

THE DAILY PRESS.

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THE DAILY PRESS

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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.

S. A. DEMAREST, MANAGING EDITOR.

BY THE WAY.

The Y. M. C. A. "Seniors" will meet for a few minutes this evening at 9 o'clock.

Another election approaching. It is the election in December for city officers of Plainfield.

The strike in the Lehigh Valley coal fields has thrown out of work many coal handlers at Elizabethtown.

Plainfield's population was increased this afternoon by the arrival on the 2:04 train of six genuine Chinamen.

Adjourned meeting of the Exempt Firemen's Association this evening at Gazette rooms at 8 o'clock. Business of importance to be transacted.

The regular monthly business meeting of the "Y" will be held in their rooms, 55 East Front street, on Tuesday afternoon, November 15th, at four o'clock.

Rev. Cornelius Schenck will conduct the Young Men's meeting at the Y. M. C. A. Rooms this evening. Topic: "Victory depends on Prayer." Exod. 17:9-13. All men welcome.

The quarterly meeting of the State Charities' Aid Association will be held in the Common Council room in the Lyceum Building at Morristown, on Wednesday next at 11 a. m.

Let our readers remember the fair for the benefit of the furnishing fund of the new German Reformed church on Craig place, which commences in the church building to-night.

The official count of Somerset county gives: Senator, Thompson, Rep., 450 plurality; Assembly, Conkling, Rep., 54; Surrogate, Huff, Dem., 467. Total vote, 5,672. Prohibition vote, 284.

Do you wish to spend a pleasant, profitable evening? Go to the meeting of the Young Peoples' Association in the lecture room of the Trinity Reformed church to-night. You will be welcome.

By invitation of Union Council, No. 31, Jr. O. U. A. M., of Rahway, Franklin Council, No. 41, Jr. O. U. A. M., of this city, will visit them this evening. They will leave on the 6:55 p. m. train.

There is said to be a newspaper published in Colorado whose proprietor, editor and assistant are the only inhabitants of the place in which it is published. It is supported by the legal advertisements of mining claims.

A fair audience greeted Charles Dickens in Music Hall on Saturday evening, and for an hour or two listened attentively to his readings. The Children's Home, under whose auspices the entertainment was given, will be benefitted financially by the readings.

Katie Roantree, who was arraigned for sentence at Elizabeth on Saturday for the clothes-line robbery in this city a few months ago, broke down and wept bitterly when told of her father's tragic death. Judge McCormick concluded that Katie had been punished enough by spending several weeks in jail and accordingly released her with a suspended sentence.

Prof. Reynolds has consented to appear at Reform Hall again this evening. The same prices of admission—25 and 35 cents—will prevail. The entertainment Saturday evening was a great success. Six excellent subjects were on the platform. Their delusions were comical in the extreme, and the audience fairly screamed with laughter at the funny situations.

All the paraphernalia, derricks, etc., necessary for the construction of the railroad bridge across the stream at South Plainfield (New Brooklyn) where the new branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad starts from the main line and ends at Roselle, were received on the ground this morning. The stream has been lowered by letting the water out of the pond over which the bridge will be erected and work on the structure will commence at once.

BY THE PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.

THE FIREBUGS ARRAIGNED.

Louis and Horace Van Nest Put on Trial for the Carmon Parse Fire—and the Witnesses.

ELIZABETH, Nov. 14.—The case of the State vs. Louis Van Nest and Horace Van Nest, two of the alleged Plainfield firebugs, who were indicted with Jackson for burning the Parse house, was called at the opening of the Union County Courts this morning. Judge McCormick with associates Harper and Hyer presiding. The State is represented by Prosecutor Wm. R. Wilson and Craig A. Marsh. Lawyers Alvah Clark, Fred C. Marsh, W. R. Coddington and Arthur P. Miller represent the defence. After a number of challenges by the defence and the State, the following Jurymen were sworn in: George Laing, 6th ward, Elizabeth; Wm. H. Heath, Rahway; Dennis C. Crane, Linden; Wm. L. Bonnell, Union; Louis C. Wurst, 3d Ward, Elizabeth; Philip Kreis, 3d ward, Elizabeth; Jno M. Morris, 5th ward, Elizabeth; Patrick Howe, 8th ward, Elizabeth; Edward Miller, Fanwood; Ferdinand Geise, Rahway; Patrick Dougherty, 8th ward, Elizabeth; Ferdinand Kunzman, 1st ward, Elizabeth.

Prosecutor Wilson opened the case for State, stating the points the prosecution expected to prove. The first witness called was Carmon Parse, who testified he was the owner of the house burned and had notified Lewis VanNest on the Sunday before the fire, that he wanted possession of it; had known the VanNests for about two years; had never heard anything wrong against them.

James McCormack, a hackman, testified that on the night of the fire he met John Jackson and Lewis and Horace VanNest at Charles Smith's saloon, at about 8.45 p. m., and took them home to where Lewis VanNest lived. Jackson paid him what he charged, fifty cents, for hack hire.

Newton Honeyman sworn; he testified about his moving into the house at about noon of the day of the fire, putting his furniture in the parlor and in one of the rooms up stairs.

Mr. Wm. C. Burt was next sworn. He testified in substance the same as published in THE PRESS at the preliminary examination in this city. Court then adjourned until 1:50 p. m., when Mr. Clark continued the cross-examination. Mr. Burt's son, Warren, was next sworn, and corroborated his father's statement, also telling of his experience at the Parse fire.

Thaddeus O. Doane next took the stand, and related in detail what he saw at the fire. His testimony was published in detail in these columns at the examination before City Judge Ulrich. He testified that in his opinion the fire was certainly of incendiary origin. Mr. Doane was still on the stand when our report closes, 3 p. m.

It is thought that the case will occupy several days.

Warren Mission.

The general attendance at the chapel Sunday afternoon and evening is very large, and the services are made very interesting by so many taking an active part therein and the excellent singing by Mr. Dunham and his corps of trained chorists assisted by the congregation. The attendance at the Sunday School is unusually large. The Berean Class under the leadership of Mr. F. H. Gardner, is well united, and each member looks forward with pride to the happy hour to be spent each Sunday afternoon in hearing God's words, and asking for information on all doubtful questions which arise in his mind. The right hand of fellowship is extended to all new comers. We are informed that the Berean Class are to give a sociable tea, interspersed with various amusements, Thanksgiving day, to their many friends and admirers. Later we will tell you all about it.

"Oxford League" Meeting.

The "Oxford League" held their regular session in the parlors of the M. E. church yesterday morning. Dr. Hurlbut delivered a very interesting and practical exposition of 2d Chap. of Philippians, bringing out prominently the loving character of the apostle Paul. The Doctor has evidently made the character of Paul one of deep study and research, and all who were present could not fail to be edified and enlightened. The next meeting of the "League" will be held a week from next Sunday.

Week of Prayer for Young Men.

The Consecration Service held in the Y. M. C. A. Rooms yesterday morning was largely attended, but many more might have been among the number. The meeting this evening at the Rooms at 8 o'clock will be conducted by Rev. Cornelius Schenck and it is hoped that many young men will plan to be present not only tonight but at the meetings to be held on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings.

The Death Record.

Joseph H. Emmons, an old and respected resident in this vicinity, died at his home, Avon Park House, near the F. R. grounds, this morning. The deceased was seventy years of age and had many warm friends in this city. The funeral service will take place from the house Wednesday, as per notice elsewhere.

Hugh Harned, son-in-law of the late Ephraim Vail, died at the residence of Isaac Lyons, Green Brook, suddenly on Saturday night last, aged about 70 years. Deceased was a well-known and respected citizen, who of late years has resided in the South. The cause of death was pneumonia. The funeral services will be held at the Friend's Meeting House on Peace street, to-morrow at two o'clock, p. m.

Mrs. Catherine Blinn, an elderly lady, died at the residence of her daughter, where she was visiting, No. 301 West 41st street, New York City, about ten o'clock last evening, aged eighty years and four months. She was the mother of Messrs. Jacob and John Blinn, the former proprietor of the Farmer's Hotel in this city, and the latter a resident of North Plainfield. The remains will be brought to this city on the 2:16 p. m. train to-morrow, and the funeral will take place from her son's residence on Somerset street at three p. m. of that day.

