

THE DAILY PRESS.

ESTABLISHED May 10, 1887.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., MONDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1888.

PRICE, TWO CENTS.

BY THE WAY.

This evening will take place the concert in Anchor Lodge parlors for the benefit of Muhlenberg Hospital.

The Crescent will be reopened in fine shape for roller skating, Wednesday afternoon and evening the 22d inst.

Both the City and Borough Councils will meet in adjourned session this evening, and consider the Fire Department problem.

The sale of seats for the Clara Louise Kellogg opera will begin at the regular places to-morrow at seven a. m. No increase in the rates.

The headquarters of the Grand Lodge Reception Committee, K. of P., will be at Messrs. Woolston & Buckle's place of business on North avenue.

Young Men's Meeting at the Y. M. C. A., rooms (nearly opposite the Postoffice) this evening at 8 o'clock. Good singing with orchestral accompaniment. Every man hearty welcome.

The total amount of money collected at three services in the new German Reformed church yesterday amounted to about \$316. The church starts out with but a slight indebtedness on it.

A row occurred in a house on Manning avenue, North Plainfield on Saturday evening, but no arrests were made. The place is complained of as being disorderly and the authorities have been notified.

A cock fight was to have taken place at Scotch Plains on Saturday evening, but when the owners of the fowls arrived at the place about midnight, the proprietor of the resort was in bed, and the fight was postponed until a future date.

Of Sam Small's lecture, the New Orleans Times says: "There are few orations extant comparable with it in eloquence, pathos and soul-stirring details." In the advertisement elsewhere, the subject and sale of seats are announced.

On the next page THE PRESS gives in full the Hon. James G. Blaine's letter declining to be a candidate for nomination again as President. It is an emphatic withdrawal of his name—"So far as it is in his power to do so," the Tribune editorially says.

The committee composed of Messrs. Wadsworth, Dilts and Gavett, appointed at the last meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Base Ball Nine, will report on Wednesday evening of this week at 9 o'clock at the Association rooms. All interested in arranging for Summer sports are invited to be present.

Frederick Diem who was committed to the Somerville Jail by Justice Austin of North Plainfield on Monday for stabbing a horse, was released from that institution on Saturday. Lawyer Frech of Somerville was engaged in the prisoner's behalf and secured his release on Saturday, as above stated.

One of a team of horses belonging to Mr. Chas. Mantz of Washington Valley, slipped and fell down under the Park avenue railroad bridge, a little after three o'clock this afternoon. The animal struggled desperately to regain his feet, which was accomplished after the harness was considerably damaged.

At the bazaar of St. Mary's T. A. B. Society on Saturday evening, the contest for the gold watch was decided in favor of Miss Hickey, she having collected \$227.21, a considerable amount more than the other competitors. The bazaar will continue this and to-morrow evenings. To-night a barrel of flour will be disposed of.

Middlesex Gun Club.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Middlesex Gun Club, held at Force's Hotel, this city, Saturday evening, Feb. 11, it was resolved to hold a grand shooting tournament on the Club's grounds at Dunellen, on Wednesday, Feb. 22. A classified sweepstakes match at 25 birds each, \$32.50 entrance fee, (which includes birds) will be a feature of the day. The Club guarantees a \$300 purse. It is expected that some of the "big guns" who will contest for the big prizes at Long Branch this week, such as Budd, Stice, Quinlan, Lever and others, will be present to participate on the 22d. Messrs. Forrest, Seymour and Dickens were appointed a committee to make all necessary arrangements. Forrest was also made Corresponding Secretary, to whom all communications were referred.

A Dance This Eve.

The Columbia Social Club will give its first grand ball, this evening, at French's Hall, Somerset street. Fine music has been engaged, and a good time is promised. The Committee of Arrangements consists of W. Westerfield, J. Laughlin, Charles Moore, James Daly, U. Force and Fred Moore.

Seventh Week.

The Revival at Cutter's Hall under the auspices of the Plainfield Berean Bible Class will be continued every night this week commencing at 7:45 with a service of song. Testimonials of converts and others. Come early and get a good seat and enjoy a pleasant evening, you will be benefited.

THE NEW PLAINFIELD CHESS CLUB.

Its First Move—Reorganizing to Win the State Trophy.

The Plainfield Chess Club which for some months past, has not been active, made a fresh start on Thursday evening last, when quite a number of gentlemen met at the rooms of Judge Suydam in the Stillman Building to reorganize. The meeting was quite enthusiastic, and the interest was further excited by representatives from Cranford and Elizabeth who expressed their desire for the success of the undertaking. Cranford has about 15 to 18 chess players, many of whom would become members here if allowed to join.

The meeting organized by calling Gen'l Eli Long to the chair, and Mr. Clarence Murphy, the Secretary of the old club, acted in that capacity for the new. Resolutions for entering spiritedly into the matter of reorganization, and for inviting the young men of Plainfield to take active part, were passed. A committee was appointed to prepare a constitution to be submitted to a meeting to be held at the same place to-morrow evening, at which time election of permanent officers will take place and the active operation of the club will commence.

It is desirable that all who are players and are willing to assist either with their presence or material aid, shall make it known to the Secretary, who is anxious that none shall be overlooked. The Plainfield Chess Club has heretofore held the proud pre-eminence of the champion club of New Jersey, and the prestige should be maintained. The State Chess Association meets at Rutherford on the 22d of February, and one question that will be settled to-morrow evening will be that of inviting the Association to meet at Plainfield the ensuing year.

Although Mr. Stokes, of Millville, nominally carried the honors for the last two years, yet in the tournament of 1886 at Elizabeth Mr. Lloyd of Plainfield equally shared the honors of being an unbeaten player thereat, and there is no good reason why not merely the meeting of the association shall be held here, but the trophy of the State championship be brought to grace the victory of the club's champion. There may very well be among our young players, some one who may aspire to the laurels of the greatest of chess masters, Paul Morphy.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

Prof. W. C. Richards preached in the First Baptist church, yesterday morning, to a very large audience. His text was "Jesus wept."

The Rev. Mr. Richards of the Crescent Avenue church, being absent in Albany, his pulpit was again occupied, yesterday, by Prof. Ropes of Bangor, Me.

Mrs. Jane L. Dunham, of West Fifth street, will give a reception this evening in honor of her daughter-in-law and son, Mr. and Mrs. John Dunham of Minneapolis, Minn.

Mrs. W. Alex. Bass, Jr., who is suffering from an attack of pneumonia, is reported as evidencing more favorable symptoms this morning. Yesterday her condition was very serious.

Mr. Henry C. Squires of Broadway, Superintendent of Hope Mission, sailed for Europe on business, Saturday, by the steamship City of Chicago. Among the passengers was Mrs. Folsom, mother-in-law of President Cleveland.

The many friends of Mr. David L. Thompson of Rock View avenue, will deeply sympathize with him in the loss of his mother, Mrs. Keturah Thompson, who died at her son's residence during Saturday in the 88th year of her age.

Councilman Wm. Taylor was taken seriously ill last week, with nervous prostration, while absent from home on one of his business trips. The physician who was called, came on in attendance as far as Philadelphia, where Mr. Taylor was taken to the residence of his mother. His wife left this city to join him on Saturday, as told in these columns.

Added Affliction.

The only remaining son of Mr. and Mrs. John Miles, died this morning at his parents' residence, Pond place and South avenue. The child was fifteen months old, and yesterday seemed perfectly well. A sudden attack of croup, however, caused the death of the little one in spite of the physician's skill. The funeral will take place this afternoon.

Mr. and Mrs. Miles arrived in this city from Worcester, Mass., on Feb. 1. In THE PRESS of that day was published an account of the death of their boy, of a few years of age, from diphtheria, after the parents had wandered through the streets searching for a place to shelter themselves and the dying one. Mr. Miles is an employee of the Pond Tool Works, and had but recently rented the home he now occupies when death took away the last of the two little ones and his wife had brought to Plainfield with them.

—Sam Small's coming.

REFORM CLUB MEETING.

Mrs. J. T. Ellis Delivers an Eloquent Discourse Before a Large Audience at Reform Hall.

The auditorium of Reform Hall was filled with people last evening, and the gallery was thrown open to accommodate the overflow. The devotional exercises were conducted by Rev. W. E. Honeyman, the Chaplain of the club, who read the 23d Psalm and led in prayer. President French presided, and Freeholder Vanderbeek and his full choir furnished the music. Mrs. Geo. F. Opatyke, President of the W. C. T. U., was honored with a seat on the platform along with several of the representative members of the Reform club. President French announced as the speaker for the evening, Mrs. J. T. Ellis of Ocean Grove, Corresponding Secretary of the State W. C. T. U. Mrs. Ellis said she needed no introduction, as she had been absent from the hall only since five o'clock in the afternoon. She said her intentions were to talk of a very peculiar man, whose counterpart was found in all places. She spoke of Simon Peter, to whom the Lord said, "Follow me and I will make you a fisher of men." The speaker clearly and forcibly illustrated how hard it is for the rich to enter the Kingdom of God, and recited an amusing incident of a colored woman who had struggled for three days to give up all her earthly possessions—a half-dozen smoothing irons and a couple of rubbing boards—to follow God. The Saviour hath said: "Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him." In referring to the matter of temperance, Mrs. Ellis said, a good many Christians are asleep like Peter, whom the Master found quietly dozing, when he returned from Gethsemane. The ladies of the W. C. T. U. have been crushed, hurt and broken-hearted, because the men to whom we look for protection have failed us. 364 days in the year men will protect the women, but on the 365th day they desert them by dropping their vote, which says, "Lord, not Thy Kingdom, but Satan's Kingdom." The bishop of the lost boys and girls of Plainfield will be found on the voters of this city. Addressing the men the speaker continued, "every time you drop that paper into the ballot box you deny your master. I'm so ashamed of Plainfield I don't know what to do; think of the men who have been saved here, yet you men say go on and sell, only pay us enough to pave our streets and light the city by electricity. I'm so glad we women never had a hand in making the laws; unless you men do your duty God will put the matter in our hands, and then it will go; there's a wonderful buzzing in the air; we women think everything of the men, but we wonder at your stupidity, your ignorance; we want constitutional prohibition; I wish the Lord would shake some of the men here to-night, and show their sins; every Christian man who refuses to vote for what he believes is right, is so attached to the old party that his convictions are stifled; who do you represent, Molly and the children, or simply John alone? Every man has a weak point in his character, all the women have to do is to just find it out. A great many men when asked by their wife how they voted, will say: 'It's not a proper question.' Better have kerosene lamps, even a tallow candle in an old lantern, than to have the streets lighted with electricity by license money." Mrs. Ellis during her discourse told several touching incidents, and was frequently interrupted by applause. Her delivery throughout was fine, and at no time did the large audience become tired of listening to her.

