

# THE DAILY PRESS.

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## THE DAILY PRESS

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

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

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED ON ALL MATTERS OF PUBLIC CONCERN, BUT PUBLISHED ONLY WHEN ACCOMPANIED BY THE NAME OF THE WRITER, IN CONFIDENCE, AND 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.

J. A. DEMAREST, MANAGING EDITOR.

### BY THE WAY.

—As Christmas this year will fall on Sunday, Monday will be observed as the general holiday.

—In New Jersey there are said to be 365,641 children between the ages of five and eighteen years.

—The meeting of the O. A. F., this evening, will take place in the parlors of Zephyr H. & L. Co.

—After an adjournment for the Summer, the Board of Fire Commissioners will meet in regular session on Tuesday evening next.

—Dr. Talmage's sermon of last Sunday on John's salutation, "Is this heart right?" is published complete on the fourth page.

—The new express train that commenced leaving Plainfield this morning at 8.35 o'clock, stops at Westfield only and is due in New York at 9.25.

—The clear and courageous message of President Cleveland that was crowded out by our election news of yesterday, appears in full on our second page of today.

—The Dairy Maids' festival, by the Mission Band of the Congregational church on Monday, was a grand success, and about \$100 was realized from the entertainment.

—The remnants of the incendiary fire which consumed the Park House stables on Sixth street, several months ago, have been removed, and the appearance of the place has been improved thereby.

—The entertainment for the benefit of the Church of the Heavenly Rest, of which we gave the full programme yesterday, will take place at the residence of Mrs. Kate C. Conant, at Evons, this evening.

—A change of schedule went into effect on the C. & N. J. R. R., today. By it the 11.42 a. m., for New York is discontinued, and the 7.14 a. m., now only goes to Dunellen, and no more to Somerville and Flemington.

—The masons, carpenters and painters of our town are kept as busy yet as they were during the Spring and Summer. There is, at present, so much building going on that a jobber can scarcely be obtained to make repairs.

—The dwelling house at Eighth street and Central avenue, owned by Mrs. D. C. Green and occupied by Mr. Geo. C. Martin, is now in the hands of the painters, who are refreshing and beautifying the building with a new coat of paint.

—At Reform Hall this evening another of the free entertainments arranged by the Reform Club will take place. The programme for to-night, will be of a musical order, and will be varied by recitations and readings. All are welcome.

—This afternoon the Governor and Mrs. Green will hold a reception from four to six. Invitations have been extended to prominent people in all parts of the State, and the gathering beneath the Governor's hospitable roof in Elizabeth is expected to be large.

—The decision of the Court of Common Pleas at Elizabeth in the Blinn case, of which we give the particulars elsewhere, is of the greatest importance to this city. Judge McCormick holds that the Council is not given any power to prohibit the disposal of liquor other than by sale.

—To housewives who would clean their windows in cold weather without splashing water all over, we would recommend the use of a little kerosene oil on a rag to take the dirt off, and then polish with old newspapers, and they will look as if a whole tub of water had been used.

—The Committee who had charge of the recent W. R. C. Bazaar, held a meeting last evening and announced as the total net proceeds from bazaar, \$444.11. To-morrow evening the money will be transferred to the treasurer of the corps. The election of officers to serve the corps for the ensuing year, will also take place to-morrow evening.

## THE CORPORATION CURBED.

A Higher Court Rules That the City Cannot Interfere With the Disposal of Liquor Except by Sale.

For a long time it has been maintained by Corporation Counsel Marsh and the city authorities that they had the right to prohibit not only the sale but the disposal or giving away of intoxicating liquors, and acting upon this view Jacob Blinn was convicted before the City Court of violating the city ordinance and fined, although there was no evidence whatever proving a sale of such liquor. Through his counsel, John H. Jackson, Mr. Blinn appealed to the Court of Common Pleas at Elizabeth. Yesterday the appeal was tried before Judges McCormick, Harper and Hyer, and Mr. Jackson, in a very forcible argument, clearly demonstrated the fallacy of the City's position. Notwithstanding the strenuous opposition of Corporation Counsel Marsh, the Court—Judge Harper dissenting—maintained Mr. Jackson's construction as the correct one, and reversed the judgment of the City Judge, with costs, and dismissed the complaint against Mr. Blinn. On Mr. Blinn's behalf much stress was laid upon the position of the City charter, which only empowers the Common Council to regulate and prohibit the sale of spirituous and fermented liquors, and it was held that the city ordinance, so far as it prohibited the disposal other than a sale of such liquor, was inoperative and void as being in excess of the power delegated to the Common Council by the Legislature. The decision is an important one in many aspects, and it is thought the City will be much hindered by this defeat, in enforcing the liquor ordinance. In justice to Judge Ulrich it should be stated that when the case was tried before him, he declined to pass on the question of the validity of the part of the ordinance in question, but left it for the higher court to decide.

Corporation Counsel Marsh says that nothing whatever is settled except that the judgment of ten dollar's fine is reversed. The Court held in so many words that there was not sufficient evidence to prove the charge. The charge included both the selling and furnishing of spirituous and fermented liquor. Mr. Marsh says that after the case was decided he asked the Court what the judgment would have been if the evidence had proved that fermented liquor had been given away, and the Court replied it would be not guilty. Mr. Marsh said further that the City would gladly take that question to the Supreme Court if Mr. Blinn would admit that he gave away fermented liquor in his bar-room after midnight and before six o'clock of the following morning. There was no way of raising that question in the present case without such an admission, because the Court plainly put the decision on the ground of want of sufficient evidence.

### HYMENEAL.

MARSH—PACKARD.

The beautiful little Episcopal church that adorns the Borough, was the scene of a brilliant and an auspicious wedding, last evening. Rev. T. Logan Murphy, the rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, on that occasion united in marriage Miss Marion Frances Packard and Mr. Warren Henry Marsh. The bride in pure white was escorted to the altar and given away by her uncle, Thomas B. Brooks, Esq., of West Seventh street. Mr. Will Bass acted as best man, and Messrs. Dexter Tiffany, Herbert Stover, James DeGraff and Paul Abel served as ushers. A reception to a large number of intimate friends was afterwards held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. Dunshee on Madison avenue, and Mr. and Mrs. Marsh left for New York later in the evening. The groom so long a resident of this city, is now Private Secretary to the Manager of the Cincinnati, Jackson and Mackinaw Railroad. Mr. and Mrs. Marsh will in future reside with the Manager at his residence in Toledo.

### Parlor Sale.

The annual parlor sale by the ladies of the Seventh-Day Baptist church and Sabbath school, took place in the lecture room of the church last evening. The spacious room was neatly and artistically decorated with flags and bunting, and contained a large number of the members and friends of the church and school. About the room were distributed tables and booths for the sale of fancy articles, candy, lemonade, etc., and all were well patronized during the evening. The financial result of the sale is not known, but it is expected that the church will be benefitted to the extent of about \$100.

### Give the People Both Sides.

A communication elsewhere in relation to some of the circumstances that have lately arisen and surrounded the Board of Managers of the Fire Department, will open a wide field of surmise and consideration. Our columns will afford the broadest latitude of discussion that may be individually desired.

## PARTICULAR MENTION.

Miss May Sandford, of West Seventh street, will make her debut into society on the evening of the 28th inst.

Messrs. Charles Scribner and Schuyler Crane will assist Mr. Leo Daft at his electrical performance in Music Hall, this evening.

A young daughter of Mr. W. R. Mattox was taken suddenly ill in school this morning, and had to be taken home in a carriage.

Mrs. Francis Wood of Ninth street, near Broadway, gave a reception to her friends this afternoon. Many were present including a number from out of town.

Mr. George Ball, the accomplished driver of Zephyr H. & L. truck, moves in a mysterious way today. His friends suspect that he is being married on the quiet.

The success of Wilton Randolph, Esq., THE PRESS candidate for Councilman from the Second ward, was due entirely to the personal efforts of Mr. Karl Polak, Mr. H. N. Stockton and Mr. H. E. Bowen.

Senator-elect James L. Miller, of Westfield, will be tendered a grand supper at Delmonico's, New York, this evening. Chauncey B. Ripley, a well-known lawyer in New York, and a resident of Westfield, will tender the dinner.

Ex-Chief of Police Charles W. Dodd and family left on the 1.21 p. m. train yesterday, to take up their residence at Elizabeth. The keys of the Union County Jail were delivered up to ex-Chief Dodd yesterday, and the latter formally took possession of the Jail and immediately entered upon his duties as Warden.

The reunion of the Class of '77 at Mrs. Beers, this evening, will also include as guests Miss Bulkley, Miss Niles and Miss Runyon, the only teachers at present in the High School of those connected with it in 1877. Among other features, Miss Dewey will read the "class history," and Miss Mary Mather an original ode.

