

# THE DAILY PRESS.

ESTABLISHED May 10, 1887.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1888.

PRICE, TWO CENTS.

## BY THE WAY.

—St. Mary's T. A. B. Society Bazaar closes to-night.

—The "Y's" will hold a Social in their rooms this evening.

—Class in English Branches as usual at the Y. M. C. A., this evening at 8 o'clock.

—Lenten services will be held in the Church of Our Saviour, Netherwood, to-morrow at 11 a. m.

—An adjourned meeting of the U. S. Grand Republican Club of North Plainfield will be held this evening.

—The sale of tickets for the Clara Louise Kellogg Opera, this morning, was unprecedented. Lines were formed at the places of sale, as early as five o'clock.

—That a remembrance of Valentine's day hangs round some people still, is evidenced by the large number of such self-betraying missives passing through the postoffice today.

—The bill to raise a city fire-tax, which our despatches from Trenton give in full, is said to have the endorsement of the Mayors of the City and Borough, the Council Committees, the Fire Board, and the Corporation Council.

—The first grand ball of the Columbia Social Club, at French's Hall, Somerset Street, Monday evening, was a decided success, and was highly enjoyed by the goodly number present. At one o'clock about eighty ladies themselves to the Somerset House, and did ample justice to the choice viands which were set before them by Mr. and Mrs. Boyce, the ever courteous and polite proprietors of the House, of which all speak in the highest praise.

—Mrs. J. T. Ellis conducted an interesting service in the Trinity Reformed church last evening. Music for the occasion was furnished by the Crescent Glee Club, Councilman Dunham acting as precentor, and was accompanied by Whitfield Frazee on the organ and Charles Wheeler as organist. Mrs. S. J. C. Downe, President of the State W. C. T. U. offered a fervent prayer, followed by an address by Mrs. Ellis. Mrs. Geo. F. Oddyke also made a few remarks. Rev. Mr. Schenck pronounced the benediction.

## PARTICULAR MENTION.

Chancellor Runyon is in the city to-day.

Dominick Duffy and Miss Bridget Canfield, both of this city were united in marriage at St. Mary's church last evening at seven o'clock. Rev. Father Smyth officiating.

Notice is published on the next page of the death of Virginia Leguay Charlet at her residence on West Sixth street. The deceased was in the 88th year of her age, and had not a relative in this country.

The Hon. Jacob Kirkner, President of the Board of Education, was suffering yesterday as a result of the dropping of a small scale of steel into his eye as he was passing under the Elevated railroad in New York.

A cotillion was given, last evening, by Miss Clara Cortles at her mother's residence, "Broadwing." A large number of guests were present including many young married ladies. Music was furnished by Mr. George Rogers.

Miss Lizzie C. Baker has been appointed Vice Principal of the Bryant school in place of Miss Shreve, resigned. Miss Baker was educated at Somerville, Mass., and comes to this city highly recommended for her intellectual ability and knowledge of the best disciplinary methods.

Mrs. Barry, the mother-in-law of Mr. M. Powers of Somerset street, North Plainfield, died at the latter's residence last evening, from paralysis. The deceased was 65 years of age, and had resided in this city and North Plainfield for many years. The funeral will take place from St. Joseph's church to-morrow morning.

This afternoon at the residence of the bride's parents, Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., will take place the wedding of Mr. Edward J. Harding and Miss Julia Kerwin, both of this city. The bride and groom will make their future residence in Plainfield—the latter being the proprietor of a prosperous grocery establishment on West Third street.

About eighty welcome guests were present, last evening, at the reception given by Mrs. Jane Dunham of West Fifth street, to her son Mr. John Dunham and wife. There was music and singing, refreshments, and a general good time in a social way. A pleasant feature of the occasion was the presentation to young Mr. and Mrs. Dunham of a handsome clock and elegant lamp by the groom's old acquaintances.

## A Bitter and A Sweet.

Great preparations are now all completed by the many guests, that will result in the unusual brilliancy and gaiety of the masque ball to be given at the residence of Mrs. F. O. Herriog, this evening. Originality as well as elegance will be a feature of the dresses of fancy worn. One prominent physician is said to have ordered a gelatine coat in which to appear as a quinine pill, while a rival professional will go as he is, sugar-coated with his own personal smile.

## A MUCHLY-MARRIED WOMAN.

"Ada Montross" Arrested on a Charge of Having Three Living Husbands.

—The Complainant Does Not Put in an Appearance and the Case is Dismissed—The Marriage Certificate Arriving by Baggage Express.

David Curran, a young man who claims Newark as his residence place, went before Justice Nodyne yesterday and swore out a warrant for the arrest of one "Ada Montross" aged 26 years, charging her with having three living husbands. The warrant was placed in the hands of Constable Amos Moffett who apprehended the accused at the residence of her mother on Richmond street, this city. The complainant upon his oath sayeth "that on or about the 17th day of November 1887 he was married at Newark, N. J., to a woman claiming or purporting to bear the name of Ada Montross, and who informed deponent that she was unmarried, 'when in truth and in fact she was at that time married, and shortly thereafter, deponent and said Ada Montross went to New York to reside, and removed there as man and wife, and residing together until the 3d day of Feb. 1888, at which time deponent learned that she had two other husbands then living and both still living, one John Wilkes Thomas at Green Point, N. Y., whom she married as deponent is informed and believes on the 12th of Nov. 1887 at Green Point, N. Y., Thico. Herschman, pastor of German Evangelical Lutheran St. John's church officiating, and further that she also married one John Bowman resident in City of Plainfield.

The defendant was arraigned before Justice Nodyne at five o'clock yesterday afternoon, and being unable to give bonds, was locked up in the City Jail over night. This morning the complainant failed to put in an appearance at the required time, and the Justice dismissed the complaint. Curran, however, sent to Chief Carey by baggage express, this morning, a marriage certificate, setting forth his marriage to the defendant on Nov. 17th last, at Newark. Rev. Fred C. Idehart, pastor of the Central M. E. church, officiating. The certificate contained the names of no witnesses, and is thought to be a forgery.

The young woman, in her own behalf, says that she was married to her first husband at the age of 15 years, that two children were born to them, one of whom is still living and five years old. She says she was subsequently divorced from her first husband and married John Bowman in this city about a year ago. She claims that she was never married to Curran, the complainant.

## The Anchor Lodge Parlor Concert.

In Saturday's issue of THE PRESS was promised the perfection of quartette singing at the parlor concert to be given by Anchor Lodge. Last evening that promise was fulfilled. In the presence of a large audience of taste, the choir of the Central Congregational church of Brooklyn, rendered a mixed programme in a manner beyond fault.

Miss Maria King, soprano, displayed her beautiful voice with remarkable expression. Her encore piece was "Marguerite." Miss Katharine Cavannah, contralto, was also greatly appreciated, but only replied to a recall with a bow. Mr. J. H. McKinley, tenor, simply duplicated the success he achieves everywhere. There is no richer-toned voice in all the ranks of his profession. He gave a third solo, in response to sincere applause, "Polly and I were Sweethearts." Mr. J. H. Haaren proved again his possession of a fine bass for quartette accompaniment, but with too mechanical a method for solo singing.

Lack of space prevents the commendation in detail the concert deserves. The duett and quartette singing were faultless—the gem of the evening being, probably, Beethoven's "Vesper Hymn." Mr. Lewis Moore's accompaniments and organ solos were well executed. The encore to his second selection, however, was the most melodious.

