PLAINFIELD EVENING NEWS.

Vol 4, No. 111 — PLAINFIELD, N. J. WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1885 — Price Two Cents

Cent-a-word Corner

FOR SALE—Remington rifle, 22 caliber, accurate shooter. Also chest of complete carpenter's tools. Address P. O. Box 924.

LOST—An amethyst ring, going from south's market stop to the post office this morning. Obl. 7-3 Suitable reward will be paid for leaving purchaser at Worth's. 7-6

LOST—On Monday night, between Fox and Stiles off a small inclosed Photo. A good thing with dollar. The finder will be rewarded by leaving at Kemp's barber shop, 41 West Front street.

WANTED—Small house with barn, not over ten minutes walk from depot. Address Bergen, News office.

FOR SALE—A five-class family horse, with or without surrey or harness. Warranted sound and kind. Address P. O. Box 1,

FOR SALE—$200. Great bargain. Bay horse, 9 years old, sound and kind, driven by lady. Phaeton and harness, or $150 for phaeton. Owner removing to city. Inst so-lately. 6-9

WANTED—Part of home having one to let two rooms and in first-class neighborhood by quiet man and wife; highest references given. Address, Permanent News office.

BOARD—Parties desiring superior board for the Fall and Winter, can obtain large handsome rooms in a private residence very pleasantly located, close to the depot. Address P. O. Box 790.

TO LET—Furnished rooms for gentlemen only. Apply to Mrs. P. Dunn, 14 West Front St. 6-29

Special Notices.

MRS. MARTIN'S MAGIC RENOVATOR for removing grease from any material, however delicate the shade, cleans gloves and laces, raises the nap on velvet, etc. Sold at the drug stores, and at Mrs. E. J. Martin's dyeing and perfumery, 216 Fulton street. Price 25 cents. Agents wanted. 9-29-3p

ALBERT SMITH,
A Manufacturer of Iron Railings, Columns, Wrought Iron Gredera, Door Plates, Fence Posts, Glass Vestibules, Door Hinges for R. ads, Bolts, Awning Frames, Fire Escapes, etc. All kinds of Blacksmithing, Horse shoeing promptly attended to. 22 New Jersey R. R. avenue, Newark, N. J. 9-2-6

DANCING SCHOOL
Of Prof. S. Lombardi, of New York, now open at Leing's Hall, Plainfield, N. J. Classes for Misses and Masters, Tuesday and Friday afternoons, from 4 to 6 p. m. Classes for ladies and gentlemen from 8 to 10 p. m. Private lessons, $5 per one class lesson, Ladies $3; Gentlemen $5. Pupils admitted any time. Private lessons $5 each. References—D. Kingsland; Col. Cross, Wright, A. M. Perkins, N. J.; Decker Brothers, 319 Fulton Square, C. D. Lidell, Jewelers, Dunn Sisters; Hon. Judge David McAdam, 238 sixth street, N. Y.; Mrs. C. Van Vlet, Fourth avenue, Plainfield; Prof. T. M. Francis, Editor and Proprietor of the Troy Times. 9-29-3m

CHOICE BUILDING LOTS,
Nine passage feet at the Prospect Hill Nursery. Finest soil and sites in the Plain. Also Shade and Fruit Trees, Nagasa and other grape vines, cut-flowers, Hyacinths, Tulips, etc., for sale at Denton's Nursery. 9-10-6m

MUSIC.
J. P. Fischer, Violinist, Pianist and Musical Director. Music furnished for Concerts, Weddings, Parties, etc. Office No. 5 Fourth avenue, New York City. 21 6m

BUSINESS FOR SALE.
Paying business for five hundred dollars. Ad dress Box 790, Plainfield. 9-30-7

FARM FOR SALE.
A bargain, a bargain. Will exchange. House 18 rooms suitable for Summer boarders. Shade. Fruit of all kinds. Inquire 18 East Front street. 8-17-tf

Professional Cards.

GEORGE C. CARPENTER,
Expert Shorthand Reporter. Reporting of legal arguments and sermons a specialty. Practical lessons in Shorthand given. Dictation taken. Typewriting done in a superior manner. Agent for the Callygraph and Caligraph. Cor. Stanley Park avenue and Second Street, Plainfield, N. J.

F. A. DUNHAM,
No. 9 Park avenue, Cozzard's Building,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor. Having had twelve years experience in city surveying in Plainfield is a prepared to do anything in his line with accuracy and dispatch. 9-29-1m

GEO. G. EARL and JACKSON JAQUES
Civil Engineers and Surveyors. Having purchased all the records of A. A. Titsworth, successor to J. R. and F. A. Dunham, embracing the past twelve years and connecting with nearly every piece of property in Plainfield, we are prepared to do work in our line with unerring accuracy and dispatch. 24 West Front St., Still nun Music Hall. P. O. Lock Box 1001. 9-17-3m

WILLIAM S. MAXSON,
Counsellor at Law, will buy and sell real estate and mortgages, loan money, rent and take charge of property. Official searches procured if desired without extra charge.

DR. A. W. ANDERSON,
No. 1 Peace street, corner Front. Office hours 9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 4 and 7 to 9 p. m. 8-p-6m

DR. J. W. GRIFFIN,
Homeopathist and Electrician corner Second and Washington street. Office hours till 9 a. m., 1 to 4 and 6 to 8 p. m. Diseases of women a specialty.

JACKSON & COPPINGTON,
Counsellors at Law. Commissioners of Deeds, Masters-in-Chancery, Notaries Public. Offices corner of Park avenue and Second street.

CRAIG A. MARSH,
Counsellor-at-Law, Supreme Court Commissioner, Solicitor and Master in Chancery, Notary Public. Office corner Front and Somerset streets.

SUYDAM & STILLMAN,
Counsellors at Law, Stillman's Block. Rooms 2 and 4, Plainfield, N. J.
Stephen F. Suydam. W. Stillman.

DR. ROBT. W. ANDERSON, DENTIST,
21 East Front street, over Griffen's Hardware Store, (Opposite the East Second street.) Gas administered. Office hours from 9 till 5.

DR. CHAS. R. THIERS, DENTIST,
21 West Front street. Cocaine used as a local anesthetic. Gold filling a specialty.

Educational.

MRS. HANN'S STUDIO.
Room 29 Stillman Block. Pupils in oil, water colors, etc.

MRS M. A. BARIGHT
Teacher of Drawing and Painting. Private or class instruction. For terms address Box 1080.

ELOCUTION.
Instruction in Elocution, class or private lessons. For terms, address Mme. Alberti, P. O. Box 1099.

PIANO LESSONS.
Miss Nettie Mattison is now prepared to give piano instruction at her pupil's residence or at her residence. Refers to Mr. S. V. Woodruff, proprietor of Hotel Netherwood, and to others. P. O. Box 1581.

H. S. BARNES
17 and 19 Front Street, East,
WALL PAPERS,
Philadelphia and New York Designs.
ATLAS MIXED PAINTS.
$1.75 Per Gallon, Warranted Satisfactory
BRAGDON'S LUSTRA PAINTS.
POOR MAN'S DYES
Neat and Handy.
Artist's Materials, etc.
5 Per Cent Discount for Cash.

The price of THE NEWS *delivered by carrier, is ten cents a week. Collections are made every two weeks by a regular collector.*

JOB PRINTING OF ALL KINDS.

Post Office.
NEW YORK MAILS.
CLOSE—7.30 and 10.00 a. m.; 2.00 and 6.00 p. m.
ARRIVE—7.30, 8.30 and 11.45 a. m. and 2.30 and 5.30 p. m.
SOMERVILLE, EASTON, ETC., MAILS
CLOSE—7.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.
ARRIVE—8.44 a. m. and 6.30 p. m.
Mail for Warren'ville closes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 12 m.
Post Office opens at 7.00 a. m. and closes at 7 10 p. m. Saturdays closes at 6 p. m. Open every evening until 8.30 p. m. to owners of lock box's.
SUNDAY MAILS—Arrive at 9.17 a. m. Office open from 9.30 a. m to 10.30 a. m. Mail closes at 7.00 p. m.

Thermometer Record.
The following is the record of the thermometer at the store of H. S. Barnes, opposite date of last year, as kept at Stelle drug store, corner of Front and Cherry streets.

1885.		1884.	
6 a. m.	35	6 a. m.	55
9 a. m.	50	9 a. m.	67
12 m	56	12 m.	66
3 p m.	58	3 p. m	73

Ministerie Almanac.

1885		1884	
Sun rise	6.05 a.m	Sun rise	6 .1 a m
Sun Set	5.32 p.m.	Sun Set	5.35 p.m.
Moon Rises	5.06 p. m.	Moon Rises	p.m.

Chronological Errata.
Edgar A. Poe died 1849.

Signal Office Prediction.
To-morrow 16, promises to be fair and slightly warmer.

JOTTINGS.

—The Gazelle Engine Company's fair is to be continued to-morrow afternoon and evening.

—West Third street, in the vicinity of New, *is receiving the attention of the Street Commissioner, in the repairing of the street and gutters.*

—Society's favorite star, Rose Coghlan, will appear with her entire company in "Won and Lost" at Music Hall to-morrow evening. Seats are now on sale.

—Bishop Scarborough will officiate at the Episcopal All Saints Mission, Scotch Plains, to-morrow evening at 7.45, being the occasion of the Third Anniversary of the opening of the church.

—Ice formed in the gutters during last night, and the frost put a stop to the further effort at sedimentation of any an aspiring leaf and flower, prone to fling out late, and drink—the pleasures of the hour.

—The W. C. T. U. prayer meeting will be held in Reform Hall to-morrow afternoon from three to five o'clock p. m., in compliance with the change of the National W. C. T. U. at Saratoga.

—The National W. C. T. U. will observe Thursday of this week as a day of prayer for Divine guidance in their coming annual meeting, and for a still greater blessing on their rapidly increasing Union. The Plainfield W. C. T. U. will meet for prayer in Reform Hall at three p. m. on Thursday, and will spend two hours in devotional exercises

—While a young lady was alighting from a carriage on the corner of Front and Somerset streets about nine o'clock this morning, her dress caught in the step of the carriage and she was dragged some distance, but as the horse was walking she was not injured. A number of gentlemen who were near by stopped the horse and assisted the young lady to her feet.

—John H. Albert, the baker, is greatly aggrieved at being accused of receiving $50, for testifying as a witness in the prosecution of Mrs. Burk, convicted of illegally selling on complaint of numerous neighbors. He says he was subpoenaed, but was not called at all to testify. He is endeavoring to find out who started the slander with a view to prosecuting the slanderer. Those who believe it was right for Mrs. Burk to swindle the city by making drunkards and not paying the city for the privilege, are boycotting the baker, he says, for an act which on its face is an absurdity. The city don't pay money for such purposes.

—Miss Rose Coghlan, the star actress, formerly of Wallack's Theatre, will make her first appearance in Plainfield at Music Hall, Thursday evening, Oct. 8. The play selected is one of established reputation. Indeed it may now be styled "a standard work." Few dramatic efforts have been more liberally praised than "Won and Lost," the ablest of Mr. A. R. Cazauran's dramatic productions. It is not a comedy, nor a melodrama, but both comic and dramatic to a high degree; originally written for a metropolitan theatre and portraying high life, it affords Miss Coughlan opportunity to display her finished high-bred style, and exhibit the wealth of her gorgeous ward-robe. Her wifely struggle to redeem her dissipated husband, her indignation and anger, her bit of high comedy in the first act, affords her a variety of opportunities to show the resources of her art. Her company is one selected to fit the requirements of the play, each character in which is typical. Seats are now on sale at Shaw's and Reynolds'.

Dwelling House Burned.
About half past twelve o'clock this morning, Michael Sweeny while returning from Scotch Plains, discovered an old house on Leland avenue, formerly occupied by Mulford Cole, to be on fire. He rang the bell in this city and gave an alarm. Engine Co., No. 3, were quickly on the scene, and after working for about an hour returned.

The house was unoccupied and about 1,000 fence pickets were stored there. The loss is small and is fully covered by insurance. Two small barns were on the premises and situated about twenty feet from the house, but they were saved by the opportune arrival of the company. Engine Co., No. 1, on account of their fair being in progress, are off duty.

A NEW MISSION.

Women's Presbyterial Home Mission Society.

'Tis but a few years since women were almost unknown as workers or speakers in any great public enterprise, but they have come to the front so rapidly of late that now they are important factors in nearly every good work, and in nearly every benevolent project their tireless energies are joyfully welcomed by the "Lords of Creation." The temperance cause, the Foreign Mission Board, the Home Mission Board, the Freedman's Board and others owe not a little to the self-denial and faithful labors of the noble Christian women who so cheerfully undertook to push forward the chariot wheels of truth and religion. Men once turned to their fellow men and asked for aid, but now more and more they turn to women and utter the Macedonian cry, "Come over and help us," and some respond more cheerfully, and to none has greater success been granted. Doors that were once shut are now open; fields that were once hedged in are now longing for women's presence, and the very ends of the earth will soon rejoice in the tidings of her who was "last at the cross and first at the tomb." Only recently a distinguished D. D. positively refused to allow a woman to address her sisters from his pulpit, but after he had listened to that same woman speaking in another building, he was so thoroughly converted that he not only invited her to speak from his pulpit, but heartily endorsed her, and bade her God speed. And thus is it everywhere.