At the residence of her daughter, Mrs. William Wadsworth on Park avenue, yesterday morning, there passed away Janet Finland, the estimable wife of Mr. Thomas Tilney. The deceased, who was sixty-four years of age, had been stopping with her daughter for some time past. She was possessed of a large circle of friends and acquaintances who had learned to love her in life and will now mourn her demise. Paralysis is the cause of death assigned. The funeral services will take place from the house to-morrow afternoon at half-past two o'clock, and at Brooklyn, on the following day at two p. m.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

Rev. E. M. Rodman, rector of Grace church in this city, assisted Bishop Scarborough in laying the corner stone of St. Paul's Episcopal church at Bound Brook on Saturday afternoon.

Messrs. Freeholder A. Vanderbeek, E. P. Thorn, R. R. Stevens, Gen. Eli. Long, Andrew Lutkins and a Mr. Cornwall of New York, started this morning on the 11:08 train for Barnegat Bay, where having engaged the services of Capt. John Dorsett and his sloop "John L. Dorsett" with gunners Billy Morris, Tom Forsyth and Taylor Johnson, they expect to slaughter innumerable ducks and geese the present week.

We are pleased to be able to state that the rumor of the coming of Mr. George L. Van Emburgh, formerly manager for Seeley Edsall, is a fact. He has bought out the interest of Mr. J. E. White in the dry and fancy good business, and will enter into a co-partnership with Mr. White's son, Edward, taking possession December 1st. We welcome Mr. Van Emburgh back among us. Mr. Van Emburgh will probably not take up his residence in Plainfield before April 1st.

Ladies' Relief Corps.

The Ladies' Relief Corps of this city celebrated their second anniversary last Friday evening in the G. A. R. Post room on East Front street. The rooms were beautifully decorated with flags, swords and handsome paintings, the whole representing battle scenes. The Committee of Arrangements was composed of Mrs. Morse and Mrs. Addis. Mrs. Ingraham of Woodbridge was present and inspected the Corps. Mrs. Huntington acted as chairman with her usual grace. Much credit is due to the ladies in charge who were untiring in their efforts to furnish amusement for all. Refreshments were served at half-past nine o'clock, and all expressed themselves as highly gratified with the evening's enjoyment.

The Ragan Lectures.

The Lecture Committee of the Y. M. C. A., feel happy over the large sale of tickets for this course, since it confirms their confidence in the sound sense and good taste of Plainfield people. Seldom has there been a larger sale of course tickets, and this in view of the great competition in entertainments, is indeed gratifying. Good seats may yet be had by applying at Reynolds' pharmacy. Full particulars are given in the advertisement.

Y. M. C. A. Sustaining Members.

Every sustaining member is entitled to a reserved seat for every entertainment given by the Association, and all are reasonably notified by mail. But as some of these members have failed to apply for seats for the Ragan lectures—which begin to-morrow evening—the committee takes occasion to remind them of these privileges and to say that good seats may yet be secured at Reynolds' pharmacy.

On Nov. 21 the Central Railroad Company will increase the toll on Lehigh coal from 5 to 25 cents per ton. This probably means a slight advance in the price to consumers.

IN THE CHURCHES.

Services Yesterday in the Various Places of Worship.

At the request of the Y. M. C. A., the services yesterday—either morning or evening—in most of the churches in this city was directly in the interest of young men. The weather was delightful, and many persons took advantage of it and attended church. At the

CHURCH OF OUR SAVIOUR at Netherwood, the exercises were of a special nature. Bishop Scarborough was present at the Sunday School session and delivered an interesting address to the scholars. At the close three scholars were baptized—two boys and a girl, brothers and sister. The following church service was more than usually interesting, and there was a noticeable increase in the attendance. Mr. Thomas Brown and his choir of young people rendered a carefully prepared programme of special music in a manner highly creditable to both leader and members of the choir. Bishop Scarborough paid his first official visit to the church in the morning, and preached an eloquent sermon. He was assisted in the service by Rev. W. J. Leonard of this city and Rev. Mr. Earl of Westfield. Mr. Dorsey W. Hyde ably presided at the organ.

IN THE M. E. CHURCH.

At the request of the Y. M. C. A., the Rev. Dr. Van Meter of the M. E. Church, yesterday morning preached a sermon to and on behalf of young men, taking for his text, Paul's exhortation to Timothy: "Let no man despise thy youth." After speaking of the character of Timothy and what was meant by his "youth" (being thirty-five years of age) he gave various reasons for the prevailing indifference, generally speaking, of the young men with regard to church work, or even their own salvation. He claimed that the ministry should urge upon the young men that they had duties to perform, responsibilities to bear and that there were honors to obtain. He said that statistics shows that a very large majority of the male members of the Christian church were converted before they were twenty years of age, hence the necessity of early consecration. He instanced the cases of Abraham, Moses, Joseph, David, Daniel and other Old Testament characters who had consecrated themselves to God in their youth, and then made an earnest appeal to the young men present to follow their example that they too might become useful in society, and in the church, for youth possesses opportunities and advantages that old age does not. Meetings will be held in this church on four evenings during the coming week, in consideration of its being the "Week of Prayer."

TRINITY REFORMED CHURCH.

In this church at the morning service, Rev. Mr. Schenck, the pastor, preached an effective sermon taking his text from the book of Jude, 20th and 21st verses. At seven p. m. a meeting for young men only was held in the lecture room of the church, and was led by Mr. E. E. Anthony. The evening service was devoted to young men, and was more than usually attractive, by the appearance of a volunteer choir composed of the following members: Mrs. E. Bird, Miss Laura Baker and Messrs. T. B. and Thomas Brown. During the evening the choir rendered some sweet music, which was thoroughly enjoyed by the large audience present. The pastor took for his text: "My son, give me thine heart."—Proverbs 22-26. His discourse throughout was an earnest and feeling appeal to young men, and at times during the sermon both pastor and people were moved to tears. This appeal which the pastor practically illustrated, cannot help but bear fruit. A feature of the Sunday services in this church hereafter will be the music by the choir.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

In this church yesterday morning Rev. Dr. Yerkes, the pastor, devoted his sermon almost wholly to the Women's Christian Temperance Union. He spoke in eulogy of the grand work accomplished by this rapidly increasing organization. Next Sunday the reverend Doctor will preach a sermon to young men.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

A Sunday School Missionary Concert was held in this church last evening. The auditorium of the pretty little chapel was well filled, and all seemed to greatly enjoy the programme. In opening the service, Rev. C. L. Goodrich read the one hundredth Psalm, and the congregation joined in singing "All Hail the Power," etc. This was followed by responsive reading, and prayer by the pastor. The pastor and congregation read responsively some facts about Japan, and Miss Clark, one of the teachers in the Sunday School, read an interesting paper on the customs of the Japanese. More responsive reading relating to Christianity in Japan, was indulged in, and after the closing hymn, the audience was dismissed with the benediction.

The surviving members of the Eighth Regiment New Jersey Volunteers, will hold their eleventh annual reunion on the evening of Nov. 15, at Hut's Hall No. 189 Market Street, Newark.

Defying The State's Writ.