Two magnificent baskets of flowers were presented the lady artists, at the beginning of an interminable intermission.

## Always Right.

THE PRESS of last evening foretold that a bill would be introduced providing for the raising of a city fire tax, and that the Department would be leased from the Board of Managers and maintained by the city.

A special despatch from Trenton in another column, gives the full text of the bill as introduced last night, and the report of the Council proceedings of last evening as given elsewhere, proves the balance of THE PRESS' prophecy to be also as accurate.

## Sold Peanuts and Niggers on Sunday.

Lawrence Paoli and John Clark were arraigned before Judge Suydam this morning on complaint of Chief Carey, for violating the city ordinance with reference to Sunday selling. Both pleaded guilty to the charge so far as selling peanuts, cigars, etc., were concerned, and Corporation Counsel Marsh, who appeared for the city asked that sentence be passed at once. In view of the fact that Paoli had been arraigned five times on a similar charge, Judge Suydam committed him to the County Jail for ten days. Mr. Clark was fined \$25, this being his first offence.

## THE NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING.

The Deed Received of the Land Donated—The Largest School of All to be Erected—Other Action of the Board of Education.

The Board of Education held a special meeting, last evening, in the Franklin building at Fourth street and Arlington avenue. There were present Trustees Kirkner, Murray, Wadsworth and Babcock.

Mr. Murray spoke in relation to the matter of the Board's unanimous objection to the paying of commissions to two collectors of taxes for the work of one, as related at some length in THE PRESS of Saturday. He said he had expressed the Board's feelings in the matter to Messrs. Dumont and Erickson of the Finance Committee of the Common Council, and they had promised to recommend, at a meeting of the Council that evening, the fixing of the delinquent collector's fee at three per cent—the fee of the City Collector remaining as it was, at one and one-half per cent. Upon the offer of such concession, Mr. Murray had agreed that the Board would accept its just portion of the expense of tax collection at those rates.

Mr. Babcock reported that he had received from the Central N. J. Land Improvement Co., the deed, signed and attested, conveying to the Board of Education of Plainfield, to have and to hold for the occupancy of a public school of the city, a plot of land, with a frontage of 110 feet on Monroe avenue and running back a distance equivalent to 200 feet on Fourth street. He also reported that a deed for an adjoining plot to be purchased of the Plainfield Land Improvement Co., was ready to be delivered as soon as payment was received. The Board ordered a warrant to be drawn for the amount, and authorized the acceptance of the deed upon its proper execution. Later in the evening it was resolved that the officers of the Board prepare and present to the Central N. J. Land Improvement Co., a proper recognition of the company's gift.

The question of the size of the school building to be erected upon the new location, as described in THE PRESS of last Tuesday, was discussed. All agreed with President Kirkner that the Board must not build alone for the needs of the present, but in full view of the demands of years to come. The building should be as large, he thought, if not larger than the one the Board was in.

Mr. Wadsworth called attention to the State law requiring the placing of fire escapes on the exterior of school buildings where the third stories contained class rooms. He therefore urged the erection of a building containing six class rooms on each of its two lower stories. The building the Board was in cost \$30,000, and was built to accommodate 400 scholars. Mr. Wadsworth thought a like building to accommodate 600 could be erected for about \$7,500 more.

Mr. Babcock recalled to the minds of his fellow trustees the fact that every time they had built they had expected to relieve the other overcrowded schools; and every time they had failed. They did not even accommodate the increase. He felt that care should be taken not to repeat such failures. But he expressed himself opposed to the duplicating of the Franklin Building, as had been suggested, and paying \$7,500 to accommodate only 200 children in addition.

A motion by Mr. Murray was then adopted to the effect that the Secretary be authorized to notify the supervising architects of the city, that the Board was ready to receive plans and specifications for a new school building not over three stories in height and to accommodate not less than 500 children. Such plans to be submitted by March 10.

Further business of the meeting consisted of the formal acceptance of the resignation of Miss Shreve, Vice Principal of the Bryant school; and the authorization of the printing of 500 copies of the Course of Study of the Plainfield Public Schools, as recommended by the Committee on Teachers.

## A Victim of the Ice Sidewalk.

Mr. Thomas Flood—who has made many friends in this city during the past months of his connection with Force's Hotel—was taken to Muhlenberg Hospital, this morning, suffering from a left ankle broken in two places.

The unfortunate man attended the Ball of Columbia Social Club, last night, and after escorting his lady to her home in North Plainfield, was returning to this city when he slipped on the ice with the painful result above stated. Mr. Flood was compelled to remain where he fell for some time, until his cries for assistance aroused the members of the family of H. K. Munger, Esq., about five o'clock this morning. A carriage was then procured and Mr. Flood was taken home to Force's Hotel.

Dr. E. W. Hedges was called in and bound the fractured ankle, and by his advice and the preference of the patient, the latter was removed to the hospital for care and treatment.

## CITY COUNCIL MEETING.

The City Council was called to order in adjourned regular session at 8:35 o'clock last evening, with President Marsh in the chair. The other Councilmen present were: Messrs. Carey, Dumont, Erickson, Moffett, Wilbur and Watson. The reading of the minutes of the last meeting were upon motion by Mr. Dumont dispensed with. A petition from George C. Nelson asking for a peddler's license was received, reported favorably on and granted. A communication was received from the Board of Health asking for the appointment of a special committee from the Council to confer with the Board on Friday evening, the 17th inst., on matters pertaining to the health of the city. The communication was received, and later in the evening the chair appointed Messrs. Dumont, Erickson and Watson as such committee.

## CLAIMS.

Were presented and referred as follows: Wm. Schorb, on account of services as waiter to small pox patient, Joseph Shulz, \$70; N. Y. and N. J. Globe Gas Light Company, \$170.65; Geo. M. Angelman, \$130.74. These bills were subsequently returned as correct, and transferred to the Auditing committee.

Mayor Male communicated with the Council, nominating Patrick J. Flannigan as regular policeman. The nomination was confirmed.

Mr. Dumont from Fire, Water and Lamps Committee returned the claim of the Electric Light Co., \$343.72. It was sent to the Auditing committee.

## NEW BUSINESS.

Under this heading, Mr. Dumont from the Fire, Water and Lamps committee submitted the following report, and recommended an ordinance for the establishment of a Fire Department in the City of Plainfield:

Report of Committee of Fire, Water and Lamps on matter of Plainfield Fire Dept.

The Committee of Fire, Water and Lamps to whom the communication of the Fire Board of the Plainfield Fire Dept. was referred, beg to report as follows:

The Committee in conjunction with a committee of the Council of North Plainfield, selected Mr. O. B. Leonard to examine and ascertain from the books of the Plainfield Fire Dept. the amount of taxes levied and collected in Plainfield and North Plainfield, respectively, the Assessors of Plainfield and North Plainfield to value the real estate of the Plainfield Fire Department and Mr. Oscola Currier of Newark to value the fire apparatus and personal property which reports accompany this report and are in substance as follows:

Jan. 1, 1873 to Dec. 31, 1887.

Taxes levied on Plainfield	\$100,211.10
" " North Plainfield	20,501.49
Collected on Plainfield	95,661.38
" " North Plainfield	14,095.24

Valuation of property.