One of the youngest of these women's organizations is in session to-day in Crescent Avenue Church, planning how best they can assist in evangelizing our fair land. Eight years ago the missionaries laboring among the Mormons, Indians and Spaniards made urgent appeals to the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions in New York city to send on teachers, declaring with one voice that without them they would be greatly hindered, if not permanently crippled. The Board was eager to comply with their wishes, but an examination revealed the fact that their charter forbids the employment of teachers, and confined them to sending forth preachers. What was to be done? Should the work suffer? The women said, "No, we will organize and send out teachers and build school-houses, etc., and thus the difficulty was met, and thus began the "Woman's Executive Board" located in 23 Centre street, New York, Mrs. A. Abbel Green of New Jersey, President. The first year a little over $5,000 was raised and 20 teachers employed; but so wonderful has the work grown and that during the past year $129,000 was secured, and 175 teachers were sent to various fields of labor. To make this work more efficient, the women of the Elizabeth Presbytery organized a Presbyterial Society a year ago, and to-day they hold their first anniversary. As many of our readers know little of the Presbytery of Elizabeth, we give herewith a list of all the churches, with the names of the pastors, and the membership of each church, as reported in the minutes for 1885:

Plainfield, Crescent Ave.	544
Rev. W. R. Richards.	
Elizabeth, Westminster	449
Rev. J. Gillespie, D. D.	
" First Presb.	448
Rev. E. K. Marshall, D. D.	
" Third Presb.	443
Rev. Paul Sniffen.	
Rahway, Second Presbyterian	423
Rev. J. A. Liggett, D. D.	
Westfield	389
Rev. N. W. Cadwell.	
Rahway, First Presb.	315
Rev. W. A. Gay.	
Elizabeth, Second Presb.	309
Rev. R. Sawyer.	
Metuchen	300
Rev. J. G. Mason, D. D.	
Bethlehem	293
Rev. J. G. Williamson.	
Elizabeth, German	293
Rev. J. Rudolph.	
Baskinridge	250
Rev. J. C. Rankin, D. D.	
Plainfield, First Presb.	245
Rev. E. P. Kelsam, D. D.	
Clinton	214
Rev. S. J. Rowland.	
Lamington	197
Rev. J. T. Kerr.	
Elizabethport	182
Rev. E. H. Reinhart.	
Plucksmin	158
Rev. S. Parry.	
Califon	150
Rev. J. R. Gibson.	
Liberty Corner	140
Vacant.	
Woodbridge	145
Rev. J. McNulty, D. D.	
Conn. Farms	136
Rev. B. Street.	
Roselle	132
Rev. J. A. Blauvelt.	
Cranford	127
Rev. G. F. Greene.	
Springfield	126
Rev. G. N. Stephens.	
Perth Amboy	119
Vacant.	
Rahway, German	102
Rev. C. T. Albrecht.	
Dunellen	100
Rev. A. Miller.	
New Providence	85
Rev. W. A. Hooper.	
Bayonne	80
Rev. H. W. Jones, D.D.	
Elizabeth, Madison Ave.	75
Rev. C. E. Cunningham.	
" Colored	45
Rev. W. T. Carr.	
Clarksville	40
Vacant.	

As will be seen there are 32 churches under the care of this Presbytery, with a membership of 6,971. There are a number of clergymen who are professors, or secretaries, or foreign missionaries, or disabled, so that the actual number on the rolls of Presbytery is 48, and among them are some who are well known throughout the land.

The President of this Presbyterial Society is Mrs. Troutman of Elizabeth. Mrs. W. E. Honeyman of North Plainfield is one of the Vice-Presidents, and Mrs. Dr. W. C. Roberts of Elizabeth is Secretary.

At 10.30 the meeting was called to order by the President, Mrs. Troutman, who briefly stated the objects of the meeting, and then called on Mrs. Langdon of Elizabeth to lead in prayer. A part of the 15th of John's Gospel was read, after which Mrs. Forbes invoked Divine aid, and was followed by Mrs. Patterson, who earnestly implored Almighty God to remember this new organization and bless the missionaries in the far West. Mrs. Langdon said that the sainted Mrs. Green did not to-day regret that she had spent and been spent in this great cause, and we would never regret it, if like her, we should give our all for the Master.

The Secretary read an account of the first meeting of the Society which was held in Elizabeth in the Rev. Dr. Gillespie's Church, when 21 churches were represented, and an organization formed with the officers given above. The roll of churches was called and it was found that half the churches were unrepresented. Mrs. Lawrence Meyers and Mrs. Rev. W. R. Richards were delegates from Crescent Avenue Church.

The Cor. Secretary's report was read by Mrs. Dr. Roberts, who stated that the aim was to see that every church in the Presbytery was engaged in helping evangelize our land. Women were doing a grand work among the Mormons, Indians and Freedmen and none should be indifferent and we should stir up all our Christian women.

A debt of $20,000 rests on the parent society because of the financial depression in the land. What shall be done to lift it? The churches of Elizabeth Presbytery have raised during the past year $4,000 for mission work, and report that several hundred women have enrolled as members of this Society, but we are not yet satisfied.

At 12.30 the meeting adjourned until 2.30 and the delegates and visitors proceeded to the parlors below where the Crescent Avenue ladies had provided one of those elegant lunches for which they are justly famous. The tables were loaded with the good things, and all were handsomely adorned by willing hands. Beside the substantials there was a tempting display of grapes, bananas, pears, etc., and all appreciated and enjoyed the hospitality that was so gladly bestowed on these faithful friends of the Redeemer who are in the valleys and mountains in the West. A number of young ladies acted as waiters, and they deservedly received many compliments for their promptness and readiness in their work. This afternoon there will be addresses by different ladies, and this evening, two (Rev. Messrs. Condit and Honeyman) who were formerly missionaries speak, to be followed by Rev. Mr. Richards and Rev. Dr. Kelsham.

The Second Night of the Fair.

The attendance at the Fair for the benefit of Gazelle Engine Co., No. 1, last evening was even larger than on the previous evening. The tables were laden with new and handsome presents to take the place of those that had been disposed of on Monday night. The booths were as welcome and as conspicuously displayed. The G. A. R. Drum Corps were present again and enlivened the occasion by their selections. Foreman Robert Day of Somerville Engine Co., No. 1, was present as one of the company's guests.

The following prizes were competitors for the prizes: For the gold watch—Miss Maggie Rickert, Miss Hattie Searing and Miss Laura Warnock. For the silver watch—Messrs. James E. Huntington, George Rickert, Emil Schneidecker and Michael McCarty. For the gold and silver badges—Messrs. H. A. Mansford, Charles Johnson and Alonzo Wallace.

The fair will continue this evening when the Casino Band will be in attendance and render some of their popular pieces.

Full List of Grand Jurors.

The following is a full list of Grand Jurors for the October term of Union County Courts, those of Plainfield having been published yesterday:

Plainfield—Foreman, John W. Whiton; Jasper G. Cadmus, Salomon Flagg, John B. Mills.

Rahway—William Chamberlain, Alfred B. Cook, Nathan N. Compton, Lewis P. Springer.

Elizabeth—Dekoe G. Cross, Samuel W. Putnam, Thomas Terrill, jr., James C. Ogden, William C. Colton, Thomas B. Budd, Charles A. Parnham, J. J. Yates.

Linden—John K. Mulford.

Fanwood—Frank W. Wescott.

Union—Noah W. Farrell.

Springfield—John Farrow.

New Providence—Amos Potter.

Summit—Stephen H. Conger.

Westfield—William H. Moore.

Cranford—Sylvester Cahill, sr.

PERSONAL.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller of Jamestown, N. Y., are the guests of Mr. F. H. Miller, Peace street.

Rev. Dr. Lewis arrived home last week greatly improved in health, after his recent severe illness.

Edward Davis of Washington, D. C., is visiting his cousin, James E. Huntington, on West Second street for a few days.

Cards are out for the wedding of Miss Etta Curtis of Fourth street, to a Mr. Foulke, a broker of New York, the ceremony to take place Oct 16.

Mrs. Wm. M. Runyon and son are visiting Mrs. Grant Herring of Bloomsburg, Pa., formerly Miss Emma Jones, one of Plainfield's most prominent teachers.

Rev. John C. Bliss, D. D., has been called to the pastorate of the Washington Heights Presbyterian Church of New York. Dr. Bliss was pastor of the Crescent Avenue Church in this city for sixteen years, and returned not long since from an extended tour in Europe and the East.

On invitation of Engine Co., No. 1, of Somerville, Foreman Jeremiah A. Moore, First assistant Foreman Clark Hope and Second assistant Foreman, Charles Johnson, of Gazelle Engine Co., No. 1, have gone to Somerville to-day to participate in the annual parade of the Somerville Fire Department.

Rev. E. M. Dunn and family, consisting of his wife, his son Alfred C., and his daughter Jennie, of Milton, Wis., are the guests of George H. Babcock of Union avenue, and John B. Cuthbert's of Seventh street. They have a host of friends in this city, where they formerly resided. Mrs. Dunn's sister was the deceased wife of Mr. Babcock, and Mr. Dunn's deceased sister was Mr. Cuthbert's wife. Mr. Dunn will preach in the Seventh Day Baptist church Saturday morning at 10.30 o'clock.

W. C. T. U.

Annual Meeting—Mrs. Dr. F. H. Tomlinson Chosen President—The Various Committees Report—Other Business.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union held their annual meeting in Reform Hall at four o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mrs. Yates presided.

The minutes of the three previous meetings, regular and special, were read by the Secretary, Mrs. Wm. B. Maxson, and on motion adopted.

The annual report of the Secretary of the Flower Mission was read. It stated that the ladies of the Mission made visitations every two weeks; that they first visited the Hospital and then private residences, where there was sickness. The report showed the Mission to be in a flourishing condition.

The President of the Band of Hope, Mrs. Coard, read a short report, which showed a membership of 135 with a regular attendance of about 90. She stated that the work was very satisfactory, and that the children, as a general thing, manifested great interest in these meetings.

The Secretary of the Kitchen Garden, Mrs. George F. Opdyke, presented the first annual report, which showed that school to be in a flourishing condition.

The Committee on the Holly Tree Inn reported that they had abolished that institution, as had been the policy throughout the country, and had rented the inn for the unexpired term of their lease.

The report of the chairman of the committee appointed to attend the Centennial Temperance Convention held at Philadelphia recently was read by Mrs. A. M. Powell. In the report the committee stated that there were 206 delegates present at the convention, representing 32 States and one Territory. Miss Frances E. Willard, the President of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union, was one of the Vice-Presidents of the Convention. The committee also reported that, although Rev. Dr. A. B. Lewis of this city was unable to be present at the convention, he contributed a paper on the work. Also that Mr. H. K. Carroll, one of the editors of the New York Independent, contributed a very interesting article in regard to the temperance work. They also said that during the convention a *certified Indian addressed the* assemblage on the Temperance question. The committee reported that a large number of Catholics, representing the different temperance societies in and around Philadelphia, were present at the convention, and manifested great interest in the proceedings. The committee reported that six different temperance meetings were held in various parts of the city the last night of the convention, and were all addressed by prominent speakers, but the principal one was held in the Academy of Music, and fully 5,000 people were in attendance, and that many had to be turned away for want of room to seat them. On motion the report was accepted.

A report from the Entertainment Committee in regard to several entertainments was received.

On motion the meeting then adjourned.

Mrs. Maxson, the Secretary, then called the new meeting to order for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

On motion Mrs. Yates was chosen as Chairman, and Mrs. Maxson as Secretary.

The meeting was organized by singing. The Chairman then stated that the nominations for officers for the ensuing year were in order.

Mrs. Kimball of the Nomination Committee arose and said that the nomination of president had been tendered Mrs. Yates, but that for personal reasons she could not accept. On motion Mrs. Yates was then made a Vice-President of the Union for life.

Mrs. Kimball then stated that the committee had made the following nominations for officers:

President, Mrs. Dr. T. H. Tomlinson; Secretary, Mrs. W. B. Maxson; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Yates; Treasurer, Mrs. H. H. Lowry.

Mrs. Tomlinson's letter of acceptance was read by Mrs. Kimball.

The meeting then adjourned.

Miss Willard.

Miss Frances E. Willard, the gifted and eloquent President of the National W. C. T. U., will address the anniversary meeting of the Plainfield W. C. T. U. on Friday evening, the 9th inst., in Reform Hall at 7.45. It is not too much to say of Miss Willard that she is the queen of the American platform. She put aside in obedience to a sense of duty her college educational work and her general literary pursuits to enlist in the service of the temperance reform, to which she brought a high order of talent with rare culture and grace. In providing this opportunity to hear one of her eloquent addresses upon the temperance problem, concerning which she is so well qualified to speak, the W. C. T. U. of Plainfield confer upon its citizens a rare privilege. It will be prudent to go early.

Relief Association Annual Meeting.

At the annual meeting of the Relief Association held yesterday in the vestry of the First Baptist Church, the following officers were elected: Mrs. E. L. Goddard, President; Mrs. Geo. W. Ferry, Vice President, Mrs. Joseph M. Myers, Treasurer; Miss Laura Rushmore, Secretary. On the Board of Managers: Mrs. D. J. Yerkes, Mrs. Mason W. Tyler, Mrs. M. E. Edgerton, Mrs. George Lissignola, Mrs. Chas. E. Ryder, Mrs. James McGee, Mrs. Lawrence Myers, Mrs. Roland Cox, Mrs. W. B. Ostrom, Mrs. George F. Opdyke, Mrs. Frank Woods, Mrs. J. Evarts Tracy.