President French endorsed every word Mrs. Ellis had spoken, and after announcing the literary and musical entertainment in the hall on Thursday evening, at half-past seven o'clock, and other entertainments to follow, which will be duly noticed in these columns, three persons came forward and signed the pledge, at the solicitation of Mrs. Ellis, after which the meeting closed with the benediction.

Leaking the Fire Department.

Members of the Common Council of this city, the Mayor and, Councilmen of the Borough of North Plainfield, and members of the Board of Managers of the Fire Department, met again in private at the Public Library building, Saturday evening. A decision was then arrived at as to how the maintenance of the present Fire Department may be continued under control of the Councils of the City and the Borough. A bill authorizing the raising of the money necessary, and so providing the means for the leasing of the apparatus from the Board of Managers, will probably be introduced in the Legislature during this week. If such is the intent and purpose of the municipal authorities, it looks as if the Department would continue to be run under its present officers. THE PRESS hopes so, and the people would unite with it in endorsing such solution of the dilemma.

—The toboggan slide has been closed for repairs.

"EBEN - EZER."

DEDICATING THE NEW GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

Impressive Services in English and German—Historical Sketch of the Church, the Financial Report and Resolutions Passed by the Consistory—An Effort to Wipe Out the Church Debt.

The pretty little German Reformed church on Craig Place, North Plainfield, was formerly dedicated for public worship yesterday. Three services were held—morning, afternoon and evening. The morning service was conducted in German, by Rev. Mr. Koechli, the pastor, assisted by Rev. John Oerter, D. D., of New York and Rev. J. W. Freund of Hoboken. Rev. Mr. Koechli delivered the dedication address. In the afternoon the services were in English, and were attentively listened to by a large congregation, including many of our American born citizens. Rev. Cornelius Schenck, pastor of Trinity Reformed church, conducted the exercises, and besides him on the platform were Rev. Mr. Koechli and Mr. James McGee, the latter representing the laity of the city. Mr. Thomas B. Brown, Sr., led the singing, accompanied by Miss Lizzie Gilbert on the organ. About the pulpit there was a profusion of beautiful and fragrant flowers, rare potted plants, callas and trailing vines, all arranged in a truly exquisite manner. In fact the display was so artistically and skillfully arranged as to represent a veritable Eden. The pastor, at the beginning of the service, announced that Rev. Dr. Waters, President of the Newark Classis, was unable to be present, but the latter had expressed deep regret at his inability to take part in the interesting exercises. After a hymn was sung, Rev. Mr. Schenck offered a beautiful and appropriate prayer, and read God's instruction according to the 24th and 132d Psalms. The Reverend gentleman said that if Rev. Dr. Waters had been present he would doubtless have spoken on "Domestic Missions," as the church is the mission work of God; all Gospel work, he said, is mission work, and all the members of the church should esteem themselves to be missionaries. The speaker said there were one or two thoughts to which he wished to call the attention of his hearers, viz: "The Fidelity of God to his church in the fulfillment of his promises." The church is not merely an external organization; not simply a band of worshippers over which there is a preacher; the church is made up of those who seek to do the Lord's work; wherever you find a company of believers in Christ, there you have a church; granted you have a church, the preacher, the officers, etc., then you are banded together to further God's work; the church is not a modern institution, but dates back to the time of Abraham; to tell of the promises that God has given would consume several hours, but God has been faithful to the church in the fulfillment of his promises. The Christian church in the first few centuries developed so fast as to compare with the overthrow of the Romans. God's command to his followers was: "Honor Me, and I will be with you." This morning you have formally dedicated this church to God; to dedicate means to donate it to Holy ends; this afternoon we are here to remind you of God's faithfulness in the past. I congratulate you, said he in conclusion, on being able to erect such a holy house of God. In this city there is quite a German element—a help to this community; we want the Germans to become Christians; many of them are from over the seas, and we want them to have a place where they can worship their Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ.

Rev. Mr. Koechli then read the following historical report of the church, together with the financial report:

HISTORICAL SKETCH.

It is not a great or glorious past to which we are able to refer today by drawing the outlines of a historical review of the development of the German Reformed church of this city, but we have a right to call this new house of God, which is dedicated today as a German church, which name is given to the building officially. Yes, it is true enough that God has helped until today, and we would not be here this afternoon. Men are liable to do the best they can, in church work as well as in business, or they cannot expect the help of God, as He never will bless idlers; but there never will be any real success, especially in the kingdom of our Lord, where He does not bless the work of men. Furthermore, if the history of our congregation as well as the history of this building shows anything, then it shows the true mustard-grain nature of the kingdom of God, and this gives us such a promising and grand perspective for the future as we may wish to have. Yes, we have reason enough to hold up our hearts, to pray with confidence, to go to the work awaiting us faithfully, and to expect the best success. May God give "abundantly above all we ask or think."

In the summer of 1857 Rev. Dr. John Oerter, at that time in charge of the German church at Coontown, N. J., was requested by some Germans of this city, to preach to them the blessed Gospel of Christ. He very gladly responded to this request. In the following year the Classis

of Raritan was asked to organize a German Reformed church here. The Classis therefore appointed an Organization Committee, consisting of the following gentlemen: Messrs. John Oerter, Dr. Mesek J. LeFevre and Elder, F. Freilinghuyzen. On the 4th of July, 1858, this committee held a meeting in the little school-house, corner Washington and Fifth streets, and organized the church under the name of "The First German Protestant Dutch Church of Plainfield, N. J." Thirty members joined the church and a consistory of eight members was elected. The same year the church was incorporated, and a call extended to the Rev. J. Neef. Everything seemed promising and prosperous and the small congregation succeeded very well for about five years. In 1859 they purchased the old school-house, which they had rented until then, paying \$1,000 for the lot and building, the latter soon being extended to its present size, and which is now known as Hope Mission. This was a great sacrifice for the small, and at that time, poor congregation, and they deserve all credit for it. But after five years Rev. Neef accepted another call, and then there began a very trying and changing period. We might compare this period with the condition of the German Crown Prince during the last year. It seems that the year was befallen by a chronic disease, using up his strength successively, more and more, until he was nearly prostrated. Verily, there was enough work to do, as the writer of this knows, when he came to Plainfield in March, 1863. The scattered congregation, consisting of about forty nominal members, had to be gathered, enlarged and strengthened; lost confidence had to be won again, and hundreds of other things, more or less important, had to be seen to. Above all, a new church in the right place must be built, if the congregation intended to prosper. And all this must be done without a certain salary, as the consistory was not in a position to assume the responsibility of paying it. To all this must be added that we were a stranger to the country as well as to the place, having landed on February 11th previous. But we went to work and God has helped. The first year was a year of work only for the congregation; the second year was a time of work in faith and patience, and a year of quiet preparation for this new church; in the third year a subscription list was started with success, the old property was sold and the new lot purchased. That was a great step towards the realization of our purpose. In the fourth year this building was begun, and now in the fifth our desire is realized.

Let us now have the financial report, which will show us under what financial conditions the congregation occupies this church today. This report ought to be given by the Treasurer, but Brother Uttinger thought I would be in the reporting mood anyhow, and so I had better go along with this part too, and with your permission I will do so:

FINANCIAL REPORT.	
RECEIPTS:	
Surplus from the old property after paying the mortgage of \$250.....	\$1,650
From subscriptions.....	2,150
From three tithes.....	2,050
From the Board of Domestic Missions.....	1,700
From Ladies Aid Society.....	116
Besides the ladies have furnished the carpets, curtains, etc.....	\$7,666
In all.....	\$8,024 04
Receipts ".....	7,666 00
Deficit.....	358 04

By the remaining work are left out different necessities as painting the church outside, a shade, etc., which will require a few hundred dollars more; but we can use the church now, thank God for this.

Also, we are very thankful too, to every one, who has helped to build this church, and who has not done it? Ministers and churches, Germans and Americans, Plainfielders and outsiders joined with each other in this work, and those among you who have not yet done it, will have the very best opportunity today.

The greatest credit must be given to the German ladies who have worked so faithfully in faith and otherwise to support this work. May God bless and encourage them to continue their work, remembering the word of the Lord: "Go ye also into the vineyard and whatsoever is right I will give you." Furthermore we never shall forget the great service done by the architect of the building, Mr. Oscar Toole, which he has done with so much brotherly love. God bless him for that.

We have still to say, that if not Pastor, Consistory and congregation would have worked in such harmony we would not be where we are, for only unity gives strength. And now may God come and dwell in this house with his spirit, may he open the windows of Heaven and pour out in streams his blessings over us today, and in time to come; and may this house become a place of renewing immortal souls till to the latest generations.

Mr. James McGee was the next speaker announced. He said that Brother Schenck was present to represent the church, and that he, himself was present to welcome the church on behalf of the laity. He delivered a brief sermon from the text: "How be it there was no reckoning of money delivered in their hands because they dealt faithfully." He called attention to two thoughts—First opportunities come alike to nations and individuals; this is an opportunity to Plainfield and to the Germans which they have availed themselves of by the erection of this church, where they may come and see the word of God perpetuated. It is the duty of Plainfield to extend the right hand of fellowship to the German Reformed church; fidelity always wins confidence; another thought is "Because they dealt faithfully there was no reckoning." He alluded to the floating indebtedness on the new church, and stated that those who give toward paying off the debt will be known by God, and there will be reckoning of the blessings that will come back upon them.

Rev. Mr. Koechli here took occasion to thank those who had in any way contributed toward the erection of the church, but confessed that he had a heavy heart on account of the small indebtedness. During the reading of the above report he said that he had learned with sorrow of the sudden death of Rev. E. Knapp, the first pastor of the German Reformed church, which resulted from paralysis on Thursday. He also stated that five years ago, Saturday, he first landed on the shores of this bright and glorious country.

Mr. McGee then undertook to raise, by subscription, the amount of money due on the edifice. In a few moments \$100 of the required amount was subscribed, both Rev. Mr. Schenck and Mr. James McGee subscribing liberally to the fund. A collection was then taken up which swelled the amount considerably, and after the following resolutions were read by the pastor, an announcement made of the installation services on Wednesday evening, Rev. Mr. Schenck dismissed the audience with the benediction.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed at a special meeting of the Consistory on Monday the 6th instant:

WHEREAS, In consideration that the Trustees of Warren Mission Chapel have had the kindness and Christian love to allow us for nearly five years to hold our services in their church for nearly no interest, therefore be it

Resolved, That we express our hearty and deep-felt thanks to the Trustees of Warren Mission chapel for their kindness and brotherly love in permitting us to hold our services in their church for such a long time.

