

# THE DAILY PRESS.

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PLAINFIELD, N. J., MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1887.

PRICE, TWO CENTS

## BY THE WAY.

—On Saturday night, two years ago, Cook Brothers' lumber yard was entirely destroyed by fire.

—The Y. M. C. A. Seniors will hold a short devotional meeting at the Association rooms, to-morrow evening, at eight o'clock.

—The Mah Myah Mission Band of the First Baptist Church will give a Mother Goose festival in the lecture room of the church on Friday evening, Nov. 25.

—Last night, really the first cold weather of the season was experienced in this locality. Early in the evening ice formed on pools of water left standing in the roadways and gutters, and this morning ice showed a thickness of about one-quarter of an inch.

—A stoppage in one of the main pipes within the building at the Gas Works on Saturday evening caused a slight interruption. One of the night workmen who undertook to remedy the difficulty was overcome by gas, but he soon recovered, and today is at work as usual.

—At the Trinity Reformed church last evening Rev. Mr. Schenck preached a forcible sermon from Matthew 27th, and a part of the 22d verse—"What shall I do then with Jesus, which is called Christ?" The sermon was very fluently delivered, and is destined to accomplish much good.

—Miss Jessie Couthou, the accomplished reader, will read in the M. E. church Thursday, Dec. 1st. Music by the G. Cleff quartette. Tickets 50 and 75 cents. All tickets give reserved seats, and can be selected on and after Wednesday of this week at Reynolds' and Shaw's drug stores.

—Extra instrumental music will accompany hearty singing at the young men's meeting to be held at the Y. M. C. A. rooms this evening at 8 o'clock. Short talks by young men. Topic—"Three Typical Resolutions": Luke 9:61; 12:18-19; 15:18. Leader, Mr. H. O. Newman. Every man welcome.

—The Cornet Band will meet for rehearsal this evening, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought up for consideration. After the rehearsal the band will proceed to the Grand Army room, where the W. R. C. Bazaar will be in progress, and render some instrumental music.

—The ladies of the Relief Association desire to give their beneficiaries their usual Thanksgiving dinner, and they therefore ask that liberal donations may be sent for that purpose, to the rooms of the Association, corner of Madison avenue and Second street, either Tuesday afternoon or Wednesday morning.

—The recount by Judge Van Sickle of the ballots for County Clerk of Union, will begin in the Court room at Elizabeth, Monday, Dec. 12. It will probably occupy all of two days. The legal notice necessary has not yet been filed by his contestant in County Clerk Crowell's office, but must be done today or to-morrow.

—There is a lively scramble in progress at Elizabeth among the office-seekers for the District Court Judgeship at present held by Judge P. H. Gilbooley, who has ably presided during the past six years. His term soon expires, and the next legislature, being strongly Republican, will, it is said, elect one of that political faith to fill the place.

—On Thanksgiving Day evening, in Reform Hall, Rev. Dr. Hurlbut will deliver the third in the series of free lectures, given under the auspices of the Reform Club. Subject—"The Power of the minute." Thus far the attractions for Thanksgiving Day evening are limited, and Rev. Dr. Hurlbut will probably be greeted by a large audience.

—Frank Campbell has taken the rooms recently occupied by "Doc's Restaurant" on East Front street, this city, and will strive by strict attention to business to give satisfaction to all who may patronize him. Orders for oysters attended to promptly. Meals served at all hours. Day or week board at moderate prices.

—The property owners at the various towns along the line of the Central Railroad are very much apposed to the use of bituminous coal in the locomotives. The black soot settles on the windows and door-heads and water-spouts of the houses near the tracks and at every rain disfigure the buildings. Soft coal is especially annoying to the owners of newly-painted houses.

—Prof. H. H. Ragan will deliver the third in his series of illuminated lectures under the auspices of the Y. M. C. A., at Music Hall, to-morrow evening. Subject—"Glimpses in Scotland." These lectures are instructive and thoroughly entertaining. As many persons from this city have traveled in Scotland during their lifetime, they will doubtless be glad of an opportunity to review the scenes.

## Skating.

The Crescent is to reopen during Thanksgiving Day, and young and old who are "just dying" for a skate will be given another opportunity. There will be the best of band music, and the lookers-on at the fun may enjoy a concert besides.

## WILL THE VAN NESTS BE SENTENCED.

Claiming They Were Indicted For a Crime They Did Not Commit, and Guilty of a Crime They Are Not Charged With.

The Hon. Alvah A. Clark of the firm of Clark & Reed of this city, appeared before Judge McCormick in the County Court at Elizabeth, this morning, and made an application to show cause why the verdict against Lewis and Horace Van Nest, should not be set aside and a new trial granted.

The Counsel held that the Court was wrong in admitting testimony such as that of T. O. Doane as "expert testimony." He read rulings as to what constituted "expert testimony," and cited cases to sustain his claim. He also insisted that the Court had improperly admitted the evidence of M. M. Dunham, telling of a confession made under certain circumstances that by law debarred such testimony from being considered in any way.

His strongest point however, was that the indictment charged the defendants with causing to be burned, or aiding or consenting to the burning, of the building of Carmon Parse, whereas the facts show it was the dwelling of themselves as tenants at will. To be arson it must be the dwelling of another, where murder might result by the consuming of an occupant. But in this case they lived there themselves, and only suicide would result if they staid inside. In short, they could not be indicted for arson in burning their own dwelling.

The State assented to this view, and agreed that arson had not been committed. Prosecutor Wilson, however, asked for a sentence simply for the burning of the building of another. Mr. Clark opposed this. He said if the defendants were guilty of anything they were guilty of a violation of Sec. 88 of the statutory crimes—the burning of the building of another, in their possession, with intent to defraud the insurance company. But as they were not charged with this in the indictment, they could not be sentenced under it. Therefore Mr. Clark strongly urged that they should not be sentenced under any other section; because they might afterwards be indicted and convicted for violating the 88th sec., and yet the fact that they were already under sentence for the same crime would not interfere with a second conviction. The defense also urged upon the Court the injustice of permitting public sentiment to bring about a straining of the law, and asked that no heed be paid to the clamor of the people. "We are restrained by law," he said, "from doing anything the law would not permit."

The Court took the papers and promised its decision in a few days.

## Robbery at New Market.

The saloon of Herman Danz, situated at the foot of the hill at New Market, was broken open and robbed between three and four o'clock on Sunday morning. An entrance was effected by breaking open the front door, although the intruders had first tried to cut out a panel of the front door. Having gained admission to the place, the burglars lighted a lamp which they stood on the bar, and at once began to ransack the barroom. The proprietor and his wife were asleep in an upper room but were awakened by the noise in the room below. Danz stole cautiously to the barroom, and there discovered three men in the act of packing up whiskey, cigars, etc. One of the men stood behind the bar, and the others were in front of it. He at once opened fire on the burglars, the latter escaping through the front door. One of the bullets pierced the neck of a wine bottle which one of the men carried in his pocket. Danz continued to fire until he had emptied every chamber in his revolver, but apparently without effect, as no dead men or blood marks were to be found in the vicinity yesterday. Besides filling their pockets with cigars, whiskey, wine, etc., the burglars had packed up a large quantity of stuff, which they left on the front porch in their hurried exit. The three men ran along Prospect avenue in the direction of Dunellen. Mr. Danz describes the men as all being tall, but could not recognize any of them.

## NEW MARKET.

The Rev. Mr. Livermore will return from Alfred Centre in about a month to take charge of the Seventh-Day Baptist church at this place.

The estimable wife of Jacob Titsworth for many years a resident of this place, died on Sunday morning from heart disease. The deceased had many warm friends in this locality who will mourn her loss. Her demise was sudden and unexpected.

## DUNELLEN.

John Reidy and Miss Carrie Hill, both of this place were united in marriage by Father O'Connell of Bound Brook, at the latter place on Saturday, November 5th. The bride is said to be but fourteen years of age.

## Our School Teachers Moon-Gazing.

The following letter was read three weeks ago to the High School at their Chapel exercises, and was deservedly received with particular applause;

New York, Nov. 8, 1887.  
Miss Bulky, Supt. of Schools, Plainfield, N. J.  
DEAR MADAM:—As I am the possessor of a large and perfectly equipped equatorial telescope, permanently mounted in an observatory at my residence in Plainfield. It has occurred to me that it might afford you some assistance in your work or at least prove an interesting adjunct, if I were to offer your classes in astronomy an opportunity to view the wonders of the Universe through my glass. In my school days I used to long for an opportunity to use a telescope, and it may be that some of your pupils, or those of your assistants, would be glad to see the things too often dryly dealt with in text books. If so, I shall be very glad to receive them and show them the very interesting objects that are to be seen. The best time for viewing the moon is during the first or last quarter.

Very respectfully,  
CHARLES H. DAVIS,  
9th street and 1st place,  
Plainfield, N. J.

Miss Bulky and the star division of her science classes were specially pleased with the offer, because they had been struggling with a poor glass, the property of the school, and to no purpose. Miss Bulky wrote a personal letter of thanks, and among other things said: "I see that you belong to a class of citizens that does not believe in living in a community without benefiting it, and that you are willing to share your good fortune with the less favored."

As the news spread rapidly through the school, the teachers in a body expressed their anxiety to go too, and as a consequence sections of teachers and advanced scholars will visit Mr. Davis' observatory night after night, when the moon is right, until all are satisfied. The first delegation of teachers will begin this evening.

## PARTICULAR MENTION.

Mr. Frank Van Winkle, formerly of this city and now of Newark, paid a flying visit today to his parents on Central avenue.

Mr. Ernest Ackerman left today for an extended trip through the South and West, expecting to be gone for several weeks.

Robert F. Compton, son of Mr. Thos. Compton, died at his home on E. Second street, yesterday, after a long illness from consumption. Deceased was 17 years and 13 days old. Interment will be made at Boston on Tuesday.

We have on exhibition in the window of our business office a crayon portrait of the late Thomas Fitz Randolph, who died at his residence in this city, Sunday, July 17. The work is by the skillful fingers of Miss Jessie Utter, organist of the Crescent Avenue church, and her art and delicacy of touch have produced a true likeness, with every feature as in nature brought out without a harsh line.

