

# THE DAILY PRESS.

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## THE DAILY PRESS

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

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

CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED ON ALL MATTERS OF PUBLIC CONCERN, BUT PUBLISHED ONLY WHEN ACCOMPANIED BY THE NAME OF THE WRITER, IN CONFIDENCE, AS ENDORSING THE TRUTH AND HONEST INTENT OF THE COMMUNICATION.

ADVERTISING RATES MADE KNOWN ON APPLICATION AT THIS OFFICE. NOTES OF CHURCH ENTERTAINMENTS, FAIRS, SOCIABLES, LECTURES, CARDS OF THANKS, LODGE RESOLUTIONS, ETC., INSERTED FREE.

W. L. AND A. L. FORCE, PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

J. A. DEMAREST, MANAGING EDITOR.

### BY THE WAY.

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

Everybody should attend the mass meeting at Music Hall, Monday evening, and exert an influence in the question of license or no-license.

The report of the Committee on Streets and Public Health of the Borough of North Plainfield, as ordered published in these columns, will appear on Monday.

Every man welcome. Good singing with instrumental accompaniment at the young men's meeting in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, Monday evening at eight o'clock.

### Sunday Services.

The evening service at the Congregational church will be discontinued until further notice.

Elder Livermore, pastor of the 7th Day Baptists of New Market, will speak from the platform of Reform Hall, to-morrow evening.

Services to-morrow in the Trinity Reformed church at 10.30 a. m., and 7.30 p. m. The pastor's subject in the evening will be "What to Wear."

The last of the series of meetings conducted by Mrs. Ellis, will be held Monday afternoon, at 2.30, in the Y. M. C. A. Hall. Everybody welcome.

Rev. Dr. Taylor, who for the past week has been suffering from a severe cold, will resume his services at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, to-morrow, at eleven o'clock a. m.

A "forty-hours' devotion" begins at 10.30 o'clock to-morrow morning in St. Joseph's Church, North Plainfield. Prayer will be continuous from then until Tuesday morning.

Rev. J. B. Cleaver will preach Sunday night at Cutler's Hall from the 10th Chapter of Acts. Subject: "Conversion of Cornelius." Services commence at 7.45. All are welcome.

Services to-morrow in the Park Avenue Baptist church at 10.30 a. m. and 7.45 p. m. Rev. Geo. E. Horr, of Somerville, N. J., will occupy the pulpit both morning and evening.

### When Will We Have Free Delivery?

The citizens of Morristown are complaining because the Free Delivery of postal matter does not come to them, all in consequence of the authorities of that town not providing and enforcing necessary laws relating thereto. Plainfield is worse off than Morristown. Council has passed law enough to number all the houses in this city, and place the names of streets at intersections, but the work is not done all the same, and therefore Free Delivery hangs fire. When will the names of streets be put in place? Tell us, please.

### The City Gets His Profile.

Officer Lynch rounded-up Mr. Peter F. Nesbet, of Newark, this morning, and Judge Suydam fined him ten dollars. Peter's offence against the city was peddling without a license, and the Court gave him the full extent of the law.

While Nesbet telephoned and telegraphed home for the "skips"—as he called them—Officer Lynch stored the horse and wagon in a neighboring stable. If the fine is not forthcoming, the lemons and oranges will probably be closed out at forced sale at eighty-nine for a quarter.

### Even News Comes to Those Who Wait.

The Evening—always "gets there," though attended with more or less delay. A record in THE PRESS of a month ago, giving a list of the fires, alarms and losses in Plainfield during 1887, was copied into the *Fireman's Herald* some weeks after wards and taken from there and inserted in our deceased contemporary a few days ago.

## BONNIE CHURCH FOLKS.

A Scotch Sociable at the First Presbyterian Church.

The hospitable and happy-hearted congregation and Sunday school of the First Presbyterian church, held a "Scotch Sociable" in the lecture-room and parlors of the church, last evening. There was a large attendance and, of course, a most cordial and successful time.

For the time being all were Scotch Presbyterians—but not blue ones—and the programme, as well as the biscuits served with hot chocolate, was Scotch throughout. Scotch songs, stories and scenes were rendered and portrayed very realistically, and in the pantomime of "Lochinvar," the characters were becomingly attired in the costumes of the auld cuntry. The programme opened with a piano duet, "Tam O' Shanter," by Misses Remson and Moore, which was beautifully played as was also Miss Remson's piano solo, "Bonnie Doon." Of vocal music there was a feast, the best being a duet, "O, wert thou in the cauld blast," by Misses A. Holmes and J. Ketcham. A quartette, "Gude cup o' tea," was well rendered by Misses J. Ketchum, Bessie Blair, Anna and Flora Petrie.

Mr. John Petrie took the leading part in the pantomime of "Lochinvar," and the others who assisted in the success of the representation were Misses Emma Cadmus, Emma West, Flora Petrie, Nellie Van Winkle, Grace Petrie, Agnes Blair and Lulu Radford; also Messrs. Alvin Hoagland, Charles I. Westervelt, Charles Hazeltine, Eddie Petrie and Tommy Blair. These sang very sweetly the chorus "The Campbells are coming," that preceded the moving tableau. They also sang effectively "Bonnie Dundee" and "Auld Lang Syne."

Following the pleasing reading of "Bonnie Lesley," by Miss Lizzie Wilcox, Miss Lu. Radford formed a beautiful statue under colored lights in illustration of it. Master Tommy Blair recited "Green grow the rushes" very well indeed.

Everybody had a good time, but it seems probable that Mr. A. E. Hoagland had the best. He was one-half of the tableau, "Comin' thro' the rye," in which Miss Emma West also took part.

## SOLICITOUS SUNDAY SELLERS.

A Number of Merchants Will Close To-morrow of Their Own Volition.

The sending of one merchant to the county jail for ten days, and the fining of another \$25, upon their pleading guilty to selling peanuts on Sunday, has had an effect that the passage of innumerable ordinances has never accomplished.

A number of other places will close to-morrow of their own accord. One cigar dealer who was interviewed by a PRESS reporter, said that upon consultation his lawyer had advised him not to sell again on Sunday. Therefore he intended to close to-morrow. Upon inquiry among the barbers, it was learned that none of the tonsorial artists will inconvenience their patrons by closing without letting them know.

There has been no official notice served, as yet, requiring anybody to close. Those who will alter their custom of years past by closing to-morrow, do so to "be on the safe side." But they do not understand the circumstances of the cases of those recently punished. The two were also accused of selling a very hard "cider" that incites but does not cheer. They plead guilty to peanuts, however, and stood the fine.

## QUICK WORK.

Assemblyman Ulrich's Rapid Legislation and its Rapid Recording.

During Monday night, Assemblyman Ulrich introduced before the House at Trenton the act concerning cities and boroughs that provides a means of raising by tax, or bonds, the moneys necessary to support a fire department under municipal control.

In the next issue of THE PRESS the law appeared in full before it was even in print at Trenton; and Wednesday afternoon at 4.30 o'clock a special despatch to this paper announced:

"The Judge has just finished addressing the House on Bill 290, and it was passed unanimously."

Inside of forty-eight hours the act was received and passed by the House of Assembly.

## Credit to Whom Credit's Due, Please.

The Elizabeth Journal of Thursday copies verbatim a quarter-column of Westfield news from this paper and credits it to our disintegrated contemporary on the borders of the borough.

Such treatment is even worse than THE PRESS received at the hands of the Elizabeth Herald of the same day. It reproduces a part of our account of the young men who fought in a private parlor for the exclusive possession of a modern Circe, but gives us no credit at all.

## "THE PRESS" THREATENED WITH SUIT.

A Committee Appointed to Find Out Its Sources of News.

Among the exclusive news that appears in THE PRESS each day, there was published on Friday, Feb. 3, the proceedings of a secret meeting of the Plainfield Branch of the Masons and Bricklayers' International Union. One portion of the report was as follows:

On account of the demand for first-class men in New York and vicinity, the Plainfield Union masons—who number 45 in membership, most of whom were born and bred in this city—will demand that on and after April 1, their wages shall be \$3.50 per day instead of \$3.25. They say that the former was the standard of wages for years up to the "panic of '73," and they consider it but justice to return to such rates now that times have been prosperous again.

In justice to the public and the contractors, these men give notice of such intention two months in advance. They say that all responsible contractors will employ only competent men, but warn builders to be careful of other contractors who may give the work to hod-carriers at a lower rate.

A few days afterwards THE PRESS was waited upon by some members of the Union with the request that they be furnished the source of the information contained in the article. Offers on the part of THE PRESS, to correct any errors in the report, were answered with the assurance that the statements were correct and for that reason, in particular, the Union demanded the names of those who had disclosed the secrets of its sessions. A fine of \$100 awaited each guilty one so soon as their identity should be disclosed.

Of course the desired information was refused—and always will be, although at a meeting held Wednesday evening the Union passed a resolution appointing a committee to call at the office of THE PRESS and demand the names of its informants.