Resolved, That we pray that God may bless Warren Mission chapel for the kindness which they have done us.

Resolved, To extend a cordial invitation to the Trustees of Warren Mission chapel to attend our dedicatory services today.

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in our church and a copy be committed to the Trustees of Warren Mission chapel.

What May Be Eaten in Lent.

The Catholic News states that for the first time a uniform observance of the Lenten regulations will prevail in the Catholic dioceses of America, and publishes the official bill of fare. The diet is restricted to flesh meats, eggs, white meats, bread, coffee, tea, chocolate, or some similar drink. Flesh meat and fish together at the same meal is forbidden. Fat may be used in preparing the lawful victuals. The time for making the Easter communion extends from the first Sunday in Lent until Trinity Sunday inclusive. All those who neglect to make the Easter communion violate a law of the church which binds under pain of mortal sin. The transgressors of this law, moreover, are subject to excommunication, and should they die, to deprivation of Christian burial. The church excuses from the obligation of fasting but not of abstinence from flesh meat except in special cases, the infirm, those who are attaining their growth, those whose duties are of an exhausting or laborious character, women in pregnancy or nursing infants and those who are enfeebled by age. Those who are exempt from the precept of fasting can partake of flesh meat at every meal during the day when by special indulgent flesh meat is permitted at the principal meal. This order comes from the Holy See.

She Condemns the Lock-Up as Dirty, and Praises "The Press."

Mrs. F. E. Diem, whose husband was sent to the county jail from North Plainfield for stabbing his horse, writes us that her home is as clean and comfortable as she can find time to make it, with eight small children to occupy her care and attention. But she goes on to say: "The place that they had my husband in, is a disgrace to the Borough. I have seen pig-pens a great deal better, but as he was called a brute I guess they thought the place good enough for him. I seen the Evening —, and there wasn't three words true about him. As THE PRESS is therefore all the paper I recognize, I thought I'd write a few lines."

"MRS. F. E. DIEM."

An Infectiously Funny Play.

Mr. Sully who is to appear at Music Hall, Tuesday evening, is one of the few Irish comedians who can act naturally. His Nolan is a distinctly drawn and neatly executed bit of character work, full of light and shade and some very pathetic touches. It ranks far above the farcical attempts at comedy made by many of our more prominent actors, and it is really artistic. Max Arnold plays a German dialect part well. Master Malvey, as the mischievous "kid," Frank Jameson is Tom the erring son, and the remaining parts are in good hands. The specialties of Miss Calef and Mr. Arnold are clever, and altogether Daddy Nolan is a very amusing performance.

A Debate on the Tariff.

The question to be discussed at the rooms of the Y. M. C. A., on Thursday evening next, is of marked interest at the present time, as it is the one subject that will provoke the most discussion in the conflict to come between the two great political parties. Admission free to men.

RESPECTFULLY DECLINE

JAMES G. BLAINE WILL NOT BE A CANDIDATE.

Personal Consideration Prompts Him to Decline—He Reviews the Past, and Congratulates the Party.

PITTSBURGH, Feb. 13.—Mr. B. F. Jones, Chairman of the National Republican Committee has received the following letter from Mr. Blaine declining to be a Presidential candidate:

FLORENCE, Italy, Jan. 25, 1888.
B. F. Jones, Esq., Chairman of the Republican National Committee.

Sir: I wish through you to state to the members of the Republican party that my name will not be presented to the National Convention called to assemble in Chicago in June next for the nomination of candidates for the President and Vice-President of the United States.

I am constrained to this decision by considerations entirely personal to myself of which you were advised more than a year ago. But I cannot make the announcement without giving expression to my sense of gratitude to the many thousands of my countrymen who have sustained me so long and so cordially that their feeling has seemed to go beyond the ordinary political adherence of fellow-partisans and has taken the form of the nature of personal attachment. For this most generous loyalty of friendship I can make no adequate return, but I shall carry the memory of it with me to the grave.

Nor can I refrain from congratulating the Republican party upon the cheering prospects which distinguish the opening of the national contest of 1888 as compared with that of 1860. In 1860 the Republican party throughout the Union met with a disastrous defeat. The States that had supported Garfield and Arthur in the election of 1880 were carried by the Democrats either by majorities or pluralities. The Republican loss in the 30th year of the century compared with the preceding national election exceeded half a million votes, and the electoral votes of the Union, divided on the result of 1880, gave the Democrats over 300 Electors out of a total of 401. There was a partial reaction in favor of the Republicans in the elections of 1883, but the Democrats still held possession of seven Northern States, and on the basis of the year's contest could show more than 150 majority in the electoral colleges of the whole country.

But against the discouragement naturally following the adverse elections of these two years the spirit of the Republican party in the national contest of 1884 rose high, and the Republican masses entered into the campaign with such energy that the final result depended on the vote of a single State, and that State was carried by the Democratic party by a plurality so small that it represented less than one-eleventh of one per cent. of the entire vote. The change of a single vote in every 2,000 of the total poll would have given the State to the Republicans, though only two years before the Democratic plurality exceeded 100,000.

The elections of 1886 and 1887 have demonstrated growing strength in the Republican ranks. Seized in our party history has a party, defeated in a national election, rallied immediately with such vigor as have the Republicans since 1864. No comparison is possible between the spirit of the party in 1883-84 and the spirit in 1886-87. The two periods present simply a contrast—the one of general depression, the other of enthusiastic revival. Should the party gain in the results of 1888 over the Democrats, it would like the proportion of the gain of 1884 over 1883-84 it would secure one of the most remarkable victories of its entire existence. But victory does not depend on so large a ratio of increase as that of 1884 over 1883-84. It is sufficient to keep the party in the position of 1884, to give to its national candidate every Northern State but one, with a far better prospect of carrying that one than it has had for the past six years.

Another feature of the political situation should inspire Republicans with irresistible strength. The present National Administration was elected with, if not upon, the repeated assertions of leading supporters in every protection State that no issue of the tariff was involved. However earnestly Republicans urged that question as one of controlling importance in the campaign, they were not to be deceived. The leaders and journals with persistent evasion, concealment, and denial. That resource the President has fortunately removed. The issue which the Republicans maintained and the Democrats avoided in 1884 has been prominently and specifically brought forward by the Democratic President, and cannot be hidden out of sight in 1888. The country is now in the enjoyment of an industrial system of which a quarter of a century has secured a larger national growth, a more rapid accumulation, and a broader distribution of wealth than ever before known to history. The American people will now be openly and formally asked to decide whether this system shall be recklessly abandoned and a new trial be made of an old experiment which has uniformly led to national calamities and individual distress. On the result of such a issue, fairly presented to the popular judgment, there is no room for doubt.

One thing only is necessary to assure success—complete harmony and cordial co-operation on the part of all Republicans on the part both of those who aspire to lead and of those who are eager to follow. The duty is not one merely of honorable devotion to the party whose policy and whose aims are alike great, but is one demanded by the instinct of self-interest and by the still higher promptings of patriotism.

A closer observation of the conditions of life among the people has given me more intense desires that the American people shall make no mistake in choosing the policy which inspires labor with hope and crowns it with dignity, which gives safety to capital and protects its power to every citizen, comfort and culture to every home. To this end, not less earnestly and more directly as a private citizen than as a public candidate, I shall devote myself, with the confident belief that the administration of the Government will be restored to the party which has demonstrated the purpose and the power to wield it for the benefit of the whole Republic, for the prosperity and progress of the people I am, very sincerely yours,
JAMES G. BLAINE.

TO AID THE STRIKERS.

AROUSING MEETING IN BEHALF OF THEREADINGMEN.

Dr. McGlynn Mounts the Rostrum—He Talks Land Labor Reform—Mayor Hewitt Touched Up.

New York, Feb. 13.—The Knights of Labor held a very large meeting at the Academy of Music last night for the benefit of the Reading strikers.

In the auditorium and on the stage were many of the most prominent men in the labor movement in this city, and a considerable delegation of the strikers, headed by John L. Lee and Joseph T. Coghlan, of the Strike Committee. Among the New Yorkers present were John McMackin, of the United Labor Party, Master Workman Jas. H. McGee of the car drivers, Martin Hanley, of Jersey City, James Delaney, of Brooklyn, Thomas L. Ferris, of the Printers and James E. Quinn, of District Assembly 49, Hugh Greenman, David J. Croughan, James P. Archibald, W. T. Crossdale, Michael Clarke, S. E. Shevitch and Andrew Murray.

High Greenman opened the meeting by introducing Master Workman Quinn as the Chairman. Mr. Quinn came to the front of the stage to speak, when Dr. McGlynn entered, leaning on the arm of Sylvester Malone. There was round after round of applause, and it was several minutes before the speaker could proceed.

Mr. Quinn stated that one of the objects of the meeting was to call attention to the condition of affairs among the strikers, and interest the people of New York in their assistance. Another was to let the people know of some coal barons who held high positions in this city, but who were little known in this connection. He then read an extract from the *Real Estate Record*, which he said represented \$1,000,000,000 worth of real estate, which contained the statement that Mayor Hewitt was a leading member of a syndicate controlling the Lehigh coal output, the refusal of which syndicate to grant the advance of eight and one-half per cent. had paralyzed the coal trade of that region.

Mr. Quinn then proceeded to score the Mayor and his scheme for giving the New York Central railroad control of the rapid transit system of the city and for his greed for money as a coal baron. He said: "The syndicate must understand that it is not necessary to have a college education to see that they must be culled in their efforts to completely monopolize the natural opportunities for labor. We must see that we are not led back into the Democratic or Republican parties, and we will sweep the trusts and monopolists off the face of the land."

Then Dr. McGlynn was introduced. He said in part: "It gratifies me to do two great works at the same time; to exhort you to contribute generously to the miners and railroad men who are striking against a trust monopoly, and to point out the causes which lead to such strikes and their remedy." In speaking of the hard lot of the miners, the doctor said that a friend of his, a medical man, who had practiced in the mining regions had told him that he frequently felt when he was attending children that it would be better to let them die than to save their lives and see them doomed to the hard fate of miners.

"This strike," continued the speaker, "is caused by the refusal of an enormously wealthy corporation to pay an advance of 8 1/2 per cent. on wages which are barely above the starvation point. While I am, as a rule, against strikes, still I am glad to see this one, because it shows that these men, degraded and abjectly poor as they are from the horrid system under which they work, have still heads to think and hearts to feel and the manhood to turn when pushed too far. These miners are suffering heroically the tortures of hunger and cold. It is good to sympathize and aid them, and if by our sympathy and aid we can assist them to win, in God's name let us extend them."