## Close of the German Fair.

After a successful run during the week, the fair in aid of the new German Reformed church on Craig place, North Plainfield, came to an end on Saturday. The success of the undertaking was all that could be expected and the church will be benefitted to the extent of several hundred dollars. On Saturday evening the contest for the gold watch was decided. There were two contestants, viz: Mr. R. W. Schlereth of the Park Avenue Social Club, and Mr. F. Conde of the Plainfield Cornet Band. The former collected \$154.73 and his competitor turned in \$148. Mr. Schlereth was awarded the watch. The total amount received for the time piece was \$302.73, and when the result was announced, there was hearty cheering. Other prizes were awarded by chance as follows: Box cigars, Jacob Blim, Jr.; box cigars, F. Sutterlein; box cigars, R. Thorn; barrel of flour, Mrs. V. Utzinger; fancy banner, G. E. Hasselman; lemonade set, J. J. Stahl; satchel, H. Hoerner. The remaining articles will be disposed of by auction in the church building to-morrow evening.

## Lost to the Public.

At the Church of the Holy Communion, New York, Saturday evening, Miss Cecilia Gertrude Flanagan, sister of Mrs. G. Warren Watson of this city, was married to Mr. Henry Sargeant Blake. The groom is a member of the banking firm of Blake Bros., of Wall street. The bride has been one of the most esteemed and admired operatic stars for the past two years. She appeared here in the "Black Hussar" a year ago, and has been a Summer resident at "The Netherwood." She will now retire from the stage.

—The Senior Class of the High School has adopted bronze and white as its colors.

## AFTER THE VERDICT.

The City Saunterer's Reflections Upon the Conviction of the Van Nests.

"A righteous verdict!" That was an admirable heading you used in Saturday's "Extra" of THE PRESS announcing the conviction of "Hot" and Lew VanNest.

But you did not know you were using the very words of the Court before whom they were tried. Saturday morning, after discharging the jury, Judge McCormick said—as he stepped down from the bench—"That was a righteous verdict."

Your news of how the jury stood was the biggest kind of a surprise to every living soul that knew anything of the trial, from Judge McCormick to the accused themselves.

And it was the biggest bit of newspaper enterprise accomplished in this city, even since the birth of THE PRESS.

When Lew VanNest left home for Elizabeth, Saturday morning, he did not buy an excursion ticket. Probably he expected to use "Hot's" ticket to come back on.

And all the time the jury were agreed as to his guilt.

Yet Jackson has insisted that Lew positively knew nothing about the fire until he smelled the smoke.

Well, as quoted from Attorney Fred C. Marsh, "You can't gamble on the outcome of a petty jury."

If you are innocent, trust your case to the Court alone. If you are guilty, you have a chance of escape before a jury.

The law holds an accused innocent until he is proven guilty. But the people at large hold him guilty even after he is proven innocent. That is why so many now say, "I told you so; and 'knew it all the time.'"

Lew's bondsman who has stood by the accused through the trial, and sincerely believed him innocent, is now through. He went to Elizabeth Saturday afternoon when sent for, but surrendered the prisoner to the cold mercies of the County Jail.

Not only this, but Judge McCormick would not now release the convicted on bail, and so he assures you

## CITY SAUNTERER.

## A Card From Bret Harte's Son.

Our readers will remember the story of the accidental poisoning of Mr. Frank Harte of this city, first told in THE PRESS of Friday, the 11th inst., and afterwards copied in the newspapers all over the United States. In relation to it, the gentleman concerned has written the following card:

The sensational reports concerning the poisoning of Bret Harte's son, which have been circulated through the press, have received so much embellishment that he feels it necessary to correct certain statements which are erroneous. Mr. Harte was given by mistake a teaspoonful—not tablespoonful—of laudanum instead of the medicine prescribed for him, and upon the discovery of the error a physician was promptly summoned, an emetic administered, and fifteen minutes after the occurrence Mr. Harte was completely restored to health. The physician remained with him less than an hour instead of twelve hours as was reported, and he emphatically denies having fainted or having evinced the slightest fear, as he was perfectly aware the dose was powerless to cause any serious injury.

FRANCIS KING HARTE.

## Sudden Death.

Mrs. Lydia B. Jarden, a widow lady who, with a daughter, has been living in this city for the past few weeks, died suddenly last evening, at about ten minutes past nine o'clock. She had been sitting with others singing hymns of praise in the parlors of Mrs. Frazee's boarding-house on Park avenue, when she felt a slight faintness and went at once to her room. She entered panting for breath and her daughter asked if she had run up the stairs. She said "no," complained of a pain in her side, and then sank into a chair gasping. Dr. Lowrie was summoned from his office opposite, but the unfortunate lady was dead in a few minutes. She was fifty-six years of age and leaves besides the afflicted daughter here, a son who was immediately summoned from St. Paul.

## Herrmann To-Night.

Prof. Herrmann the renowned, original and only conjuror of note, has had many profitable seasons in this country, but the present tour will be more profitable than any before. According to his management, corroborated by "Mirror" advices, the theatres in nearly all the towns and cities he has visited thus far have been too small to hold the crowds. The Brooklyn Eagle says: "The 'Black Art' is one of the recent additions to the Professor's repertory of mysteries, and a startling one. The stage is draped entirely in black and the footlight screen reversed, so that the audience is in light while the stage is in partial shadow. From this gloom, pillars, a table, spirit hands, Mephistophiles, a skeleton and an angel make their appearance and a lady obligingly comes forward to have her head cut off with a sword and stuck on again."

—The next conference of the priests of the Newark Diocese will be held in January.

## THE FIRE TAX OPINION.

Taylor, Prosecutrix.

Smith & al.

1. The imposition authorized by the "Act to incorporate the Plainfield Fire Department" approved March 3, 1884, is of the nature of a property tax, and being obnoxious to the constitutional requirement that "property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws and by uniform rules according to its true value," was immediately repealed by the adoption of that requirement as an amendment to the constitution.

2. The tax imposed under that act cannot be maintained or imposed by the Court under the act of March 23, 1881 (Sup. Rev. 802) because the Plainfield Fire Department is a private corporation and not a political corporation or division of the State, and so the grant of the power of taxation to it was not within the power of the legislature.

The State, Carrie B. Taylor, prosecutrix.  
Garret P. Smith, & al.  
NEW JERSEY SUPREME COURT.

By an act entitled "An Act to incorporate the Plainfield Fire Department" approved March 3, 1884, the "owners or proprietors of dwelling houses or other buildings or of stores of goods, wares or merchandise of any description, liable to injury by fire," situated within limits defined by the act, in the Township of Plainfield in the County of Essex (now Union) and in the Township of Warren in the County of Somerset, were created a body corporate by the name of the Plainfield Fire Department.

The purposes for which the corporation was created, as set out in the act, are, in general, the procuring and maintaining of apparatus and organizations for extinguishing fires.

The corporation is controlled by officers, who by the provisions of the act, are elected by the members.

It is further provided that the members are annually to determine the amount of money to be raised by assessment for the use of the corporation for the ensuing year, and within sixty days, the assessors is to return to the managers a "list of all building and stores of goods, wares or merchandise as aforesaid, within said limits, with the value thereof and the names of both the owners and the occupants of the buildings and owners of goods, wares and merchandise, together with an assessment upon each building or store, as aforesaid, or the equitable proportions of the sum voted to be raised by the corporation, making just allowances for the various degrees of hazard and liability to injury by fire to which said buildings and stores may be exposed."

The act further provides that if the sum so assessed is not paid by a time prescribed, proceedings may be taken to collect the same by a warrant issued by a Justice of the Peace and served by a Constable, which officers are to proceed therein in the manner prescribed by the general tax act.

Supplements to the above act have altered it in particulars not material to the present controversy, except that thereby the limits of the original act have been extended.

In 1886, prosecutrix owned a house and barn within the then limits of said corporation, and was assessed for the same the sum of \$21. Not having paid that sum a warrant was issued and personal property of prosecutrix was levied upon.

Thereupon prosecutrix sued out a certiorari and thereby the proceedings to impose, assess and collect the said sum have been brought up. Argued at June Term 1887, before Justices Deane, Knapp and Magie.

Mr. Craig A. Marsh, for Prosecutrix.  
Messrs. Suydam & Stillman, and Messrs. Stockton & Johnson, for Defendants.

The opinion of the Court was delivered by Magie, J. Prosecutrix contends that in assessing upon and attempting to collect from her the sum of \$21 for the use of the Plainfield Fire Department, the defendants were acting without the warrant of any valid legislation.

It is quite apparent that the assessment complained of is of the nature of a tax. The act under which it has been made calls it a tax. The officer empowered to impose it is called an assessor. The amount of the assessment imposed is to be collected by the use of the same process, issued by and to the same public officers as perform like functions in the enforcement and collection of ordinary taxes. Defendant's counsel make no debate on this subject but seek to justify the imposition of this sum as a tax for a public purpose.

It is equally plain that the tax in question is of the nature of a property tax. It is not imposed upon individuals as a poll or franchise tax. It is not imposed by reason of any special benefit conferred upon property increasing its value and justifying a special tax therefor. The prescribed imposition falls annually by reason of a recurring benefit, upon the owners and occupants of certain kinds of property, solely upon the ground of their ownership or occupation. In these respects it is identical with ordinary taxes upon property.

The constitutional provision that "property shall be assessed for taxes under general laws and by uniform rules according to its true value" executed itself immediately upon its adoption and operated—without any legislative action—as a repealer of all tax laws not in accord with it. North Ward Bank v. Newark, 10 Vr. 380, S. C. 11 Vr. 508.

Testing the scheme of taxation prescribed by the Plainfield Fire Department Act by this constitutional provision, it is at once perceived that it contains features obnoxious thereto. While it seems to be now settled that the legislature may select for taxation, classes of property, without contravening this provision, yet to sustain such legislation, the classification adopted must be based on proper distinctions and be complete and not partial. In the law before us the property selected for taxation consists only of buildings and stores of goods, wares and merchandise. All other property is exempted. The sole quality or characteristic which distinguishes the included from the excluded property is that the former is liable to be injured or destroyed by fire. Thus distinction cannot be in my judgment be admitted to be sufficient to justify the classification of property for taxation even for the purpose of affording protection against fire, but if this could be conceded, yet the classification adopted in this act is defective and partial, because it only includes such personal property as is covered by the phrase "stores of goods, wares and merchandise," and excludes all other personal property, although equally liable to be injured or destroyed by fire. Moreover by this act, taxation is not imposed by a uniform rule, according to the true value of the property. The standard fixed is not true value but that value is modified by the peculiar hazard or liability to injury by fire.

