

HAVE YOU GOODS TO SELL?
EVERYTHING IN
THE PRESS, GOES.

THE DAILY PRESS.

PLAINFIELD'S ONLY NEWSPAPER

ESTABLISHED MAY 10, 1887.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1891.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

Having purchased the entire stock and fixtures of the **STELLE PHARMACY**, corner of Front street and Park avenue, I would announce to the public that the drug business will be continued at the same place under the name and style of

"The Central Pharmacy."

And will be in charge of Mr. J. H. Leggett, a graduate of the New York College of Pharmacy, who has been several years in my employ.

My old business at the corner of North and Park avenues, will remain in charge of Mr. T. S. Armstrong, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, who has conducted it for so many years, and who is so favorably known to the physicians and citizens of Plainfield and vicinity.

H. P. REYNOLDS.

WHAT!!

Elgin Creamery Butter Only

30c. Pound?

Yes, that's all, at the Uptown Grocer's, and GUARANTEED the BEST!

J. F. MacDONALD.

Telephone No. 155.

REGULAR ANNUAL SALE AT

VAN EMBURGH & WHITE'S.

Muslin, Sheet, Table Linen, Toweling, &c.

Commencing MONDAY, we will offer our entire stock of the above goods at lower prices than they have ever sold before in Plainfield. We will sell

4-4 Fruit-of-the-Loom, 8c; 4-4 Dwight Anchor, 9c; 4-4 Lonsdale, 8c; 4-4 Atlantic A, 7c; 4-4 Continental, 7c; 4-4 Extra Heavy Brown, 6c; 9-4 Bleached Sheet, 25c; 10-4 Bleached Sheet, 25c; 9-4 Unbleached Sheet, 21c; 10-4 Unbleached Sheet, 22c.

We sell Kid Cambric, 50 per yard. In connection with this sale we offer Special Inducements in Hosiery, Wash Goods—and, in fact, every department has something to offer at exceptionally Low Prices.

VAN EMBURGH & WHITE.

FEBRUARY, ONLY!

We have some SHOES that we will NOT size up this Spring. You can buy them for less than cost. Come early while we have your size.

DOANE & VAN ARSDALE,

(The One Price Boot and Shoe House.)

22 W. Frost Street.

FREE SAMPLES

OF

CUPID ALMOND CREAM

For the complexion and softening the skin. GIVEN AWAY!

THE CRESCENT PHARMACY,

GEORGE E. WILLIAMS, Prop'r,

N. E. Cor. Park Ave. & 4th St., PLAINFIELD, N. J.

10 20 y

LADIES' GLOVES,

MOUSQUETAIRE, (8 button length) for

90 Cents.

Madame E. GETTI, 65 Park Avenue,

Importer in Silks, Velvets, Millinery, Etc.

8 25 ct

Hallock & Davis,

(Vermont's Old Stand.)

5 WEST FRONT STREET.

Hats, Caps, and Men's Furnishing Goods.

GEORGE A. HALLOCK.

JAMES W. DAVIS.

LAUNDRY WORK A SPECIALTY.

12 12 y

GO TO

THE EMPORIUM!
73 PARK AVENUE,

If you wish to make yourself or any one else a PRESENT. You will find both the useful and ornamental at prices that cannot fail to please all. REDUCTION in every line of goods.

Trust only to a personal inspection of these facts.

All Military orders attended to by Miss C. D. SQUIN.

SHERMAN & BECKER.

THEY GO TO PRISON

O'Brien and Dillon Leave London This Morning.

MANY DETECTIVES WITH THEM.

The Exiles Will be Taken to Ireland and Placed in Clonmel Jail.

They Receive the Goodwishes of Their Friends at Scotland Yard—No Demonstration of Any Kind Over the Arrest. All Present Were Quiet and Orderly—Courteous Treatment by the Police.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Dillon and O'Brien, accompanied by several Scotland Yard detectives, left here this morning for Ireland, and the two exiles will soon be behind the bars in Clonmel jail, serving their six months' sentence.

At half past six last night the Folkestone train, in which Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were traveling under an escort of police, arrived at Charing Cross Railway station. Col. John P. Nolan, M. P.; John O'Connor, M. P., and a crowd of friends who had been notified of the arrest were waiting at the station, and as the train came to a standstill at the platform they besieged the carriage which contained the two Members of Parliament who were in custody. The most cordial greetings were exchanged between the prisoners and their friends, all parties being courteously treated by the police.

Inspector Littlechild, of Scotland Yard, who was in charge of the police escort, after a pause sufficient to allow Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien to receive the greetings of their friends, escorted his prisoners to a carriage which was in waiting near the platform, and they were driven to Scotland Yard.

During the time Messrs. Dillon and O'Brien were held in custody at Scotland Yard Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton, Sir Thomas Eamonts and Sir Henry Roscoe called there to see the two prisoners. There was no demonstration of any description made by the crowd of people who had assembled at the station, and the Members of the Irish members of Parliament. All present were silent and orderly.

IN MEMORY OF LINCOLN.

Hannibal Hamlin Delivers an Address in New York.

New York, Feb. 12.—The fifth annual dinner of the Republican Club, commemorating the death of the late Abraham Lincoln, at Delmonico's last night, was held in some under a shadow, as it was feared the festivities might at any moment be terminated by the announcement of the death of Gen. Sherman. Those in charge were kept informed of the condition of the general, and it had been arranged that a speech would be given in his honor in case of death and the proceedings end.

The speech of the evening was that of Hannibal Hamlin, the second time of "The Surviving Standard Bearer of 1860." He received an enthusiastic reception. He said he came to do homage to one of the greatest men the world has ever known, leaving his home at the hazard of his health. He came to pay a tribute to Abraham Lincoln. He was not an educated but a learned man. The world was the school from which he graduated; his professors, the men by whom he learned his lessons. He made at Gettysburg will stand as a rich product in literature for all time.

The speaker continuing, said: "I am young in Republicanism, though old in years, but I am grieved at the action of some of our Congressmen. They cast a shadow over my later days. I am grieved at the dishonesty and degradation of some of our Senators. They would co-operate with him to secure the passage of a law to make the birthday of Lincoln a national holiday similar to that of Washington. In a low voice he concluded his speech.

"Remember, I can see the boys in blue as they march in their solitary beats in eternal camping ground, and I can hear their voices telling us to do by Lincoln as they would do by me changed, in his insatiable wisdom, our relative positions."

Congressman Mason, of Illinois, who sat next to Mr. Hamlin, said that he and Senator Higgins, of Delaware, who was also present, had decided to introduce a bill in Congress at once to make Lincoln's birthday a national holiday.

Rev. H. L. Wayland, of Philadelphia, delivered an interesting address on the toast, "Abraham Lincoln."

Ben Ali Haggin Seriously Ill.

New York, Feb. 12.—Ben Ali Haggin, the well known horseman, who has been very ill since the first of the year, and who was recently reported as out of danger, is growing worse. This morning it was said that he had passed a bad night, and that the doctors had doubts of his recovery.

Killed by a Cave-in.

EARLTON, Pa., Feb. 12.—Edward Work-heiser and his team were instantly killed in Williams Township by a cave-in of the road over a ore mine. The body of the unfortunate driver has not yet been recovered. The hole is 20 feet in diameter.

Woman's National Council to Meet.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—The first triennial meeting of the Woman's National Council of the United States will be held in Alhambra's Opera House, on February 22, 23, 24 and 25.