"If they should be victorious, however, and in the intoxication of victory forget the radical wrong which makes such strikes possible, then it would be a calamity if they won the strike."

LIST OF ADVERTISED LETTERS

REMAINING IN PLAINFIELD POST OFFICE FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 13, 1888.

Adams, Mrs. Dr.	Madden, Thomas
Carroll, William	Meads, Bethe
Clapp, Mrs. Adeline	Packard, C. J. Mrs.
Cairns, Mrs. Katie	Payne, Abraham Mrs.
Dunham, A. W.	Phelan, Bridget Mrs.
Dunbar, Wallace	Randolph, Caroline
Deville, Madamosselle	Reif, Andro
Farley, Robert	Reed, N. B. Miss
Harvey, Eugene	Selbert, Geo. C. Dr. Rev
Hanna, Geo.	Sawyer, Marie Mrs.
Holmes, Rosa	Smalley, Sophia Mrs.
Harris, A. A.	Saliers, Francis E.
Klein, A. Mrs.	Townley Annie Miss
Kippy, Emma Mrs.	VanMiddleworth, F.
Keller, A. A.	VanPelt, Chas.

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

ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAIL.

NEW YORK MAIL.
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, EASTON, ETC., MAIL.
CLOSE—7.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.
ARRIVE—8.40 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.
SUNDAY MAIL.
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 Warren 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 Window.
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.

THOMPSON.—In North Plainfield, Feb. 11, at the residence of her son, David L. Thompson, Mrs. Katharine Thompson, aged 87 years.

ANGERBAUER.—In this city Feb. 12, John B. son of Joseph and Frances Angerbauser, aged 31 years, died at his residence, 10 West 34 street, (Hethfield's Row) this Monday evening, at 7.30 o'clock.

WANTS AND OFFERS.

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

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL WORK. Call at 114 10th st., near Broadway.

TO LET—SMALL COTTAGE NEAR DEPOT. In good condition. Rent \$16.00. Apply at E. 4th street.

THE CELEBRATED LUCCA SWEET OIL, by the gallon, imported by L. Paoli, fruit dealer, No. 16 North Ave.

WANTED—Good, Honest, Reliable Men as agents, in Plainfield, Somerville, etc. Salary guaranteed and commission. Good reference and bond required. P. F. Huff, Asst. Sup't., Somerville, or H. J. Stratemeyer, Jr., Sup't., 20 Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J.

A VERY DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM TO LET. With board, at No. 21 W. Second St. A. 50 table boarders can also be accommodated. 1-4-11

BRICK! BRICK!! BRICK!!!—The report having been circulated in Plainfield that there were no SOMERVILLE BRICKS to be had, the public are hereby notified that we have a large stock of first-class brick on hand, which we are selling at the lowest market prices. BROS. Brick-Yard, Somerville, N. J.

TO LET—HOUSE CORNER SIXTH AND DIXIE. 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.

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.

FURNISHED ROOMS, FOR GENTLEMEN. Only, over the Post Office. ELIZABETH SCHORR.

FOR SALE—MY PROPERTY ON WEST SECOND STREET. Price Moderate. Terms easy. T. H. FOLLENNOR, M. D.

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

FOR SALE—THE LOT SOUTH-EAST CORNER of Jackson ave. and Somerset street, about 100 feet square. For price and terms apply to O'Reilly Bros., Architects and Storage Warehouse, from 100 to 125 E. 4th street, N. Y. city.

SAM SMALL.

"From the Bar-room to the Pulpit!"

At Reform Hall,
Tuesday Evening, 21st Inst.
RESERVED SEATS, 25 CENTS.

Tickets for sale at Reynolds' and Shaw's Drug Stores.

FIRST GRAND BALL.

—OF—
The Columbia Social Club.

AT FRENCH'S HALL, Somerset Street
Corner Somerset Place, North Plainfield, N. J.
MONDAY, FEB. 13th 1888.

Committee of Arrangements—W. Westerfield, J. Laughlin, Chas. Moore, Jas. Daly, U. Fortie, Fred. Moore. Tickets, 25 cents. Music by Fraze.

—No. 8—

PARK AVENUE.

Fancy Goods,
Worsted,
Notions.

Relief For The Poor.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Feb. 13.—A special town meeting was held in Bristol Saturday to consider the relief of residents thrown out of employment by the complications of the National Rubber Company. Twenty-five hundred dollars was appropriated, \$1,000 to be expended for the immediate relief of the poor under the charge of a committee of three, which was appointed by the Chair as follows: Wm. N. Spooner, Samuel M. Lindsay, and Ezra Dixon, and \$1,500 to pay grocers and marketmen for orders of the Overseer of the Poor already honored.

Millionaire Snell's Funeral.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The funeral of Amos Snell, the millionaire murdered by burglars on Tuesday night, occurred yesterday. It was conducted by Dr. Thomas Hiram Broot of Little Falls, N. Y., a brother-in-law of the deceased, was present. Mr. Snell leaves an estate of about \$4,000,000.

CLOSING OUT SALE!

Having sold out our business, we have agreed to reduce our stock before giving possession on MARCH 1st. Until that time we will sell our entire stock of

Millinery, Fancy Goods!

LACES, RIBBONS,
WOOLSTEDS, YARNS,
KNIT GOODS, RUFFLES,
FANCY ARTICLES,
STAMPED LINENS, ETC.,

REGARDLESS OF COST!

J. H. Honeyman & Co.,
NEXT TO POST OFFICE.

2-10-14

STEPHEN O. STAATS,
Real Estate Broker

AND
FIRE INSURANCE.

No. 39 North Ave., opp. R. R. Station.

Residence—No. 16 WEST 2D STREET.
P. O. Box 1,277. PLAINFIELD, N. J.
New York Office with J. BLUCKER & SON, 150 Broadway.

MUSIC HALL,

Tuesday Evening, Feb'y 14.

A NIGHT OF FUN! First appearance here of the NATURAL IRISH COMEDIAN,

DANIEL SULLY,
In his Domestic Play,
"DADDY NOLAN."

Supported by an Excellent Company of Comedians, introducing incidentally, New Songs, Music, Dances, and showing an exact "Working Model of the Great Brooklyn Bridge."

Sale of seats will begin Friday, Feb. 10, at J. G. Miller and Field & Randolph's Drug Stores. Prices—35, 50, 75 and \$1.00.

MUSIC HALL!

Wednesday Evening, February 22,
[WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.]

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG
And her Superb Company of European Artists,
in VERDI'S GRAND OPERA,
"IL TROVATORE."

In FULL COSTUME AND STAGE SETTINGS.
Seats on sale commencing Tuesday morning, Feb. 14, at the Pharmacies of J. G. Miller and Field & Randolph. 25-30 Adams in Prices.

NEW STORE!

W. H. COMBS
Wishes to inform the public that he has opened a

GROCERY STORE,
COR. LINDEN AVE. AND STEINER PLACE,
NORTH PLAINFIELD,

Where he will supply all who will favor him with their patronage with everything in the GROCERY line at the

Lowest Market Prices!
Goods delivered in any part of the city.

A. F. WARDEN. B. J. FOWLER.

WARDEN & FOWLER,

Wholesale and Retail
CONFECTIONERS,
NO. 29 PARK AVENUE,
between North Ave. and Second street,
PLAINFIELD, N. J.

Candies manufactured daily on the premises. Prices Low; Goods First-Class. Also a full line of Wallace's Celebrated Confectionery. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

GOLD AND SILVER

WATCHES,

Opera Glasses,
Gold and Silver-Headed Canes,
Gold and Silver-Jewelry,
—Solid and Plated.

PRICES WAY DOWN!

AT DOANE'S,

9 PARK AVENUE.

12-16-11

Printing!

Material—the best.

Workmanship—first-class.

Delivery—prompt.

Charges—moderate.

PRESS AND CONSTITUTIONALIST

PRINTING HOUSE.

STAMPING!

PECK'S

White Goods and Embroideries.

HEADQUARTERS

FOR
RUBBER
Boots and Shoes.

DOANE & VANARSDALE,
22 WEST FRONT STREET.

10m7

C. FRANK FRENCH,

69 SOMERSET ST.,
Telephone, 32. P. O. Box 1,062.

DEALER IN
FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN, HAY, STRAW, ETC.

Sole agent for Whitney & Wilson's Celebrated FLOUR.

THE SHAWMUT.

Guaranteed equal to ANYTHING IN THE MARKET.

TRY IT!

Sold by—Barkeley & Dunn, R. MacDonald & Son, R. W. Rice & Co. and Sharkey & Blinn.

1-30-11

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.

10-29-11

JOHN G. HABERLE,

Manufacturer of
Fine Cigars. Clear Havana Cigars
a Specialty.

No. 17 SOMERSET ST.

12-1-11

CITY PHARMACY.

21 WEST FRONT STREET, PLAINFIELD, N. J.

CITY PHARMACY DENTINE—Beautifies the Teeth.

COMPOUND WILD CHERRY SYRUP—Cures Coughs, Colds, &c.

CLOTH CLEANSER—Removes Grease Spots, &c.

PHYSICIANS' PRESCRIPTIONS ACCURATELY COMPOUNDED AT REASONABLE PRICES.

SUNDAY HOURS—9 a. m. to 1 p. m.; 4 to 9 p. m. for the Sale of Medicines Only. Telephone Call 109.

FIELD & RANDOLPH,
PROPRIETORS.

SILVERWARE

FOR HIRE,
AT COLLIER'S,

No. 3 PARK AVENUE.

ESTABLISHED NINETEEN YEARS.

1-14-11

LEWIS B. CODDINGTON,
[Successor to T. J. Carey.]

Furniture and Freight Express,

OFFICE—51 W. FRONT ST.,
Nearly opposite Laing's Hotel.

LARGE COVERED VANS OR TRUCKS. Goods delivered to any part of the U. S. Satisfaction guaranteed. Charges reasonable. P. O. Box 329. 25-26 Piano moving a specialty.

1-7-11

DON'T FAIL TO CALL

AT
DICKINSON & CLAWSON'S

JEWELERS, 13 Park Avenue,
To select your
CHRISTMAS & NEW YEAR'S
PRESENTS. Their stock of Goods
Cannot be Beaten, either in Quality or
Price.

12-2-11

HONORING LINCOLN'S BIRTHDAY

Delmonico's the Scene of a Notable Gathering of Prominent Republicans.