A Word of Warning.

In view of the many cases of small-pox reported from day to day in New York and New Jersey cities, the Board of Health advise, in order to protect themselves from this scourge, that immediate recourse should be had to general vaccination.

REPORT
Of the condition of
The City National Bank,
AT PLAINFIELD,
in the State of New Jersey, at the close of business
OCT. 7, 1885.

RESOURCES.

Loan and discounts	$161,797 86
Overdrafts	1,189 86
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	50,000 00
Other bonds	2,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	13,410 46
Due from other national banks	1,013 50
Furniture and fixtures	2,500 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	134 70
Checks and other cash items	328 15
Bills of other banks	380 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and pennies	74 68
Specie	6,673 00
Legal tender notes	6,397 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent of circulation)	3,150 00
Total	$270,679 30

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$50,000 00
Surplus fund	12,000 00
Undivided profits	4,422 50
National bank notes outstanding	45,000 00
Dividends unpaid	733 00
Individual deposits subject to check	156,523 80
Demand certificates of deposit	3,408 23
Certified checks	250 00
Due to other National banks	6,143 43
Due to State Banks and bankers	209 13
Total	$270,679 30

STATE OF NEW JERSEY, } ss.
COUNTY OF UNION,

I, Jos. M. Myers, cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief

JOS. M. MYERS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 6th day of Oct., 1885.

FRANCIS R. GARDNER, Notary Public.

Correct—Attest

CHARLES HYDE,
ELIAS H. POPE,
JOSEPH B. COWARD, } Directors.

MUSIC HALL
One night only, Thursday, Oct. 8th. Special event. Society's Favorite Artist, Rose Coghlan, as Alice, in A. R. Cazauran's romantic drama in 4 acts, entitled "Won and Lost." Remember.
Rose Coghlan
will positively appear with her entire company of Star Actors, in Social Drama of "Won and Lost." No increase in prices. Seats now on sale at usual places. Remember the date of the play.
Thursday, Oct. 8.

Fall and Winter opening of MILLINERY and CLOAKS Tuesday and Friday, October 6 and 9. On above date we will up a full line of Fall and Winter Millinery. The largest lot of Cloaks, Dolmans, Newmarkets, in the State. Call and see them. D. ROSENBLUM & Bro., No. 7 East Front st., and 592 Broadway, N. Y.

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ALSO THURSDAY,
OCT. 5, 6, 7 and 8,
AFTERNOONS and EVENINGS,
AT DEMOCRATIC HALL,
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ADMISSION 10c. Season Tickets 25c
Committee of Arrangements—A. Love, Sr., Chairman, V. W. Nash, J. B. Gabby, T. C. Downs, J. E. Flannery.

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We have polite and gentlemanly Attendants.
We offer every week Superior Attractions composed of the best talent attainable.
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Norwegian Acrobatic Skaters
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NEW JERSEY CENTRAL DIVISION.

Station in New York, foot of Liberty Street

OFFICIAL TIME-TABLE OF JUNE, 21, 1885

LEAVE Plainfield	ARRIVE New York	LEAVE New York	ARRIVE Plainfield
7 47 a. m.	9 50 a. m.	6 00 a. m.	7 10 a. m.
7 51 "	9 45 "	6 30 "	7 40 "
7 56 "	9 50 "	7 00 "	8 10 "
7 57 "	9 47 "	7 45 "	8 27 "
8 01 "	9 55 "	8 00 "	8 37 "
8 04 "	9 58 "	8 30 "	9 00 "
8 11 "	10 05 "	9 00 "	9 30 "
8 16 "	10 15 "	11 15 "	12 28 p. m.
8 26 "	10 25 "	12 00 p. m.	1 30 "
8 32 "	10 35 "	1 30 "	3 05 "
8 37 "	10 45 "	3 00 "	4 40 "
8 45 "	10 55 "	3 30 "	5 11 "
8 51 "	11 03 "	4 00 "	5 40 "
8 55 "	11 07 "	4 30 "	6 10 "
9 00 "	11 12 "	5 00 "	6 40 "
9 10 "	11 22 "	5 15 "	6 50 "
9 20 "	11 32 "	5 30 "	7 20 "
9 30 "	11 42 "	5 45 "	7 40 "
9 40 "	11 52 "	6 00 "	8 10 "
9 50 "	12 02 a. m.	6 15 "	8 20 "
10 00 "	12 12 "	6 30 "	8 40 "
10 30 "	12 42 "	7 00 "	9 10 "
11 00 "	1 12 "	7 30 "	9 40 "
11 30 "	1 42 "	8 00 "	10 10 "
12 00 m.	2 12 p. m.	8 30 "	10 40 "
12 30 p. m.	2 42 "	9 00 "	11 10 "
1 00 "	3 12 "	9 30 "	11 40 "
1 30 "	3 42 "	10 00 "	12 10 a. m.
2 00 "	4 12 "	10 30 "	12 40 "
2 30 "	4 42 "	11 00 "	1 10 "
3 00 "	5 12 "	11 30 "	1 40 "
3 30 "	5 42 "	12 00 m.	2 10 "
4 00 "	6 12 "		
4 30 "	6 42 "		
5 00 "	7 12 "		
5 30 "	7 42 "		
6 00 "	8 12 "		
6 30 "	8 42 "		
7 00 "	9 12 "		
7 30 "	9 42 "		
8 00 "	10 12 "		
8 30 "	10 42 "		
9 00 "	11 12 "		
9 30 "	11 42 "		
10 00 "	12 12 a. m.		
10 30 "	12 42 "		
11 00 "	1 12 "		
11 30 "	1 42 "		
12 00 m.	2 12 "		

SUNDAY.—Leave Plainfield 3 27, 4.00 P. M.; 10 33, 11 27 P. M. 1 27, 3 30, 5 30 P. M. 7 30, 9 30 P. M.

Leave New York 7 45, 8 45 A. M., 12 00 M.; 3 45, 6 30, 8 00, 11 30 P. M.

All trains from Plainfield connect for Newark and Bloomfield.

Boonton 7 27, 8 00 A. M. 3 30 P. M.

Leave New York for Plainfield 7 00, 7 45, 8 45, 9 30, 10 45, 11 30 A. M., 1 00, 1 30, 3 00, 4 00, 4 30, 5 15, 6 00, 6 30, 7 30, 8 00, 9 00, 10 00, 11 30 P. M.

SUNDAY—7 00, 8 00, 9 00, 10 00 A. M., 4 30, 7 30, 11 30 P. M.

PLAINFIELD AND PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Plainfield 4 00, 5 10, 8 00, 10 10, 10 40 A. M., 1 00, 3 00, 4 00, 5 00, 6 00, 7 00, 8 00, 9 00, 10 00 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia, 4th and Green Sts., 5 00, 6 00, 7 00, 8 00, 9 00, 10 00, 11 00 A. M., 1 00, 2 45, 3 45, 4 45, 10 00 P. M.

SUNDAYS 8 00, 9 30, 10 30 P. M.

Trains leave Broad Street Station, Second Break.

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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1885.

HOW KEROSENE IS DISTILLED.

The Usual Process of Refining Petroleum for Illuminating Oil.—Chemistry.—[Boston Budget "Notes and Queries."]

P troleum consists of a great many different fluids, which range in volatility from the lighter ones, which will evaporate at the heat. Such being the case, as soon as the oil is heated at all, the most volatile products begin to come over, at first slowly, but as soon as they are gradually becoming a yellow tinge until the most dense distillation coming over at the last is quite dark brown in col r, so that if all the distillates were allowed to run into a tank together, it would not look very differently from the original petroleum.

In the ordinary process of refining petroleum the distillate is divided into three portions. The first is the lightest, colorless portion, and is volatile as ether, and is called crude naphtha, or "benzine." Like the crude petroleum, the crude naphtha may be distilled and divided into gas olene, A, B and C naphtha, which are used in gas machines, for painting paints and other similar purposes, solutions also for burning in lamp and stoves. The middle portion of the distillate, which is considerably heavier than the first, and, having but little color, is the crude illuminating oil, or kerosene. As it runs from the still it has a very offensive odor, due to the decomposition of certain portions of the petroleum at the high temperature reached in the still.

To remove the offensive compounds, the oil is first agitated with about 5 per cent. of strongest of vitriol. This combines with the offensive compounds, and forms a black, pasty substance that falls to the bottom of the tank as soon as the oil is brought to rest. This mixture of acid and oil is called "sludge," and is sold in the market as a valuable fertilizer, as in any immediate danger. The following bulletin was issued from the cardinal's residence by the clergy in charge:

His eminence the cardinal has had for over two days a change in his condition, which renders him very weak and apparently in no immediate danger of death, so much so that it was considered prudent to administer to him the last sacrament.

Prayers for the dying cardinal were offered up yesterday morning in the cathedral and in all the other churches in the city, in accordance with a circular issued by the ecclesiastical authorities.

"There is little hope," remarks Mons. Preston. "We must bow to God's will. His eminence has lived a long life of usefulness and high reputation as an ecclesiastic is second to none."

Cardinal McCloskey is archbishop of New York and Archbishop Corrigan is his coadjutor, with the rights in the matter of succession. In the event of the cardinal's death, no confirmation is necessary but the coadjutor would succeed to the functions of the position he must be invested with the pallium. It is probably from this that the erroneous impression has been created that he would succeed to the hat of cardinal. That dies with the person on whom it is conferred. There will be no one entitled to wear the red beretta in America until one is created by cannot by the pope and properly invested.

When it became known in 1875 that a cardinal would be created for America it was supposed that Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, would be named. It has been generally understood that he would be Carlisle and Randall's successor, and it is now stated that Archbishop Williams, of Boston, is the more probable candidate. The reason assigned for this is Archbishop Gibbons' intimate relations with Anthony J. Kelley as United States minister to Italy, whom he is said to have recommended to President Cleveland. The Pope's policy for three years has been to appoint Catholics as ambassadors to any anti-Catholic court. Archbishop Gibbons is therefore by reason of his success in the diplomacy of the pope by interesting himself in having Mr. Kelley, who is a Catholic, sent to Rome.

The cardinal made the usual profession of faith and received the Viaticum from Archbishop Corrigan. There were present at the ceremony the Right Rev. Bishop, of Brooklyn; Monsignor Quinn, Monsignor Farrelly, Dennett, P. Dealbrosia, S. J., and the priests of the cathedral. At the same time and before the sacrament ceremony had been concluded, a cable despatch was received from the holy father. It was the Apostolic blessing and sent by Cardinal Jacobini, secretary of state. The dispatch was written in Latin, as follows:

"The benediction of the supreme pontiff granted with great grief."

The cardinal had been admonished, the prelate drew slightly, and the visitor left the room.

Dr. Keyes was asked: "Is there any organic disease of the heart trouble?"

"None at all. Cardinal McCloskey is nearly 76 years old, and his trouble is simply old age. He is more crippled, is is wearing away of his nerves, and at such an advanced age there is no remedy. Eliminations are of no avail, and it is merely a question of the vitality. I do not consider it necessary to remain with him to-night, and do not expect to find him materially changed to-morrow. During the day he has been quiet, and in the morning, when he spoke a few words. He is conscious. Perhaps it would be better to say that he is intellignt, but how long he will remain is doubtful. It is certain that he is suffering no pain."

SPORTING NEWS.

Events at Jerome Park—Latonia Jockey Club Meeting—Baseball.

New York, Oct. 6.—The first race at Jerome park was for all ages, three-quarters of a mile. Buckstone first, Florence E. second, Three Cheers third. Time, 1:19¾.

The second race was a selling purse for 3-year-olds, three-quarters of a mile. Petticoat first, Restless second, Bandola third. Time, 1:22½.

The third race was a free handicap sweepstakes of a mile, Col. Clark first, Stonebuck second, Bella third. Time, 1:19¾.

The fourth race was a free for all, one mile and a half. Tom Ire first, Bob Miles second, Tony Foster third. Time, 2:47.

The fifth race was a handicap, one mile and a quarter, on the flat. Don Wanderer first, Sovereign second, Bella third. Time, 2:18½.

The sixth race was a handicap steeplechase, over the full course. Joe McGowan first, Jack second, Rory O'Moore third. Time, 3:26.

Latonia Jockey Club.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 6.—Second day of the Latonia Jockey club meeting. First race—Selling purse, one mile. Double field. Bowline second, Mocking Bird third. Time, 1:51½.

Second race—One mile and half a furlong. Hermitage first, Madison second, Nodaway third. Time, 1:56.

Third race—Nine furlongs. Kosciusko first, Lady Wayward second, Emma Mandy third. Time, 2:00.

Fourth race—Kimball stakes for 2-year-olds, six furlongs. Wobdell Bryant first, Silver Cloud second, Grimaldi third. Time, 1:19½.

Fifth race—One mile and a quarter, over five hurdles. Judge Jackson first, Gur second, King Dutch third. Time, 2:25.

Baseball.

At St. Louis—St. Louis, 7, New York, 4.

At Detroit—Detroit, 5, Boston, 2.

At Buffalo—The Buffalo-Providence game was postponed on account of rain.

At Cincinnati—Cincinnati, 4, St. Louis, 3.

At Chicago—Chicago, 9, Philadelphia, 4.

ANOTHER SMALL RIOT.