The funeral of the late Frazee Whitehead, who died on Monday, took place from the house on West Front street, this afternoon, at half-past two o'clock. Rev. Dr. Yerkes, pastor of the First Baptist church, of which the deceased was a member, conducted the funeral service, and at the close the remains were interred in Evergreen cemetery.

Mr. D. B. Bascome, M. D., of Turk's Island, Bahamas, died at the residence of his son, Geo. D. Bascome, of E. 9th street, this city, on Tuesday, from pneumonia. The deceased was in the 71st year of his age, and was visiting his son at the time of his death. The funeral will take place from the house to-morrow afternoon at half-past two o'clock. Interment private.

### Nothing Unusual.

EDITOR DAILY PRESS:—In your "esteemed" cotemporary's issue of Tuesday evening, in its report of the Common Council meeting, a few interesting paragraphs occur to which I desire to call your attention. It asserts that ten incandescent electric lamps are to be "properly located on Central avenue between Eighth street and Broadway," also that "not more than 72 incandescent lamps" are to be "properly located on Grant avenue between Richmond street and South avenue." Can anyone place these localities? Is this a result of the new map?

Yours,

### AN OLD RESIDENT.

[Our correspondent, of course, seldom sees the paper he refers to, or he would not consider the errors remarkable.—ED.]

### Almost a Wreck.

When the 8.02 a. m., passenger train drew up at the depot yesterday morning, a West-bound coal train was passing at the time. The coal train broke in two, and the broken length of coupling fell to the track, landing crosswise on the rail. The remainder of the cars ran over the broken coupling, and those who witnessed it expected that some of the cars would leave the track, resulting in a general wreck. Fortunately no damage was done, and after the two sections were again joined together, the train proceeded on its way.

### The Coming Fair.

The new building that has been added to the M. E. church, for the purposes of Sunday School and lecture rooms, not being quite in available condition, the fair the ladies have arranged, is postponed until Dec. 13, 14, 15 and 16. During the afternoons and evenings of those dates, such a bazaar as this city has never seen excelled, will then be thrown open for the entertainment and patronage of the community.

### An Exhibition of Wonders.

Music Hall will be lighted by electricity for Mr. Daft's lecture, this evening. We published last evening a list of a few of the wonderful experiments and marvelous powers and effects of electricity, that the lecturer will exhibit. The entire proceeds will be given towards raising the Trinity Reformed debt—Mr. Daft contributing his services and paying the attendant expenses.

## What Shall the Harvest Be?

EDITOR DAILY PRESS:—The Plainfield Fire Department being defunct, the question naturally arises, what is to be done with the property in possession of the Board (?) or in the possession of some of the members (?) of the different companies? And what right has anyone to pay or contract debts, or to assume any responsibility whatever, except personal responsibility? There must, however, be a settlement made of the affairs of the department and the first thing to be done, it seems to me, is to let the people know how much the department (?) owes, both in bonds and floating debt, and then ascertain by a fair and honest inventory what its assets are. It must also be determined what North Plainfield's share of the assets are, and how much of the debt she is liable for. The final harvesting of the crop will have to be done through peculiar processes of law, and the chaff will have to be separated from the grain. I think the assets, upon a true appraisal, will be found to be much less than they have been booked at, and it will require very reliable experts to get at their real and true value.

"WAIT AND SEE."

## Suit to Prevent a Transfer of Property.

A Newark paper yesterday contained the following news item: "The case of the Aetna Silk Manufacturing Company, of Connecticut, complainant, and Henry A. Merrill, Plainfield, N. J., defendant, was before Vice Chancellor Van Fleet in his Chambers today. Mr. E. M. Colie, of this city, and Mr. E. B. Goodale of New York, appeared for the complainant and Messrs. Suydan & Stillman, of Plainfield, for the defendant. The object of the suit is to secure the setting aside of a transfer of personal property by the defendant, which, it is alleged by the company who hold a judgment against him for \$5,000, is fraudulent. Before the taking of testimony was begun the case was postponed until February 1, 1888."

## This Evening's Entertainment.

An entertainment has been arranged to take place at Reform Hall, this evening, that will attract a large attendance. No admission will be charged, and all are welcome. Miss Anna Tittsworth of the Seminary, and Mr. Walter McGee will read, Miss S. L. Stewart and Mr. Andrew Gavett will give vocal solos, Messrs. E. Runyon and B. T. Barnes, and the Van Aken children will sing duets, Mr. B. Levere will render a cornet solo, and Miss Smith will repeat by request the piano selection that was so admired at a recent entertainment of Trinity Reformed church. The programme will begin at eight o'clock.

## We Don't Speak Lightly of the Dead.

EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—In regard to "Jack," the pet dog, he has not gone to Rahway nor to New Brunswick, but was cared for by those to whom he became attached since the death of Mr. Louis Laing, who was a perfect gentleman. I consider you a man of little manners to speak as you did through your columns Tuesday night. D. S. [Our correspondent has addressed the wrong office. The article of which she justly complains, was not published in the columns of THE PRESS, but in the Evening \* \* \* —ED.]

## To Be Sworn In.

For the convenience of citizens recently elected to office in this city, Mayor Male will be in attendance on Saturday evening of this week at the City Clerk's office, at which time they may take and subscribe to the required oath.

—With the increase of cold weather, the price of coal increases accordingly.

—Councilman Dunham and a large choir of male and female voices, rehearsed Christmas music in the Warren Mission chapel on Tuesday evening.

—Buffalo Bill has done more scalping than any other American citizen—except Collier, who is scalping high prices right along. If you want to get jewelry with the hair off—that is, with jobber's profits lifted—call at 3 Park avenue.

—Witnesses from this city were summoned before the Middlesex County Grand Jury at New Brunswick, yesterday, in the case of Thomas Nowland vs. the young men who brutally beat him near Campbell's Club house a few weeks ago.

—The Chancellor, today, ordered a special counsel fee of one hundred dollars in addition to costs, to be paid to Corporation Counsel Marsh in the Chancery suit of Knoll vs. Bamickel, et al., because of the novelty and difficulty of the questions presented.

—The Monthly Devotional Meeting of the "Y" was held at their rooms Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock. Mrs. McCron, President of the "Y's" of Philadelphia, was present and gave a very pleasant talk on the work among the young men of that city. After which a short Business meeting was held. Invitations to the "Chocolate" will soon be issued.

## Freemasonry Not Exposed.

According to an announcement in THE PRESS on Tuesday, it was expected that Mrs. Mary Hayward, of Newark, would be present at the entertainment given under the auspices of the Plainfield Berean Bible Class, in Cutter's Hall, last evening, and expose the mysterious doings of Freemasonry. Consequently a large number of persons were present, all expecting a rich treat. The lady, however, was unable to attend, being confined to the house by illness. An informal programme was substituted, which consisted of vocal and instrumental music, recitations, etc. The story of "Widow Bedott" was admirably rendered by two ladies from Somerville. During the evening Prof. Levere performed several difficult solos on the cornet, and Janitor Mattox, of Music Hall, gave a number of humorous recitations. The proceeds amounted to about \$50, and will be devoted to paying for a new organ which the class has recently purchased. It is the intention of the Berean Class to give a similar entertainment during the holiday week, admission to which will be free. Mrs. Hayward will then positively appear, health permitting, and enlighten her hearers on the mysteries of Freemasonry.

## Library Directors Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Directors of the Public Library was held last evening. Present—President Male and Messrs. Baldwin, Tracy, Dumont, Babcock and Stillman. The librarian's report for the month of November was read and filed. It was as follows:

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT.	
Vol. on Accession-book, Oct. 31st, 1887, 6,761	
Added by gift, 8	
Vol. now in Library, 6,769	
No. of Card holders, 946	
Cash received from fines, \$8.46	
Cash received from sub. non-residents, 1.00	
Visitors to building during month, 1,859	
HOME CIRCULATION:	
Fiction, 827	
Juvenile, 236	
Biography, 53	
Travel, 55	
Philosophy, 32	
Religion, etc., 21	
Sociology, 34	
Philology, 23	
Natural Science, 23	
Useful Arts, 19	
Fine Arts, 25	
Literature, 86	
History, 70	
General works, 1	
Total, 1,434	

A. W. TILER, Librarian.  
The net proceeds from Col. Tyler's lecture upon the Constitution of the U. S., given at Music Hall on the night of Nov. eighth were announced to be \$233. No other business of public importance was transacted.

## SOUTH PLAINFIELD.

Mr. John Gerry a few days ago received \$1,350 from the L. V. R. R. Co., in payment for a strip of land, through which the new road is to run. On Friday last Mr. Wm. McGuire received \$600 for a strip of his land for similar purposes.

The steam shovel to be used in making excavations for the new branch of the Lehigh Valley Railroad, from South Plainfield to Roselle, has arrived, and is already doing service for the company. A number of improvised shanties have been erected in what is known as "Ash Swamp," and are tenanted by Italians, who are employed on the new line.