THE PRESS is sorry that it cannot serve the Masons and Bricklayers' Union in this particular respect. But it would be dishonorable. In any other way for the advancement of their mutual interests, and to bring about the greatest good to the greatest number, THE PRESS is the servant of every mason and bricklayer, other mechanic or laborer, capitalist or gentleman of leisure, and every citizen of all colors, sexes and native lands.

But if we told one-hundredth part of our sources of information, others would know enough to start in Plainfield another newspaper besides THE PRESS.

## A Successful Plainfielder's Success Abroad.

Mr. Charles Wann, of North Plainfield—who introduced to this city the telephone, the messenger service and the electric light—is now heard of in Texas. The Austin Dispatch of the 16th inst. says:

The Erie Telephone company having ceded to the city the right to string the wires of the fire alarm system on its poles, Mayor Nalle yesterday completed the negotiations with Mr. Chas. Wann, representative of the Union Fire Alarm company of New York, by signing the contract on behalf of the city, in compliance with the recent ordinance passed by the city council.

The Dispatch congratulates the citizens of Austin, and especially the members of the fire department upon the consummation of this undertaking. It was an enterprise sorely needed and will be fully appreciated.

The courteous representative of the company, Mr. Chas. Wann, goes hence to Brenham, where he is negotiating with the authorities for placing a similar service in operation. San Antonio, Denison and other cities in the State are also discussing the practicability of adding the alarm system to their fire department. To all such the Dispatch would recommend Mr. Wann as a thoroughly reliable gentleman, and the system he represents as being one of the simplest, cheapest and most efficient of the many now before the public.

## Foolish Acts.

At every session of the Legislature, cranks on game and fish laws present before that body foolish and unconstitutional bills, some of which are allowed to pass and become laws, because the members voting for their passage do not properly scrutinize them, or else because they care little for the provisions of the bill when they "pair off" with another member on another bill of a different character. The present Legislature has a number of bills before it relating to the game and fish laws, which ought to be consigned to the darkest depths of the Committee rooms. There is not a single one of them that ought to become laws. There are enough existing laws regarding the protection of game and fish, if their provisions are only properly enforced.

—Look on the last page of THE PRESS, Monday, for VanEmburch & White's new offer of cutlery, etc.

—A number of the prominent pigeon shooters of this and other States have signified their intention of being present next Wednesday on the grounds of the Middlesex Gun Club, to participate in the exercises of the day. The advertised sweepstake of \$25 entrance fee, will undoubtedly have from fifteen to twenty entries.

## PARTICULAR MENTION.

Miss Minnie Whiting, formerly of this city, but now of Brooklyn, is visiting Miss Edith Harold, of Front street, West.

Fire Commissioner Wm. H. Brower is so much better that he sits up during most of the day and will soon be able to be out again.

Miss Maggie Allen, of Annandale, is spending a few days with her brother-in-law, Mr. John M. Shepherd of Linden avenue, North Plainfield.

Returning strength, and other favorable symptoms in the case of Mrs. Gershom Frazee, impel her friends to hope that before many weeks she will be in the enjoyment of her usual health.

Many commuters remember with kind regard Conductor Nelson Doty, and will learn with regret of his death, during Thursday afternoon, of consumption. The deceased was one of the oldest conductors on the road.

Mr. G. W. Wendell, formerly of this city, but now of Cambridgeport, Mass., writes: "Look out next year for Jimmie Blaine from Maine, for Brother Cleveland has put his foot in it this time and must give place to some good square Republican like Blaine or Sherman—but not Sheridan."

Prof. Thomas B. Stillman of Stevens Institute, oldest son of the late Dr. Chas. H. Stillman of this city, was in Plainfield yesterday on a visit to his mother. Prof. Stillman has just returned from a trip to the Far West where he was summoned to give an opinion as to the prospects of certain newly discovered gold country.

Ex-Postmaster Gen. Wm. Ward, of Newark, met many of his old friends and comrades of the late war, in this city on the occasion of his visit here yesterday, as a member of the Grand Lodge, K. of P. Previous to his departure he visited and was entertained at the residence of his old friend, ex-Postmaster Wallace Vail, at Evona.

The death of Mrs. Mary McDonnell, of West Sixth street, occurred at three o'clock, yesterday afternoon, after a long and painful illness. The deceased was in the 45th year of her age. She was the wife of Mr. Hugh McDonnell the liveryman. The funeral services, with requiem mass, will take place at St. Mary's church Monday morning, at 9.30 o'clock.

In taking first place, at only three weeks of age, in the rank of that particular journalism whose long felt want it aims to fill, the New York Illustrated News has beaten the record. It is certain to be a "stay there" paper in the hearts of the sporting fraternity, and as Mr. Stanley Day of New Market is its business manager, it is certain to be a "get there" financially. Mr. Fox's paper is in danger.

Among the members of the Knights of Pythias who visited our city this week, were Messrs. John P. Fisher, Charley Harris, (brother of ex-Congressman H. S. Harris), and J. Bonnell, all of Belvidere, N. J. Mr. Fisher is proprietor of "Hotel Belvidere," in that borough, and a genial landlord they all say who know him well. These gentlemen all returned home with kind feelings and pleasant remembrances of Plainfield.

A jury in the Morris county courts have just decided against the American Foreite Powder Works, at Lake Hopatcong, for emptying into the waters of that lake, poisonous substances, which kill the fish. The bill under which this indictment was obtained, was drafted and passed the Legislature through the influence of ex-Senator B. S. Livingston. All true disciples of old "Uncle Isaac Walton" should hereafter honor the name of "Bob" Livingston.

## MOVING SLOWLY BUT SURELY.

The Board of Health Confers With the Common Council's Committee.

Councilmen Erickson and Watson, of the special committee appointed to represent the Common Council in a conference requested by the Board of Health, met with that body, last evening, and considered matters pertaining to the health of the city, until after ten o'clock. Ex-Mayor Rockefeller was unable, because of continued illness, to be present.

The Board of Health already find their heads full with the multiplicity of concerns that arise, and the season is almost here when they will also find their hands full of attendant cares. The coming of so large an additional population to the Southern end of the city, increases the Board's solicitude.

## Broke his Arm.

Mr. Robert S. Miller the New York broker, slipped on the sidewalk at La Grande avenue near Broadway, last evening, and received a severe fall. Dr. C. W. Field found the most serious result to be a "silver-fork fracture" of the right arm just above the wrist. Mr. Miller will probably be laid-up at his home on Park place for some days, and it will be many weeks before he can have the use of the arm again.

## THE PRESIDENT'S CHURCH IN WASHINGTON.

An Interesting Letter from a Republican Reader of the Press.

Few ministers do more missionary work than Dr. Sunderland, of the First Presbyterian church, Washington, D. C. Until 1884 this church was a quiet treadmill, little known except to those who were members of its congregation, until then, of moderate size. Now it is the most popular church in Washington. It is known as the President's church, and no hackman or hotel clerk will stop to think when asked for that church, the hour of service, the name of the pastor, or the chances of seeing Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland in their accustomed pew. It is fair to class the President as a great missionary, and not less Mrs. Cleveland. They go to church regularly, and where they go the crowd goes. There is good in Dr. Sunderland's homilies, and the average attendant cannot help getting some good of it, although he be there to see the White House people especially, and not to get good from the preaching.

Last Sunday the President was out with Mrs. Cleveland, and the church was full as full as could well be from the desk to the vestibule. The church has a large audience room. The President's pew is well forward. Almost every one in other parts of the church can take in the occupants during service, if the Doctor gets prosy; but he did not get prosy on that occasion. His sermon was well prepared, interesting, historically, especially so, and by inference it was interesting politically. It was lively; it was spicy; it was out-spoken, bold. The Doctor is no coward. He is accustomed to address high public officials who reside in Washington, and probably every Sunday he has besides his regular congregation, from 200 to 500 people from various parts of the country. These people are largely politicians and prominent business men who are temporarily in the capital.

The subject of discourse last Sunday was: "For the battle is not yours but God's." "It is hard," the preacher said, by way of introduction, "to reconcile free agency with destiny. But while we are free to act as each of us knows, the battles of life, the battles of men, are God's battles and in them sooner or later, we recognize His finger." As illustration of the position he took, reference was made to the going out of Israel to meet the idolaters. On the way to battle Israel sang, while marching, praises to Jehovah. While thus marching and singing the enemy became engaged in discord in their own camp and destroyed themselves; so that, on the removal of Israel, there was left nothing for them to do but to gather up the spoils and return with them to Jerusalem.

The public press, the speaker went on to say, assumes to be the judgment seat; the editors the judges, the jury and the executioners. The great Moloch of modern times is the N. Y. Stock Exchange. In its idolatrous arms are cast the principles, the consciences, the religion, the honor, the morality of men. Everything that men possess is sacrificed to this monster, even the worshippers themselves.

Many a prosperous man has left his home and business and come to Congress and been ruined. Sometimes men seek public office and are beaten. It is often good for men to be beaten, better than is generally supposed. They are often beaten after great diligence and efforts of their own human effort; but Judah won battles by singing, and the walls of Jericho tumbled down from the marching of Joshua and the blast of a ram's horn.