Plainfield, real	13,500
" personal	7,821
North Plainfield, real	2,850
" personal	2,301

Total 26,474 |

The indebtedness of the Plainfield Fire Department is estimated to be about \$11,000 divided as follows:

Bonds maturing 1,000 each year until 1894	7,500.00
Due on Engine No. 1 about	1,866.12
Due on act. hose purchased	2,850.00
Balance on sundry claims and over due interest on bonds	\$39.00

The committee recommend that the city lease the property and apparatus of the Plainfield Fire Department located in Plainfield at such annual rental as may be necessary to pay the city pro rata of the indebtedness and interest on same; on final payment of such rental the city to acquire the property and pending a formal lease and determining the equities as between Plainfield and North Plainfield, on obtaining an option or agreement from the Fire Board, the Common Council to provide fuel, lights and necessary supplies for maintaining the fire apparatus in Plainfield for three months until a formal lease is executed and the committee also recommend and offer for consideration of the Council an ordinance establishing a Fire Department.

J. B. DUMONT, E. N. ERICKSON, Committee.

The Clerk read set of resolutions (submitted as a part of the Fire, Water and Lamps Committee's report) adopted at a special meeting of the Fire Board held on Saturday evening, which were in effect as follows:

The Plainfield Fire Department being powerless to use its property, it has been determined to place it in the hands of the municipal authorities of the City and the Borough. Its property, real and personal, situated or kept in the City to be rented to the "Inhabitants of the City of Plainfield," and similar property, situated or kept in the Borough, to be rented to the Mayor and Council of North Plainfield. The rental in each case to be for one year with options of annual renewals for not exceeding ten years, and option to purchase at any time, the purchase price to be the amount of the present indebtedness of the Department—the proportion the City or Borough each shall pay, to be according to the relation the appraised value of the Department property (as given elsewhere) in the City and Borough bears one to the other, unless the authorities mutually agree upon a different apportionment. The rent to be paid each year is to be "such sum as will suffice to meet such of the present indebtedness of the Department as by the most favorable arrangement with its creditors will fall due in such years respectively." It is also agreed that in case either City or Borough shall elect to purchase, all rent theretofore paid shall be taken as part of the purchase price.

The report of the committee was adopted, and a motion by Mr. Dumont in effect that the offer of the Fire Board to lease the Department apparatus for three months be accepted by the Council, and in consideration of the offer the Council

agrees to furnish lights, fuel and other necessary supplies for maintaining the Department, prevailed, all voting aye.

The same Councilman made a motion that all matters pertaining to supplies be referred to a special committee of the Council, consisting of the Fire, Water & Lamps Committee, and Messrs. Dunham and Moffett. He stated that the Fire, Water and Lamps Committee would necessarily need some assistance, and consequently the names of Messrs. Dunham and Moffett were suggested. The motion was adopted, and Messrs. Dunham and Moffett was appointed by the chair to act with the committee.

Mr. Dumont submitted "An Ordinance to establish, regulate and control a Fire Department in the City of Plainfield." The ordinance embraces forty-one sections and will appear in full in THE CONSTITUTIONALIST on Thursday. The ordinance was adopted on its second reading, and ordered engrossed and duly advertised, all voting aye.

Mr. Erickson offered a resolution requiring Mr. F. Adelbert Dunham to make returns at the proper time or times of all tax warrants, original, alias and pluries to Judge Suydam, pursuant to the statute and that the said F. A. Dunham be and is hereby designated and appointed as the officer to receive and execute all warrants for the collection of taxes. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Dumont moved that a further consideration of the amendment to the general License ordinance with reference to closing the places at 11 p. m. be postponed until the first Monday in December next. Carried. He also offered a resolution which prevailed authorizing the Clerk to have printed in pamphlet form 100 copies of all the general ordinances as adopted, amended or repealed; also that hereafter all the ordinances adopted by the Council, he Clerk to have 50 copies printed for distribution, and to furnish a correct list for each subsequent meeting of the Council.

Mr. Dumont made a motion that when the Council adjourn it be to meet again in two weeks.

Mr. Watson, from the Auditing Committee reported back as correct the above claims, and they were ordered paid. Council then adjourned.

## NORTH PLAINFIELD COUNCIL.

The Borough to Lease the Fire Apparatus—No Damages for Chief Carey.

A special meeting of the Mayor and Council of the Borough of North Plainfield was held last evening. The third Annual Report was read and ordered printed in THE PRESS, and also 300 in pamphlet form together with a list of the names and amounts of delinquent taxpayers.

The report of Councilmen Slater and Mine on the Fire Department matter was received. It also recommended that during the time necessary to effect an adjustment between the City and Borough as to the relative proportion each should pay in a renting of the apparatus of the Department, the Mayor and Clerk be authorized to draw up a contract by which the Borough agrees to provide funds for the light, fuel and other supplies necessary for the use of the Department property within the limits of the Borough for three months. This was adopted.

The report of Councilman Jackson was read, as to the claim of T. J. Carey presented at a previous meeting. Mr. Jackson stated he had impartially considered the matter, and had concluded that Mr. Carey had no legal right whatever to recover and the Borough had no right to pay. Mr. Carey was not restrained from carrying on his business thereafter by a mere decision of the Mayor's as to the construction of the ordinance, continued the report, and he did thereafter, whenever occasion required, transport goods in, through and out of the Borough. Therefore both the law and the facts were against his recovery. This report was received and ordered filed.

## DEMANDED HER MONEY.

The family of James Whalen, consisting of his wife and two small children, occupy a house on Brook avenue, North Plainfield. Mr. Whalen is a mason's helper and is at work in New York State. At seven o'clock on Sunday evening, Mrs. Whalen who is in delicate health was startled by repeated knocking on the door. When she opened the door a burly man, apparently a tramp, sprang upon her, and seizing her, threatened to shoot her if she made any outcry. With an oath the robber demanded money, and the terrified woman, fearful lest she might be murdered by the brute, surrendered what money she had in the house, whereupon the man left the place, but not until he had warned Mrs. Whalen against giving an alarm. Mrs. Whalen was prostrated by the shock, and has since been confined to the bed. She can as yet give no description of the robber, otherwise than his being a large and powerful man. Marshal Becker of North Plainfield was informed of the matter yesterday, but he could not obtain a description of the culprit, and consequently no arrests have been made.

## BY THE PRESS SPECIAL SERVICE.

THE NEW FIRE TAX BILL.

What It Provides, As Introduced by Judge Ulrich Last Evening.

TRENTON, Feb. 14.—Hon. Judge Ulrich introduced in the House, last evening, bill No. 260, the full text of which is sent herewith, providing a means for the City of Plainfield to raise a tax to be used exclusively for the maintenance of a fire department.

He also introduced bill No. 266 which gives Boards of Finance and Taxation, or body having charge of the city's finances, power to make such revision, alteration, adjustment, or settlement of past due taxes and assessments as they shall deem for the best interests of the city.

Bill No. 224 introduced by Judge Ulrich—as telegraphed THE PRESS in full, Feb. 7—giving the power to borrow one-half of the total amount of taxes assessed, passed today unanimously.

## AN ACT CONCERNING CITIES, TOWNS AND BOROUGHS.

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey, That it shall and may be lawful for the Common Council, Board of Aldermen, or other governing body of any city, town or borough, to order assessed and raised by taxation, annually, in the same manner that other taxes in such city, town or borough are required to be assessed and raised, any sum not exceeding one-fifth of one per cent of the total assessed valuation of the taxable property in such city, town or borough, for the maintenance of a fire department to be under the control and government of such city, town or borough; and no limitation of the amount that may be raised by taxation in any such city, town or borough imposed by any prior law general or special by way of percentage or otherwise, shall in anywise be applicable to the taxes hereby authorized, nor shall this act be construed to limit or curtail any power to raise a larger sum than may now be authorized by any existing law.

