorities in this city. Mr. Weaver was in favor of "going it alone," and stated the people of Plainfield in order to get the free delivery system, had included the population of North Plainfield. He was in favor of beginning the numbers at the bridge with No. 1. Mr. McCutchen offered a resolution that the carrying into effect of the ordinance relating to street numbering be referred to the Mayor and members of the Street Committee; the resolution was subsequently amended: so as to begin the numbering on Somerset street in succession to the numbers already established in this city, and carried, Mr. Weaver voting "no."

A petition was presented asking for a cross-walk at the intersection of Somerset street and Grandview avenue; also for a sidewalk on the westerly side of Somerset street, between Green Brook road and Linden avenue. It was referred to the Com. on Streets.

Mayor Cooley presented a statement of the monies collected for fines, accompanied by his check for \$50—the amount collected. The report was received and filed and the check ordered into the hands of the Clerk, to be deposited to the credit of the Borough fund.

Council then adjourned.

—A clergyman remarks to an exchange that people seldom think of paying a minister for preaching a funeral sermon, though they usually expect to compensate him for performing the marriage ceremony. Labor is required to prepare a funeral sermon; no preparation is necessary to perform the marriage service. Again, the minister is called upon to attend funerals in all kinds of weather—travel long distances, through snows and rains, endangering his own health, often incurring sickness, and it is a "thankee" job.

The Position of the W. C. T. U.

At the request of our W. C. T. U., and also with a personal desire to satisfy the public as to the position we have taken and the reasons therefore, I respectfully ask the use of your columns for the following statement.

Considering the growing needs for enlarged accommodations for some of the important branches of our work, as long ago as March, I offered a resolution at one of our meetings, upon which, at that time, no action was taken, but which enlisted the attention of some of the members of the Reform Club, who instructed the Secretary of their Executive Committee to desire from our Union some explanation. A meeting was arranged between their Committee, (four of whom were present), and a Committee of five appointed by our Union, of which Committee I was Chairman.

At that interview our work and our needs were fully explained and endorsed by the majority. From then until now, and even before that time, have we been considering the matter, hopefully and prayerfully, awaiting developments as to what was best to do in anticipation of again resuming our work this Fall.

At the meeting of our Union, Tuesday, Oct. 4th, Mrs. Opdyke offered a similar resolution to the one I had before presented, with a request that "a committee be appointed to decide upon and secure some suitable rooms or house," which was immediately followed by an unexpected offer (through Mrs. Taylor) of the desirable accommodations at No. 55 East Front street, of which we knew nothing until then. Grateful for this answer to our prayers, that the way might be opened, the Union appointed a committee to investigate, with power to secure the same if convinced of their adaptation to our needs, and report at the meeting the following Thursday afternoon.

On Thursday morning, Oct. 6th, this committee met at the rooms and after a satisfactory examination decided to accept the very favorable terms at which they were offered to us as temperance workers. And the report of this committee was presented at the business meeting the same afternoon.

In regard to the unkind criticisms, which have been made, I would say as one whose interest (in temperance everywhere and especially in the welfare of the Plainfield Reform Club), I had supposed to be unquestioned, that we as a Union are both willing and ready as we have ever been to co-operate with any and every Christian Temperance work, looking, as we all are, to the banishment of intemperance from our homes and our land.

MRS. YATES.

Street Numbering in the Borough.

Councilman Weaver, at the Borough Council meeting last evening, wanted to know why the authorities on this side of the brook could not change the name of Somerset street from Front street to the brook, so the street numbering in this city would not conflict with the proposed numbering in the borough. Possibly the usually quiet Councilman was not aware of the fact that Somerset street East of the brook is already numbered. Again North Plainfield is to receive an equal benefit from the free delivery system, and as a matter of courtesy at least it should do all in its power to make the scheme a success. Then again, according to Councilman Weaver's view, of commencing numbers at the brook and proceeding westward to the borough line, there is likely to arise some ludicrous results. In that event Mr. P. M. French's Mill would probably be numbered 18 Somerset street, and his residence, a block distant, would be numbered the same. The only proper way to do the numbering effectively on the streets running into Front street, this city, is to begin at Front street and proceed in "proper and numerical order" to the western limits of the borough. The authorities on this side have already taken into consideration the matter of changing the names of several streets in this city which are likely to conflict with certain streets in the borough. We are of the opinion that it will be a cold day before the name of Somerset street to the brook, will be changed.

Winfield Scott Post.

At the regular encampment of Winfield Scott Post No. 73, G. A. R., held Tuesday evening, October 11, 1887, the final arrangements on going to Philadelphia, on Tuesday October 18th 1887, as per invitation from Winfield Scott Post No. 114 of Philadelphia, were completed. The comrades will report at Post Headquarters on Tuesday morning, October 18th at 7:30 o'clock sharp, in full uniform and camp. The commander makes a special request that every comrade of Post 73 respond on this particular occasion without fail.

Official:

ROBERT WALKER, Adj.

Grace Church.

Very good and deeply interested congregations are attending the Mission at Grace church. The services will continue at 10:30 a. m. and 8 p. m. daily until Tuesday next. The public are cordially invited to be present.

HE VISITS MINNEAPOLIS.

CLEVELAND GREATLY PLEASED WITH HIS RECEPTIONS.

Large Crowds cheer him on his morning drive—The streets at Minneapolis filled with people.

ST. PAUL, Oct. 11.—The sun and the President came out rather late this morning. The Presidential party breakfasted about 9 o'clock, and at 9:45 took carriages for a drive around the city. The President, Mrs. Cleveland and Mayor Smith occupied the first carriage. A big crowd was waiting at the hotel to see the party start, and everywhere along the route were great crowds. The drive was a revelation to Mrs. Cleveland, the splendid advancement of the city since she saw it as a school girl of 14 surprising her. At Summit park, in the heart of the beautiful residence portion of the city, several hundred ladies and children had gathered, and the enthusiasm of the people and the waving of daisy handkerchiefs as the four white horses drawing the carriage came prancing by, made a very animated scene, which greatly pleased the visitors.

At the residence of Mayor Smith, the President, Mrs. Cleveland and Gov. McGill stopped a few moments and partook of some light refreshments. No other stop was made. Mrs. Cleveland remained at Mayor Smith's residence after the drive, while the President was taken to the Minnesota club, where the members of the club were presented and a lunch was served. Mrs. Cleveland was driven down to the station by Mr. Smith, meeting the President there at 12:30, when the start for Minneapolis was made, amid the hearty farewells of the crowd.

Both the President and Mrs. Cleveland expressed themselves as highly pleased with their visit to St. Paul. The President said of the parade of tobogganers, that it was the finest and most unique exhibition of the kind he ever saw, and both he and Mrs. Cleveland were "pleased as children," says Gov. McGill, over the handsome residences and beautiful views they saw on their drive.

MINNEAPOLIS, Oct. 11.—The Presidential party arrived at 1 p. m., from St. Paul, and were immediately escorted to the West hotel. The streets were thronged with people, many of whom had come hundreds of miles to see the President and Mrs. Cleveland, and the party received a magnificent ovation.

When the party arrived at the West hotel Mrs. Cleveland was shown to her apartments. All the rooms had been tastefully decorated. After lunch, which was served in private, the party took carriages, and escorted by a division of police and a number of carriages filled with citizens, viewed the finer business and residence portion of the city. It was about 4 o'clock when the drive was finished, and the President was at once conducted to the balcony over the main entrance of the West hotel, and after a brief introduction by Mayor Ames, addressed the crowd.