Dr. Sunderland reviewed with great effect the principal battles of the world's history, and showed how they were God's battles and not the battles of men; how the victories or defeats were essential in the great problems of civilization, politics and morality. Israel was sometimes dismayed by reports from the enemy's country. That their giants and grasshoppers were formidable, but they forgot that Jehovah was their captain.

In conclusion the preacher interrogated his hearers: For whom are you? On whose side?

In prayer the Dr. was earnest and ample in his petitions for the President and for the wife of the President. Reference was also made in the prayers to the great number of visitors present. Finally the benediction was pronounced and opportunity abundant given to the congregation to move. Not a person left the pews between the vestibule and where Mr. and Mrs. Cleveland sat until they passed. The President himself didn't mind it, apparently, but pretty Mrs. Cleveland seemed to say, smilingly and not more than half in earnest, "I think it's real mean for all you strangers to stand in your pews and stare at me." But they stared at her all the same, and when she had passed out the congregation all followed.

Mrs. Cleveland is a great favorite in Washington and in fact everywhere. She is, indeed, a modest, sensible and unexceptionable lady. At her receptions in the White House there has never been

her superior. There is no display, no vanity, no pretension. She is an amiable lady and wears her honors modestly. To return back to the text, President Cleveland won a great battle when he married Miss Folsom. Who shall say that the finger of the Lord was not in this marriage? No one has ever suggested that it was not. We repeat it for emphasis, as the ministers say, you did a good thing, Mr. Cleveland, when you got married, and everybody knows it and says so. C. B. R.

## Miss Kellogg in "Trovatore."

There are very few seats left for the Kellogg night at Music Hall, next Wednesday. The sale has been unusual for so far in advance of the date. A Montreal paper says of the star and her support:

"Miss Kellogg has gathered about her a coterie of acceptable artists, who are eminently capable of giving a pleasing concert in standard style. Miss Kellogg has to support her Miss Carrie Morse, contralto, Sig. Carlo Spigaroli, tenor, and Mr. William H. Lee, baritone, all of whom were proficient and commanded much approval. The audience was large and very demonstrative, and it is pleasant to record the facts that the applause and enthusiasm so often repeated were fully merited. Miss Kellogg's triumphs as a dramatic soprano are too well known to be recalled at this time, but it is well to know that such triumphs have been won by merit and artistic worth alone. Her *Leonora* in 'Trovatore' was a fine dramatic and vocal effort of remarkable freedom and force, all her arias, as well as her duets with *Mauricio*, meeting with a most hearty and enthusiastic commendation, which is unusual with an audience in this city; in short, the passion and anguish of this inspired musical tragedy were given with thrilling effect."

## Change the Ringing of that Bell.

MESSRS. EDITORS:—Last evening while sitting at my table I was startled by what I supposed to be the vigorous ringing of the fire bell, but upon going to the window found it to be the ringing of the new bell recently placed in St. Mary's church. There should be something done in this matter so that the citizens and firemen would know when the church bell was ringing and when the fire bell was ringing. The man who is employed as sexton of the church, and has the ringing of the bell, should go to some bell foundry and take lessons on ringing a bell, then the firemen would not have to appear on the streets with their uniform on all ready for duty when there is no fire. There should be an understanding between the Common Council and the Rector of St. Mary's church as to the ringing of the bell. Only a short time ago the Chief of the Fire Department caused the alarm for a fire to be four tups in quick succession with one minute rest and then four taps more, now I see that the man who rings the church bell—whoever he is—has adopted the same plan. Cannot the bell be rung the same as other church bells are and not as the fire bell is? Does this man who rings the bell know how it ought to be rung? If not he should let someone else try their hand, and go take lessons. A FIREMAN.

## Services For All Times and Seasons.

In reply to questions of "Episcopalian" in Wednesday's PRESS—whether the Lent observance with us is not a farce, and his complaint that the hours of service for this season have not been arranged to suit the workmen, it will be seen from the order of Grace church in THE PRESS of yesterday, that in making the appointments Dean Rodman has shown a studious regard for all classes, persons of leisure, workmen and working women, whether rich or poor, in setting forth that order of services and sermons: Mondays and Saturdays, 4.30 p. m.; Tuesdays and Thursdays, 8 p. m.; Wednesdays and Fridays, 12 m.

Of the services at Holy Cross I have seen no order, but at the Church of the Heavenly Rest, located among a sparse population whose attendance at workday services is especially inconvenient, the hour of Friday evening service is at 8 p. m., and other services at hours which on trial are found convenient to the largest number. I earnestly hope "Episcopalian's" religious wants may be supplied at some one of the above hours, and that whatever Lent may prove to others it may not be to him "a farce," whether he come to church in "musk and lavender," or "sack-cloth and ashes."

## ANOTHER EPISCOPALIAN.

"We've been divorced," the couple said, "Whereas the Justice stated, 'But finding life don't run so well we've come to be re-paired.' Take heed of this; your watch and time may be divorced, but bearing this hint in mind, they'll be re-wed, by Collier's neat repairing."

—Yesterday morning Officer Noel captured a runaway horse in Washington street. It had a bridle but no saddle, and its rider could not be seen. One rumor is that a boy who rode it was thrown off and dragged a hundred feet.



## CONGRESS OF YESTERDAY

### THE PRESIDENT'S FLYING TRIP TO THE LAND OF FLOWERS.

The Union Pacific's Proposition—Mr. Cox and Mr. Springer—The Bill to Encourage a Colored World's Fair.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 18.—It was officially announced yesterday that the Presidential party will start for Florida about 12 o'clock on Tuesday. They will go on a special train of one car and baggage car. The party will consist of the President and Mrs. Cleveland, Secretary and Mrs. Whitney, and Col. and Mrs. Lamont. In consideration of the wishes of the President, they will make no stop until they reach Savannah at 7:30 on Wednesday morning. They will devote an hour to driving about that city, and will then proceed to Jacksonville, arriving there at 1:30. They will visit the Exposition and hold a reception in the evening. At 10 o'clock on Thursday for St. Augustine, and will leave there for home on Friday morning. Senators, Representatives and others going to Jacksonville under the same invitation will go on the regular train that starts an hour earlier than that which carries the President.

The Union Pacific Railroad, yesterday through Attorney Wardlaw Story, submitted to the House Committee on Pacific Railroads its proposition for the settlement of its debts to the Government. The proposition is directly in line with the plan contained in the Outhwaite bill for a fifty-year extension. The only feature in which it differs from that measure is in proposing to pay about \$100,000 a year for the first five years, instead of \$30,000, and for the second five years \$50,000, instead of \$30,000; that in the ten years the payments would amount to the same. The reason for the change is that the road has obligations and mortgages, bearing 6 and 8 per cent. interest, to meet during the first five years that would make it difficult for it to make the full payments during that period. The Pacific Railroad Commissioners will have a hearing before the committee on Friday next. Mr. Anderson, of Iowa, has declined to appear before the committee in support of his bill directing a criminal prosecution of Pacific Railroad officials.

There has evidently been some falling out between Mr. Cox and Mr. Springer. On Friday of last week, when the Nathaniel McKay case was under consideration, Mr. Cox, who was supporting it, made an exceedingly bitter and pointed allusion to Mr. Springer, who was opposing it, and today again, when the same case was up, the two gentlemen exchanged left handed compliments. In the meantime Mr. Cox has retired upon his own motion from the committee on Territories of which Mr. Springer is chairman, and for the reason, it is thought that the assignment is no longer a pleasant one for him. The cause of the trouble is not known. The two gentlemen have served in Congress together for many years and for a long time were fast friends. Mutual friends have the matter in hand, it is said, and hope to be able to arrange it.

The Senate Committee on Education and Labor yesterday heard Prof. J. M. Langston, formerly Minister to Haiti, and ex-Congressman Smalls, of South Carolina, in support of the bill to encourage the holding of a Colored World's Fair Exposition in Atlanta. The bill as introduced by Senator Blair makes an appropriation of \$400,000 and the majority of the committee appears favorably disposed toward that amount, although a few of the members think the sum too large. A motion was put and carried that an appropriation of money, the sum not being named, should be made in aid of the Exposition. A sub-committee consisting of Senators Bowen, Palmer and George was then appointed to draft a bill for report to the full committee.

Representative McAdoo of New Jersey is proposing to lay before the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors a scheme for dredging the Hudson immediately in front of Jersey City so as to allow the passage of vessels of greater tonnage than is at present possible. He will ask for a sufficiently large sum of money to be appropriated and made available at once to insure the work being done in a proper manner.

A sub-committee of the House Postoffice Committee yesterday reported adversely upon the bill to prohibit the circulation through the mails of newspapers containing lottery advertisements. The two Democrats of the sub-committee voted against the bill, while the Republican member voted for it. The full committee will probably vote on the bill to-day.

The bill to amend the law prohibiting alien persons and corporations from acquiring lands in the United States received the approval of the House Committee on Mines and Mining to-day. The amendment provides that the restrictions of the law shall not apply to mines of gold and silver, tin, lead, copper or iron, or any interest therein.