## 28th Regt. Reunion.

Only twenty-eight survivors of the old 28th Regt. N. J. Vols., attended the reunion of the organization at South Amboy, on Monday. The veterans took dinner at the Rippowan House by invitation from ex-Assemblyman Martin, a comrade. The following officers were elected:

President—Captain Inslee, of Woodbridge.  
Vice President—John Martin, of South Amboy.  
Secretary—Lieut. Applegate, of Woodbridge.  
Treasurer—P. E. Sampson, of New Brunswick.

## The Cigarette Must Go.

The Catholic News thus rebukes the cigarette:  
A crusade against selling cigarettes to small boys has been inaugurated in the Hudson river towns. It deserves to succeed, and a law against the manufacture of cigarettes should be passed. The boy or man who smokes cigarettes is unmanly and reckless. They are made of the vilest of tobacco, generally of old cigar stumps, and very likely contain the germs of the most dreadful of diseases. The cigarette and cigarette fiend must go.

## DUNELLEN.

Messrs. A. Dealman & Bro., of Newark, N. J., have purchased and taken possession of the grocery and provision store of Chas. Boice.

—It is now expected that Company H, of Westfield, the new company recently attached to the Third Regiment, will be fully equipped with uniforms, etc., in February. Captain Miller drills the company every Tuesday night.

—Gov. Green on Tuesday appointed Romeo F. Chabert of Hoboken, as one of the managers of the State Asylum for the Insane at Morristown. He takes the place of Theodore H. Varick, deceased.

## BY THE PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.

### LEWIS VAN NEST TAKEN TO PRISON.

ELIZABETH, Dec. 8.—Sheriff Glasby this morning took Lewis Van Nest, of the convicted Plainfield firebugs, to State Prison, where he will serve out a five-year's sentence, imposed by Judge McCormick, for complicity with John M. Jackson and Horace Van Nest in burning the Carman Parsonage. The prisoner was greatly depressed in spirits.

### FANWOOD WRINKLES.

Falling Leaves from the Note-Book of Our Suburban Saunterer.

The building operations in the vicinity of the depot are being pushed forward in a way that maketh glad the builder's heart. Mr. Downer and Mr. Bates are the latest accessions to the list of house-rearers. Dr. Oliver's house continues to go ahead, and the Land Improvement Company's buildings are being pushed rapidly to completion. An old time Fanwoodite would have difficulty in recognizing the place.

On the ferry boat one day last week I saw a curious thing. A young man offered his seat to a lady and was about to leave the cabin, when the lady requested him to keep his seat, as "he had been working all day and must be tired." The young man could hardly believe the evidence of his senses, while all the passengers looked on in blank amazement. If nature would produce a few more freaks of this sort, we should soon hear the last of the discussions as to whether a gentleman should always offer his seat to a lady.

What a blessing the telephone is! A few days since I desired to inform a friend of a certain matinee that was to come off that afternoon. I stepped to the telephone and after a little delay was connected with "Harlem 226." "Is Mrs. Roland here?" "Yes." "Will you ask her to step to the telephone?" "Is that you, Mrs. Roland?" "Yes." "Mr. Roland wants me to tell you that there will be a Hoffman matinee today, and suggests that you should go." "All right, I will meet him at the Vienna Bakery at one o'clock." I told her that wasn't the idea, that I merely wished to inform her of the matinee. "All right," "220 Law on." About five minutes later—ting-a-ling-ling. The telephone boy announced that "the lady wanted to know who was to meet her." I telephoned back, "Mr. Roland will not be in town, he only wanted to let you know of the performance. Do you understand?" My communicant repeated the message after me, and giving my name, age, occupation and address, I disconnected the wire. I saw Mrs. Roland that night; she had been at the Vienna Bakery, waiting, from one till two. "Why" she said, when I explained matters to her, "I wasn't at the telephone, and I couldn't imagine who was at the other end, but my friend thought that you meant that as Mr. Roland couldn't come, the Colonel was coming instead, so I waited." Such is life.

A meeting of the Fanwood Club was recently held; there was a large attendance, and much important business was transacted. That was on Tuesday night, and on Wednesday a notice declaring the Club House closed appeared on the front door. What's the matter now?

I understand that the sidewalk along Park avenue is to be repaired. This is welcome news to all who are obliged to pass that way at night.

Children on the way to school look with

wistful eyes at Mrs. Ritchie's stock of

knick knacks. Fond parents will find

there many trifles to suit the taste of the

young.

When Mr. Sykes announces in church

the meetings of the Ladies' Aid Society,

he always mentions the place of meeting

as at the residence of Mrs. so and so. The

husband is quietly ignored in these fem-

inine confabs, and the Ladies' Aid refuses

to take "judicial notice" of his existence.

All the time, the ladies seem to work to

good purpose, for no one helps the church

more than they. Persons wishing any

sewing done can not do better than to

leave it with the Ladies' Aid Society.

Closely allied to this is the Choir Guild,

a new organization. Its second meeting

was on Tuesday, at Mrs. Force's. I learn

that the Guild is to give a Bag Sale next

week in Baker & Mead's Hall. At this

sale all sorts of fancy bags and baskets

will be placed on sale. The Christmas

shopper will very probably find something

to his fancy at that time.

Mr. Savage, the druggist, has gone the

way of every other druggist who has tried

his hand at that place. Perhaps the reason

why a drug store is so unprofitable

here is because Fanwood is such a healthy

location that her people have little need

for the apothecary's skill. Applications

for building lots must be made to George

Kyte, sole agent. N. B.—Notices like the

foregoing will be inserted in this column

at one dollar a piece. Make all checks

payable to the order of

SUBURBAN SAUNTERER.

# THE MESSAGE

## OF PRESIDENT CLEVELAND TO THE FIFTIETH CONGRESS.

### AN UNNECESSARY SURPLUS.

#### THE SURPLUS AND THE TARIFF THE ONLY TOPICS TOUCHED UPON.

**A Tariff Revision Necessary—Reduction of Duties on Necessaries of Life of Paramount Importance—Some Statistics for Wage-workers and a Word to the Tiller of the Soil.**

To the Congress of the United States:

You are confronted at the threshold of your legislative duties with a condition of the national finances which imperatively demands immediate and careful consideration.

The amount of money annually exacted, through the operation of present laws, from the industries and necessities of the people, largely exceeds the sum necessary to meet the expenses of the government.

When we consider that the theory of our institutions guarantees to every citizen the full enjoyment of all the fruits of his industry and enterprise, with only such deduction as may be his share toward the careful and economical maintenance of the government which protects him, it is plain that the exaction of more than this is indefensible extortion, and a culpable betrayal of American fairness and justice.

This wrong inflicted upon those who bear the burden of national taxation, like other wrongs, multiplies a broad range of evil consequences. The public treasury, which should only exist as a conduit conveying the people's tribute to its legitimate objects of expenditure, becomes a hoarding place for money needlessly withdrawn from trade and the people's use, thus crippling our national energies, suspending our country's development, preventing investment in productive enterprise, threatening financial disturbance, and inviting schemes of public plunder.

**A PRESAGE OF FINANCIAL CONVULSION.**

This condition of our treasury is not altogether new; and it has more than once of late been submitted to the people's representatives in the congress, who alone can apply a remedy. And yet the situation still continues, with aggravated incidents, more than ever presaging financial convulsion and wide spread disaster.

It will not do to neglect this situation, because its dangers are not now palpably imminent and apparent. They exist none the less certainly, and await the unforeseen and unexpected occasion when suddenly they will be precipitated upon us.

**SOME INTERESTING FIGURES.**

On the 30th day of June, 1885, the excess of revenues over public expenditures, after complying with the annual requirement of the sinking fund act, was \$17,550,755.84; during the year ended June 30, 1886, such excess amounted to \$49,535,745.39; and during the year ended June 30, 1887, it reached the sum of \$55,567,849.54.

**WHAT HAS BEEN DONE.**

The annual contributions to the sinking fund during the three years above specified, amounting in the aggregate to \$138,053,630.94, and deducted from the surplus as stated, were made by calling in for that purpose outstanding three per cent bonds of the government. During the six months prior to June 30, 1887, the surplus revenue had grown so large by repeated accumulations, and it was feared the withdrawal of this great sum of money needed by the people would so affect the business of the country, that the sum of \$70,864,169 of such surplus was applied to the payment of the principal and interest of the three per cent bonds still outstanding, and which were then payable at the option of the government. The precarious condition of national affairs among the people still needing relief, immediately after the 30th day of June, 1887, the remainder of the three per cent bonds then outstanding amounting, with principal and interest to the sum of \$18,577,500, were called in and applied to the sinking fund contribution for the current year. Notwithstanding these applications of the treasury department representations of distress in business circles not only continued, but increased, and absolute peril seemed at hand. In these circumstances the contribution to the sinking fund for the current fiscal year was at once completed by the expenditure of \$27,684,283.55 in the purchase of government bonds not yet due bearing four and four and a half per cent interest, the premium paid thereon averaging about twenty-four per cent for the former and eight per cent for the latter. In addition to this interest accruing during the current year upon the outstanding bonded indebtedness of the government was to some extent anticipated, and banks selected as depositories of public money were permitted to somewhat increase their deposits.