2. That to provide for the purchase of suitable lands, houses, apparatus and other property to be used in any such city, town or borough for fire purposes, it shall be lawful for the Common Council, Board of Aldermen or other governing body of such city, town or borough, to issue bonds to an amount not exceeding the rate of one thousand dollars for each one thousand and inhabitants of such city, town or borough, said bonds to be issued in sums of five hundred dollars or multiples thereof, to be designated fire department bonds, to be payable not later than ten years from date of issue, to bear interest at not exceeding six per centum per annum, to be signed by the Mayor or in his absence by the presiding officer of such city, town or borough and attested by the clerk thereof and not to be sold for less than par. Provided that the amount of any and all unpaid bonds of any such city, town or borough heretofore issued under authority of the same for fire department purposes, shall be deducted from the amount hereby authorized, and in such case this act shall be construed to authorize any such city, town or borough to issue further bonds for the excess only after such reduction.

## The Fire Department's Financial Condition.

We give below the value of the real estate of the Plainfield Fire Department and its liabilities. It shows the former to be in excess of the latter about \$5,000 besides the value of all its apparatus in first-class condition.

Valuation of Real Estate of the Plainfield Fire Department, made at the request of Common Council of the city of Plainfield and the Borough of North Plainfield.

Lot 40 ft. front by about 129 ft. deep	\$2,000 00
Buildings	5,000 00
Total	\$7,000 00
FRONT STREET, No. 2	
Lot 20 ft. by about 100 ft. deep	\$4,000 00
Buildings	2,000 00
Total	\$6,000 00
WARREN NO. 3, SOMERSET ST., NORTH PLAINFIELD	
Lot 17 ft. by about 100 ft.	\$ 500 00
Buildings	3,000 00
Total	\$3,500 00

We the Assessors of the City of Plainfield and the Borough of North Plainfield do hereby certify that on the 1st day of January, 1888, we have carefully examined the foregoing property and did value the same as before stated as being in our judgment the full value of the different properties.

J. A. HUBBARD,  
Assessor City of Plainfield.  
ISAAC BROOKAW,  
Assessor of North Plainfield.

Liabilities of the Plainfield Fire Department to date (estimated):

Bonds outstanding Nov. 73 to 87 inclusive, 15 at \$500 each	\$7,500 00
Interest on bonds 73 to 80 inclusive, due but coupons not as yet presented for pay	120 00
Amount due Manchester Locomotive Works for repairs on engine	1,856 12
Amount due New Jersey Car Spring and Rubber Co. for 1,000 feet hose	850 00
Sundry bills to date (estimated)	600 00
Cash on hand and in bank about	\$10,284 12
Net liabilities (estimated)	\$10,608 12

WM. E. MCCLURE, Treas.  
E. & O. E.—Dated, Feb. 13, '88.

## Fun, Frolic and Hilarity.

This evening at Music Hall, Mr. Dan'l Sully will appear in "Daily Nolan," and if everyone who can enjoy a good laugh is present, the house will be a full and a satisfied one. The play is not one that depends upon a plot for its success. It is simply a continuous stream of fun, frolic and hilarity of the wildest kind, interspersed with singing, dancing and comical sayings and situations, that altogether keep the audience in a state of uninterrupted applause and laughter. The company that Mr. Sully has surrounded himself is said to be strong in every particular. The great Brooklyn Bridge scene, in which the city of New York in the distance is shown brilliantly illuminated, is one of the most pretentious ever witnessed on our local stage.



## UNCLE SAM'S VINEYARD

WHAT TOILERS PRODUCE FOR THE COUNTRY'S GOOD.

A Lottery Prohibition Bill—Mr. Blair and Mr. Plumb—The Chinese Emigration Case—Interstate Commerce, etc.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—The bill prohibiting the publication of lottery advertisements in the District of Columbia gave rise to a brief and spirited debate in the House yesterday afternoon, in the course of which the Hon. Amos J. Cummings made his maiden speech. Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, led off in opposition to the measure. He said he would go as far as any man in suppressing every species of gambling, but in so doing he could not violate the Constitution, which he had sworn to defend. The bill would prevent any paper, no matter where published, from coming into the District and would infringe the liberty of the press. The moral sentiment of the country was opposed to lotteries, and thirty-five States had passed laws prohibiting lottery advertisements. That moral sentiment would crush out this species of gambling, and there was no necessity for Congress to violate the Constitution in order to eradicate it. Mr. Humphill defended the bill upon moral grounds, stating that in the States such restrictions were made in the interest of morality and the public good, but the District of Columbia could not protect itself, and Congress must protect it. Mr. Glass, of Tennessee, spoke in favor of the bill. Mr. Cumpton opposed it on the grounds that it was endeavoring to suppress an evil which was in danger of bringing about a worse evil. Mr. Brown, of Indiana, the author of the bill, argued that the law proposed was necessary for good government in the District, and that Congress had the right and the right to enact the law. Messrs. Cramer, Cullen, Cummings, Davidson, of Florida, and Latham spoke in opposition to the bill. Mr. Cummings took the ground that the bill was a serious infringement of the rights of the press. "In trying to correct an admitted evil," he said, "you are opening the door to a greater evil. It seems to me that this bill contains some of the old alien and sedition laws. Those laws not only interfered with the liberty of the press, but of the person. Nor is this the first time that these laws have been stirred by Congress. They were stirred under the administration of Gen. Grant, when the United States Senate passed a bill to 'abridge the freedom of the press. Under its provision the editor of the most obscure newspaper in the most obscure corner of the most obscure State could be dragged to the District of Columbia and subjected to find and imprisonment by a petty local tribunal. There is the same seed in this bill. It not only tramples upon the freedom of press, but it tramples upon the rights of the States. In Louisiana the lottery is legalized, and two newspapers all publish the advertisement under protection of the law. Yet under this bill the editor of a Louisiana newspaper visiting in this city could be arrested and imprisoned here if his newspaper came into the District. If you have a right to prescribe what shall be printed in the advertising columns of a newspaper, you have a right to exercise censorship over the news and editorial columns of the same newspaper. Congress is then to exercise editorial supervision over the entire press of the country. You say you mean well. You say you don't mean to interfere with the freedom of the press; that the object is different. The question is not what is the object of the bill. It is what will be the effect. When you play with the freedom of the press you are playing with fire. Blow out this match and avoid a conflagration."

Senator Plumb and Senator Blair had a very lively spat in the Senate, and for a while looked as if a decidedly unparliamentary language and action would be indulged in. Mr. Plumb was making the closing attack upon the Educational bill, and he did it in a style much more vigorous than elegant. His bitter language greatly annoyed Mr. Blair, who thought the Kansas Senator was much more warlike than there was any necessity for. Two or three times he interrupted him, and Mr. Plumb's replies were anything but polite. The point of his speech was that the bill created a tax upon people of the Northern States to put a lot of money into the hands of the South, with no compensating advantages therefor. Mr. Blair denied this, and then Mr. Plumb charged that the whole bill was a false pretense to appropriate money for the education of a class of people for whom it never would be used. Mr. Blair flushed at this remark and jumped to his feet. His seat and Plumb's adjacencies each other in the center of the chamber, and as the two angry Senators stood side by side, glaring fiercely at each other, they made a ludicrous picture, which the Senators greatly enjoyed. Plumb kept on making his wild charges, each one of which Mr. Blair would deny. Finally Plumb flatly refused to yield for any interruption by Mr. Blair, and resumed his speech after receiving a withering sneer from the latter Senator.