The bill to exempt American coastwise sailing vessels, piloted by their licensed masters, or by a United States pilot, from the obligations of the State pilots for services which are not actually rendered, was defeated by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries.

Miss Callan's Breach of Promise Suit.

MARLBORO, Mass., Feb. 18.—Daniel O'Connell and wife returned last night from their bridal trip to Washington. A new house, furnished throughout, awaited their occupancy. One new feature had been added to the building during their absence, however. This was an attachment for \$12,000 placed on the building by counsel for Miss Annie Callan in a suit for breach of promise. Mr. O'Connell, the defendant, is a member of the boot and shoe manufacturing firm of John O'Connell & Sons. Interesting developments are promised at the trial.

Small-Pox Spreading in Elizabeth.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Feb. 18.—Small-pox is still spreading in this city, the latest case reported to the health authorities being that of Martin Thompson, captain of the coal barge Montauk, moored at the coal docks in Elizabethport. Thompson was sent to the pest-house. He is a Brooklynite and came from a section of Brooklyn where small-pox has prevailed to a considerable extent.

Nine Christians Killed in China.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 18.—Missionary riots have occurred near Foochow, China. Three establishments were pulled down by the natives and one burned. Nine Christians were killed in the disturbance.

\$60,000 Fire in Ocala, Fla.

JACKSONVILLE, Fla., Feb. 18.—A fire in Ocala yesterday destroyed fifteen business houses and offices. The loss is about \$60,000, with insurance for half of it. The cause of the fire is unknown.

## END OF THE STRIKE

### ONLY THE OFFICIAL NOTIFICATION TO THE MEN REQUIRED.

To Go to Work on the Old Basis—The Correspondence Between Messrs. Lewis and Corbin—Very Terse Letters.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—The long strike of Reading Coal and Iron Company miners has ended, and only the official notification to the men is now required to put them all to work again. They will resume on the old \$2.50 basis, with the assurance of the company that the question of wages will then be a matter for conference between them and the company. The result was brought about by correspondence between W. T. Lewis, National Master Workman of the miners' district, and Austin Corbin, President of the Reading Railroad Company.

This correspondence was given to the press at 6 o'clock last evening by a Reading Railroad official. The first letter is from Mr. Lewis, and is dated Philadelphia, Feb. 15. It is as follows:

Austin Corbin, Esq., President P. and R. Railroad Company:

Sir: Being desirous to bring the strike in the mining region of the Reading Coal and Iron Company to a close, in order to get the working people in and about those mines to work, and speaking for those workmen, I propose to order a resumption of work at once upon your assurance that I can promise the men that after they have gone to work the coal producing companies in competition with us, namely: The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Delaware & Hudson, the Lehigh Valley, the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, and the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Company, but with the understanding that you are willing to adopt a basis that shall give our miners as much as is paid by either of those companies.

It is understood that the wages to be paid on returning to work will be on the old \$2.50 basis, and will remain under that basis until a change shall be mutually agreed upon.

Yours truly,  
W. T. LEWIS.

Mr. Lewis is a resident of Shawnee, O. He had nothing to do with the inauguration of the strike which was entered upon before he was consulted.

MR. CORBIN'S REPLY.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.  
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 17.

Mr. W. T. Lewis:

My Dear Sir: I am in receipt of your favor of this date, have consulted Mr. Keim, the President of the Coal and Iron Company, in relation to its contents, and am authorized by him to say that it is substantially in accord with our position, and that action would be satisfactory to us. No one will be discriminated against because of his connection with the strike, so that it is not understood as protecting such men as have made or attempted to make personal assaults upon the men remaining at work; and, provided, further, that in any conference over wages the miners are not to expect us to pay a higher rate of wages for mining than those paid by the other coal producing companies in competition with us, namely: The Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, the Delaware & Hudson, the Lehigh Valley, the Lehigh Coal & Navigation Company, and the Lehigh and Wilkes-Barre Company, but with the understanding that you are willing to adopt a basis that shall give our miners as much as is paid by either of those companies.

It is understood that the wages to be paid on returning to work will be on the old \$2.50 basis, and will remain under that basis until a change shall be mutually agreed upon.

Yours truly,  
AUSTIN CORBIN.

Mr. Lewis is a resident of Shawnee, O. He had nothing to do with the inauguration of the strike which was entered upon before he was consulted.

Fort Richmond's Post Office Robbed.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—At 3 o'clock yesterday morning a safe in the sub-post-office at Fort Richmond was blown open by dynamite, and a large quantity of postage stamps and a number of box keys. The noise of the explosion aroused two citizens two blocks away. Three burglars were seen, but they managed to get away, dropping in their flight \$100 and the box of keys. The police think the thieves are residents of the neighborhood. One man has been arrested on suspicion.

Heavy Gale on the Northeastern Coast.

CANTHAM, Mass., Feb. 18.—A heavy southwest gale has prevailed since midnight. A large three-masted schooner is ashore outside, five miles north of Chatham Light. She is apparently loaded and bound south. In beating past she stood in too near the shore. She lies well upon the beach at low tide, and has been boarded by a crew from Nauset life-saving station, and if assistance is promptly rendered is likely to be floated without damage.

Sharp Practice of Land Speculators.

DULUTH, Feb. 18.—It is said that persons in Buffalo are selling at good prices lots in an imaginary "addition" to Duluth. The land in question is four miles from the city, at a point where there is no demand for building lots. The speculators represent that this is to be the future residence portion of Duluth, and that a cable line will run past it; also that it joins Grand View Park, which is also an imaginary addition.

After the Democratic Convention.

NEW YORK, Feb. 18.—The Executive Committee of the County Democracy met last night at Cooper Union. A resolution was passed directing the County Democracy members in Congress to use every means in their power to persuade the Democratic National Committee that New York City is the proper place in which to hold the National Convention.

A Great Liberal Victory.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—The Liberals gained a great victory yesterday in the election for member of Parliament for the West South-west district. Mr. Causton, the Gladstone candidate, was returned by 3,653 votes to 2,444 for Mr. Beddall, the Unionist candidate. The Liberals had only 113 majority in the district at the last previous election.

Two Woolen Mills Burned.

PORTLAND, Me., Feb. 18.—A fire at South Windham yesterday morning burned two woolen mills of T. L. Robinson, with their machinery. The bridge over the Passumpscott river was burned also. Sixty-five hands are thrown out of work. The loss is about \$100,000, partially insured.

The Howells Divorced.

BATAVIA, N. Y., Feb. 18.—In the action of E. Newton Howell against Jennie L. Howell, the referee has reported in favor of an absolute divorce for the plaintiff, and a decree has been entered accordingly. The parties were concerned in the famous Howell murder case.

Bartley Green Will Contest.

DETROIT, Feb. 18.—Bartley Green, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eleventh district, says he will contest the election on the ground of fraud and interference of mining and lumber companies. He adds that the Knights of Labor demand the contest.

Burned to Death.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 18.—Mrs. Bridget Lee was burned to death at Bellaire, Ohio, yesterday. She was standing before the grate when her clothing took fire.

## LIST OF ADVERTISED LETTERS.

REMAINING IN PLAINFIELD POST OFFICE FOR WEEK ENDING FEB. 17, 1888.

Allen, G. B. Mr.	Meads, Betty
Anderson, R. S.	Opdyke, Henry Mrs.
Brown, Dinny H.	Pettinger, Rev. Rev.
Cayillo, Luigi	Peterson, Mattie Miss
Dean, J. M. Mrs.	Proudfit, David L.
Ellis, Mr. & Mrs.	Randolph, Louis F. Mrs.
Gearout, A.	Spicer, C. E.
Johnson, Lizzie Miss	Snell, Lizzie Miss
McCrystal, Alice Miss	Van Horne, Mr. L. E.
Madden, Thomas	Wright, Agnes Mrs.
Myers, L. Miss	Watkins, E. M.

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.

SOMERVILLE, 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 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.

McDONNELL.—At 3 o'clock on Friday afternoon, Feb. 17, at her residence, West 6th street, Mrs. Mary McDonnell, in the 45th year of her age.

Funeral on Monday, Feb. 20, 1888, at St. Mary's Church, at 9.30 a. m. Requiem Mass. Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

## WANTS AND OFFERS.

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

GET A HOME in the country by buying one of my beautiful building plots at South Plainfield, N. J.; can build an elegant house cheap and get liberal loan if wanted. Volney Green, 110 Front Street, New York.

WANTED—A girl for General Housework. Address, Mrs. George Thatcher, Westfield, N. J.

STORE FIXTURES.—For sale at a Bargain. Counters, Shelving, etc., complete for a large store. Nearly new; worth \$250; will sell for \$150. Apply to C. E. Clarke, 22 North Ave. 2-18-17

COW FOR SALE.—With Calby her side, Cheap for Cash. William Phillips, corner Green Brook road and Rockview avenue.