**STILL ACCUMULATING.**

While the expedients thus employed, to release to the people the money lying idle in the treasury, served to avert immediate danger, our surplus revenues have continued to accumulate, the excess for the present year amounting on the 1st day of December to \$55,358,701.19, and estimated to reach the sum of \$113,000,000 on the 30th of June next, at which date it is expected that this sum added to prior accumulations, will swell the surplus in the treasury to \$140,000,000.

There seems to be no assurance that, with such a withdrawal from use of the people's circulating medium, our business community may not in the near future be subjected to the same distress which was lately produced from the same cause. And while the functions of our national treasury should be few and simple, and while its best condition would be reached, I believe by its entire disconnection with private business interests, yet when, by a perversion of its purposes, it idly holds money uselessly subtracted from the channels of trade, there seems to be reason for the claim that some legitimate means should be devised by the government to restore in an emergency, without waste or extravagance, such money to its place among the people.

**NO EXECUTIVE POWER OF RELIEF.**

If such an emergency arises there now exists no clear and undoubted executive power of relief. Heretofore the redemption of three per cent bonds, which were payable at the option of the government, has afforded a means for the disbursement of the excess of our revenues; but these bonds have all been retired, and there are no bonds outstanding the payment of which we have the right to insist upon. The contribution to the sinking fund which furnishes the occasion for expenditure in the purchase of bonds has already been made for the current year, so that there is no outlet in that direction.

**A LIMIT NECESSARY.**

In the present state of legislation the only pretense of any existing executive power to restore, at this time, any part of our surplus revenues to the people by its expenditure, consists in the supposition that the secretary of the treasury may enter any market and purchase the bonds of the government not yet due, at a rate of premium to be agreed upon. The only pre-

vision of law from which such a power could be derived is found in an appropriation bill passed a number of years ago, and it is subject to the suspicion that it was intended as temporary and limited in its application, instead of conferring a continuing discretion and authority. No condition ought to exist which would justify the grant of power to a single official, upon his judgment of its necessity, to withhold from or release to the business of the people, in an unusual manner, money held in the treasury, and thus affect, at his will, the financial situation of the country; and if it is deemed wise to lodge in the secretary of the treasury the authority in the present juncture to purchase bonds, it should be plainly vested, and provided as far as possible with such checks and limitations as will define this official's right and discretion, and at the same time relieve him from undue responsibility.

**THE WHEAT AND BOND.**

In considering the question of purchasing bonds as a means of restoring to circulation the surplus money accumulating in the treasury it should be borne in mind that premiums must of course be paid upon such purchases; that there may be a large part of these bonds held as investments which cannot be purchased at any price, and that combinations among holders who are willing to sell may unreasonably enhance the cost of such bonds to the government.

It has been suggested that the present bonded debt might be refunded at a less rate of interest, and the difference between the old and new security paid in cash, thus finding use for the surplus in the treasury. The success of this plan, it is apparent, must depend upon the volition of the holders of the present bonds; and it is not entirely certain that the inducements which must be offered them would result in more financial benefit to the government than the purchase of bonds, while the latter proposition would reduce the principal of the debt by actual payment, instead of extending it.

**THE BOND DEPOSIT PLAN.**

The proposition to deposit the money held by the government in banks throughout the country, for use by the people, is, it seems to me, exceedingly objectionable in principle, as establishing too close a relation between the operations of the government treasury and the business of the country, and too extensive a commingling of their money, thus fostering an unnatural reliance in private business upon public funds. If this scheme should be adopted it should only be done as a temporary expedient to meet an urgent necessity. Legislative and executive effort should generally be in the opposite direction and should have a tendency to divorce, as much and as fast as can safely be done, the treasury department from private enterprises.

Of course it is not expected that unnecessary and extravagant appropriations will be made for the purpose of avoiding the accumulation of an excess of revenue. Such expenditures, besides the demoralization of all just conceptions of public duty which it entails, stimulates a habit of reckless improvidence not in the least consistent with the mission of our people or the high and beneficent purpose of our government.

I have deemed it my duty thus to bring to the knowledge of my countrymen, as well as to the attention of their representatives charged with the responsibility of legislative relief, the gravity of our financial situation. The failure of the congress heretofore to provide against the dangers which it was quite evident the very nature of the difficulty must necessarily produce, caused a condition of financial distress and apprehension since your last adjournment, which taxed to the utmost all the authority and expedient within executive control; and there appear now to be exhausted. If disaster results from the continued inaction of congress, the responsibility must rest where it belongs.

**DEPLETED MONETARY CONDITION.**

Though the situation thus far considered is fraught with danger which should be fully realized, and though it presents features of wrong to the people as well as peril to the country, it is but a result growing out of a perfectly palatable and apparent cause, constantly reproducing the same state of affairs. A depleted national treasury and a depleted monetary condition in the business of the country, it need hardly be stated that while the present situation demands a remedy, we can only be saved from a like predicament in the future by the removal of its cause.

**THE TARIFF.**

Our scheme of taxation, by means of which this needless surplus is taken from the people and put into the public treasury, consists of a tariff or duty levied upon imports, and a tax levied upon the consumption of tobacco and spirits and malt liquors. It must be conceded that none of the things subjected to internal revenue taxation are, strictly speaking, necessities. There appears to be no just complaint of this taxation by the consumers of these articles, and there seems to be nothing so well able to bear the burden without hardship to any portion of the people.

But our present tariff laws, the vicious, inequitable and illogical source of unnecessary taxation, ought to be at once revised and amended. These laws, as their primary and plain effect, raise the price to consumers of all articles imported and subject to duty by precisely the sum paid for such duties. Thus the amount of the duty measures the tax paid by those who purchase for use these imported articles. Many of these things, however, are raised or manufactured in our own country, and the duties now levied upon foreign goods and products are called protection to these home manufacturers, because they render it possible for those of our people who are manufacturers to make these taxed articles and sell them for a price equal to that demanded for the imported goods that have paid customs duty.

So it happens that, while comparatively a few use the imported articles, millions of our people, who never use and never saw any of the foreign products, purchase and use the same kind made in this country and pay therefor nearly or quite the same enhanced price which the duty adds to the imported articles. Those who buy imports pay the duty charged thereon into the public treasury; but the great majority of our citizens who buy domestic articles of the same class pay a sum at least approximately equal to this duty to the home manufacturer. This reference to the operation of our tariff laws is not made by way of instruction, but in order that we may be constantly reminded of the manner in which they impose a burden upon those who consume domestic products as well as those who consume imported articles, and thus create a tax upon all our people.

**MAY BE CALLED PROTECTION.**

It is not proposed to entirely relieve the country of this taxation. It must be extensively continued as the source of the government's income; and in a readjustment of our tariff the interests of American labor engaged in manufacture should be carefully considered, as well as the preservation of our national industries. It may be called protection, or by any other name, but relief from the hardships and dangers of our present tariff laws should be devised with especial precaution against imperiling the existence of our manufacturing interests. But this existence should not mean a condition which would re-

gard to the public welfare or a national exigency must always insure the realization of immense profits instead of moderately profitable returns. As the volume and diversity of our national activities increase, new recruits are added to those who desire a continuation of the advantages which they conceive the present system of tariff taxation affords them. So stubbornly have all efforts to reform the present condition been resisted by those of our fellow-citizens thus engaged, that they can hardly complain of the suspicion, entertained to a certain extent, that there exists an organized combination all along the line to maintain their advantage.

We are in the midst of centennial celebrations and with becoming pride we rejoice in American skill and ingenuity, in American energy and enterprise, and in the wonderful natural advantages and resources developed by a century's national growth. Yet when an attempt is made to justify a scheme which permits a tax to be laid upon every consumer in the land, for the benefit of our manufacturers, quite beyond a reasonable demand for governmental regard, it suits the purpose of advocacy to call our manufacturers infant industries, still needing the highest and greatest degree of favor and fostering care that can be wrung from federal legislation.

**THE WORKMAN AND HIS WAGES.**

It is also said that the increase in the price of domestic manufactures resulting from the present tariff is necessary in order that higher wages may be paid to our workmen employed in manufacturing industries than are paid for what is called the pauper labor of Europe. All will acknowledge the force of an argument which involves the welfare and liberal compensation of our laboring people. Our labor is honorable in the eyes of every American citizen; and as it lies at the foundation of our development and progress, it is entitled, without affectation or hypocrisy, to the utmost regard. The standard of our laborer's life should not be measured by that of any other country less favored, and they are entitled to their full share of all our advantages.