The House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds yesterday finally decided to make a favorable report on the bill of Mr. Cox, providing for the erection of an appraisers' warehouse in New York city. The bill requires the building to be located north of Liberty street and within five blocks of the Hudson river, and appropriate \$8,000 for the site and \$700,000 for the erection of the building. An important provision authorized the Secretary of the Treasury, instead of erecting the building to purchase one or two sites in the same location, in all embracing an area of not less than 70,000 feet, for the erection of a new Customs House and Appraisers' warehouse. The price to be paid for a site or sites is limited to \$1,500,000. Another provision authorizes the purchase of the present Appraisers' warehouse and sites in lieu of the other sites at \$800,000.

A bill introduced by Senator Teller yesterday declares that the jurisdiction of the waters of the Hudson River for the purpose of protecting the foreign and interstate commerce of the country is exclusively in the United States, from the sea and the mouth of the river along the same as far northward as the tide ebbs and flows. It also declares that it shall be unlawful to sink any coffer dams for the purpose of creating any pier or wharf, for any bridge, or to erect any pier or other structures for the support of any bridges in these waters.

A decision was rendered by the United States Supreme Court yesterday in the Chinese immigration case of the United States against Jung Ah Lung, brought here by appeal from the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of California. The decision of the lower court, by virtue of which Jung Ah Lung was discharged from custody on a writ of habeas corpus, is affirmed. Opinion by Mr. Justice Blatchford, Justices Harlan, Field and Lamar dissenting.

## MR. PLATT'S SUCCESSOR

ALL THE PLACES IN THE QUARANTINE BOARD FILLED.

The Names of the Men—The Nominations Referred—Gov. Hill's Illegal Expenditures—A Railroad Bill.

ALBANY, Feb. 14.—Gov. Hill last night sent to the Senate the following appointments for Quarantine Commissioners: James H. Brosius, of New York, in place of Thomas C. Platt, ousted by the court; Gen. James M. Clear, of Brooklyn, in place of John A. Nichols, term expired five years ago, and Arthur O'Leary, of New York, in place of David W. Judd, deceased. Senator Murphy, in the chair, referred the nominations to Senator Werth's Commerce and Navigation Committee.

Mr. Brosius is the widely known proprietor of the Gilsay House, who knows a prodigious lot about politicians and something about politics. He is a Republican, and one of the notable citizens of Brooklyn. Mr. Leary is a Tammany Hall Democrat, a wealthy shipping merchant, and was last year named for the same place.

The Commerce and Navigation Committee is very certain to report the names favorably. One of the Republican members, Senator Hawkins, of Suffolk, will vote with the Democrats to that end. Mr. Werth does not like Mr. Nichols, and it will keep him busy to explain things to the Brooklyn Republicans should he turn against Mr. Clear. Senators O'Connor, Walker, Robertson, Kellogg, Lewis, Laight and Hawkins long ago proclaimed their intention to stand firm and confirm any good nominations. They are pleased with these. Senator Sloan has said he would like to be with him if he could see his way clear.

The House got its dose of excitement, too, in this pertinent message from Custodian Andrews upon the Republican charges concerning Gov. Hill's furnishing of the Executive mansion.

Mr. Andrews has been called to some criticism contained in certain newspapers reflecting upon his administration of the office of Superintendent of Public Buildings, wherein it is alleged, in substance, that there has been extravagance, irregularity of some kind or illegality in certain expenditures or payments pertaining to the furnishing of care, during the past year, of one of the public buildings under my charge, to wit, the Executive mansion.

Although it is not my custom usually to notice newspaper attacks upon my official actions, the nature of the allegations made and the publicity given to them in this instance compel me to respectfully request your honorable body to institute an investigation of my official actions relating to the matter in question by one of the standing committees of your body, or some other appropriate committee. Believing that all my actions relating to the matter in question have been in good faith, as well as in accordance with law, and for the best interests of the State, I am desirous of a prompt and impartial investigation thereof. Respectfully submitted,

C. B. ANDREWS, Superintendent of Public Buildings.

This communication raised a prompt rumormongering. Mr. Ainsworth demanded that it go to the Committee on Executive Expenditures, and Mr. Mace, in the absence of Gen. Husted, insisted that it should go to Husted's Ways and Means Committee for consideration. When plenty of disagreeable bills had resulted, Mr. Mace and the rest of the Board's faithful nineteen voted with the Democrats to snub the Speaker and his crowd, and the Ways and Means got it. So Mr. Husted will have to do the work of obliterating a bit of political petting.

The Assembly was squeezed into its narrow parlor, widened a little by fencing off a corridor, and it did not feel comfortable when the raw was over. It got into another fight right away over Husted's bill to prevent the demoralizing sale of rum near fair grounds, amended by the Senate to leave out New York and Brooklyn. Mr. Mace wanted it laid over until the General could see whether he liked it or not. Speaker Cole sent it to a passage. The faithful nineteen would not vote, and the measure thus got on the table to await the return of its parent.

Mr. Magnan put in a bill to keep New York and Brooklyn from paying the school tax of rural counties by having all their tax raised for that purpose credited against their State tax account without being sent to Albany and returned in a much lessened quantity.

Mr. Rietz improved his bill to let the cable and all other roads take what they please in the way of streets, thus: "The Mayor and Common Council of any city, the Board of Trustees of any village, and as to streets or roads outside of any such city or village, the Board of Supervisors of any county of this State are hereby authorized to permit the use of any improved motive power or motor, other than steam locomotive power, for the traction or propelling of cars on any city or street railroad which is or may be operated by horse power, within their respective jurisdictional jurisdiction, such permission to be subject to such restrictions, regulations and conditions as the local authorities may impose."

It is provided further that any railroad company heretofore organized under the law of the State, whose road is or may be operated by steam or other power than animal, when built, may extend or change its route and build according to its modified maps or plans, when such modified maps are filed with the County Clerk of the county in which the road is to be built. Any statute in conflict with this act is declared inoperative. Nothing in the act authorizes the alteration of the route or business of any railroad in any town, county or municipal corporation which has issued bonds, without the consent of a majority of the taxpayers.

But few bills came into the Senate. One of them, by Mr. Langbein, requires that a saloon-keeper must be twice convicted of illegal selling before his license can be taken away. Mr. Coggeshall introduced a bill to make the salaries of the New York Dock Commissioners not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$6,000 per annum.

Died While Being Insured. New York, Feb. 14.—Charles E. Thickett, apparently strong, robust, and healthy, about 35 years of age, entered the United Life and Accident Insurance Association, 44 Broadway, yesterday noon, and applied for a policy of \$10,000 on his life. All the required papers were quickly made out and ready for the physician's certificate. Dr. Henry T. Eyley, the medical examiner for the association, then took Mr. Thickett into a private office and proceeded to examine him. Scarcely a dozen words had passed between them when Mr. Thickett suddenly arose to his feet and fell to the floor dead.