Deputy Sheriff Coddington, of Somerset county, and Craig A. Marsh, Esq., were observed to be mysteriously conferring and moving about on Saturday. They secured a hack and were followed by a PRESS reporter to the Station House. There two pair of handcuffs were borrowed from the arsenal of Chief Dodd and the next movement was to North Plainfield. The Sheriff here secured the assistance of Mr. Bauersachs and an employee of the Messrs. Coddington Bros., ice dealers. The three then were driven to Frogtown, sometimes known as Bull Frog City, where there was enacted a miniature scene of carnage. It seems that the origin of the whole trouble was the claim of Mr. Samuel Huntington, of this city, to a certain dog of rare breed and high value peculiarly, which was found in the possession of Lewis Bimble, to whose house the Sheriff and his party were driven. The dog is claimed by Mr. Huntington, who says that he was lost about six months ago, and only recently was known to be in Mr. Bimble's possession. Mr. Bimble is said to have come honestly by the dog, and to insist upon his legal right and ownership. Mr. Huntington having been refused when he demanded the dog as his property, has invoked the law. A suit in replevin was brought by the advice of Corporation Counsel Marsh, who is Mr. Huntington's counsel, and several ineffectual attempts appear to have been made by the Sheriff to seize the dog by virtue of the writ placed in his hands. On Saturday better luck attended the persistent efforts of the Sheriff. He this time found the dog in the cellar of Mr. Bimble's house, and acquainting the occupants of the house with the facts, demanded the possession of the dog in the name of the State of New Jersey. Only Mrs. Bimble and the mother of Mr. Bimble were at home, but they proved themselves fully equal to the occasion. They flatly refused to surrender the dog and warned the Sheriff to take it at his peril. Upon essaying to do so, such violent opposition was met with, that fearing to resort to rude violence, as would have been necessary to accomplish his purpose, he determined to withdraw and summon to his aid such assistance as would enable him to execute the writ, without bodily injury to the two resisting women. Under advice of Mr. Marsh he secured from Chief Dodd the handcuffs, as above stated, and summoned Constable Bauersachs and the other assistant referred to, to act as assistants. When abandoning the first attempt of Saturday, the Deputy Sheriff shrewdly threw the women off their guard as to the time of his return, by stating that they would hear from him again on Monday next. As was expected, no fear of the Sheriff's return Saturday night had been entertained, and the dog was still in the house. The Deputy again demanded the possession of the dog and exhibited his writ. The refusal was even more emphatic than before, and then the Deputy informed his opponents of his rights in executing the process. They laughed him to scorn and defied him to touch the dog, which Mr. Bimble had honestly come by. The Deputy thereupon sought to seize the dog. So violent was the resistance, that in the scuffle that ensued the furniture was scattered promiscuously, and a lamp overturned and sent spinning around the room. Luckily it did not explode. It was quickly grasped and placed right side up. The struggle however continued, and ended only after the more obstreperous of the women who, by the way, is of such powerful build as to be more than a match for any ordinary man, had been overpowered and handcuffed. In the melee Constable Bauersachs was severely bitten in the thumb by the woman, who was afterwards handcuffed. Having subdued the rebellious women the Deputy seized the dog and quickly quit the premises, declaring that it was the toughest resistance he ever encountered in the execution of a writ. The dog was placed in the care of Mr. Voehl, who represents the Sheriff during the twenty-four hours allowed the defendant in which to sue out a second writ of replevin. To do this, a bond with sureties is required, under which it is agreed to produce the dog if the Court shall find the property on the plaintiff, and to pay the damages if any be awarded. The suit will go on in the Circuit Court of Somerset county, and will be tried before Judge Magie next term. It is extremely probable, however, that criminal suits for resisting the execution of the State's writ, and for assault and battery and mayhem, will be the more serious dangers which menace the wife and mother-in-law of Mr. Bimble. If ignorance of law is no excuse, it is hard to see how these women can expect to escape punishment. And all this over a hound. But, as the proverb has it—"Who strikes my dog, strikes me."

Sporing.

William Cannon, the one-armed pigeon shooter, of Newark, N. J., and George Davis, the railroad employee, of Greenville, N. J., will shoot a return pigeon match on the grounds of the Middlesex Gun Club, at Dunellen, on Thanksgiving Day. The conditions are 100 birds each, \$250 a side, Hurlingham rules.

Reform Club Meeting.

Last night's meeting at Reform Hall was one of the old fashioned kind, such as was wont to be held in the days of Mabee and English. There was more interest and enthusiasm manifested than has been exhibited for some time past, and all seemed highly pleased with the evening's service. Rev. Dr. Hurlbut conducted the devotional exercises after which he made an excellent and telling speech on the formation of character. He said that people were as a rule, just what they desired to be. One man went to the club because he wanted to go, another went to the Y. M. C. A. because he desired to go there, and another went to the saloon because he wanted to be at the saloon. Men talked about "circumstances" and "environments" controlling them when they were really controlled by their desires and wishes. What they wanted was a determination to live a purer, nobler and better life and never to touch the intoxicating bowl. After music by the choir, led by Mr. King, Dr. Hurlbut made an earnest appeal for signers. At first two or three came up, then two more, then a few more heeded the persuasive words of the Dr. until at length 17 had signed the pledge, most of them young men, amidst the clapping of hands and congratulations of friends. President French added a few words after which the congregation sang "Praise God from whom all blessings flow" and Dr. Hurlbut pronounced the benediction. Rev. Mr. Honeyman announced that the third lecture in the course would be given Thursday the 24th inst., by Dr. Hurlbut. Subject: "The power of a minute."

Vacancies to be Filled.

The term of office of many of the Lay Judges in this State will expire during the coming Winter, and the work of re-nominating candidates will devolve upon Governor Green. Those whose places are to be filled are: In Atlantic county in place of John Scull, in Burlington county in place of Clayton A. Black (deceased), in Camden county in place of Isaiah Woolston, in Cape May county in place of Somers Grandy, in Cumberland county in place of Nathaniel Stratton, in Essex county in place of John L. Johnson, in Gloucester county in place of Samuel T. Miller, in Hunterdon county in place of John C. Durham, in Mercer county in place of William S. Yard, in Middlesex county in place of Charles F. Newton, in Monmouth county in place of Samuel T. Hendrickson, in Ocean county in place of Richard H. Conover, in Passaic county in place of James Ingles, Jr., in Salem county in place of William Plummer, in Somerset county in place of John M. Garrettson, and in Sussex county in place of Hiram C. Clark.

The Governor will also nominate Prosecutors of the Peace in Atlantic county in place of Joseph Thompson; in Cape May county in place of Joseph S. Miller; in Essex county in place of Oscar Keen; in Hudson county in place of Charles H. Winfield; in Morris county in place of Willard W. Cutler, and in Sussex county in place of Theodore Simonson.

WESTFIELD.

Mrs. Knowles, Secretary of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society, delivered an address in the M. E. church, Sunday morning, on the Foreign Missions, and Miss Grace Wilder addressed the Sunday School in the afternoon on Missionary Work in India. Miss Wilder was born in India and will return to that country in about two weeks to resume her labors as a Missionary. Mrs. Gaddis occupied the pulpit in the evening in reference to the same subject among the Indians of our own country.

The funeral services of Edward Smith was held at the residence of his brother, Charles A. Smith on Clark street, on Saturday afternoon, the Rev. N. W. Cadwell officiating. Interment in Fairview Cemetery. The deceased was a former resident of our town, living on Elm street for the past year. He died in the Brooklyn City Hospital, from the effects of a severe clubbing he had received on Sunday evening, November 6th, by Policeman O'Dea of the Tenth precinct, Brooklyn, who is now confined in Raymond Street Jail to await the finding of the Coroner's Jury which adjourned to meet this Monday evening.

NEW MARKET.

The New York Herald of yesterday published a paragraph under the caption of Suicide and Sorrow, stating that at the court where Katie Roantree was discharged, a purse of \$50 was raised and presented to her towards the funeral expenses. If such an amount was raised she never got it. What she did receive was a paper with the names and amounts subscribed in 50 and 25 cents, and which was handed her by a Mr. George Green, the sum being \$7.50. Will THE PRESS kindly correct a statement which the Herald reporter must have been wrongly informed upon.

BROAD BRIM.

Who is to be Jail Warden under the new administration?

RIOTING IN LONDON

800 CIVILIANS AND 40 POLICEMEN WOUNDED.

Social, Radical and Irish Societies Attempt to Enter the Square Against the Order of the Police.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—Early yesterday morning Trafalgar square was cordoned and filled with an immense body of police, 4,000 strong. All the poor, unfortunate wretches who during the night had drowned their sorrows in sleep on the cold, damp pavement of the square, had been driven out to make room for the public "protectors." Mounted police guarded the approaches to the square and no one was allowed to enter. Up in the St. George barracks, only a few hundred yards away, the soldiers were under arms waiting for the call to assist the police in frustrating any attempts by the mob to gain possession of the square, while further down on Parliament street were the horse guards, the pride and joy of every Englishman, mounted and drawn up in line ready to swoop down on the people. The sun glistened on their bright, silver-pieces as they sat inside the great, iron gates of their barracks.

While the police were making these preparations, offensive and defensive, the radicals and far eastern portions of London, with flags and banners. On these banners were names significant of the purposes of the clubs. Many were seen bearing the sign: "No Coercion." Several others were couched which displayed in various ways the sentiment "Release O'Brien." One from Whitechapel, borne by a band of socialists, read: "Death to Tyrants."

Assembling at their headquarters, they fell into line. Most of them seemed to be mechanics in their Sunday clothes. Few of them carried anything in their hands. Some had caps.