**LABOR STATISTICS.**

By the last census it is made to appear that of the 17,392,069 of our population engaged in all kinds of industries 7,670,493 are employed in agriculture, 4,074,238 in professional and personal service (2,694,576 of whom are domestic servants and laborers), while 1,810,256 are employed in trade and transportation and 3,837,112 are classed as employed in manufacturing and mining.

For present purposes, however, the vast number given should be considerably reduced. Without attempting to enumerate all, it will be conceded that there should be deducted from those which it includes 373,143 persons, or 4.2 per cent, who are employed in agriculture, 172,728 dressmakers and seamstresses, 123,728 blacksmiths, 133,756 tailors and tailoresses, 102,473 masons, 76,341 butchers, 41,309 bakers, 22,083 plasterers and 4,891 engaged in manufacturing agricultural implements, amounting in the aggregate to 1,214,023, leaving 2,622,069 persons employed in such manufacturing industries as are claimed to be benefited by a high tariff.

**SHOULD BE KEPT IN VIEW.**

To these the appeal is made to save their employment and maintain their wages by resisting a change. There should be no disposition to answer such suggestions by the allegation that they are in a minority among those who labor, and therefore should forego an advantage, in the interest of low prices for the majority; their compensation, as it may be affected by the operation of tariff laws, should at all times be scrupulously kept in view; and yet with slight reflection they will not overlook the fact that they are consumers with the rest; that they, too, have their own wants and those of their families to supply from their earnings, and that the price of the necessities of life, as well as the amount of their wages, will regulate the measure of their welfare and comfort.

But the reduction of taxation demanded should be so measured as not to necessitate or justify either the loss of employment by the workman nor the lessening of his wages; and the profits still remaining to the manufacturer, after a necessary readjustment, should furnish no excuse for the sacrifice of the interests of his employee either in their opportunity to work or in the diminution of their compensation. Nor can the worker in manufactures fail to understand that while a high tariff is claimed to be necessary to allow the payment of remunerative wages, it certainly results in a large increase in the price of nearly all sorts of manufactures, which, in almost countless forms, he needs for the use of himself and his family. He receives at the desk of his employer his wages, and perhaps before he reaches his home he is obliged, in a purchase for family use of an article which embraces his own labor, to return in the payment of the increase in price which the tariff permits the hard-earned compensation of many days of toil.

**THE FARMER.**

The farmer and the agriculturist, who manufacture nothing, but who pay the increased price which the tariff imposes upon every agricultural implement upon all he wears and upon all he uses and owns, except the increase of his flocks and herds and such things as his husbandry produces from the soil, is entitled to aid in maintaining the present situation, and he holds that a high duty on imported wool is necessary for the benefit of those who have sheep to shear in order that the price of their wool may be increased. They of course are not reminded that the farmer who has no sheep is by this scheme obliged, in his purchase of clothing and woolen goods, to pay a tribute to his fellow farmer as well as to the manufacturer and merchant; nor is any mention made of the fact that the sheep owners themselves and their households must wear clothing and use other articles manufactured from the wool they sell at tariff prices, and thus consumers must return the share of this increased price to the manufacturer.

I think it may be fairly assumed that a large proportion of the sheep owned by the farmers throughout the country are found in small flocks ranging from twenty-five to fifty. The duty on the grade of imported wool which these sheep yield, is ten cents or less, and twelve cents if of the value of more than thirty cents. The liberal estimate of six pounds be allowed for each fleece, the duty thereon would be sixty or seventy-two cents, and this may be taken as the utmost enhancement of its price to the farmer by reason of its duty. Eighteen dollars would thus represent the increased price on the wool from twenty-five sheep and 436 that from the wool of fifty sheep; and at present values this would amount to about one-third of its price. If upon its sale the farmer receives this or less tariff profits, the wool leaves his hands charged with that sum, which in all its changes will adhere to it, until it reaches the consumer. When manufactured into cloth and other goods and material for use, its cost is not only increased to the extent of the farmer's tariff profit, but a further sum has been added for the benefit of the manufacturer under the operation of other tariff laws.

In the meantime the day arrives when the farmer finds it necessary to purchase woolen goods and material to clothe himself and family for the winter. When he seeks the tradesman for that purpose he discovered that he is obliged not only to re-

turn, in the way of increased prices, the tariff profit on the wool he sold, and which then perhaps falls before him in manufactured form, but that he must add a considerable sum thereto to meet a further increase in cost caused by a tariff duty on the manufacture. Thus in the end he is aroused to the fact that he has paid upon a moderate purchase, as a result of the tariff scheme, which, when he sold his wool, seemed so profitable, an increase in price more than sufficient to sweep away all the tariff profit he received upon the wool he produced and sold.

When the number of farmers engaged in wool raising is compared with all the farmers in the country, and the small proportion they bear to our population as considered; when it is made apparent that, in the case of a large part of those who own sheep, the benefit of the present tariff on wool is illusory; and above all, when it must be conceded that the increase of the cost of living caused by such tariff, becomes a burden upon those with moderate means and the poor, the employed and the unemployed, the sick and well, and the young and old, and that it constitutes a tax which, with relentless grasp, is fastened upon the clothing of every man, woman, and child in the land, reasons are suggested why the removal or reduction of this duty should be included in a revision of our tariff laws.

**CONSIDERATION BY COMBINATIONS.**

In speaking of the increased cost to the consumer of our home manufactures, resulting from a duty laid upon the imported articles of the same description, the fact is not overlooked that competition among our domestic producers sometimes has the effect of keeping the price of their products below the highest limit allowed by such duty. But it is notorious that this competition is too often strangled by combinations quite prevalent at this time, and frequently called trusts, which have for their object the regulation of the supply and price of commodities made and sold by members of the combination. The people can hardly hope for any consideration in the operation of these selfish schemes.

If, however, in the absence of such combination, a healthy and free competition regulates the price of any particular dutiable article of home production, below the limit which it might otherwise reach under our tariff laws, and if, with such reduced price the manufacture continues to thrive, it is entirely evident that one thing has been discovered which should be carefully scrutinized in an effort to reduce taxation.

The necessity of combination to maintain the price of any commodity to the tariff point, furnishes proof that someone is willing to accept lower prices for such commodity, and that such prices are remunerative; and lower prices produced by competition prove the same thing. Thus, wherever, under these conditions exist, a case would seem to be presented for an easy reduction of taxation.

**CUSTOM DUTIES.**

The considerations which have been presented touching our tariff laws are intended only to enforce an earnest recommendation that the surplus revenues of the government be prevented by the reduction of our custom duties, and, at the same time, to emphasize a suggestion that in accomplishing this purpose we may discharge a double duty to our people by granting to them a measure of relief from tariff taxation in quarters where it is most needed and from sources where it can be most fairly and justly accorded.

Nor can the presentation made of such considerations be, with any degree of fairness, regarded as evidence of unfriendliness toward our manufacturing interests, or of any lack of appreciation of their value and importance.

These interests constitute a leading and most substantial element of our national greatness and furnish the proud proof of our country's progress. But if in the emergency that presses upon us our manufacturers are asked to surrender something for the public good, and to avert disaster, their patriotism, as well as a grateful recognition of advantages already afforded, should lead them to willing co-operation.

To demand that they shall forego all the benefits of governmental regard; but they cannot fail to be admonished of their duty, as well as their enlightened self-interest and safety, when they are reminded of the fact that financial panic and collapse, to which the present condition tends, afford no greater shelter or protection to our manufacturers than to our other important enterprises. Opportunity for safe, careful, and deliberate reform is now offered; and none of us should be unmindful of a time when an abused and irritated people, heedless of those who have resisted timely and reasonable relief, may insist upon a radical and sweeping rectification of their wrongs.

The difficulty attending a wise and fair revision of our tariff laws is not underestimated. It will require on the part of the congress great labor and care, and especially a broad and national contemplation of the subject, and a patriotic disregard of such local and selfish claims as are unreasonable and reckless of the welfare of the entire country.

**FOUR THOUSAND DUTIABLE ARTICLES.**

Under our present laws more than four thousand articles are subject to duty. Many of these do not in any way compete with our own manufactures, and many are hardly worth attention as subjects of revenue. A considerable reduction can be made in the aggregate by adding them to the free list. The taxation of luxuries presents no no features of hardship; but the necessities of life used and consumed by all the people, the duty upon which adds to the cost of living in every home, should be greatly cheapened.

**THE DUTY ON RAW MATERIAL.**

The tariff reduction of the duties imposed upon raw material used in manufactures, or of its free importation, is of course an important factor in any effort to reduce the price of these necessities and to enable only relieve them from the increased cost caused by the tariff on such material, but the manufactured product being thus cheapened, that part of the tariff now laid upon such product, as a compensation to our manufacturers for the present price of raw material, could be accordingly modified. Such reduction, or free importation, would serve to largely reduce the revenue. It is not apparent how such a change can have any such injurious effect upon our manufacturers. To the contrary, it would appear to give them a better chance in foreign markets, and the manufacturers of other countries, who cheaper their wares by free material. Thus our people might have the opportunity of extending their sales beyond the limits of home consumption, saving them from the depression, interruption in business, and loss caused by a glutted domestic market, and affording their employees more certain and steady labor, with its resulting quiet and contentment.