For these reasons the special mode of imposing these taxes for the use of the Plainfield Fire Department, is hereby declared to be unconstitutional and void.

"Amend. W. irreconcilable with the requirements of the constitutional amendment and upon its adoption, was thereby abrogated.

This result would render unnecessary any further considerations of the questions presented by the record before us, but for the imperative provisions of the act of March 23, 1881. (sup. Rev. 602) which forbid the setting aside of any tax even for a gallity if the person against whom it was laid, did not require the Court in that case to set aside and fix the amount for which such person was legally liable to a tax.

The abrogation of special tax laws by the constitutional amendment, left in full operation the general tax law then existing. North Ward Bank v. Newark, sup. where special tax laws were obnoxious to the constitution as amended and so repealed. The provisions of the act of March 23, 1881, have been applied and taxation justified under the general tax law. Arryanen v. Hackensack, 16 Vr. 113. The act of March 23, 1881, however does not confer on the court original power to tax or assess, but only to apply the provisions of existing valid laws on the subject to the case before the court. Reynolds v. Patterson, 20 Vr. 380; Meeker v. Elizabeth, 16 Vr. 157.

The court is therefore compelled to proceed to determine whether any valid assessment upon prosecutrix for the use of the Plainfield Fire Department can be made under any existing law.

None of the acts relating to the Plainfield Fire Department have been or can be claimed to confer the power of taxation except the original act creating that corporation approved March 3, 1884.

The general powers conferred by that act were to procure and maintain apparatus and to establish organizations adapted to extinguish fires. Such powers, if conferred for the benefit of the public, are doubtless of a public nature and may be exercised by the legislature or conferred with other powers promissive of the public welfare in localities upon local governments. Almost every municipality in the state has thus acquired power to establish and maintain a Fire Department. When powers of this character are conferred upon local governments, immemorial usage has justified the delegation therewith of the power of taxation so far as is requisite to enable them to use the other powers granted.

But to justify any imposition of tax upon persons or property, the purpose to be effected must be a public one. An individual or private corporation may, for the protection of their property, purchase and hold engines and organize their employees into companies. Several owners of property may unite in doing the same acts for the protection of the property of each. They may doubtless acquire a corporate capacity for that purpose, but in these instances no duty is owed to the public or to any save those interested. No one could be compelled to unite in or contribute to such a private enterprise under the guise of a tax.

A careful perusal of the act before us leaves the mind in doubt whether the purpose designed to be effected is public or private. It does not in terms impose the tax on the corporation or its officers any duty to the public. Its silence respecting the scope of its operation seems to justify an inference that it was solely designed for the protection of the property of its members. The provision for raising money—not by a tax upon its members—but by a tax levied and collected in modes borrowed from the laws relating to taxes for public purposes seems to afford some indication that the purpose designed was a public one.

But if it be conceded that the purpose to be achieved by this corporation was not private but public, the validity of the imposition of a tax by it, is not thereby established. Nothing has been better settled in this state than that the legislature has no authority to delegate the power of general taxation over persons or property except to political divisions or corporations of the state and that, for the sole purpose of enabling them to exercise the powers of government conferred on them within their locality. The powers of government conferred on them may be limited; two or perhaps more of such corporations, each wielding different powers, may co-exist over the same locality; but to justify the delegation of taxing power, they must have a public character. To confer that power on individuals or private corporations has never been conceived to be within the constitutional power of the legislature. See Baldwin v. Fuller, 10 Vr. 576; C. A. 1 Vr. 615; St. Hoey v. Collector, 10 Vr. 75; St. Lydecker v. Englewood, 12 Vr. 154; Argus v. Hackensack, 16 Vr. 113.

In the Lydecker case above cited, the question presented related to the validity of an act which created a board of commissioners with power to build sewers in a part of the township of Englewood, which board was to be elected by the male and female resident land owners of the tract, and the cost of the scheme was to be defrayed in part by a tax on the lands therein, to be levied and collected by the township officers. In the opinion of Mr. Justice Dixon the characteristics of the local corporations to which taxing power may be delegated were thus described: "These distinctive marks are, I think, that they embrace a certain territory and its inhabitants, organized for the public good or advantage, and not in the interest of particular individuals or classes; that their chief design is the exercise of governmental functions, and that to the electors residing within each is, to some extent, committed the power of local government, to be wielded either immediately or immediately, within their territory, for the peculiar benefit of the people therein residing. Bodies so created are not mere creatures of the State, but parts of it, exerting the power with which it is invested for the promotion of these leading purposes which it is intrusted to accomplish, and according to the spirit which actuates our republican system. They are themselves commonwealths and therefore are properly entrusted with the sovereign power of taxation to meet their own necessities."

The grant of power to lay a general tax on lands within the district covered by that act was held not to be within the power of the legislature.

The act before us shows a plain legislative intent to create a mere private corporation. This appears from the fact that the legislature deemed it judicious to retain over it the power of repeal and alteration, which was effected by the clause subjecting it to the restrictions and liabilities of the general corporation act. The essence of a public quality in the corporation created, appears in various ways. It operates not for the benefit of the people of the district but only for a class, viz: the owners of a certain kind of property. Its membership does not include the inhabitants of the district but only the owners of such property. The power to elect officers to manage the corporation, and to determine what amount of money shall be raised for its use is expressly limited to its members who may be non-residents, aliens, male or female. The legal nature of the district, not owners of the kind of property qualifying for membership, are excluded from any interest or control. In these features the act is identical with the act dealt with by this court in the Lydecker case and the same result must follow so far as it relates to the power to impose the tax in question.

This result dispenses of the question respecting the duty of the court. The act which has been discussed gave no valid authority for imposing this tax on the prosecutrix. No other act has been suggested or discovered granting such authority. Prosecutrix was therefore never in fact liable to this taxation. The tax upon her must therefore for its obvious illegality be wholly set aside. Prosecutrix will be entitled to recover her costs. A true copy: DANEY, F. LEE, Clerk.



## THE MINER'S STRIKE.

### IT HAS CAUSED A COAL FAMINE IN PHILADELPHIA.

The strikers in the Lehigh region are backed up by the Reading employees. Lehigh Companies Boycotted.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—The great strike among the 30,000 miners of the Lehigh anthracite region has caused in this city and in neighboring towns a coal famine that is unprecedented in its severity and extent. It has not only rendered the purchase of Lehigh coal very difficult, but it has also occasioned a great scarcity in the supply of Schuylkill coal, although the Schuylkill region is not directly affected by the strike, and the miners there are even working overtime. The retail price of Schuylkill coal here—egg, stove and nut sizes—has increased to \$5.25 and \$5.50 a ton, whereas at this season last year the price was only \$5 and \$5.25. There is almost an absolute lack of Lehigh coal here, and it is next to impossible to obtain it at any price.

The proprietors of the coal yards complain that they cannot fill their orders at all. At this time in the year the supply of Schuylkill coal is usually short, but no great difficulty in filling orders has been experienced until now. At Port Richmond, where are located the terminal facilities of the Reading railroad company in this city, the coal famine is noticeable at a glance.

The cause of this famine is the fact that the Reading company, with most of the individual operators, is sending the bulk of its Schuylkill coal to the east and west as a substitute for Lehigh coal at an advance over the prices prevalent here. Schuylkill coal shipped west brings an additional profit of from 10 to 15 cents per ton over what it commands here, and 40 cents per ton additional when shipped to New York or New England.

The thousands of car loads of coal which at this time usually arrives at Port Richmond from the Schuylkill region for shipment are thus diverted from that point to the east and west, where the demand was formerly supplied by the Lehigh mines. The total quantity of coal on the piers now is not over 4,000 tons, whereas frequently hitherto there have been 40,000 tons.

The enforced idleness of the 1,500 coal handlers in Port Richmond is rapidly causing positive want, and if the strike in the Lehigh region continues during the winter it will indeed be a dreary winter for Port Richmond as well as for the striking miners themselves.

The Reading railroad men, among whom are the coal handlers at Port Richmond, resolved as far back as Oct. 16 at Shamokin, that they would not touch nor handle any coal that had been mined under the price which the Schuylkill miners are now receiving. So far they have rigidly adhered to their determination. Their committees have waited on the officers of the Reading company and requested them not to fill any contracts for coal entered into by the Lehigh operators, and a satisfactory answer has been returned.

Very little Lehigh or non-union coal is sent out from the mines, but whenever any attempt is made to send any down the Reading railroad, the cars containing it are promptly sidetracked by the vigilant Reading men, and the word "scab coal" are written on the sides of the cars in letters of white chalk.

The reason why the Reading railroad men are making such an active effort to aid the miners in the present strike is that the miners belong to the organization known as the "Reading railroad employees' convention," and are employed by the Reading company; and, besides, are working now only under a conditional agreement, by which they get twelve per cent. advance until the Lehigh strike is settled one way or the other. If the strike should be settled according to the demands of the men then the advance granted by the Reading company will be permanent, but if the Lehigh men fail to win their strike, then the Reading miners will be bound by their agreement with the company to accept the terms accorded to the Lehigh men. Consequently it is to the interest of the Reading employees to aid the Lehigh miners in every possible way.

The boycott upon the Lehigh Coal and Navigation company, and its close ally, the Lehigh Valley railroad, was declared only one week ago to-day by representative Knights of Labor from the Pennsylvania, the Reading, and the Lehigh Valley railroad employees' organizations, and advice from all parts of the anthracite region say that the measure is being enforced in a vigorous manner by all the employees of those companies and by the merchants and business men in the cities and towns along the line of the Lehigh Valley railroad.