The most important preliminary gathering was at Clerkenwell Green, well known as a place of rendezvous for radicals and socialists for many years past. Fully 10,000 men assembled there and were addressed by speakers who proclaimed that the object of their gathering was to express sympathy with Ireland and to denounce coercion; that a police hiring of the Tories had forbidden them to meet in Trafalgar square for this purpose, but that they, the working people, were about to put to the test the question whether the immemorial right of public meeting could be denied to Englishmen. "This is not Russia," exclaimed a speaker. Loud cheers greeted this and the bands struck up and away the 10,000 marched with a swinging step in the direction of Oxford street. There was not much cheering as they went along grimly enough. People who were out for a Sunday airing looked at the ominous procession with open eyes.

Meanwhile their movements had been photographed to Scotland Yard, and Sir Charles Warren, who was in Trafalgar square, behind the foremost wall of police, determined to meet the procession halfway. He threw forward a force of 500 policemen toward the Seven Dials. The processionists had now left Oxford street, and as they neared the new street, Shaftesbury avenue, they caught sight of the long line of helmeted policemen in a solid wall across the street, with two inspectors in front.

"Turn back!" shouted one of the inspectors. The procession did not stop, and the police without another word were ordered to stop. Drawing their clubs, they went with a rush knocking the front of the procession to pieces, but encountered resistance before they had gone far. A desperate hand-to-hand fight ensued. The processionists suffered badly. The two police inspectors had their heads open, and many policemen were knocked senseless, but the blue line pressed on, and in ten minutes the 10,000 were flying for their lives, the policemen clubbing as they ran, capturing the banners, jumping on those who fell. The "right of public meeting" was settled in that quarter.

A BATTLE AND A SECOND FIGHT. Some distance off the shattered procession reformed in diminished numbers, and seeing the way clear, marched forward again. In St. Martin's lane the police reserves confronted them. Another charge was made. This time the men stood the shock of the police admirably, but after a battle of eight minutes they broke and ran as before.

THE BATTLE OF PALL MALL. A large procession of the rioters arrived at a point near the square by way of St. James street and Pall Mall about 4 o'clock, hooting the Carlton club as they passed its house and cheering the Reform club when they reached its quarters. When the crowd reached the Athenaeum the police barred their further progress, and the riot in the city was about to begin.

"You can't go any further!" The crowd pressed on, however, and the police charged upon them with batons drawn. The crowd resisted for ten minutes. Stones, sticks, belts and bottles were used, and the fight was a hot one. Discipline, however, was too much for the paraders to resist, and they took back. The police plied their clubs vigorously, broke down the banners carried by the procession and trod upon them, and soon the mob was in full retreat. On their way back the retreating crowd met another procession on route to the square, and with this body the fleeing men returned. Upon the arrival of the augmented crowd at the scene of the first fight they were met by an increased force of police and in a surprisingly short space of time the formidable-looking mob was scattered in all directions. The life guards then blocked the passage of Pall Mall and cleared Carleton House Terrace.

While all this had been going on the Prince of Wales was sitting in a cab near by unobserved by either the crowd or the police. When the second procession was broken up and scattered he directed the cab to be turned and driven to Marlborough House, where he met a police inspector and ordered something to drink to be served to all the policemen on duty near the house, saying: "They have had a hard day's work." The example of the prince was followed by all of the clubs on Pall Mall.

THE WHITECHAPEL BOYS. The third conflict took place at the entrance to Trafalgar square from the Strand. The contingent from Whitechapel and the East End, eight thousand strong, arrived at the Wellington street crossing, where they were halted like the others and ordered to disperse. This procession was followed by a large mob loaded with stones, clubs, etc., but upon the character of the vehicle's burden being discovered the driver was arrested.

This had occurred before the procession met the police and did not give the Whitechapel boys any heart in the work cut for them. Hence when the police charged the resistance was very faint, but the struggle

lasted long enough to leave forty to fifty wounded men on the pavement, several of the police with knife wounds being among them.

THE PARLIAMENT STREET BATTLE. The fourth and most severe battle occurred near the house of parliament, where the procession from the south of London was making its way to the square. It numbered 9,000 men and some of them carried iron bars and stones, and all seemed determined to fight the police. They were met by a four-deep platoon of police, with a reserve of 300 constables, and the police were beaten back at their first attack. The reserves were then brought up, and a bitter, stubborn fight ensued that lasted for half an hour. An extra body of police was necessary before the crowd was finally dispersed.

Just before 4 o'clock, the time appointed for the meeting, Mr. R. Cunningham Graham, liberal member of parliament for West Lancashire, with John Burns, the socialist, at the head of a hundred men, made a determined rush at the southeast corner of the square. Graham was bareheaded. Calling on the men to follow, he jumped at the four-deep line of police, swinging his big fists vigorously. The attack was a failure. The hundred were beaten off and Graham and Burns were captured by the police.

Fully 100,000 persons were now surging around the police lines at all the entrances to the square. The police were tired with the long pushing and occasional hand fighting, and Sir Charles Warren then called out the military. This was at 4:30. The mounted police were also badly used up, and were glad to see the bayonets of the first battalion of the Grenadier guards marched into the square from the St. George barracks hard by, in front of the National gallery.

The mounted police made several charges and in one of them a big plate glass front window in a store opposite the Grand hotel was shattered to atoms. The calling out of the troops marked the end of the fight. A Bow street magistrate was on hand ready to read the riot act, in case the troops were needed to fire on the people, but the sight of the rifles and carbines was enough for the London crowd. At 6:30 the troops had withdrawn, and the crowd by that time fairly dispersed.

THE WOUNDED. Two hundred citizens and forty of the police were injured in the succession of melees that took place and about fifty of the disturbers were arrested, including Burns, the socialist leader. Some of those injured were well enough to leave the hospital after their wounds were dressed, while others are so badly hurt that they cannot fully recover for weeks. One patient in the Charing Cross hospital is terribly burned with vitriol, which was squirted upon him from a syringe, and another man who is severely cut in the thigh and other places, declares that he received his wounds from two policemen, one of whom thrust a bayonet through his thigh while the other stabbed him with a knife or knives. Several of the injured policemen are suffering from knife wounds.

Between the hours of 4 and 5 o'clock seventy injured persons were treated at the Charing Cross hospital.

THE PRISONERS. The police refuse bail for Commoner Graham in spite of his severe injuries. Most of the prisoners are confined in the Bow street, Scotland yard and King street stations.

The processionists were nearly composed of plain workingmen. The socialists were few in numbers comparatively, many ugly-looking customers hung upon the outskirts of the processions, but were not in them.

London is full of vague rumors of attacks upon public officials, and there is great excitement everywhere.

Site For the War College. NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 14.—An earnest effort will be made during the coming session of congress to repeal the act locating the naval training station. Under the present arrangement the war college receives the torpedo class officers who were three months practical work for three months study of the higher science of naval warfare. Now it is learned an effort is to be made to have the war college course at Annapolis, which the higher officers declare would be open to serious objections.

An effort is to be made to transfer the headquarters of the naval training station to the Thames river, from whence it was removed some years ago. The Newport taxpayers ceded to the government coarser of the Harbor island, valued at about \$150,000, and the removal, it is said, would be a blow of faith. The Rhode Island delegation in congress will fight hard to retain both institutions.

The Canada Fisheries Commission. OTTAWA, Nov. 14.—It is understood that Sir Charles Tupper will leave for Washington on Tuesday next, and that the following named gentlemen will comprise the Canadian contingent accompanying him: The Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, minister of justice, a consulting counsel for the British plenipotentiaries; Wallace Graham, Q. C., assistant counsel; Col. Cameron, C. M. G., official secretary to the Canadian commissioner; C. C. Chipman, private secretary to the commissioner; Douglas Stewart, private secretary to the minister of justice; and George Johnson, government statistician, as actuary. The Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, minister of Marine, will probably present the historical side of the case later on.

Postal Box Thief Arrested. LYONS, Nov. 14.—For nearly two months several merchants and professional men in Lyons have missed small amounts of money sent to them in letters. Postal authorities were secretly warned, and a detective was sent to Lyons. Ralph Penner, a bright lad about nineteen years of age, the son of a respectable people in Lyons, was caught. It seems that for weeks he has been in the habit of going to the post-office and with a masterkey has opened private mail-boxes. How much money he has taken is not yet known. He is in the Lyons jail.