LOST.—Brindle and White St. Bernard Dog. L. Suitable reward for return to Walter M. McGee, Linden ave., near Grove street, North Plainfield. No questions asked. 2-17-2

THE CELEBRATED LUCCA SWEET OIL, by the gallon, imported by L. Paoli, fruit dealer, No. 16 North Ave. 2-7-17

WANTED.—Good, Honest, Reliable Men as Agents, in Plainfield, Somerville, etc. Salary guaranteed and commission. Good reference and bond required. P. V. Huff, Ass't Supt., Somerville, or J. H. Stranier, Jr., Supt., 253 Broad street, Elizabeth, N. J. 2-7-17

A VERY DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM TO LET, with board, at No. 31 W. Second St. A few table boards can also be accommodated. 1-4-17

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. BOSS' Brick-Yard, Somerville, N. J. 12-20-17

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. 12-6-17

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

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

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

FOR SALE—THE LOT SOUTH-EAST CORNER of Jackson ave. and Somerset street, about 150 feet square. For price and terms apply to O'Reilly Bros., Arch's and Storage Warehouse, from 109 to 123 E. 44th street, N. Y. city. my2017

PEOPLE'S MASS MEETING!  
"License or No License."

MUSIC HALL,  
Monday Evening, Feb'y 20th,  
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

Come One! Come All!  
FULL BRASS BAND IN ATTENDANCE.

AT DOANE'S,  
9 PARK AVENUE.

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES  
PAYING 7 PER CENT.  
ANNUALLY, NEGOTIATED BY THE  
HAMILTON LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,  
(Incorporated.)

SEMI-ANNUAL COMPOUND BONDS running five years  
Interest and principal payable at the office of  
BROWN BROTHERS & CO., N. Y.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY A. BARRY, Pres't Hamilton L. & T. Co.  
GEO. L. WHITMAN, Pres't Mutual Fire Ins. Co.,  
New York City.  
E. C. DAVIDSON, Vice-Pres't Hamilton L. & T. Co.,  
New York City.  
CHAS. H. WHEELER, Mackintosh, Green & Co.,  
New York City.  
Gen. JOHN M. THAYER, Gov. State of Nebraska,  
Lincoln, Nebraska.  
W. P. ALDRICH, Empire Print Works,  
New York City.  
J. L. HUEY, Cashier Arkansas City Bank,  
Arkansas City, Kan.  
PETER REED, Dundee Dye and Print Works,  
Passaic, N. J.  
F. W. POPPLE, Vice-Pres't Hamilton L. & T. Co.,  
150 Broadway, New York City.  
JOHN N. BRANCH, of Tefft, Weller & Co.,  
New York City.  
Moses E. WORTHEN, Manhattan Print Works,  
New York City.  
F. Y. ROBERTSON, Cashier First National Bank,  
Kearney, Nebraska.  
JOHN T. GRANGER, Treasurer F. W. & D. C. R. R.,  
1 Broadway, New York City.

For pamphlets showing list of stockholders and  
giving full information, send to or call on  
CRAIG A. MARSH, Attorney,  
Corner Front and Somerset Sts.,  
PLAINFIELD, N. J.  
2-23mow

"THE CRESCENT,"  
Plainfield, N. J.

FEBRUARY 22,

AFTERNOON & EVENING.

## SAM SMALL.

"From the Bar-room to the Pulpit!"

At Reform Hall,  
Tuesday Evening, 21st Inst.

RESERVED SEATS, - - 25 CENTS.

DOORS OPEN 7:15.

Tickets for sale at Reynolds' and Shaw's  
Drug Stores. 2-18-20

MUST BE SOLD  
Before MARCH 1st,

Our entire Stock of

Millinery and Fancy Goods!

Bargains in  
DRESS BUTTONS, RIBBONS,  
LACES, RUCHINGS, HATS,  
FEATHERS, FLOWERS, SATINS,  
VELVETS, EMBROIDERIES,  
WOBBEDS, YARNS,  
CANVAS AND FANCY ARTICLES.

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. 2-4-17

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.  
Sells on sale commencing Tuesday morning,  
Feb. 24, at the Pharmacy of J. G. Miller and  
Field & Randolph. \$3. No Advance in Price. 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. 2-10-6

A. F. WARREN. B. J. FOWLER.

WARDEN & FOWLER,  
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.  
2-10-17

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.

GUARANTEED MORTGAGES  
PAYING 7 PER CENT.  
ANNUALLY, NEGOTIATED BY THE  
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2-23mow

"THE CRESCENT,"  
Plainfield, N. J.

FEBRUARY 22,

AFTERNOON & EVENING.

## PECK'S CORNER.

### LOOK at New White Goods

AT

PECK'S

Except that we have our Goods made by the  
LEADING MANUFACTURERS.

THEY ARE GOOD GOODS!

We keep the STYLES, SIZES and WIDTHS,  
and QUOTE NO PRICES IN NEWSPAPERS,  
but the

Prices are all RIGHT, and we keep the  
STOCK.

DOANE & VANARSDALE,  
[THE ONE-PRICE BOOT AND SHOE HOUSE,]  
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. 1-30-17

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.

JOHN G. HABERLE,  
Manufacturer of  
Fine Cigars. Clear Havana Cigars  
a Specialty.

No. 17 SOMERSET ST.  
12-1-17

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 COM-  
POUNDED 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. 12-2-17

FIELD & RANDOLPH,  
PROPRIETORS.

100 DOZEN  
Silver Knives, Forks and Spoons  
To hire for FESTIVALS and PARTIES.  
At Collier's, 3 Park Avenue,  
WATCHMAKER, JEWELER and ENGRAVER.  
Established, 19 YEARS. N. B.—No BOTCHING.  
1-14-17

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. 22-Plano moving a specialty. 1-7-17

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. 12-2-17

## THOSE BAD WEST VIRGINIANS.

The Hatfield Gang Safely Incarcerated  
in Louisville Jail.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 18.—The nine West  
Virginians known as the "Hatfields," ar-  
rived here last night in charge of a deputy  
United States marshal and the jailer of  
Pike county. They will appear before  
Judge Barr of the United States district  
court, on Monday, when the habeas  
corpus application by the Governor of West  
Virginia will be further heard. Valentine  
Hatfield, the "old man" of the gang, after  
stating that they had been well treated  
while in the Pike county jail, gave the fol-  
lowing account of the celebrated feud:



# WASHINGTON LETTER.

A Peculiar Industry—A Man Who Makes Statues Out of Greenbacks—A Nice Little Monopoly.

[Special Correspondence.]

There is one industry in Washington which probably has no match anywhere. Although it has been under headway four years, but one man is so far engaged in it, and he has made a grand success of it. It is the manufacture of what is called greenback statuary, and August Heinecke is the man who enjoys the monopoly of the business. Of course, it is no monopoly of other kinds of exclusive businesses are, but August has enjoyed the business to himself simply because others do not know what can be done with it. He is a crippled veteran and for several years was a watchman in the Treasury Department. One day one of the workmen employed in macerating worn out greenbacks gave August a chunk of the pulp. He molded it into the shape of a dog. The wet mass being as plastic as clay or putty, the idea occurred to him, and he held this paper dog in his hand, that the stuff could be made up into busts of well-known public men and sold to visitors at the capitol as relics.

It was not long before he had a little shop of his own, and as his duties kept him up a part of the night he had forenoon to himself. For several months he devoted his mornings to work on the pulp. He began by modeling a bust of President Lincoln in clay, taking one of Brady's photographs as his copy. Around this clay model when completed, he placed masses of soft plaster paris and made molds, into which he could pour the paper pulp and set it to dry. His experiments worked nicely, and before long he had made upwards of thirty of the little busts. He gave them to his friends here and there, and to his superiors in the department. They afforded so much pleasure that he concluded to make a business of it, and not only kept turning out the little portraits of Lincoln, but also models and molds with which to make statues of George Washington, General Grant and the American eagle. In time he added molds of dogs, the Washington monument, and the capitol building. So many of these were sold that the dealers asked him to make a statue of General Robert E. Lee. Although August was a strong Republican and an old soldier, he did not let his politics stand in the way of business, and he made several busts of General Lee, both large and small. His magnanimity proved a good thing for him, for he sold more of these statues of Lee than any other person. The sales of Lincoln came next. He has recently made busts of General Logan and President Arthur.