WILKESBARRE, Nov. 21.—It must be conceded that the strikers are in a desperate straits. The relief fund is getting very low, and many families are living on bread and water. With hunger comes discontent, and many of the strikers, perhaps a majority of them, wish that the strike was over. The Knights of Labor are making every effort to hold the strikers together, but it is a difficult thing to do. One of them said yesterday morning: "We are willing to hold together as Knights of Labor, but what are we to do when our families are starving?" Pardee & Co. say there will be a break inside of a week, and that the starving knights will return to work with a rush. Mr. Pardee says the men would have returned before this were it not for the strong discipline of the knights of labor. Mr. Pardee added that the wives of the strikers are now interesting. They want support for their little children, and the only way they can get it is from the strong arm of the father and husband. It is now estimated that during the eight weeks in which the strike has been in progress the strikers have lost \$50,000 in wages. The amount received for relief reaches \$60,000 only.

#### Shot His Son.

PITTSBURG, Nov. 21.—Yesterday evening E. A. Stout, a stevedore worker, shot his son Adolph, aged 20 years, through the back, and then attempted suicide. Adolph died almost instantly. The cause of the tragedy was domestic troubles. Stout and his wife frequently quarreled, and the son, it is said, took his mother's part.

#### Found in a Barn.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Nov. 21.—Charles Jackson and Michael Wiley, who have been living on a farm on the Haverhill turnpike, are under arrest in Boston on a charge of conducting an illicit distillery in a barn. The still and other fixtures were destroyed by the government officers who made the arrests.

#### Blown Up by Natural Gas.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Nov. 21.—A terrible natural gas explosion occurred at East Toledo last night, caused by lighting the mains for the extension of the lines. Dr. Beck with his office and Charles Beck's block are in flames. One boy was fatally burned and several others seriously injured.

## BARNUM BURNED OUT.

### HIS WINTER QUARTERS IN BRIDGEPORT IN ASHES.

Thirty Elephants and Other Beasts Escaped—Lions and Elephants Loose in the Streets—People Badly Frightened.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 21.—At half-past ten o'clock last night Barnum & Bailey's winter quarters caught fire and in half an hour the main building, containing almost the whole outfit of the Greatest Show on Earth, was reduced to ashes, involving a loss of one million dollars. The winter quarters were located at the west end, close by the tracks of the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad, and the circus had within two weeks been housed for the winter. The main building was of wood, two stories high, 200 feet wide and 500 feet long, and it contained all the animals of the big travelling circus, the caravans, paraphernalia, chariots, parade and baggage wagons, tools, wardrobes and cages. Everything is destroyed excepting thirty elephants and one hippopotamus.

The fire originated in the north end of the building, and is supposed to have caught from the explosion of a watchman's lantern in the room where horses are trained for the ring.

The flames were first seen by John Larry, who went to the West End engine house close by and gave the alarm, and the whole department quickly responded. Before the five sounds of the fire bell had been struck the blaze had spread to the hayloft above the animals' room and the light could be seen all over the city.

In less than five minutes' time, and before the doors to the animal room could be opened, the heat was too great to approach the building except at the south end.

The elephants were the first of the animals to sound the alarm, and their roars could be heard two blocks away. Each one of these great animals was chained to a separate post, and it was impossible for them to break loose. The lions then began to roar, and their howlings were terrific, as the flames over their heads gained headway, and fire began to drop through the floor.

The crowd around the building kept on increasing, and policemen were obliged to force them away. Lewis Hedges, the boss animal keeper, with four workmen, broke in the south door and liberated thirty elephants, taking them to an open lot where Barnum's toboggan slide was erected last winter.

The only other animals saved were three lions and one hippopotamus. The latter broke out of an east door and rushed through the crowd of spectators.

The poor animal had been liberated from his cage by the flames, but not until the cage timbers burned away did he get out. The flesh dropped off in great patches, as he ran, and the sight was horrible to witness.

By this time the whole main structure was ablaze, and the roof timbers fell in before the lever floor and burned. The loss will reach close to \$500,000. The building was worth \$100,000. The canvas and paraphernalia cost \$300,000 and the animals were worth \$500,000.

There was an insurance of only \$100,000. Consequently the loss will fall principally on Barnum & Bailey. Mr. Barnum is at the Murray Hill hotel, New York, and he was telegraphed to at once. James A. Bailey is at his New York residence, No. 34 St. Nicholas place.

Mr. Brothwell, Barnum's Bridgeport agent, said that the foreign agents will be cabled in the morning to start out all their sub-agents for attractions. Mr. Brothwell said that the fire would undoubtedly wind up Bridgeport as winter headquarters, and the show would in future winter at Jersey City.

In one hour from the time the fire started the big building was entirely burned up, and only a few small structures used as shops were saved.

Three elephants brought up from Central park on Friday were burned. The last news that could be obtained by the reporter was that three lions had broken out of the ball ground where they had been shut in, and were wandering loose in the streets of the city.

#### MERCHANTS TROUBLED.

The New Reading of the Postal Laws Causes Dissatisfaction.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—General dissatisfaction is felt here among merchants and grand army posts and other organizations because of the recent interpretation of the postal laws. The new reading of the law subjects third-class or "circular" matter, which formerly went for one cent, to first-class postage if on the envelopes is any printed matter other than the name and address of the sender. Consequently, when Meade Post, No. 1, G. A. R., sent a batch of circulars to its members yesterday with a picture of Philadelphia's soldier on the envelope, putting one cent stamps on them, they were returned to the postoffice with the notification that another cent would be required.

A postoffice official took one of the envelopes, blue pencilled the picture of Meade and the word "Headquarters," leaving "Meade Post, No. 1, 119 Chestnut street," as an illustration of what would go for a cent. The case has greatly disturbed merchants and organizations which have large stocks of envelopes which would not go as third-class matter under this interpretation. One firm has 500,000 such envelopes on hand and another 350,000.

#### Jeff Davis's Opinion.

NEW BEDFORD, Nov. 21.—A letter was received in this city from Jefferson Davis, Beavertown, Miss., in answer to a letter inquiring of him the difference between a southern and a northern democrat. He says: "There should be no difference. There was none between Samuel Adams of Massachusetts, and Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, or between Senators Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire, and John C. Calhoun of South Carolina. Each of these, as types of democracy of their day, regarded states as sovereign members of the union and the constitution as the compact by which they were voluntarily united."

#### Women to be Prosecuted.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Nov. 21.—The attorney of District Attorney Brown, of Niagara county, has been called to the fact of five women illegally voting in the town of Newfane. At the recent election they offered their ballots and were sworn in. The inspectors with them prosecuted, and their cases will undoubtedly come before the next grand jury. Attorney Blong would very much rather wait until next year and have the United States authorities take up the matter and a test case, as the women threaten to vote at every election.

#### Diphtheria in New Bedford.

NEW BEDFORD, Nov. 21.—There has been an average of ten new cases of diphtheria in this city weekly for the last six weeks, with no prospect of the disease abating. Few of the cases are fatal. There are five cases in one family in Fairhaven.

## LIST OF ADVERTISED LETTERS.

REMAINING IN PLAINFIELD POST OFFICE FOR WEEK ENDING NOV. 17, 1897.

Bostrom, John  
Bennett, B. L.  
Clark, Joanna R.  
Chapell, F. L.  
Creswell, Mr.  
Day, Miss E. W.  
Donaw, Miss Maggie  
Downes, Miss Nellie  
Drier, Mrs. Mary  
Gardner, Mrs. Maria  
Hopkins, Peter H.  
Hill, Miss Minnie  
Haines, Mrs. Jacob  
Keyser, Marie  
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, 8.50, 11.45 a. m.; 2.30, 5.30 p. m.  
BONNEVILLE, EASTON, ETC., MAILS.  
CLOSE—7.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.  
ARRIVE—8.50 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.

SUNDAY MAILS.  
Arrive at 5.10 a. m. Office open from 9.30 a. m. to 10.30 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.

COMPTON.—In this city Nov. 20th, of consumption, Robert F., son of Thomas Compton, aged 17 years, 13 days.  
Interment in Boston on Tuesday, 22d inst. Boston papers please copy.

## WANTS AND OFFERS.

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

A SOPRANO DESIRES A POSITION IN A Protestant church. Address, Box 1,311, 1-2-3.

LOST—A YOUNG NEWFOUNDLAND PUP, black, with white feet, answers to name of "Bounce." F. D. Fuller, No. 4 Church St.

TO LET, ONE OR TWO PLEASANT FRONT rooms—first and second floors—22 Peace St. 11-19-20

TRY THE "O. A. F." CIGAR: MADE FROM the finest Havana filler, without a particle of artificial flavoring. The best 5-cent cigar in the world. 11-16-17

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work; German preferred; one willing to make herself generally useful. References required. Call at 31 W. 2d St. 11-16-17

ANY ONE DESIROUS OF MAKING ARRANGEMENTS for the Winter, call with large, handsomely furnished front rooms, at Mrs. LANSING's, cor. Park ave. and 6th St. 10-25-17

A LARGE, DESIRABLE DWELLING ON GROVE Street, rear of First Baptist Church, to let, suitable as a first-class boarding house; rent low. All improvements. Apply to E. G. McILROY, Broker, Nos. 35 and 37, opp. depot. 10-21-17

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN only, over the Post Office, ELIZABETH SCHUB. 9-22-17

FOR SALE—MY PROPERTY ON WEST SECOND Street. Price Moderate. Terms easy. T. H. TOLSON, M. D. 20-6-17

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND, TWO HORSE "Peelers" power, in good order. Sold cheap, for want of use. Apply S. B. WHEELER, Netherwood Farm, Plainfield, N. J. 6-22-17

BOARDING—NEWLY FURNISHED HOUSE, pleasant rooms, central location, home comforts. Table boarders also accommodated. Mrs. L. FREEMAN, 31 W. Second street, between Park and Madison avenues. 9-20-17

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., Architects and Storage Warehouse, from 109 to 125 E. 44th street N. Y. city.—11-19-17

## THE CRESCENT

Will be Open

## Thanksgiving Day,

## Skating,

## Band Concert.

ADMISSION, 15 and 25 Cents.

## GRAND PRIZE BAZAAR

Under the auspices and in aid of RELIEF FUND OF THE WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, auxiliary to POST 73, G. A. R., and

Grand Army Hall—For One Week, November 21 to 26, Inclusive.

ADMISSION, - - - TEN CENTS.

Course Tickets, entitling holder to one chance in Prize Drawing, 25 Cents.