Immediately after the speech the party went to the exposition in carriages, escorted by military companies, and headed by a band. They went directly to the stand. Mayor Ames briefly introduced the President to the throng in the building.

Mr. Cleveland said: "Ladies and Gentlemen: I have already seen during my short stay in Minneapolis abundant proof of the commanding place it holds among the cities of the land; but to my mind nothing gives better assurance of its future development and usefulness than the permanent establishment and maintenance of such an exposition as this. I believe the suggestion made some time since that there should be more sentiment and less that is practical in our national life is in accordance with the growing glories of a government as cities such as yours; an increased trade and commerce; a multiplied, happy, and contented population; increased production and financial growth. Does sentiment and especially the sentiment that mopes over the past and refuses to look to the future, create those things? The sentiment that will insure our continued prosperity will be found in the friendly competition which shall induce the wheat and flour of Minneapolis to struggle with the cotton of Memphis and Charleston in the race for national advancement."

At the close of the speech the party returned at once to the hotel, where an elaborate supper was served in a private dining room. At 8 o'clock the carriage escort, the honored guests proceeded to the depot and took the train for Omaha.

A Priest Attacks the Public School System.

MIDDLEBURY, Conn., Oct. 12.—At the laying of the corner stone of the Roman Catholic parochial school here last Sunday, the Rev. Henry Hennrich of Pawtucket, R. I., the selected preacher for the occasion, denounced the American system of public schools as heartless, headless and godless. He called the common schools the schools of immorality in which divorces originate, and said the system is managed by corrupt politicians. The bishop of the diocese and about twenty priests were on the platform. This evening fourteen prominent members of the Middlebury Catholic church published a protest against the sentiments expressed by the Rev. Father Hennrich.

Only Claims \$500,000.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—A delegation of three Oneida Indians called at the interior department today to urge the settlement of a claim of \$500,000 which they claim against the government. They claim originally 600 of their tribe settled on the Oneida reservation in Wisconsin, and they were subsequently joined by 1,300 more of the tribe which had been sent out from New York, and that they had never been allowed anything for the lands taken and held by the New York Indians. Secretary Lamar told them that their claim should have early attention.

Glassmakers Go to Work.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 12.—A general resumption of work in the window glass factories of the west is expected to-day, and 5,000 men who have been idle since July 1 will have employment. The shut down was prolonged after the usual summer vacation by a wages dispute, and the resumption will be at an advance in wages of five per cent. The suspension has greatly reduced the surplus stock, and a prosperous season is anticipated.

Not Yet.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The printed story that Senator Stanford was likely to resign his seat in the senate, chiefly because, as a new senator, he was expected to be seen and not heard, is denied here by a close personal friend of Mr. Stanford's.

A Cornwall Man Missing.

CORNWALL, N. Y., Oct. 12.—John McKune of this village, is missing. When he disappeared he had \$50 in his pockets.

MINISTER MANNING DEAD.

After a Weeks Illness He Expires Alone at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

New York, Oct. 12.—Thomas Courtland Manning, United States Minister to Mexico, who came here a week ago from his home in Louisiana to attend the meeting of the Peabody Educational Fund, and was taken sick immediately on his arrival, died yesterday morning at the Fifth Avenue hotel. No one was at his bedside except a nurse. He had not considered his sickness serious, and had refused to have his wife notified. At the time of his death, however, she was on her way here, and is expected to arrive to-day.

It was not till Sunday that Mr. Manning's condition appeared to be serious. Even then he would not permit word to be sent to his family, as he said he was comfortable enough and he did not wish to cause them any alarm. He became delirious on Monday, and Dr. Folk, who attended him, saw that little could be done to prolong his life. Then Mrs. Manning was notified. Yesterday morning Mr. Manning appeared to be comfortable and quiet, and it was while in this condition that he suddenly passed away. His body will be embalmed.

Mr. Manning was born in North Carolina fifty-six years ago. He was graduated at a university in that state, and studied law there. He went to Louisiana in 1883, and bought large tracts of land. At the opening of the war he identified himself with the Confederate cause, and after holding several places of trust in that government he entered the Confederate army. He became a justice of the supreme court of the state after the war. He was active in politics. President Cleveland appointed him minister to Mexico in September, 1896.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Secretary Bayard yesterday received a dispatch from Representative J. Floyd King, at New York, announcing the death of Minister Manning. Secretary Bayard acknowledged the receipt of the dispatch by a telegram, in which he said:

"I fully share the sense of our country's loss of an able and honorable public servant."

Faulkner and the Wrecked Bank.

BUFFALO, Oct. 12.—In the examination in the case of Gen. Lester B. Faulkner, one of the directors of the broken First National bank of Danville, charged with making false returns to the comptroller, before United States Commissioner Fairchild, the only witness was bank examiner E. M. Gertman, who detailed the condition of the institution. His evidence tended to show that excessive loans to stockholders had been made, and excessive sums borrowed. Mr. Gertman also testified that when he took charge of the bank, on the 27th of August, after the crash, he found that the assets were: Cash and cash items, \$1,300; notes and bills discounted, \$2,400; liabilities, \$175,000.

One Hundred Years Old.

Boston, Oct. 12.—Mrs. Lydia Bacon of Sudbury celebrated her 100th birthday yesterday. Mrs. Bacon, whose maiden name was Hammond, was born in Natick in 1797, and the house where her father and mother resided is still standing on the outskirts of Cohasset village. Her husband was Jonathan Bacon, who died in Sudbury in 1864. In the house where the venerable lady has dwelt for about half a century. She is the mother of six children. She has ten living grandchildren, many great-grandchildren, and two great-great-grandchildren.

Patent Office Won't Pay Bacon's Deficit.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Mr. Jacob Frolich, who some months ago was appointed financial clerk of the patent office to succeed Levi Bacon, deceased, has notified patent attorneys who, prior to his taking charge of the office, had made deposits of money to cover future fees, and which it is believed were appropriated by Bacon to his private use, that those sums would not be in the settlement of their accounts, but allowed as credits, holding that his office is not responsible for Bacon's deficit.

We Have a Navy.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The navy department is informed that while the Quinnebaug was at Gibraltar her officers and crew saved a British naval vessel from destruction by fire. The Galitz had caught fire and the flames were beyond the control of the crew, whose boats were sent from the Quinnebaug and the ship was saved.

Held by Gov. Hill.

ALBANY, Oct. 12.—Gov. Hill has pardoned Hiram Barge, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life for arson at Frankfort. A delegation of 150 residents of Herkimer county, made a personal appeal for clemency. Since Barge's conviction the law has been changed, making ten years the limit of punishment in similar cases.

Sporting Briefs.

Mr. Cusick believes that Kilrain ought to win with Jim Smith, but he fears Jake is badly handicapped by the fact that he is not to be trained and seconded by Charles Mitchell.

Pat Shedy Says London is a Big Town.

Pat Shedy says London is a big town, but it is a bit slow in its way of doing business. He thinks he will stay there until spring, and possibly until fall. Pat says they do not treat fighters over there with the consideration they receive here. On the other hand, some of the leading sporting writers of England are becoming tired of Jim Smith's fire, and one of them expressed the hope that he may be soundly thrashed by Kilrain. This writer has made the discovery that England's "fistic glory" has long been maintained not by her Simon-pure sons, but by Anglo-American.

"Win, tip, or wrangle," is a game thoroughly understood by our transatlantic sporting cousins. Sam Blacklock, an English pug who is just a bit too heavy for the average light class, has been in Boston several weeks, and during that time he has tried very hard to get on with Weir, the Belfast Sinner, offering to stop him in a stated number of rounds. Failing to get a favorable response to his proposition, he accepts an engagement to return to England with John L. Sullivan, whereupon they come out and dare him to a contest at 115 pounds. As Blacklock cannot cut to that weight and be at all fit to fight, Weir is tolerably safe in making the proposition.