The question thus imperatively presented for solution should be approached in a spirit higher than partisanship and considered in the light of that regard for patriotic duty which should characterize the action of those entrusted with the welfare of a confiding people. But the obligation to declared party policy and principle is not wanting to urge prompt and effective action. Both of the great political parties now represented in the government have, by repeated and authoritative declarations, condemned the condition of our laws which permit the col-

lection from the people of unnecessary revenue, and have in the most solemn manner promised its correction, and neither as citizens or partisans are our countrymen in a mood to condone the deliberate violation of these pledges.

**FACT, NOT THEORY.**

Our progress toward a wise conclusion will not be improved by dwelling upon theories of protection and free trade. This savors too much of bandying epithets. It is a condition which confronts us not a theory. Relief from this condition may involve a slight reduction of the advantages which we award our home productions, but the entire withdrawal of such advantages should not be contemplated. The question of free trade is absolutely irrelevant; and the persistent claim made in certain quarters, that all efforts to relieve the people from unjust and unnecessary taxation are schemes of so-called free traders, is mischievous and far removed from any consideration for the public good.

The simple and plain duty which we owe the people is to reduce taxation to the necessary expenses of an economical operation of the government, and to restore to the business of the country the money which we hold in the treasury through the perversion of governmental powers. These things can and should be done with safety to all our industries, without danger to the opportunity for remunerative labor, which our workingmen need, and with benefit to them and all our people, by cheapening the means of their subsistence and increasing the measure of their comfort.

I am so much impressed with the paramount importance of the subject to which this communication has thus far been devoted, that I shall forgo the addition of any other topic, and only urge upon your immediate consideration the "state of the union," as shown in the present condition of our treasury and our general fiscal situation, upon which every element of our safety and prosperity depends.

As the law makes no provision for any report from the department of state, a brief history of the transactions of that important department, together with other matters which it may hereafter be deemed essential to commit to the attention of the congress, may furnish the occasion for a future communication.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1887.

**ASSAULTED AND ROBBED.**

**A Man With His Head Fractured and Frozen Nearly Stiff Found in a Box Car.**  
PITTSBURGH, N. Y., Dec. 8. In a Central box car a man was found yesterday lying insensible in a pool of blood with a terrible wound in the head caused by a blunt instrument. Although the body was frozen almost stiff signs of life were discovered, and the unfortunate was taken to the hospital. He was well dressed and quite young, not more than twenty, with smooth face, and was about 5 feet 8 inches in height.

When found one of his pockets was turned inside out and in one of his vest pockets were two pieces of watch chain. If he was robbed, as seems probable, the thieves must have been in a hurry, as in his inside pocket of his vest was found a Russia leather pocket book containing \$96 and some calling cards, bearing the name of "Charles Waterstraw, Macedon, N. Y."

At a late hour last evening the victim was still unconscious and will probably die. The detectives have no clue which promises to furnish a solution of the mystery.

**The Coal Company Wins.**

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 8.—Judge McKenna, of the United States court, has reversed the finding of the Master, S. B. Dixon, in the case of the New York and Philadelphia Railway company against the receiver of the Buffalo, New York and Philadelphia Railway company. It was claimed by the coal company that the railway made an agreement with it, under which freight rates were to be reduced if the price of mining advanced, so that, whatever the price of mining, a profit should remain. The master decided that there had been no such agreement. The reversal of judgement entitles the coal company to large drawbacks from the railroad.

**More Pennsylvania Counterfeiters Caught.**  
WILKESBARRE, Dec. 8.—Two notorious crooks were arrested for making and circulating counterfeit silver dollars. One of them is James Wilson, alias James Halan, of Dunkirk, N. Y., who was captured at Mill Creek, two miles from here. The other is Judd Wolcott, who was recently released from the penitentiary in Philadelphia after serving twelve years for burglary.

**Will Contest the Election.**

CARLEISLE, Pa., Dec. 8.—John Rupp, the recently defeated democratic candidate for clerk of the courts, has gone into court to contest the election of his rival, Willard F. Thompson, republican, on the ground that the ticket of the latter reads "clerk of the courts," instead of "clerk of the courts and recorder of deeds."

**Shot a Bullet Into His Brain.**

WESTCHESTER, Pa., Dec. 8.—Joseph McCoy a resident of this county, was examining a revolver thought to be empty when it was discharged, the bullet entering the right side of his face and lodging in the brain. He is not expected to live.

**Faithless Tax Collector Rigg.**

NORRISTOWN, Pa., Dec. 8.—Calvin W. Rigg, ex-collector of school taxes for Conshohocken, pleaded guilty in court yesterday to the charge of embezzling about \$9,000 of the school district's funds. Sentence was deferred.

**For Stealing an Umbrella.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Recorder Smyth yesterday sentenced Henry Smith to five years in Sing Sing for stealing an umbrella from Samuel Leneke while the latter was crossing City Hall park.

**Fifty Cases of Scarlet Fever.**

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Dec. 8.—Fifty cases of scarlet fever and fifteen deaths have occurred at Lee within three weeks. Schools are closed until Jan. 1. An increase of the epidemic is feared.

**Ince Fire in Nashua.**

NASHUA, N. H., Dec. 8.—Citizens here are excited over three incendiary fires Tuesday night, which kept the fire department on duty until late yesterday morning.

**Printers Elect Officers.**

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Yesterday Typographical Union No. 6 elected officers for the ensuing year: Messrs Duncan, Wildman and the whole of the old fossil ticket elected. Sixty-six "chaps" had given Duncan 606 and Rymer 577, with sixty "chaps" to hear from.

**Woolen Mills Sold.**

BENNINGTON, Vt., Dec. 8.—The Bennington Woolen Mills were sold at auction yesterday by the assistance of R. H. Haines, bankrupt. The creditors bid for the property for \$42,000, about one-third of its cost.

## LIST OF ADVERTISED LETTERS

REMAINING IN PLAINFIELD POST OFFICE FOR WEEK ENDING DEC. 1, 1887.

Adams, Mrs. Charles	Malro, Lema Cook
Brown, Elizabeth	O'Brien, Mrs. Mary
Cridder, Charles	Plonier, Mr. Thos.
Cunningham, W. B.	Phillips, Wm.
Calvert, Mrs. Wm.	Smith, Miss Maude
Everett, Mrs.	Schuyler, Wm. M.
Hopson, Thos. (2)	Stroy, Will E.
Hale, Mrs. Susan	Taylor, Mr. Pauline
Hanford, Miss Elizabeth	Taylor, Mr. W. W.
Kennedy, Wm.	Taylor, Mr. W.
Leake, Samuel	Walls, Sam'l W.
Marrow, Miss Caroline	Williams, Miss Catha
Maybee, Mr.	William, Mr. Caro G.
McKinsey, Mrs. Philo	Wilson, Mrs. M. H.

Persons calling for above please say advertised.  
W. L. FORCE, Postmaster.

## ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

**NEW YORK MAILS.**  
CLOSE—8.00 and 10.00 a. m.; 2.00 and 5.30 p. m.  
ARRIVE—7.30, 8.50, 11.45 a. m.; 2.30, 5.30 p. m.  
**SOMERVILLE, KANTON, 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.  
Owners of lock-boxes coming without their keys will please apply for their mail at the Side Delivery Windows.  
Office closed after 10 A.M. on all National Holidays.  
Money order office open from 8 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturdays to 4 p. m.

W. L. FORCE, Postmaster.

## DEATHS.

**BASCOMBE.**—On Tuesday, Dec. 6th, of pneumonia, D. B. Bascombe, M. D., of Turle Island, Bahamas, in the 71st year of his age.  
Funeral services at the residence of his son, Geo. B. Bascombe, No. 5 East 5th street, on Friday, Dec. 9th, at half past 2 o'clock. Burialment private.

## WANTS AND OFFERS.

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

**TO LET—HOUSE CORNER SIXTH AND DIVISION STREETS,** furnished or unfurnished, for boarding or private use; in good order; all improvements. Rent very low to responsible parties. Apply to Mrs. E. D. Eaton, Division Street, between 5th and 6th. 12-4

**TRY THE "O. A. F." CIGAR; MADE FROM** the finest Havana leaf, without a particle of artificial flavoring. The best 5-cent cigar in the world. 11-16-87

**ANY ONE DESIRING OF MAKING ARRANGEMENTS** for the Winter, can meet with the best, handsomely furnished room, at Mrs. LANSING'S, cor. Park and 6th St. 10-26-87

**FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENTLEMEN** only, over the Post Office, ELIZABETH STREET. 9-22-87

**FOR SALE—MY PROPERTY ON WEST SECOND STREET.** Price Moderate—Terms easy. T. H. TOMLINSON, M. D. 20-41

**FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND, TWO HORSE** "Peerless" power. In good order. Sold cheap,



## Jehu's Salutation to Jehonadab From the Chariot.

An All Important Question—A Right Heart Is a Repentant Heart, a Believing Heart and an Expectant Heart  
—Dr. Talmage's Sermon.