"I make a good living out of this business," said August the other day when I asked him something about it; "my friends all say that I am making three or four thousand dollars a year, but I just tell you I am making a good living out of it, that's enough. I have my shop here, as you see it. When I make a model of a public man I take it to men who knew him; if they say it is good, I make twenty sets of molds from that model; then I can make statues rapidly. I have just made a very good bust of General Logan, which is selling very well, but nothing yet has exceeded the sales of Robert E. Lee and Lincoln. Every body from the North buys Lincoln and every body from the South buys Lee. General Grant does not sell well nowadays. My pulp costs me twenty-nine dollars a ton; of course, it represents millions of dollars altogether. One of these smallest statues represents at least ten thousand dollars worth of greenbacks before they are macerated. One of these largest easily represents twenty-five



MR. HEINECKE AT WORK.

thousand dollars. I use between five and six tons of the pulp every year. Until now I have sold all of my goods here in Washington to the newsdealers and notion people at the capitol, who sell hundreds of them every month. It is almost the only relic to be had in Washington. People have got sick and tired of the chips from the capstone to the Washington monument, which must have been as big as the whole monument itself, if all the marble sold as chips of the capstone were genuine. I am now getting a little trade out of town, mainly at the seaside hotels in the summer. "My profits are not very much. These statues sell from twenty-five cents to a dollar, and I get about half of that for myself. Sometimes I find in the pulp pretty good-sized pieces of bills. In almost any bust you can find pieces large enough to show the denomination of the bill; you can see the figures five dollars and ten dollars all through the statue. The process of macerating is done under lock and key at the Treasury Department. There are three commissioners who are under heavy bonds to destroy worn-out greenbacks and Treasury notes, and also the spoiled sheets of paper at the Bureau of Engraving and Printing. They load the stuff into the macerating machine, which is under a great heavy plate glass case, and then lock the whole thing up, and set the machine going. It takes something like twenty-four hours to reduce the mass to pulp, and of course no one can get at the bills during the process. The pulp is sold to paper manufacturers in Philadelphia, and there are several hundred tons of it in a year. I buy it of them."

NOTE:

Gave Him Sunday for a Holiday. "Why were you not at the office yesterday?" questioned for the term of his life as he entered his office on Tuesday after New Year.

"Why, sir, you posted a notice last week which read:

"THIS OFFICE WILL BE CLOSED ON THE FIRST OF JANUARY NEXT."

"And you absented yourself for that reason?"

"Yes, sir."

"You may deduct a day's wages from your weekly allowance, perhaps it may teach you to be more careful in the future."

Monday was the second and not the first day of January."

A Hopeful Irishman.

Irish convict's letter to his wife: "Dear Mary, this is to let you know I am well and in hope to see you before very long. I've been sentenced for the term of my natural life, but as they allow their prisoners one third time for good behavior, you see I can soon earn my freedom."

"That puts a different face on it," as the small boy said when his ball struck the clock dial.—*Times & Herald.*

# MR. GLADSTONE SPEAKS

HIS ELOQUENCE IS HEARD IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Parnell's Amendment Rejected—Balfour's Remarks—Mr. Goschen's Remarks.

LONDON, Feb. 18.—Mr. Gladstone's short speech in the House of Commons last night in reply to Chief Secretary Balfour, was pronounced by old members to be one of the finest oratorical efforts in the parliamentary career of the veteran statesman. The ex-Premier's voice was weaker than usual, but the House maintained such perfect silence that he had no difficulty in making himself heard.

At the close of the debate Mr. Parnell's amendment to the Queen's speech was rejected by a vote of 317 to 229.

All the Liberal Unionists present voted with the Government. Lord Harington was absent on account of a severe cold. Mr. Balfour opened the debate. He declared that a childish fuss had been made over the prison clothing of Mr. O'Brien. It was hardly worth noticing. A letter he had written during Mr. O'Brien's imprisonment had stated that the prisoner was suffering from weak lungs and an excitable disposition. The health of the prisoner had not been disregarded. With regard to allegations of torture, he had requested the English inspectors to inquire into the facts and the result was to show no harshness existing. Mr. O'Brien's health had actually improved in prison. He had gained two pounds in weight.

Mr. O'Brien interrupted to state that this was inaccurate. He weighed five pounds less on leaving than on entering the prison. Mr. Balfour sarcastically rejoined that he would have Parliament presented with official reports of the rise and fall of Mr. O'Brien's weight. Laughter. He continued by arguing that the condition of Ireland had immensely improved as compared with the period of Mr. Gladstone's Government. The opposition talked about a union of hearts. Doubtless the Irish meant to make good use of the English Radical. The latter were certainly making good use of the Parnellites. So long as a community of political interests continued there would be a union of hearts.

When the community of purpose ceased, the Radicals would have again applied to them the epithets now so freely bestowed upon the Government. The Parnellites had not altered their morals, though the Liberals had made concessions of theirs. He was pained at the progress of degradation among the Liberals, who now rose to the height of indignation only when denouncing judges, magistrates and police authorities. Under great difficulties and amid much obloquy these officials had stood between society and utter ruin, fearlessly executing their duties. They had their reward in the respect and admiration of every true friend of liberty and order.

Referring to Mr. O'Brien's attack upon him in debate, he said he was accustomed to such attacks in Mr. O'Brien's paper. He consoled himself by the reflection that even worse attacks had formerly been made upon Mr. O'Brien's present allies. Mr. O'Brien had compared Mr. Gladstone to Judas Iscariot, and *United Ireland* had insinuated that Sir George Otto Trevelyan and Earl Spencer had conspired to shield men guilty of shameful crimes.

Mr. O'Brien merely stated that the result of their action was to shield those persons. I never alleged that they acted fully. Mr. Balfour—I can prove my statement by reference to *United Ireland*.

Mr. Balfour, continuing, compared the Crimes acts of 1882 and 1887 and maintained that the latter did not create new crimes, while the former did. He said Mr. O'Brien had boasted that his advice to the people of Mitchelstown, combined with English opinion, had prevented wholesale evictions. As a matter of fact, the action of the Government had been modified by either of those causes. It was nothing new for the Nationalists to preach resistance to evictions.

Mr. Gladstone then arose and said that Mr. Balfour's denial that the Conservatives had communicated with Mr. Parnell on the Home Rule question did not get rid of the Irish assertions that they had. Mr. Parnell had stated that he found himself at that time in entire agreement with Earl Carnarvon as to Home Rule. This had not been denied.

Mr. Balfour—Earl Carnarvon's letter clearly implies that he did not express an opinion on Home Rule to Mr. Parnell. Mr. Gladstone—Earl Carnarvon never explicitly denied Mr. Parnell's statement. It was stated that Carnarvon spoke only for himself, but he was Viceroy of Ireland at the time, for the very few Conservative who now hold that Home Rule in any shape means separation.

Mr. Gladstone went on to say that the agents of the law who were the breakers of the law at Mitchelstown, and there was cruel and wanton bloodshed there, almost unexampled. He said Mr. Balfour had become by implication a breaker of the law, for he gave to that act his authoritative approval as if it were to be the model and rule for the conduct of the police. Mr. Gladstone declined to accept as authentic the government statistics as to crime under coercion until they could be verified. The only case that had been detailed had been met by disproof. Let the Government consent to legislate for Ireland as for England and Scotland, in accordance with the constitutionally expressed wishes of the people, and they would thus present to the world the spectacle of a truly, not merely a nominally, united empire.

Mr. Goschen, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said that the country would notice that the hand of Gladstone was stretched out to O'Brien. Mr. Gladstone had blessed the plan of campaign. (Cries of "No!") At any rate he had not cursed it.

The action of the Gladstonians had made the Government's task ten times more difficult. It was the new recruits that supported Mr. Gladstone's new departure; the bulk of his former supporters were silent. They were unable to indorse his present policy. Mr. Goschen condemned Mr. Morley's proposal that lawmakers should have immunity if they broke the law. The Government would not allow menaces from America, from Ireland or from Mr. Gladstone to divert them from duty.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt said the Government was right in fearing dissolution. The metropolis, their pet reserve, had given a remarkably pronounced judgment, referring to the South-west election. He had heard the immortal speech of Mr. Gladstone, and now waited for the triumph to come.

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# SAID TO BE INSOLVENT

Ex-President Smith Says Reading Will Go Into the Hands of the Receiver.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 18.—In the investigation of the Reading strike yesterday by the Congressional Committee on Commerce, E. Smith, ex-president of the Reading, testified that he had resigned the presidency of the road and was subsequently named as director, because he was acquainted with the company was published in the reports and cooking up its accounts in the interest of stock gambling.

"Who lost by this tampering with the accounts?" he was asked.

"The stockholders,"

"Who profited by it?"

"The men who were dealing in the stock."

Mr. Smith added that he had got out of his stock because the company made an assessment of \$12 a share and he didn't want to pay it. He said the railroad company acquired the Schuylkill Canal in order to get rid of a competitor, but it did not result in increasing freights because there were other competitors in the field.

The witness was then asked a number of questions leading up to an expression of his opinion as to the ability of the Reading company to pay its enormous debt and the value of its securities. He replied finally: "I would not own a dollar's worth of its bonds, except the very early ones. The others are worthless. The company cannot in my opinion pay its debts."

When asked further as to whether he thought the road would go back into the hands of receivers, he said: "Yes, and that will happen at least within a year, from present indications."

Chairman Tillman asked: "When did the company declare its last dividend?"

"About twelve years ago."

"When will it be able to declare another?"

"That is a question which I will answer to my stockholders, and you have no right to ask me. I thought this was a fair examination."

"Then don't as me to answer a question that no one can tell anything about at the present time."

"What is the debt of the company?"

"I don't know, but I have brought you a pamphlet in which it is stated. I cannot see what that has to do with the investigation at any rate."

"I want to know so that I can judge as to when the company will be able to declare a dividend."