Clara Louise Kellogg Married. ELKHART, Ind., Nov. 14.—Clara Louise Kellogg and her manager, Carl Strakosch, were married last Wednesday night at the close of an entertainment given by the company. Every possible effort was made to keep the matter secret for at least two weeks, the records of the marriage being hidden and the official officiating clergyman pledged to secrecy. Notwithstanding these precautions the news today became public property.

Granite Found Near Newburg. NEWBURGH, N. Y., Nov. 14.—Granite similar to the famous Quincy granite has been discovered in this county by Mr. Fallon, of Middletown, who was prospecting about Mount Adam, near Warwick. He found great quantities also on Mount Eve near by. Fallon said nothing of his find, but purchased the land at a nominal figure. The granite extends along the entire range of the mountain included in the purchase.

Professional Cards.

WM. K. MOCLURE, 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. 8-27-11

JACKSON & CODINGTON, Counsellors-at-Law. Masters in Chancery, Notaries Public, Commissioners of Deeds, etc. Corner Park Avenue and Second street. my10c

O. L. JENKINS, M. D., Homeopathist. (Successor to Dr. South.) 58 East Front street, near Pence. Office hours—7 to 9 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.; 7 to 9 p. m. my18t

CRAIG A. MARSH, Counselor at Law. Supreme Court Commissioner. Solicitor and Master in Chancery. Notary Public. Office Corner Front and Somerset Sts. my17t

DR. PLATT, 90 Park Avenue, Cor. 6th St. Office hours until 10 A. M. 5 till 7 P. M. my18t

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. HORNISSE, 21 W. 2d street, Plainfield, N. J. Refers to Drs. Probasco, Endicott, Fritts, Tomlinson, Judge Suydam and T. S. Armstrong. 5-27-11

R. V. SAUMS, Carpenter and Builder. Residence 12128 avenue, near depot, Evans. 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. 56 Park Avenue. Telephone Call No. 40. Residence, 48 Madison Ave. Telephone Call No. 37. Office of Hillside Cemetery. A. M. Runyon. Elmer E. Runyon. my17t

FORD & STILES, Funeral Directors. and Practical Embalmers. Office, Waterrooms and Residence No. 14 E. Front street. Telephone Call No. 44. GEO. C. FORD. my17t 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. Plans removed, boxed and shipped at reasonable rates. my17t

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. Bowker's Fertilizers for sale. my17t

S. E. FLOWER, Picture Frames. of all kinds at New York prices. Studio 28 West Front street. Strainers for drawing and oil painting. my17t

CARL PETERSON, Florist. Peace St., opp. North Ave., near Depot, Plainfield, N. J. A large stock of Cut Flowers at Low Prices. Beautiful designs for weddings and funerals. 10-28-11

C. NIELSEN, Carpenter and Builder, 31 Grandview avenue, North Plainfield, N. J. P. O. Box 1567. Stair-building and cabinet work a specialty. 6-15-11

A. SWALM, Painters' Supplies, Wall Papers, &c., Paper Hanging a Specialty. No. 6 North Avenue. my17t

M. ESTIL, Bookseller and Stationer. No. 7 Park Avenue. A full line. Croquet, Baby Carriages, Base Balls, Bats, &c. my17t

THEODORE GRAY, Mason and Builder. Residence—Front street, between Plainfield and Grant avenues. P. O. Box 350. Jobbing promptly attended to. 8-25-11

CHAS. SEIBEL, Furniture and Freight Express. P. O. Box 75, Plainfield, N. J. All goods shipped in my care will receive prompt attention. my17t

RICHARD DAY, Livery Stables. North Ave. opp. Depot. Carriages to meet all trains. All kinds of Turn-out day or night. Family riding a specialty. Telephone Call 121. my17t

CAREY'S Furniture Express. 45 West Front Street. Large Jumbo Covered Trucks. Satisfaction guaranteed. Goods delivered to any part of the United States. Second hand Furniture bought and sold. my17t

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Station in New York—Foot of Liberty Street.

Time Table in Effect October 11, 1887.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK. Leave Plainfield 3:27, 5:43, 6:32, 7:02, 7:30, 7:59, 8:02, 8:23, 8:40, 9:52, 10:37, 11:08, 11:42, a. m. 12:33, 1:21, 2:25, 2:57, 3:51, 5:25, 5:59, 6:54, 6:52, 6:56, 7:02, 8:46, 9:15, 11:16, p. m. Sunday—3:27, 8:01, 8:57, 10:33, 11:32, a. m. 1:27, 3:30, 5:16, 7:20, 9:23, p. m.

Leave New York from foot of Liberty Street, 4:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30, 10:15, 11:00 a. m. 1:00, 1:30, 2:30, 3:30, 4:40, 5:30, 6:00, 6:15, 6:30, 6:45, 6:50, 6:55, 7:00, 7:30, 8:15, 9:30, 10:30, 12:00, p. m. Sunday—4:00, 8:45, 9:00, a. m., 12:00, m., 1:30, 4:00, 5:30, 6:30, 9:30, 12:00, p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK. Leave Plainfield 5:45, 6:32, 7:02, 7:30, 8:01, 8:25, 9:52, 10:37, 11:42, a. m. 12:33, 1:21, 2:25, 2:57, 3:51, 5:25, 5:59, 6:54, 7:02, 8:46, 9:15, 11:16, p. m. Sunday—5:45, 10:33, 11:32, a. m. 1:27, 3:30, 5:16, 7:20, 9:23, p. m.

Leave Newark—6:30, 7:24, 8:35, 9:05, 10:35, 11:00, a. m. 1:05, 1:35, 2:40, 4:00, 4:30, 4:35, 5:05, 5:35, 5:50, 6:20, 7:10, 7:35, 8:20, 9:50, p. m. 12:00 night. Sunday—5:50, a. m., 12:30, 1:45, 4:10, 5:25, 9:15, p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth. PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE. Leave Plainfield 5:10, 7:14, 8:32, 9:21, 11:30, a. m. 2:08, 2:16, 3:35, 4:34, 5:16, 5:31, 6:02, 6:38, 7:01, 7:38, 8:08, 9:22, 11:45, p. m. Sunday—5:10, 10:14, 11:16, a. m. 1:16, 2:45, 3:14, 6:45, 10:45, p. m.

Leave Somerville 6:05, 6:35, 7:00, 7:39, 7:55, 8:15, 9:25, 10:15, 11:15, a. m. 12:55, 2:00, 3:25, 5:00, 5:32, 8:15, 8:40, p. m. Sunday—8:30, 11:05, a. m., 1:00, 4:50, 7:00, 9:30, p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON. Leave Plainfield 5:10, 8:32, 9:21, a. m. 2:08, 2:16, 4:34, 5:16, 6:38, p. m. Sunday—5:10, a. m., 6:45, 9:30, p. m.

Leave Easton 6:55, 8:57, a. m., 12:40, 4:15, 7:00, p. m. Sunday—7:15, a. m., 7:00, p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS. LEAVE PLAINFIELD. 5:10, a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg and Mauch Chunk, connecting at Lake Hopatcong for Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, etc. Sundays, to Easton. 7:14, a. m.—For Flemington. 8:32, a. m.—For High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, Wind Gap, and Mauch Chunk. 9:21, a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Nanticoke, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c. 2:08, p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Nanticoke, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c. 4:34, p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua, Nanticoke, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c. 5:16, p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Lake Hopatcong, Easton, &c. 6:02, p. m.—For Flemington. 6:38, p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, &c.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c. Leave Plainfield 3:27, 8:02, 11:08, a. m. 12:33, 2:51, 5:54, p. m. Sundays (except Ocean Grove) 8:57, a. m. For Perth Amboy—3:27, 5:43, 8:02, 11:08, 11:42 a. m. 12:33, 3:51, 5:25, 5:54, p. m. Sunday—8:57, a. m. For Matawan—3:27, 5:43, 8:02, 11:08, a. m. 12:33, 3:51, 5:25, 5:54 p. m. Sunday—8:57 a. m.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE. Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton, 1:22, 3:10, 5:14, 9:45, 11:44, a. m. 2:16, 3:33, 6:02, 8:17, p. m. Sunday—1:22, 5:10, 9:35, a. m., 6:30, p. m.

RETURNING—LEAVE PHILADELPHIA. Ninth and Green streets, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00, a. m. 1:15, 3:45, 5:15, 7:00, 12:00, p. m. Sunday—8:30, a. m., 6:30, 12:00, p. m.