The subject of Rev. T. Dewitt Talmage's sermon at the Brooklyn Tabernacle last Sunday was "Salutation from the Chariot," and his text II Kings, x 15: "Is thine heart right?" Mr. Talmage spoke as follows:

With mettled horses at full speed, for he was celebrated for fast driving, Jehu, the warrior and king, returns from battle. But seeing Jehonadab, an acquaintance by the roadside, he shouted "What! who?" to the latter. Then, leaning over to Jehonadab, Jehu salutes him in the words of the text—words not more appropriate for that hour and that place than for this hour and place.

Is thine heart right? I should like to hear of your physical health. Well, myself, I like to have everybody else well; and so might ask, is your eyesight right, your hearing right, your nerves right, your lungs right, your entire body right? But I am busy to-day taking diagnosis of the more important spiritual conditions.

I should like to hear of your financial welfare. I want everybody to have plenty of money, ample apparel, large storehouse, and comfortable residence; and I might ask: Is your business right, your income right, your worldly surroundings right? But what are these financial questions compared with the inquiry as to whether you have been able to pay your debts to God; as to whether you are insured for eternity; as to whether you are ruining yourself by the long-credit system of the soul? I have known men to have no more than one loaf of bread at a time, and yet to own a government bond of Heaven worth more than the whole material universe.

The question I ask you to-day is not in regard to your habits. I make no inquiry about your integrity, or your chastity, or your sobriety. I do not mean to stand on the outside of the gate and ring the bell; but coming up the steps I open the door and come to the private apartment of the soul; and with the earnestness of a man that must give an account for this day's work, I cry out, O man, oh woman immortal, is thine heart right?

I will not insult you by an argument to prove that we are by nature all wrong. If there be a factory, an explosion, and the smoke-stack be upset, and the wheels be broken in two, and the engine unjointed, and the ponderous bars be twisted, and a man should look in and say that nothing was the matter, you would pronounce him a fool. Well, it needs no acumen to discover that our nature is all awry and askew and unjointed. The thing doesn't work right. The biggest trouble we have in the world is with our souls.

Men sometimes say that though their lives may not be just right, their heart is all right. Impossible! A farmer never puts the poorest apple on top of his barrel; nor does the merchant place the meanest goods in his show window. The best part of us is our outward life. I do not stop to discuss whether we all fell in Adam, for we have been our own Adam, and have all eaten of the forbidden fruit, and have been turned out of the paradise of holiness and peace, and though the flaming sword that stood at the gate to keep us out has changed position, and comes behind to drive us in, we will not go.

The Bible account of us is not exaggerated, when it says that we are poor and wretched, and miserable, and blind, and naked. Poor: the wretch that stands shivering on our doorstep on a cold day is not so much in need of bread as we are of spiritual help. Blind: why the man whose eyes are closed in the powder blast, and who for these ten years has gone feeling his way from street to street, is not in such utter darkness as we. Naked: why, there is not one rag of holiness left to hide the shame of our sin. Sick: why, the leprosy has eaten into the head, and the heart, and the hands, and the feet; and the marasmus of an everlasting wasting away has already seized on some of us.

But the nearest thing for a man to do is to discourse about an evil without pointing a way to have it remedied. I speak of the thirst of your hot tongue, only that I may show you the living stream that drops crystals and sparkling from the Rock of Ages, and pour a river of gladness at your feet. If I show you the rents in your coat, it is only because the door of God's wardrobe now swings open, and here is a robe; white with the fleece of the lamb of God, and of a cut and make that an angel would not be ashamed to wear. If I snatch from you the black, moldy bread that you are munching, it is only to give you the bread made out of the finest wheat that grows on the celestial hills, and baked in the fires of the cross, and one crumb of which would be enough to make all heaven a banquet. Hear it, one and all, and tell it to your friends when you go home, that the Lord Jesus Christ can make the heart right.

First we need a repenting heart. If for the last ten, twenty, or forty years of life we have been going on in the wrong way, it is time that we turned around and started in the opposite direction. If we offend our friends we are glad to apologize. God is our best friend, and yet how many of us have never apologized for the wrongs we have done him!

There is nothing that we so much need to get rid of as sin. It is a horrible black monster. It polluted Eden. It killed Christ. It has blasted the world. Men keep dogs in kennels, and rabbits in a warren, and cattle in a pen. What a man that would be who would shut them up in his parlor. But this foul dog of sin, and these herds of transgression, we have entertained for many a long year in our heart, which should be the cleanest, brightest room in all our nature. Out with the vile herd! Begone, ye defilers of an immortal nature! Turn out the beasts, and let Christ come in!

A heathen came to an early Christian who had the reputation of curing diseases. The Christian said: "You must have all your idols destroyed." The heathen gave to the Christian the key to his house, that he might go in and destroy the idols. He battered to pieces all he saw, but still the man did not get well. The Christian said to him: "There must be some idol in your house not yet destroyed." The heathen confessed that there was one idol of beaten gold that he could not bear to give up. After a while, when that was destroyed, in answer to the prayer of the Christian, the sick man got well.

Many a man has awakened in his dying hours to find his sins all about him. They clambered up on the right side of the bed, and on the left side, and over the headboard, and over the footboard, and horribly devoured the soul.

"Repeat the voice celestial cries:  
No longer dare delay!

The wretch that seems the mandate dyes,  
And meets a fiery day.

Again we need a believing heart. A good many years ago a weary one went upon one of the hills of Asia Minor, and with two logs on his back cried out to all the world, offering to carry their sins and sorrows.

They passed him. They saw him in the face. They mocked him. When he groaned they groaned. They shook their fists at him. They spit on him. They hounded him as though he were a wild beast. His healing of the sick, his sight-giving to the blind, his mercy to the out-cast silenced not the revenge of the world. His prayers and benedictions were lost in that whirlwind of execration. Away with him! Away with him!

Ah! it was not merely the two pieces of wood that he carried: it was the transgressions of the race, the anguish of the ages, the wrath of God, the sorrows of hell, the stupendous interests of an unending eternity. No wonder his back bent. No wonder the blood started from every pore. No wonder that he crouched under a torture that made the sun faint, and the everlasting hills tremble, and the dead rush up in their winding sheets as he cried: "If it be possible, let this cup pass from me." But the cup did not pass. None to comfort.

There he hangs! What has that hand done that it should be thus crushed in the palm? It has been healing the lame and wiping away tears. What has that foot been doing that it should be so lacerated? It has been going about doing good. Of what has the victim been guilty? Guilty of saving a world. Tell me, ye heavens and earth, was there ever such another criminal? Was there ever such a crime! On that hill of carnage, that sunless day, amid those howling fiends, may not your sins and mine have perished? I believe it.

O, the ransom has been paid! Those arms of Jesus were stretched out so wide that when he brought them together again they might embrace the world. O, that I might, out of the blossoms of the spring, or the flaming foliage of the autumn, make one wreath for my Lord!

O, that all the triumphal arches of the world could be swung in one gateway, where the King of Glory might come in! O, that all the harps and trumpets and organs of earthly music might, in one anthem, speak His praise!

But what were earthly flowers to Him who walked amid the snow of the white lilies of Heaven! What were arches of earthly masonry to Him who hath about His throne a rainbow spun out of everlasting sunshine! What were all earthly music to Him when the hundred and forty and four thousand on one side, and the cherubim, and seraphim, and archangels stand on the other side, and all the space between is filled with the doxologies of eternal jubilee—the hosannah of a redeemed earth, the halallelujah of unfallen angels, song after song rising about the throne of God and of the Lamb. In that pure, high place, let him hear us. Stop! harps of heaven, that our poor cry may be heard.

O, my Lord Jesus! it will not hurt Thee for one hour to step out from the shining throne. They will make it all up when Thou goest back again. Come hither, O Blessed One, that we may kiss Thy feet. Our hearts, too long withheld, we now surrender into Thy keeping. When Thou goest back, tell it to all the immortals that the lost are found, and let Thy Father's house ring with the music and the dance.

They have some old wine in heaven, not used except in rare festivities. In the world, those who are accustomed to use wine on great occasions bring out the beverage and say: "This wine is thirty years old," or "forty years old." But the wine of heaven is more than eighteen centuries old. It was prepared at the time when Christ trod the wine press alone. When such grievous sinners as we come back, methinks the chamberlain of heaven cries out to the servants: "This is unusual joy! Bring up from the vaults of heaven that old wine. Fill all the tankards. Let the white-robed guests drink to the immortal health of those new-born sons and daughters of the Lord Almighty." There is joy in heaven among the angels of God over one sinner that repenteth; and God grant that that one may be you!