"I thought this was a fair examination, but I see that such is not the case. I also saw an article in one of the New York papers which states that you have accused us of being a set of thieves and scoundrels. I don't think you have a right to do that."

"Where is the money to come from to pay the interest on these bonds if there is no pooling?"

"From various sources."

"What are these sources?"

"You have no right to ask that."

"We must emphatically have."

"I cannot see what interest the public has in inquiring into the financial condition of this property. I am to state here if you came here on the interstate Commerce question, I defy any one to show it."

"There is a difference of opinion on this question. Congress was not certain on that point when they sent us here," said Chairman Tillman.

Judge Chipman wished to put a statement on record in fairness to Mr. Corbin. The one question in the public mind is whether it is not in the interest of the company to have a strike at the time. Now, I am suggesting in all fairness, and if you choose to explain you can.

Mr. Corbin, evasively: "I wish the committee to understand that I am ready to furnish any information I can, but I don't know what right the public has to know the financial condition of the Reading Railroad company, except the stockholders and bondholders. What I have to say on that subject is for the benefit of the people who own the property, and not for the general public, that has not one cent of interest in the corporation."

Mr. Corbin objected to tell how much stock of the company he owned now or previously.

Judge Chipman alluded to Sweigard's inability to say whether Workman Lee had been drawing pay from the company and the knights at the same time, and said: "Your man Sweigard was so thickheaded he couldn't catch on. You would have seen the point easily yourself, and I am free to say that I would not keep such a man in my employ a minute."

"Well, it is not probable," retorted Mr. Corbin, "that we should manage the road the same way."

As he was about leaving the stand, Mr. Corbin requested permission to ask the Chairman whether the words imputed to him yesterday morning in the New York Times that "it seems to me that you are robbing the company and the public to pay fat salaries to people who know nothing about the affairs of the company" were used by him or not.

"I should not answer that," said Mr. Parker to the Chairman.

"That's a personal matter, sir," said Mr. Tillman, looking the railroad president squarely in the face, and with that ended one of the most sensational incidents of the committee's sojourn in the city up to this time.

In leaving the stand Mr. Corbin said that he had heard on the street that the strike would be off in a week.

**A JERSEY BULL AROUSED**  
He Attacks a Rural Sleighing Party! All On Account of a Red Muffler.

DECKERTOWN, N. J., Feb. 18.—As a party of sleighers from Brick House was passing the house of Aaron Slade, on Wednesday, a bull became infuriated at a red muffler worn by one of the young women, and gave chase. After following for nearly a mile he caught up with the occupants of the sleigh, and catching Isaac Millville, the driver, pitched him over a fence, breaking three ribs.

The bull then attacked others in the sleigh, and getting his horns entangled in the skirts of the young woman with the red muffler, nearly tore them off. The red muffler lodged on his horns, and while he was trying to dislodge it the sleighers made their escape. Millville will sue the owner of the bull for damages.

**Student Naylor Perished.**  
ELMHURST, Feb. 18.—It is now known that W. F. Naylor, the student missing since the fire of night before last, perished in the flames. He was last seen on the roof of the Advertiser building struggling through the smoke in hope of reaching safety. The Advertiser found temporary quarters, and with the aid of several other papers was supplied with presses.

**Pittsburg's Union Painters to Strike.**  
PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 18.—The union painters here decided to strike on March 1 and establish co-operative shops. The master painters refused to sign the scale for eight hours work.

# THE CLOSING OF THE CARNIVAL

The Prince of Wales Lends His Presence to the Scene.

PARIS, Feb. 18.—The annual carnival closed yesterday with the *Bataille des Fleurs* (battle of flowers).

Usually this is the most charming and attractive day of the whole carnival, day, however, there was very little animation, in spite of fine weather and the fact that the Prince of Wales had come from Cannes to join in the fun.

The Prince dined at the well-known restaurant, London House, and immediately afterwards a break, drawn by four horses, drew up to the door and H. R. H. got in with a party of friends of both sexes. The break was filled with flowers and was driven toward the Promenade des Arènes, where it was promptly given a place in the long procession of flower-laden vehicles.

The Prince entered into the sport with vigor, and was greatly right and left into the crowd with great impartiality. As the rain fell upon the just and the unjust so the Prince's sails fell alike upon marchionesses and beggar women. All Nice went out at night with lovers, saying: "The Prince has come this."

His Highness returned to Cannes after the termination of the afternoon. Later in the evening he and his party toward dark cabriolets instead of flowers began to fly.

There were many Americans among the crowd and a number of titled nobilities in the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg.

The first prize for the most artistically decorated carriage—a handsome banner—was awarded to M. Duplats, who drove a four-in-hand; the second to Mme. Jane Mary; the third to M. de la Roche and his son; the fourth to M. Trudering; the fifth to Mmes. Marie Delaney and Therese Roubers; the sixth to Mme. de Franchesco; the seventh to M. Michel Frappart, of Vienna; the eighth to the Prince of Wales, and the ninth to Mme. Mayor.

**NEWS IN A NUTSHELL.**

The Austrian Government has decided to take fresh precautionary measures to counterbalance the continued military preparations on the part of Russia.

The total sales of the unclaimed public store goods which were sold Friday and Wednesday at the Barge Office by order of Collector Morgue, amounted to \$8,421.65.

Austin Corbin is 60 years of age, has a unimpaired indicative of great resolution and dogged determination. When seated so that his legs are hidden he looks like a small man, but in reality he measures six feet, and weighs 350 pounds.



# SWEET'S LETTER.

It makes a Discovery—The Egotism of Some Lawyers—An Attorney Who in the Use of "We" Lays the Average Editor in the Shade.

[Special New York Correspondence.]

THE other day I was imprisoned, not in the Tombs, as you might infer from the initial letter, but in a jury box. During my incarceration I made the discovery that New York lawyers are saturated with egotism.

Now, it is an undeniable fact that a great many editors in this country are also addicted to the vice of indulging to excess in the use, or rather abuse, of the editorial "we." There are American editors who are in the habit of using the plural pronoun so much that it has creases in the back and bags at the knees.

When a journalist has once become the victim of this seductive vice, he imagines that if it were not for himself the world would come, if not to a full stop, at least to a semicolon. He ultimately persuades himself that he is really behind the motive power that moves the universe. The disease often spreads among the members of the editor's family, and everybody connected with the office is more or less saturated with the editorial "we." Even the dark mahogany porter who greets the shining tip of the candle that adorns the sanctum floor is persuaded, he, too, is moulding the destinies of the people.

The truth is that very frequently the editorial "we" is merely the lion's skin which the donkey assumes when he wants to palm off on the public the milder platitudes of labored imbecility for the ringing utterances of concentrated thought.

But it is a mistake to suppose that the editorial fraternity has a monopoly of the personal "we." I recently made the discovery, as I have already intimated, while serving out a term of imprisonment on a New York jury, that the legal gentlemen also use the "we" to excess. I heard a speech which, if published verbatim, would have used up all the lower case w's in the office.

The case stood on the calendar as Bruce versus Combs, and was replete with humorous incidents.

Bruce, as his name indicates, is an aggressive Scotchman who kept "Nole me langere" on tap all the year round, and slept with a large forty-four-caliber "Yemo me tamme laccet" under his pillow where he could reach it. Bruce is moreover somewhat careful in using cash to pay off debts. He is one of those men who would rather stand up all day than wear out his clothes by sitting down. These two traits of character caused him to figure as defendant in a suit for debt in the city court of New York, Judge Ehrlich presiding, where I did the jury act.

Bruce owns several buildings on Bleeker street. The chimneys of these buildings were very shaky, perhaps from smoking too much. At any rate, Bruce engaged a mason and builder named Combs to take down these old chimneys and build new ones with the brick. Combs put three or four men to work on the job, but mindful of the proverb that "the master's eye fattens the horse," neglected to watch them personally. The consequence was that the bricklayers spent most of the time in chasing the wrinkles out of their vests by large quantities of beer administered internally.

Bruce called around to see how fast those chimneys were going up and he felt his nose was fastened within him. The only man who showed signs of physical activity was the walking delegate who vibrated with the regularity of a ferry-boat, between the house and the nearest saloon. He carried a large tin pail in each hand. The men were not building those chimneys with the frenzied velocity with which a man puts down a hot plate, but rather with the exasperating deliberation of an Alpine glacier, which moves at the rate of four inches a year.

The next thing Bruce did was to hunt up Combs. Having found him, Bruce informed him that the chimneys were being erected with so much deliberation that there was a prospect of their being overtaken by the Grant monument. Bruce, with dry Caldonian humor, also intimated that somebody would be called on to pay for the time utilized by "the mouth and elbow wrestlers" in lubricating their bronchial tubes with beer. He also added, with emphasis that he knew a Scotchman named Bruce who was not going to pay for it. He, moreover, sneered at the Irish, one of whom Combs was which, by concluding with the remark that no Bannell-mouth Micks could make him pay for churning the Bleeker street atmosphere with their chimneys.