THE MILITARY AGAIN CALLED OUT IN MONTREAL.

An Outbreak of the Mob has to be Put Down With Force—Three of the Soldiers Guarding the Exhibition Grounds Injured.

MONTREAL, Oct. 7.—About 300 rioters attacked the guard at the exhibition grounds, and three sides at the cavalry, when a full guard of the mounted garrison arrived and turned out the Queen's Dragoons of Maj. Atkinson and the mob soon dispersed. About 150 men were noticed to cross over from the west end of the city and join those already stationed at Wiseman's. Two cavalrymen were injured, as was also Lieut. Howard, of the garrison artillery, in the hand. At midnight everything was quiet.

Only twenty-four deaths from smallpox were officially reported as compared with fifty-seven on Sunday. These figures can be considered as indicating an immense decrease in the plague, but it may be considered stationary at present. Vigilant measures are going forward as a result of the pressure brought to bear on the authorities. The new wing of the Civic hospital will be opened to day, accommodating fifty-two additional patients. Work on the new hospital on the Logan property is being pushed to completion, and the building will be ready for occupation before the end of the week. This new hospital will accommodate hundreds, and more room can be put in. The work of removing patients thither will commence immediately upon its completion, and the work of isolating the balance of the cases will then be less difficult.

The two lately appointed citizen representatives on the local board of health have resigned on the ground that the board members of the board threw all the work on their shoulders. There are pretty strong indications that the local board is badly disorganized, and more resignations are imminent. It is said that owing to continued bungling and want of unity in the board they have become unpopular with the council and they will have to succumb to the pressure of public opinion. Mayor Beaugrand has consulted with the board as to the advisability of keeping an armed force on duty for the protection of public property converted to hospital uses. The board requested him to continue the military protection, and he has ordered the volunteers to remain under arms for the present. Regiments alternate with each other in doing guard duty at the exhibition grounds. Reading French lawyers claim that the provincial board of health appointed by the Quebec legislature for urgent measures is illegally constituted. An evening paper in French has a long article on the subject and condemns the provincial board as acting arbitrarily without legal authority.

RICHFORD, Ont., Oct. 7.—While the physicians were going through their regular inspection of passengers at the Abercom Junction, one of the cars from Montreal, bound for Rhode Island, refused to submit to vaccination. He was ejected and walked to this village. He was arrested, and a dispatch was sent to Burlington asking for further instructions.

LONDON, Ont., Oct. 7.—A manufacturer here has issued a notice to his 150 employes that they must submit to vaccination or quit his employ.

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 7.—Four rough customers from Mount Mornir at who refused to submit to vaccination were arrested yesterday and taken to the police station here. They submitted to vaccination and were released.

A Montreal dispatch says: A case of smallpox has been developed in the person of a boy of the Allen family, which was quarantined two recently isolated. The mother of the family is a nurse in the Ursuline convent, and it is said they can confine the disease to the past house.

St. Louis' Street Car Strike.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 7.—The street car strike reached its fullest force by 5 o'clock, at which time not a car was running upon the streets. Only one line, the Grand avenue line, south from Fourth avenue and Morgan street, and the Chateau avenue line, the Union Depot line, the Washington avenue line, the Jefferson avenue line, the Broadway, the Bellefontaine and the St. Louis avenue line, with several less prominent roads. The Bellefontaine was the road that was not fully effective was the first road to pass a law of congress, prohibiting aliens from holding large tracts of land, should be indicted upon, and assemblies should go further in demanding that all lands now held for speculative purposes be restored to the public domain.

Arresting a Vigilance Committee.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Oct. 7.—One night last week a vigilance committee went to the house of Patrick Gray, near Cornwall, and lived with another man's wife at Moanlanly, this county, for the alleged purpose of driving the couple on a rail and ducking them in a neighboring pond. The man, the door open, but Conklin closed it and cut the hands of one of the party. They gave him a severe beating and left. The man but has returned and caused the arrest of nine men on the charge of housebreaking and riot. Five have given bail in $300 each to appear before the grand jury. The evidence was considered insufficient to hold the other four, and they were discharged.

Important Railroad Rumors.

BUFFALO, Oct. 7.—There is a rumor here that seems to be credited by prominent railroad men that the Lake Shore, Central and Lake Shore railroads are about to be consolidated; also that the Michigan Central is about to lease the West Shore. One authority of wide extent says: "The idea is that the lines could be run with much less expense, for it would then require but one set of officials to control the road, whereas, as it now stands, there is no advantage would be the establishment of a continuous route from New York to Chicago without change. A railroad official says that the consolidation is not at all unlikely.

A Novel Way of Being Cremated.

GREENFIELD, Mass., Oct. 7.—Alfred Cobb, of East Deerfield, who is very ill, has requested that his body be laid out in the to become a mummy. He has gone so far as to have a vault built for the purpose, and the throwing of his remains into Wissahicon creek. Wilson, it is said, expects to be hanged, but his conscience is easy over the matter in his confession. His story has been fully verified.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Nebraska is having severe frosts.

Attorney General Garland will sell his Penn telephone stock.

The Small Sin, Marie canal, of Michigan, last month carried 33,000 tons more freight than did the Suez canal.

Wheeling, W. Va., is greatly excited by charges having been preferred against the mayor by the chief of police.

A fatal collision occurred on the Corinth and Kiata railway, in Greene. The killed and injured number fifty.

Commissioner of Pensions Black has decided that only honorably discharged soldiers or sailors can be placed on the pension rolls.

The Spanish government has abandoned the intention of expelling foreign journalists, owing to the many favorable notices in the newspapers.

Don Boncicault, the famous actor and playwright, has been married to Mademoiselle Miss Louise Thorntyke. He is 68 and the young lady 27.

SOCIALISTIC LABOR PARTY.

Resolutions Adopted at Their Congress. The Eight Hour Law.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 7.—The congress of the Socialistic Labor party was called to order at 9 a. m. The following resolutions came up for discussion and were adopted:

The ownership of all railroads, canals and telegraphs by the United States government. The control of street railroads, telephone and telegraph companies by the municipal government. The regulation by congress of the forest and water systems, according to scientific principles, and the ownership of the same by public property, and all future inventions of public interest to common property, and the inventor receive recompense from the national government. That a public sanitation, as well as indirect taxation, shall not be permitted. Grats instruction to the poor, and the school government to vest in the United States. The annulling of all tramp pauper and temperance laws. Statistical investigation of the condition of the working class. Prohibition of labor by children, and that no work by women and girls prove detrimental to their morals or health, and also the abolition of the contract prison labor. The payment of labor, irrespective of sex. The formation of workingmen's co-operative association by a credit granted by the United States, the separate states and by the communes in public contracts, and the ownership of the soil and the gradual reduction of the number of working hours in proportion to the progress of production, and that congress shall pass an act fixing eight hours as the legal day's work.

The following resolution, drafted by Mr. Alexander Jones, of New York, was adopted: "The national executive committee shall be instructed to inform the labor setting forth the position taken by the congress in regard to trades assemblies as follows: The aim of the working class of labor is the only barrier against a monopoly, and that even this most radical demand will not answer for the future; that the working class must first strengthen the rights of workingmen that the only safeguard will consist in fixing the laws of labor by certain laws, the infraction of which may be punished by fines. Further be it resolved that all members are requested to agitate this subject among workingmen and to assure the trades assemblies of our earnest co-operation."

MAD IN HIS OFFICE.

A New York Business Man Crazed by Excitement—$3,000 in His Pocket.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Gouverneur Rogers is the head of the firm of Rogers & Pendleton, of grain brokers and commission merchants, of 97 Pearl street. Janitor Frubecker was sweeping the office when Mr. Rogers came in, muttering and waving his arms wildly, and cried:

"Where's my brother? Isn't he here yet? Where's my brother?"

Then he hunted himself with some papers in the room. The janitor left the room, and returned in fifteen minutes. He found Mr. Rogers lying on his stomach clawing at the floor. His face was purple, his brow hot and feverish. He had been suffering from nausea, and he writhed and seemed to be in pain. Frubecker pulled him up from the floor and put him on a chair. Mr. Rogers spoke incoherently.

A policeman was called in and said him at sea on the matter. Mr. Rogers stock his head vacantly. He was plied with questions, and answered yes and no at random. An ambulance surgeon arrived, and he said he was suffering from a fit. Mr. Rogers "How old are you?" "Forty-five," was the answer, and the same answer was given and to three or four subsequent questions, but he said he was physically when asked if he had been drinking.

A gold watch and chain, $30, and some silver were found in his pockets. At the office he had brought a bag with a sealed money closely. A roll of thirty $100 bills was found in his left hip pocket, with a check for $182. The doctors decided that he was suffering from a clot on the brain, probably caused by violent excitement. What caused the violent excitement remains to be explained. Mr. Rogers has his wife and family in Mount Vernon, his partner lives in Elizabeth, and the residence of his brother, who was a clerk for the firm, is not known.

Ex-Governor Talbot Dead.

LOWELL, Mass., Oct. 7.—Ex-Governor Thomas Talbot died here. He was born at Cambridge, N. Y., in 1818. His parents were natives of Ireland. At the age of 13 Thomas left home and went to Lowell. He went into partnership with his brother Charles at North Billerica grinding dye stuff. He had made a success from the start and the brother died. He lived in the present mill for the manufacture of woolen flannels. At the fall election in 1851 Governor Talbot was elected to the legislature, and subsequently was elected on the commission to revise the constitution of the state. In 1872 he was elected lieutenant governor, and in 1873 was elected governor when Governor Washburn was elected to fill Senator Sumner's unexpired term. Three years later he was elected governor, and served out his term. He was chairman of the state board of health, lunacy and charity, serving until 1884, when he resigned.

The President Did Not Write That Letter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—At the White House it was stated that a letter had been by a number of papers on the New York state election, purporting to have been written by the president to a friend in Buffalo, is a forgery. The only to secure the president has made on the subject was an answer which he showed up Col. Lamont, his private secretary, to be made to an inquiry sent him by a correspondent and was as follows: "The president is a Democrat, and he thinks that every person who should question his position. He earnestly desires the success of his party in the pending election in New York as well as elsewhere, and any deviation from this contrary is utterly and maliciously false."

They Will Not Go to Ireland.

BOSTON, Oct. 7.—Dr. Boyle O'Reilly also says he will not go to Ireland to assist in the parliamentary campaign, giving the same reason offered by Alexander Sullivan and others, namely, that they can do most American orators. He thinks, however, the moral effect of representatives from this country would be valuable. Congressman Collins thinks the movement will fail because unpaid for.

Committed Suicide in His Cell.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Oct. 7.—Peter Walker, about 60 years old, of Broome Center, Schoharie county, was arrested while attempting to break into a saloon at Rondout. Half an hour later he was found dead in his cell, having committed suicide by hanging himself with a handkerchief and bed ticking to the bars across the cell window.

Killed His Wife.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Oct. 7.—George H. Disque killed his wife, and then surrendered himself to the police. He claims that he came home and found his wife drunk, and in a scuffle a knife, which she held in her hand, cut her throat. His version of the tragedy is not believed.

THE POPE'S BLESSING.

IT IS SENT TO THE DYING CARDINAL MCCLOSKEY.

The Aged Prelate Receives the Last Sacrament in Anticipation of His End—Life of the First American Cardinal.

NEW YORK, Oct. 7.—Cardinal John McCloskey, the venerable prelate of the Roman Catholic church in this country, and the first cardinal American made by Prince of the church, is dying. Fragile in body, but of indomitable will, he was for years an assiduous worker, and rose to the foremost place in the church, while his friends and colaborers fell by the wayside. Death was expected to claim him long ago. Now he is gradually fading away, the result of extreme old age. Bright in intellect, active in mind for a number of years, he escaped all disease but that of failing powers. A severe cold, recently contracted, has hastened the end.

Several days ago he commenced to sink, and on Monday night all hope of his recovery was given up. At his own request, it is said, the sacrament was administered by Mons. Thomas Preston, of St. Ann's church, in East Twelfth street, and chancellor of the diocese, officiated. There were present Archbishop Corrigan, Monsignor Cardinal McCloskey; the Rev. Dr. Quinn, vicar general; Father McDonald, the private secretary of the cardinal, and several of the clergy attached to the cathedral. It was apparent that he was gradually but peacefully passing away. During the early part of the night he was quite delirious. Later, however, he rallied somewhat, and when morning came he was in a more cheerful frame of mind and a little brighter. Those who saw him gained but little encouragement from this, for they were told that his lingering was for a few days at most.

Dr. E. L. Keyes, his physician, has been in almost constant attendance upon him for some months. He has exhausted his skill in trying to prolong his life beyond its natural limits, but all that science can do is to make the end peaceful.

When quite young Cardinal McCloskey broke one of his legs, a fracture which greatly crippled him, as he was never strong. After graduating from Mt. St. Mary's college, near Emmesburg, Md., and the completion of his theological course, he went to Rome. The state of his health during his student days and the first years of his priesthood can best be told in his own words. On the occasion of the celebration of the golden anniversary of his career in the church, on Jan. 12, 1884, he thus referred to that period:

"At that time few thought that I, so feeble in health, would outlive all those who were my contemporaries in the ministry, all which, I believe, I owed to the fact that I went to Europe for the advantage of additional study, my friends supposed I would not return."