COMMITTEE.—Mrs. S. C. Terry, Mrs. John Rittenhouse, Mrs. Robt. Walker, Mrs. H. C. Drake, Wm. Addis, Jas. M. Atwood, Robt. Walker, C. W. Hardin, T. O. Doane. 11-17-17

## -Y. M. C. A. COURSE-

## 3d RAGAN LECTURE

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22d, At Stillman Music Hall.

SUBJECT:

"Glimpses in Scotland."

Tickets at Reynolds' Pharmacy. 11-21-24

## TO-NIGHT.

## -MUSIC HALL-

ALL THE WORLD IN WONDER over the phenomenal prestidigitateur and Wizard—the original and only

## HERRMANN,

Famous in every part of the world, assisted by Mrs. Herrmann, presenting a new programme of Magic and Mirth alluring acts. Remarkable revelations, including the most marvellous, thrilling and startling sensation, BLACK ART, creating a furore and crowding the theatre everywhere. Nothing like it has ever been seen upon the stage in any country. The press eulogize. The people receive with ecstacy.

PRICES—35, 50, 75 and \$1.00. 11-15-16

Tickets on sale Friday, Nov. 18.

## MUSIC HALL!

## THANKSGIVING NIGHT.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24th.

Special engagement of

## CHARLOTTE THOMPSON

In her ideal portraiture of

## "JANE EYRE,"

A Comedy-Drama, replete with humor and intense interest, supported by her remarkably efficient Dramatic Company.

Seats on Sale Tuesday, November 22d.

PRICES—35, 50, 75 and \$1.00. 11-21-3d

## GRAND BALL!

## "The Crescent,"

## Thanksgiving Eve,

Under auspices of

Branch No. 8, Emerald Benevolent Association.

TICKETS, - - - 50 CENTS. 11-18-5d

## WELSH PRIZE SINGERS,

Under the auspices of the W. C. T. U.,

## STILLMAN MUSIC HALL,

Saturday Afternoon & Evening, NOVEMBER 26th, 1897.

ADMISSION TO MATINEE—CHILDREN'S TICKETS, 10 CTS. ADULTS TICKETS, 25 CTS.

Evening Reserved Seats, 25 Cents Extra, to be had at the usual places. 11-19-1d

## Van Depoele

## Electric Motors

-AND-

## ELECTRIC Railway SYSTEM,

OPERATING MORE ELECTRIC RAILWAYS THAN ALL OTHERS IN THE WORLD.

## We Furnish Electric Motors

-FOR ANY ELECTRIC SYSTEM AND FULL-OUTFITS OF GENERATORS, MOTORS,-

-ETC., FOR ELECTRIC POWER-

-STATIONS.-

ADMISSION, 15 and 25 Cents. 11-21-3d

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## PECK'S CORNER.

## LARGE VARIETY

-OF- CHILDREN'S PLUSH CAPS!

## PECK'S.

## GREEN'S

## Furniture

## Warerooms

## EVERYTHING AT NEW YORK PRICES.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures.

REPAIRING AND UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

GOODS TAKEN ON STORAGE. 10-29-17

## WE AIM TO KEEP

A LINE OF MEN'S, WOMEN'S, MISSES' CHILDREN'S, BOYS' AND YOUTHS'

## Boots and Shoes

TO SUIT ALL CLASSES OF TRADE, AND WE VERY SELDOM MISS IT.

## DOANE & VANARSDALE,

22 WEST FRONT STREET. 10my

## W. MESSERSCHMIDT,

Hats, Caps and Gent's Furnishing Goods,

23½ West Front Street, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

CLOTHING CLEANED AND REPAIRED. 10-4-17

## A PIANO.

FOR SALE, an almost new, square Piano, built by one of the most celebrated makers,

Will Sell at a very Low Figure,

because too large for the owner's room.

Address, Box 286, Plainfield, N. J.

## CHINA, GLASS, LAMPS.

Latest Novelties in

## Royal Worcester and Carlsbad Ware.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH

## DINNER SETS.

## GAVETT'S,

15 E. FRONT STREET. 10-1-17

## TO THE LADIES!

Examine our

## ALL-WOOL

## STRIPED WOVEN SKIRTS

MADE AND UNMADE.

A Full Line of

## LADIES', CHILDREN'S

## AND MISSES' NEW-

## MARKETS, CLOAKS

## AND JACKETS,

AT



## COLLISION AT SEA

### THE STEAMER SCHOLTEN RUN DOWN IN A DENSE FOG.

One Hundred and Forty Persons Missing. The Sea Filled With Struggling People.

After the Crash.

DOVER, Nov. 21.—At a late hour Saturday night the steamship W. A. Scholten of the Netherlands American steam navigation company bound with an unknown vessel about four miles south of the Downs and foundered thirty minutes afterwards. The wind was light from the southwest, accompanied by thick weather, when the collision occurred. There were 165 people on board the Scholten, and only twenty-five of these are known to have been saved. They were rescued by the crews of passing steamers, and landed early yesterday morning at Dover.

According to the stories of the survivors, it is feared that 140 persons were drowned when the Scholten went down. The scenes during and after the collision, as described by the rescued passengers and crew, were heartrending.

In the excitement consequent upon the terrible calamity it has been almost impossible to get at the details of the collision. Conflicting stories are told by the survivors, but the account given by our correspondent by a seaman named Winters appears to be nearest the truth. He says:

"Captain Taat, with the pilot and second officer, were on the bridge, while on the forecastle deck were two men on the look-out. The night was pitch dark, and suddenly a big vessel loomed up out of the fog about two points on the Scholten's port bow, not more than three lengths away. The steamers had been blowing their whistles, and the Scholten's engines had been slowed down before they came in sight of each other.

"Captain Taat ordered the helm hard a-port, but before the Scholten could swing clear the other steamer crashed into her, striking between the fore and main rigging, tearing a great hole in her side.

"The unknown steamer backed away and was lost in the fog at once. The Scholten began to fill, and then followed a terrible scene. Captain Taat stuck to his post on the bridge and shouted orders to the crew to clear away the life boats.

"In ten minutes after the collision the Scholten's lower hold was full of water. Captain Taat, hoping to save the lives of his passengers, and finding that the engines were not disabled, had headed the steamer for the Kentish shore, hoping to be able to beach her somewhere under the high cliffs between South Foreland and Dover before she sank, but the fires went out, the engines stopped and nothing was left but to leave the ship in the boats.

The women and children were passed first. They were followed by the crew of each boat and as many more as were deemed safe to carry, it being the intention to land them or place them on some passing vessel.

The steamer's whistle had been left blowing as long as the steam lasted, and luckily some fishing luggers heard both the whistle and the cries of the people on board.

As quickly as possible the shivering men and women—some of them clad only in their night clothes—were transferred to the luggers, and the ship's boats returned to the sinking Scholten.

"They had not been gone five minutes, but before they could reach the vessel's side again she gave a heavy roll to port, her great bow reared out of the water, and she sank, stern first, with a terrific plunge.

"The luggers were close to the boats now and after a vain attempt in the darkness to save other lives, the boats were headed for the shore.

"It was daylight before the boats hove in sight of the long Admiralty pier at Dover, upon which a number of people gathered as soon as the approaching boats were made out, with signals of distress flying. In an hour the survivors were on shore.

"It was a fearful moment for the crews of the boats. They could see men and women spring and drop overboard from the rails and rigging as they realized that the last moment had come. It is supposed that nearly all were drowned that jumped, but the confusion was so great at the time that the survivors hope many more have since been rescued."

The W. A. Scholten is a barkentine rigged steamship with one funnel, of 1,720 tons burden. Her dimensions are: Length 350; beam 33; draught 19. She was built in 1874, and is therefore 13 years old. She was commanded until this summer by Captain Boujour.

### THE PHILADELPHIA LEPROS.

They Are Now Living Comfortably at the Small Pox Hospital.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 21.—Mrs. Mirade and her daughter, the mysterious lepers who surrendered to the board of health are now living comfortably in the municipal or small-pox hospital. They are far removed from the patients afflicted with contagious diseases. Their food is sent to them on a dumb-waiter, the attendants not caring to visit their room. They both eat heartily and the colored cook expresses the conviction that leprosy cannot be a disease that interferes with the appetite. Mrs. Mirade told Dr. Welch, the hospital physician, that her reason for starting for Brazil was because of the notoriety she had been given here, and finding she could not get away, she concluded to return to Philadelphia and give herself up to the health authorities. The doctor intimated that they were not at all anxious to keep the cases in the hospital, and he was not prepared to say how long it would take the disease to run its course.

### The Temperance Women.

NASHVILLE, Nov. 21.—All the churches were occupied by the leading women of the National Women's Temperance union yesterday. The annual sermon was delivered at the First Cumberland Presbyterian church by the Rev. Anna Shaw, of Massachusetts, from the words: "Watch ye; stand fast; quit you like men." The announcement that Miss Frances E. Willard would speak to a workmen's meeting in the grand opera house drew together a large assemblage. The chairman introduced Miss Willard as the commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. (Great Army of Revolution).

### Terrible Boiler Explosion.

PRESCOTT, Ariz., Nov. 21.—The killed by the boiler explosion in W. Z. Wilson & Co's sawmill, nine miles from this place, which occurred on Saturday morning, are W. Z. Wilson, one of the proprietors; Timothy Crowley, one of the engineers; J. B. Ackers, foreman, and two men named Collins and Taylor, and an unknown man. A number of other employees were severely injured.

## NEW SCALE OF WAGES.

One Result of the Joint Meeting of Miners at Columbus.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 21.—A circular is now being prepared by Christopher Evans, secretary of the Federation of miners and mine laborers, and will be issued to the 250,000 miners, organized and unorganized, of the country in a short time. It is in the interest of harmony and unity of action, and is one result of the joint meeting of the executive board of the miners' federation and national district assembly, of K. of L., which closed in Columbus on Thursday. The circular will provide that no strike shall be ordered without the consent of both organizations. In case of a strike, the organization having the majority in the district where it occurs shall levy upon both organizations. The two boards will meet in this city in February to consider the reply of the miners. Immediately following this meeting a general delegate convention of all the miners in the country will be held at Pittsburgh. At this meeting delegates will be elected to the Interstate Convention of miners and operators to arrange a scale of wages to be paid in the various districts throughout the country, to go into effect May 1, 1885. The interstate meeting of operators and miners will be held probably in April, but the date has not yet been fixed.