"Don't let anybody imagine Jack Dempsey is not all right," said a well-known middle-weight. Dempsey is in better fix now than ever he was. He is running twenty miles every day from the Metropolitan in Williamsburg down to Coney Island and back. Jack is a man who likes to have everybody think that he abuses himself terribly, but he really takes better care of himself than any boxer I know. If he gets on a little spree he lets everybody see it, but he isn't a bit careless to tell of the long, hard hours of solid work he puts in." It was said some time ago that Jack Smith didn't know what it was to hail a street car. He always walks everywhere and makes Mrs. Dempsey do the same.

LIST OF ADVERTISED LETTERS.

REMAINING IN PLAINFIELD POST OFFICE FOR WEEK ENDING OCT. 7, 1897.

Baldwin, C. D.
Bingham, M. R.
Camp, Eliza
Day, Nellie
Day, Miss E. F.
Dillworth, A. D.
E. L. N.
Eller, Miss
Fleming, Clara
Fulday, H. E.
Fynn, Geo.
Francis, Sarah E.
Geise, Mary
Gunter, Ella
Haines, Ella
Humphrey, H. M.
Harrison, Valley
Holgate, Miss
Housley, Watson
Jones, Ellen
Jones, Amos
Kelsor, Annie
Lawrence, Allie
McDermott, Patrick
McIntyre, M.
Miner, Francis
Moner, Florence R.
Nudis, Mrs. Mary
Phelan, Patrick
Randolph, Mrs. Rachel
Randolph, Rachel T.
Seward, G. F.
Semman, Richard
Shottwell, Dr. W. E.
White, Annie E.
Weir, Thos.
Wright, Sarah J.
Wilson, Mrs. A. H.

Persons calling for above please say advertised.

W. L. FORCE, Postmaster.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

NEW YORK MAILS.
CLOSE—8.00 and 10.00 a. m.; 2.00 and 5.30 p. m.
ARRIVE—7.30, 9.30, 11.45 a. m.; 2.30, 5.30 p. m.
SOMERVILLE, EASTON, ETC., MAILS.
CLOSE—8.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.
ARRIVE—9.20 a. m. and 6.10 p. m.
SUNDAY MAILS.
Arrive at 5.10 a. m. Office open from 9.00 a. m. to 10.00 a. m. Mail closes at 7 p. m.
Mail for Warrenville closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.
Post Office opens at 7 a. m. and closes at 7.30 p. m. Saturdays closes at 8.00 p. m. Open every evening until 8.30 p. m., to owners of lock boxes.
Money order office open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturdays to 4 p. m.

W. L. FORCE, Postmaster.

DEATHS.

BROUWER—In Dunellen, Oct. 10th, of paralysis, Samuel Brouwer, in the 79th year of his age. Funeral services from his late residence, Dunellen, Thursday, Oct. 13th, at 3 o'clock. Interment on Friday in the Evergreen Cemetery, Long Island, N. Y.

WANTS AND OFFERS.

Advertisements under this heading, one cent for each word, each insertion.

A PROFESSIONAL NURSE CAN TAKE AN engagement in any sickness. References of the highest order. Terms reasonable. Address, "NURSE," post office.

ROLLING TOP WALNUT DESK—NEW. USED one month. Will be sold at sacrifice. Perfect order. Phillips, Box 288, Plainfield, 10-12-97.

THREE GOOD CARPENTERS WANTED AT once. C. E. JOHNSON, East 2d street, next to City Hotel.

TO LET—HOUSE ON WASHINGTON PARK. All improvements; 10 rooms; newly decorated. Terms low for winter months. Apply F. H. MARTIN, 70 Mercer ave.

FOR SALE—MY PROPERTY ON WEST 9th and Street. Price Moderate. Terms easy. T. H. TOMLINSON, M. D.

NICE ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD, at 50 E. Front St. Also, table board.

FIRST-CLASS WEBER PIANO, IN EXCELLENT order, for sale or to rent. Inquire of W. K. MCCLURE, North ave., opp. depot.

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND, TWO HORSE "Peerless" power. In good order. Sold cheap for want of use. Apply J. B. WHELAN, Netherwood Farm, Plainfield, N. J.

BOARDING—NEWLY FURNISHED HOUSE, pleasant rooms, central location, home comforts. Table boarders also accommodated. Mrs. L. PRESCOTT, 31 W. Second street, between Park and Madison avenues.

FOR SALE—THE LOT SOUTH-EAST CORNER of Jackson avenue and Somerset street, about 160 feet square. For price and terms apply to O'Reilly Bros., Arch's and Sons' Warehouse, from 109 to 125 E. 4th street, N. Y. city.—my20-12

Danger in The House.

As the weather grows cool and windows are closed look to your drainage pipes.

REYNOLDS' ODORELESS DISINFECTANT is the best, strongest and cheapest. Quarts, 25 cts.

REYNOLDS' PHARMACY.

MUSIC HALL!

Plainfield, Thursday, October 13.

MR. RUDOLPH ARONSON'S

Comic Opera Company,

PRESENTING

- ERMINE -

From the CASINO, New York.

The Greatest of all Comic Opera Successes. A record of over 600 NIGHTS IN NEW YORK CITY. THE COMPLETE COMPANY OF 40 PERSONS. All the Special Scenery. NO INCREASE IN PRICES.

\$1.00, 75 and 50 Cents.

Sale of Reserved Seats will begin

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11th.

10-8-12

Sporting Goods

AND

Musical Instruments.

Stop and look at our assortment of

Gunner's Supplies.

Coats,

Vests,

Hats,

Ammunition, &c.

A complete line of Musical Instruments can be had at

A. M. VANDERBEEK & CO.'S.

(Successors to A. Vanderbeek.)

Plainfield, N. J.

my10-1

MUSIC HALL.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 18th.

GEORGE S. KNIGHT, the Eminent Comedian in

'RUDOLPH,'

(BARON VON HOLLENSTEIN), a Comedy-Drama in four acts and five tableaux, by BRONSON HOW.

AND DAVID DELACROIX, under the direction of

Mr. Charles Frohman.

Tickets on sale SATURDAY, Oct. 13.

POPULAR PRICES—35, 50, 75 and \$1.00.

10-12-12

GREEN'S Furniture Warerooms

ARE

NOW OPEN!

EVERYTHING NEW.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

BED-ROOM SUITS.....\$16.00

LOUNGES.....\$ 6.00

BED LOUNGES.....\$ 7.00

GOOD MATTRESS.....\$ 3.50

REPAIRING AND UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GOODS TAKEN ON STORAGE.

7-25-12

Superior Fine, Sharp Building Sand.

Endorsed by leading New York builders. Furnished to all parts of Plainfield at \$1 per load.

Orders received at B. FORDGETT'S office, North avenue, or address

S. C. ALLEN, Box 1121,

Plainfield, N. J.

9-12-12

..No. 8..

PARK AVENUE.

Fancy Goods,

Worsted,

Notions,

STAMPING!

CONTINUED

FALL AND WINTER

OPENING

AT

LEDERER'S

For Another Week.

COMMENCING

OCTOBER 11;

and to continue for ten days.

During this opening we will offer the largest stock of

Dry Goods,

Notions,

Carpets,

Oil-cloths

and Mats,

in the city, at rousing bargains. Great Slaughtering

Furnishing Goods, Cloaks, Jerseys, Laces, Trimmings and Boys' Clothing.