Despite all these unfavorable signs, he continued actively at work for nearly a century. Only a few years again was feared that death would claim the Cardinal. St. Gabriel's church, his private chapel, was hurriedly summoned to his bedside to administer the last rites of the church, as was the Archbishop of New York. Fortunately, on the present the crisis was passed and his services were not required for last office.

For a year or more he has failed. His health has been proceptibly failing, and he has been unable to attend to his work. Six weeks did he grow that it was necessary to have an assistant appointed, as he feared he could not walk without assistance. At intervals during the summer he was confined to his bed, sometimes for two days at a time. He has frequently said: "I attribution of the masters of his temporal affairs decrepit condition, and assured them that the cardinal's mind was as clear at the age of 76 years, there is no hope for his recovery.

He was surrounded by the clergy and his relatives when the intelligence from Dr. Keyes was with him during the greater part of the day. An eminent physician was called in by Dr. Keyes. After the consultation he said:

"There is no hope of recovery; it is only a question of a few days. I do not think his eminence will die to-day, and he may perhaps linger for some little time yet.

It is said that the change for the worse came very unexpectedly, or the cardinal, although in great pain, was not in danger, as in any immediate danger. The following bulletin was issued from the cardinal's residence by the clergy in charge:

His eminence the cardinal has had for over two days a change in his condition, which renders him very weak and apparently in no immediate danger of death, so much so that it was considered prudent to administer to him the last sacrament.

Prayers for the dying cardinal were offered up yesterday morning in the cathedral and in all the other churches in the city, in accordance with a circular issued by the ecclesiastical authorities.

"There is little hope," remarks Mons. Preston. "We must bow to God's will. His eminence has lived a long life of usefulness and high reputation as an ecclesiastic is second to none."

Cardinal McCloskey is archbishop of New York and Archbishop Corrigan is his coadjutor, with the rights in the matter of succession. In the event of the cardinal's death, no confirmation is necessary but the coadjutor would succeed to the functions of the position he must be invested with the pallium. It is probably from this that the erroneous impression has been created that he would succeed to the hat of cardinal. That dies with the person on whom it is conferred. There will be no one entitled to wear the red beretta in America until one is created by cannot by the pope and properly invested.

When it became known in 1875 that a cardinal would be created for America it was supposed that Archbishop Gibbons, of Baltimore, would be named. It has been generally understood that he would be Carlisle and Randall's successor, and it is now stated that Archbishop Williams, of Boston, is the more probable candidate. The reason assigned for this is Archbishop Gibbons' intimate relations with Anthony J. Kelley as United States minister to Italy, whom he is said to have recommended to President Cleveland. The Pope's policy for three years has been to appoint Catholics as ambassadors to any anti-Catholic court. Archbishop Gibbons is therefore by reason of his success in the diplomacy of the pope by interesting himself in having Mr. Kelley, who is a Catholic, sent to Rome.

The cardinal made the usual profession of faith and received the Viaticum from Archbishop Corrigan. There were present at the ceremony the Right Rev. Bishop, of Brooklyn; Monsignor Quinn, Monsignor Farrelly, Dennett, P. Dealbrosia, S. J., and the priests of the cathedral. At the same time and before the sacrament ceremony had been concluded, a cable despatch was received from the holy father. It was the Apostolic blessing and sent by Cardinal Jacobini, secretary of state. The dispatch was written in Latin, as follows:

"The benediction of the supreme pontiff granted with great grief."

The cardinal had been admonished, the prelate drew slightly, and the visitor left the room.

Dr. Keyes was asked: "Is there any organic disease of the heart trouble?"

"None at all. Cardinal McCloskey is nearly 76 years old, and his trouble is simply old age. He is more crippled, is is wearing away of his nerves, and at such an advanced age there is no remedy. Eliminations are of no avail, and it is merely a question of the vitality. I do not consider it necessary to remain with him to-night, and do not expect to find him materially changed to-morrow. During the day he has been quiet, and in the morning, when he spoke a few words. He is conscious. Perhaps it would be better to say that he is intelligent, but how long he will remain is doubtful. It is certain that he is suffering no pain."

A LONG COUNCIL.

LONDONERS ANXIOUS TO KNOW THE RESULTS.

The Ministers Spend Over Two Hours Discussing the Eastern Question and Irish Affairs—Austria's Warlike Movements—Coming French Changes.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The activity of the Irish Nationalists and the certainty that they will hold the balance of power in the next parliament, has caused considerable alarm among certain classes and presages troublesome times for the government in the near future. The Telegraph foresees an Irish war and demands the enforcement of the law respecting the rights of property in the meantime, and says, in necessary. The Wicklow convention is denounced as a conspiracy to paralyze parliament, to enable the Irish commoners to use British money in other ways to harass the government and menace the peace and security of the empire. It regards Mr. Parnell's speech as a vulgar threat to England, and urges timely precautions against the armed rebellion which the Nationalist leader's utterances were designed to foment.

The special cabinet council was attended by many circumstances which showed the vast importance attached to it by politicians and the public. Every member of the ministry was present, many of them had traveled long distances to attend—Lord Salisbury coming from Dieppe, the Earl of Carnarvon and Lord Randolph Churchill from Ireland, and Sir Stafford Northcote from his country seats and sports in Scotland and the north of England. The session, which is usually a formal matter of a few minutes' duration, lasted over two and a half. The weather was as gloomy as can be imagined. It was a typical November day, which seemed to have been ordered by mistake into early October. A cold, penetrating fog alternated with driving showers of rain and people standing still for a few minutes became chilled to the bone with premonitions of winter. Yet hundreds of people stood outside the premier's official residence, underdripping umbrellas, waiting for the dribbling scraps of information which could not amount to anything. As the hours wore on the crowd increased until downing street was packed full of people, the council adjourned the ministers could hardly get to their carriages or their carriages to them. It was a good-natured and orderly crowd, however, so the many cheers for favorite ministers were given with a fill by the drenched admirers.

The result of the ministerial deliberations cannot be ascertained by inquiries at the government offices. All the information that is then given to the public is that the cabinet discussed the eastern and Irish questions, and, informally, the Tory platform for the coming elections, and that a satisfactory course of action was unanimously agreed upon. It is understood that these members were are opposed to be in the secrets of the government are jubilant. They point to the fact that it was decided not to recognize the union of the two Bulgarias and to suppress boycotting in Ireland. There is a serious rumor that Lord Salisbury proposes to introduce a bill for a local scheme of local self-government for Ireland in a subsequent session of the land law, and by implication the Liberals have to be prepared for the discussion beforehand for all which it means, grievously upon the Tory.

The Tory of Irish information and the dissatisfaction of the government adherents, we know what Lord Salisbury will said. Speaking in the interest of the Tory party, Lord Randolph Churchill, in a speech yesterday, pressing for the party a social and democratic enthusiasm. A great change is coming over the Irish Liberal party, and the consequences are extraordinary preparations to repel the storm. A hundred thousand pounds have been sent in from Irish sympathizers in America, and telegraph experts and the printers speed will be in print on the streets of London very soon after the delivery at Sligo.

It is evident that the Tory leaders are in the present campaign are determined to capture every possible seat not only in Ireland, but in Scotland and England as well. Lord Salisbury and Lord Randolph are forming their selections for the Tory ticket in Britain. The principal order for nominations for Irish electors in England and Scotland have been sent, and candidates in all cases has now been modified. The present orders are, in places where there is no National candidate, to support either candidate, and Lord Randolph in the last war. The following authorized Statement was made in reply to the charge: "At the breaking out of the war of the rebellion, Governor Hill's brigade was ordered to Washington, and Hill belonged to the state militia, which at the commencement of disorders in Missouri was ordered out by Governor Jackson, and the state militia was obliged to serve, though not having to leave the vicinity of their homes. The place of their stay was in the vicinity of Washington. Union lines, and the order of the law returned to his occupation as a merchant, and the younger, then lately admitted to the practice as a physician, entered the army, and shortly afterward enlisted as a private in a New York state regiment. He was speedily promoted to the hospital stewardship, and acted as assistant to the regimental surgeon, and faithfully to the end of the war and received an honorable discharge."

Paymaster General Smith's Sentence.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—The court martial which has been trying Paymaster General Smith, of the navy, rendered a verdict dismissing him from the bureau of provisions and clothing of which he was chief, and suspending him from rank and pay without pay. When Secretary Whitney came to review the proceedings and the finding, he said that the verdict could not be maintained. Smith was accordingly restored to the president for paymaster general and confirmed by the senate, and Secretary Whitney said, at once, that he could not be removed from the position, and he is still performing, by the judgment of a court martial, that under the constitution Gen. Smith could only be removed by the appointment of a successor by the president and the confirmation by the senate. The court martial was then ordered to reconvene, for the purpose of reviewing the finding and rendering a verdict that would meet the requirements of law. It is believed that the revised verdict of the court will probably be dismissal from the naval service.

Thurman Makes a Speech.

TOLEDO, Oct. 7.—Judge Thurman spoke to a large audience here at Wheeler's opera house. He was mainly devoted to an warm reception given to him by Democrats in his recent speeches. Among other things the speaker said: If Ohio can be carried by such appeals to passion and prejudice as have been made, it will be the weapons shall be sufficient to thrust from office the man whom, two years ago, you elected; if they shall be the way to a fifth term in the senate for their author, then will be reversed the creed of the Republican party in 1856, and the doctrine of hate will be strongly, if not permanently, established in the land.

NEW MOVE OF CHINESE.

To Leave the West and Settle in Eastern Manufacturing Centers.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 7.—There arrived in this city a participantly respectable and well-dressed Chinaman giving the name of Lee Wah, who addressed a citizen in excellent English, making inquiries for the location of a manufacturer of his own nationality. His business manner and appearance caused the gentleman through curiosity to engage him in conversation. Lee Wah said: "I took from his pocket a paper, reading from it the following names, inquiring their locality, etc., namely: American Iron Works, Black Diamond Steel Works, Carnegie Bros. & Co., and also the names of several other prominent manufacturing firms of the city, particularly inquiring for Bosch & Co., contractors. To the questions as to whether he intended to locate are he replied:

"No, but some of my people may. I am on route to Wisconsin City from San Francisco. I have been in this country eleven years and have been engaged in the real estate business in Frisco, and accumulated enough money to return home after the massacre of my people in Wyoming a largely attended and secret meeting of Chinamen was held in San Francisco, at which resolutions were passed to the effect being to better the condition of Chinamen in this country. It also decided to center more widely over the United States, from the results from outrages, mob violence and cruel treatment, such as is experienced west of the Rocky mountains. A resolution was unanimously adopted by which six Eighteen Chinamen were selected to go to proceed east, visit manufacturing cities, and ascertain what could be done to secure employment for a limited number. Each member of the committee selected a section Chicago was assigned to different districts. I am known as No. 3. My district is Cincinnati, Youngstown, Alliance, Wheeling, Pittsburg, Connellsville coke regions, and from thence to Washington, where I am to report to the Chinese embassy and report. The other members of the committee will visit Boston, New York, Philadelphia and other cities. Each member is authorized to negotiate for purchase or rental of a certain quarter in each city, to be colonized by my countrymen. Each agent is empowered to enter into contracts with mill owners and general manufacturers. I have $1,000 with me for that purpose. I have been fairly successful in Cincinnati and Wheeling, but accomplished but little in Youngstown. I intend to make every effort in Pittsburg, and I am reason to believe that I can establish a colony of at least 500 in this city alone. Understand me, I don't mean to say that they men are to be employed in Chinese, but the injury of other workingmen. I receive $1 per day expenses, and I am let to believe that I can return home in one year, and for that end I can negotiate with the latter to employ my people.

Lee Wah said that he had finally determined that the Chinese would never hold first, and he has left for that locality with the intention to return to this city later in the week.

IN THE INTERESTS OF LABOR.

General Assembly of the K. of L.—Suggestions and Recommendations.

HAMILTON, Ont., Oct. 7.—The general assembly of the Knights of Labor was resumed. The committee on the report of the mounted convict labor on national work. He had prepared the draft of a bill to be introduced in parliament, to prohibit the employment of inmates of state or county prisons on government work of any kind. He recommended that congress be asked to impose a tax on imported goods, and to enact the bill prohibiting the employment of foreign labor and to continue the enforcement of the alien law. The enforcement of the law is difficult, if not impossible. The matter of the employment of idle men on public works was referred to the labor congress. He charged that at certain points where the postmaster is an employer, labor communications between the officers of assembly are intercepted. He gave the use way of putting a stop to such irregularities, and that is to have a law passed by congress making an employer of labor from holding the office of postmaster.

The working people of the states should demand of congress the passage of a law creating a bureau of labor. The people may have some confidence, which they cannot be expected to have in savings banks as at

PEOPLE OF LETTERS,

WHOSE MARRIED LIVES SAVOR DELICIOUSLY OF ROMANCE.

Hawthorne, Emerson, Longfellow, Lowell, White, Howells, Stedman and Curtis —Harriet Prescott Spofford— Frances Hodgson Burnett.

[Philadelphia Times.]

Nathaniel Hawthorne, strange, shy, morbid, having more than the eccentricities of genius, did not marry Sophia Peabody, also peculiar, until near 40, an age when it is commonly difficult for bachelors to adapt them-selves to new conditions. They were quite poor, too—poverty always adds to the strain and burden of wedlock—and had vexations and grievances without end. Any one might have prophesied that such a union would have an unfortunate termination, for all the scorces of disharmony and estrangement were in it. But it proved exceptionally happy. He and she were brought most closely together by their narrow circumstances and retiring disposition, and the closer they got the nearer they grew—the fuller and deeper their sympathy became.