Waterbury Wrote the Letter.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 12.—Henry Waterbury acknowledged that he wrote the now famous letter to Gov. Hill and stands by it.

TERRIFIC EXPLOSION.

Twenty-one Men Taken Out of the Hotel at Quebec.

Quebec, Feb. 12.—Intense excitement prevails here over the explosion at the Quebec Worsteds Company's factory. The list of dead now reaches 21 and the number of injured is estimated at 40. The works where the explosion occurred are situated at Hare Point on the northeastern outskirts of the city, and cover a large area and employ more than 500 men. The explosion of the boiler was being overhauled and refitted. Operations were to have been resumed and about 500 of the operatives were on hand, but, owing to some cause the machinery was not started and they were dismissed. Most of them went back to their homes, but many remained about the building, a number keeping in the vicinity of the engine room for the sake of the warmth.

The explosion came without a moment's warning. The report was heard all over the city, and an enormous crowd soon gathered about the scene of the ruin. The work of rescue began at once, the fire brigade being summoned to assist.

The following bodies have been recovered and identified: Arthur Tweedie, John Lamontagne, F. Villeneuve, Emile Boule, Edward Morrison, Miss Mercier, Gustav Blondin, Joseph Francois, Arthur Rousseau, Peter Clousin, Henri la Liberte, Pierre Giroux, Joseph McLeod, William Lee, William Forest, James Stiles.

It is believed there are other bodies still in the ruins. The work of rescue was continued all day.

McKINLEY'S SPEECH.

He Replies to Ex-President Cleveland's Remarks at Columbus.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 12.—At the Lincoln commemorative exercises last evening Mr. McKinley began his speech with a reference to Mr. Cleveland's remarks at the Thurman banquet. "It is worth something," said Mr. McKinley, "in the discussion of economic questions, to have an avowed enemy of our political opponents of the real meaning and effect of their economic theories."

"It is always well in political controversy to understand one another. It was the greatest of the friends of protection to have that eminent Democratic leader from the State of New York make open confession of the purposes which he and his associates aim to accomplish."

"Assigned to respond to the inspiring sentiment, 'American Citizenship,' he made 'cheapness the theme of his discourse and counted it among the highest aspirations of American life. His avowed policy of tariff protection have always claimed to be the inevitable tendency of his tariff policy, which exalts cheap goods from abroad above good wares at home."

No Agreement in Connecticut.

HARTFORD, Conn., Feb. 12.—After passing Mr. Greene's resolution offering to unite with the Senate in referring all the disputed points of law in the controversy to the Judges of the Supreme Court, the House adjourned until Wednesday next at 1:30 p. m. As the Senate adjourned without acting on the House resolution declaring the election of Staub as Comptroller he is not yet considered quitted by the General Assembly, and on those grounds he was refused permission to enter his office.

No Tidings of Superintendent Evans.

PATERSON, N. J., Feb. 12.—Business and social circles in Paterson are much disturbed over the disappearance of U. S. Marshal Superintendent Evans. The Grant Locomotive Works, Mr. Evans disappeared two weeks ago. Not a word has been heard from him since, either by his family, his business firm or his friends. He had several thousand dollars on his person when last seen.

The President to Visit the South.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., Feb. 12.—William Youngblood, member of the Republican National Committee for Alabama, is authorized for the statement that he immediately after the adjournment of Congress President Harrison, Postmaster General Wainwright and other members of the Cabinet will make a tour of the Southern States.

Senator Quay in Seclusion.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Senator Quay has not been at the Capitol for two days. It is believed that he is working on the speech that he is booked to deliver in the Senate before the adjournment, in which he expects to vindicate himself of all the personal and political charges preferred against him by the newspapers.

No Fugate Balance Sheet.

ATLANTA, Ga., Feb. 12.—President Hartwell of the North Middlesex Institution for Savings, said this morning that the deficit on the Fugate and the Savings Institution will reach at least \$25,000. The examination shows that Spaulding has been for some time practicing a forged balance system in the accounts of both the Fugate National Bank and the Savings Institution.

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Waterbury Wrote the Letter.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 12.—Henry Waterbury acknowledged that he wrote the now famous letter to Gov. Hill and stands by it.

FIGHTING FOR LIFE

Gen. Sherman Battles After All Hope Was Abandoned.

HIS REMARKABLE WILL POWER.

The Physicians Hold Frequent Consultations, but Report No Improvement.

It is believed that the Old Warrior is Sticking and the End is Near—A Catholic Clergyman Administers the Last Rites—How the Day Passed in the Sick Chamber—Many Callers at the House.

New York, Feb. 12.—Daybreak brought a decided change for the worse in Gen. Sherman's condition. For three hours after midnight the loving keepers of the dreary vigil had noticed that the pulsations of the heart had gradually grown weaker and the patient had sunk into a lethargy from which nothing could arouse him. His vitality seemed about exhausted, and his life apparently was ebbing away.

Later a new danger was made manifest. Mucus collected upon the lungs, which Gen. Sherman did not have the power to relieve himself of, and there was danger of his choking to death. At times he started up and tried to rise, but his limbs refused their office. The physicians sought in every way to relieve him, but it seemed in vain, and matters were at a desperate stage.

Before the House.

Without the house, a solitary policeman paced up and down, telling each inquirer that hope had almost fled. Sturdy working men with their tin buckets paused to ask after the General, and ladies and gentlemen in fine carriages rode up to the curb and sent in their cards or went in themselves to ask personally how went the tide of battle. Two Sisters of Charity entered the house and remained there long, praying for the dying chieftain, and administering to his sorrowing daughters. Many of those who came out of the house brought eyes that were red with weeping.

Face to Face With Death.

Eleven o'clock, and the tide at its lowest ebb. Gen. Sherman was dying.

Gen. Sherman was born on Jan. 13, 1823, at Lancaster, Pa. He was the son of a lawyer and judge of the Supreme Court. General Sherman was the sixth of a family of 11 children, his mother, Senator John Sherman, being the fourth. General Sherman was a direct descendant of Samuel and Rev. John Sherman, brothers who came to this country from England in 1834, accompanied by their cousin, Captain John Sherman, from whom Gen. Sherman, sign of the Declaration of Independence, traced his descent.

His father's death young Sherman being then but 9 years old, was adopted by Thomas Ewing, and attended school at Lancaster until 1836, when he received an appointment to a cadetship at West Point. He graduated from the military academy in 1840, standing sixth in a class of fifty-two.

His Commission as a Lieutenant.

On July 1, 1840, he received his commission as a second lieutenant in the Third artillery and was sent to Florida, where the last members of the Indian war were still lingering. On November 30, 1841, he was a first lieutenant and given command of a small detachment at Ft. Marion, where he was stationed until March 1842, when he was transferred to Ft. Mifflin, Pa., and later at Fort Mifflin, Charleston harbor, where he remained until 1846.

His Marriage to Miss Ewing.

Returning to Washington in 1850, he married Miss Ellen Boyce Ewing, daughter of the Secretary of the Interior, and after he was made a captain in the Commissary Department. Three years later he resigned from the army, which they had so little promise, and became manager of the San Francisco branch of the bank of Lucas, Turner & Co., of St. Louis. On the closing of this branch in 1857 he became for a time an agent in New York of the same banking house.