BLANKETS AND COMFORTABLES:

10-4 White Blankets.....\$1 per pair and up.

Comfortables.....50c. each and up.

CARPETS:

Good rag carpet.....25c. per yard and up.

Ingrain carpet.....25c. " "

Brussels carpet.....52 1/2c. " "

Oil-cloth.....25 1/2c. " "

Hemp carpet.....17c. " "

Fancy Matting.....17c. " "

Our Prices are Cash Prices and the lowest to be had anywhere.

LEDERER'S!

NO. 9 W. FRONT STREET.

9-25-12

PECK'S CORNER.

CORSETS

At PECK'S.

ALL THE LEADING STYLES OF CORSETS CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND LEADING

STYLES OF BUSTLES

AT PECK'S.

THE ONLY

House in Central New Jersey that keeps a

LARGE

And well selected stock of

Boots, Shoes and Rubbers.

Remember, OUR GOODS are of the BEST MANUFACTURE, and our prices the LOWEST.

DOANE & VANARSDALE,

22 WEST FRONT STREET.

W. MESSERSCHMIDT,

Hats, Caps and Gent's Furnishing Goods,

23 1/2 West Front Street, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

CLOTHING CLEANED AND REPAIRED.

10-4-12

CHINA, GLASS, LAMPS.

Latest Novelties in

Royal Worcester and Carlsbad Ware.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

DINNER SETS.

GAVETT'S,

15 E. FRONT STREET.

10-1-12

FURNISHED

Rooms,

For gentlemen only, over the Post Office.

ELIZABETH SCHUBERT.

9-22-12

FRENCH AND GERMAN

Glasses formed in Plainfield's High School by the teachers of the renowned

"Berlitz Schools of Languages."

Also private lessons at the pupils' residence. Please address immediately Mrs. BULKLEY, Principal of High School, Plainfield or Dr. J. T. FRITTS.

9-22-12

Blankets,

Comfortables,

Flannels and Underwear,

Dress Goods, Oil Cloths, etc.

LARGE ASSORTMENT

AND

LOW PRICES

AT

POPE'S!

my10-1

CITY PHARMACY.

Telephone call 109.

21 W. Front street.

PROPRIETORS.

We have renovated our stock and are now prepared to furnish a very select line of Drugs. Only the best imported and Domestic chemicals used in compounding physicians' prescriptions. Our stock of Quadruple extracts are of the best manufacturers.

ELEGANT COLGATE TOILET SOAPS; BEAR'S BRAND AND COLGATE'S POWDER, CARRIAGE AND SLATE SPONGES.

FLESH, HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL

LATE EUROPEAN NEWS

IRELAND HAS NO CAUSE TO MURMUR.

Chamberlain Enthusiastically Received in Ireland—He Makes Several Speeches and Feels Land Reform.

LONDON, Oct. 12.—Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, who, in company with Mr. Jesse Collins, left Birmingham to make a tour of Ireland, was received with much enthusiasm upon his arrival in that country. He made several speeches, in which he declared that the time would come when the tillers of the soil would become its owners. On his arrival at Stranraer, in Scotland, on his way to Ireland, he said to a number of anti-slavery who greeted him, that the Irish would be the first to feel the full force of the consideration of their grievances. He did not think that a parliament in Dublin would help them. On the contrary he thought it would endanger the land scheme and be disastrous to the best interests of Ireland.

Upon his arrival at Larne, Ireland, he was presented with an address, in reply to which he declared that the time had passed when the Irish had cause to murmur against the government. When parliament represented only vested interests and privileges; tyrannized over the Irish people. Now they had a democratic parliament, representing the whole people, in which every just and reasonable claim was certain of favorable consideration. He continued:—

We must continue the old liberal policy maintaining the integrity of the empire, and resisting any attempt to loosen or weaken the ties binding us together, while seeking to remedy the real and just grievances.

Personally, I favor land law reform, so that ultimately every cultivator might own the land he tilled, and the greatest extension of local government consistent with the integrity of the empire, the supremacy of parliament and the protection of minorities.

At Belfast large crowds had gathered at the depot to welcome him and the streets and houses were decorated with flags and bunting. He was driven through York street in a carriage at a slow pace for a quarter of a mile and was heartily greeted with cheers. The crowd then unbarned the horses and drew the carriage themselves. Cries of "Boo!" from some workmen alternated with the cheers of his admirers. At the County Down depot he said:

With the help of our liberal-uniformist colleagues and the support of the whole conservative party, we have, at all events, secured the union, thereby preserving Britain from injury, and Ireland from ruin and disaster. Although the danger has been temporarily averted, it seems possible that this great issue will again have to be faced, when a great deal will depend upon the attitude and determination of the men of Ulster. If the majority are animated by the spirit of those present I have no doubt of the result. It might be possible to give Ireland home rule if the Irish demand was unambiguous, but it would be impossible to force Ulster to accept a government she distrusted and despised.

The Corn Crop.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Howard White & Co.'s Daily Trade Bulletin has received the averages of the corn crop by states from the department of agriculture at Washington and makes the following calculations: Area planted in 1887, reported at 77,392,392 acres, an increase of 2,294,154, or 4 percent compared with the returns of 1886. The average condition by states in 1887 and the average yield 19.98 bushels. The department of agriculture reports the condition at 72.4, and the yield at 30.02 bushels. The aggregate yield is calculated at 1,553,605,000 bushels. The yield in the seven states which produce the commercial surplus is 938,000,000 bushels, or 117,600,000 bushels less than last year. On the area planted this year in these states a full crop representing 100 per cent would be about 1,575,000,000 bushels. The average yield in the corn belt is 21.58 bushels, against 25.40 bushels last year.

To Connect the Mississippi With the Lakes. PEORIA, Ill., Oct. 12.—Nearly all the delegates to the River Improvement and Ship Canal convention are nowhere and the business of the convention has been formally begun. The project under consideration is the improvement of the Illinois and Deplaines rivers to Joliet, and the cutting of a wide and deep canal from Joliet to Lake Michigan, so as to connect the Mississippi with the lakes in such a manner as to provide for deep-draught vessels, and thus to open the greatest line of inland navigation in the world. The new water-way, it is argued, would have a capacity to pass from 60,000 to 70,000 tons each way daily, more than the capacity of all the railroads of the country between the east and the west.

She Sues the Mormons.

OMAHA, Oct. 12.—Miss Phoebe Whetlock has begun suit in the district court of this county against the whole Mormon church and the assessors and assignees of the late Brigham Young for the possession of three lots in Omaha. Her petition alleges as the basis of such action the existence of a certain deed, executed in April, 1850, wherein the Lawrence company conveyed the lots in question to Brigham Young, as trustee of the Mormon church. She claims that the deed has long since ceased to have any force or effect as against her, and prays that the church and Brigham Young's heirs be forever debarred from asserting any claim to the property.

A Captain With Nerve.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 12.—The captain of the seized American ship Brigawater, at St. John's, N. S., has refused to clear his vessel for a foreign port on the conditions stipulated on the Department of Customs. He not only refuses to pay the expenses connected with the seizure of the vessel, but demands clearance papers to another Canadian port, and unless the customs authorities allow him to clear his ship when and for where he pleases he threatens to sue the government.

A Brutal Man.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 12.—Tom Smith's mother and wife were found a few days ago starving beneath the shelter of a big rock not far from the city, while Smith spent his money on a disreputable woman in town. The mother has since died in a shockingly emaciated condition, and the wife, although almost as wretched, has given birth to a child in a hospital. Smith is under arrest.