EMERSON-LONGFELLOW.

Ralph Waldo Emerson had two wives. The first, Ellen Louisa Tucker, lived but five months; the second, Lidian Jackson—he was 31 when he wedded her—still survives, and is an exalted specimen of womanhood. It has been repeatedly asserted that poets and philosophers make wretched conjugal partners; that they carry neither poetry nor philosophy into the seclusion of their home. Emerson, however, was both poet and philosopher, and yet an excellent husband, performing all the duties of the position completely and faithfully and lending it every grace of his fine nature and development. His rare combination of the practical and ideal fitted him to be the head of a household, and a delightful head he was. No one who ever visited him failed to testify to both his genuine hospitality and his admirable manliness.

Longfellow was nowhere more of a poet than in his own family. His wife, Miss Appleton, was turned to death by the igniting of her garments when she was preparing for a party, and the terrible tragedy never passed from his mind or heart. She was a lovely creature, it was universally counseled, and he mourned her loss, which came when he was comparatively young, to his dying hour. He did not murmur nor vidibly grieve, but he sat patiently, though pensively under the shadow of his great affliction, evincing a beautiful resignation to his widowhood. As a father he was an example of gentleness, tenderness and affection, and his children adored him. For thirty years he lived alone, never seeking an average to bereavement by taking another companion.

LOWELL—WHITE

Lowell has been a shining example of all that man ought to be in the tenderness and sacredness of his relations to women. He has been twice married. His first wife, Maria White, lived but nine years, dying at 25, and leaving behind her a reputation, the aroma of which still lingers about Cambridge, and another generation has arisen since she passed into the realm of eternal silence. She was likewise a poet, and her exquisitely delicate and tender songs, printed privately in a volume, show that her mind and culture have not been overpraised. The second Mrs. Lowell was long an invalid, and his devotion to her was every where shown. A man of the world, fond of society and convival meetings of a refined order, is never neglectful of his duty.

The late Richard Grant White was an ardent lover of home, having been seen little in general society and not a member of any of the large clubs. The social shows and festivities of the metropolis, except a fine play, seldom allured him from the Lares and Penates—the chief deities worshiped—by and at his threshold.

HOWELLS-STEDMAN-CURTIS.

William D. Howells, who wedded the sister of Larkin G. Mead, the sculptor, divides the time between literature and his family. He is so much in love with his wife that some of his friends say that he sees in her all the fine varieties of her sex, and from her fashions his interesting heroines, looking at her from different angles.

Edmund Clarence Stedman, who made a love match when a mere boy, and running away with the pretty girl who had fascinated him, has kept up the romance ever since; and he is now, although comparatively young, a grand father. Whatever he writes his wife hears first, and she is, he says, his gentlest and yet his most exacting critic.

George William Curtis is enamored of his peaceful and attractive home at Staten Island that it is hard to draw him away. He married the daughter of Francis Shaw, who fell at Fort Wagner at the head of the first colored regiment raised in the north. A fine, strong, cultured woman, fond of out-door life, particularly of horses, she and her children have always been the poles of his being, the sun-line of his years.

THE FAIR SEX.

Harriet Prescott (Spofford) has written from her early girlhood, change of circumstances having thrown the support of the family mainly upon her. A poet and a genius, she might be thought to be one of those wayward, emotional, inconstant creatures who could never possess permanent feeling and who would be constitutionally incapable of true wifehood. But the fact is that she is domestic to the core. She and her husband, Richard S. Spofford, went to school together, were in love with one another as girl and boy, and are as much in love to-day as when they were in their teens.

Mrs. Frances Hodson Burnett, the novelist, differs from most non-literary wives in the circumstance that she is conspicuously—they might say foolishly—in love with her lord. They are as intimate in every respect as they can be; they have no thought or feeling that they do not share. They might be termed a connubial pair of spoons.

The late H. H., Mrs. Helen Hunt, whose second husband was William S. Jackson, had many of the traits ascribed to genius, but indifference to her husband was not one of them. They were very fond of one another, and he was always her last court of appeal. The one might be said of Julian Hawthorne, J. W. DeForest, Mark Twain, (Clemens), Charley Dudley Warner, or almost any writer. If there has ever been a time when ink caused matrimonial discord it has long gone by, especially in this country.

Nevada's Engagement Ring.

[London Letter.]

Miss Nevada, more instead of the regulation engagement ring a bracelet locked on one arm and her future husband carried the key on his watch chain. The design is a five-barred gate with the fence of tiny gold sleeping around the arm. The posts and bars of the gate are studded all over with fine diamonds.

A peculiar tint of wall paper is dead gold ground with small bunches of lilac and golden rod run through it.

Dog oak and Irish diamond jewels are once more worn in London.

SOME QUEER PEOPLE

WHO COME ACROSS THE BIG POND IN THE STEERAGE.

An Hour at Castle Garden—The First Step into the Promised Land—Children, Children Everywhere—The First Meal Ashore.

[New York World.]

To the casual on-looker the distinctive feature of a shipload of immigrants at Castle Garden is the striking color of the newcomer's dress. The women fairly revel in sky-blue shawls tied about their heads and Magenta gowns or dresses of a deep and resident yellow. The men are quite as pronounced in the color of their garments, and he is a poor immigrant indeed who does not blossom out in a brilliant indigo shirt or a pair of greenish trousers. No two style of head-covering are alike and the contrast is as picture que as the toilets French painters ever ventured to put into a Boulogne coast fishing scene. Even the babies' dresses, and there is always a large proportion of babies, are as bright as their mothers' costumes and quite as un-American.

It is this con-tant commingling of changing colors that makes the kaleidoscope pictures at Castle Garden different from any other in America. Coat and the forms of the women. Nowhere else can one see such triangular or pyramidal women. Not one of them has the slightest trace of a waist. They seem built up from the ground, in the shape of an Egyptian pyramid. The broad skirts reaching the floor form the base, and head up by unbroken straight lines to the apex of the pyramid—the head.

After the ship has landed her cabin passengers at the dock, the crowded steerage people plunge down the gangplank into the garden. The first step into the promised land, they fancy, is a joyous one, and they thought America a free country, that the immigrants present in the garden, cut off from every body by a long list of rules and regulations, printed in every language that anybody ever tried to learn. Watchful attendants are at their side to tell them what to do, and with the philanthropic patience characteristic of emigrants they sit down to wait for fortune and the boat. They learn to work very early, and little girl of 10 or 12 years supplies the idle time in knitting warm stockings that will do good service in the cold northwest farm lands whither they are bound.

THE CHILDREN.

Sifted in every where, and thick as stars in the milky way, are the children. They seem to burst into blossom in Castle Garden as naturally as the leaves crowd the trees outside in June. Two years only, of all the ship's company, do not care a fig for the new surrounding. The new country has the same sunshine that they knew at home, and there is the same freedom for play that they liked there. Every grown person seems to have more children than baggage. The usual rule is, the greater the one the less of the other. You can see mothers' looking widowers leading and carrying long strings of children and tired mothers carrying over sick babies.

Back of these, if you stand on tiptoe and look over their heads, you can see a little group of two boys and a girl clinging each to one another in fear. Tags are hung about their necks or sewed to their clothing in a tag. It is written in low German and begs of the good American to forward the little tots to their uncle who lives somewhere in Dakota or Manitoba. They have come all the way from Germany alone. Just a month ago two children, one from Holland and the other from Holland, exchanged their tags with childish playfulness and it took reams of explanation to make the relatives believe they had the right children.

These little emigrants are as a rule too young to realize their changed lot in life and gamble on uncomfortably small and their strange surroundings or sit with a look of supreme patience on their solid faces munching huge slices of coarse rye bread and Limburger cheese, for they can eat any and every thing, and no fear of Cinderella infantum disturbs their parents on their account.

FIRST MEAL ASHORE.

One consolation the emigrant has at the Garden that is dear to him. He can buy food in his own language and eat it the same way if he wants it. There is a bread counter where the prices are quoted in different languages and where the purchaser is offered the choice of "Schwartz brod, Pumpernickel, Weck" and all the similar articles of food he has been accustomed to across the water.

If the countenance is any indication, there is a greater satisfaction in a supper made up of things with familiar names than ordinary people miss. The old man nuzzles his hoarded pennies from the corner of his handkerchief where he keep them, school-girl fashion, and invests in a loaf of Pumpernickel. The old lady buys a mug of beer and the two wait themselves side by side on an old box that contains their entire property and make the first meal in the new country. It is not much, but they enjoy it, and he rolls over and goes to sleep on the floor as naturally as if he had camped out there for years.

Pete they bring too of all kinds and in all conditions of sickness. One of the worst specimens seen lately was a green parrot in a cage. It belonged to a boy of 10 and was the only friend he had in this country. The parrot was unmistakably ill and mourned its fate in a tongue that nobody but the boy knew. The lad clung to the cage with homesick devotion, and the last seen of him he was loaded on a train, lovingly carrying the cage under his arm.

British Royalties at a Discount.

[London Truth.]

It is a common error in England, and one which is exceedingly silly and absurb, to suppose that our royalties are regarded abroad with something approaching to veneration. Nobody, in these days, cares anything whatever for a connection with the royal family of England. Nothing is gained either from the political or from the dynastic points of view; there is never any money forthcoming, and the English court is the dullest and most parsimonious in Europe.

It is a mistake of the wildest and most extravagant kind to believe that English princes and princesses throw their handkerchiefs where they please, with the certainty that they will be eagerly scrambled for. This plain may answer the most obscure of the German serene highnesses, but it is quite another matter when it comes to the question of a connection with any distinguished or wealthy governing family.

Awfully Attenuated.

[New York Journal.]

"My dear," said a skin little Brooklyn man to his wife, "this paper says that there is a woman down east who goes out and chops wood with her husband."

"Well, what of it? I should think she could easily do it if he is as thin as you are. I've often thought of using you to peel potatoes with."

The thin little man laid down his paper with a sigh that sounded like the squeak of a penny whistle.

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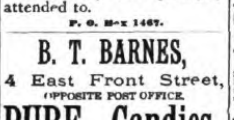

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Dress Cutting. Rooms at Upper Hoagland's Swain's and Demarest's. Hours from 10 a. m. to 5 p. m. Ladies can have their measures taken and

Perfect Fitting Cloing Cut

and learn when and size to, over which they can make their own dresses with entire success. Taught system. Method formatted. Also paper patterns.

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Fruits and Vegetables in season. 57 West Front street, Plainfield, N. J.

Spicer & Hubbard, Madison avenue and Third street.

Mouldings, Sashes, Blinds, Doors,

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Permanent & Transient Board,

at Fair Rates. First class stables and sheds attached. Meals at all reasonable hours. Corner of Somerset and Emile streets.

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Gas Fitter and Well Driver. Gas fitting made to work easy. After an experience of fifteen years feel confident of executing all orders entrusted to my care with satisfaction. Office No. 1 Park avenue near Front street. Shop in East Front street.

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Newsdealer, Books, Stationery

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Watchmaker & Jeweler,

Repairing of French and American clocks, fine watches and Jewelry a specialty.

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Stabling for horses by day, week or month. Terms on view. Jacob Bilgin, Prop.

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P. O. box 428 Plainfield, N. J. Families, hotels, restaurants, saloons, butchers, etc., supplied at lowest market rates with

Clear Spring Water Ice,

Also dealers in Flour, Feed and Grain.

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thoroughly cleaned, 25 per cent cheaper than anyone else. New ones built on the most approved modern grading and contracting. Satisfaction guaranteed. Orders by mail or telegraph promptly attended to. John Barry, 3 Chatham street, next to Arnold's grocery.

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Artist Sign Writer and State Agent for

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For signs on Glass, Wood, Stone or Metals. Sign Boards, Shields, Transparencies, Banners, etc., in any shape, made in the ship.

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Informs carpenters and builders that he has taken charge of the North Plainfield Moulding and Planing Mill, and can furnish

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Blinds and all Kinds of Scroll and Turned Work at Reasonable Prices. Estimates cheerfully furnished. Closed Saturdays.

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A First-Class Family Resort.

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SECOND-HAND HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS

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FINE SEGARS,

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Sole Agent for the Celebrated

"BLACK PRINCE,"

Plum and West India Segars

The Trade Supplied at the Lowest Rates.

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The following letter from the office of the publishers of the personal memoirs of U. S. Grant explains itself.

New York, June 23, 1885.

This is to certify that Mr. H. A. Thorne of Plainfield, N. J., is our sole authorized agent for General Grant's book, in the township of Dunellen, Plainfield, Fanwood, Westfield and Cranford, in Union county without any restrictions and that orders taken by anybody else in the above mentioned town-ships for General Grant's book, will not be considered legal orders by us, and we shall not furnish copies to have them filled.

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of all kinds.

Those wishing to exchange old books, will find it to their advantage to call this week.

A. W. RAND,

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CRUSHED STONE

Is Now Furnished by

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A good supply of stone in THREE SIZES is kept constantly on hand, and orders for large quantities can be promptly filled. This stone is admirably adapted for ROAD BEDS on public thoroughfares, or for DRIVES and WALKS on private grounds. It is HARD and CLEAN. No clay and soft stone is mixed with it.

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Also keep in stock choice quality of

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Park Avenue Corner of Eighth Street,

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Having been newly renovated and placed in the best sanitary condition, with fine spring water is now open as a first-class Summer and Winter resort for Families and Transients.