Next year his brother-in-law, he formed a partnership with the law partnership of Sherman & Ewing. His successful venture, which followed rapidly, was as superintendent of the Louisiana State Military Academy at Alexandria, a position which he held until the secession of that State. On his resignation remained in a record which represents the various changes Grant was simultaneously undergoing in civil life. Sherman became, early in 1861, president of the Fifth Street Railroad in St. Louis. Then at last war opened to him his great career.

His Opportunity for Service.

The civil war gave Sherman the opportunity of distinguished service, and placed him in the first ranks of the great generals. His first commission was that of colonel of a regiment of infantry. At the first battle of Bull Run he commanded a brigade of volunteers, and was made brigadier-general of volunteers. In the battle of Shiloh Gen. Sherman was wounded in the hand. Shortly after the advance upon and siege of Corinth followed, resulting in the evacuation of the place. On Gen. Grant's appointment to the command of the Army of Tennessee Gen. Sherman was ordered to Memphis to put it in a state of defense.

Attempts to Capture Vicksburg.

The western armies had advanced to the line of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The next step was to capture Vicksburg and the Mississippi navigation. Vicksburg was strongly defended and covered by an army behind the Tallahatchie. Grant moved direct from Grand Junction via Holly Springs, McPherson from Corinth and Sherman from Memphis to Vicksburg, a network of the Confederate army. Grant was behind the Tallahatchie. Grant then

seemed to know those about him, and to Gen. Ewing he hoarsely whispered: "Give me a hand, Tom, and put me on my feet."

It was thought best to humiliate him and he was supported in his walk across the sick chamber to his easy chair. He held up, however, and was brought back to his feet.

Many Callers.

Many people called upon the General and left cards of condolence. Among them were Col. Killian Van Rensselaer, Mr. and Mrs. Britton Richards, Col. Watney, President Scott of the Coffee Exchange, E. T. Nelson, Walter Damrosch and B. H. Field.

His Own Last Will.

A telegram was received from Father Thomas Ewing Sherman, stating that he had set sail yesterday on the Majestic from Liverpool, in the hope that he would reach New York before his father's death.

Writing the President.

Every half hour a bulletin of General Sherman's condition is sent to President Harrison.

Grand Army Election.

Boston, Feb. 12.—Arthur A. Smith, of Colorado, was elected commander of the Massachusetts Department, and James K. Churchill, of Worcester, was elected senior vice-commander.

THE FAMOUS GENERAL'S CAREER.

A Review of the Life and Military Services of William Tecumseh Sherman.

With the death of Gen. Sherman passes away the most distinguished figure in the nation. Not only was he its greatest surviving general, but he enjoyed, it is safe to say, best the glory of a war hero, the affection and respect of his countrymen more generally than any man now living. The secret of this was no doubt, partly that, apparently without political ambition, he never allowed partisanship to divide the country's admiration nor engaged in rivalries that not infrequently have tarnished military honors brushed with the strife of politicians.

Serene in his old age, he rested gracefully on his laurels and the country was proud to renew his recognition of his heroism. There are few generals, besides, of any time who have had a single, so brilliant achievement in their career, to awaken the enthusiasm of their countrymen and inspire their youth to emulate him. Sherman's career was a long one, and he was a general of the old school, celebrated in a song, has given him a name a popular glory.

William Tecumseh Sherman was born on Jan. 13, 1823, at Lancaster, Ohio. February 8, 1840, he was of the Congress of Sherman. His father was a lawyer and judge of the Supreme Court. General Sherman was the sixth of a family of 11 children, his mother, Senator John Sherman, being the fourth. General Sherman was a direct descendant of Samuel and Rev. John Sherman, brothers who came to this country from England in 1834, accompanied by their cousin, Captain John Sherman, from whom Gen. Sherman, sign of the Declaration of Independence, traced his descent.

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THE DAILY PRESS.

W. L. A. L. FORD, Publishers and Proprietors.

J. A. DEMAREST, Managing Editor.

By their Votes You Shall Know Them.
Every day THE PRESS publishes communications from both merchant and peddler, regarding the proposed increase of the latter's license fee. The people are much interested in the matter, and curious about the outcome. The vote of every councilman will be remembered in the future. Let each therefore be careful that he votes for the greatest good to the greatest number.

BY THE WAY.

J. M. Harper has a fine assortment of valentines at his store 75 Park avenue.
—Miss L. Adams, the milliner, is selling off her winter stock at cost, to make room for spring goods.

—One of the best displays of valentines in the city is at J. M. Harper's, 75 Park avenue, third door south of Fourth street.
—Have you been to the meetings of the Young People's League? There is one at the First Baptist church to-night. A hearty welcome is extended to all.

—The children's home treasury is enriched by \$47.54, the net proceeds of the recent entertainment under the auspices of Plainfield Council, Royal Arcanum.

—The committee on rooms of Wetumpka Lodge will be at the Anchor Lodge rooms, to-morrow evening at eight o'clock, to meet all parties who want to see them.

—The Boy's Mission Band will have a sale of cake, candy and lemonade, in the parlors of the Crescent Avenue church, to-morrow afternoon, from four until six.

—A. C. La Boiteux will speak at the Young Men's Christian Association rooms Sunday at 4:15 P. M. There will be vocal solos and good singing, with cornet accompaniment.

—A seal that had strayed from its native waters hundreds of miles away, and was caught near Sag Harbor, is on exhibition at Rogers sea food market, West Second street.

—J. Edwin Hall, late manager of Amphion Hall, will have a benefit at Music Hall, Tuesday evening, the 24th inst. Fayette Welch and the charming soprano, Dottie Pine, will appear.

—The "orange tea" conducted by the Young Ladies' Missionary Society of the First Baptist church last evening was a very pleasant affair. A large number of people partook of the substantial supper daintily served by the ladies. The decorations were all of orange, and the effect was very pretty.

PARTICULAR MENTION.

Among the district deputies appointed by the new Grand Master of New Jersey Masons, is E. W. Anthony Schoder, of Woodbridge, who will have charge of the 5th district, in which are located Plainfield's lodges.

Funeral services over the remains of Miss Susie Graves took place at Grace church this afternoon at half-past two o'clock. The rector, the Rev. E. M. Rodman, and the Rev. T. Logan Murphy of Holy Cross church officiated.

The first of the Lenten Course of Sermons preached by strangers on Friday nights in the Church of the Holy Cross, will be by the Rev. Dr. Langford, this evening. He is General Secretary of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal church. Service at 7:30 P. M.

George E. Rogers, of this city, has been enjoying himself at Birmingham, Ala., where the Veteran Zouaves, of Elizabeth are being royally entertained. Mr. Rogers is one of the musicians, and the Birmingham Herald says: "The band is one of the best in the United States, and last night they paraded the streets, followed by an admiring crowd."

Ernest Knauff, of this city, has opened a studio in New York city, at No. 40 East Twenty-third street, where he will give instruction, either privately or in class, in drawing and painting. Mr. Knauff announces also, in the circular in which he gives particulars of his New York classes, that he will hold his classes for the fifth season at Chautauque Lake during July and August of this year.

Burglars in the Suburbs.
Burglars took out the whole cash of one of the windows in Peter Herlich's clothing manufactory, in Dunellen, last night. The tools used were stolen from Isaac Stites' blacksmith shop near by.

A case of clothing packed and ready to be shipped to New York, was broken open and most of its contents carried away together with a new suit of clothes just finished for a special customer. Mr. Herlich's loss is about \$100. Four chisels used to take the window out were left behind, but no clue to the burglars was found. Mr. Herlich was at work in the shop until 11:30 P. M.