Is it a Fish Story?

OTTAWA, Oct. 12.—A deposit of gold yielding at the rate of \$800 a ton has been discovered at Buckingham township, Quebec. It is now fifteen feet deep, and promises to be better as the prospectors descend.

THE AMERICAN FLAG.

It Hasn't Been in Syria Since 1880, and is Unknown.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Consul Bissinger of Beirut, Syria, writes to the department of state that the sublime porte, affected by the complaints of the suffering agricultural class, has abolished the "tunkh-mish" tax of 5 per cent on the assessed value of the land, and reverted to the old tithe tax of one-tenth of the actual produce. The consul says that a small boat propelled by steam (the first built in that part of the country) was completed in May last, Turkish seamen assisting in its construction. This achievement was considered a marvel of progress by the natives.

No sailing vessel or steamer carrying the stars and stripes has entered the port of Beirut since 1880. The flag of the United States as an emblem of commerce is almost wholly unknown in this part of the world. Up to 1880 American sailing vessels bringing petroleum and returning with a varied assortment of oriental goods were sometimes to be seen, but at present this carrying trade is all possessed by European vessels. The unprecedented falling off in the petroleum trade between the United States and Syria the consul attributes to a discrimination against that article of commerce, and in favor of Russian petroleum. Though the Russian oil is much inferior to the American, a determined effort has been made to capture the Syrian market irrespective of immediate pecuniary results.

A Vain Struggle.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—The Graco-Roman wrestling match between Charles Moth and Frank Whitmore, for \$100 a side and the gate receipts, took place at Battery D armory as announced, in the presence of about 500 persons. After a struggle of one hour and fifty minutes Whitmore squeezed his opponent's head under his right arm, when Moth released his hold and dashed Whitmore violently to the carpet. Whitmore landed on his hand and knees. Two hours failed to yield a fall. After a rest on Moth's claim of foul they sparred for twenty minutes before either got another hold. Then Moth got a back hold and landed Whitmore on the floor in his favorite position, but after they had wrestled about three hours time was called and the men were notified that the man who would win the first fall would win the match. During this Moth and Whitmore had agreed to a draw finish.

Connecticut Federation of Labor in Session. MERIDEN, Oct. 12.—The two days' session of the Connecticut branch of the federation of labor, is closed. There are now 32 trades union in the state federation with a membership of nearly 11,000. The order is drawing heavily from the knights of labor. It was voted that the matter of trades unions and knights of labor assemblies acting in concert should be left to the discretion of the local unions. The various barbers' unions were instructed to have the Sunday closing law strictly enforced. The officers elected are: president, E. G. Farrell, of Hartford; vice-president, John Garvey, of New Britain; secretary, J. A. Bacon, of Hartford; treasurer, H. J. Bacon, of Meriden.

Nine Young Men in a Fix.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 12.—A series of incendiary fires and burglaries in this city have been brought to an end by the arrest of nine young men who had banded together for the purpose of burglary and arson. The culprits had an ironical agreement, which called for the death of the member divulging any of the association's secrets. The first youth arrested made a confession implicating his associates. A large amount of stolen property was recovered, and the police say the evidence against the young men is conclusive.

He Abuses His Brother.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—Fred Fisher, a German waiter, is a hard drinker and for some time has been on a prolonged spree. The other evening not appearing at the supper table, his brother started in search of him. He was discovered hanging by his handkerchief to the roof of a small summer house in the rear of his house. When cut down and resuscitated Fisher became very angry and said his brother had ruined his plans and prevented him from taking the place of one of the condemned anarchists.

Cries in the Little Hoyle Mystery.

Worcester, Mass., Oct. 12.—A bottle of alcohol, a glove, and a handkerchief were reported to have been found concealed in a stone wall near where Little Hoyle's body was found. The handkerchief was marked "C. E. Hoyle." An uncle of Little Hoyle, residing here, is named Charles E. Hoyle. He is a painter. Both he and his wife say that he never owned such a handkerchief. They did not mingle with their Webster relatives, and never saw them here or in Webster.

A Spree Results in Death.

DENVER, Oct. 12.—James Reimond and Joe McNamara, came into Trinidad from the country and became drinking dobanics. On their return to the hotel an altercation ensued and they came to blows. McNamara cut Reimond's throat with a razor, killing him. The murderer was jailed as he when he sobbed up denied all knowledge of his crime.

Baseball.

St. Louis won the first game from Detroit in the World's championship series. Jack Lynch thinks Kilroy will prove too much for the New Yorks when the Baltimore play them this week on the Polo Grounds.

The New Yorks opened the championship season with two victories over the Philadelphia, but the Phillies close it with three straight from the New Yorks. A meeting of the directors of the Brooklyn club will shortly be held. It will then be decided what club will be the next best. Steve Toole is pitching more winning games for Brooklyn than any other one of the club's twirlers. Another year will place him among the leading pitchers of the profession.

It is now claimed that President Vonder Aho paid the Cleveland club \$2,000 to transfer their last three championship games from Cleveland to St. Louis. By this the Browns were able to commence the world's championship series on Monday, Oct. 10.

The American association championship is virtually settled. There may be a few postponed games played between now and the end of the season, but they will not effect the standing of the leading club. Since the American association has existed there have been six championships, of that number the St. Louis Browns have taken three. The following table shows the winners each year with the number of games won and lost, and by the percentage won.

Year.	Club.	Won.	Lost.	Cent.
1882	Cincinnati	54	21	.710
1883	Athletic	66	21	.756
1884	Metropolitan	75	22	.770
1885	St. Louis	79	21	.783
1886	St. Louis	68	46	.598
1887	St. Louis	65	41	.611

Professional Cards.

WM. E. MCCLURE,
Attorney-at-Law.
Master in Chancery. Notary Public. Commissioner of Deeds.
Office, North Avenue, Opposite Depot. my9

B. FOSGATE,
Architect,
North avenue, opposite depot.
PLAINFIELD, N. J. 8-27-yf

JACKSON & CODINGTON,
Counselors-at-Law,
Masters in Chancery, Notaries Public, Commissioners of Deeds, etc. Corner Park avenue and Second street. my10t

O. L. JENKINS, M. D.,
Homoeopathist.
(Successor to Dr. South.) 58 East Front street, near Peace. Office Hours—7 to 9 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 9 p. m. my10t

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Counselor at Law.
Supreme Court Commissioner. Solicitor and Master in Chancery. Notary Public.
Office Corner Front and Somerset Sts. my10t

DR. PLATT,
90 Park Avenue, Cor. 6th St.
Office Hours until 10 A. M. 5 till 7 P. M. my10t

MEDICATED
Sulphur and Vapor Baths,
followed by a thorough rubbing with alcohol. For men only. Hours 8 to 11 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m. H. HOSMER, 28 W. 2d street, Plainfield, N. J. Refers to Drs. Probasco, Endicott, Fritts, Tomlinson, Judge Suydam and T. S. Armstrong. 8-27-11

R. V. SAUMS,
Carpenter and Builder.
Residence Clinton avenue, near depot, Erona. P. O. Box 1228. Jobbing attended to. Estimates given cheerfully on all kinds of work. 9-15-11

A. M. RUNYON & SON,
Undertakers and Embalmers.
58 Park Avenue. Telephone Call No. 40. Residence, 48 Madison Ave. Telephone Call No. 37. Office of Hillside Cemetery.
A. M. Runyon. Elmer E. Runyon. my10t

FORD & STILES,
Funeral Directors,
and Practical Embalmers. Office, Warehouses and Residence No. 14 E. Front street. Telephone call No. 41.
GEO. C. FORD. my10t GEO. M. STILES.