We, the patrons and guests of the Park House, take pleasure in recommending it under the present management, as cleanly and healthful, properly kept in all its appointments, and as a first-class family hotel.

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The only one of the kind in the city

Which is so constructed that it is used in door rooms and so small is perceptible during the operation.

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JOHN BROWN

WOMAN AND HOME.

FLIRTATION AN OBSTACLE IN THE WAY OF HAPPY MARRIAGES.

Ladies Employed in the Government Departments — Being Neighborly at Table—John Ruskin's Childhood —A Pair of Innocents.

[Cor. Boston Globe.]

If the writer were asked to name the thing which in her opinion is in these days the greatest obstacle in the way of happy marriages and happy homes and happy families, she replied she was given without the slightest hesitation, and it would be—flirtation.

The modern girl (and the boys are nearly as precocious) before they have left off wearing bibs, begin to have their small love affairs, and these are continued, with more or less desperation, till circumstances, or a sentiment which means for the moment deeper than any ever before experienced, bring about a climax in the shape of a wedding. It is well enough, perhaps, if this climax put an end to the flames; but, alas, the habit of flirtation is one not so dly overcome, and married coquettes and beaux are easily accounted for by the unhappiness and hopless pain they cause. If people of this description could only be paired off together there would be some poetic justice in their terrible "punishment" and meeting out a merited and well-deserved punishment.

But these seldom attract each other, and more often where a woman giving in response for the great, noble, and unselfish love of some man, only a small fraction of what she is pleased to call a heart, finds given all she has to give, perhaps, but she should have more. The trouble is that she has frittered away her affection, giving a little to this one, a bit to that, and a portion to another. All she *really has* no heart left, and been, in consequence, what should have been her Eden happiness, Sometimes she is thorough and nobility of mind left to appreciate what is given her and her own poverty of response. And then she has cause enough to be miserable:

"All the king's that I have given
I grudge from my soul to-day,
And I wish my heart had been stolen
I would wipe the thought away."

"How I wish my lips had been hermits,
Held apart from kith and kin,
That fresh from God's holy service
To Love's altar might enter in."

Or, maybe it is the husband who repays a wife's *devotion with half love; who keeps* close-bolted from her gaze many a chamber of his heart, where some other fancy, living, charged, still holds sway. For in these days, the saying of "whom first we love we seldom wed" might well have its ordinal number changed to sixth or seventh.

When the millenium comes all this will be changed. Boys and girls will then be brought together in a sensible fashion, so wisely taught and guided by their elders, that they will look upon each other as playmates, or equals, friends, until the proper time for serious love-making arrives, while "flirting" will be a lesson as unknown custom of the dark ages, the very word marked with the dagger, which marks obsolete words in the dictionary of the time. This will be, we fear, like the jubilee of the darkies' "long, long, long on de way," but we can all do something to help its coming. For it is those who are often to *blame for much of the non-ease* and sin of the children. So much that is indulgent, so absolutely wrong is said to them or before them, putting ideas into their heads that should not be there for a down years, perhaps.

Being Neighborly at Table.

Marion E. Devereux in Good Housekeeping:

The dinner has always been the chief meal of the day—most elaborate, most substantial, most ceremonious. The one best excuse for the late hours of fashion is that, long as the hours of work, and the day's perplexities and labors that away behind in the grim down-town office, the husband and brothers of the family can gather to themselves freely to the comforts and pleasures of the household festival, making it a social reunion of no little importance.

When this is really done it is warrant enough, in cities at least, with all the complicated claims of modern life, for the dinner hour by age to be the only time at which the family assembles, and, but for that, its members might grow up as distant acquaintances. Any concession of natural order is better than that, and the one thing that should be invariably insisted upon is absolute promptness and regularity at this meal. In truth, it is a great mistake not to have this discipline at all meals; and children should be taught that they can show no greater and no more selfish discourtesy than in either keeping others waiting to sit down, or, if they are commanded to be excused, in breaking the harmony and propriety that good manner demand by being late at table.

Now, all, considerate masters are almost out of vogue, and the children of to-day ride rough-shod over the proprieties in a manner to make their grand-parents believe that there is no such thing left in the world, if their horrified shades ever revisit their accustomed earthly walks. The old-time stiffness and formality of manners may have had its disadvantages, but there is no sweeter charm in life than the habit of considerate regard for the common comfort and regularity of home—the thoughtful deference to others, the affectionate dependence upon one another. If this spirit is cultivated, the family unity, with all its tender and helpful relations, is secured, and the home becomes the real center and influence of the life.

There is no better or surer test of this than the manner at the table. And, therefore, it is a great loss to the best training and amenities when its arrangements are so formed as to leave altogether to the waiters the duty of attending to the wants of the company. To keep a watchful eye upon the needs of others, to invite them with gentle courtesy to partake of what they may lack of their supply of that different dishes, will add a graciousness and unselfishness and harmony for which nothing else can compensate. No collection of costly dishes, no extent of formal elegance of arrangement, will give the heart warmth and delight so simple unobtrusive, kindly attention from one's neighbors at the table.

John Ruskin's Childhood.

[Ruskin's Praeterita.]

And for the best and true beginning of all blessings I had been taught the perfect meaning of peace in thought, act, and word. I never had heard my father's or mother's voice once raised in any quarrel with each other, nor seen an angry or even slightly hurt or offended glance in the eyes of either. I had never heard a sharp word, nor even suddenly, passionately, or in any severe manner blamed. I had never seen a moment's trouble in any household matter, nor anything whatever either done in a hurry or undone in due time.

Next to this quite priceless gift of peace I had received the perfect understanding of the business by which I lived, faith. I obeyed the word or lifted finger of father or mother simply as it ship her helm; not only without loss or reluctance, but receiving the direction as a part of my own life and force, a helpful law, as necessary to me in every moral action as the law of gravity in leaping. And my practice in faith was now complete. Nothing was ever promised me that was not given, nothing ever threatened me that was not inflicted, and nothing ever told me that was not true.

Peace, obedience, faith—these three for chief good; next to them the habit of fixed attention, with both eyes and mind, on what I will not here enlarge at this moment, this being the main practical faculty of my life, causing Mazzini to say of me, in conversation authoritatively reported, a year or two before his death, that I had "the most analytic mind in Europe," an opinion in which, so far as I am acquainted with Europe, I am myself entirely disposed to concur.

Lastly, an extreme perfection in palate and all other bodily senses, given by the utter prohibition of cake, wine, candies, or except in carefulest restriction, fruit, and by the preparation of what food was given me.

Why Don't Department Ladies Marry?

[Washington Cor. Inter-Ocean.]

"I have been in the government employment for thirteen or fourteen years," said the watchman, and I don't remember in all that time of more than a dozen of the ladies employed in this department getting married. You evidently think that because the young lady we were speaking of is pretty that she will be married, but in a government department the fair and plain seem to have about the same fate."

"Why aren't they married?" propounded the listener, in a tone of the absurdity of such fair flowers being allowed to waste their fragrance in solitude. "They have opportunities. They are thrown constantly in contact with men, and you know that department clerks get married, and they seldom marry rich, wives."

"I don't know the reason why; but I know the fact, because it is the result of my own personal observation. When the clerks marry, they choose a wife outside of the department, and they may not be rich or half as pretty and smart as the ladies he meets in the department; but, nevertheless, that is what the department clerk does, and has always done since I have been here."

The reporter, however was not satisfied with the conclusion, and the more he thought about it the more he was convinced that the watchman was wrong. The matter began to grow in interest, and the reporter, as he met with people who would be likely to throw light on the subject, consulted them.

One of these persons said: "I think that it is true that but few ladies in the department marry, and the reason for it, in my opinion, is that they have acquired an independence, and they don't care about relinquishing it. Of course, if an opportunity should be presented of making a brilliant marriage and acquiring social position and wealth, I think that in a majority of cases the ladies would accept it. But when a woman is earning her own living, and has an income which she can use as she pleases, an average marriage does not present the inducements that it does to a woman who is differently situated. Besides, such a woman's ideas are more practical, and her appreciation of the size of a dollar is everyday life does not need the experience of marriage on a small income."

Another person, in discussing the same matter, said: "It takes the girls a great many ladies in the departments do not desire to marry unless they can better their condition, still it may be laid down as a *general principle that they are apt to lose* their attractiveness in the eyes of the men. Their constant association with men every day, their occupation, which is, strictly speaking, feminine, causes them to lose their feminine grace and charm which is so intangible that it is felt rather than expressed. Men are attracted to women because they are so different. It is what we mean when we speak of a womanly woman, and it is those qualities *of mind and heart that find their best* development in the domesticity of a happy home. Women are apt to lose the delicacy and charm of their nature when they are in daily contact with men, and they are apt to lose masculine. I don't think that men are attracted by whisky-swashy women and pretty doll faces, and that in order to be womanly, it is necessary to be impractical and silly. But still I imagine that most men, and the best men, like feminine women; and, while it is not always the case, still I think that the majority of women in the departments gradually lose this quality of their nature."

A Happy Young Pair of Innocents.

[Howard in Philadelphia Press.]

What sort of a groom is he who can sit holding the hand of a woman two hour and a half on a hot summer day without uttering a word, and what sort of a bride is she who can sit *and have her hand held in a* dust-laden railway car two hours and a half without saying a word! When the spasm of hand-lion is passed, when the cold type of a to-morrow morning's issue is reached, what has he to offer her? What has she to extend to him? Are they going through life speechless? Is there no topic on which their young tongues might find words of common interest? Have they no plans for the future to ponder and to talk about? Have they no expectations, no hopes, no fears? Is the future assured? Does the van beam beyond point to them simply a certainty of bliss?

He was a curly headed, blue-eyed, downy mustached, narrow chested, knobby-kneed youth, with toothpick shoes, a gold ring and a flashy scarf. She was a prim young maiden, in a saxon dress, every part of which indicated the neatness, the precisenen of their nature. There was a little frill in the neck and little frills at each wrist, a long gold chain around her neck, at the end of which hung a tiny watch, encased in a pouch. She wore gloves and she sat like a statue of patience waiting for the end of their journey. That was their bridal trip. A happy pair, no brains, no hearts, no fears, no aspirations, no ideas, no ideas, no palm present. I thought of that young couple considerably, and wondered what their end would be.

Marriages at Mid-night.

[Paris Cor. Baltimore Herald.]

Marriages at midnight are becoming in mode. In Burgundy one has just occurred at the residence of the bride, which was illuminated and decorated with myrtle, white roses and orange blossoms brought from Nice. The invited arrived for dinner, at which the bride-elect was present in a most little toilet. It was remarked that difficoney by the local mayor, when all the doors were left open as required by law. Music and chat followed and at midnight the bride's father and the bridegroom handed in her bonnet to conduct her to the chapel, where the religious ceremony was celebrated, accompanied by choral music. The guests then sat down to a supper, when a magnificent champagne was served.

Mrs. Gladstone's Forgetfulness.

[Chicago Tribune.]

An English lady corresponding at Atlanta and an amusing anecdote regarding Mrs. Gladstone, daughter of her husband's famous. Her mind, it seems, is always quite away. When last she went to Windsor castle she did not take a maid along with her, and so her daughter, aware of her peculiarities, had the waist of her dinner dress sewed to the skirt. The first night Mrs. Gladstone went down to dinner Lady Ponsonby, going down after her, cried: "Why, Mr. Gladstone, what have you on your waist? It was the waist trailing on the floor, Mrs. Gladstone, not finding it, had pinned a shawl about her as a low-necked waist.

A Phenomenal Brother.

[Chicago Tribune.]

I suppose it is something of a phenomenon, but I know a man here who takes his sister to all the first nights at the theatre, and who actually gives her a monopoly of the opera season. I was praising him and saying all sorts of things complimentary over his dutiful conduct. He said:

"Oh. There's nothing wonderful or extraordinary about it. She is the only woman I know in whom I have the most thorough confidence. She is always the same, always pleasant and affectionate. And to tell you the candid truth, I am afraid she'll go and marry some of those imitation men around here and be unhappy all her life. She has enough money to live, and I'll take care she does not have to look to anybody else. I suppose some day a genuine man will come along. I hope he will be good to her. Until he does come, old boy, she's good enough for me, and if I ever find a good a girl I'll marry her."

Cooking in the "Deaetrick" School.

[Rose Terry Cooke.]

All these village have district schools, and in the winter, for the teachers—men taught themselves—could give daily lessons to their scholars by means, say, of a small oil stove. They could get the scholars to bring their luncheons uncooked; eggs, potatoes, cold meat, apples, would furnish many a lesson of practical use, and the teacher would give lessons on some unknowable cooking stove every Saturday to the wives of the district and the older girls at a small fee. We don't need any more rules for cakes, less, candies, cream, or pastry; we want rules for cooking salt meat, tough meat, old fowls, salt fish, vegetables of every kind, eggs, milk, fruit, and for biscuit and bread making.

The Feet of Women.

[Chicago Journal.]

The American woman, as a rule, have smaller feet than the English women. But this is not altogether a matter of temperament. Habit in a large measure determines the size of the feet. The Spanish women are celebrated for their high instops, which for a long time were held to be a sign of good blood and fine breeding. But that notion has been exploded of late years by the investigation of Darwin and others, who find that the compressed feet of the foot follows certain unknown congenital laws which make it possible for the peasant's daughter to have a Cinderella foot, while the *princess of the blood may be born with* large and ungainly feet.