From Third and Berks streets, 8:30, 9:05, 10:30, a. m., 1:00, 3:30, 5:00, 6:00, p. m. Sunday—8:15, a. m., 4:30, p. m.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker streets, 1:25, 3:30, 10:15, 11:45, a. m. 2:15, 3:45, 5:30, 7:40, p. m. Sunday—2:25, 5:15, 9:40, a. m., 6:15, p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked * change cars at Bound Brook. J. H. OLHAUSEN, Gen'l Sup't. H. F. BALDWIN, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

A Few Pointers. The recent statistics of the number of deaths show that the large majority die with Consumption. This disease may commence with an apparently harmless cough which can be cured instantly by Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, which is guaranteed to cure and relieve all cases. Price 50c. and \$1.00. Trial size free. For sale by J. C. Shaw.

P. H. BENNETT, (Successor to B. H. Bachman) DEALER IN BUTTER, EGGS, AND PRODUCE, MEATS OF ALL KINDS, Fruits and Vegetables in their Season. 42 PARK AVENUE, PLAINFIELD, N. J. Goods Delivered to any part of the city. 6-8

For a good uniform and reliable FLOUR TRY SANDERSON'S XXXX BEST. This Flour is fast working its way into favor and in no instance has it failed to give entire satisfaction. At GEO. D. MORRISON'S, Flour and Feed Store, 9-20-11 NORTH AVE. OPP. DEPOT.

REYNOLDS' PHARMACY. Cor. Park and North Avenues, near R. R. Station. (Established 1868.) Only the highest grades of Drugs and Chemicals obtainable are used in this Pharmacy. I neither buy nor sell "CHEAP DRUGS." SUNDAY HOURS. Reynolds' Pharmacy is open on Sundays for the dispensing of Medicines and Prescriptions, AND FOR NO OTHER TRAFFIC. Hours—9 to 1; 3 to 6; 7 to 9. A Registered Dispenser always in attendance. my10t

George R. Rockafellow, (Successor to W. N. Rose.) HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE PAINTER AND PAPER HANGER. 18 EAST FRONT STREET. WALL PAPER AND WINDOW SHADES AT NEW YORK PRICES. WHITE LEAD, LINED OIL AND PAINTERS' SUPPLIES, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 9-8-11

WARDEN & FOWLER, CONFECTIONERS,

Wholesale and Retail. NO. 29 PARK AVENUE. between North ave. and Second street, PLAINFIELD, N. J. Candies manufactured daily on the premises. Prices Low: Goods First-Class. Also a full line of Wallace's Celebrated Confectionery. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. 9-10-11

WEST END COAL YARD HETFIELD BROS., Proprietors. Dealers in all kinds of COAL. Estimates promptly furnished to parties desiring to lay in Coal. Offices—No. 15 Park Avenue and South Second St. Yard—South Second Street, near Potter's Press Works.—8-25-11 WALTER L. HETFIELD. JOHN M. HETFIELD.

FRANK LINKE, Bottler. of Ballantine's Export, Lager Beer, Ale and Porter. Philip Best's Milwaukee Beer, and dealer in Guinness' Porter and Bass' Ale. Linden avenue, North Plainfield, N. J. Orders by mail, Box 1855, city, will receive prompt attention. my18t

H. C. DRAKE, House Painter. Residence, 12 North ave. All work guaranteed. Estimates furnished. my10t

FOR Soda Water. With real Fruit Syrups, patronize Miller's Pharmacy, No. 10 E. Front street. my10t

C. E. JOHNSON, OF late firm of SHEPHERD, JOHNSON & GODDARD, CARPENTER and BUILDER. Office adjoining City Hotel, on Second street, near Park Avenue, PLAINFIELD. Residence, 15 East Second street. 8-27-11

ROBERT JAHN, Tin and Coppersmith. Scotch Plains, (Farwood) N. J. Roofing, Stove and Heater work. Pumps, Tinware, and all kinds of sheet metal work. The best and the cheapest. Solder and Ventilation Caps. Repairing promptly attended to. 7-22-11

FISHER & MONTFORT, Photographers, 15 E. FRONT STREET. OUR VERY BEST CABINET PHOTO'S, \$3.50 per Dozen. my10t

ARNOLD, The Grocer. Cor. Somerset and Chatham Streets, North Plainfield, N. J. my17t

BUY YOUR School Supplies and School Books, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, OF Allen, The Book Seller and Stationer, No. 23 EAST FRONT ST. 10m

J. C. POPE & CO, INSURANCE AGENTS, No. 6 E. FRONT STREET. my10t

A. D. COOK & BRO., Lumber and Coal Merchants, CORNER PARK AVENUE AND RAILROAD, PLAINFIELD. All Lumber and Coal UNDER COVER. 8-27-11 ALFRED D. COOK. my10t ROBERT H. COOK.

WESTFIELD HOTEL, WESTFIELD, N. J. FRED'K COOMBS, Proprietor. BOARDERS BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH. GOOD STABLE ATTACHED. 8-23-11

DON A. GAYLORD, DEALER IN Lumber and Masons' Materials, OFFICE AND YARD—SOUTH SECOND ST. 10m

WEAVER BROS., House and Sign Painting, Graining, Etc. 8-27-11 PAPER HANGING AND KALSOMINING—A SPECIALTY. OFFICE AND SHOP IN THE REAR OF 16 1/2 EAST FRONT STREET. D. WEAVER. [P. O. BOX 321.] P. WEAVER. my10t

J. W. VANSICKLE, (Successor to Van Sickle & Terry.) Dealer in all kinds of Fresh and Salt Meats, Etc. Game in season. No. 10 North avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone No. 102. Orders called for and promptly delivered. All bills payable to me. my10t

R. R. FAIRCHILD, Furniture Dealer, 21 East Front street. Parlor, Dining-room and Bed-room Furniture. A Large Stock at New York prices. Call and see for yourselves.—8-23-11

CHARLES E. BUNK, Coal Dealer. 39 NORTH AVENUE. Hard Lehigh Coal from the Lehigh region. Free burning Coal from the Wyoming region. All well screened and prepared. 8-30-11

INDUSTRIAL ITEMS.

NEW ENGLAND is nearly free from labor troubles. Rami fiber for yarn is to be made at Pittsburgh. A new rolling-mill is about to be erected at East Chicago, Ill. Siam manufacturers find machine lasting not so profitable as hand lasting. Twenty cars have been ordered to run on the seven miles of electric railway in Omaha.

There is a great and increasing demand for small houses in Southern manufacturing cities. BOILER-MAKERS are quite busy all over the country, and machine-shop labor is in active demand.

SOUTHERN cotton mills are adopting electricity, and find it cheaper and more serviceable than gas. A GREAT many shoe manufacturers are going up into New Hampshire. Farmer boys are picking up the trade. The glass chimney factories are all running full handed, and prospects are flattering for the fall and winter.

The twenty-four savings banks of New York have deposits amounting to \$30,000,000. The number of depositors is 697,000. A New York railroad company will expend six hundred thousand dollars in introducing a new system of steam heating for cars.

CLOTHING cutters expect to have all the work they can possibly do. There are very few apprentices coming along to compete for employment. The Western Forge and Rolling Mills, East St. Louis, Ill., are preparing for the manufacture of railroad links and pins, in addition to their regular specialties.

The Nashua (N. H.) Iron and Steel Company are at work on two cotton press links, weighing thirteen tons each, which will be among the largest ever made. A sixteen crank shaft is also in process of construction. PRINTERS are once more finding work more abundant. An equalization of wages will be attempted in several localities this fall, especially in Western cities. Job printers have a large amount of work in sight.

A horse in Buenos Ayres, including harness, is worth only two tons of coal; hence horses will be used on a railroad line two hundred miles long. A Philadelphia company has the contract for a portion of the equipments. The East Tennessee Iron and Steel Company has been organized by a Boston syndicate, who have purchased 30,000 acres in the heart of the iron and coal district of Tennessee. The company has a paid up capital of \$500,000.

These boss coopers of Milwaukee have formed a combination to resist the placing of K. of L. labels on the kegs manufactured by them. The men will strike, and the brewery employees will refuse to handle kegs without the label.

The window glass factories are all idle. There seems to be no evidence of an early agreement between the committee of the two associations. It is to be hoped that the way for a settlement may soon appear, and the deadlock be broken.