P. HOAGLAND'S
City Express.
Opposite the Depot, North Ave., Plainfield, N. J. Baggage, Furniture and Freight conveyed to or from the Depot to all parts of the City, at all hours. Pianos removed, boxed and shipped at reasonable rates. my10t

JOHN JOHNSTON,
Coal Dealer.
Yard and office South ave. P. O. Box 1467. The best quality of screened coal at the lowest market prices, for Cash. Bowler's Furnitures for sale. my10t

S. E. FLOWER,
Picture Frames.
of all kinds at New York prices. Studio 28 West Front street. Strainers for drawing and oil painting. my10t

C. NIELSEN,
Carpenter and Builder.
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"UNOCCUPIED FIELDS."

The Subject of Dr. Talmage's Sermon Last Sunday.

The Great Work Which is Practically Neglected by the Church—Baptists Going to the Bar of God Unprepared for It.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 9.—The audience at the Brooklyn Tabernacle last Sunday was larger than at any time during the history of this church, and greater numbers go away not able to get in. Led by cornet and organ the congregation sang with great power the hymn:

The morning light is breaking,
The darkness disappears,
The sons of men are waking
To mortal tears.

The Rev. T. DeWitt Talmage, D. D., read and explained passages of the Scripture concerning the dawn of universal righteousness. The subject of his text was "Unoccupied Fields," and the text from Romans xv. 20: "Let it be said upon another man's foundation." Dr. Talmage said:

Stirring reports come from all parts of America showing what a great work the churches of God are doing, and I congratulate them and their pastors. Missions have been going on for years, saying that the outside benevolence of this particular church are neglected, when the fact is that large sums of money are being raised in various ways by this church for all styles of good objects, not always through the boards of our own denomination. This church was built by all denominations of Christians and by many sections of this land and other lands, and that obligation has led us to raise money for many objects not connected with our denomination, and this accounts for the fact that we have not regularly contributed to all the boards commended. But I rejoice in that you have done as a church.

A MAGNIFICENT WORK, and am grateful that we have received during the year by the confession of faith in Christ seven hundred and twenty-five souls, which fact I mention not in boasting, but in defense of this church; showing it has been neither idle nor inefficient. The most of our accessions have been from the outside world, so that, taking the idea of my text, we have not been building on other people's foundations.

In laying out the plan of his missionary tour Paul sought out towns and cities which had not yet been preached to. He goes to Corinth, a city mentioned for splendor and vice, and Jerusalem, where the priesthood and the Sanhedrim were ready to leap with both feet upon the Christian religion. He feels he has special work to do, and he means to do it. What was the result? The greatest life of usefulness that a man ever lived. We modern Christian workers are not apt to imitate Paul. We build on other people's foundations. If we erect a church, we prefer to have it filled with families all of whom have been pious. Do we gather a Sabbath-school class, we want good boys and girls, hair combed, faces washed, manners attractive. So a church in this day is apt to be built out of other churches. Some ministers spend all their time in fishing in other people's ponds, and they throw the line into that church pond and jerk out a Methodist, and throw the line into another church pond and bring out a Presbyterian, or there is a religious row in some neighboring church, and a whole school of fish swim off from that pond, and we take them all in with one sweep of the net. What is gained? Absolutely nothing for the general cause of Christ. It is only an act of piracy; when a regiment is transferred from one division to another, from the Tennessee to the Potomac. What strengthens the army is new recruits. What I have always desired is that while we are courteous to those

coming from other flocks, we build our church out of other churches, but out of the world. Let us build on another man's foundation. The fact is this is a big world. When, in our schoolboy days we learned the diameter and circumference of this planet, we did not learn half. It is the latitude and longitude and diameter and circumference of want and woe and sin that no figures can calculate. This one spiritual continent of wretchedness reaches across all zones, and it were useless to give its geographical boundary. I would say that it is bounded by the north and south and east and west by the great heart of God's sympathy and love. O, it is a great world! Since six o'clock this morning 60,000 persons have been born, and all these multiplied populations are to be reached of the gospel. In England, or in our Eastern American cities, we are being much crowded, and an acre of ground is of great value, but out West five hundred acres is a small farm, and twenty thousand acres is no unusual possession. There is a vast field here and everywhere unoccupied, plenty of room more, not building on another man's foundation.

We need the churches to stop bombarding the old-fashioned sinners that have been professed against thirty years of Christianity. Alas for the church which lacks the spirit of evangelism, spending on the chandeliers enough to light five hundred souls to glory, and having one candle in the house of our God forever, and doing less good than many a log cabin meeting-house with tallow candles stuck in wooden sockets, and a minister who has never seen a college, or knows the difference between Greek and Choctaw. We need as churches to get into sympathy with the great outside world, and let them know that none are so broken hearted or hardly bested that

WILL NOT BE WILLOWEN. "No!" says some fastidious Christian, "I don't like to be crowded in church. Don't put any one in my pew." My brother, what will you do in heaven? When a great multitude that no man can number assembles they will put you in your pew. What are the select few to-day assembled in the Christian churches compared with the mighty million outside of them, eight hundred thousand in Brooklyn, but less than one hundred thousand in the churches! Many of the churches are like a hospital that should be a place where the patients need have nothing worse than toothache or "run-runes," but no broken heads, no crushed ankles, no fractured thighs. Give us for treatment moderate sinners, velvet-coated sinners and sinners with a gloss on it. It is as though a man had a farm of three thousand acres and put all his work on one acre. He may raise never so large ears of corn, never so big heads of wheat, he would remain poor. The church of God has bestowed a chief care on one acre, and has raised splendid men and women in that small enclosure, but the field is the world. That means North and South America, Europe, Asia and Africa, and all the islands of the sea. It is as though after a great battle there were left fifty thousand wounded and dying on the field, and three surgeons gave all their time to three patients under their charge. The Major General comes in and says to the doctors: "Come out here and look at the nearly fifty thousand dying for lack of surgical attendance." "No," say the three doctors, standing there fanning their patients, "we have

three important cases here, and we are attending to them, and when we are not positively busy with these wounds we take all our time to keep the flies off." It takes all our time to keep the flies off. In this awful battle of sin and sorrow, where millions have fallen on millions, do not let us spend all our time in taking care of a few people, and when the command comes: "Go into the world," say practically: "No, I can not go, I have here a few choice cases, and I am busy keeping off the flies." There are multitudes to-day who have never had any Christian worker look them in the eye, and with earnestness in the accusation say: "Come!" or they would long ago have been in the kingdom. My friends, religion is either a sham or a tremendous reality. If it is a sham let us disband our churches and Christian association. If it be a reality then great populations are on their way to the bar of God unfitted for the ordeal, and what are we doing?

In order to reach the multitude of outsiders we must drop all technicalities out of our religion. When we talk to people about the hypostatic union and French Encyclopedism, and Erastianism, and Complutensianism, we are as impolitic as a little underdog as if a physician should talk to an ordinary patient about the pericardium and intercostal muscles, and scrobic symptoms. Many of us come out of the theological seminaries so loaded up that we take the first ten years to show our people how much we know, and the next ten years to get our people to know as much as we know, and at the end find that neither of us know any thing as we ought to know. Here are hundreds and thousands of sinners, struggling, and dying people who need to realize just one thing—that Jesus Christ came to save them, and will save them now. But we go into a profound and elaborate definition of what justification is, and after all the work there are not.