A Tea Company's Instructions.

[Boston Transcript.]

To make tea to perfection, boiling water must be poured on the leaves directly it boils. Water which has been boiling more than five minutes, or which has previously boiled, should on no account be used. If the water does not boil, or if it be allowed to overboil, the leaves of the tea will be only half opened, and the tea itself will be quite spoiled. The water should be allowed to remain on the leaves from ten to fifteen minutes." This is in a direct line with the Dedmonico wisdom about the proper way to make water, and the same warning that water which was boiled too long was loaded with mineral impurities and unfit to drink.

Suppose the Case.

[Burdette in Brooklyn Eagle.]

Suppose a moulder, or a carpenter, or a stone cutter, keeps house, and he hires a woman to cook and do general house work; suppose this woman strikes for eight hours' work a day and extra pay—say a price and a half—for making of beds and cooking meals on Sunday; suppose that we admit that what is sauce for the gander is sauce for the goose; suppose, in fact, that the notion that belongs to the Knights of Labor; *suppose they take hold of it and ponder* over it and give us their honest opinion on the subject of "eight hours a day's work" all round!

Women Students at the Infirmary.

[Woman's Journal.]

Rhoda Gale, in describing the clinics at the infirmary, says of herself and the other women students: "We held a little aloof from the male patients; we always stood behind the male students; but we did crowd around the beds of female patients, and claimed the inner row, and, sir, they thanked God for us openly." Those who have read Eugene Sue's horribly graphic description of the program of Dr. Griffon and his medical students through the woman's ward of a Paris hospital will easily understand this.

To Prevent Breakage.

[Chicago Journal.]

A deal of breakage among glass and crockery can be prevented by the simple precaution of placing lamp chimneys, tumbler and cup handles in a pot filled with cold water to which some common table salt has been added. *Boil the water well and* allow it to cool slowly. When the articles have taken cold and water they will resist any sudden changes of temperature.

Girls in Russia.

[St. Petersburg Vedomosti.]

Our girls are learning trades in order to make their own living. The woman's industrial school has recovered. The girls learning bookbinding, typesetting, shoemaking, book-keeping, making of toys and artificial flowers, wood carving and painting. Schools, libraries, women's and children's hospitals and many private offices are now superintended by women.

Unique Designs in Silver.

[Courier-Journal.]

The "artistic movement" has been the means of reviving much of the beautiful, especially in the silversmith's craft. Many of the richest and most unique artistic designs of several centuries ago are now reproduced, but the price of the model—for the which have offended good taste so much in later epochs.

Cinnamon for Ants.

Powdered cinnamon will scatter black and red ants, effectually; it will, in the crevices of cupboard shelves and along the rugos of tin cake boxes the pests will soon disappear.

Mourning Bouquet.

The correct mourning bouquet is strictly purple and white. A feather fern or two or a little smilax may be used, but no other green.

Dr. S. Johnson: Marriage is the best state for a man in general; and every man is in a worse state in proportion as he is unfit for the married state.

The capital line in the march was anciently part of the marriage ceremony, as appears in one of the Salisbury missals.

A woman made the first unique box sent to California, and she now runs a factory which turns out 50,000 of them a year.

Elliott's New Bazaar

18 E. FRONT ST.

Branch of New York and Philadelphia.

Great Bargains **This WEEK.**

COMMENCING

Saturday, Oct. 10,

Ladies' Fine Cashmere Suits, made with silk shirt, apron front, drapes full in the back, in all colors, for $6; former price $10.

25 BEAUTIFUL Jersey Suits, all wool, made in very style, at $2.50, former price $6, (since from five to twelve years.) ch. Ess.

DRY GOODS.

All wool dress goods from 25 cents up. Plaids, ginghams from 5c up, calico from 3c up, good muslin from 4c up, flannel flannel 6c, and flannel 18c up, canton flannel 6c up, table linen 6c up, towels 3c up.

Ladies' and Children's Suits.

1 cashmere flannel, ladies' cloth homespun from $4.98 up, children's suits from 75c up, ladies' cloaks, newmarkets, jerseys, jackets, walking jackets from $3 up. Children and Infants mother Hubbards, short and long cloaks from $2 up.

CALICO SUITS

Ladies' calico wrappers, from 45 up, children's calico dresses, aprons, drawers, petticoats, 18c up, worsted caps, socks, mits, hoods, leggins very low. Ladies' chemise, drawers, corset waists, white skirts, from 25 cents up. Woolen skirts.

Ladies' Merino underwear 25c up, children's underwear from 12c up, hosiery in all colors from 5c up, worth double.

MILLINERY.

Hats and Bonnets trimmed and untrimmed in the latest shapes, ribbons, feathers and wings at low prices.

Gent's and Boys' Department.

Linen bosom white shirts from 45c up, cambric shirts, merino shirts and drawers from 25c up. Neckties, silk and linen handkerchiefs, collars, cuffs, hosiery, Boys' suits good for school wear, from $2 up, ages 3 to 13 years.

SHOES.

Ladies', children's, men's and boys' shoes below cost.

Crockery, Glassware and Cutlery. Dinner sets complete from $7 up, tea sets from $2.50 up, toilet sets, $2 up.

Hardware from 3c up.

Notions from 1c up.

I will say to Plainfield and vicinity and our patrons that they will find at this establishment good goods at New York prices, and they will save both time and money by calling on us before going to New York. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

ELLIOTT'S BAZAAR,
18 East Front street, Plainfield.

DIXON'S

35 W. Front Street,

Will make A SPECIALTY of the

Finest Oysters

That can be had in any market in the United States, and will sell them

To Families BY THE QUART 100 or 1,000

Or send them home on the half shell on the shortest notice.

Dixon's Pickled Oysters cannot be surpassed.

Dixon's Charlotte Russe from every day, 50 cents per dozen.

Dixon's Ice Cr am. Orders received and charged, festivals, parties, and balls supplied at 75 cents per quart by the gallon. Families and boarding houses supplied also at specially reduced prices. Spot cash.

DO NOT Will be solicited.

THE PLAINFIELD

District Telegraph

AND

Fire Alarm Co.,

Will open on or before Oct. 1. their

CENTRAL OFFICE

5 EAST FRONT STREET,

opposite Park avenue

Now being fitted up.

The public generally who would like to try our wonderful system, which has met with the endorsement of about 200 of our leading citizens, who have subscribed, will confer a favor upon the undersigned by promptly sending their orders for a call box rental, (only $12 per year) that we may wire their houses at once. P. O. Box 580.

W. H. PAGE, General Manager.

GO TO Green & Co.

FOR BARGAINS!

A FINE Parlor Suite - $38.50
Seven Pieces.

SOLID Ash Chamber Suite $26
Eight Pieces.

OAK OR WALNUT Extension Table - $6

A GOOD Lounge for - $7

23 1-2 W. Front

MORALLER BROS.,

JEWELERS

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry

French and American Watches and Clocks repaired.

"CANDEE" ARCTICS

—WITH—

DOUBLE THICK BALL.

Two Years TEST.

CANDEE Double Wear on the Sole Double Thick Ball

The "CANDEE" RUBBER CO. give a better Rd. but than ever before, and for the same price with their most improved of the DOUBLE THICK BALL. The extra thickness of rubber right under the tread, gives DOUBLE WEAR.

Ask to see the "CANDEE" Double Thick Ball Rubbers in Boots, Arctics, Overshoes, Alaskas, &c.

A Common Sense Idea.

CANDEE Double Thick Ball

A. WILLET,

NO. 6 PARK AVENUE.

L. M. FRENCH

Carriage Manufacturer

No. 18 Somerset St.

PLAINFIELD, N. J.

FINE CARRIAGES

ALL STYLES.

CHEAP FOR PROMPT CASH.

REPAIRING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES AT SHORT NOTICE.

FANS

NEATLY REPAIRED

AT

COLLIER'S

No. 3 Park Avenue.

N. B.—NO BOTCHING.

R. WALDRON,

No. 9 East Front Street,

First National Bank Building Plainfield, N. J

MANUFACTURER

of all kinds of

PICTURE FRAMES.

Gold Frames for Paintings

a specialty.

OLD FRAMES REGILDED!

to equal New.

First-class Work. Low Price

BIRD'S PATENT COAL ELEVATOR.

This machine is a w in use in my yard. No. 6 Park avenue, Plainfield, N. J. It has stood the test over it. The coal is run down spaces against the wall, so that the men can straight through. I use the public to call and see it work. I have the Blue Stone Flagging, Blue Stone Curbing, Lime, Cement and other Building materials for sale. Also Kindling Wood, and A. Michell, Jr's. Fertilizer and Lawn Dressing.

BIRDSALL BIRD

Park Avenue Plainfield N. J

Blue Stone Flagging

CURBING & CROSSING

AT LOWEST PRICES.

FIRST-CLASS WORK GUARANTEED.

M. POWERS

15 YEARS EXPERIENCE.

Yard, 29 Manning Avenue.

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PRACTICAL STEAM FITTER.

Special attention given to the heating of public buildings and private dwellings by low pressure steam.

Agent for the Dunning and Boynton Self Feeding Boiler.

Send for illustrated catalogue.

Repairing promptly done. Estimates cheerfully furnished.

OFFICE, 20 SOMERSET STREET.

My Endeavors is my Work.

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38 West Front St.

SPECIAL OFFER.

Kid Gloves

Tan, Brown, Slates and Black. 49 cts.

Every Pair Warranted.

Underwear

FALL AND WINTER.

A complete stock and Bee Hive Prices are sure to tell.

Ladies' Merino—Medium, Heavy and Extra Heavy at 25, 35, 40, 45 cts. etc.

Misses' Merino—Medium, Heavy and Extra Heavy, at 25, 35, 40, 50, 75 cents, etc.

Children's Merino—Medium, Heavy and Extra Heavy, 16 inch at 12c and rise of 3c per size.

Scarlet Goods—Ladies' 75c, Gent's 65c.

Ladies', Gents' and Children's Cashmere Hose.

Children's Cashmere Dresses $1.

Comforters 75c up.

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J. P. Laire & Co.

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FRONT ST. AND PARK AVE.,

Offer to the Public

GREAT INDUCEMENTS

IN

HARDWARE,

House Furnishings,

Stoves & Ranges.

Also Harness Blankets, Whips, etc.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. J. O. Campbell has now his Retail Department open to the public. He has been manufacturing in the upper part of the same building for the past year and has superior facilities for making all his own goods both for stock and to retail order, either hand or machine sewed. He also will make a specialty of repairing shoes without using any nails. The finest lady's dressed kid boot can be half soled without the use of any nails and made quite new.

CAMPBELL'S

Boot and Shoe Manufactory,

For the Sale of all kinds of

Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

CARPETS & Oil Cloths

Our new Fall styles are now in, and you will find us Headquarters for these goods, at

Bottom Prices

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POPE BROS.

THE PLAINFIELD

Hardware Co.,

HARDWARE, TOOLS,

House Furnishing Goods, etc.

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WEST FRONT ST.

CHAS. S. POTTS, President.

JNO. A. PEERLES, Gen. Sup't Manager.

Headquarters for

VOEHL'S

Bread, Cake, Pies, Pastry, etc

15 West Front Street.

Confectionery of all Kinds.

Having bought out the business of A. Warnick, call the attention of my patrons to my stock of all varieties of first class Cake Pies, Bread, etc.

NEW ENGLAND BREAD A SPECIALTY.

The old stand at 63 Somerset street, will be in charge of my son, Theodore, for past patronage, I solicit a continuance of the same.

JACOB VOEHL.

Successor to A. Warnick, No. 15 West Front street Plainfield, New Jersey. 6-29-1y.

FRANK DAY,

(Successor to E. & J. Coleman.)

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North Avenue

Opposite Depot, Plainfield, N. J.

Carriages to Meet all Trains.

Family Riding a Specialty

GRAND DISPLAY

OF

FALL AND WINTER

Clothing,

MEN'S BOYS' AND YOUTHS

All made by us and the workmanship is guaranteed.

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A SPLENDID LINE OF

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MADE TO ORDER

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Replete with every variety.

Perfect fits guaranteed or no sale.

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29 W. Front St., opposite Music Hall.

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Retail *Departmen*

As 8 West Front St., of

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For the Sale of all kinds of

Foot Wear FOR Ladies, Misses and Children. FOR Men, Boys' and Youths.

CUSTOM WORK A SPECIALTY.

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RAMONETTI'S

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FRENCH AND AMERICAN

Ice Cream

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of all Choice Fruit Flavors.

FANCY PUDDING a Specialty

A Large Variety of

Individual Ice Cream Imitations

ICE CREAM

For Wedding Parties, Church Fairs, Excursions, Festivals, etc., at a great reduction in prices. Also first-class Restaurant at

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FINEST QUALITY WASHINGTON VALLEY

PURE SPRING WATER

ICE

SIMPSON & CO.,

WHOLESALE TRADE MADE A SPECIALTY.

Families will see the propriety of using only Pure Spring Water Ice.

Orders left at John Meisner's Bakery, also at our West Front Street, or P.O. Box 828, will receive prompt attention.

SIMPSON & CO.,

have a large lot of Arbor Vitae, Norway Spruce, and Maple trees for sale.

Also have on hand, and prepared to supply Masons or others with Sound Marble Cement Sand, at the lowest prices.

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