New York, Feb. 13.—The members of the Republican Club of New York and their guests observed Lincoln's birthday by a banquet Saturday night at Delmonico's.

The dining hall had been appropriately decorated for the occasion; the walls were festooned with American flags and ornamented with Lincoln and Hamlin campaign banners of the old Wide Awake Club, a small German band played national airs in the gallery and accompanied some of the younger and more festive members in a verse of "Dixie."

President Bartlett and the distinguished guests occupied seats at a table on a raised platform facing the other banqueters. Senator John Sherman was seated at the President's right and Senator William B. Allison on his left.

Chauncey M. Depew had a place at the far end of the board, while Senator Evans had a seat near the center.

The other prominent guests were: A. Thorndike Rice, James Arkell, Francis A. Macomber, Frank Hutton, Henry R. Low, ex-Governor A. B. Cornell, John M. Thayer, Congressman William McKimley, Jr., Senator John C. Spooner, Senator Charles F. Manderson, ex-Senator Warner Miller, F. C. Lounsbery, ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, Fremont Cole, James H. Stone, Jonas M. Bundy.

Secretary James S. Lehmoller read letters of regret from Robert S. Lincoln, John C. Fremont, Hannibal Hamlin, Senator Ingalls, R. B. Hayes, Senator G. F. Hoar, Governor Foraker, and a number of others.

No letter was received from Mr. Blaine. Foraker's letter was received with tumultuous applause, while that of Senator Hear was received with silence. R. B. Hayes' letter was saved from the fate that met Senator Hoar's only by the hand-clapping of some half dozen of the younger members in a far off corner.

In their speeches Senators Evans, Sherman and Spooner accepted the tariff grant let thrown down by President Cleveland, and expressed their willingness as Republicans to fight the next campaign as protectionists.

Blaine's name was first mentioned by Senator Sherman, who referred to him as the most gallant leader the party ever had. The applause which followed lasted fully ten minutes and was the most enthusiastic and spontaneous of the evening.

SLAUGHTER IN THE WEST.

Cutting the Rates at Wholesale on Various Railroads.

CHICAGO, Feb. 13.—The rate-cutting among the Western lines began Saturday morning with another reduction in rates between Chicago and St. Paul. The new rates are: First and second classes, 30 cents a hundred; third and fourth, 13 cents; fifth, 10 cents; sixth, 8 cents. The reduction was 5 cents first-class, 1 cent second, 4 cents third, 1 cent fourth, and 2 cents fifth.

The Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul early reduced the live stock rate from Kansas City and Southwestern Missouri river points to Chicago from \$35 to \$30 a carload, all Kansas City lines meeting it. The lower roads wait to keep the rates at \$35 for a time. The Rock Island reduced lumber rates, Chicago to

FAR ACROSS THE SEA

A BREEZY BUDGET OF BRIEF DISPATCHES FROM EUROPE.

The Crown Prince's Condition—Meeting of the Tenants on the Kingston Estate.
Affairs in Abyssinia, etc.

SAN REMO, Feb. 13.—The German Crown Prince arose this afternoon and sat up several hours. He is exceedingly well and lively.

Dr. Bergmann visited the Crown Prince today. Afterward he signed a bulletin to the effect that he was thoroughly satisfied with the treatment and progress of the patient.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—An evening paper, referring to the Crown Prince's malady, says that the appearances which would necessarily have set in were the disease cancer have not yet been observed. The tracheal tube first used has been exchanged for a shorter one.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 13.—Private telegrams from San Remo regarding the condition of the Crown Prince are less reassuring than the official despatches. It is stated that a tendency to fever has been developed.

VIENNA, Feb. 13.—Dr. Schroetter does not think that Dr. Bergmann was summoned to San Remo to operate on the larynx, an operation which he now considers out of the question. If there has been any unfavorable change, further development of the disease, he says, may be postponed for a period granted by nature, but then the condition of the patient would still be critical in a sense, and the slightest adverse circumstances would have a very bad effect.

BALFOUR'S COUP.

Indignation Over the Arrest of Messrs. Fyne and Gilhooly.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Considerable excitement prevails throughout the United Kingdom and the arrest of Messrs. Fyne and Gilhooly at the very doors of the House of Commons is made the basis of severe attacks on the Tory Government. Even the most conservative members express indignation at what has been denominated "Balfour's coup."

In accordance with the wish of Mr. Parnell, Mr. James A. Picton, Liberal member for Leicester, will raise a question of privilege to inquire into the matter of the arrest of Irish members and the administration of the Coercion Act in the House of Commons to-night. The Government has issued an urgent whip, requiring a full and early attendance of members of the ministerial party.

An ovation will be tendered to Mr. Sullivan and the other members who have been released from prison. The speeches made on that occasion and the enthusiasm with which they are sure to be received may open the eyes of the Salisbury Ministry to the fact that Balfour's conduct is sure to increase the distrust with which the present Government is regarded.

Balfour has placed a rod in the hands of the Irish and Liberal members, and they will not fail to castigate him up to the opprobrium of all fair-minded people.

IRELAND AND HER OPPRESSORS.

The Bishop of Cloyne Cannot Counsel Tame Submission.

DUBLIN, Feb. 13.—The Rev. Father O'Donoghue, president at a meeting of the tenants on the Kingston estate at Mitchelstown today. Mr. T. J. Condon, M. P., read the terms of settlement with the landlords, and spoke enthusiastically of the success of the plan of campaign.

The Bishop of Cloyne in his Lenten pastoral says: "Never was the all-powerful grace of God more needed to enable our people to refrain from retaliating by acts of crime and violence against those whom they have too much reason to regard as enemies. While exhorting you to patience, it is by no means my intention to counsel tame submission to a harsh, oppressive law, framed for the purpose of depriving you of the rights of free citizens. All that is required is the avoidance of any crime or outrage condemned by divine law."

Mr. Fyne, member for West Waterford, who was arrested in the vicinity of the House of Commons and brought a prisoner here, says the London police treated him with the greatest consideration, and the Irish police directly the opposite.

Russia's Quarrel With Bulgaria.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 13.—Russia threatens to sever diplomatic relations with Turkey if the latter persists in sending Kiamil Pasha to Sofia as Turkish Commissioner. On the other hand, Bulgaria asserts that the Berlin Treaty provides for the sending of a Turkish Commissioner to Bulgaria, and that failure to send a Commissioner would be tantamount to asserting to the independence of Bulgaria.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 13.—It is rumored that an order to mobilize the Bulgarian army is about to be issued.

Bismarck Threatened to Resign.

BERLIN, Feb. 13.—It transpires that the Emperor of Germany strenuously opposed Prince Bismarck's consummation of the Austro-German treaty of 1879, and only gave his consent, with expressed reluctance, upon the Chancellor threatening to resign rather than abandon his intention to conclude the compact.

The Irish Fight in Parliament.

LONDON, Feb. 13.—Mr. Picton, member of Parliament for Leicester, will raise the privilege question in the House of Commons last night, in accordance with the wish of Mr. Parnell. The Government has issued an urgent whip to its supporters to be in early attendance.

The Abyssinian War.

MASSAWAH, Feb. 13.—The work of intrenching Suati will be finished by the first of March and an advance will then be made toward Fort Sengar. A quantity of cattle has been purchased from the natives. Ras Alulu has arrived at Asmara.

Money Kings Distrust Russia.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 13.—It is reported that attempts made by the Government to float a loan have not been successful. It is further declared that the supposed railway loan recently negotiated was in reality a State loan which will be applied to the payment of the coupons which next fall due.

Morocco Greets the Pope.

TANGIER, Feb. 13.—The Government of Morocco, at the suggestion of the Spanish Government, has sent a special deputation to Rome to congratulate the Pope on the occasion of his jubilee.

Bail Refused For Mr. Gilhooly.

CORK, Feb. 13.—The magistrate to-day refused Mr. Gilhooly, M. P., for trial at the Assizes on March 9. Bail was refused him.

"THE READING ULTIMATUM."

It Causes the Strikers to Lose Heart—Work to Be Resumed.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Feb. 13.—The impression produced by the publication of the Reading ultimatum, as the letters of President Corbin and Keim are called, is that a large number of men, seeing that hopes of the company's yielding are futile, will go to work on Monday morning, and that the radical element will resort to further attempts at violence on Monday afternoon. Shenandoah and Locust Gap are the points at which rioting may be expected if it occurs.

Master Workman Lewis, of National District Assembly 135, arrived here from the West Saturday morning and left on an afternoon train for Shenandoah, with Secretary Cahill, of the Railroad Men's Committee. Mr. Lewis was asked what he thought of the letters of Messrs. Corbin and Keim in answer to the note of the General Executive Board, and he replied that he was not sufficiently acquainted with the situation to express an opinion. He made evasive answers to all questions put to him touching the object of his visit and the future programme of the strikers.

Clerk of Sessions Duffy, who is Secretary of the Amalgamated Association and also a member of the Joint Committee, says that he is at a loss to know how the report regarding Messrs. Corbin and Keim was made. He says that Messrs. Maggs was Treasurer of Division 13 and also of the Relief Fund, that he resigned the latter position because the work imposed on him was too onerous, and that his accounts were audited and found all right. Still, notwithstanding Mr. Duffy's statement it is not all probable that the Joint Committee will take any action that will involve the production of its books in court.

The Tamaqua Courier, replying to a Knight who criticized its assertion that the Lehigh strikers were not getting all they were entitled to from the Republican Committee, says "what much of the money subscribed for the purpose of purchasing food for the strikers and their starving families has been flagrantly applied is now an open secret, and we intend, after making a few more inquiries, to expose the slippery doings of those who talk loud at their noble and, they should add, their profitable order."

An attempt will be made by the Lehigh company to start up the Nesquehoning colliery in the Pather Creek Valley today. The fact that forty policemen have been sent up there to-day from this place is an indication that trouble is expected there also.

VETERANS DISSATISFIED.

They Complain of Ill-treatment by Pension Examiners.

BUFFALO, Feb. 13.—The Grand Army of the Republic is dissatisfied with the present Board of Pension Examiners for Western New York. Complaints have been frequent of ill-treatment accorded to veterans who appeared before the board for examination, and the matter culminated some time since in the publication of charges against the physician composing the board. A suit for libel followed, and the plaintiff was beaten. A representative committee of the Grand Army of this city and fourteen posts in Western New York took formal cognizance of the complaints requesting the removal of the surgeons composing the board, considering it impossible for veterans to receive their just dues from the board. Nothing resulted from this action, but efforts have again been renewed to secure the removal of the board, which is composed of physicians of high standing here. Veterans have testified to rough treatment and hurried examinations. About 4,000 soldiers are represented in the presentation of the former action and statement of veterans contained in a memorial to the Secretary of the Interior.