OUTSIDE OF THE LEARNED PROFESSIONS, five thousand people in the United States who can tell what justification is. I will read you the definition: "Justification is purely a forensic act, the act of a Judge sitting in the forum, in which the Supreme Ruler and Judge, who is accountable to none, and who alone knows the manner in which the ends of his universal government can best be attained, takes into the same manner as if it had been done by those who believe in the substitute, and not on account of any thing done by them, but purely on account of this gracious method of reckoning, grants them the full remission of their sins."

Now, what is the justification? I will tell you what justification is—when a sinner believes God lets him off. One summer in Connecticut I went to a large factory and I saw over the door written the words: "No admittance." I entered, and saw over the next door: "No admittance." Of course I entered. I got inside and found it was a pin factory, and they were making pins, very serviceable, fine and useful pins. So the spirit of exclusiveness has practically written over the outside door of many a church: "No admittance." And if the stranger enters he finds practically written over the second door: "No admittance," and if he goes in, over all the pin doors seems written: "No admittance." While the minister stands in the pulpit hammering out his little theories of belief, pounding out the technicalities of religion, making pins. In the most practical, common sense way, and laying aside the non-essentials and the hard definitions of religion, go out on the God-given mission, telling the people what they need and when and how they can get it.

Comparatively little effort as yet has been made to save that large class of persons in our midst called skeptics, and he who goes to work here will not be building upon another man's foundation. There is a great multitude of them.

THEY ARE AFRAID OF US, and our churches, for the reason we don't know how to treat them. One of this class met Christ, and heard with tenderness, and pathos, and beauty, and success Christ dealt with him: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy mind, and with all thy strength." This is the first commandment, and the second is like to this, namely: Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself. There is no other commandment greater than this. And the scribe said to him: "Well, master, thou hast said the truth, for there is one God, and to love Him with all the heart, and all the understanding, and all the soul, and all the strength, is more than whole burnt offerings and sacrifices." And when Jesus said that he answered discreetly. He said unto him: "Thou art not far from the kingdom of God." So a skeptic was saved in one interview. But few Christian people treat the skeptic in that way. Instead of taking hold of him with the gentle hand of love, we are apt to take him with the iron pincers of ecclesiasticism.

You would not be so rough on that man if you knew by what process he had lost his faith in Christianity. I have known men skeptical from the fact that they grew up in houses where religion was overdone. Sunday was the most awful day of the week. They had religion driven into them with a trip-hammer. They were sufficed with prayer meetings. They were stupefied and choked with catechisms. They were often told they were the worst boys the parents ever knew, because they liked to ride down hill better than to read Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress. Whenever father and mother talked of religion they drew down the corners of their mouth and rolled up their eyes. If any one thing would send a boy or girl to perdition sooner than another that is it. If I had had such a father and mother I fear I should have been an infidel.

Others were raised up of skepticism from being grievously wronged by some man who professed to be a Christian. They had a partner in business who turned out to be a first-class scoundrel, though a professed Christian. Twenty years ago they lost all faith by what happened in an oil company which was formed amid the petroleum excitement. The company owned no land, or if they did, there was no sign of oil produced; but the president of the company was a Presbyterian elder, and the treasurer was an Episcopal vestryman, and one director was a Methodist class leader, and the other directors prominent members of the Baptist and Congregational churches. Circulars were gotten out telling what fabulous prospects opened before this company. Innocent men and women who had a little money to invest, and that little their all, said: "I don't know anything about this company, but so many good men are at the head of it that it must be excellent, and taking stock in it must be almost as good as joining the church." So they bought the stock, and perhaps received one dividend so far as to keep them still, but after awhile they found that the company had reorganized, and had a different president and different treasurer, and different directors. Other engagements or ill health had caused the former officers of the company, with many regrets, to resign. And all that the subscribers of that stock had to show for their investment was a beautifully ornamented certificate. Sometimes that old man looking over his old papers came across a lost certificate, and it is so suggestive that he knows he wants none of the religion that the presidents, and trustees, and directors of

that oil company professed. Of course their rejection of religion on such grounds was unphilosophical and unwise. I am told that one-third of the United States army desert every year, and there are twelve thousand court-martial trials every year. Is that any thing against the United States Government that swore them in? And if soldiers of Jesus Christ desert, is that any thing against the Christianity which they swore to support and defend? How do you judge of the currency of a country? By a counter-feit bill? O, you must have patience with those who have been swindled by religious pretenders. Live in the presence of others a frank, honest, earnest Christian life, that they may be attracted to the same Saviour upon whom your hopes depend.

Remember skepticism always has some reason, good or bad, for existing. Goethe's ireligion started when the news came to Germany of the earthquake at Lisbon, November 1, 1755. That sixty thousand people should have perished in that earthquake and in the after rising of the Tagus river so stirred up his sympathies that he threw up his hands in the goodness of God.

Others have gone into skepticism from a natural persistence in asking the reason why. They have been fearfully stabbed of the interrogation point. There are squinty things they can not get explained. They can not understand the Trinity or how God can be sovereign and yet man a free agent. Neither can I. They say: "I don't understand why a good God should have let sin come into the world." Neither do I. You say: "Why was that child stricken in life with such disadvantages, and others have all physical and mental equipment?" I can not tell. They go out of church on Easter morning and say: "That doctrine of the resurrection confounded me. So it is to me a mystery beyond unravelment. I understand all the processes by which men get into the dark. I know them all. I have traveled with burning feet that blistered way. The first word that children learn to utter is generally 'papa' or 'mamma.' I think

THE FIRST WORD I EVER UTTERED was 'Why?' I know what it is to have a hundred insights pour their darkness into one hour. Such men are apt to be scorned at, but helped. Turn your back upon a drowning man when you have the rope with which to pull him ashore, and let that woman in the third story of a house perish in the flames when you have a ladder with which to help her out and help her down, rather than turn your back scornfully on a skeptic whose soul is in more peril than the bodies of those other endangered ones possibly can be. O, skepticism is a dark land! There are men in this house who would give a thousand worlds if they possessed them, to get back to the place of their fathers and mothers, and it is our place to help them, and we may help them, never through their heads, but always through their hearts. These skeptics, when brought to Jesus, will be mightily affected, far more so than those who never examined the evidences of Christianity. Thomas Chalmers was once a skeptic. Robert Hall a skeptic, Robert Newton a skeptic, Christian Evans a skeptic. But when once with strong hand they took hold of the charter of our faith, they rolled it on with what momentum! If I address such men and women to-day, I throw out no scoff. I plead with them by the memory of the good old days when, at their mother's knee, they said: "Now lay me down to sleep," and by those days and nights of scarlet fever in which she watched you, giving you the medicine at just the right time, and turning your pillow when it was hot, and with hands, that many years ago turned to dust, soothed away your pain, and with voice that you will never hear again, unless you join her in the better country, told you to never mind, for you would feel better by and by, and by that dying couch where she looked so pale and talked so slowly, catching her breath between the words, and you

felt as if you were coming over your soul; by all that I beg you to come back and take the same religion. I was good enough for you. Nay, I have a better plea than that. I plead by all the wounds, and tears, and blood, and groans, and agonies, and death-theories of the Son of God, who approaches you this moment with torn brow, and lacerated cheek, and whiplashed back, and saying: "Come unto me, all ye who are weary and heavy laden, and I will give you rest."