More Smuggled Opium Found. WATERTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 13.—In the baled hay at the barn of Ephraim Gardner 790 pounds of fine prepared hay which had been smuggled across the border was found by the customs officials Tuesday. Gardner has been arrested.

## LIST OF ADVERTISED LETTERS

REMAINING IN PLAINFIELD POST OFFICE FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 10, 1897.

Adams, Mrs. Dr. Carpenter, Firmon Clapp, Mrs. Adeline Cairns, Mrs. Katie Dunham, A. W. Dunham, Wallace Bellie, Madamosselle Farley, Robert Harvey, Eugene Hanna, Geo. Holmes, Rosa Harris, A. A. Klein, A. Mrs. Kipp, Emma Mrs. Keller, A. A. Madden, Thomas Meads, Bettie Packard, C. J. Mrs. Payne, Abraham Mrs. Phelan, Bridget Mrs. Randolph, Caroline F. Red, Andre Reed, N. B. Miss Seibert, Geo. C. Dr. Rev. Sawyer, Marie Mrs. Smalley, Sophia Mrs. Salter, Francis H. Townley, Annie Miss VanMiddleworth, F. VanPelt, Chas. Persons calling for above please say advertised.

W. L. FORCE, Postmaster.

## ARRIVAL & DEPARTURE OF MAILS.

NEW YORK MAILS.

CLOSE—8.00 and 10.00 a. m.; 2.00 and 5.30 p. m.

ARRIVE—7.30, 8.50, 11.45 a. m.; 2.30, 5.30 p. m.

SCENIC ROUTE, EASTON, ETC., MAILS.

CLOSE—7.30 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.

ARRIVE—8.50 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.

SUNDAY MAILS.

Arrive at 5.10 a. m. Office open from 9.30 a. m. to 10.30 a. m. Mail closes at 7 p. m.

Mail for Warrenville closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.

Post Office opens at 7 a. m. and closes at 7.30 p. m. Saturdays closes at 8.00 p. m. Open every evening until 8.30 p. m., to owners of lock boxes.

Owners of lock-boxes coming within 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.

CHARLEY—At her residence, Sixth street, this city, Feb. 13, 1897, Virginia Leguay Charley, widow of the late Joseph M. Charley, in the 86th year of her age.

Funeral from St. Mary's R. C. Church at 9 o'clock a. m., Thursday next, 16th inst., with a requiem mass. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

## WANTS AND OFFERS.

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

WANTED—A good girl for general housework. Inquire at Drug Store, Dunellen, N. J. 2-14-2

WANTED—2 girls, 122 Park ave. 1 cook, washer and ironer, 1 chambermaid and waitress. Must have first-class references. 2-14-2

THE CELEBRATED LUCIA SWEET OIL, by the gallon, imported by L. Paoli, fruit dealer, No. 16 North Ave. 2-7-1

WANTED—Good, Honest, Reliable Men as Agents, in Plainfield, Somerville, etc. Salary guaranteed and commission. Good reference and bond required. P. V. Huff, Asst. Supt., Somerville, or H. J. Stratenmeyer, Jr., Supt., 233 Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J. 2-7-1

A VERY DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM TO LET, with board, at No. 31 W. Second St. A few table boarders can also be accommodated. 2-14-1

BRICK! BRICK!! BRICK!!!—The report having been circulated in Plainfield that there were no SOMERVILLE BRICK 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. ROSS' Brick-Yard, Somerville, N. J. 12-20-1

TO LET—HOUSE CORNER SIXTH AND DIVISION STREETS, furnished or unfurnished; for boarding or private use; in good order; all improvements. Rent very low to responsible parties. Apply to Mrs. E. D. Eaton, Division Street, between 5th and 6th. 12-14-1

FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN only, over the Post Office. ELIZABETH SCHUBS. 9-22-1

FOR SALE—MY PROPERTY ON WEST SECOND STREET. Price Moderate. Terms easy. T. H. TOMLINSON, M. D. 20-4-1

FOR SALE—A SECOND-HAND, TWO HORSE "Peoria" power. In good order. Sold cheap, for want of use. Apply S. B. WHEELER, Netherwood Farm, Plainfield, N. J. 6-22-1

FOR SALE—THE LOT SOUTH-EAST CORNER 10 of Jackson ave. and Somerset street, about 20 feet square. For price and terms apply to O'Reilly Bros., Architects and Storage Warehouse, from 109 to 123 E. 4th street, N. Y. city. my20-1

## MUSIC HALL, TO-NIGHT!

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."

Rate of seats will begin Friday, Feb. 10, at J. G. Miller's and Field & Randolph's Drug Stores. Prices—35, 50, 75 and \$1.00. 2-6-1

## SPECIAL NOTICE.

The members of Perseverance Lodge 74, K. of P., are requested to meet in their Lodge Room on

Thursday Night the 16th inst.,

at 8 o'clock, to march in a body to Reform Hall for the reception tendered the Grand Lodge.

WM. JOHN FORD, C. C.

JAMES PATTERSON, K. R. S. 2-14-2

## ..No. 8..

## PARK AVENUE.

## Fancy Goods,

## Worsted,

## Notions,

## STAMPING!

## 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. BLECKER & SON, 150 Broadway. 2-4-11

## MUSIC HALL!

Wednesday Evening, February 22,

[WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY.]

## MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG

And her Superb Company of European Artists.

IN VERD'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. 2-11-9

## 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. 2-10-1

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. 9-10-11

## 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.

## YOU CAN'T GET A GOOD CIGAR?

TRY

DOBBINS' CIGAR STORE,

OPPOSITE THE DEPOT. HE MANUFACTURES THEM HIMSELF.

## 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

## PECK'S CORNER.

## PECK'S

White Goods and Embroideries.

## HEADQUARTERS

FOR

## RUBBER

Boots and Shoes.

DOANE & VANARSDALE,

22 WEST FRONT STREET.

10my

## 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—Barkley & 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.







## FACTS ABOUT COFFEE.

How the Different Kinds are Graded Upon Their Arrival in New York.

Probably no article of food or drink has grown so rapidly in value within a year or two as coffee, observes a contributor to the Indianapolis Journal. The price is getting to be a serious matter, one of the most important to the habitual coffee-drinker, and with your permission I will try to solve the problem of high prices, and at the same time give a condensed history of coffee and the coffee trade, for we are all interested in the fragrant cup that stimulates, refreshes and restores, and at the same time is non-intoxicating. The first authentic history of coffee and coffee-houses is found in Macanlay's History of England, Vol. I, pages 341-344. It is very good reading, and carries you back to London as it was two hundred years ago. The London coffee-house was the parent of the club, and through the club came the daily press. The pot of coffee that Addison and his friend, Sir Roger De Coverly, smoked a pipe over at "Eggs" and "Quire," came from one of two countries—Arabia or Java—and from them come our finest grades today. At one time, through Turkey, the coffee of Arabia had a great sale, but when the island of Java put forth resources under the stimulating hand of Holland, the foremost coffee of Arabia encountered a rival that has steadily gained pace, and now ranks as high in the markets of the world as Mocha. Next to Java and Mocha stands Maricao, a South American coffee, the finer grades much resembling the Java in appearance, and possessing much of the flavor of Java, for which it is often put up in Java cans, and sold to the uninitiated. The same thing is done with Ceylon, as it makes a good imitation of Mocha until the consumer is in the same harrowing state of uncertainty that he naturally feels when paying four dollars for a bottle of wine. Does some one ask how can I tell the genuine from the imitation? In the same way only that an expert banker tells a genuine bill from a good counterfeit—by long study and practice. There is great safeguard, however, in making your purchases of houses that can not be deceived, and will not impose on their customers. Next to Maricao and Ceylon, rank Laguayra and the better grades of Santos and Rio, and it is these coffees that are most frequently quoted, and form three-fourths of all the coffee consumed in this country. Turn to the market reports in your daily paper, and you will find the first six quotations reading, "ordinary," "fair," "good," "prime," "choicest," and "fancy." In every cargo that comes to this country are found the six varieties, and some more that are too mean to quote or expose for sale to the consumer in their natural, unroasted state. They are trash, and many of them might as well be trash. They are known as roasting grades, and mostly in pound packages go to every store in the land—outside of Indianapolis. There are some good package coffees; if there were not, the package system would go to the wall.