Wants Another Date.

A postal received in the Plainfield office today, addressed to Wm. McLennan, whose Royal Edinburgh Concert Company appears at Music Hall, to-night, dated Potomac, Pa., says: "You will kindly let me know in time for a return date in April. A large house can be anticipated."

Admiral Porter Dead.

David D. Porter, Admiral of the United States Navy, died at Washington this morning, of heart trouble.

SCORE ONE FOR THE KNIGHTS.

In the Struggle for Possession of John Duckworth's Children They Stole a Clever March.

The members of Unity Lodge, Knights of Pythias, have let no grass grow under their feet since James Keating announced that he would resort to every legal method to compel the Plainfield Children's Home to surrender John Duckworth's orphans to his custody; and yesterday they secured, with the legal assistance of Messrs. Jackson and Codrington, the appointment of Amos Andrews of the Potter Press Works as guardian. Surrogate A. T. Huff of Somerset made this selection at the joint solicitation of the lodge and of Duckworth's sister. Duckworth's three children are now in the care of Mr. Andrews, and he has placed them all in the Children's Home until they can be disposed of as Duckworth himself desired.

Many people have wondered why there should be a contest in this case. The whole trouble arose over the matter of religion. Duckworth was a Protestant, and a worshiper at Hope chapel. His wife was a Roman Catholic, and after her death her sister, Mrs. Keating of Elizabeth, tried to persuade the widower to let her have the children. Duckworth saw that her object was to educate them in the Roman faith, and refused to part with them. Repeatedly before his death he told what disposition he wished made of his children. He distinctly stated that he did not want his wife's sister to have the children. He said he had no doubt the children would be well treated at the home of the Keatings, as they were good people; but he did not want them to become Roman Catholics.

His fellow-Knights, thus knowing his wishes, are trying to fulfill them, and through the guardian who has been selected they will find such homes for the little ones as the dead father desired. The Knights feel that they have entrenched their position with every legal requirement, especially since their action is indorsed by Duckworth's sister, a married woman of Orange, who, they hold, has as much right to dictate what shall be done with Duckworth's offspring as has Mrs. Duckworth's sister.

The next step for the Keatings to take—if they take any—is to secure the removal of the guardian appointed, but to do that they must show good grounds for his removal; and since he was appointed in the legal way and is satisfactory to the Knights and to Duckworth's sister and other members of the family the Knights fear nothing on that point. The actual appointment of a guardian was accomplished while the Keatings were endeavoring to have themselves made guardians.

HIGHWAYMEN STOP A BUTCHER.

But Mr. Gutteridge's Spirited Horse Dashed Through Their Midst.

Five tough-looking tramps held up Jas. Gutteridge, the Netherwood butcher, last evening. He was on his way home from Westfield, just before dark, when the highwaymen stepped into the middle of the road and ordered him to throw up his hands.

Gutteridge is a brave fellow, and under ordinary circumstances would have tackled two or three with pleasure. But last evening he had considerable money in his possession, and nothing with which to protect himself against five, except his hands.

He never lost his presence of mind for a moment. Raising his whip he suddenly brought it down with a sharp cut across the flanks of his spirited horse. The animal sprang forward in pain and fear, and dashed the highwaymen to the right and left of the road.

Gutteridge heard their curses as he flew by, but he had no time even to look back and see what came of them. His horse was running away, and he only succeeded in quieting the animal when he reached home.

JOB MALE'S HEIRS.

The Nephew Namesake of the Dead Ex-Mayor Seeking an Amicable Settlement of the Estate.

Another dispatch from Lockport, N. Y., on the subject of Job Male's heirs, says: "J. C. Male and John Heiser, of Jersey City, are still investigating the claims of Job Male's heirs in this city. Job S. Male, the nephew, is in Canada, canvassing among the heirs of the dead ex-Mayor with the idea of obtaining their consent to the probate of the unsigned will. He will visit all of them, and until their consent or emphatic dissent is obtained no attempt will be made to settle the estate."

Nathan May Wants the Sun Shines.

A call is to be issued next Sunday, in the churches in this city and throughout the State, for signatures to a remonstrance to be sent to the Legislature, against race track legislation of any kind whatever. A call of this kind is expected to be met with responses in such numbers as completely to overwhelm the Legislature, and show to the members that the people of the State of New Jersey are opposed to these evil institutions. The local pastors hope that Plainfield will send the longest list of names of any city in the State, in proportion to its size. It is thought best to make this effort now, and not wait till some bill threatens, because activity now is aggressive, and is an evidence of what can be done if any race-track bill is introduced.

PAST COMMANDER RANDOLPH PRESIDES.

Half-a-Thousand of New Jersey's Heroes Gather at a "Camp-Fire."

Five hundred veterans of the Grand Army of the Republic, sat down to a banquet at which ex-Mayor Randolph of this city presided, in Masonic Hall, Trenton, last evening. It was both an inspiring and an affecting sight. The walls were decorated with swords and muskets, over which hung the ensigns of liberty, and in the centre of the hall stood a stand upon which two swords were crossed, and above these symbols of war lay that of peace—the Holy Bible.

The occasion was the "Camp Fire" of the 24th annual encampment of the Department of New Jersey G. A. R. The tables were loaded with many luxuries besides the conventional "army fare." The host of battle-scarred soldiers gathered at the boards, at their fill of the beans and corned-beef or the greater delicacies provided. Then they lighted their hundreds of pipes, pushed their chairs back, and thoroughly enjoyed Toast-Master L. V. P. Randolph's opening speech.

The latter occupied the place of honor at the head of the immense room, with the hand at his back. He could be seen and heard by everybody, and retained their attention until their close at midnight, by his eloquent and humorous introductions of the several speakers.

Commander-in-Chief Vessey, Gov. Abbott and Mayor Skirm, who were expected, did not arrive. Department Commander Matthews responded to the toast "Old N. J.," G. A. R. Charles Burrows, "Old Comrades," F. D. Cole, "61 and '91," Qr. M. Gen. Donnelly, "The Militia and the G. A. R.," Capt. E. C. Stahl, "Early Fety," Major Henry W. Sawyer, "Frisson Life," Dep't Chap. C. E. Hill, "The Army Chaplain," Jr. Dep't Com. J. M. Atwood, "Our Camp-Fire Committee."

DROWNED BACK OF NETHERWOOD.

Thomas Bailey Meets a Violent Death, as Did His Wife.

As he was climbing over a fence on his way home Sunday night, Thomas Bailey, 60 years of age, fell in the brook and was drowned. He was an old resident of that part of Plainfield's neighborhood known as Two Bridges; just back of Short Hills on the road to Rahway.

His body was not found until Tuesday, when a search was made to discover the cause of his absence. He was coming through Ash Swamp when he met his fate. The body lay in the water just below Pumpkin Patch bridge.

Five years ago Bailey's wife pulled a lighted lamp over on her and she was burned to death. The couple lived at that time in one of the Frazee Lee houses. It was said that she was intoxicated at the time, and it is rumored that Bailey himself might have been slightly so last Sunday night.

Bound Brook's Rough Battle.
The quiet-loving villagers of Bound Brook breathe easier since the settlement of the long battle over the question of borough or no borough. No heads were broken, but while the fight lasted it was bitter. The farmers and storekeepers were afraid of increased taxes, but the New York business men who make the village their home laughed at the idea. The New York men thought they had captured the town when they imported Mayor Charles Place to tell how North Plainfield as a borough had risen from a mud hole to a city. But the farmers got another man the next night to tell how badly off North Plainfield was.