### NINA VAN ZANDT INSANE.

The Widow of the Dead Anarchist Refuses to Eat and is Dying.

CHICAGO, Nov. 21.—It is said that Nina Van Zandt, who calls herself the widow of August Spies, the dead anarchist, is dying. She refuses to eat, declaring that she does not need food. Yesterday morning she arose from her bed, and in the face of a fearful storm raging, said she must go out to Waldheim cemetery and look into her husband's grave.

"Last night I saw him," she said, "and he was alive there in the vault. I must go to him at once." Her mother accompanied her to the cemetery, fourteen miles from the city, only to find, of course, that the girl's pretensions were a delusion. Miss Van Zandt raves at out her murdered husband, as she persists in calling Spies, and prophesies a day of revenge though she may not live to see it.

### Millions Involved.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 21.—A suit is to be begun in this city in a few days for the possession of a half interest in a tract of land 200 feet wide and a mile and a half long in the heart of the city. Jean Baptiste Bequette, who the complaint says was an early French settler who purchased this tract when St. Louis was a village and the property was sold in the country. When he died he left it to his two daughters. One of them moved away, and the other afterwards sold the property to J. B. C. Lucas, giving him a deed for the whole. It is still in the possession of the heirs and assigns of Mr. Lucas, but now comes the heirs of the sister who moved away, and who claim the undivided half of all this property, which is now valued at \$50,000,000.

### Refusing to Obey the Order.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Nov. 21.—About a week ago the railway commission renewed the order to the Northern Pacific and the Manitoba roads to reduce their passenger rates in Minnesota from 4 to 3 cents a mile. It is learned that the Northern Pacific will resist every attempt to enforce it by appeal to the federal courts. The Northern Pacific claims that its charter came directly from the federal government, and that state courts and laws have no authority over it. If the commission insists on the reduction the case will be carried to the United States supreme court. The Minneapolis and Pacific would also be involved, as that road gets 4 cents a mile in Minnesota. All the other roads save these charge 3 cents a mile.

### Reduced Wages Drive Out 500 Men.

WORCESTER, Mass., Nov. 21.—Between 500 and 600 men employed at the Worcester steel works are out on strike. The company on Thursday threatened to shut down averaging about 10 per cent in the pay of the men employed in the Bessemer steel plant, to take effect on Monday. The workmen grumbled, and Friday the company posted a notice that unless the men accepted the reduction the works would be shut down Thursday night. The men went out Friday night and the works did not run yesterday. The company says the reduction is absolutely necessary, as the mills have been running at a loss of late.

### Forced to Leave Guatemala.

GUATEMALA, Nov. 21.—Private advices from this city say that Archbishop Adolfo has gone to the United States, the government of Guatemala having forced him to leave the republic. The charges against him are insubordination and a tendency to interfere in temporal concerns. The archbishop retired with his private fortune of \$100,000 intact. The old cabinet of President Barrios has been re-elected.

### Baseball Notes.

Candor has succeeded McGinnis as manager of the Lowell club. E. Gorman, Jerry Moore, Mike Mansell and Joe Knight have been signed by Hamilton.

The mere fact of comparing Robinson of St. Louis to George Smith of Brooklyn is an insubordination and a tendency to interfere in temporal concerns. The archbishop retired with his private fortune of \$100,000 intact. The old cabinet of President Barrios has been re-elected.

It is said that Tim Keefe has been offered \$5,000 to play with some other club. The name of the club has not been made known.

Look at these figures for experimental baseball: Cries, \$1,500; Stitches, \$2,300; Cleveland, \$2,200; Vau, \$2,500; Murray, \$2,300; Wilcox, \$1,700; Foster, \$1,400.

Nashville is awaiting the decision of the Tennessee supreme court on the Sunday question before deciding upon entering the southern league. The decision is expected about Dec. 5.

It is said that Foster's contract with the New York club calls for a salary of \$4,000. It is also said that he has a personal contract which calls for an additional \$3,000 if he stays with the team for the whole season.

Tom Ramsey has returned from his visit to Indianapolis, and has developed into a great dunder. He walks daily on Fourth avenue, Louisville, dressed in very flashy clothes, and attracts a great deal of attention. He has been acting in a very exemplary manner of late.

Some of the papers in the league cities seem to think that the St. Louis' defeat by the Detroit will have a demoralizing effect upon the attendance at association games, especially in cities where there is both an association and a league club, but it is not so. Hundreds of persons stayed away from the Athletic grounds in this city merely because they thought that the home team did not have even a fighting show to defeat the St. Louis and some of the other clubs. Next year the St. Louis club will not start out as the world beaters, and every other club will have renewed confidence when they begin to play them, and if they give them any kind of a close game the attendance will back to the top. It is victories that the people want—Philadelphia Press.

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## Central Railroad of New Jersey

Station in New York—Foot of Liberty Street.

Time Table in Effect November 20, 1887.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield 3.27, 5.43, 6.29, 6.59, 7.29, 7.58, 8.09, 8.19, 8.29, 8.39, 8.49, 8.59, 9.09, 9.19, 9.29, 9.39, 9.49, 9.59, 10.09, 10.19, 10.29, 10.39, 10.49, 10.59, 11.09, 11.19, 11.29, 11.39, 11.49, 11.59, 12.09, 12.19, 12.29, 12.39, 12.49, 12.59, 1.09, 1.19, 1.29, 1.39, 1.49, 1.59, 2.09, 2.19, 2.29, 2.39, 2.49, 2.59, 3.09, 3.19, 3.29, 3.39, 3.49, 3.59, 4.09, 4.19, 4.29, 4.39, 4.49, 4.59, 5.09, 5.19, 5.29, 5.39, 5.49, 5.59, 6.09, 6.19, 6.29, 6.39, 6.49, 6.59, 7.09, 7.19, 7.29, 7.39, 7.49, 7.59, 8.09, 8.19, 8.29, 8.39, 8.49, 8.59, 9.09, 9.19, 9.29, 9.39, 9.49, 9.59, 10.09, 10.19, 10.29, 10.39, 10.49, 10.59, 11.09, 11.19, 11.29, 11.39, 11.49, 11.59, 12.09, 12.19, 12.29, 12.39, 12.49, 12.59, 1.09, 1.19, 1.29, 1.39, 1.49, 1.59, 2.09, 2.19, 2.29, 2.39, 2.49, 2.59, 3.09, 3.19, 3.29, 3.39, 3.49, 3.59, 4.09, 4.19, 4.29, 4.39, 4.49, 4.59, 5.09, 5.19, 5.29, 5.39, 5.49, 5.59, 6.09, 6.19, 6.29, 6.39, 6.49, 6.59, 7.09, 7.19, 7.29, 7.39, 7.49, 7.59, 8.09, 8.19, 8.29, 8.39, 8.49, 8.59, 9.09, 9.19, 9.29, 9.39, 9.49, 9.59, 10.09, 10.19, 10.29, 10.39, 10.49, 10.59, 11.09, 11.19, 11.29, 11.39, 11.49, 11.59, 12.09, 12.19, 12.29, 12.39, 12.49, 12.59, 1.09, 1.19, 1.29, 1.39, 1.49, 1.59, 2.09, 2.19, 2.29, 2.39, 2.49, 2.59, 3.09, 3.19, 3.29, 3.39, 3.49, 3.59, 4.09, 4.19, 4.29, 4.39, 4.49, 4.59, 5.09, 5.19, 5.29, 5.39, 5.49, 5.59, 6.09, 6.19, 6.29, 6.39, 6.49, 6.59, 7.09, 7.19, 7.29, 7.39, 7.49, 7.59, 8.09, 8.19, 8.29, 8.39, 8.49, 8.59, 9.09, 9.19, 9.29, 9.39, 9.49, 9.59, 10.09, 10.19, 10.29, 10.39, 10.49, 10.59, 11.09, 11.19, 11.29, 11.39, 11.49, 11.59, 12.09, 12.19, 12.29, 12.39, 12.49, 12.59, 1.09, 1.19, 1.29, 1.39, 1.49, 1.59, 2.09, 2.19, 2.29, 2.39, 2.49, 2.59, 3.09, 3.19, 3.29, 3.39, 3.49, 3.59, 4.09, 4.19, 4.29, 4.39, 4.49, 4.59, 5.09, 5.19, 5.29, 5.39, 5.49, 5.59, 6.09, 6.19, 6.29, 6.39, 6.49, 6.59, 7.09, 7.19, 7.29, 7.39, 7.49, 7.59, 8.09, 8.19, 8.29, 8.39, 8.49, 8.59, 9.09, 9.19, 9.29, 9.39, 9.49, 9.59, 10.09, 10.19, 10.29, 10.39, 10.49, 10.59, 11.09, 11.19, 11.29, 11.39, 11.49, 11.59, 12.09, 12.19, 12.29, 12.39, 12.49, 12.59, 1.09, 1.19, 1.29, 1.39, 1.49, 1.59, 2.09, 2.19, 2.29, 2.39, 2.49, 2.59, 3.09, 3.19, 3.29, 3.39, 3.49, 3.59, 4.09, 4.19, 4.29, 4.39, 4.49, 4.59, 5.09, 5.19, 5.29, 5.39, 5.49, 5.59, 6.09, 6.19, 6.29, 6.39, 6.49, 6.59, 7.09, 7.19, 7.29, 7.39, 7.49, 7.59, 8.09, 8.19, 8.29, 8.39, 8.49, 8.59, 9.09, 9.19, 9.29, 9.39, 9.49, 9.59, 10.09, 10.19, 10.29, 10.39, 10.49, 10.59, 11.09, 11.19, 11.29, 11.39, 11.49, 11.59, 12.09, 12.19, 12.29, 12.39, 12.49, 12.59, 1.09, 1.19, 1.29, 1.39, 1.49, 1.59, 2.09, 2.19, 2.29, 2.39, 2.49, 2.59, 3.09, 3.19, 3.29, 3.39, 3.49, 3.59, 4.09, 4.19, 4.29, 4.39, 4.49, 4.59, 5.09, 5.19, 5.29, 5.39, 5.49, 5.59, 6.09, 6.19, 6.29, 6.39, 6.49, 6.59, 7.09, 7.19, 7.29, 7.39, 7.49, 7.59, 8.09, 8.19, 8.29, 8.39, 8.49, 8.59, 9.09, 9.19, 9.29, 9.39, 9.49, 9.59, 10.09, 10.19, 10.29, 10.39, 10.49, 10.59, 11.09, 11.19, 11.29, 11.39, 11.49, 11.59, 12.09, 12.19, 12.29, 12.39, 12.49, 12.59, 1.09, 1.19, 1.29, 1.39, 1.49, 1.59, 2.09, 2.19, 2.29, 2.39, 2.49, 2.59, 3.09, 3.19, 3.29, 3.39, 3.49, 3.59, 4.09, 4.19, 4.29, 4.39, 4.49, 4.59, 5.09, 5.19, 5.29, 5.39, 5.49, 5.59, 6.09, 6.19, 6.29, 6.39, 6.49, 6.59, 7.09, 7.19, 7.29, 7.39, 7.49, 7.59, 8.09, 8.19, 8.29, 8.39, 8.49, 8.59, 9.09, 9.19, 9.29, 9.39, 9.49, 9.59, 10.09, 10.19, 10.29, 10.39, 10.49, 10.59, 11.09, 11.19, 11.29, 11.39, 11.49, 11.59, 12.09, 12.19, 12.29, 12.39, 12.49, 12.59, 1.09, 1.19, 1.29, 1.39, 1.49, 1.59, 2.09, 2.19, 2.29, 2.39, 2.49, 2.59, 3.09, 3.19, 3.29, 3.39, 3.49, 3.59, 4.09, 4.19, 4.29, 4.39, 4.49, 4.59, 5.09, 5.19, 5.29, 5.39, 5.49, 5.59, 6.09, 6.19, 6.29, 6.39, 6.49, 6.59, 7.09, 7.19, 7.29, 7.39, 7.49, 7.59, 8.09, 8.19, 8.29, 8.39, 8.49, 8.59, 9.09, 9.19, 9.29, 9.39, 9.49, 9.59, 10.09, 10.19, 10.29, 10.39, 10.49, 10.59, 11.09, 11.19, 11.29, 11.39, 11.49, 11.59, 12.09, 12.19, 12.29, 12.39, 12.49, 12.59, 1.09, 1.19, 1.29, 1.39, 1.49, 1.59, 2.09, 2.19, 2.29, 2.39, 2.49, 2.59, 3.09, 3.19, 3.29, 3.39, 3.49, 3.59, 4.09, 4.19, 4.29, 4.39, 4.49, 4.59, 5.09, 5.19, 5.29, 5.39, 5.49, 5.59, 6.09, 6.19, 6.29, 6.39, 6.49, 6.59, 7.09, 7.19, 7.29, 7.39, 7.49, 7.59, 8.09, 8.19, 8.29, 8.39, 8.49, 8.59, 9.09, 9.19, 9.29, 9.39, 9.49, 9.59, 10.09, 10.19, 10.29, 10.39, 10.49, 10.59, 11.09, 11.19, 11.29, 11.39, 11.49, 11.59, 12.09, 12.19, 12.29, 12.39, 12.49, 12.59, 1.09, 1.19, 1.29, 1.39, 1.49, 1.59, 2.09, 2.19, 2.29, 2.39, 2.49, 2.59, 3.09, 3.19, 3.29, 3.39, 3.49, 3.59, 4.09, 4.19, 4.29, 4.39, 4.49, 4.59, 5.09, 5.19, 5.29, 5.39, 5.49, 5.59, 6.09, 6.19, 6.29, 6.39, 6.49, 6.59, 7.09, 7.19, 7.29, 7.39, 7.49, 7.59, 8.09, 8.19, 8.29, 8.39, 8.49, 8.59, 9.09, 9.19, 9.29, 9.39, 9.49, 9.59, 10.09, 10.19, 10.29, 10.39, 10.49, 10.59, 11.09, 11.19, 11.29, 11.39, 11.49, 11.59, 12.09, 12.19, 12.29, 12.