Coffees are graded after they arrive, and are sold and re-sold many times in the New York Coffee Exchange on margins, the same as wheat, pork and lard in that wicked city, Chicago. This is one reason why you are paying double for coffee than you paid, say two years ago—some have tripled in price. The Coffee Exchange, however, is not entirely the cause. Twenty years ago the consumption of coffee was 184,000 pounds in the United States. This, in ten years, was only increased three million pounds. The tax went on the next year, and the consumption dropped one-half, and less than half in 1883. The same falling off is occurring again. The estimated decrease in consumption for 1887 over 1886 is 63,000 tons; that for 1886 over 1885 nearly as great. No rational dealer will cheapen or lower his quality, but advance with or drop with the market, taking even more pains than ever to hold his trade by holding up the grade.

While on the subject of coffee, let me say a word about the making of coffee, not for the benefit of maistrons, but more to help the young housewives. It is a lamentable fact that much good coffee is spoiled in the making; and here is the place to say a word about mixed coffees.

The French are noted for their coffee. They always blend them, and are very careful to have them freshly roasted. The truth is coffee—a good article of coffee—is not fit to drink after being roasted ten days, and every day you shorten this time you add ten per cent. to its value.

There, however, only applies to good grades. You can not spend a poor grade. There are over one hundred and seven types of patent coffee-pots, all claiming some valuable virtue. A good old-fashioned tin or Britannia coffee-pot, with or without copper bottom, is all you want for a small family. The coffee is invaluable for a hotel or restaurant, and all first-class have one or more; but they are expensive, and you do not need one. They are adapted where coffee has to be served from one to two hours. The writer had a small one presented to him, and he keeps it to look at to remember the donor by. The French coffee-pot exists over in France only in name; they use for a small family one like ours, that costs one dollar. Scald the pot out first, and mix for one cup a heaping tablespoonful of ground coffee, with half the white of one egg; mix thoroughly, adding a little water, pour on the freshly boiling water in the proportion of a pint cup full to each tablespoonful of ground coffee, and set it over a slow fire, and allow it to come to a boil naturally in five or six minutes, and then bring it to the table in the same utensil, keeping down the lid and spoon lid, if it has one, until you pour it into the cream and sugar in the cup. These should go into the cup before the coffee. Remember that stale boiled water makes stale coffee. It is related that a young English Lord, sitting down to breakfast in a French cafe, happened to over hear the one opposite order a cup of coffee and a roll with milk.

Being a Join Bull, he blurted out that coffee, milk and a roll made a confounded poor breakfast, whereupon the other challenged him. Leaving the table, they exchanged shots, and Mr. Bull was wounded in the arm, and all parties were arrested. After grudgingly paying his fine, he addressed the judge saying: "I still persist that coffee, milk and—"

"Why, so do I," said the judge, bursting with laughter, which was so contagious that all joined in the principal's snick hands, and went back to breakfast.

**Mexican Hogs.**  
Mexican hogs, which are a cross between the Spanish and the wild hog of the Mexican mountains, are raised with profit in Mexico, but not in any considerable numbers. They average 175 pounds in weight, and are killed chiefly for their lard, which is worth twenty cents a pound. Fresh pork is worth twelve and one-half cents a pound, but it is eaten very little, for most persons can't afford it. It is said that Montezuma, which has 53,000, sets only about five hogs a day.

## MARRIAGE IN RUSSIA

Curious Customs and Superstitions in the Land of the Czar.

It seems that when a young couple is at first betrothed, very orthodox Russians like to have the priest come and bless them by saying a few prayers before the lamp-lit "shokor," or sacred picture, in the room, says a writer in the Chicago Tribune. This practice is, however, falling into disuse. Then after a betrothal the accepted one is almost always at the house of the bride. He leaves late and will probably be again at the house by luncheon-time. The parents may find this rather wearisome, but the young people enjoy it, and often, doubtless, wish the parents were not so assiduous in their attentions. The mother has often to understand what is meant by being de trop. A Russian artist recently very cleverly delineated this in a picture, called "Two in company, three is none."

In the higher circles, almost immediately after a betrothal, workmen are hired to make the trousseau. According to an old Russian rule the bridegroom makes his bride a present of a wedding costume as well as of jewelry. The dowry of a Russian maiden will consist of a full wardrobe, household linen, kitchen utensils, silver articles, carpets, curtains, china, furniture and a piano. The latter is said to be indispensable. They do not care for plated articles, but require that every thing shall be of solid silver. People in very moderate circumstances begin early to lay by some thing for the dowry of their daughters. Wedding presents are seldom given by friends. Should a young wife do without leaving any children behind her dowry can be lawfully claimed by her parents. The husband can retain only the bed and the picture with which his deceased wife was ceremonially blessed.

Sometimes young ladies form parties to help the intended bride to make her clothes. It is said to be a popular belief that if any part of the trousseau forming the dowry be unpicked the young couple will pick quarrels when they are tied to-gether.

Banns are generally published, and the fees to the priest are regulated by what the parties can afford. The priest gives a certificate. Marriages are allowed to take place Sundays as well as week days, and are generally at evenside in the church. Much of the finery is hired by the poorer classes, and crowns which are used belong to the church.

The wealthier class provide a large silver waiter, with loaf and massive castle-shaped salt-cellar filled with salt. When it is time to set off to church the father of the bridegroom takes a picture of Christ, purposely provided, and waves it crosswise over his son's head three times; then presents it to him to kiss. He then gives it to the mother, who does the same. Then taking the loaf from the silver he waves it in a similar manner, with the salt-cellar in it but it is not kissed. It is said to be a very bad omen if the salt-cellar should during the ceremony fall to the ground. Nothing is said during this brief ceremony but the words: "In the name of the Father," etc. The son kisses his parents' hands, and they embrace him. As soon as this little domestic ceremony is over the bridegroom sets out for the church. The bride, who has gone through a similar ceremony, soon arrives, preceded by her "boyarin," who carries the picture in front of her. Where carriages are used the "boyarin," arrayed in "scarlet silk shirt, black velvet full trousers, and high top-boots," goes bareheaded with the bride, keeping his face in the direction in which she is going. The young pair meet at the door and proceed hand-in-hand toward the "nailoy." This is a small altar, like a small, low, square reading-desk. It is light, and is rapidly and easily moved from before one picture to another. Carpet is laid down in front of the altar, and even as it is in the Bishop's when they come into church. The choir of male voices begins an anthem which is certainly very powerful and beautiful, although unaccompanied by any instruments. Alas! we never understood more than the words frequently heard: "Gospodi, gospodi, pismileo," which, we were told, meant: "O Lord, O Lord, have mercy upon us!" The young couple prostrate themselves; then the "royal gates," or doors, in the broad, richly-gilt, picture-panel after-crown are thrown open, and the priest in his ornate canonicals appears. He makes the sign of the cross over their heads and then places in their hands two wax tapers ornamented with ribbons. Incense is waved, and the service begins. After two short prayers the priest goes to the altar and brings thence two thick rings of gold which have been given to him at the commencement of the service to be laid on the "throne," or high altar. He gives the rings of the young people with certain words. They then exchange rings three times.