On the day of the election fifty-four more solid citizens than were necessary cast their ballots for the borough. Among them was George La Monte of Nassau street, New York, and President of the Bound Brook First National Bank. Mr. La Monte intends to deed the Washington camp grounds, behind Bound Brook, to the borough as a park.

An Excellent Entertainment, and a Good Farse for the Hospital.

The annual entertainment given yesterday under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of the German Reformed church was a success in every respect. The entertainers of the evening did their best, and the large audience was highly pleased, and made to feel entirely at home.

Recitations were given by the Misses Moeller, Bell and Tomeschetzki, by the Messrs. A. Wolff, Henry Haurand, J. H. Carney, and by the Masters Johnny Voehl and Alfred Koechli. F. Coide delighted the audience with fine violin solos, accompanied by Mrs. Buckley on the organ. During the evening Miss Alice Smith also rendered choice music at the organ. Refreshments were served by the ladies of the Aid Society. The collection, for the benefit of the Muhlenberg Hospital, was \$28.

It Is Only an Unauthorized List.

The article which appeared in THE PRESS of Feb. 9, stating "that only 80 out of 135 members of the Crescent League had contributed in any way to the Crescent League fair, and that a list had been prepared of those who did not give or spend a cent, which list would be preserved for future reference," was not authorized by the Fair Committee, the Board of Trustees, or the League.

Ladies, clean your kid gloves with Mathie's glove cleaner; for sale only by Mrs. J. C. Dyer, 28 West Front street. All the latest novelties of the season in fine Millinery. Correct styles.

THE DIRECT TAX BILL.

A Petition Asking for a Special Order Giving Time to Its Consideration.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—A petition signed by 106 Republicans and 58 Democrats, members of the House, was handed to Speaker Reed by Representative Caswell, of Wisconsin, asking the Committee on Rules to report a special order giving time for the consideration of the Direct Tax bill.

This bill, which provides for repayment to the States of certain direct taxes levied during the war, was passed by the Senate at the last session, and was favorably reported by the House Judiciary Committee.

The Republican managers in the House are opposed to the consideration of this measure, because they say the finances of the country will not justify the expenditure of \$17,800,000 for this purpose. Nearly all the Ohio members are very much in favor of it, and urge Major McKinley to report it, for the reason that Ohio will get a million and a half out of it. The bill provides for \$1,700,000 in the bill, and these large amounts are temptations to push the bill to the utmost.

It is not probable that the Committee on Rules will report the desired special order.

CLARK'S MILLS MOBBED.

Stones Came Thunk and Fast, and the Delectives Drove Their Revolvers.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 12.—Nearly every window in the Clark thread mills was smashed by stones thrown by a howling mob of men and women strikers last night. Chief of Police Turnbull tried with his men to pacify the crowd, but the effort was hopeless. The people kept surging nearer and nearer the buildings, and State Chief of Detectives Gregory and 50 special officers played a hot game with the mob. The mob hurled stones.

The special detectives drew their revolvers, but it had no effect on the people. The stones came thick and fast, and several officers were struck. At 11 o'clock the crowd withdrew, with shouts and curses, and serious trouble is expected to-day.

Six Years for Stephen Billings.

FARMINGTON, N. J., Feb. 12.—Stephen Billings, well known on the running horse track, found guilty of shooting his wife at Easton, where the wife was sent by Judge Conover to State prison for six years.

There can be no reasonable excuse for neglecting a cough or cold, when one bottle of Hires' Cough Cure for a quarter, to be had anywhere, does the trick. Be sure to get what you ask for—Hires' Cough Cure.

DEATHS.

BOOKMAN.—In New York city, on Thursday morning, Feb. 12, 1891, Mary, eldest daughter of the late Robert and Sarah A. Bookman, of New York city.

FULLAN.—In this city, Feb. 12, 1891, Robert W. Fullan, age 42 years, 8 months and 1 day. Beloved and friend of the family. The members of No. 134 Improved Order of Red Men, and Ancient Order of United Workmen, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, Saturday, Feb. 14, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 13 Main place, and 2:30 at Hope chapel. Interment Hillside cemetery.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.
NEW YORK MAILS.
Arrive: 7:30 A. M., 12:15, 2:30, 5:30 P. M.
Leave: 7:30 A. M., 12:15, 2:30, 5:30 P. M.

SOMERSETT AND KATON MAILS.
Arrive: 8:40 A. M., 2:40, 5:30 P. M.
Leave: 7:30 A. M., 4:30 P. M.

Direct mail to Trenton and Philadelphia, at 8:30 P. M.

SUNDAY MAILS.
Office open from 9:30 to 10:30 A. M.
Mail closes at 8:30 P. M. E. R. FORD, P. M.

List of Admitted Lecturers Remaining in the Plainfield post office for the week ending Feb. 5, 1891.

Belmont, Frank H. Jacobus, John Burroughs, Fernando Layton, Spencer Books, J. D. Moon, J. Elias Bray, Wm. Murray, Mrs. A. Clark, Mrs. J. M. S. Pratt, E. L. Pomeroy, Thomas Carr, Charles F. Wm. R. Platts, Wm. R. Ouch, David C. Rayner, Mrs. Yannie B. Fisher, W. Richardson, Miss Snow, Mrs. Leslie Gilman, G. W. Smith, C. F. Gallinck, Francis H. Shaw, J. M. Jones, A. Walker, Capt. Henry H. R. FORD, Postmaster.

Persons calling for the above, please say advertised.

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Lodge and Society Meetings.

Anchor Lodge, No. 155, F. & A. M.—Meets second and fourth Tuesdays at Masonic Hall, Music Hall Building, West Front street.

Frank O. Herring, W. M.

J. A. Demarest, Secretary.

Jerusalem Lodge, No. 36, F. & A. M.—Meets first and third Tuesdays at Masonic Hall, East Front street. Wm. J. Ford, W. M.

D. R. Weaver, Secretary.

1875. Fraternity and Protection. 1890. Membership, 124,000. Each member paid since organization, over \$2,000,000.

Wetumpka Lodge, 2,461 Knights of Honor—Meets First and Third Thursdays, at 8 P. M., in Hand's Building, West Second street, Plainfield.

E. C. Pense, Dictator.

W. Adair, Reporter.

Plainfield Council, No. 711, Royal Arcanum.—The regular meetings of this Council are held on the second and fourth Monday evenings of each month in the Hand Building, No. 10 West Second street, at 8 P. M.

Louis M. Stover, Regent.

E. A. Thorne, Secretary.

Plainfield Crescent League—Regular meetings, first Wednesday of each month at Club House, Second street, near Park Avenue.

Charles A. Reed, President.

Charles Lyman, Secretary.

Iron Hall.

1881—\$4,000,000.00 have been paid members of the Iron Hall, Branch 1199, of Plainfield, meets on the 2d and 4th Tuesdays of each month at Amphion Hall. E. C. Morse, Chief Justice.

F. P. Storr, Assistant.

Easter Lodge, No. 2,542, Knights of Honor.—The regular meetings of this Lodge are held on the First and Third Monday evenings of each month, at No. 10 West Second street, "Hand's Building."

Thos. R. Coss, Dictator.

E. A. Thorne, Reporter.

Friendship Lodge, No. 4, Daughters of Rebekah, I. O. O. F., meets First and Third Tuesday evenings of each month, in Odd Fellows' Hall, Second street.