The Falcon Iron and Nail Company, of Niles, O., has closed down the nail factory for an indefinite time. This move will affect at least one hundred men. The nail plate rolls are being changed for pipe iron rolls, and the company propose making that kind of iron for awhile.

A new iron furnace is to be introduced which will cost only one-third as much to build as present furnaces cost, and which will be operated by one-third as much coal. The first furnace in Virginia will be erected at once at Richmond. The principal iron centers south and west are taking hold of it. It will offset the advantages of natural gas.

A CHARMING PICTURE. How Your True Georgian Feasts on the Ruscious Water-Melon. The true Georgia epicure

BUSTLES AS FREIGHT.

A Delicate Question That Puzzled Many Railroad Men.

Final Settlement of an Interesting Controversy Waged Between the Transcontinental Railroads and Pacific Coast Dry-Goods Merchants.

According to the New York Times a most interesting controversy has been agitating the minds and hearts of the freight agents of transcontinental agents, the Pool Commissioners, the Inter-State Commerce Commissioners and California dry-goods merchants since early in February.

And it is all about bustles. Although this article has long occupied a place of dignity in prominence in the wardrobe of the properly appareled woman, and has formed an important item in the business of merchants, manufacturers, cartmen and common carriers, it had not, until the July revision, occupied a place on the freight tariff. Then unclassified dry-goods paid 65 per hundred freightage to San Francisco, while bustles, under the classification of wire goods, were assessed \$1.50 hundred. It was consequently the custom of merchants to ship bustles as "wire goods" or "hoopskirts" indifferently, so describing them in the bills of lading and paying the lower rate of charges. Thousands of cases had thus been shipped and passed by the freight agents without question, and the goods had been sold and gone into circulation, when an unlucky manufacturer in February last, sent to Stiefel, Sachs & Co., a case of these goods described in the bills of lading as "bustles." The guileless California freight agent, knowing little and professing to know nothing of this mysterious disorder of my lady's dress and supporter of her skirts and hopes, looked in vain for the rate on bustles in the tariff catalogue. He therefore charged the rate on unclassified dry-goods of 3, and precipitated the contest by sending his bill. The merchants protested against the payment, and the matter was referred to the general traffic managers of the road in New York.

Some of these were married men who professed to know something about bustles, for all of their wives were supposed to wear them. An elderly gentleman from among the benighted was indignant over what he termed the "low subterfuge" of classing bustles as hoopskirts or wire goods when there wasn't a bit of wire nor a hoop of any kind about them. He wanted to know, for his wife had worn a bustle for years. The article was made of feathers and cloth; two long narrow tags, just wide enough to—well, to escape being sat on, were sewed together, the larger one below, and fastened on with strings. Some of the younger men seemed amused at this description, and one inquired of old newspapers were ever employed for stuffing instead of feathers. A wise-looking man, of mature years and a large family of girls, said that he had it on the best of authority that the newspaper bustles existed only in the columns of alleged funny papers. A well-constructed bustle was filled with curled hair and a still better quality with wool. In former years he had purchased such articles himself and he felt that he was an authority upon the subject.

The preponderance of testimony, although it did not agree as to details, was clearly so far against "wire goods" and "hoopskirts," and the traffic managers seemed about to sustain the charge of three dollars per hundred, as unclassified dry-goods, when a young married man with a scab on his nose, who had listened thus far without speaking, said he thought there must be something in the wire theory of construction. He had gone home a little late the week before a little the worse for wear, and was making a manly effort to go to bed without disturbing his silent partner, when his foot caught in something that felt like a bird cage about his ankles, and he pitched forward until he reached the mantle, which he found with his nose. He uttered an exclamation which transformed his silent partner into one of the most active kind of active partners, and compelled an explanation. A light being produced, the wreck of the object that had caused him to fall was brought up for inspection and analysis. It was his first of fame, and his wife, therefore, allowed her anxiety and concern over his mishap to dominate her indignation over the condition in which he presented himself. So she plastered his nose, and said the wreck didn't matter; it could be easily replaced.

"But where's the rest of it? and what became of the bird?" asked he.

"The bird! What do you mean?" his wife exclaimed.

"Why, isn't that part of a bird cage?" he inquired.

"A bird cage! Ha! ha!—why, yes; if I am your little bird, as I used to be—that's my bustle," she said.

This explanation gave color to the "wire goods" theory, but still they were not sufficiently informed, and more light on the subject had to be obtained. After debating various propositions as to where they should go for that light they finally concluded to go to the shippers themselves. Here they met Mr. Strauss, the book-keeper, who explained to them that the bustle of commerce was composed of wire and hoops and crinoline. In former years they had been built of cotton and excelsior and hair and wool and feathers and other things, but never, he thought, of newspapers. Now they were nearly all of wire, and as there was no classification of bustles, and the article had superseded hoopskirts, they felt that they were only doing right in billing them as wire goods. At any rate these were wire goods and they would maintain their right to their classification as such. Apples were always fruit, but not all fruit were apples, and, although not all wire goods were bustles, all bustles in this day and generation were wire goods.

This view prevailed. The elderly married man and the wisecracking father of so many daughters looked as if they had forgotten to remember something, and silently chimed in with the general judgment, and bustles were allowed to pass as wire goods over the lines, paying \$1.50 freight per 100 pounds. But the freight agents were unwilling to give up completely, so they have had the tariff commissioners fix the newly-classified article at 3 per 100.

Milk for Politicians.

Every day, says the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Times-Star, you see a man with a queer-shaped box, with a handle to it, going about the departments. Sometimes his box or tray is full of empty bottles; other times they are filled with some white liquid. He goes about in a mysterious way, stepping in and out of the rooms occupied by the clerks, and you might think there was some contraband article in those mysterious bottles. But there is not. It is simply milk. He has worked up a big business in the past year or so in delivering milk in these wide-mouthed bottles, looking like fruit jars, to the clerks for use with their lunches in the middle of the day. In the War, State and Navy building alone he delivers between one and two hundred bottles every day.

A Pigeon's Silver Band.

A dead pigeon was recently picked up on the St. Lawrence river with a silver band on its right leg inscribed "G. 71."

FRENCH FUNERALS.

How Cemeteries are Governed in Paris and Other Cities of France.

The distinction between rich and poor does not always cease with death, and in Paris it seems more sharply defined than in life, writes A. E. Ramsey in the Youth's Companion. The poor people have a pathetic way of saying that "although it costs much to live in Paris, it costs still more to die." This is, in a measure, true, and that it is so is due to the fact that the government has a monopoly of the work of burying the dead, and has established a scale of prices by which the style of funerals is regulated, from that costing thousands of dollars, to the one which opens the *fosse commune* (common grave).

As a rule, the French are fond of fine funerals. For Statesmen of the first rank the government decrees a state funeral, which is an occasion of great display, and frequently leads to political demonstrations; but private funerals are also costly, and many a man who has lived meekly all his life is laid to rest with princely pomp. The door of his residence is hung with black curtains, embroidered with silver; his monogram in silver is on all the mourning coaches which follow the hearse; the drivers are dressed in black, with knee-breeches, high boots, three-cornered hats and long crapes streamers on their arms; the horses for the hearse are caparisoned with sweeping draperies of black and silver, and on the hearse itself are plumes and silver figures of angels and cherubs. Then, too, the custom of sending out notices of the death, and invitations to the funeral, is very common; and sometimes these notices are as elaborate and as elegantly engraved as the most expensive wedding cards, or invitations to a ball.

Perhaps the desire for all this was the cause of the man's meanness in life; perhaps to pay for it, his wife and children must stint themselves for years. Still, it is done, and with the chanting of priests, the pealing of grand organs, and the blaze of wax lights, the man is buried.

Even if the dead person was an atheist—and atheism is alarmingly prevalent in France—the funeral can not take place without ceremony, and a good deal of it. The body is followed to the grave by a long procession which lacks only the priest of the Christian funeral, and before the remains of the departed are covered from sight one or more of his friends and admirers will eulogize his good qualities and deprecate a farewell.

More than once, when the dead man was a Radical agitator, his body has been followed to the cemetery by vast throngs of sympathizers, shouting "vive" and "a bas" that "long live the commune," or "down with tyrants"—as regardless of propriety and as brutal in their bearing and conduct as were the hideous and bloodthirsty ruffians who, nearly a century ago, committed the butcheries of the "reign of terror."