Counterfeit on Silver Certificates.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—Acting Chief of the Secret Service John S. Bell has discovered the first engraved counterfeit on the silver certificate. The counterfeit comes from the West. It is three sixteenths of an inch shorter than the genuine bill. There are no distinctive lines on the paper, which is very thin and of inferior quality. It is a good counterfeit and may easily deceive people. One great difference between the genuine and the counterfeit is in the vignette of General Grant. In the counterfeit it is slightly blurred and looks like a bulldog.

ELECTRIC FLASHES.

The sloop Annie, which hailed from Biloxi, Miss., is reported lost at sea, having on board Joe Duggan, a married man and a boy.

Mrs. Mary Callahan, an old Irish woman who had been blind twenty years, died in New York City last Thursday at the age of 197. She was born in Ireland and had been in this country 45 years.

The mangled body of a dead man, who was identified as Michael Glendon, a bachelor, age about 63, of Mount Holly, N. J., was found in the North Woods near Birmingham last Thursday. He is supposed to have been murdered.

Miss Agnes Malone, a Roman Catholic, who was married to Coleman Ullman, a Hebrew, in Louisville, Ky., nearly two years ago, renounced her faith last week and became a Jewess. After the Rabbi had performed the Jewish ceremony the young woman took the name of Judith.

Mr. C. P. Huntington, Vice-President of the Central Pacific Railroad, made a proposition to the House Committee on Pacific Railroads for the settlement of his company's debt on the basis of 200 semi-annual payments, with two per cent. interest. This would give him an extension of fifty-two years.

Conrad Rautaback who was sentenced 1890 to be hanged at Shelby county, Ohio, for killing a man, and whose sentence was afterward commuted to life imprisonment by the then Gov. Foster, was finally pardoned last Thursday by Gov. Foraker. Those who signed the petition as well as the prosecuting attorneys and the governors believe Rautaback is innocent.

The Indiana Farmer has authority from the Signal Service Department to send out telegrams to 100 points in Indiana daily, containing the weather predictions for 24 hours from 7 o'clock a. m. Signal weather flags are to be displayed from 100 elevated points, flag staffs and poles for the benefit of agriculture, and the telephone is to be used to transmit the messages to many other points throughout the State from the several telegraph stations receiving the messages. This important service goes into effect early this week.

Railroad earnings for the first week in February were reported in Wall street Friday as follows: St. Paul, \$364,549, an increase of \$5,668, including the operation of 429 miles of new road; Denver and Rio Grande, \$125,000, an increase of \$8,000; Norfolk and Western, \$74,972, and increase of \$12,267; Toledo, Ann Arbor and Michigan, \$10,576, an increase of \$1,310; St. Louis and San Francisco, \$84,800, an increase of \$3,291; Wabash and Erie, \$16,351, an increase of \$4,791; Chicago and Eastern Illinois, \$88,500, an increase of \$2,089. The only road showing a decrease was the Chicago and Atlantic, which fell \$3,421, to \$65,355.

Weather indications.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—For New England, Eastern New York, Eastern Pennsylvania and New Jersey, slightly warmer, fair weather, light to fresh wind, shifting to southerly.

Professional Cards.

- MEDICATED**
Sulphur and Vapor Baths.
followed by a thorough rubbing with alcohol.
For men only. Hours 8 to 11 a. m.; 1 to 3 p. m.
H. HORNISH, 25 W. 2d street, Plainfield, N. J.
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For Hand and Machine use. For sale by
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GREAT MARK DOWN SALE
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In order that we may have more room to make improvements in our store
A REDUCTION OF THIRTY PER CENT. has been made on all our CLOAKS, WRAPS, NEW MARKETS and WOOLEN GOODS.
An immense Reduction in Prices on our Comfortables, Blankets, Carpets, Oil Cloths, Mattings, etc., will also be found.
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FLOUR and FEED STORE,
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JUST RECEIVED—A full line of POULTRY FOOD, BEEF SCRAPS, BONE MEAL, OYSTER SHELLS, Egg Food, ETC.
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ALL SIZES OF COAL \$5.50 PER TON.
Dealers in all kinds of COAL. Estimates promptly furnished to parties desiring to lay in Coal. Office—No. 18 Park Avenue and South Second St. Yard—South Second Street, near Potter's Press Works.—8-25-11
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Furniture and Freight Express.
P. O. Box 75, Plainfield, N. J. All goods shipped in my case will receive prompt attention. Only twelve were in the contest Saturday, and of these three were hardly recognizable, so bent and strained and crumpled were they after their punishment.
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ROBERT JAHN,
Tin and Coppersmith,
Scotch Plains, (Panwood) N. J. Roofing, Store and Heater work, Pumps, Tinware, and all kinds of sheet metal work. The best and the cheapest Smoke and Ventilation Caps. Repairing promptly attended to.
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A Family Gathering.
Have you a father? Have you a mother? Have you a son or daughter, sister or a brother who has not yet taken Kemp's Balsam for the Throat and Lungs, the guaranteed remedy for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Croup and all Throat and Lung troubles? If so, why? when a sample bottle is gladly given to you free by J. J. Shaw and the large size costs only 50c and \$1.00.

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Cor. Somerset and Chatham Streets,
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All Kinds and Low Prices. at
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BOARDERS BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.
GOOD STABLES ATTACHED. 8-23-11

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DEALER IN
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OFFICE AND YARD—SOUTH SECOND ST.
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J. W. VANSICKLE,
(Successor to Van Sickle & Terry.) Dealer in all kinds of
Fresh and Salt Meats,
etc. Game in season. No. 10 North Avenue, Plainfield, N. J. Telephone No. 102. Orders called for and promptly delivered. All bills payable to me.
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R. R. FAIRCHILD,
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21 East Front street. Parlor, Dining-room and Bed-room Furniture. A Large Stock at Very Low Prices. Call and see for yourselves.—8-25-11

THE TYLER CASE DECIDED.

A Verdict in Favor of the Insurance Company.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 13.—The jury in the suit of Frederick H. Smith against the National Benefit Society to recover the amount of an insurance policy on the life of John Tyler, which had been on trial for several days in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, reached an agreement after deliberating four or five hours, and Saturday morning a sealed verdict was brought in. On the general question involved the jury found for the insurance society, and to the specific questions submitted these answers were given:

Q. 1—Did John Tyler conceal from the defendant, or state falsely in his application, the amount of insurance on his life? A.—No.

Q. 2—Did John Tyler conceal from the defendant the fact that prior to his application to the defendant, he had applied for insurance in other companies upon which policies had not been issued? A.—No.

Q. 3—Did John Tyler, prior to his application to the defendant, make an intemperate use of alcoholic spirits within the meaning of the application? A.—No.

Q. 4—Did John Tyler use opium, morphine, or other narcotic prior to his application to the defendant? A.—No.

Q. 5—Did John Tyler commit suicide? A.—Yes.

Q. 6—Was John Tyler's application to the defendant made with the intent or purpose of subsequently committing suicide? A.—Yes.

Q. 7—Did John Tyler, prior to June 5, 1886, ever have a chronic catarrh? A.—No.

Q. 8—Did John Tyler, prior to June 5, 1886, ever have syphilis? A.—No.

Q. 9—Did John Tyler, prior to June 5, 1886, ever have an habitual headache? A.—No.

Q. 10—Did the injury to the nose of John Tyler result from the kick of a horse or from disease? A.—From the kick of a horse.

Q. 11—If you answer the fifth question affirmatively, then say whether the said John Tyler was at the time of taking his life insane or not? A.—He was not insane.

Justice Cullen granted the plaintiff a stay of sixty days after entry of judgment and made an extra allowance of 5 per cent. to the defendant on \$5,000 which was the amount in the treasury of the defendant to meet the policy at the time of Tyler's death. The case will probably be appealed. This was regarded as a test suit, and as it now appears, all those companies which have not settled with policy holders will escape payment. The aggregate of insurance on Tyler's life was about \$300,000.

ALBERT THE VICTOR.

Eleven Miles Ahead of the Record—The Score in the Great Six-Day Contest.

NEW YORK, Feb. 13.—There were fully 10,000 persons in Madison Square Garden Saturday night, when the six-day tramp was brought to a close. It was announced amid deafening applause that James Albert was accredited with a score of 621 miles, which was covered in 143 hours.

The referee acknowledged the justice of the claim, and the plucky Philadelphian ascended the throne on which Paddy Fitzgerald had been since 1884.

The contest was marked by the phenomenal records made by the men, and by the phenomenal amount of "kicking" in which at various times during the match the scorers, the backers, the trainers and the men themselves felt obliged to indulge. Nevertheless, so far as the contestants were concerned, they have the satisfaction of having given exhibition of speed and of endurance that never was seen on the track before. But of the forty-eight men who started in the great race, only twelve were in the contest Saturday, and of these three were hardly recognizable, so bent and strained and crumpled were they after their punishment.

The score at the finish stands as follows:

Name	Distance.	Time.	Rested.
Albert	621	143	00 00
Herty	582	141	00 00
Guertner	564	138	53 00
Hart	540	141	02 00
Goldie	530	141	29 00
Moore	531	143	30 00
Strokel	520	141	00 00
Novemad	500	140	05 00
Dillon	504	139	00 00
Tilly	503	141	27 00
Taylor	491	140	23 00
Sullivan	480	140	20 00
Stout	430	141	40 00

The money due the pedestrians, including \$2,475 taken in at the gate from Friday noon to Saturday noon, and \$1,827.25 for Saturday afternoon and evening, amounting to \$11,342.25, to be divided among the eight men.

To Benefit Southern Soldiers.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—A movement is on foot here to establish a home for disabled Confederate soldiers. A bill has been introduced in the Legislature to grant for this purpose the arsenal at Pikesville. This arsenal was established by the United States in 1819. A few years ago it was given to Maryland by the National Government. It is not used at present, although it is a desirable property, well adapted for an institution. The man who introduced the bill was a Union soldier, and the proposed bill is very generally endorsed, the Republican people of the city being heartily in favor of it. There is no doubt that the bill will pass. It is intended to make the home an exceptional one.

Registered Voters Must Vote.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 13.—A bill has been introduced into the Legislature to compel all registered voters to cast their votes at each election under penalty of a fine. The bill requires the registers to furnish a list of all the registered voters to the State's Attorney in the cities and counties. It is made the duty of the judges of elections to furnish after the election to the same officers a list of all persons who voted. Then the State's Attorney is required to compare the two lists and to summon before the Criminal Court all persons whose names were on the registry who had not voted, when, upon conviction of not having voted, they are liable to a fine of \$5 or thirty days in jail.