John Bodine, N. G.

Little Kingston, Secretary.

America for Americans.—Franklin Council, No. 41, Jr. O. U. A. M., meets every Thursday evening, at 7:30 o'clock, in Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall, corner Front street and Park avenue.

L. M. Dunavan, Counselor.

W. R. Martin, Secretary.

America Legion of Honor, Ivanhoe Council, No. 1,074. Regular meetings second and fourth Tuesdays of each month, in the Hand Building, No. 10 W. 2d street, at 8 P. M.

Thaddeus O. Smith, Commander.

Geo. E. Stillman, Secretary.

Amusements.

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OUR MOTTO—LOWEST PRICES COMBINED WITH GOOD QUALITY AND HONEST QUANTITY. The choicest Creamery Butter that can be produced. Apollinaris Water; pints, \$1.50; quarts, \$2.00. Best Ginger Ale, \$1.50. Excelsior Sugar Cured Hams are the best. The finest Java and Mocha coffee in town, and the prices are right. Won't be undersold for same quality of goods. F. M. DEMAREST, 28 PARK AVENUE.

Moy's Sarsaparilla

PURIFIES THE BLOOD

AND INVIGORATES THE SYSTEM

Price, 65 Cents Per Bottle.

The Moy Pharmacy Co.

Park Avenue and Fourth Street.

BUY PERFECT PARLOR STOVES

AND Othello Ranges.

Choices Timothy Seed.

Furnaces Cleaned and Repaired.

Hot Water, Hot Air and Steam Fitting.

A. M. GRIFFEN

13 East Front Street.

Special Reduction

IN FRUITS.

Shrewsbury Tomatoes, \$1.30 doz; Butternut and Morrill Sugar Corn, \$1.50; Hamburg Stringless Beans, \$1.30 doz.

Extra choice varieties of Canned Fruits sold at 25c., viz: Egg Fruits, Bartlett Pears, Peaches, Cherries, Apples and Pineapple.

A choice lot of dried California Apples.

Estelle, Taylor & Neuman,

79 Broadway, cor. Fifth St.

Mrs. L. ADAMS,

No. 5 EAST FRONT ST., opposite PARK AVENUE.

THE MAYOR'S ADVICE TO YOUNG MEN.

Wise Words from a Banker of Experience
—When There Were No Millionaires
There Were No Tramps.

A large body of young men gathered at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association, last evening, to listen to a very interesting talk on "Money and Banking," by Mayor Alexander Gilbert, who was introduced by President Murray as the first President of the local Y. M. C. A. had ever had. The audience was one of the finest ever seen in Plainfield. The Mayor's remarks were in part as follows:

The Chinese, centuries ago, used a money composed of clay and stamped with the seal of the government. The amount of this money was absolutely and rigidly fixed by law. There was just enough to supply the needs of business, and peace and happiness was the result. A certain emperor thought to make himself rich by issuing a large amount of this clay money. The issue was made, but, of course the value of the money declined because the market was glutted with it, and there was ruin and distress in the country.

I can remember the time when the notes issued by the national banks would not be taken as legal tender. During the years 1862-73 the paper was not payable in anything excepting the security that was behind the nation's banks. Outside of the country they were worth nothing. The silver dollar is really worth but 81 or 82 cents, yet one gets a dollar's worth of merchandise with it. Take silver dollars outside of the country and one has no silver dollar; he has only so much silver which he will have to sell at its intrinsic value, and will lose a heavy percent. on every dollar.

Since the earliest period, since the discovery of gold and silver, the leading commercial nations of the world have always had gold and silver to represent money. These metals are adapted to the purpose of ornamentation; they are neither too hard nor too soft.

There has been a large increase in the production of silver during the last 40 years. There are about 7,000,000,000 dollars' worth of gold and silver in existence.

Before banks were formed people stored their money away in safe places where they could get at it when they needed it. When the banks came into existence, however, all this money was brought out and put into the banks, because they were safe places to keep money. Union is strength, and the money thus brought together and consolidated wielded a greater influence than the money that was scattered here and there, in chests, old shoes, bags, etc. The men in charge of the money conceived the idea of loaning this money and getting interest on it. Business men found that they could borrow money, and they did so, and started railroads and canals and built up towns and cities. In fact, the prosperity of the land is due in great measure to the banks of the country. The banking interest is the great interest underlying the happiness of the world. It is estimated that every hour in the years 1880-80 added \$250,000 to the wealth of the country.

The Bank of England discontinued the issue of silver about 1816. The reason given was because the convenience of His Majesty's subjects demanded it. Why is it, then, that the United States seems desirous of using silver and making silver the legal tender in opposition to the tendency of the leading commercial nations of the world? This is why—in 1862 the United States was in need of money, and this led to the issue of paper currency, and this led to the issue of paper currency. The Western farmers were greatly benefited by this, and today their sons think that by the coinage of silver the era of prosperity will again come to the farmer.

Some years ago, when the United States was about to begin payment in gold, of the promises to pay of the paper money they had issued, many thought that a panic would be the result, and the government hesitated to commence specie payment. One day Horace Greeley said in the New York Tribune: "The way to resume is to resume." The officials finally set the 1st of January, 1879, as the day on which they would resume payment. Everybody in the financial world looked anxiously forward to the 1st of January. The day came and went, and the telegraph sent no word of panic anywhere. No notes were presented for redemption. It was at Horace Greeley had said, when the people became convinced that the gold was really there and would be paid on demand, they did not want it.

I have passed through many panics, but the one of last year was the most severe.

It is said that Washington was the richest man in the country of his time. His fortune was estimated at from \$400,000 to \$800,000 dollars. Think of it, not a millionaire in the country! The same authorities add that there was not a tramp in the country.

How may a bank make money and not lose it? I remember when I was quite a young man, an old gentleman came one day into the bank and asked to see the cashier. I replied that I was the cashier, and he asked my age. I told him that I was twenty-four. He said, "You are holding a responsible position, and I want to give you just one word of advice." I want to repeat that advice to every young man in the room. It is this: "Never do anything, either directly or indirectly, that you would be ashamed to have somebody ask you to explain."

I would like to tell you how to have a bank of your own. It is merely by establishing as your principle that of never borrowing, never running in debt, always

saving. Those who save when they are young never regret it when they grow old.

WHERE SHALL THE HACKS STAND?

A Friend of the Traveling Public, and of the Workingman, Protests Against a Change.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—It is sincerely hoped that for the sake of the public you will use your pen and columns in opposing the proposed amendment to the hack ordinance recently introduced by Councilman Hetfield, and which will come up for its third reading and final passage at the next meeting of the Common Council.

The proposed new ordinance seeks not only to drive out of a legitimate business a class of men who strive to make an honest living, but will to a great extent discommode the traveling public. The ordinance attempts to drive away from a convenient place the hackmen who now already are regulated sufficiently to keep them within the proper distance from infringing on the rights of vehicles and persons, and proposes to make them stand some distance from the railway station. Persons who may in storm and rain as well as in sunshine be obliged to employ a carriage, stage or hack, desire them within a convenient distance, and to compel them to walk in the rain or snow a greater distance than they now are obliged to do, would in itself be a great objection. Why is the ordinance introduced? Are not the hackmen already under sufficient control of police regulation? Will any person derive any special benefit in having them a greater distance from the station? Wherein will it be better for the public to have them crowded in a still narrower place? That portion of the street on which they now stand was widened for their specific purpose. Why seek to make the change? Where will the advantage come in? Surely, these questions should well and thoroughly be answered before the change is made. In the interest of the traveling public, in the interest of all that is fair and just, in the interest of the men who are seeking to earn a honest livelihood, let the Common Council not pass this ordinance unless it can be shown wherein any special advantage will be derived by the proposed change.