Combs stirred up his men, and in about four days more the chimneys were completed. Combs sent in a bill of seventy dollars. Bruce spent stale beer in the bill, and had a chat with Combs about it. During the course of the conversation Bruce remarked Combs was a fraud, whose soul was imbued with the electric fires of perdition, a bias-eyed sculpin with sneaking ambition and no gentleman. Combs replied that he paid no attention to the ravings of a freak against nature's laws sandwiched between a weakened up soul diseased imagination, also that Bruce was a consumptive liar. Thanks to the interference of mutual friends the gentlemen



"WE" MAKING OUR PLEA.

were prevented from drifting into personalities. The Combs hired a lawyer, and sued Bruce for the seventy dollars.

There was, of course, the usual amount of perjury during the trial, and Bruce introduced his best witness to prove that the work was not worth seventy dollars. The witness made a profound impression on the jury. He was an expert. He had been a builder all his life. He looked like he might have been Rip Van Winkle's grandfather. A cascade of pearls had poured down over his wish-bone, so you couldn't tell what sort of a vest he had on. He had examined the work done by Combs. It wasn't worth more than thirty dollars. In 1803 he would have done the job for nine dollars.

Then the opposing counsel cross-examined the aged builder. He denied that he was one of the mound builders. He didn't re-

member having had any thing to do with the construction of the ark. He was not a nonagenarian. He was a Cumberland Presbyterian.

Thus, by ridicule, did Combs' lawyer destroy the good effect on the jury of the aged builder's testimony.

Then the lawyers rehearsed the testimony. In the opening of this cantata I referred to the lawyers using immoderately the editorial "we." The worst offender was the attorney for the plaintiff. He said among other things:

"Gentlemen of the jury: We are entitled to our money which we have earned by the sweat of our horny-handed brow, as it were. They are using our chimneys now. Our learned brother claims we drank beer. It was our beer. It is customary with us masons to drink beer at our work. But when our learned brother intimates that we wallowed in the gutter of self-indulgence we say that he lies in his soul throat. We have not in our drunken frenzy sought to overturn the laws, we have not laid our unhalloved hands on the keystone of the arch that upholds our social fabric. We—"

"We haven't said any thing about our tearing down and rebuilding those chimneys," said Judge Ehrlich, calling time on the learned counsel. The result was a verdict for the full amount in favor of Combs, and we think his weary lawyer should take a much needed rest. ALEX. E. SWEET.

## GUNSTON HALL.

A Famous Old Virginia Mansion—The Ancestral Home of the Old Mason Family—Some Interesting Reminiscences.

[Special Correspondence.]

ALEXANDRIA, Va.—There was sold not long ago to General Shoop, of Indiana, one of the most famous old Virginia mansions, along the Potomac, the ancestral home of the old Mason family, Gunston Hall. This quaint old mansion was built in 1739, of brick brought from Scotland as ballast. In those early days of commerce England sent very little to the colonies, but the cargoes going the other way were heavy and numerous. There was shipped from the landing at Gunston, in 1742, 22,000 bushels of wheat and five large cargoes of tobacco, packed in the old-fashioned hogheads. The vessels on returning had to ship ballast; many of them came with large rocks in their holds, so that it was considered as a fine stroke of business to bring as ballast cargoes of brick that could be sold in this country. The brick in Gunston Hall are a third larger than the American brick, and are very well made. The mason who built the mansion at Gunston was the son of the first of the family in this country, the latter having fled from England as a political exile at the time of the execution of Charles the First. The most famous member of the family was George Mason, who was called the Father of Virginia. He had several thousand acres in his plantation, and was Washington's adjoining neighbor. The two men were great friends, and visited back and forth during the last years of their life with great regularity.

The porch on the south side of the old Gunston mansion, a quaint little structure which is shown in the accompanying illustration, was the favorite chatting place of the two men. There they sat during many a long afternoon and twilight, either playing chess, their favorite game, or discussing the affairs of the country. The scene from this porch is almost unequalled for beauty. The rolling hills, the masses of woodland, and the golden Potomac stretching off for miles away make a landscape of almost unrivaled loveliness. George Mason was the real author of the Declaration of Independence. It is simply marvelous when you place the Virginia Bill of Rights side by side with the Declaration of Independence to see how much Jefferson borrowed from Mason. Jefferson says in his diary that he "leaned upon no man more than on George Mason." When some political opponent, in order to score a point, said in a speech that George Mason's mind was failing from old age, it was Jefferson who interrupted to say: "You, sir, have one consolation when your mind fails you, no one will ever discover it." George Mason opposed the adoption of the constitution. He was a man of ponderous logic, and his arguments were almost convincing and successful. Some of them were simply prophetic. He opposed the Senate, saying that the choice of men who served for a term of six years would set up an aristocratic class of public representatives, "who will buy for themselves houses at the seat of government and by their wealth and their aristocratic social position be in time weaned from the people." Nothing has ever come true more certainly and precisely than this utterance of Mason's.



GUNSTON HALL.

Gunston Hall is built after the old manor house of the family of England. It is about eighty feet long by forty feet wide, and is a far more costly and highly ornamented mansion than Mount Vernon. The old-fashioned wide hall and the spacious parlors are carved tastefully and minutely. During the war the old mansion was occupied at one time by the Louisiana Tigers, who desecrated its time-honored walls and carvings in a shocking way. Soon after the war Gunston was bought by Colonel Edward Daniels, of Wisconsin, who restored the mansion at a great deal of expense. George Mason was the grandfather of Mason, of Mason and Sidel's fame. The old family burying ground is situated on a side hill a few rods from the house. Every year the Lee family have a reunion at Gunston, Governor Fitzhugh Lee presiding. The two families were intermarried for several generations back. The old Gunston estate is badly run down from 160 years of tobacco cropping, but Northern enterprise has redeemed it somewhat. There are something like two hundred acres of fine peach, pear and apple orchards, and when the steamer Corcoran, on her daily trip to Mount Vernon stops at Gunston landing where, one hundred and fifty years ago, the tobacco brig took in their cargoes, the farmers of the neighborhood always have a good deal of very choice butter, poultry and fruit to send up to Washington. F. F. V.

## Paying the Plumber.

Wife—John, here is the bill for that plumbing the other day.  
Husband (looking over the items meditatively)—Do you know of any nice little cottage in this neighborhood that we could rent, Mary?

"Rent! What do you mean, dear?"  
"Well, I was thinking of making this property over to the plumber if I can get him to take it for his bill."

## Central Railroad of New Jersey

Station in New York—Foot of Liberty Street.

Time Table in Effect December 3, 1897.

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. 12.33, 1.21, 2.25, 2.57, 3.51, 5.25, 5.39, 6.05, 6.32, 6.55, 7.03, 8.30, 9.18, 11.23, p. m. Sunday—3.27, 5.01, 5.37, 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, 6.00, 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, 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, 7.58, 8.40, 9.52, 10.37, 11.08, a. m., 12.33, 1.21, 2.25, 2.54, 3.51, 5.25, 6.05, 6.32, 6.55, 7.03, 8.30, 9.18, 11.23, p. m. Sunday—3.27, 10.33, 11.32, a. m., 1.27, 3.30, 5.16, 7.20, 9.23, p. m.

Leave Newark—6.30, 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, 8.20, 9.50, 11.15 p. m. Sunday—8.50, a. m., 12.30, 1.45, 4.10, 5.35, 9.15, p. m.

Passengers for Newark change cars at Elizabeth.

PLAINFIELD AND SOMERVILLE.

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, 9.29, 10.45, 12.43, p. m. Sunday—5.10, 10.14, 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, p. m., 12.55, 2.00, 3.25, 5.00, 5.40, 8.15, 8.40, 11.00, p. m. Sunday—8.30, 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, 4.24, 5.02, 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, etc. Sundays, to Easton.

8.05, 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, Tamqua, Kankakee, Upper Lehigh, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

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

4.34, p. m.—For Easton, Wind Gap, Mauch Chunk, Tamqua, Shamokin, Drifton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, etc.

5.02 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 3.27, 5.43, 6.00, 11.08, a. m., 12.33, 2.31, 6.05, p. m. Sundays (except Ocean Grove) 8.57, a. m.

For Perth Amboy—3.27, 5.43, 8.00, 11.08, a. m. 12.33, 3.51, 5.25, 6.05 p. m. Sunday—8.57 a. m. For Matawan—3.27, 5.43, 8.00, 11.08, a. m., 12.33, 3.51, 5.25, 6.05 p. m. Sunday—8.57 a. m.

BOUND BROOK ROUTE.

Leave Plainfield for Philadelphia and Trenton, 5.10, 8.05, 9.45, 11.44, a. m., 2.15, 3.30, 6.02, 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, 7.30, 8.30, 9.30, 11.00, a. m., 1.15, 3.45, 5.15, 6.45, 12.00, p. m. Sunday—8.30, a. m., 6.30, 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, 8.09, 9.10, 10.10, 11.25, m., 1.54, 4.15, 6.50, 7.25, p. m. Sunday—1.25, 9.18, 9.40, a. m., 6.15, p. m.

Plainfield passengers by trains marked\* change cars at Bound Brook.

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