## SLUMBER SONG.

Mine! O, my sweet, with the gleam of the sun-shine  
Caught fast in the twist of your silky-brown curls.  
Mine! Only mine!—though the ocean has given  
You teeth of the whitest of under-sea pearls.  
Mine! O, my life!—though the skies that are fairest  
Are prisoned for aye in the blue of your eyes;  
Field, though the heavens be darkest or clearest,  
In sunlight and glow, or when storm-clouds arise.  
Slumber! The little waves lap on the margin—  
The lullaby still as a secret untold;  
Night-dews fall fast on the tall, bowing rushes—  
On lake grass and reeds, where the lilies unfold.  
Sleep soft! The white moon is sailing above you,  
Dream sweet! For the west wind is calling you low.  
Down by the doorway the blue bells are ringing—  
As, touched by the breezes, they swing to and fro.  
Slumbering song-birds are resting in silence  
While mother-birds, wakeful, the nests safely keep.  
So do I, darling, bend softly above you,  
Still watching and guarding you now as you sleep.  
—George Roberts, in Good Housekeeping.

## WON HER AT POKER.

### The Story of Texas Tom and His Handsome Bride.

Texas Tom is paying San Francisco a visit. Day by day he is seen passing up and down Market street, accompanied by a very pretty woman whom he calls Ray and who seems very much interested in him. The latter is about twenty-one years old now but a veteran in experience of the shady sort. Just at present he is stop the heap and is wearing diamonds. His baptismal name is Thomas P. Redmond, but that doesn't make any difference—he is Texas Tom to all men. No body hereabout knows the girl, beyond the fact that she is a brunette from the head waters, has a pair of saucy eyes and cuts as pretty a figure as need be. The other day an old Western sport turned up and spun this interesting yarn to a San Francisco Examiner reporter:

Texas Tom literally won that girl you just saw him with, but without sword or courtship. In plain words, he won her at poker, after one of the longest and hottest sessions I ever saw over a round table.

About three years ago a slick short-card gambler named William Townsend took a professional tour through the South. In a Florida hamlet he encountered a beautiful girl of sixteen, who accepted his flash for genuine and married him against the will of her parents, well-to-do and respectable people. Townsend showered jewelry and rich raiment on his child bride, but she could not descend to his level at first, and the coolness that arose between them soon after the hasty marriage was rapidly widening into a breach leading to a separation, when Texas encountered them in St. Paul, Minn., a little over two months ago. He roomed in the same house, and after a few chance meetings Tom and Townsend's wife found themselves in love with each other.

Eight weeks ago last Monday afternoon Texas, Townsend and four others sat down in Redmond's rooms to play poker. The game was small at first, twenty-five cents ante, but the stakes rapidly swelled to figures that made it exceedingly interesting. Hour after hour wore away and lengthened into a plurality of days, and Texas won considerable money. One player after another dropped out, physically or financially exhausted; others dropped in and dropped out, until finally at the end of three days only Texas and Townsend remained. The pair ate and drank between the deals, played standing up and did every thing but sleep.

After the second day the game began to be a sort of a show, and hundreds flocked in to watch the players and calculate how long nature could stand the strain. In three days Townsend had lost \$4,000, all his available cash, but he begged for a short grace, which Texas granted. It was midnight. Texas stole an hour's rest, while Townsend made a hurried trip to his rooms. His wife was asleep, and it was an easy matter to carry off her jewelry, mostly diamonds, and aggregating in value about \$1,200.

While she slept on, unconscious of her loss, Townsend returned, woke up his opponent, and asked for an allowance on the gems. Texas sleepily advanced \$1,000 and play was resumed.

It was purely a scientific game, each man being too clever for the other to dare to attempt any work.

All the next day the play continued in the presence of a crowd attracted by its production. Fortune seemed to smile on Townsend, and at the end of the fourth day of the setting Texas had him cleaned out.

"Is that enough," he asked, quietly, gathering up his winnings.

"No, it isn't," sullenly returned the defeated gambler.

"All right; what have you got to bet?"

"You seem stuck on that woman of mine—what'll you bet against her?" was the astonishing proposition advanced by the financially wrecked gambler, the fever for play burning at an uncontrollable heat in his veins.

Even Tom was dazed, but only for a minute.

"Make it freeze-out," said Tom, "and I'll go you the diamonds and a thousand dollars and throw in my girl to boot."

The offer was accepted. A valuation of \$50 each was placed on chips, aggregating over \$4,000. They were then carefully divided into two piles, and it was agreed that each should ante, and that all limit should be removed.

"How do I know I'll get the girl if I win her?" asked Texas, as the cards were about to be dealt.

"Better ask her," growled Townsend; "I only play my claim on her against your money. You'll have to look to her for possession."

A note was hurriedly written to Mrs. Townsend, outlining the proposition, and asking her sanction.

"Tell the gentleman," ran the answer she gave the messenger, "that I should be pleased to be separated from Mr. Townsend, but that Mr. Redmond can only claim the stakes by going through the marriage ceremony."

"Judge!" Flannagan, an influential politician, was present, and after a hurried consultation, Townsend made a written admission of ground for a divorce, on which Flannagan said he could procure a separation in a very short time.

The announcement with an engagement ring and Texas Tom's compliments, was sent back to Mrs. Townsend, who returned the following note:

THOMAS REDMOND:—Under such conditions I hope and pray you will win.

RAY TOWNSEND.

"The game is made, gentlemen," said Tom, with as much of a smile as loss of sleep would permit to circulate on his haggard face, "deal the cards."

Townsend dealt the cards, and the novel game commenced. Texas captured the ante chip and three more with it, on three deuces against tens up.

"She's mine!" he cried. "I always win when I take the first pot."

Townsend broke out with a torrent of oaths, and the pair nearly came to blows, only the intervention of the bystanders causing the game to go on.

The prospective widower played a hard game. He was wary and careful, and again he won for a time, but again luck turned against him, and his costly chips melted into the hands of the prospective groom.

With the turn of the tide Townsend lost his nerve, and in the double ante and freeze-out, Texas' coolness and bluff told heavily. The \$50 bits of ivory traveled across the table one by one, and seldom came back.

In fourteen hours Townsend called for a sight for his last \$50, and showed down three kings before the draw.