[The proposed change in the ordinance will not inconvenience the people in the least, but will rid them of a nuisance. Only the hacks are to be removed out of the way. The hackmen will be permitted as usual to solicit customers at the very doors of the station. "Persons" will not be compelled to walk another step in rain or snow, to get a hack. They need only raise a finger, and a dozen vehicles will drive up to where they stand. The amendment to the ordinance will drive no man out of business, nor even interfere with his trade. It is a just and proper change in the law. The Press hopes "for the sake of the public," it will pass. The "Big 6" may be trusted to vote for it, and we are curious to see if all of the others will vote against it as usual just because of that fact.—Ed.]

The News of the Pastors' Activity Spreading.

[From The Elizabethan Journal.]

The Ministers' Association of Plainfield held a meeting last Monday, and took strong grounds against the licensing of certain places in that city. They also discussed and had published a paper entitled "Some recent chapters in the history of the liquor traffic," which overhauled the liquor legislation thus far enacted by the present Legislature, and laid particular stress on the power of the assembly as shown by the enactment of Assembly Bill 25, introduced by Mr. Lane and defended by Mr. Marsh, the bill which makes the renewal of licenses cheap and easy. With reference to this the ministers say:

"We regret to record the fact that the Senator from Union county argued in its favor, and solemnly asserted that the saloon-keeper ought not to be put to the trouble of getting signers each year, any more than doctors, lawyers or dentists should each year be compelled to pass examinations."

Van Nest's Pardon.

[From The New York World.]

In the issue of THE WORLD of Dec. 13, 1890, referring to "Union County Convicts," it appears that an injustice was done to Lewis Van Nest, of Plainfield, touching the reasons for his pardon by the New Jersey Board of Pardons. Van Nest was sentenced from Union County about Nov. 27, 1887, for arson. He protested his innocence at the time, and it is said that J. M. Jackson, who was sentenced for the same offense and has since died in prison, claimed that he alone was guilty. Lewis Van Nest was pardoned Dec. 31, 1889. The ground of the petition was pardon for innocence. The petition was numerously signed by citizens of Plainfield.

A Plea for Horses on Ferry-Boats.

Secretary E. S. Edwards, of the New Jersey Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, has appealed to the Central New Jersey and other railway companies operating ferries along the Hudson River to arrange better facilities for the comfort of horses that are carried to and from New York on the boats. He says that many of the horses are made to suffer great discomfort by being driven on the boats steaming hot after their exertions on the streets, and being compelled to stand in the strong draught without sufficient covering. He suggests as a remedy that a large canvas curtain which could be rolled up and down should be placed at each end of the wagon way.

Resolved, That the Council be Requested to Refuse All.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Plainfield Reform Club on Thursday evening, 12th inst., the following preamble and resolution were adopted unanimously:

Whereas The City of Plainfield comprises a community abundantly able financially to provide all the money necessary to their local Government, decently and honorably, without selling liquor licenses to either hotels or saloons, and

Whereas The sale of intoxicating liquors is a recognized and objectionable curse to any community, entailing upon it vice, misery and poverty, which cost more than the amount of money "rum" selling licenses supply, and

Whereas A \$700 license fee is resulting in a steady increase in the number, and no improvement in the character, of places licensed, thus failing to justify itself as a high license fee, therefore

Resolved By the Plainfield Reform Club that our City Council be and hereby are requested to refuse all applications for licenses to sell intoxicating liquors during 1891.

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THE LOCAL LICENSE QUESTION.

Exception Taken to the Ministers' Appeal, and an All-or-None Policy Demanded.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS:—I would like to make some reply to the article published in your paper of Wednesday evening, in reference to the distribution of licenses; and should like to have my say concerning the objections therein raised to the proposed additions to the already numerous saloons in this the prototype of New York. The objections raised against the two extra saloons are of no material value unless advanced in opposition to them all as a body. The stand taken by the Ministers' Association is one that can not be controverted, and one that must be recognized as meritorious; and yet when taken and applied to one or two isolated cases is of no intrinsic worth; for that which is applicable to the one must be advanced with equal forcefulness against all.

Among the important questions now so soon to be brought before our City Fathers, and passed on by them, is one of momentous worth—a question that demands the earnest, thoughtful consideration of each ward representative as well as those elected by the city at large. It is a question of the most vital importance to two bodies of Plainfield's citizens. The first, and by far the largest and most important of these, is the legal voters of the city. The second is the body of taxpayers. All of these are most deeply interested in the disposition of the license question. They are the ones on whom will fall the burden of raising the money that may be necessary to meet the needs of the city and supply the treasury with money usually contributed by the licensees.

The point and question at issue itself can be met and disposed of in only one way: either it must be Yes, or it must be No. There ought to be no half-way business about it. The subject calls for a decided affirmative, or a positive negative. If the former, then there can be in justice no possible discrimination used between the saloon on Grant avenue or the one nearest Peace street. To make any such distinction would be an exercise of an arbitrary and dictatorial power, and as such would probably cause dispute on the grounds of illegality and the fostering and protection of a few. The applicants for license have had their petitions duly attested to, and in every case have conformed to the law. They are exercising their franchise as citizens of this country in choosing for themselves the way and manner in which they will make a living, and such choice may not be directed or governed by a body of men who may decide among themselves who shall or shall not carry on such or such a business, or who may select and designate out of a number of applicants a few who may not carry on the liquor business although conducted in conformity to the laws and ordinances governing such trade. Such a decision on the part of the selectmen would tend to create and form a monopoly of the liquor trade and to throw the sale and control of such into the hands of the favored few. Such an act certainly is one that the courts would have a chance to pass on should a refused applicant so appeal.

What would the citizens of Plainfield think or say were the licenses for hacks granted to only a few of those applying, or those for hucksters granted to only a few of the favored ones, to the entire exclusion of all others? And yet here is a class of respectable men, in another line of life whose needs must be discriminated against! If licenses are to be granted, let all receive them who may apply and pay the necessary fee, or let each and every applicant have recorded against him an unanimous No!

And yet to refuse the license altogether leaves the city with empty treasury, and the evil of intemperance still existing in the saloons already established in North Plainfield. Although the cause as far as the city of Plainfield is concerned could thus be removed, the resultant evil would still exist in the allurements thrown out by the knowledge that the wants of the drunkard can be readily supplied by a little journey over the line where all the cravings for drink could readily be gratified and our fair city suffer. Until co-operation on the part of North Plainfield can be secured by us, and all saloons closed instead of a few, we shall have to labor under the miserable results of intemperance. So let the Council when it decides, decide for all or none!

Resolved, That the Council be Requested to Refuse All.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Plainfield Reform Club on Thursday evening, 12th inst., the following preamble and resolution were adopted unanimously:

Whereas The City of Plainfield comprises a community abundantly able financially to provide all the money necessary to their local Government, decently and honorably, without selling liquor licenses to either hotels or saloons, and

Whereas The sale of intoxicating liquors is a recognized and objectionable curse to any community, entailing upon it vice, misery and poverty, which cost more than the amount of money "rum" selling licenses supply, and

Whereas A \$700 license fee is resulting in a steady increase in the number, and no improvement in the character, of places licensed, thus failing to justify itself as a high license fee, therefore

Resolved By the Plainfield Reform Club that our City Council be and hereby are requested to refuse all applications for licenses to sell intoxicating liquors during 1891.