Belmont's Bill to Protect Mariners.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 13.—The House Committee's report on the Marine Conference bill of Perry Belmont has been presented. It outlines the necessity of adopting some better system of signaling to prevent accidents in the fog at sea, of revising the international code of flag signals, of considering better and more uniform life-saving methods, and of the employment of national vessels to remove dangerous wrecks from the paths of ocean steamships.

Ice Sinks a Torpedo Boat.

NEWPORT, R. I., Feb. 12.—The Howell automatic torpedo boat was sunk at her dock Saturday night by the ice. Divers will endeavor to raise her.

A Whole Family Poisoned.

JEFFERSON, Tex., Feb. 13.—The entire family and several guests of John Brown were poisoned here yesterday by eating turnips that had been kept in a pantry with "Rough of Rats."

FROM ALL QUARTERS.

A MAN at Tremont, Neb., whose feet were frozen while he was intoxicated, has recovered two thousand dollars from the man who sold the liquor.

A PIANO that has seen service for over a hundred years, and had music in it still, fetched but one dollar at an auction the other day in Reading, Pa.

A COMPANY has been formed in Phenix, A. T., to construct a ditch sixty miles long from the Gila river. This is done to irrigate one hundred thousand acres of land.

A GRANITE tile on exhibition in a show window at Detroit is over eight hundred years old, and said to have been taken from the tomb of William the Conqueror at Caen, Normandy.

They have an annual dinner in London given by a society to the thieves of that great city. At the recent festival they had prayers, speeches and a good dinner. Some have reformed under these influences, but a reporter who was present found on reaching the office that his handkerchief was gone.

A MAINE newspaper man, while hunting in the Moosehead lake region, came upon a floating run-stop. Two men had a canoe of fire water in a canoe, and they paddled from camp to camp and sold many drinks, particularly to the men employed in building the Canadian Pacific railway. Sunday was their most profitable day.

THE Angora goat seems to be raised in great perfection in Texas. A skin of the most beautiful description comes from the ranch of the Messrs. Arnold, in Uvalde County. The hair is brilliantly white and very long and silky. They also possess the art down there of dressing these skins in a manner to make them as useful for rugs as they are agreeable to look at.

On an island in the Penobscot river, twelve miles above Bangor, lie the remains of the once great tribe of Tarratine Indians. They are civilized, and most of them prosperous. At a recent wedding of two of the bride wore a dress of delicate blue-brocade satin, trimmed with cream Spanish lace and cream satin ribbons, and one of the guests wore a "peacock-blue surah silk and satin, with overdress of oriental lace."

In 1890 will end the term of 100 years during which the cities of Boston and Philadelphia have each enjoyed the revenue from a bequest of \$5,000 made by Benjamin Franklin. The money was to be loaned out to young married officers, and the trust has been executed, although the lapse of a century requires a new disposition of the funds. It is significant that while in Boston the \$5,000 has grown to nearly \$125,000, in Philadelphia the \$5,000 has become only \$70,000.

THE partridges introduced into Oregon six years ago have multiplied so greatly, thanks to the law passed forbidding the shooting of them for two years, that a hunter would have but little trouble in securing a liberal supply in an hour or two. There are thousands of them in Willamette Valley, and they destroy so much wheat that the farmers are clamoring for a repeal of the restrictive law. The farmers say that one partridge

WITHOUT.
Once, in the twilight of a wintry day,
One passed me silent, struggling on his way,
With head bowed low, and hands that burdens
bore,
And saw not how, a little space before,
A woman watched his coming, where the light
Poured a glad welcome through a window
bright,
Set thick with flowers that shored no fairer
bloom
Than her sweet face, turned outward to the
gloom.
Yet when his foot, with quick, impatient stride,
But touched the step, the door swung open
wide,
Soft hands reached swiftly out, with eager
fold,
And drew the dear one in from storm and cold.
O love! whose eyes, 'till some celestial height,
Behold me toiling, burdened through the night,
Tender of every blast at which I cower,
Yet smiling still, to know how brief the hour;
Keeping within thy radiant, love-lit home
Some glad surprise to whisper when I come—
"Tis but a breath till the door shall swing
And thy dear hands will swiftly draw me in."
—Emily Huntington Miller, in N. Y. Independent.

FUNNY MARK TWAIN.

He Delivers an Adjustable Speech,
Suitable to All Occasions.

At the Forefathers' Dinner in Boston
Mark Twain was introduced by President
Hill.

Mr. Clemens was given quite an ovation,
and his remarks which followed were so
droll in their nature and the manner in
which they were delivered that his hearers
were kept upon a broad grin from the first
to the last. It would be almost impossible
to convey upon paper any thing that would
give more than an indication of their in-
tense humor, which was derived largely
from the peculiar gestures, inflections and
actions which accompanied them. This was
particularly so of his description of his
"patent adjustable speech." He spoke as follows:

In treating of this subject of post-prandial
oratory, a subject which I have long been
familiar with, and may be called an expert
in observing it in others, I wish to say that
a public dinner is the most delightful in the
whole world to the guests. [Laughter.]
That is one fact, and here is another one.

A public dinner is the most unendurable
suffering in the whole world to the guest.
[Laughter.] These two facts don't seem to
jibe, but I will explain. Now, at a public
dinner, when a man knows he is going to be
called upon to speak, and is thoroughly
well-prepared, got it all by heart, and the
pauses marked in his head where the ap-
plause is going to come in [Laughter], that
man is simply in heaven. [Laughter.]
[Laughter.] He won't care to be anywhere
else than just where he is. [Laughter.]
But when at a public dinner it is getting
away along toward the end of things, and
a man is sitting over his glass of wine, or
his glass of milk [Laughter], according to
the kind of a banquet it is, and is sitting
there not meditating the danger of it, with
somebody at his ear bothering him with
talk, talk, talk about nothing, why—well,
that is just as nearly in the other place as
can be—that man is to be pitied. And the
very worst of it is, he is pitied. [Laughter.]
Now, he could stand the pity of ten people
or a dozen, but there is no misery in this
world that is compared to the mass of soli-
difying compassion of five hundred. Why,
that wide Sahara of sympathizing faces
completely takes the tuck out of him. He
stands there in his misery and stammers
out the usual stuff of not being prepared
and all that kind of folly, and he is wander-
ing and stumbling and getting further and
further in, and all the time unhappy, and at
last he fetches out a poor, miserable, crip-
pled joke, and in his grief and confusion he
laughs at it himself and the others look
sick. [Laughter.] He knows that he is a
defeated man, and so do the others. Now,
to a human person that is a heartrending
spectacle. It is, indeed, that sort of sacri-
fice ought to be stopped [Laughter], and
there is only one way to accomplish it that I
can think of, and that is for a man to go al-
ways prepared, always loaded, always
ready, whether he is likely to be called on
or not. You can't defeat that man, you
can't pity him at all.

My scheme is this: That he shall carry in
his head a connected and tried and thor-
oughly and glibly emphasized speech that
will fit every conceivable occasion in this
life, fit it to a dot, and win success and
applause every time. [Laughter.] Now, I have
completed a speech of that kind, and I have
brought it along [Laughter] to exhibit it here
as an example. [Renewed merriment.]
We suppose that it was a granger gather-
ing, and this man is suddenly called on; he
comes up with some lively hesitations and
deferences, repetitions, so as to give the
idea that the speech is impromptu. Here,
of course, after he has got used to deliver-
ing it, he can venture outside and make a
genuine impromptu remark to start off
with. For instance, if a distinguished per-
son is present, he can make a compliment-
ary reference to them, say to Mr. De-
pew. He could speak about his great talent or his
clothes. [Laughter.] Such a thing gives
him a sort of opening, and about the time
that audience is getting to pity that man
he opens his throttle valve and goes for
those grangers. That person wants to be
gorgeously eloquent; you want to fire the
farmer's heart and start him from his man-
sard down to his cellar.

Now this man is called up, and he says:
"I am called up suddenly, sir, and I am in-
deed not, not prepared to—I was not ex-
pected to be called upon, sir, but I will, with
what effect I may, add my shouts to the ju-
bilation of this spirited, stirring occasion.
Agriculture, sir, is after all the palladium
of our economic liberties. [Laughter.] By
it approximately speaking, we may be said
to live and move and have our being. All
that we have been, all that we are, all that
we hope to be, was, is and must continue
to be profoundly influenced by that sublim-
est of the mighty interests of man, thrice
glorious agriculture. While we have life,
while we have soul, and in that soul the
sweet and hallowed sentiments of gratitude,
let us with generous accord attune our
voices to songs of praise perennial, out-
pourings of thanksgiving for that most pre-
cious boon, whereby we physically thrive
and are made rich and strong, grand
and inspiring; imbued with the
mighty far-reaching and all-embracing
grace, and beauty, and purity, and loveliness.
The least of us knows, the least of us
feels, the humblest among us will confess
that, whereas—but the hour is late and I
will not detain you." [Great laughter and
applause.]

Now, then, supposing a man with his cut-
and-dried speech, that patent adjustable
speech, as you may call it, finds himself at a
granger gathering, or a wedding breakfast,
or a theological disturbance, [great laugh-
ter] or a political blow out, an inquest or
funeral any where in the world you choose
to mention, and he is suddenly called up, all
he has got to do is to change three or four
words in that speech, and make his delivery
aughing and tearful, or chippy and fac-
tious, or luridly and thunderously eloquent
just as the occasion happens to call for, and
just turn himself loose and he is all right
[Laughter], but I will illustrate, and instead
of explanations I will deliver that speech

insert just enough lines to make you see the possibilities.

Now, then, supposing that the occasion—I
make one more illustration, so that you will
always be perfectly safe, here or any where
supposing that this is an occasion of an in-
quest. This is a most elastic speech in a
matter of that kind. Where there are grades
of men you must observe them. At a private
funeral some of you want to be just as
mournful as you can, but in the case where
you didn't know the person grade it accord-
ingly. You want simply to be impressive.
That is all. Now take a case half way be-
tween, about No. 4½, somewhere about
there, that is an inquest on a second cousin,
a wealthy second cousin. [Great laughter.]
He has remembered you in the will. [Laugh-
ter.] Of course all these things count.