In striking contrast, both with the decorous funerals of the rich and the noisy burials of atheists, are the scenes when the body of a very poor person is to be laid in the grave. The city is strict in regard to them.

The body can be kept only twenty-four hours from the time of death, and it must be buried in a coffin made of thin deal boards, unpainted, unvarnished, and so slight that it is always wrapped up and knotted with ropes, lest it should come to pieces. It is taken to the grave in a hearse which is hardly better than a dray.

At the *fosse commune* the priest is allowed to include six funerals in one service. Fully to explain the necessity for the *fosse commune*, it is necessary for me to say a word about French graveyards. They are governed very differently from ours, and their object seems to be to afford graves to the millions who are dead, without taking too much space from the millions who live.

In certain parts of the cemetery, lots may be bought outright, though at enormous prices, and remain forever in the possession of a family. In other sections, the graves are bought singly, for five years from the date of burial, and at the end of the specified time, the bones are taken up and buried in the *fosse commune*. The *fosse commune*—the lowest grave of all—corresponds with our "Potter's Field," but it is worse than that, as such a thing must be in a crowded city like Paris. It is a ditch twelve feet deep, twelve feet wide, and as long as the size of the graveyard permits. Here the coffins are put side by side in two rows, the heads meeting in the center. When a certain number are in, the ditch is closed, and another layer of earth and more coffins are afterward laid. When the ditch is filled to the surface, another one alongside is opened, and so on until all the available space is used. Then the first ditch is reopened, and coffins are put in place of the old ones which have decayed.

I went to the *fosse commune* to attend the funeral of an old servant. The day was bleak and cold; it was early in April. The ground was soaked with the spring rains, and the dull gray sky, the leafless trees and the keen wind made the dreary cemetery of St. Owen more depressing than ever. We found four hearses drawn up by a road-way, down which the coffins were being carried to the open ditch.

One of the coffins was that of a baby, and no one followed it but a young couple, evidently the father and mother, who were distracted with grief. As I stood there, I looked at this sobbing couple, and watched the stolid faces of most of the others, while the droning voice of the priest read a hurried Latin service, I looked into the ditch where the coffins were huddled together, and as I thought that each occupant of that revolting bed had once been a human being, my heart grew sick and cold; but as I turned, my eyes fell upon the stone cross rising from its mound in the center of the cemetery, and comfort came in the thought, that, with all the sorrow, pain and bitterness, there is a Divine compassion.

It Pays to Be an Explorer.

Probably no English platform speaker can make more money than Stanley in the American lecture field. H. H. Johnston, the explorer of Kilimanjaro and the Upper Congo, has just been appointed, at twenty-eight years of age, British Consul at Zanzibar, where he gets a big salary. Joseph Thomson has made a competency out of his books, and has been handsomely paid besides to hunt for coal fields in the Sultan of Zanzibar's dominion. Burton, the discoverer of Lake Tanganyika, has made a comfortable fortune by the sale of his books. Among Prejevalsky's brilliant honors is his promotion to a Generalship in the Russian army, and Greely has been advanced from Lieutenant to Brigadier-General, and manages the Signal-Service Bureau.

Female Economy.

The woman who pays twenty dollars for a bonnet will reach down a lamp-chimney for five minutes and nearly burn her nose to the quick to light a piece of folded paper and save a match.

BRIGHT INDIANS.

What Is Being Done at Carlisle With the Juvenile Redskins.

We learn from the *Indian* that more than fifty new pupils, including ten who had returned for longer terms, were received at the Indian school in that town from Winnebago, Rosebud and Pine Ridge agencies. Among them were Edw. Snake, Reuben and James Wolf, Lizzie Frog, Emma Bull Bonnell, Jesse Barker, Julia Walking Crane, Robert Horse, Susie Noneck, Hattie Porcupine, Isabella Twojodes, Norris Stronger Horse, Kicked-to-Death-by-a-Dog, Laura Standing Elk, and Isaac and Edward Killshard.

One of the customs at Carlisle is to place the pupils with neighboring farmers in order that the boys may learn to do farm work and the girls housework. Extracts from letters which they write to the school from these farms show how they are getting on:

"Let me tell you that I am well and happy with these good folks."

"I am getting along pretty well also I am trying to talk English all the time and I always try to learn about the farm."

"I hope I shall stop fooling now."

"I am getting improved how to be a farmer boy this time."

"I am try hard to learn English well."

"I tell you I have a very nice home. Sometimes I feel like to stay here for ever."

"I do the best I can while I am here in this excellent place."

"I think this is the very best place to stay, with Mrs. —. She is very kind lady. I am really glad and contented with my heart because I had such a good place this time."

"I will try to stand in new ways and I will try to bring uncle and father up in new ways instead of in old way. No, sir; they shall not pull me back again."

"I tell you the truth I love to work on farm."

"I am always well and happy and wish you all the same."

The farmers and the farmers' wives have also their letters to send to the Carlisle school, but these are not uniformly rose-colored. One of the most frequent faults found by the farmers is that the lads are slow; and in some cases they like tobacco and use it. The testimony to honesty, obedience and good temper is, upon the whole, remarkably strong:

"Obedient, willing and extra-good boy."

"We give him credit for being a very good worker."

"Has reached the heights of her ambition to be a good bread-baker; spends her spare time reading and improving herself."

"A— is not inclined to save his money."

"Has gone away without my permission and has been smoking."

"Very satisfactory in every respect."

"W— is kind and obliging and pleasant; the only drawback is his slowness."

"J— is a very good boy. I only wish there were more white boys as good."

"He has been disobedient and impudent, and I think needs a man's control."

"She does her work neatly, and is anxious to learn every thing about nice house-keeping. We can say nothing but in her praise."

"M— is honorable in every action."

"Y— is doing very well, except at plowing, which he picks up very slowly."

"Can place more confidence in him than my white helper."

"He has to be told several times before doing the work assigned him, and then don't half do it. He abuses the cattle, and struck me in the face. I had to use him rough. He is very impudent."

"He is learning to work very fast; can do almost any kind of work on a farm."

"He has done his work very well through the harvest."

"He uses tobacco, and uses bad language, and swears when he is with our boys."

"He is not saucy, but very sullen and moody."

"Is thoughtful and careful."

"Y— has not been working or doing as well and has shown much temper."

"Inclines to grumble when set to work, or talks when told what to do."

"Smokes, chews when from home. Wants to run at nights."

"Excellent good."

"Does real well, but not as good as last month."

While these things go on at the farms, many trades are taught in the shops of the Carlisle school. Boys learn to be blacksmiths, carpenters, harness-makers, tinners, shoemakers, and so on. In the laundry, with its steam washer and mangle, and Jordan, a few of the ten girls think nothing of turning out washed and ironed six thousand pieces a week; and in the bakery, entirely managed by three Indian boys, "they bake up a barrel and a half of flour daily, and nearly always have good bread." After awhile these children, returning to their tribes, may help lighten the lump of barbarism.

WOMAN'S BEST FRIEND.

The Views of a Lady Writer and Arguments in Their Support.

Women understand women better than men do, says *Harper's Bazar*. That can not be helped, for they have the touchstone of similar natures, trials, joys and experiences, and this may make them more critical, as they are already exacting; but criticism and exactingness both vanish before necessity; let the other woman's need rise clearly on their vision and the ministering angel in their nature ruffles all the plumes of her pinions in haste to carry succor.

In spite of what satirists and sciolists may have to say on the matter, so far as our own view has extended we have always seen one woman ready to be the friend of another when she has once been plainly given to understand that her friendship is required and will be of service, and we should advise no young girl, no young wife, no woman of mature years, to seek aid and friendship, on any occasion, when she finds real need of those commodities, from one of the other sex if there is a good and gentle woman within her reach. The mother that is in every woman, that is with her from the day before her first doll came, and will be with her after her last grandbaby has done with do's, rise at appeal, brings her emotions into play, and all her resources with them, enlists all her energies, and makes her ready to use every effort for the other woman, whether in sore distress or just in teasing trouble. If she feels that vice must not be smiled on, that malice must be checked, that paths which lead to death must be made hard to treat, shall she be kind-er than or superior to that nature which, in visiting the sins of the fathers upon the children as a law of heredity, does the same thing? Yet where this mother of pity is not to be found in a woman on righteous call, and she neither feels nor responds to the cry of trouble in another, then that person may be a woman fair enough in outward seeming, but in her heart she is no woman at all.

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