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The Friends Against All Licenses.

TO THE PLAINFIELD COMMON COUNCIL: The Quarterly Meeting Temperance Committee of the religious Society of Friends, at a meeting held in the Peace Street Meeting House, on the 12th inst., were united in respectfully asking you, in the exercise of the discretionary authority by law vested in you, to grant no license for the sale of intoxicating beverages in the city of Plainfield.

We respectfully represent:

1. That, as abundantly demonstrated by experience, and by enlightened science, alcoholic beverages are in no sense a necessity, and that they are a prolific source of disease, pauperism, vice and crime.

2. That the official records of Plainfield's police department, and its organized charitable and relief associations, show that a very large percentage of its arrests, and of the charitable relief extended, by public taxation and private benevolence, are made necessary by its legalized liquor saloons.

3. That the rule of one man or woman, the impelling of a single human soul through strong drink, is of vastly greater moment than the receipt of a few thousand dollars of public revenue.

4. That the "high license" fee of \$700 falls, as shown by the increased number of license applications now pending before you, to act as a restrictive measure; while under its operation the fair and beautiful city of Plainfield has come more than ever in its history under bondage to the baneful and corrupting saloon influence.

5. That the voluntary continuance by you of the legalized liquor traffic in the municipality, the direction of the affairs of which for the time being is under your control, will do very much to neutralize the good influences of its churches and Sabbath schools, and of its various mission and benevolent organizations for practical Christian work.

6. That we therefore earnestly pray that, as official guardians of the public property, in the interest of sobriety, of economy, of the young and of all classes, of the purity and sanctity of the homes of the city, and of its material and spiritual welfare, you, as Councilmen, will grant no license to the liquor traffic, fully denounced by a distinguished and honored Senator in the Senate of the United States as "the gigantic crime of crime" in this age and country.

In behalf of the Committee, ABRAHAM M. POWELL, ROBERTSON FORD, ANNA RICE POWELL, RACHEL ROGART, NATHAN HANFORD, MARGARET DIERCKH.

—The Salvation Army has rented Reform Hall for three months longer.

Who can foretell a sudden bruise on the leg of a favorite? Keep Salvation Oil for the sale.

The early bird catches the worm, and sometimes a bad cold, which however does no injustice to the old proverb, for with the aid of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup colds are of no consequence. Price 25c.

citizen—Say, Bill, can't you do something for my friend Hogood? He's been a hard drinker so long that now he's deaf, blind and lame.

City Official—Does he know many voters in his district?

"Yes—a good many."

"All right. Tell him to call at my office, and I'll appoint him a sanitary inspector."—N. Y. Weekly.

STYLE AT THE ZOO.

Fashionable High-Shouldered Lady—What a strange, hump-shouldered bird! Stork—What a resemblance to my long-lost sister!—Eddie's Illustrated Newspaper.

Her Success Was Assured. Manager—So you want to become a society actress, do you? Have you any reason to believe that you would make a success?

Mrs. Wildflower—Oh, I am sure that I would. I have had three very nice divorce suits, and I was one of the principals in a great scandal at Bar Harbor last summer.—Judge.

One Satisfaction. Mr. Bull (with a growl)—Well, you got the first prize, didn't you?

Mr. St. Bernard—Certainly, my size and beauty command me to the lovers of fine dogs.

Mr. Bull—Dat's alright, me beastic, but I can chew de stuffin' out of yer in two seconds!—Jury.

They Never Met It in Society. "What is it, Algie, my boy?" inquired old Clabster of the young man sitting pensively before the fire.

"Nothing, governor, only thinking." "Thinking, Algie? Thinking? And you a popular society man?"—Washington Star.

Some Use. "There's one thing about Stanley's rear column."

"What's that?"

"It's about the most successful advertising column on record."—Puck.

COAL AND WOOD.

Best quality Lehigh coal, well screened. Dry Kindling wood constantly on hand.

OFFICE—With Woolsens & Burke, 21 North Avenue.

YARD—Madison Avenue, opp. North Plainfield Station.

HIS MASCOT.

He Had No Use for a Person That Killed a Rabbit's Foot.

"It saved me again," exclaimed an old dandy who dodged an ice wagon on Monroe avenue yesterday and pulled out and waved on high a rabbit's foot.

"What is that?" asked one of the men who grouped around him.

"De hind foot of an Alabama rabbit, sah—de bestest charm in de world fur a person to carry in his pocket."

"How does it act like a charm?"

"Keeps ghosts away—don't let any robbers cum around—saves yer life when somebody's gwine ter kill yer. What would I hev bin jist now but fur dis rabbit's fut?"

"Boah! I don't believe there is any good in it."

"You don't! Jist hear him! Doan' believe in no rabbit's fut! Why, sah, I wouldn't be in your shoes fur no fo' thousand dollars!"

"Go on! It's no better than a dog's hind foot."

"Hut! Hear him! Dat's all I want to know of you, sah—dat's all! You keep right away from me! Fussion that ridicules a rabbit's fut is bound to be unlucky, an' I doan' want nuffin' to do wid him. De ghosts am suh to pick his bones sooner or later, an' I doan' want no truck wid him—no truck 'tall, sah."—Detroit Free Press.

A Judicious Irish Bell.

The following anecdote of a minor light of the Irish bench, though not precisely a "bell," is pure and simple, because more or less to that festive family. A wife had suffered untold cruelties at the hands of a barbarous husband, and in self-defense she "took the law of him," but just before the trial she relented, and told the judge she wished to leave the punishment and the case to God.

"I regret, my good woman," replied the great official, "that we can not do that; the case is far too important."—London World.

Speculative Heredity.

Maternalism—Imogen, you mustn't marry George Rockgate. He was such a hard-headed boy, I couldn't bear to have my grandchildren like him.

Imogen—Yes, mamma. I know all the Rockgates are awfully hard-headed; but you must remember there is softening of the brain in our family.—Judge.

Could Run and Jump.

"Van Dunder has joined the Hercules Gymnastic Club."

"Indeed, I didn't know that he was any thing of an athlete."

"Oh, yes! He is a record-breaker at running up hills and jumping them!"—West Shore.

Flashing out the Preverbs.

She (defending herself)—I told her, monsieur, that she was the last person to criticize me. You know what our English proverb says about people who live in glass houses?

Monsieur le Blanc—Yes; zat say should pull down zat blind, is it not, mademoiselle?—Judge.

The Wise Little City Girl.

"What are those funny little green things?" asked Flosie of her country cousin, pointing to a number of peapods.

"Those are pease," said Tommy.

"You can't fool me," retorted Flosie. "Pease come in big, red cans."—Harper's Bazar.

A Genuine Novelty.

He—Will you go with me to the Lyceum to-night?

She—I'm awfully sorry, but I went there last evening with a theater party.

He—Oh, I want you to go with me to listen to the play.—Money's Weekly.

And There There Was Music.

Fond Mother—John, do you know Gertie has arranged a little piece for the piano?

Fond Father—Good! Peace for the piano means peace for all of us.—Detroit Free Press.

TRY

B. J. Barnes

FLAXSEED AND LEMON

COUGH DROPS.

Opposite Postoffice.

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ESTABLISHED 1869.

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