[Laughter.] They all raise the grade a lit-
tle, and—well, perhaps he hadn't remem-
bered you. Perhaps he has left you a
horse, an ordinary horse, a good enough
horse, one that can go about three minutes,
or perhaps a pair of horses. It may have
been one pair of horses at hand, not two
pair or two pair and a jack. I don't know
whether you understand that, but there
are people here. [Great laughter and ap-
plause.] Well, now then, this is a second
cousin, and he knows all the circum-
stances. We will say that he has lost his life
trying to save somebody from drowning.
Well, he saved the mind-cure physician from
drowning, he tried to save him, but he didn't
succeed. Of course he wouldn't succeed; of
course you wouldn't want him to succeed in
that way and plan. A person must have
some experience and aplomb and all that
before he can save anybody from drowning
of the mind-cure. [Great laughter.] I am
just making these explanations here. A
person can get so glib in a delivery of this
speech, why, by the time he has delivered it
fifteen or twenty times, he could go to any
intellectual gathering in Boston even, and
he would draw like a prize fight. [Great
laughter and applause.] Well, at the inquest
of a second cousin under these circum-
stances, a man gets up with graded emotion,
and he says:

"I am called up suddenly, sir, (here Mr.
Clemens' voice trembled audibly and took a
mournful and lugubrious accent), and am,
indeed, not prepared. I was not expecting
to be called up, sir, but I will, with what ef-
fect I may, add my shout—voice to the
lamentations of this spirited, crushing grief.
[Laughter.] Death, death, sir, is after all,
the palladium of our spiritual liberties; by
it, approximately speaking, we may be said
to move and live and have ending. [Laugh-
ter.] All that we may be here, all that we
are, all that we hope to be, was, is and must
continue to be profoundly influenced by that
sublimest interest of man, thrice wonderful
desolation. While we have life, while we
have soul, and in that soul the sweet and
hallowed sentiment of gratitude, let us with
generous accord attune our voices to songs
of peace, perennial outpourings of thank-
sgiving for that most potent boon by which
we spiritually save, by which our otherwise
sterile existence is made rich and strong,
and is imbued with the mighty, far-reaching
and all-embracing grace and beauty and
loveliness. The least of us knows, the least
of us feels, the humblest among us (here
Mr. Clemens wept copiously) let us con-
fess that, whereas—but the hour is late,
and I will not detain you." [Great
laughter and applause.]

QUEER TRADES UNION.

The House and Senate Pages Organize
for Money-Making Purposes.

For years, says the New York Tribune's
Washington correspondent, it has been the
privilege of the pages in the capitol to
make quite a lot of pocket money each ses-
sion in collecting autographs. The pages of
the Senate, for instance, will collect the
signatures of all the Senators in an album,
turn the book over to some youngster in the
House, who gets the Congressmen's names,
then to one of the pages in the Supreme
Court for the autographs of the Justices,
and finally to the riding pages of the Sen-
ate. The White House, and the several
departments and bureaus of the Govern-
ment. The latter get the names of the
President, the Cabinet and the other prom-
inent officials. For such a collection the
boy who starts the book has received what-
ever he could get out of his customer, trust-
ing to his own sharpness and the latter's
generosity. When he gets his money—and
\$10 is the usual price—he settles with the
other pages who have assisted him on such
terms as they were willing to make. The
ordinary terms of settlement have been \$5
to the contractor, \$2 to the House page,
\$2 to the boy who gets the President and
Cabinet and \$1 to the youth in the
Supreme Court. But the example of the
trades' unions has reached the capitol,
and an equal division of profits is now de-
manded by the boys. I took an album
which had been sent me by a friend in the
West to one of the Senate pages the other
day and asked him to get the autographs
of the statesmen for me as he had done be-
fore. I had formerly paid him \$10 for such a
job, but he informed me that the boys had
organized a union and had advanced the
price to \$15. He said that the "kids" in the
House kicked because the Senate boys were
making more money than they, and had
struck; so it became necessary to organize
and have a stated card of rates. "Don't
you see," he said, "people who want au-
tographs somehow always come to the Sen-
ate first. We have got \$5 for getting the
names of seventy-six Senators, and have
given the 'kids' in the House only \$2 for
getting 55 names. When they happened to
catch on to a job they got the \$5 of
course, and gave us \$2 for the Senator's
autographs; but for every one book they
get we get a dozen, and they kicked about it.
So we had to agree to pay them as much
as we got ourselves. They won't touch a
book less than \$5. There was a kid in the
House who cut under them, and got some
names not long ago for \$3, but when the
other boys found it out they got hold of the
book and tore out the leaves. They boy-
cotted him, don't you see?"

MANNING'S MEMORY.

A Mental Trait Which Was of Great Help
to the Late Statesman.

Another thing which gave Mr. Manning
an advantage over most men, says the Al-
bany (N. Y.) Argus, was his wonderful
memory. One winter at Nassau a banker
from Chelsea, Mass., came into the room,
saying he had just found an old book con-
taining a piece he used to recite at school.
Mr. Manning asked to hear it, and then to
hear it a second time. After the second
recital, Mr. Manning said: "You do not re-
peat it the same." Some little discussion
ensuing, Mr. Manning continued: "I give
you my word as a man I've never heard
the thing before, yet if Mr. Ulise will read
it twice aloud, I'll wager you I can repeat it
better than you can."
The piece was read, and then Mr. Man-
ning repeated it with absolute correctness,
syllable by syllable.
When the banker expressed some doubt
about Manning's not having heard it be-
fore, the latter offered to repeat any piece
of the same length which the banker might
choose, after it had been read three times.
This was more, he accomplished the feat.
What mental trait enabled Mr. Manning to
recall, almost verbatim, at any time, re-
ports, motions, resolutions, and any thing
else he had read months before.

Central Railroad of New Jersey

Station in New York—Foot of
Liberty Street.

Time Table in Effect December 8, 1887.

PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.

Leave Plainfield 3.27, 5.43, 6.29, 6.59, 7.29, 7.58,
8.00, 8.19, 8.35, 8.40, 9.52, 10.37, 11.08, a. m. 12.35,
1.21, 2.25, 3.27, 3.51, 5.25, 5.52, 6.08, 6.29, 6.58, 7.08,
8.19, 11.23, p. m. Sunday—3.27, 5.01, 8.57,
10.33, 11.32 a. m., 1.27, 3.30, 5.16, 7.20, 7.28,
9.23 p. m.

Leave New York from foot of Liberty Street, 4.00,
6.08, 7.00, 8.30, 9.00, 10.15, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 1.30,
2.15, 3.30, 3.45, 4.00, 4.30, 5.00, 5.15, 5.30, 5.45,
6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.15, 9.30, 11.30, 12.00 p. m.
Sunday—4.00, 6.45, 9.00, a. m., 12.00, m., 1.30,
4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 9.30, 12.00, p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.

Leave Plainfield 5.43, 6.29, 6.50, 7.29, 7.58, 8.40,
9.52, 10.37, 11.08, a. m., 12.35, 1.21, 2.25,
2.54, 3.51, 5.25, 5.52, 6.08, 7.08, 8.30, 9.18, 11.23,
p. m. Sunday—5.27, 10.33, 11.32, a. m., 1.27,
3.30, 5.16, 7.28, 9.23, p. m.

Leave Newark—6.20, 7.05, 8.35, 9.05, 10.35, 11.00,
a. m., 1.05, 1.35, 2.35, 3.40, 4.00, 4.35, 5.05, 5.35,
5.54, 6.20, 7.10, 7.35, 8.30, 9.50, 11.15, p. m.
Sunday—6.50, a. m., 12.20, 1.45, 4.10, 5.35, 9.15,
p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND HOBOKENVILLE.

Leave Plainfield 5.10, 8.05, 9.21, 11.30, 11.44,
a. m. 2.02, 3.30, 4.34, 5.16, 5.31, 6.02, 6.38, 6.58, 7.38,
8.08, 8.17, 9.20, 10.16, 12.12, p. m. Sunday—5.10,
10.14, a. m., 2.45, 5.14, 6.34, 10.45, p. m.

Leave Hobokenville 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.35, 7.50, 8.15,
9.25, 10.15, a. m., 12.55, 2.00, 3.25, 5.00,
5.40, 8.15, 8.40, 11.00, p. m. Sunday—6.30, 11.05,
a. m., 1.00, 4.50, 7.00, 8.50, p. m.

PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.

Leave Plainfield 5.10, 8.05, 9.21, a. m., 2.02,
4.34, 5.02, 5.16, 6.38, p. m. Sunday—5.10, a. m.,
6.34, p. m.

Leave Easton 6.55, 8.57, a. m., 12.40, 1.15, 7.00, p. m.
Sunday—7.15, a. m., 7.00, p. m.

WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.

LEAVE PLAINFIELD.

5.10, a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading,
Harrisburg and Mauch Chunk
connecting at High Bridge for Schooley's Mountain,
etc. Sundays, to Easton.

6.05, a. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Wind Gap,
and Mauch Chunk.

9.21, a. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge
Branch, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harris-
burg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tamaqua,
Nanticoke, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scen-
ticon, etc.

2.02, p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown,
Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, etc.

4.34, p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch
Chunk, Tamaqua, Shamokin, Driffton, Wilkes-
barre, Scranton, etc.

8.02 and 5.16, p. m.—For Flemington, High
Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Easton,
Reading, Harrisburg, etc.

6.02, p. m.—For Flemington.

6.38, p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Mauch
Chunk, etc.

Long Branch, Ocean Grove, etc.

Leave Plainfield 7.00, 11.00, a. m., 2.45,
3.51, 6.05, p. m. Sundays (except Ocean Grove)
8.57, a. m.

For Perth Amboy—3.27, 5.43, 6.00, 11.00, a. m.
12.35, 3.51, 5.25, 6.05, p. m. Sunday—8.57, a. m.
For Matawan—3.27, 5.43, 6.00, 11.00, a. m., 12.35,
3.51, 5.25, 6.05, p. m. Sunday—8.57, a. m.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton,
a. m., 8.02, 8.45, 11.44, a. m., 2.15, 3.30, 4.02,
8.17, p. m., 1.15, night. Sunday—5.10, 9.30, a. m.,
6.34, p. m., 1.22, night.

RETURNING—LEAVE PHILADELPHIA.

Ninth and Green streets, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 11.00,
a. m., 1.15, 3.45, 5.15, 6.45, 12.00, p. m. Sunday
—6.30, a. m., 5.30, 12.00, p. m.

From Third and Berks streets, 8.30, 9.05,
10.30, a. m., 1.00, 3.30, 5.00, 6.00, p. m. Sun-
day—8.20, a. m., 4.30, p. m.

Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker streets, 1.25,
2.00, 9.10, 10.10, 11.35, a. m., 1.54, 4.15, 5.20,
7.25, p. m. Sunday—1.25, 4.15, 5.40, a. m., 8.15,
p. m.

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