Again, in order to have a right heart it must be a forgiving heart. An old writer says: "To render good for evil is God-like; good for good is man-like; evil for good devil-like." Which of these natures have we? Christ will have nothing to do with us as long as we keep any old grudge. We have all been cheated and lied about. There are people who dislike us so much that if we should come down to poverty and disgrace, they would say, "Good for him! Didn't I tell you so?" They never have understood us, and never will. They do not understand us. Unsanctified human nature says, "Wait till you get a good crack at him, and when at last you find him in a tight place, give it to him. Play him alive. No quarter. Leave not a rag of reputation. Jump on him with both feet. Pay him in his own coin—sarcasm for sarcasm, scorn for scorn, abuse for abuse. But, my friends, that is not the right kind of heart. No man ever did so mean a thing toward us as we have done toward God. And if we can not forgive others, how can we expect God to forgive us! Thousands of men have been kept out of Heaven by an unforgiving heart.

Here is some one who says: "I will forgive that man the wrong he did me about that house and lot; I will forgive that man who overreached me in a bargain; I will forgive that man who sold me a shoddy overcoat; I forgive them—all but one. That man I can not forgive. The villain—I can hardly keep my hands off of him. If my going to Heaven depends on my forgiving him then I will stay out." Wrong feeling! If a man lie to me once I am not called to trust him again. If a man betray me once I am not called to put confidence in him again. But I would have no rest if I could not offer a sincere prayer for the temporal and everlasting welfare of all men, whatever meanness and outrage they have inflicted upon me. If you want to get your heart right strike a match and burn up all your old grudges and blow the ashes away.

"If you forgive not men their trespasses, neither will your Heavenly Father forgive you your trespasses." An old Christian black woman was going along the streets of New York with a basket of apples that she had for sale. A rough sailor ran against her and upset the basket, and stood back expecting to hear her scold fruitfully; but she scooped down and picked up the apples and said: "God forgive you, my son, as I do." The sailor saw the meanness of what he had done, and felt in his pocket for his money, and insisted that she should take it all. Though she was black, he called her mother, and said: "Forgive me, mother; I will never do anything so mean again." Ah! there is a power in a forgiving spirit to overcome all hardness. There is no way of conquering men like that of bestowing upon them your pardon, whether they will accept it or not.

Again, a right heart is an expectant heart. It is a poor business to be building castles in the air. Enjoy what you have now. Don't spoil your comfort in a small house because you expect a larger one. Don't fret about your income when it is three or four dollars per day, because you expect to have after a while ten dollars per day; or ten thousand a year, because you expect it to be twenty thousand a year. But about heavenly things, the more we think the better. Those castles are not in the air, but on the hills, and we have a deed of them in our possession. I like to see a man all full of heaven. He talks heaven. He sings heaven. He prays heaven. He dreams heaven. Some of us in our sleep have had the good plan.

Open it up. We saw the pillars in the sky. We heard the click of the hoofs of the horses on which victors rode, and the clashing of the cymbals of eternal triumph. And while in our sleep we were glad that all our sorrows were over, and burdens done with, the throne of God grew whiter, whiter and whiter, till we opened our eyes and saw that it was only the sun of the earthly morning shining upon our pillow. To have a right heart you need to be filled with this expectancy. It would make your privations and annoyances more bearable.

In the midst of the city of Paris stands or did stand, a statue of the good, but broken-hearted Josephine. I never imagined that marble could be smitten into such tenderness. It seems not lifeless. If the spirit of Josephine be disentangled, the soul of the Empress has taken possession of this figure. I am not yet satisfied that it is stone. The puff of the dress on the arm seems to need, but the pressure of the finger to indent it. The figure at the bottom of the robe, the ruffle at the neck, the fur lining on the dress, the embroidery of the satin, the cluster of lily and leaf and rose in her hand, the pose of her body as she seems to come sailing out of the sky, her face calm, humble, beautiful, yet sad—attest the genius of the sculptor and the beauty of the heroine he celebrates. Looking up through the rifts of the coronet that encircles her brow, I could see the sky beyond, the great heavens where all woman's wrongs shall be righted, and the story of endurance and resignation shall be told to all the ages. The rose and the lily in the hand of Josephine will never drop their petals. The children of God, whether they suffer on earth, in palaces, or in hovels, shall come to that glorious rest, oh Heaven, sweet Heaven! at thy gate we set down all our burdens and griefs. The place will be full. Here there are vacant chairs at the hearth, and at the table, but there are no vacant chairs in Heaven. The crowns all won; the thrones all mounted.

Some talk of Heaven as though it were a very handsome church, where a few favored spirits would come in and sit down on finely-cushioned seats all by themselves, and sing psalms to all eternity. No, no. "I saw a great multitude that no man could number, standing before the throne. He that talked with me had a golden reed to measure the city, and it was 12,000 furlongs," that is, 1,500 miles in circumference. Ah! Heaven is not a little colony, at one corner of God's dominion, where a man's entrance depends upon what kind of clothes he has upon his back, and how much money he has in his purse, but a vast empire. God grant that the light of that blessed world may shine upon us in our last moment.

The roughest time we had in crossing the ocean was at the mouth of Liverpool harbor. We arrived at nightfall, and were obliged to lie there till the morning, waiting for the rising of the tide before we could go up to the city. How the vessel pitched and writhed in the water! So sometimes the last illness of the Christian is a struggle. He is aim at through the voyage. The waves of temptation toss his soul, but he waits for the morning. At last the light dawns, and the tides of joy rise to his soul, and he sails up and casts anchor within the veil.

Is thy heart right? What question can compare with this in importance!

It is a business question. Do you not realize that you will soon have to go out of that store, that you will soon have to resign that partnership; that soon among all the millions of dollars' worth of goods that are sold in New York you would not have the handling of a yard of cloth, or a pound of sugar, or a penny-worth of any thing; that soon if a conflagration should start at Central Park and sweep every thing to the Battery, it would not disturb you; that soon if every cashier should abscond and every insurance company should fail, it would not affect you? What are the questions that stop this side of the grave compared with the questions that reach beyond it? Are you making losses that are to be everlasting? Are you making purchases for eternity? Are you joggling for time when you might be wholesaling for eternity? What question of the store is so broad at the base, and so altitudinous, and so overwhelming as the question, "Is thy heart right?"

Or, is it a domestic question? Is it something about father, or mother, or companion, or son, or daughter that you think is comparable with this question of importance? Do you not realize that by universal and inexorable law these relations will be broken up? Your father will be gone, your mother will be gone, your companion will be gone, your child be gone, and this supernal question will begin to harvest its chief gains, or deplore its worst losses, roll up into its mightiest magnitude, or sweep its vast circles. What difference now does it make to Napoleon III. whether he triumphed or surrendered at Sedan! Whether he lived at the Tuileries or at Chislehurst! Whether he was emperor or exile! They laid him out in his coffin in the dress of a field marshal. Did that give him any better chance for the next world than if he had been laid out in a plain shroud? And soon to us what will be the difference whether in this world we rode or walked, were bowed to or maltreated, were applauded or hissed at, were welcomed in or kicked out of the great future, and burning in all the splendor of grief, and overarching and undergoing all time and all eternity, is the plain, simple, practical, thrilling, agonizing, overwhelming question, "Is thy heart right?" Have you within you a repenting heart, an expectant heart? If not, I must write upon your soul what George Whitefield wrote upon the window with his diamond ring. He tarried in an elegant house over night, but found that there was no God recognized in that house. Before he left his room in the morning, with his ring he wrote upon the window pane: "One thing thou lackest."

After the guest was gone the housewife came up and looked at the window and saw the inscription, and called her husband and her children, and God, through that ministry of the window glass, brought them all to Jesus. Though you may to-day be surrounded by comforts and luxuries, and feel that you have need of nothing, if you are not the children of God, with the signet ring of Christ's love, let me inscribe upon your soul, "One thing thou lackest." I pray you that whatever else you may miss, you may not miss Heaven. It is too bright a home to lose. Your soul has been bought at too dear a price. I preach to you of the blood that cleanseth from all sin. Casting all your sins behind you, I beg of you to start this morning for the Kingdom. "Yes," you say, "I will start, but not now." William III. made proclamation, when there was a revolution in the north of Scotland, that all who came and took the oath of allegiance by the 21st of December should be pardoned. Maclean, a chieftain of a prominent clan, resolved to turn with the rest of the rebels, but had some pride in being the very last one that should take the oath. He postponed starting for the purpose until two days before the expiration of the term. A snow-storm impeded his way, and before he got up to take the oath and receive a pardon from the throne the time was up and past. While the others were set free, Maclean was miserably put to death. He started too late and arrived too late. In like manner some of you are in prospect of losing forever the amnesty of the Gospel. Many of you are going, and yet too late. Remember the irreparable mistake of Maclean.

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