Arrived at home, the ceremony of benediction by the parents is again performed, and in similar fashion to that before starting for the church. The superstition connected with the candles that are held during the ceremony is peculiar. They watch which candle burns most rapidly. The one who holds the candle which is lowest at the end of the service is supposed to be the one who will die first. It is a very melancholy idea, and must have a painful effect all through life on those deeply attached.

Before eighteen on the male side and sixteen on the female no marriage can take place; nor can it after eighty for men or sixty for women. A fourth marriage is not permitted. Priests may only marry once. They have to treat their wives kindly to preserve them, as they can not have a second wife. Marriages in secret, without witnesses, are not valid, and no orthodox Russian can marry an unbaptized person.

Not often is any honeymoon taken; the young people settle down at once to enjoy their own home and receive their friends. This is economy and convenience. Russia is generally so uninteresting in its landscape, and the distances are so great, that any young people would have to go far to find a place to please them. We can believe they would say from their hearts "There is no place like home."

**Disastrous Effects of a Kiss.**  
Mrs. Jennie Walker, of Ontario, N. Y., has legu suit against Daniel Elman, one of the most prominent men in that place, for damages to the amount of \$3,000, for kissing her on the left cheek last September. She alleges that Elman came into her house on business with her husband, and when the husband went out of the room for a moment he suddenly leaned over and kissed her, whereby she was thrown into nervous prostration, and because of the shock at Elman's hasty act she was physically incapacitated from house all day for several weeks. Elman admits that he kissed her, but he says he has no recollection of the act, and his act was only one of affection for her. He will defend the suit until the very last.

## Central Railroad of New Jersey.

Station in New York—Foot of Liberty Street.

Time Table in Effect December 2, 1897.

**PLAINFIELD AND NEW YORK.**  
Leave Plainfield 5.37, 5.48, 6.29, 6.52, 7.29, 7.38, 8.00, 8.10, 8.25, 8.40, 9.52, 10.27, 11.08, a. m., 12.33, 1.21, 2.25, 2.37, 3.51, 5.35, 5.52, 6.05, 6.38, 6.45, 7.00, 8.20, 9.18, 11.23, p. m. Sunday—5.37, 8.01, 8.57, 10.35, 11.22 a. m., 1.27, 2.30, 5.15, 7.20, 7.28, 9.23 p. m.  
Leave New York from foot of Liberty Street, 4.00, 6.00, 7.00, 8.00, 10.15, 11.00 a. m., 1.00, 1.30, 2.15, 3.30, 4.45, 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—5.30, 8.45, 9.00, a. m., 12.00, m., 1.30, 4.00, 5.30, 6.30, 9.30, 12.00, p. m.

**PLAINFIELD AND NEWARK.**  
Leave Plainfield 5.43, 6.29, 6.59, 7.29, 7.38, 8.40, 9.52, 10.27, 11.08, a. m., 12.33, 1.21, 2.25, 2.37, 3.51, 5.35, 5.52, 6.05, 6.38, 6.45, 7.00, 8.20, 9.18, 11.23, p. m. Sunday—5.37, 8.01, 8.57, 10.35, 11.22 a. m., 1.27, 2.30, 5.15, 7.20, 7.28, 9.23 p. m.  
Leave Newark from foot of Liberty Street, 4.00, a. m., 1.05, 1.35, 2.35, 3.40, 4.00, 4.25, 5.05, 5.35, 5.54, 6.20, 7.10, 7.35, 8.20, 9.50, 11.15, p. m. Sunday—5.30, a. m., 12.30, 1.45, 2.10, 2.35, 9.15, p. m.

**PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.**  
Leave Plainfield 5.10, 8.05, 9.21, 11.30, 11.44 a. m., 2.02, 3.30, 4.34, 5.15, 5.31, 6.02, 6.38, 6.45, 7.38, 8.08, 8.17, 9.20, 10.15, 12.33, p. m. Sunday—5.10, 10.15, a. m., 2.45, 5.14, 6.34, 10.45, p. m.  
Leave Somerville 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, 6.40, 8.15, 8.40, 11.00, p. m. Sunday—8.30, 11.05, a. m., 1.50, 4.50, 7.00, 8.30, p. m.

**PLAINFIELD AND EASTON.**  
Leave Plainfield 5.10, 8.05, 9.21, a. m., 2.02, 4.34, 5.02, 5.15, 6.38, p. m. Sunday—5.10, a. m., 6.34, p. m.  
Leave Easton 6.55, 8.57, a. m., 12.40, 4.15, 7.00, p. m. Sunday—7.15, a. m., 7.00, p. m.

**WESTWARD CONNECTIONS.**

**LEAVE PLAINFIELD**  
5.10, a. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg and Mauch Chunk connecting at High Bridge for Schooley's Mountain, Easton, 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, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Tanamqua, Nanticoke, Upper Lehigh, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, &c.  
2.02, p. m.—For Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Reading, Harrisburg, Mauch Chunk, &c.  
4.34, p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tanamqua, Shamokin, Driffton, Wilkes-Barre, Scranton, &c.

6.02 and 6.15, p. m.—For Flemington, High Bridge Branch, Schooley's Mountain, Easton, Reading, Harrisburg, &c.  
9.21, p. m.—For Flemington.  
11.30, p. m.—For Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c.

**Long Branch, Ocean Grove, &c.**  
Leave Plainfield 5.37, 6.00, 11.08, 11.23, 3.51, 6.05, p. m. Sundays (except Ocean Grove) 8.57, a. m.  
For Perth Amboy—5.37, 6.43, 8.00, 11.08, a. m., 12.33, 3.51, 6.25, 6.58 p. m. Sunday—6.57, a. m., 12.33, 3.51, 6.25, 6.58 p. m. Sunday—6.57 a. m.

**BOUND BROOK ROUTE.**  
Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton, 5.10, 8.05, 9.21, 11.44, a. m., 1.15, 3.30, 4.00, 8.17, p. m., 1.15, night. Sunday—5.10, 9.30, a. m., 6.24, p. m., 1.22, night.  
**RETURNING—LEAVE PHILADELPHIA**  
Ninth and Green streets, 7.50, 8.30, 9.30, 11.00, a. m., 1.15, 3.45, 5.15, 6.45, 12.50, p. m. Sunday—8.30, a. m., 5.30, 12.00, p. m.  
From Third and Berks streets, 8.20, 9.05, 10.30, a. m., 1.00, 3.30, 5.00, 6.00, p. m. Sunday—8.20, a. m., 4.30, p. m.  
Leave Trenton, Warren and Tucker streets, 1.25, 8.00, 8.30, 10.10, 11.35, m., 1.24, 4.15, 5.50, 7.25, p. m. Sunday—1.25, 9.18, 9.40, a. m., 6.15, p. m.

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