Again, there is a field of usefulness but little touched occupied by those who are astray in their habits. All northern nations, like those of North America, and England and Scotland, that is, in the colder climates, are devastated by alcoholism. They take the fire to keep up the warmth. In southern countries, like Arabia and Spain, the blood is so they are not tempted to fiery liquors. The great Roman armies were drunk any thing water, and water tinted with vinegar, but under our northern climate the temptation to heating stimulants is most mighty, and millions succumb. When a man's habits go wrong the church drops him, the social circle drops him, good influences drop him, we all drop him. Of all the men who get off the track but few ever get on again. Near my summer residence there is a life-saving station on the beach. There are all the ropes and rockets, the boats, the machinery for getting people off shipwrecks. Summer before last I saw there fifteen or twenty men who were breakfasting, after having just escaped with their lives, and nothing more. Up and down our coasts are built these useful structures, and the mariners know it, and they feel that if they are driven into the breakers there will be a light from shore to come a rescue. The church of God ought to be so many life-saving stations, not so much to help those who are in smooth waters but those who have been shipwrecked. Come, let us

SET OUT THE LIFEBOAT. And who will man them? We do not preach enough to such men, we have not enough faith in their release. Alas, if when they come to hear us, we are laboriously trying to show the difference between Sublimism and Supralapsarianism, while they have a thousand vapors of remorse and despair coiling around and biting their immortal spirits. The church is not chiefly for goodish sort of men whose privileges are all right, and who could get to heaven praying and singing in their own houses. It is on the beach to help the drowning. Those bad cases are the cases that God likes to take hold of. He can save a big sinner as well as a small sinner, and when a man calls earnestly to God for help he will go out to deliver such a one. If it were necessary God would come down from the sky followed by all the artillery of Heaven and a million angels with drawn swords. Get one hundred such redeemed men in each of your churches, and nothing could stand before them, for such men are generally warm-hearted and enthusiastic. No formal prayers then. No heartless singing then. No cold conventionalisms then.

Furthermore, the destitute children of the street offer a field of work comparatively unoccupied. The uneducated for children are in the majority in Brooklyn and in most of our cities. When they grow up if uneducated, they will outlive your children, and they will govern your children. The whiskey ring will hatch out other whiskey rings, and grog-shops will kill with their horrid stench public so-

berly, unless the church of God rises up with outstretched arms, and enfolds this dying population in her bosom. Public schools can not do it. Art galleries can not do it. Blackwell's Island can not do it. Almshouses can not do it. New York Tombs and Raymond street jail can not do it. Sing Sing cannot do it. Churches must wake up to your magnificent mission! You can do it. Get somewhere, somehow to work.

The Prussian cavalry mount by putting their right foot into the stirrup, while the American cavalry mount by putting their left foot into the stirrup. I don't care how you.

MOUNT YOUR WAR CHARGER. If you only get into this battle for God and get there soon, right stirrup, or left stirrup, or no stirrup at all. The unoccupied fields are all around us, and why should we build on another man's foundation? That God has called this church to special work no one can doubt. Its history has been miraculous. God has helped us at every step, and though the wheels of its history have made many revolutions, they have all been forward and never backward, and now, with our borders enlarged and with important reinforcements, we start on a new campaign. At Sharon Springs, nineteen years ago, walking in the park, I asked God if he had any particular work for me to do, to make it plain and I would do it. He revealed to me the style of church we were to have, and he revealed to me the architecture, and he revealed to me the modes of worship, and he revealed to me my work, and as far as in my ignorance and weakness I have seen the right way, I have tried to walk in it. We decided that we wanted it a soul-saving church, and it has been almost a constant outpouring of the Holy Ghost. Ye powers of darkness, ye devils in hell, we mean to snatch from your dominion other multitudes, if God will help us. I have heard of what was called the "hunting dering legion." It was in 173, a part of the Roman army to which some Christians belonged, and their prayers, it was said, were answered by thunder and lightning and hail and tempest, which overthrew an invading army and saved the empire. And I would to God that this church may be so mighty in prayer and work that it would become a thundering legion before which the forces of sin might be routed, and the gates of hell might be tremble. Now that the autumn has come, and the gospel ship has been repaired and enlarged, it is time to launch her for another voyage. Haste away now, last! Shake out the reefs in the foretop sail! Come, O heavenly wind, and fill the canvas! Jesus abroad will assure our safety. Jesus on the sea will beckon us forward. Jesus on the shining shore will welcome us into harbor. "And so it came to pass that they all escaped safe to land."

A JAPANESE THEATER.

Performances That Begin at Early Dawn and Last Twelve Hours.

There are two tiers of boxes, the lower of which is provided with sliding paper doors, forming small rooms like bathing machines. The pit is divided by low cross-bars into squares, reminding one of the cattle pens of old Smithfield, each capable of holding four persons comfortably. A Japanese family bent upon enjoyment engages a compartment for the day, in a position suited to the purse—in the middle of the house, if well-to-do, nearer to the stage or to the back, according to the scarcity of coin—and, having deposited cloaks in the yesteraire, take up a position with cushions, kettles, tea things, smoking tray, and never move till midnight, except to pay visits to friends. A Japanese theatrical performance commences generally at early dawn and lasts a dozen hours. The stage occupies the end of the building from wall to wall. Oddly, the actors do not make their appearance from the side of the hall, (there are no wings) but strut along a narrow platform over the heads of the pit by means of just such a boarded footway as is used by European conjurers. Faithful to the canon of no illusion, the performers stand ready dressed in an open place off the entrance lobby, where all who come in may see them; and when they hear their cue they push through a knot of loiterers and march to the stage along the platform, acting as they go. Indeed, important portions of a scene which demands a rapid exit are frequently gone through upon this narrow footway, and not on the stage at all; and the effect is apt to be unintentionally comic, when a small Tarquin is seen staggering along under a full-blown Lucrece, while the stationary chorus from their distant corner are entreating him to respect her virtue.—Murray's Magazine.

Brussels Lace-Makers.

Brussels lace is celebrated all over the world, and we must not fail to visit one of the places where this beautiful and costly lace is made. Here we see a number of women, very quiet, very neatly dressed, and in some cases with wonderfully delicate and soft-looking hands, although they are all plain workingwomen. Each is busy fashioning the delicate pattern of a piece of lace, and it is said that each woman has a pattern of her own, which she always makes, and which, perhaps, descended to her from her mother and grandmother. Some of the women are working on cushions, with pins and bobbins, and some are using needles and the finest and most delicate of thread. We are told that this thread is all made by hand, and it is so delicate that it has to be spun in damp cellars, because in the drier air it would break before it is finished. There are old women in Brussels who have spent nearly all their lives spinning in cellars.—Frank H. Stockton, in St. Nicholas.

A Revolutionary Relic.

An old rusty cannon lying near the curbstone in front of Fullerton's English curiosity shop on Third avenue attracted a great deal of attention. It is a genuine relic of the revolution, and was recently dug up by some workmen on the north side of Twenty-first street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, on the site of old Fort Gansevoort, which occupied the territory extending along the North river from Twelfth to Twenty-first street and east to Tenth avenue, and formed part of the northern defenses of the city during its occupation by the British. It was near this fort that Arnold landed after his treason at West Point, and it was here Sergeant John Camp attempted his capture. The territory occupied by the old fort is historic ground, and this old cannon was doubtless the witness of volumes of unwritten history. It is a six-pounder, and, notwithstanding its long entombment, is still well preserved.—N. Y. Star.

Remarks one would rather have left unanswered.—"Well, good-bye, dear Mrs. Jones. I'm afraid I've put you out by calling at this unearthly hour." "O, I hope I didn't show it."—Punch.

—He Had Evidently Studied History.—Sho.—"Freddie, how often have I told you not to play with your soldiers on Sunday?" He.—"Yes, but, mamma, this is a religious war."—Accident News.

—It is shallowness that decides instantly—that only knows what it is about.—Afr. A. D. T. Whitney.

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