Texas had aces up.

The remaining monarch failed to leave the deck, but a third ace traveled into Texas' hand.

Townsend staggered to his room and roughly ordered his wife to get out.

"I hope I'll be happier with him than I have been with you," retorted the human stake, as she obeyed.

But the defeated gambler heard her not. He was asleep.

Texas only waited to introduce his winning to Flannagan and in a twinkling he went to sleep. By the time his long slumber was over the divorce suit was well under way. Forty-eight hours after the final hand was played the twain were made one flesh by a justice of the peace, and the next day the bridal tour was commenced in a westerly direction.

Townsend went to the station to see them off, and the tears rolled down his cheeks like rain at the parting. Mrs. Redmond paid no heed to his misery, but rather laid in the lash in punishment for the indignity put on her.

Texas only laughed.

"I see you again, Texas," thereateningly remarked the bankrupt.

"I don't care a curse whether you do or not," was the bridegroom's nonchalant answer; "I'd advise you not to unless you learn how to play poker or be more of a man in the meantime."

"In Omaha the pair stopped to celebrate," concluded the sport who told the reporter the story, "and they've been celebrating so much that I guess Tom's winnings are tolerably scarce at present, all but the woman; he's got her yet if the cash has melted."

Redmond was approached by a reporter for confirmation of the story, and he frankly admitted the truth of the main features of the story, but would not go into details. Nor would he say whether he was likely to regret having "won" or not.

## A PITIFUL CASE.

### How a Philadelphia School-Girl Hid Her Morphine Vice.

The ingenuity of morphine victims to hide their vice has never been better illustrated than in the case of a young girl at a fashionable young ladies' boarding-school near Philadelphia, who has just been taken away by her parents. There she would lie for a day at a time, only rousing herself when any one approached the table on which stood an ink bottle and a stylus and pen. The nurse having occasion to send a message to the doctor attempted to write with this pen, the young girl at that time being asleep. The pen not only refused to write, but the practiced eye of the nurse instantly recognized in the point the puncturing needle of a hypodermic syringe. This led to an examination of the ink bottle. It was a four-ounce bottle, but there was no ink in it. It was painted black on the outside and contained Magendie's solution of morphine, enough for one hundred and twenty-eight one-half grain doses. The principal of the school was summoned immediately, and the sleeping girl's arm bared. It was punctured from the shoulder almost to the hand, and the livid blue marks confirmed the suspicion, which was changed to absolute certainty by the small abscess which had begun to form in the forearm just above the wrist. The habit had been formed about two months only, and there is a possibility that a cure can be effected.

## What Ye and Me Mean.

The average reader and book-buyer is constantly put to his wit's end to decide what constitutes a duodecimo, a 16mo, an octavo, a crown octavo, etc. In truth, there is absolutely no fixed law which governs this question. Presumably the size of a book is determined by the number of folds of the paper which forms a "signature," but the length and breadth of paper vary so greatly that the number of folds really indicates nothing of the size of a book's page. In England they have just made an attempt to fix up a new scale of standards, as follows:

Large folio.....	10 1/2 inches	over 18 inches
Folio.....	10 1/2 inches	below 18 inches
Small folio.....	10 1/2 inches	below 15 inches
Large octavo.....	11 1/2 inches	below 11 inches
Octavo.....	11 1/2 inches	below 9 inches
Small octavo.....	11 1/2 inches	below 8 inches
Duodecimo.....	12 1/2 inches	below 8 inches
Decimo.....	12 1/2 inches	below 6 inches
Minimo.....	12 1/2 inches	below 6 inches
Large quarto.....	14 1/2 inches	below 11 inches
Quarto.....	14 1/2 inches	below 11 inches
Small quarto.....	14 1/2 inches	below 8 inches

## A Boston Church Tower.

There is a church in Boston the tower of which is not owned by the society that owns the church. It is the Brattle Square Church, now owned by the First Baptist Society. The church is one of the earliest works of Architect Richardson, and the tower, with its frieze colossal reliefs by Bartholdi, the sculptor of Liberty, is such an adornment to Commonwealth avenue that when there was a prospect of the church being torn down there was a o-e of the characteristic Boston movements started to "save it." Nothing was accomplished except the creation of some public sentiment, but when the young millionaire, J. Montgomery Sears, who bought it, sold the church to its present owners, he reserved the tower, and decreed it in trust to the Memorial Society, to be preserved forever as a public monument.

## A Naval Officer's Romance.

Lieutenant Foulke, of the United States navy, now on duty in Japanese waters, is shortly to marry a Japanese girl at Nagasaki. The young lady taught Lieutenant Foulke the language of the country, and during his prolonged stay on shore duty in Korea the two kept up a correspondence, she writing in English, which she had been taught by her foreign lover. There is more romance, too, about a dangerous illness through which she once nursed him. She is spoken of as a woman of great intelligence, beauty and fascination, and a strong and admirable character. Lieutenant Foulke will bring his wife home with him, where he has been ordered to stand his examination for promotion in the service.

## AMUSING BLUNDERS.

### A Charming Collection of Odd Typographical Errors.

How the Intelligent Composer Sometimes "Improves" the Manuscript Entrusted to His Care—A Bible Verse Revised by a Printer.

Every newspaper office has its accumulation of odd typographical errors, which often become classic in the office before they are crystallized in any published collection of such blunders, remarks the Boston Transcript Listener. Some of the funniest of printer's blunders, of course, never get into print at all, but are fastened upon by the proof-reader and spoiled, as jokes, before the paper comes out. Some times they are so funny that it seems almost a pity for the corrector to lay his vandal hand upon them; there is a temptation to let the public have the full benefit of them. There was something quite epic, for instance, in that phrase that the proof-reader's eagle eye hit upon the other day, "An eloquent lunch was served last evening;" "an eloquent lunch" was correct, but much more commonplace. The phrase, "The floods in China have ruined the iron crop" was rather mystifying than funny, and the compositor who set up "iron" for "rice" must have worked very hard indeed. Occasionally there are monumental instances of stupidity in a single sentence, as, for instance, when, during the recent presidential progress through the West, a Boston proof-reader was confronted, upon a slip of telegraphic dispatches, with this extraordinary sentence:

The stay at Indianapolis proved a relief from the monetary which is inevitable on a thirty-hour cautionary journey.

After the proof-reader had reduced "monetary" to "monotony," and "inevitable" to "inevitable," and "cautionary" to "continguous," he had made sense out of the paragraph, but he had left it much less picturesque than it was before.

The proof-reader, indeed, is so much accustomed to reading such expressions as "Mrs. Logan sat bobbing at the head of the coffin," for "Mrs. Logan sat sobbing," etc., and "greasers on a seating," for "quavers on a violin," and "a heavy shoe fell in Berkshire County last night" for "a heavy shower," and "the devil of St. Francis" for "the dust of St. Francis," and the "veterans of the Mulligan war" for Mexican war, and even such manifest improvements upon the original as "the spot was lit by the love of home" for "the box was lit by the lux of Luna," that he finds them quite commonplace, and ceases to treasure them up in his memory. The blunders that get into the paper are the only ones that really become memorable. Speaking of the traditions of blunders that remain in every office, there is one, for instance, that a writer for a newspaper not very far away will long remember. He had occasion to use that poetic phrase, "the toiloms and patient oxen," in a vacation letter from somewhere down in Maine, and was astonished, when he got his paper, to see it appear "the tail-some and patient oxen." His readers, however, probably never suspected the blunder, and thought he had, with delicate humor, given them a new and graphic term. There is no doubt about the tendency of the ox to be very "tail-some" in midsummer. It was suggestive of the intentional blunder of a certain other newspaper writer—"fugit tempus has arrived." It was in the same paper that an editorial writer was once astonished to see that he had been made to speak of a "drive of hogs floating down the Connecticut," when he had attempted to write of something much more commonplace, to-wit, a drive of logs. This was the same editorial writer, the Listener believes, who, in essaying a tribute to "Dr. Holmes' word painting," complimented his "wood-painting" instead—an art in which, though the Autocrat may excel, for all the Listener knows, he has not, at least, obtained renown.

There are other typographical errors memorable about the Commonwealth, some of which the Listener believes, have not been put on record save in their original form. There was once great consternation in the office of *Zion's Herald*, when, the writer of an obituary article upon a mother in Israel having said, in pious phrase, that she died and "claimed the promises," the paper was made to aver that she had "died and cleared the premises." And it was out from Worcester where, Rev. George H. Hepworth having declared, in a public address, "I am not a free lance," the seditious *Spy* gave him fame by printing the sentence, "I want a free-lunch." It was a Boston paper, however, that recently made Mr. William Winter declare that "the toast for Irving, like the toast for olive, must be cut elevated." An extraordinary association, which, after all, translated itself easily enough into "the taste for Irving, like the taste for olives, must be cultivated." This was the same paper that, during the Shah's visit to Europe, announced that Mr. Shaw of Persia had arrived in Paris. There is a story told in the Springfield *Republican* office illustrative of the difficulties which the compositor has to have with Samuel Bowles' horrible manuscript. The lines, "And silence, like a poutice, comes to heal the blows of sound," occurring in his copy, was printed in the paper: "And silence, like a poutice, comes to heal the blows of Samuel." The vocal blows of Samuel were literally rained on the proof-reader and compositor who were responsible for that error.

Typographical blunders are not by any means confined to newspapers. Every body who has ever written for the magazines knows that the proofs have to be carefully read, or else outrageous blunders will creep in; and errors sometimes elude the scrutiny of all the people who read the sheets of a book. That even the Bible itself does not altogether escape typographical blunders the Listener has good proof in a copy of the sacred scriptures now lying before him, printed by Thomas, Cowperthwaite & Co., of Philadelphia [in 1838—a fair leather-bound little edition—in which the sixth verse of the sixth chapter of Proverbs reads as follows:

Go to the ant, thou sluggard; consider her ways and be wise.

The simple believer in even the literal inspiration of King James' version, who should read that text, would no doubt remain convinced that Solomon had an exemplary female relative in his mind when he thus admonished the sluggard.

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DEPARTMENT OF ANALYTICAL CHEMISTRY, STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, Hoboken, N. J., September 7, 1887.

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THOS. B